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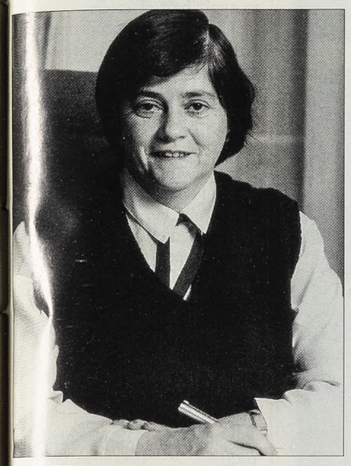


ANN WIDDECOMBE

DAVID HUNT

FORMER Welsh Secretary David Hunt has succeeded Gillian Shephard as Secretary of State for Employment following last month's ministerial reshuffle.

Ann Widdecombe has also joined Employment Department Group as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, succeeding Patrick McLoughlin who has moved to the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mr Hunt, MP for Wirral West, was born in 1942 in North Wales. A solicitor, he served as Coal Minister, Deputy Chief Whip, and Minister for Local Government and Inner Cities before becoming Welsh Secretary in May 1990. He is married with four children.

Miss Widdecombe (45), MP for Maidstone, joins ED from the Department of Social Security, where she had been Parliamentary Under Secretary of State since November 1990. Before entering Parliament in 1987 she had worked in marketing for Unilever and as a senior administrator at the University of London.

Minister of State Michael Forsyth and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Viscount Ullswater continue with the Employment Department Group. Details of ministerial responsibilities will be announced later.

New campaign on 'Investors' and NVQs

THE Employment Department has launched a two-year promotional campaign to increase take up of Investors in People and National and Scottish Vocational Qualifications.

A new national body, chaired by top businessman Sir Brian Wolfson, is also being set up to provide business leadership for Investors in People across the country.

Investors and NVQs/SVQs are both seen as key tools for meeting the National Education and Training Targets, set by industry and supported by the Government.

Key targets for the *Make It Your Business* campaign in the next two years are:

- 10,000 employers to be committed to becoming Investors in People, compared with the 3,000 already signed up;
- 1 million people to be working for full NVQs/SVQs or units towards them;
- NVQs/SVQs to be established as the industry standard for personal performance at work, and 20,000 active NVQ/SVQ centres to be up and running.

An information hotline on Investors in People is now operating on 0345 665588

National press adverts for Investors in People will appear throughout most of June and again in September, supported by a series of regional seminars. Adverts for NVQs will be placed in selected trade press in June and July and in the national press in October. Meanwhile, in England and Wales a leaflet on NVQs will be offered to schools and colleges with sixth forms and to careers services; in Scotland a separate leaflet will be issued covering the full range of SCOTVEC qualifications.

Sir Brian Wolfson's new national body, called Investors in People, will combine with TECs and others to promote the Standard, carry out research and development and assessments of national organisations, including TECs and LECs, which are working for Investors status; and provide core support materials and access to a central database.

The body will have a maximum membership of 16, 12 of them appointed by the Employment Secretary in consultation with TECs, LECs, and others. Its budget in 1993-94 will be some £1.8 million.

Launching the campaign, Mrs Shephard commented: "British employers spend well over £20 million a year on training - an investment that has held up through the recession. This is an excellent sign, but all too often this investment is not effectively linked to clear long-term goals and targets.

"Some of the National Training Targets are very challenging, and that will mean a big increase in the numbers attaining NVQs every year. That's why this campaign is so important."

Added CBI deputy-president Sir Bryan Nicholson: "The widespread involvement of small and medium sized businesses in Investors in People is vital; that's tended to be our Achilles Heel and they'll be a target of the roadshows."

Avon

FROM ADELAIDE to Avon has come a successful scheme to find jobs and training for adults and young people.

Run jointly by Avon TEC and the Employment Service, the '£1 Million of Work for Avon' campaign has already broken through the million pound mark - two months earlier than expected.

Every day, two local radio stations run short slots sponsored by Avon TEC, the ES and local voluntary groups which invite Avon companies with vacancies or training places to fill to ring a free 'workline'.

ES and the TEC then select suitable candidates according to the employers' needs, and arrange interviews. Once the employer has picked the right person for the job or training place the value of their pay is added to the campaign's running total (for example, full-time work at 52 x the wage, and training opportunities at £2,240).

Progress is recorded on a 'thermometer' in Bristol's main shopping centre, on smaller ones in all the local jobcentres, and on air four times a day.

More than 200 jobs and training places have already been found for occupations including engineers, sales assistants, hairdressers, lawyers and drivers.

The campaign marks a new formal agreement between Avon TEC and the ES designed to speed up communication and develop a more integrated service for jobseekers and employers.

● *For more information, contact Melanie Faithfull on 0272 211131.*

SHINING EXAMPLE: Lancashire silversmith Charlotte Speak, profoundly deaf since birth, has set up her own jewellery design and manufacturing venture thanks to a new business start-up project for disabled people.

Funded by local authorities and East Lancashire TEC, the East Lancashire into Employment project helped jewellery graduate Charlotte develop a business plan and gave her access to ELTEC's business start-up package. She also has the use of a telephone operator system which allows her to 'talk' to callers via her keyboard.

● ***For more information, contact Mike Crossley, ELTEC on 0254 301333.***

SOLOTEC

A NEW report sponsored by South London TEC raises the debate about the service TECs provide for people from South Asian communities.

The South Asian Population Report for Great Britain gives TECs and other interested parties an insight into the economic characteristics of the 1.5 million Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis in the UK.

Produced by the South Asian Development Project, the report analyses the 1991 OPCS census and gives information on the occupations, educational achievements and geographical locations of the three communities.

It shows that South Asians are becoming a sizable wealth-creating and wealth-owning sector, aptly summed up by the report's sub-title 'The £5 Billion Asian Corridor'.

The report argues that TECs have yet to win the confidence of South Asians and encourage them to use their various services and products. Part of the reason may be that a lack of adequate information and understanding is causing TECs to misdirect their priorities and strategies.

Comments Ram Gidoomal, chair of SADP: "It is imperative that TECs challenge their current policies and seek to address these issues now if they are to tap into a potentially rewarding sector of the economy."

● *Copies of the* South Asian Population Report for Great Britain *are available free from SOLOTEC on 081-313 9232.*

North West TECs

FOURTEEN TECs in the North West are jointly investing £2 million to help up to 100 local manufacturers improve their international competitiveness.

The 'World Class Manufacturing' project is aimed specifically at senior managers of small to medium-sized companies and will start this summer.

International consultants will help the selected firms establish key objectives and make comprehensive plans in terms of reducing overheads, increasing productivity and increasing profits. Using a combination of workshops for up to 15 firms and one-to-one consultancy, they will cover both general principles and how to apply best practice.

The charge to each company will be £10,000, matched by £10,000 from the local TEC

Says Claire Northcote of South and East Cheshire TEC: "The differential between best in class and others lies not only in the obvious areas of technology, product design and marketing, but also in a determined effort to eliminate waste, improve productivity and deliver consistent quality."

The participating TECs are: Bolton Bury, CEWTEC, Cumbria, ELTEC, LAWTEC, Manchester, Merseyside, Metrotec, NORMIDTEC, Oldham TEC, Qualitec, Rochdale, South & East Cheshire, Stockport and High Peak.

● *For further information, contact Andrew Collinson at CG Resources Ltd on 061-7[illegible]2 8234.*

Greater Peterborough

LINKS BETWEEN education and industry in Peterborough are being strengthened through a link-up between Greater Peterborough TEC, Loughborough University and the Department for Education.

The three bodies have devised a Master's degree module to enable teachers or business people to learn about areas of management which are common to both education and industry, such as quality management, vocational training, human resources management and team skills.

A pilot group of six teachers has already attended the first of six workshop sessions. Later in the summer the teachers will spend a week's secondment with a local company, studying aspects of industrial management.

GPtec sees the scheme as the start of a series of modules which could benefit many more people both in education and industry.

● *For further information, contact Geoff Forbat or Marian Elliott on 0733 890808.*

Stronger symbol in force

EMPLOYERS using the official disability symbol (above) will have to increase their commitment to employing disabled people as from this month.

Since its launch by the Employment Department in 1990, the symbol has been available for use by employers on recruitment and other literature as proof of their commitment to conforming with a Government code of good practice. It also allows disabled jobseekers to see at a glance which employers have a positive attitude to employing them.

As from June 1 ED is asking an organisation using the symbol to make five pledges to substantiate their commitment (see below). The five pledges apply to all disabled people, whether they are registered or not. Companies are not expected to have all their plans in place immediately, but the commitments will provide a focus for further development of good practice over time.

Symbol users will: offer guaranteed interviews to all disabled job applicants who meet the minimum criteria for a job; consult employees with disabilities at least once a year; keep employees in employment if they become disabled; ensure that key employees develop disability awareness; and review progress annually and keep staff informed.

The symbol was strenghtened last year following feedback which showed a positive response from employers, disabled people and others but also some confusion about its meaning and a concern that the symbol commitment lacked precision.

● A booklet *Employing People with Disabilities*, and copies of the Government's *Code of Good Practice in the Employment of People with Disabilities*, are available from Placing, Assessment and Counselling Teams (PACTs) based at jobcentres. Further information is also available from ES Disability Services Branch 1, Courtwood House, c/o Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER, tel 0742 596128.

Firms sign up for stronger school links

MORE than 70 leading companies have joined a campaign to improve links with schools and encourage young people to set their sights higher.

Led by employers' organisation Business in the Community, Aim High will promote 'pathways to achievement' - ten ways of working with schools from which firms can choose depending on the resources available (see box).

Companies will be urged to monitor the progress of all education programmes regularly with teachers and parents, integrate their education policy and programmes into their mainstream business activity, and commit senior management support to the programme. Businesses are also urged to monitor the impact of their involvement against the National Education and Training Targets.

Among the companies already signed up to the initiative are Marks and Spencer, Unilever, McDonalds and IBM, and the campaign aims to attract a further 500 companies over the next year.

The campaign follows a recent BITC survey showing that only 20 per cent of its member companies measured the effect of their involvement on children and fewer than half had revised their education policy to meet the National Targets.

The survey also showed an uneven spread of programmes. Companies gave most support to work experience and providing materials for the curriculum. Much less popular, although no less valuable, were mentoring and out-of-school support for young people and parents. The teachers surveyed were keen for businesses to take a more active role in education.

Aim High will also be launching a drive to reach young people directly.

● For further information on the Aim High campaign, contact Amanda Bowman at BITC on 071-629 1600.

Ten Pathways to Achievement

Compacts - agreements between young people, schools and local businesses which set goals for students with incentives for course completion and achievement of qualifications;

Curriculum development - to help teachers and students aged 5-19, for example by opening sites for visits and placements, or providing materials, equipment and people.

Mentoring - to encourage people at all levels to give personal support to young people helping them set goals and plan career paths .

Governors and managers - to help schools and colleges by encouraging experienced staff, especially parents, to become business governors.

Work experience - to provide placements so that young people aged 15-19 experience a range of work tasks, with quality preparation and review.

Teacher development - to help teachers to learn from business by providing placements, access to in-house training courses.

Careers - to support careers education and guidance programmes and help promote the National Record of Achievement.

Parents and out-of-school support - to inform and support parents and young people and create access to books and homework or study centres.

Education 16-19 - to support vocational courses and qualifications and provide bursuries to enable more young people to continue advanced studies.

Enterprise and personal challenges - to help enterprise projects and personal challenge programmes which develop core skills, adaptability and self-reliance.

More employees 'sharing in success'

THE number of employees taking part in employee financial participation schemes has been rising steadily, new figures show.

In March this year, for example, more than one million people were members of some 4,600 Profit Related Pay (PRP) schemes registered with the Inland Revenue - a 20 per cent rise on a year ago.

Profit Related Pay, where part of an employee's pay is linked to changes in the profits of the business they work for, is one of a range of financial participation schemes which have grown markedly over the last decade.

Details of these schemes are set out in a new information booklet, *Sharing in Success*, produced jointly by the Treasury and the Employment Department. It says schemes have been introduced for a variety of reasons to meet the needs of individual companies, and there are strong links between employee share schemes and other forms of employee involvement.

The booklet outlines the tax reliefs available to employers who set up financial participation schemes, and includes examples of schemes operated by companies such as Bass, Rentokil Group and British Gas.

● Copies of *Sharing in success* are available free from: Press Office, HM Treasury, Parliament Street, London SW1P 3AG, tel 071-270 5247.

Making light work of child's play

FORGET the man with the three fire torches; the ultimate juggling act for many working people is to combine a job with running a family.

Some six in ten of mothers with dependent children now go out to work, and for mothers whose youngest child is aged between five and nine the proportion rises to two-thirds. Many have to make elaborate arrangements for relatives or childminders to look after their children after school, and in the school holidays taking time off is often the only solution.

After-school and holiday clubs using local schools or other suitable premises offer a practical solution. Nonetheless, provision of out-of-school care still lags behind demand. There are thought to be about 650 such clubs nationwide, run mainly by voluntary groups of parents, but they are spread unevenly. Only about 1 per cent of school-age children currently have access to an out-of-school club or playscheme in their neighbourhood.

Yet, according to *British Social Attitudes 1990*, 48 per cent of women with a child under ten would use school holiday care if it were available.

It was to kickstart the growth of more after-school and holiday childcare schemes that the Government introduced the Out-of-School Childcare Grant. Over the next three years, TECs will be assessing local childcare requirements and encouraging companies, regardless of size, to invest in new projects.

Representatives from 80 major UK employers attended a recent ED seminar about the new £45 million Out-of-School Grant, announced last month. **Nicola Baker** explains how the grant opens the way for more employers and others to help expand school-age childcare provision.

Crucial will be TECs' ability to develop responses tailormade for local needs. Thus while most provision is likely to take the form of group-based after-school clubs and playschemes, some parents (especially those working particular hours or shifts) may prefer home-based childminding arrangements.

Once a project has been accepted as viable, the TEC will provide a grant to cover the start-up costs for equipment or refurbishment, plus a contribution towards operating costs, if needed, for a maximum of 12 months. It may also provide the necessary administrative support, for example helping with publicity and information about local childcare services, plus support with training in play work or business skills. Whatever the local variations, all the new projects will have to match the following national criteria:

Quality: projects must show that they meet all statutory requirements, particularly those for registration under the Children Act;

Viability: projects must produce a business plan showing how they will become viable after Government assistance with start-up costs;

Labour market impact: projects must meet the aim of the grant in allowing parents to make a greater contribution to the local economy; and

Extra childcare places: projects should create extra places and not, for example, displace existing good quality provision.

Importantly, the new grant means that individual employers no longer have to 'go it alone'. The emphasis is on encouraging the key players - employers, the local authority, parents and voluntary groups - to set up working partnerships so that the risk and scale of initial investment is reduced.

Employers can apply for grant from their local TEC to get involved in an individual project, or a local network of projects. They can join a local partnership to develop a strategy for expanding out-of-school childcare in the area; or take part in a TEC's local consultation exercise.

The most valuable support employers can give in the long run may be buying or subsidising places for employees, especially if they can guarantee that places for six months or a year, as guaranteed custom is the surest way for projects to build up the income childcare clubs need to develop and grow.

● Organisations interested in receiving funding through the Out of School Childcare grant should contact participating TECs in their locality (see *Employment Gazette*, May 1993, page 167). In Wales and Scotland, contact the Welsh Office or the Scottish Office (Industry Department) respectively.

'Without this club, I wouldn't be able to go to work'

OPEN every half term and school holiday (except Christmas) from 8.30am to 5.30pm, Collenswood Holiday Club in Stevenage is a thriving example of the various childcare schemes given a helping hand over the last few years by Hertfordshire TEC.

The club caters for some 40 children a day, aged 5-12. They can join in a range of activities -sports, working with computers, drama, typing, art, all supervised by trained staff.

The initial start-up funds from the TEC, Midland Bank and the local authority have been matched by donations from local employers, and the club now runs as a small business in its own right managed by a parents' committee.

Parents are charged an average of £37 per child for a holiday week, part of which goes towards the small rent charged by Collenswood School for the use of its premises.

The idea obviously hit the right target. "We only put one advert in the local paper, the rest has been entirely by word-of-mouth," says the TEC's children's daycare coordinator Patricia Bloxham.

The 60 families using the club are evidently happy with the arrangement, as are their employers. Major local employer Provident Mutual reports that its employees who use the club are more relaxed, and less absent during school holidays. Since Collenswood was started in 1991, other holiday and out-of-school clubs have been set up in the county, mostly in schools or community centres, and more planned this year will create 540 extra places. ■

Dust victims get rise

COMPENSATION payments made by the Government to sufferers of certain dust-related diseases have been increased.

People who become entitled to payments will now receive amounts ranging from £1,728 for those aged 77 and over who are first diagnosed as 10 per cent or less disabled, to a maximum of £49,093 for people aged under 38 who are diagnosed as 100 per cent disabled.

The rates will not apply to people who first became entitled to a payment *before* 1 May 1993.

Explanatory leaflets and application forms are available from HSDR1, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071-273 5248.

New catalogue

A NEW, fourth edition of HSE's audio-visual catalogue is now available.

The catalogue covers films, videos and tape-slide presentations made in the UK since 1975, with products from other countries including the USA, Canada and Australia also included where they are easily obtainable in the UK.

● *Audiovisual resources in occupational health and safety: films, videos and tape slides available from distributors in the United Kingdom* is available from HMSO, price £11.

Safe electrics

GUIDANCE to reduce electrical accidents at work is published in a new HSE booklet.

Aimed at managers, supervisors and workers, it explains what to do before working on or near electrical systems or equipment to ensure compliance with the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989.

● Electricity at work - safe working practices', HS(G)85, available from HMSO price £3.50.

Guidance on COSHH

CONCISE GUIDANCE on how employers should follow the main workplace safety rules is given in a new 16-page HSE leaflet.

COSHH: A brief guide for employers explains the successive stages involved in complying with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988.

● Copies of *COSHH: A brief guide for employers* is available free from the HSE Free Leaflet Line, tel 0742 892346.

Safety review targets red tape

MINISTERS have launched a year-long review of UK health and safety legislation in the UK in a drive to cut red tape.

The Health and Safety Commission (HSC) will set up seven industrial task groups to examine case-by-case some 400 existing regulations, identifying where the law can be repealed or simplified without endangering acceptable health and safety standards. The review will start with the regulations thought to have the greatest impact on business.

Each piece of legislation will be analysed to decide whether it is still needed and if so, what burdens of compliance it places on business; and if the potential benefits still justify those burdens. The review will also look at whether the enforcement of the regulations is consistent across the country and if the amount of paperwork required is really necessary.

Each of the seven task groups will be chaired by a business person who has broad management experience. There will be five other members, including representatives from employers' and employees' organisations and from small businesses. The groups will mirror those already set up by the Department of Trade and Industry to take forward deregulation in general, and will cover food and drink; communications and transport; construction; engineering; chemicals and pharmaceuticals; financial services; and other services.

Employment Minister Michael Forsyth said the review would be "the most detailed and comprehensive overhaul of health and safety legislation yet seen in the UK."

He added: "The Health and Safety Commission has already made great strides in removing unnecessary legislations from the statute book. However, we are all anxious to ensure that the law which remains is necessary."

Membership of the task groups and how they will operate has not yet been announced. HSC is due to report back with their recommendations by the end of April 1994.

● Enquiries about the review should be addressed to HSE Information Centre, tel 0742 892345 or fax: 0742 892333.

Manual handling - lighten the load

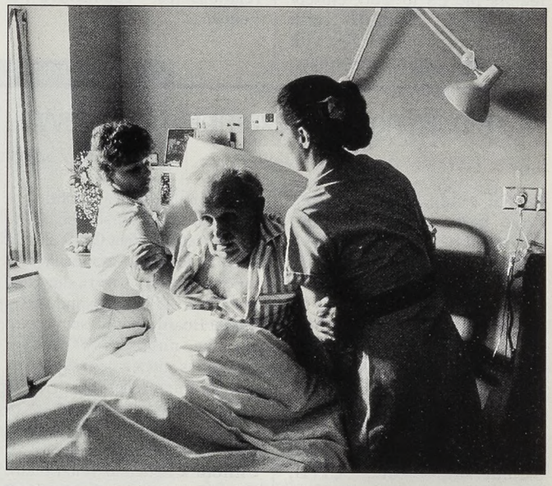
HELPING employers and employees to lighten the load of manual handling is the aim of a new information pack from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

The pack explains employers' responsibility for assessing the potential problems, avoiding them where possible, and ensuring that employees know how to approach manual handling tasks.

Included in the pack are a self-assessment questionnaire, a poster, guidance for employees. It also includes a booklet, *Getting to Grips with Manual Handling*, which outlines the main legal requirements and explains what steps can be taken to reduce the risks.

● Copies of the *Manual Handling Information Pack* are available free from the Sir Robert Jones Workshops, Units 3 and 5-11, Grain Industrial Estate, Harlow Street, Liverpool L8 4XY, tel 0800 500565.

● The legal requirements on manual handling at work are contained in the Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992, which came into force on 1 January this year. HSE has published detailed guidance on the Regulations, *Manual Handling: Guidance on Regulations*, which is available from HMSO or booksellers, price £5



HELPLING HANDS: Nurses are among the groups most at risk from injuries caused by poor lifting techniques.

Be safe

WHAT IS the best way to lift heavy items, how should I operate electrical equipment, what should I do if I get chemicals on my clothes? Answers to these and other questions often asked by people starting work-based training courses are included in *Be Safe*.

● Available free from Employment Department, c/o Cambertown Ltd, Unit 8, Commercial Road, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, Rotherham S63 9BL, tel 0709 888688.

Tougher targets for ES

NEW performance targets for the Employment Service have been set in agreement with the agency's chief executive, Mike Fogden (see box).

In 1993-94 the ES will aim to find jobs for 50,000 more unemployed people than last year, making an overall target of 1.47 million placings. This figure includes a target of 400,000 for people who have been out of work over six months (up by over 50,000 on last year) and 44,000 disabled people (up by nearly 4,000).

As well as job placings, the targets require improved promptness and accuracy in paying benefit to unemployed people.

For the first time a target is being set to speed up the time it takes for new claimants to start receiving benefit payments; by the end of the year 90 per cent of payments should be sent out to clients on the first day that entitlement is established.

"Meeting the targets will require the ES to work closely with others, primarily with unemployed people but also with employers, training providers, TECs and LECs and the Benefits Agency. We shall be doing all we can to further improve these relationships," commented Mr Fogden.

Employment Service Targets 1993-94

Placing unemployed people into jobs

- 1.47 million unemployed people to be placed in jobs of whom:
- 27 per cent to be long-term claimants;
- 35 per cent to be people in inner cities;
- 3 per cent to be disabled people.

Providing advice and extra help to unemployed people

- 65 per cent of starts on Training for Work to be referrals from ES;
- 87 per cent of claimants due an advisory interview to receive one;
- 30 per cent of those invited to an advisory interview after 12 months to start on a Jobplan Workshop.

Paying benefit promptly and accurately to those entitled to it

- 87 per cent of first benefit payments to be despatched on the day that entitlement is established, rising to 90 per cent by end of the year;
- 96.5 per cent of Unemployment Benefit payments by value to be correct;
- 9 per cent of initial claim enquiries not to be pursued as claims;
- 63,000 claims to be withdrawn following fraud investigation.

Providing a quality and cost-effective service

- achieving efficiency savings of £21.2 million.

- The aims and objectives set for the Employment Service are listed in the *ES Annual Performance Agreement 1993-94*. Free copies are available from Janet Gibbons, SEPC1, Room 543, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071-273 4843.

The Employment Service - 'working for you'

TWO new promotional videos are being used in jobcentres to demonstrate how the Employment Service helps its two key client groups, jobseekers and employers.

Working for You sets the scene for employers, explaining the benefits the ES can offer employers wanting to fill vacancies. It features several national employers describing how they have saved time and money by having their local jobcentre screen and match job applicants, plus the benefits of running work trials for potential recruits.

Employers are being invited to view the 7-minute video when they attend company presentations which are now held in jobcentres every week.

A second video, *Programmes for Work*, is aimed at jobseekers and describes seven ES programmes designed to help unemployed people back to work. The video can be shown continuously in jobcentres.

- Further information on either video is available from jobcentres.

More building firms exempted from levy

MORE small building firms have been exempted from payment of the training levy to the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB).

The exemption, designed to reduce financial burdens on the firms involved, applies to all firms with combined payroll and payments to labour-only sub-contractors of less than £61,000 a year.

Announcing the new membership of CITB, Employment Minister Patrick McLoughlin said he looked to the Board to review its policy towards small firms to ensure that its services were consistently available to them throughout the country.

In a remit letter to the re-appointed chairman, Sir Clifford Chetwood, Mr Loughlin also directed that CITB's grants scheme should be tied increasingly to the acquisition of National and Scottish Vocational Qualifications; that CITB should keep its levy and grant schemes under review to ensure they met the future skill needs; and that

the Board should set targets for the numbers of ethnic minorities and women taking part in its training schemes.

The reappointed members of CITB are (employer representatives unless stated): Sir Clifford Chetwood (chairman); Hugh Try (deputy chairman); P Backaller; JRT Douglas, W Duthie (education member), GM Fordy, GP Henderson, IM McAlpine, D McGinley, Professor M Romans (education member), BG Tierney.

New members are: AJ Barry, GB Brumwell (trade union member), I Dixon, AN Duncan, P Joyner, Marion Todd, G Thomas.

DIARY dates

TOWARDS EMPLOYMENT
22-23 June, Birmingham
National Council of Voluntary Organisations annual conference, to look at issues that affect unemployed people.
Tel: 071-713 6161

ANALYSING THE LOCAL ECONOMY
8 July, London
South Bank University seminar on analysing local labour markets.
Tel: 071-815 7797

***THE GUARDIAN* EDUCATION AND JOBS FAIR**
23-26 September, Birmingham
Comprehensive 'shop window' for young people and adults looking for educational or career opportunities.
Tel: 021 780 4141

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE 1993
14 October, London
How to introduce best practice in employee communications.
Tel: 071-736 7111

INVESTING IN OLDER PEOPLE AT WORK
11-13 October, Birmingham
Symposium for employers, policy makers and health professionals.
Tel: 0730 260868

EMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE
19-21 October, Brussels
First European conference looking at employment policies, practice and prospects.
Tel: 081 332 0044

Older workers - an overview of recent research

This article outlines results from the Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey[1] on the extent and characteristics of older people's employment in Great Britain, and provides an overview of recent research.

By **Jennifer Dibden** and **Angelika Hibbett**, Social Science Research Branch, Employment Department.

Photo: Brenda Prince/FORMAT

Key findings

The number of older people in the population in Great Britain has remained relatively unchanged over recent years. There are just over 17 million people aged 50 and over, three out of ten of the population.

In 1992, around 5.8 million people aged 50 and over were either in employment or unemployed and looking for work - just over 3.4 million men and 2.3 million women. They account for 21 per cent of the labour force. Just over 5.3 million were in employment.

In recent years the proportion of economically active older women has increased, while that for men has decreased. After the state pension age, the drop in participation is much more marked for men. These findings indicate that gender, like age, is an important influence on labour market participation.

Older workers face discrimination in recruitment, but there are also examples of good practice.

Staff turnover is lower for older workers: there is consistent evidence that older workers are more likely than younger ones to stay with the same employer.

Redundancy has increased less among older workers than among other age groups. Early retirement is the main reason given by older workers leaving employment.

Generally, those actively seeking employment are more likely to want part-time work. Older men are more interested in paid work than older women.

Recent research into the effects of age on performance concludes that age is not a sound basis on which to judge ability to work or to learn.

THIS ARTICLE is based on briefing provided for the recently-established Advisory Group on Older Workers. The creation of that Group was first proposed in the Employment Department (ED)'s White Paper *People, Jobs and Opportunity*, published in February 1992, to assist in encouraging, identifying and disseminating good employment practice with regard to older workers. The group will advise Ministers on good practice and persuade employers that it is in their best interests to make effective use of the skills, experience and commitment that older people can offer.

An important development in research on older people was the establishment in 1990 of The Carnegie Inquiry into the Third Age, which was co-funded by the ED. This programme of research studied various aspects - including employment - of the lives of people who had ended their main employment or career and had finished bringing up children. Although this article surveys a range of studies on older workers, it inevitably draws on The Carnegie Inquiry's work as this pulled together and updated much of the existing research on older workers.

Numbers of older people

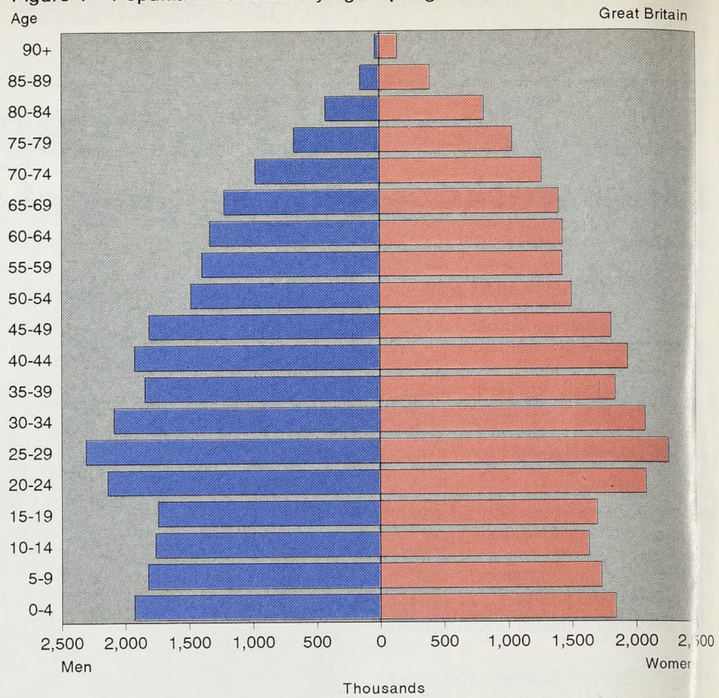
The number of older people in the population in Great Britain has remained relatively unchanged over recent years *(figure 1)*. In both 1987 and 1992 there were just over 17 million aged 50 and over. Of these, 7.2 million in 1987 and 7.1 million in 1992 were under state pension age (65 for men, 60 for women). In Great Britain, three out of ten people (31 per cent) are aged 50 and over. There are some regional variations in this proportion, with Inner London having notably fewer older people (26 per cent), followed by Outer London and Greater Manchester (both 29 per cent). Relatively more older people live in the South West (34 per cent) and Wales (32 per cent).

Economic activity

In 1992 around 5.8 million people aged 50 and over were in the labour force (that is, economically active, either in employment or unemployed looking for work) - just over 3.4 million men and 2.3 million women. In the 50-59 years age group there were estimated to be 2.4 million men and 1.8 million women who were in the labour force. In the 60-64 years age group there were 700,000 men and 300,000 women in the labour force. There were also 300,000 men and 200,000 women aged 65 and over in the labour force. *Table 1* shows how the rate of economic activity declines as people move from their 50s into their 60s.

Of those below state pension age, 4.9 million older people are economically active (69 per cent) and 4.5 million (64 per cent) are in employment. In 1987, the economic activity rate in the years leading up to state pension age was 69 per cent and the employment rate 63 per cent, and there appears to have been a slight rise in both economic activity and employment rates over recent years. This rise seems to be due to the increased participation of women of all ages in the labour market, whereas for men there has been a slight fall in both economic activity and employment. This may indicate that gender, like age, is an important influence on labour market participation.

Figure 1 Population structure by age: spring 1992



Source: Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey- Great Britain

Economic activity rates:

- fell for men aged 50-59 from 85 per cent in 1987 to 84 per cent in 1992;
- fell for men aged 60-64 from 55 per cent in 1987 to 53 per cent in 1992;
- fell for men aged under 50 from 92 per cent in 1987 to 90 per cent in 1992;
- increased for women aged 50-59 from 60 per cent in 1987 to 62 per cent in 1992, thus reversing a slight decline in participation observed between 1981 and 1987. This reversal is more marked for women aged 60-64: their economic activity rate also declined between 1981 and 1987, but rose from 19 per cent in 1987 to 23 per cent in 1992;
- consistently increased for women aged under 50 over the last decade to the present rate of 72 per cent; unlike men in this age group, the employment rate for women rose from 63 per cent in 1987 to 67 per cent in 1992, whereas unemployment has fallen.

Economic activity rates for older women e generally lower than those for men of same age. However, to a large extent s appears to be due to the earlier nsionable age of women: when comparing 92 activity rates for the five years prior to te pension age, 55 per cent of women are l economically active, compared with 5 per cent of men. For 1987, the mparative figures are 55 per cent for men ed 60 to 64, and 53 per cent for women ed 55 to 59, so there has been an increase the proportion of economically active er women in the years leading up to state sion age, and a decrease for men. erestingly, after the state pension age, drop in participation is also much more rked for men (from 53 per cent to nine p cent) than for women (from 55 per cent t 3 per cent), although much of this work i art-time.

ecent research *(Trinder et al 1992)* s gests that one explanation for the o erved decline in the percentage of older m undertaking paid work is that older m le workers take earlier advantage of p sion opportunities, especially when state a occupational pensions are both available t an individual. This research also suggests t the recessions of the early 1980s and 0s have contributed to the decline in o er worker participation. Over a longer p iod, older workers have been affected by t e reduced demand for unskilled workers and for workers employed in declining industries. Finally, demographic changes - increases over the last 20 years in the population of working age and in the number of working women - have impacted on older worker participation.

Although these recent LFS figures confirm previous research findings *(Trinder et al 1992)* that the decline in economic activity among older workers appears to be largely a male phenomenon, it would appear that the previously observed general decline in labour market participation of older people in Great Britain and in other European countries has slowed down, and, in the case of older women in Great Britain, has been reversed.

Table 1 Economic activity and ILO unemployment rates by age: spring 1992

Great Britain
per cent; numbers in 1000s

Age	Economically active as per cent of population			In employment as per cent of population			ILO unemployed as per cent of labour force		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
All persons 16+	63	74	53	57	65	49	10	11	7
	27,713	15,676	12,037	25,064	13,890	11,174	2,649	1,785	863
All persons of working age[a]	79	86	71	71	77	65	10	12	7
	26,887	15,369	11,518	24,270	13,598	10,671	2,617	1,770	847
50-54	79	89	70	73	80	66	8	10	5
	2,368	1,323	1,044	2,183	1,194	990	184	130	54
55-59	66	78	55	61	70	52	8	11	4
	1,876	1,093	784	1,719	971	748	157	122	35
60-64	38	53	23	35	47	23	8	10	[b]
	1,040	705	335	961	633	328	79	72	[b]
65+	6	9	4	5	8	3	5	5	[b]
	491	307	183	467	292	175	24	15	[b]
50 to state pension age	69	74	62	63	66	59	8	10	5
	4,949	3,121	1,828	4,535	2,797	1,738	414	324	90
Over state pension age	8	9	8	8	8	8	4	5	3
	826	307	519	794	292	502	31	15	16

Source: Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey - Great Britain

a Women 16-59; men 16-64.
b Fewer than 10,000; estimate not shown.

Table 2 Full-time and part-time employment by age: spring 1992

Great Britain
per cent of all in employment[b]

Age	Full-time			Part-time		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
All persons 16+	76	94	55	24	6	45
All persons of working age[a]	78	95	56	22	5	44
50-54	75	97	48	25	3	52
55-59	72	94	44	28	6	56
60-64	68	86	34	32	14	66
65+	28	35	17	72	65	83
50 to state pension age	75	93	46	25	7	54
Over state pension age	31	35	28	69	65	72

Source: Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey - Great Britain

a Women 16-59; men 16-64.
b Percentages are based on totals which exclude those who did not provide this information.

Table 3 Self-employment by age: apring 1992

Great Britain
per cent of all in employment[b]; numbers in 1000s

Age	Self-employment		
	All	Men	Women
All persons 16+	13	17	7
	3,131	2,353	778
All persons of working age[a]	12	17	7
	2,956	2,245	711
50-54	15	20	9
	324	239	84
55-59	15	20	9
	264	198	66
60-64	17	21	9
	164	134	30
65+	31	37	21
	145	109	36
50 to state pension age	16	20	9
	721	571	150
Over retirement age	22	37	13
	175	109	67

Source: Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey - Great Britain

a Women 16-59; men 16-64.
b Percentages are based on totals which exclude those who did not provide this information.

Full-time and part-time employment

Women are much more likely than men to work part-time, and older workers are more likely to work part-time than younger workers (*Table 2*). Fifty four per cent of women between 50 and the state pension age work part-time in their main job, compared with the average of 45 per cent for all women aged 16 and over. For men, only 14 per cent of those aged 60 to 64 work part-time, and the average for all men aged 16 and over is only six per cent. Above state pension age full-time work rates fall dramatically for both men and women: 65 per cent of men in employment and 72 per cent of women work part-time.

The proportion of both men and women approaching state pension age who work full-time has gone down slightly compared with 1987, but for those staying in employment after reaching pensionable age it has increased. This is particularly so for women aged 60 to 64 (from 27 per cent in 1987 to 34 per cent in 1992). This may reflect some lessening of the impact of the state pension age on older people's expectations and behaviour, and more flexible employment patterns for older workers.

The working patterns of older workers are broadly similar to those of younger workers. But among the differences is a lower likelihood to do shift work: 15 per

Table 4 Social class of older workers: spring 1992

Great Britain
per cent of all in employment[b]

Social Class	All persons in employment			Age 50 to state pension age			Over state pension age		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Professional	6	9	2	6	9	2	5	10	1
Intermediate	29	29	28	30	32	28	30	36	26
Skilled non-manual	23	12	38	18	9	33	25	14	31
Skilled manual	22	32	9	23	32	8	11	15	9
Partly skilled	14	13	16	15	14	16	16	16	16
Unskilled	6	4	7	7	4	12	14	10	16

Source: Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey - Great Britain

a The social classification in this table is based on the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification, details of which are published by HMSO.
b Percentages are based on totals which exclude those who did not provide this information.

Table 5 Industry of older workers: spring 1992

Great Britain
per cent of all in employment[c]

Industry[a]	All persons in employment			Age 50 to state pension age			Over state pension age		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	3	1	3	3	2	8	15	4
Energy and water supply	2	3	1	2	3	1	*b*	*b*	*b*
Extraction of minerals, metal manufacture, etc	3	4	2	3	4	2	1	2	1
Metal Goods, engineering and vehicles	10	14	5	11	15	5	5	7	4
Other Manufacturing	8	9	7	9	10	7	7	7	7
Construction	7	11	2	7	11	2	3	5	2
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	20	17	24	17	14	22	23	22	23
Transport and Communication	6	9	3	7	10	3	4	5	3
Banking and finance, etc	11	11	12	9	10	8	11	14	9
Other services	30	19	43	31	21	49	38	24	47

Source: Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey - Great Britain

a The industry analysis in this table is based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification, details of which are published by HMSO.
b Fewer than 10,000; estimate not shown.
c Percentages are based on totals which exclude those who did not provide this information.

cent of all in employment 'usually' or 'sometimes' work shifts; this falls to 12 per cent for those aged 50 to 59, ten per cent for those aged 60 to 64, and only four per cent for those who are 65 or over. Older workers are also less likely than younger ones to work in the evenings and at night. Women are generally less likely than men to work evenings and nights, but the difference between younger and older women workers is much smaller than that between corresponding male age groups. There is comparatively little difference between younger and older workers in the proportion of people with a second job. The total average is four per cent of all in employment, and three per cent for all aged 50 and over.

Self-employment

Older people are more likely to be self-employed than their younger counterparts. Of all people aged 16 and over in employment in 1992, 13 per cent are self-employed, compared with 16 per cent for workers aged 50 to state pension age and 22 per cent for those over state pension age (*table 3*). Men are generally more likely to be self-employed than women: overall, 17 per cent of men in employment are self-employed, and only seven per cent of women.

Compared with 1987, the proportion of those in work in 1992 who are self-employed has increased slightly for men prior to state pension age, and decreased slightly for women. However, it fell for both men and women over pension age. In 1987, 16 per cent of women aged 60 and over were self-employed, declining to 13 per cent in 1992. For men over pensionable age, the fall was more pronounced: from 44 per cent to 37 per cent.

Social class and occupation

Older workers are slightly more likely to be managers or administrators or in professional occupations - this is particularly true for older men, 22 per cent of whom are managers or administrators compared with an overall average of 18 per cent for all employed men. Among all men over state pension age who work, 28 per cent are in managerial occupations. There is also, compared with younger workers, a slightly higher proportion of older workers who are employed as plant or machine operators or in other occupations - 17 per cent of older women work in 'other occupations', mainly comprising unskilled manual work, compared with an average for all women of only ten per cent. Again, this proportion rises after state pension age: of working women aged 60 to 64, 22 per cent work in these 'other' occupations. Women aged 50 to state pension age are less likely than younger women to work in clerical and secretarial jobs, and the likelihood for women over retirement age is lower still.

Table 4 shows that overall there is a higher proportion of women than men in skilled non-manual occupations, whereas the opposite is true for manual jobs. In the years leading up to state pension age, fewer women work in skilled non-manual jobs, and correspondingly more work in unskilled occupations. For men, there is comparatively little difference between the occupations of older workers and those of all men in employment. This may be because many older women returned to the labour market after bringing up a family and settled into temporary or casual employment. Many men (and younger women) on the other hand will have stayed in employment continuously, building a long-term career in their chosen occupation.

After reaching state pension age the proportion of older women in unskilled work has risen further. The proportion of men in both skilled non-manual and unskilled occupations has also risen compared with that for younger age groups. A relatively high proportion of both men and women over state pension age work in unskilled occupations: 14 per cent compared with an average of six per cent. The observed increases in both skilled non-manual and unskilled occupations for men after state pension age are matched by a significant reduction in the proportion of skilled manual jobs: from 32 per cent before to just 14 per cent after state pension age - a much bigger decrease than in any other class of occupation.

Among older workers there appears therefore to be some slight polarisation between choice and necessity, with people staying on in well-paid skilled managerial jobs, or in relatively poorly-paid unskilled jobs. The latter finding might be due to the fact that older manual workers coming up to state pension age may be entitled to a relatively small pension, particularly women with intermittent employment histories, and they (or their partners) therefore choose to continue working.

The findings for 1992 appear to be similar to those in 1987, indicating no significant change in the occupational distribution of older workers. A closer comparison is not possible, as the occupational classification used in the LFS has been changed since the previous survey.

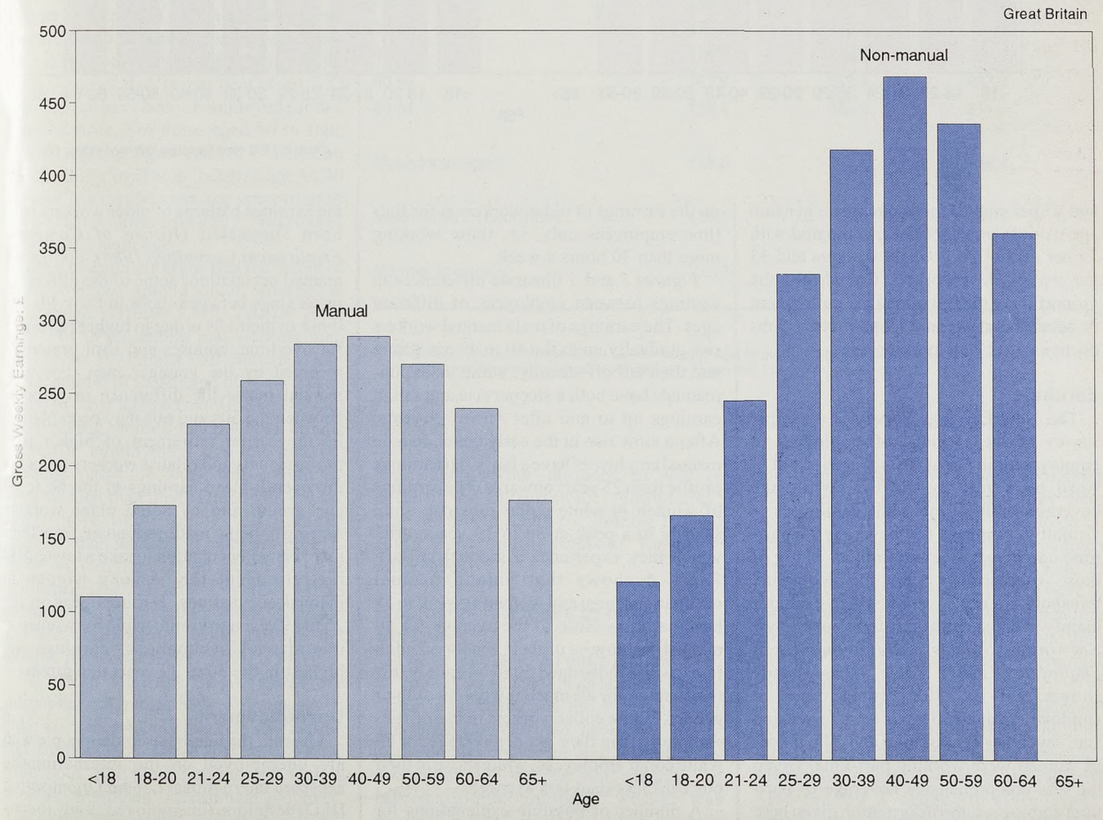
Industry

There are on the whole few differences with regard to employment by industrial sector between younger and older workers. However, compared with other age groups a higher proportion of older workers is employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing, and other services.[2]

While this general trend holds true for both men and women, there is a significant gender difference: male older workers are more likely to be employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing, whereas women in the years leading up to and after state pension age are more heavily concentrated in other services. Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing accounts for only two per cent of those aged 16 to 49 in employment, and three per cent of those aged 50 to state pension age, but 15 per cent of men working on after state pension age work in these industries, although their total number is relatively small (40,000). Likewise, 49 per cent of women in employment aged 50 to state pension age

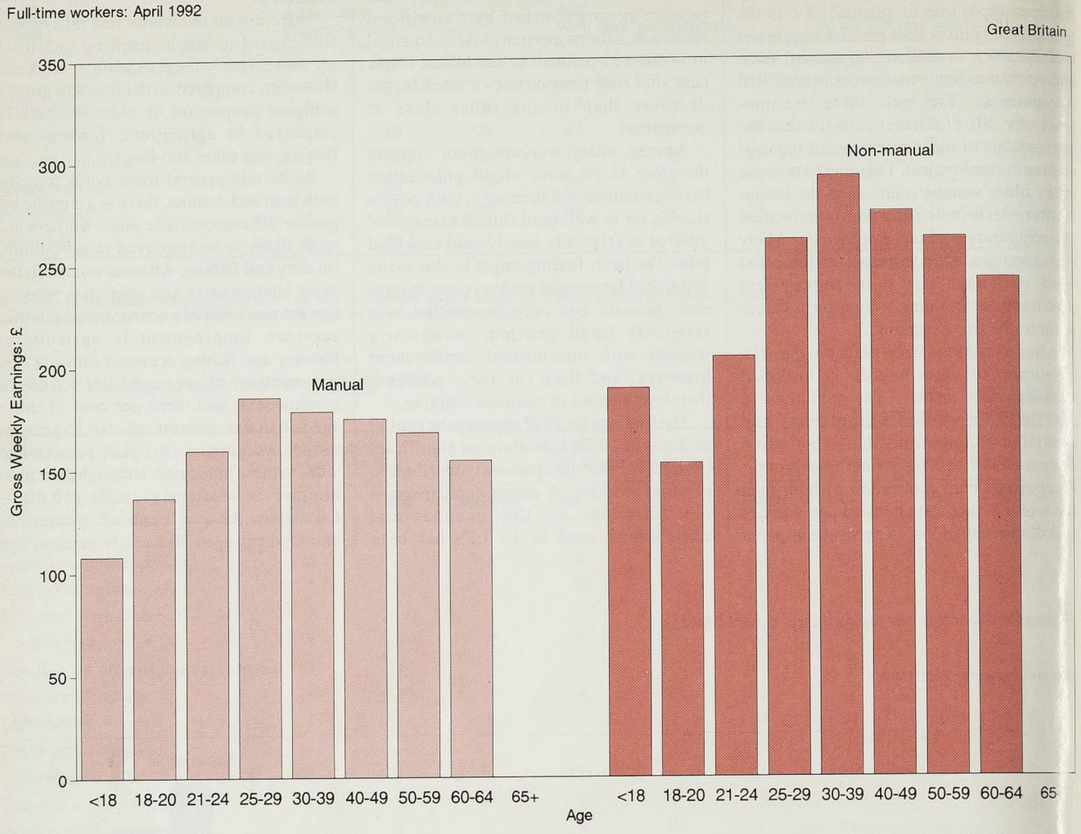
Figure 2 Average weekly earnings by age: Males

Full-time workers: April 1992



Source: 1992 New Earnings Survey *tables 117, 124*

Figure 3 Average weekly earnings by age: Females



Source: 1992 New Earnings Survey *tables 117, 124*

and 47 per cent of those over state pension age work in other services, compared with 29 per cent of all younger workers and 33 per cent of older workers. Conversely, the proportion of older workers in employment in manufacturing and construction jobs declines after state pension age.

Earnings

The New Earnings Survey is a sample survey of the earnings of employees in employment in Great Britain carried out in April each year by the ED. While the coverage of full-time adult employees is virtually complete, the coverage of part-time employees is more limited. Many of those with earnings below the income tax threshold are not covered, which excludes mainly women with part-time jobs (*New Earnings Survey, Department of Employment 1992*). *Table 2* has already shown that in 1992 among those in employment aged 50 years to state pension age, seven per cent of men and 54 per cent of women were working part-time. Given the less comprehensive coverage of part-time employees, the information given here on the earnings of older workers is for full-time employees only, i.e. those working more than 30 hours a week.

Figures 2 and *3* illustrate differences in earnings between employees of different ages. The earnings of male manual workers rise gradually up to the 40 to 49 age group and then tail off steadily, while male non-manuals have both a steeper rise and fall in earnings up to and after 40 to 49 years. After a slow rise in the early years, female manual employees have a fairly flat earnings profile from 25 years onwards. The earnings of women in white collar jobs rise more sharply to a peak at 30 to 39 years, after which they experience a gradual tail-off. *Table 6* shows that among manual occupations, men and women aged 50 to 59 have earnings close to the average for all manual employees of their gender on adult rates, while those aged 60 to 64 earn below the average for all manual workers of their gender. White collar workers in their fifties earn more than their gender average for all white collar employees, while those in their 60s earn less than this average.

A number of possible explanations for the earnings patterns of older workers have been suggested (*House of Commons Employment Committee 1988*). For men in manual occupations some of the difference in earnings between those in their 40s and those in their 50s is due to higher payments for overtime, bonuses and shift premiums received by the younger men. For non-manual males the difference in earnings between the 50s and 60s may be explained by the earlier retirement of higher paid professionals and related workers reducing the overall mean earnings of the 60 to 64 age group, and by some older workers retiring or being made redundant from their main career occupation to take a lower paid pre-retirement job. Among women in manual occupations, earnings peak in the 25 to 29 year age group, while for women in non-manual occupations, earnings are highest in the 30 to 39 years age group.

Unemployment

Overall, the number of older people who are unemployed on the internationally accepted International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition (unemployed, ready to start work in a fortnight, having looked for work in the last four weeks) has decreased slightly in the last five years. There has been a rise in the unemployment rate[3] for men aged 50 to 54, from eight per cent in 1987 to ten per cent in 1992 (see *table 1*), but a slight fall in unemployment for men aged 60 and over.

Women's unemployment rates have gone down consistently for all age groups. Perhaps the general fall in older women's unemployment is due to the fact that more of them are now working, so that out of a relatively constant proportion of women wanting work more were able to find it. It could, however, also indicate that both older women and men in the years leading up to state pension age are less optimistic about finding work if unemployed and choose early retirement instead.

When claimant unemployment in Great Britain is considered (January 1993)[4], 10.8 per cent of the workforce are unemployed, 14.5 per cent of men and 5.9 per cent of women. Older people are consistently less likely to be unemployed claimants: for those aged 50 to 59 the rate is 10.0 per cent (13.0 per cent for men, 5.4 per cent for women) and for those aged 60 and over the rate is only 3.8 per cent (5.5 per cent for men, 0.1 per cent for women).

Workers in their 50s and early 60s thus have less chance of becoming unemployed than those aged under 50 and a much lower chance than those aged under 25. However, older workers *do* become unemployed and they are likely to spend a longer period out of work than other age groups (*Wells 1989*). *Table 7* shows that 16 per cent of all ILO unemployed have been unemployed for two years or more. For those aged 50 to state pension age this figure rises to 27 per cent, and for those over state pension age to 40 per cent. As can be seen, the proportion of long-term unemployed increases consistently with age.

Some researchers argue that the extent of unemployment among older workers is understated (*Trinder 1989, Trinder et al 1992*). In 1990, among non-working men aged 55 to 59, almost half wanted a job: over a quarter of those aged 60 to 64 and an eighth of those aged 65 to 69 did so. Among non-working women in these age groups interest in employment was less marked, although part-time work was sought by more women than men. Older workers are much more likely to be 'discouraged workers' than workers in other age groups. These are individuals who are classified as economically inactive rather than unemployed, because they would like a job and are available for work, but are not looking for work (*Wells 1989*).

As these findings show, there are substantial differences between younger and older workers in labour market participation and employment. These differences arise from both individual reasons and factors such as employers' recruitment practices. The following sections look at employers' and older workers' attitudes, as well as patterns of recruitment, redundancy, retirement, and return to working, to shed some light on the reasons for these differences.

Table 6 Average gross weekly earnings of men and women working full-time by manual/non-manual and age: April 1992

Great Britain

	Manual £	Non-manual £	All £
Males			
Under 18	110.1	121.8	113.8
18-20	172.9	167.1	170.5
21-24	228.9	245.8	237.5
25-29	258.8	332.3	298.7
30-39	283.9	417.6	360.9
40-49	289.4	468.0	392.6
50-59	270.2	435.6	353.3
60-64	240.0	360.6	290.0
65 or over	177.2	[a]	[a]
Mean for all ages	264.2	397.0	335.7
Mean for all on adult rates	268.3	400.4	340.1
Number in sample	36,633	42,749	79,382
Females			
Under 18	108.2	109.1	108.8
18-20	136.7	152.6	149.3
21-24	159.7	204.3	196.9
25-29	185.4	261.0	251.6
30-39	178.5	292.1	275.0
40-49	174.8	274.9	256.1
50-59	167.9	262.0	237.8
60-64	154.4	242.2	211.4
Mean for all ages	168.6	254.1	238.8
Mean for all on adult rates	170.1	256.5	241.1
Number in sample	7,910	36,200	44,110

Source: 1992 New Earnings Survey *Tables 117, 124*

a Results are only given for age-groups represented by at least 50 persons in the sample and where the estimate of average gross weekly earnings has a standard error of less than 5 per cent of the average.

Employers' attitudes to older workers

The definition of an older worker given by employers in 1989 in case studies of 20 major organisations is the 40 to 50 years age range (*Metcalf and Thompson 1990*). Some employers varied their definition by occupation and gender. For example, an information technology worker was regarded as 'old' at a comparatively younger age than managers were; job applicants could be seen as 'old' even if they were younger than employees in similar posts. Some employers mentioned that women returning to the labour market aged 35 to 40 were considered 'old' because they were in jobs at the same or a lower level than before their period of economic inactivity and their work colleagues were mainly younger women in their 20s.

In general, employers and their personnel departments do not have specific policies on older workers. Recruitment, training and promotion of these workers are instead affected by a range of stereotypes. Employers attribute younger and older

Table 7 ILO unemployment[a] by age and duration: spring 1992

Great Britain
per cent of all unemployed[c]

Age	Unemployed up to 3 months			Unemployed for 3 months and up to 1 year			Unemployed for 1 year and up to 2 years			Unemployed for 2 years and more		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
All persons 16+	24	21	31	40	40	42	19	21	16	16	18	11
All persons of working age[b]	25	22	31	41	40	43	19	21	16	16	18	10
50-54	20	17	28	37	38	36	20	20	20	22	24	17
55-59	17	16	20	31	33	24	22	20	27	30	30	28
60-64	15	13	30	36	35	39	19	20	16	30	32	15
65+	10	5	18	26	27	25	16	15	17	48	53	40
50 to state pension age	18	16	25	35	26	31	21	20	23	27	28	21
Over state pension age	15	5	24	29	27	31	16	15	17	40	53	29

Source: Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey - Great Britain

a Unemployed, ready to start work in a fortnight, having looked for work in the last four weeks.
b Women 16-59; men 16-64.
c Percentages are based on totals which exclude those who did not provide this information.

workers with the following characteristics:

Younger workers	Older workers
Ambition	Stability
Trainability	Reliability
Flexibility	Work commitment
Health	Responsibility
IT skills	Maturity
Qualifications	Managerial skills
Mobility	

Source: Trinder, Hulme and McCarthy (1992) p20

Characteristics that are not thought to vary with age are attendance, literacy and numeracy. Employers' views of older worker productivity appear to be mixed, with some regarding older workers as less productive and others not believing productivity to be affected by age. However, researchers have suggested that where employers hold stereotyped views about the abilities of a group of workers, contact with those workers dispels these views (*IMS 1991*). For example, employers who had experience of training older workers did not believe older people were more difficult to train.

Jobs considered by employers to be suitable for older workers are described by Metcalf and Thompson (1990) as 'being there' jobs and jobs demanding low skill, little responsibility and repetition. Jobs such as caring and counselling are also thought suitable. Employers' views of the suitability of older workers for specific jobs are:

Jobs suited to	Jobs not suited to
Routine clerical jobs	IT related jobs
Selling jobs	Sales department
Counselling/caring jobs	Heavy manual jobs
Tedium jobs	Stressful office jobs
Waste disposal	Warehouse work
Cooks	Fast food outlets
Porters	Pilots

Source: Metcalf and Thompson (1990) p23

Age is included in only a third of employers' equal opportunities policies and not all employers have such policies. Most employers with age policies are in the public sector or are voluntary organisations (*Equal Opportunities Review 1989*). Further, research suggests that in general equal opportunities policies are not supported by practices to implement the policies, while other researchers have found that many employers describe themselves in job advertisements as an equal opportunity employer but exclude older people from applying (*IMS 1991, Equal Opportunities Review 1989*).

Recruitment

Research evidence indicates that older workers face discrimination in the recruitment process (*Trinder et al 1992, IMS 1991, Tillsley 1990*). This evidence was collected in two ways, through studies of advertised jobs and by asking employers directly. Research on age limits in advertised jobs suggests widespread discrimination on the basis of age, although some recent research suggests there may have been a small improvement in the situation (*IMS 1991, Tillsley 1990*). Between a quarter and a third of advertisements contain age restrictions. Different surveys provide different estimates of the extent of age restrictions in job advertisements because the data are collected in a variety of ways. But they all point to the same conclusion. Moreover, these estimates are likely to understate the degree of age discrimination in recruitment because usually only explicit age limits are counted by these studies.

Monitoring of appointments advertising in the management journal *Personnel Management* in the period 1985 to 1987 showed a fall in the use of age limits in job advertisements. The introduction of an Institute of Personnel Management code may have been a factor. In 1989, a survey of job advertisements in the same journal revealed a decline in the numbers with explicit age limits: 24 per cent carried age restrictions in 1989 compared with 33 per cent in 1987. A selection of the national press was also surveyed and 11 per cent of the advertised posts contained age restrictions. Another survey of various publications in 1988 and 1989 found that 27 per cent of job advertisements carried an age preference. Of these preferences, 96 per cent wanted someone aged 45 or under and 64 per cent wanted someone aged 35 or under. Finally, the Carnegie researchers found just over half of advertised jobs available to older workers: some jobs had age limits attached to them while others set requirements which could act as proxies for age (*Naylor 1987, Tillsley 1990, Equal Opportunities Review 1989, IMS 1991*).

In June 1989 a survey of jobs placed in jobcentres found the over 60s excluded in 11 per cent of cases and the over 40s in nine per cent of cases. Regional variations were also found, with the over 60s faring best in the East Midlands and Eastern Region and worst in the North West (*Jones and Longstone 1990*). Jobcentres have attempted to reduce the number of jobs with explicit age requirements by asking employers if such restrictions are really necessary as a requirement of the job, and even where an employer insists his vacancy should stipulate an age limit, jobcentre staff can put forward older people who are otherwise suitable.

Other researchers (*Barugh 1990* quoted in *IMS 1991*) have suggested that employees of public intermediaries such as jobcentres have a positive view of the skills, qualifications and training potential of older people. However, they are aware of employers making age a factor in recruitment and therefore they try to balance encouraging an older person to apply for a job with providing that person with realistic expectations about their chances of getting the job.

Surveys of employers also provide information on the importance of age in recruitment. More than 450 employers in four local labour markets were asked what factors were important in recruitment to nearly 800 jobs. Age was said to be a relevant consideration in 59 per cent of the jobs recruited to and very important in 19 per cent of them (*IMS 1991*). A study of 20 major employers found that age limits were being used less in recruitment advertisements, with only one third continuing to use them in every advertisement. Application forms nearly always demanded details of age, but employers said this was mainly for pension matters. However, these employers believed that their recruiters used age limits in practice and discriminated against older workers in the selection of candidates for jobs with a long period of initial training, with the potential length of service of the older worker being weighed unfavourably against the cost of the training. Senior personnel staff in the 20 case study companies believed line managers recruited according to a stereotype, and that attitudes needed to be changed to remove the implicit age limits in the recruitment process (*Metcalf and Thompson 1990*).

Possible reasons for the variations found in the use of age limits in recruitment have been discussed by researchers, the main one being the state of the labour market. When the supply of labour is tight, employers extend the age limits they attach to jobs; a plentiful supply of labour means employers narrow their age expectations. Occupational variations in the use of age limits in recruitment may result from the nature of the occupation or the traditional recruiting grounds of those occupations; a fall in the number of college leavers or graduates will affect the recruitment of some occupations but not others. In addition, individual employers have particular organisational structures and recruitment practices which affect their response to labour supply trends (*Tillsley 1990*).

Case study research in 1989 among employers found a relationship between difficulties in recruiting among companies, and their acceptance of older workers: the greater the difficulties, the greater the acceptance of older workers (*Metcalf and Thompson 1990*). At that time employers were looking more favourably on older workers because of future demographic changes, especially the reduction in the number of school-leavers. One researcher has described older workers as a 'buffer zone' for employers, used when there are labour shortages but not retained or recruited when there are labour surpluses (*House of Commons Employment Committee 1989*). Another has described older workers as 'last in the queue' when employers require more labour but 'first in the queue' when surplus labour needs to be shed (*Thompson 1991*).

A 1990 survey of private sector companies found those most interested in older workers also experienced labour shortages more intensely than other companies (*Thompson 1991*). Both industrial sector and size of company were found to be associated with the likelihood of using older workers to solve recruitment and retention problems: large employers and those in transport, construction, agriculture and minerals were more likely to favour older workers. Industries where employers were interested in older workers generally had more older people in employment than other sectors. They also tended to use older technologies. Companies using older workers to ease labour shortage problems were also found to use a number of other policies too, such as the recruitment of women returners. These companies were also less likely to compete for labour using pay. However, this same survey of private sector employers found that most had not introduced measures to employ more older workers. Those that had introduced such measures had implemented short-term, reversible ones to counter immediate labour shortages (*Thompson 1991*).

The evidence on whether employers prefer a younger face to be presented to the public is mixed. Some researchers (*Tillsley 1990*) assert that employers generally want younger workers to deal with the public while others have found this demand to be limited (*Taylor and Walker 1992*). Case study research among employers (*Trinder 1989*) found that some retailers wanted young sales assistants to match their young customers, but this was a rare example. And some employers, such as B & Q, see an advantage in presenting the public with an older worker. Recruiters are concerned about older workers joining a younger workforce - whether they will 'fit in' - and whether younger, more senior employees will be undermined (*Metcalf and Thompson 1990, Tillsley 1990*).

Explicit age limits in recruitment are not the only form of discrimination against older workers. Older workers do not generally have as many formal qualifications as other workers. Formal qualifications or experience are used by employers as proxies for ability to perform a job. If prospective employees are not allowed to show that they can do the job, even though they lack these formal prerequisites, then older workers are more likely to lose out. This is particularly the case when applications are sifted prior to interviews being held (*Trinder et al 1992*). As older workers are more likely to be long-term unemployed than other workers, they are also disproportionately affected by employer prejudice against the long-term unemployed (*IMS 1991*).

Although the general picture is one of discrimination against older workers in recruitment, the Carnegie Inquiry notes that some employers are attracted to older workers because of their 'stability', 'maturity' and 'reliability'. What these researchers find puzzling is that for jobs where these qualities are desirable, employers' recruitment practices work against the employment of older workers.

There are, however, examples of good practice among employers in the recruitment of older workers. The panel above shows the percentage of private sector employers using various policies to increase the number of older workers recruited. The policies employers found most effective were more flexible working time, encouraging line managers to recruit older workers, and promoting more older workers (*Trinder et al 1992, IMS 1991, Thompson 1991*).

Policies to employ more older workers	Percentage of companies currently using or seeking to implement the policy in the next 12 months
Encouraging line managers to recruit older workers	42
Raising the maximum retirement age	33
More internal promotion for older workers	33
Use of selection tests in recruitment	28
Re-training programmes for older workers	24
Using press adverts to target older workers	24
Making retirement provision more flexible	24
Designing more part-time jobs	23
Making working-time more flexible	22
Introducing/extending job-sharing	11
Changing rules governing pension eligibility	9
Making early retirement more difficult	3

Base: 436 companies

Source: *Thompson (1991)* p27

Older workers at work: skills and training

A comprehensive review of the literature on ageing - a process which begins as soon as any function reaches its peak capacity - demonstrates that ageing is a continuous process that occurs all the way through adult life; different abilities are affected at different points in the process and individuals affected in varying ways (*Haigh*

and Haslegrave 1991). The impact of ageing on health, safety and job performance depends on the work tasks to be performed and the working environment. In many jobs ill-health and absenteeism are affected by job organisation and working environment as much as ageing. Evidence suggests that older workers are less accident-prone than younger workers and tend to be more cautious (*Haigh and Haslegrave 1991*). However, they *do* have a larger number of slipping, tripping and falling accidents and any injuries sustained by them are likely to be more severe and persistent.

Recent research into the effect of age on performance concludes that age is not a sound basis on which to judge ability to work or to learn, except where muscular strength is the primary requirement (*Trinder et al 1992*). Research into the learning potential of older people concludes that social environment and personal history are far more important influences than growing older (*Schuller and Bostyn 1992*). The rate of decline in performance in particular areas of work - such as technical and knowledge-based work - is less than suggested by stereotypes about older workers (*Trinder et al 1992*). Employers have also said that technological changes and their effect on older workers can be overstated: most can cope with the changes demanded (*Trinder 1990*). There is a large overlap between older and younger workers in terms of ability, while experience may compensate for decline in particular abilities. Further, the differences between individual older workers are greater than the differences among their younger counterparts: the 'average' older worker is therefore less representative than the 'average' younger worker (*Trinder et al 1992*).

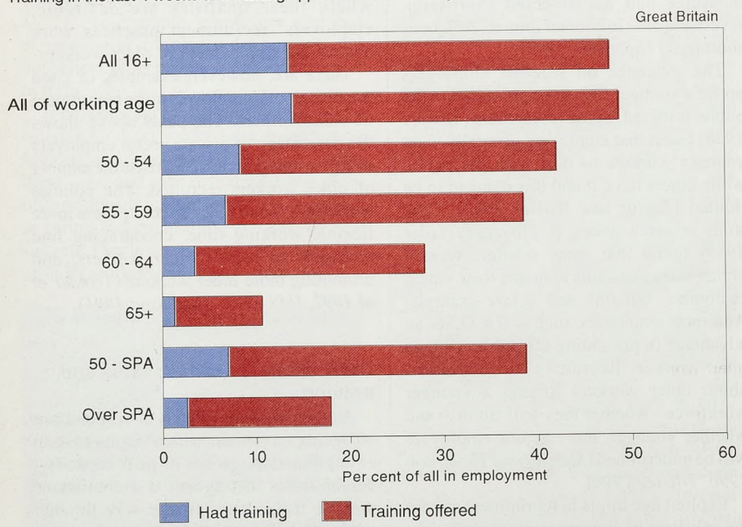
Older workers are less likely to take part in job-related education or training. There is a consistent decline in the proportion of workers who had taken part in such training over the four weeks preceding the spring 1992 LFS, from 22 per cent for 16 to 24 year olds, to 14 per cent for those aged 25 to 49, to only seven per cent for workers aged between 50 and state pension age. After state pension age, the rate drops to three per cent. Interestingly, this rate is higher than average for young men (22 per cent), but for older age groups it is consistently higher for women: in the years between 50 and state pension age, eight per cent of women had been on training in the last four weeks, compared with only six per cent of men in this age group.

Employers tend not to give older workers opportunities to train, which may be due partly to stereotyped attitudes towards older workers. Research among private sector employers (*Thompson 1991*) found that 58 per cent cited 'lack of appropriate skills' as severely constraining the recruitment and progression of older workers; yet the active retraining of older workers to cope with changing requirements was only being done by 16 per cent of employers. In turn, older workers may not seek out training because they accept the employer's view that they are not suitable for training. Fifty three per cent of women aged 35 to 59 and 44 per cent of men aged 35 to 59 could not envisage any kind of training they might receive in the next 12 months.

Training older workers can be as productive as training younger workers if training is adapted to meet their needs: rote learning and fast pace of presentation appear to cause difficulties for older workers (*Trinder et al 1992*). A research project on the training requirements of older workers collected data from Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs), training providers and learners (*Downs and Clarke 1991*). Although some TECs had groups working on the subject of older workers, none had specific programmes for them. Of the Employment Training learners interviewed, none was receiving training that had been adapted for older people. Learners were, however, meeting their needs through the use of modular self-instruction. Learners also required good counselling, 'learning by doing' that built on past experience, and being able to learn from their peers.

Figure 4 Training by age: spring 1992

Training in the last 4 weeks and training opportunities offered by current employer



SPA=State Pension Age

Source: Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey - Great Britain

Attitudes to work

The 1988 Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) retirement survey, a sample survey of people aged 55 to 69, asked those who had taken or expected to take late retirement their main reasons for doing so. Fifty-one per cent of men gave as their main reason "to improve financial position". This was the second most important reason for women: a third of them gave this response. The most important reason for women - at 44 per cent - was "enjoy job/working". This was the second most important reason for men at 22 per cent (*Bone et al 1992*).

The British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey series is also a useful source of information on attitudes to work. This series counts all those who work ten hours or more per week as being in paid work. The 1989 BSA survey asked those in employment about their job satisfaction, and the responses are shown in *table 8*. Workers aged 55 years or more had the highest levels of job satisfaction - 87 per cent were completely or very satisfied - and were the only age group to score more highly on completely/very satisfied than on fairly satisfied.

Those in employment in 1989 were asked "If without having to work, you had what you would regard as a reasonable living income, do you think you would still prefer to have a paid job or wouldn't you bother?". *Table 9* illustrates that those aged 55 to 64 were much less likely than any other age group to still prefer a job - 64 per cent of workers aged 55 years or more compared with 72 to 81 per cent in other age groups. The next least committed group were those aged 45 to 54 years. Those in paid work were also asked whether their present job is "just a means of earning a living" or "does it mean much more to you than that?". *Table 10* shows the youngest workers were most likely to say their job was "just a means of earning a living" whilst those aged 35 to 44 years were most likely to say they gained "much more". Workers aged 55 years or more were similar in their responses to those aged 25 to 34 and 45 to 54, three out of ten seeing their job as "just a means of earning a living" and seven out of ten saying it meant "much more".

Respondents were given a series of statements and asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with them in relation to their own job, and the results are presented in *table 11*. Workers aged 55 years or more were much less likely to agree that their "job is secure" (39 per cent) and their "opportunities for advancement high" (eight per cent) and a little less likely to agree their job was "interesting" (67 per cent). At less than a quarter, workers aged 55 years or more were the least likely to have "flexible working hours", although the fact that they are more likely to work part-time may explain this perceived rigidity in their working hours. Perhaps a little surprisingly - given that they are more likely to work part-time - workers aged 55 years or more were a lot less likely to agree that their job leaves "a lot of leisure time" (only a fifth did so). The extent of "independent working" (74 per cent) and "having a job that is useful to society" (51 per cent) among workers aged 55 years or more is about average. But workers aged 55 years or more were more likely than those aged 18 to 44 years to have a job in which they "can help other people" - 66 per cent compared with 60 per cent.

Respondents were also asked whether their job allowed them to design or plan most or parts of their daily work or allowed them no planning. *Table 12* shows workers aged 55 years or more to be the least autonomous group of workers, with three out of ten "not really allowed to plan". Where they were allowed to plan it was much more likely to be "most" (36 per cent) rather than "parts" (23 per cent) of their daily work. The reverse was true for younger workers aged 18 to 34. Workers aged 55 years or more were less likely than those aged 35 to 54 to be able to plan "most" of their work.

Table 8 Job satisfaction

Per cent

How satisfied are you in your (main) job?

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Completely/very satisfied	31	30	37	47	42
Fairly satisfied	47	54	44	40	32
Neither	9	7	8	5	12
Fairly dissatisfied	7	4	6	6	1
Completely/very dissatisfied	4	3	2	2	3
Don't know/not answered	1	1	2	0	12
Number in paid work	83	177	198	183	77

Source: 1989 British Social Attitudes Survey. Witherspoon and Taylor (1990) p161

Table 9 Commitment to work of those in paid work

per cent

If without having to work, you had a reasonable income...

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
prefer job	81	75	77	72	64
wouldn't bother	19	25	21	27	34
Number in paid work	237	402	447	363	183

Source: 1989 British Social Attitudes Survey. Witherspoon and Taylor (1990) p143

Table 10 Attitudes to current employment

per cent

For some people their job is simply something they do in order to earn a living. For others it means much more than that. On balance, is your present job ...

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Just means of earning a living	40	31	27	29	30
Means much more to me than that	60	69	73	70	70
Number in paid work	237	402	447	363	183

Source: 1989 British Social Attitudes Survey. Witherspoon and Taylor (1990) p144

Table 11 Job characteristics of those in paid work

per cent

Percentage agreeing or disagreeing that statements apply to their own job

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
My job is secure	61	57	57	54	39
My income is high	13	22	15	15	16
My opportunities for advancement are high	30	31	23	14	8
My job leaves a lot of leisure time	28	25	21	31	19
My job is interesting	71	78	73	79	67
I can work independently	73	75	77	82	74
In my job I can help other people	58	59	62	67	66
My job is useful to society	53	50	53	57	51
My job has flexible working hours	34	35	43	32	22
Number in paid work	83	177	198	183	77

Source: 1989 British Social Attitudes Survey. Witherspoon and Taylor (1990) p159

Leaving employment: staff turnover, redundancy and retirement

A recent review of studies undertaken in the last 20 years on age and turnover concluded that there was consistent evidence that older workers are more likely than younger workers to stay with the same employer (*IMS 1991*). Recent case study research among 20 employers found that turnover rates differed substantially between different age-groups; young people aged 20 to 25 and women aged 20 to 30 had high turnover (*Metcalf and Thompson 1990*). Similarly, B & Q used only older workers to staff their Macclesfield store; research comparing the performance of that store with five similar B & Q stores found that the average turnover at Macclesfield was only one fifth that of the other stores. (*Hogarth and Barth 1991*).

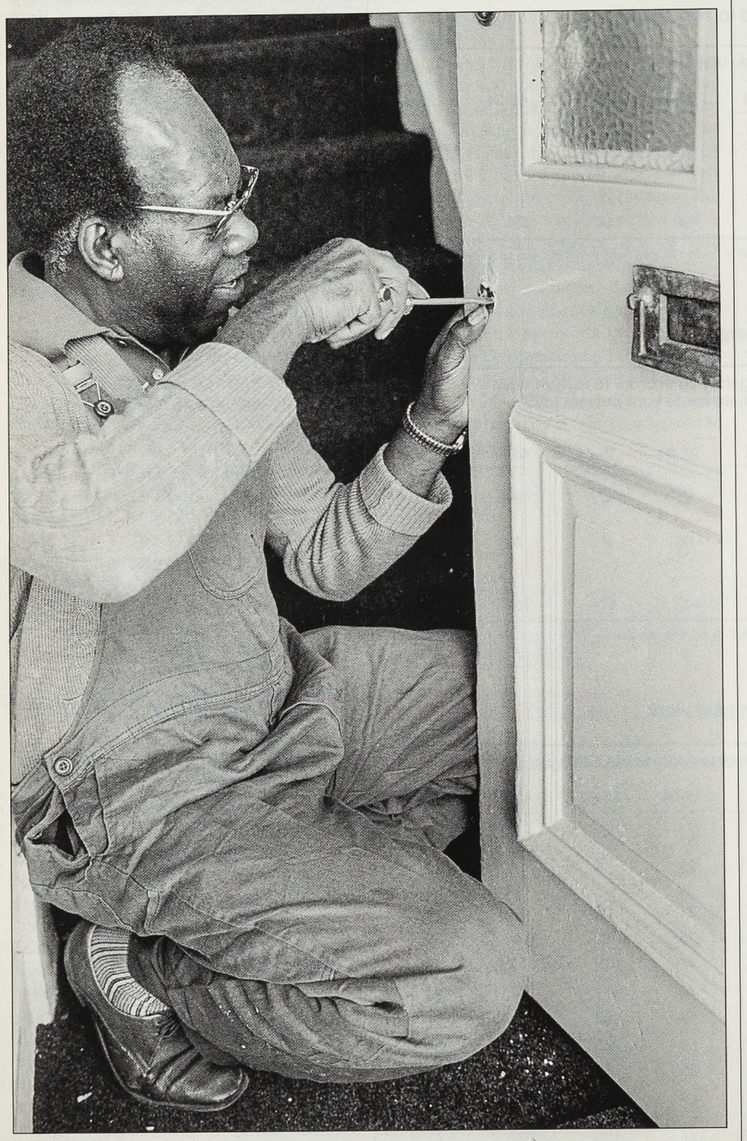
According to the 1988 OPCS retirement

Table 12 Planning own job

per cent

Which of the following statements about your work is most true?	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
My job allows me to design or plan *most* of my daily work	29	34	40	44	36
My job allows me to design or plan *parts* of my daily work	46	42	36	36	23
My job does *not* really allow me to design or plan my daily work	23	21	22	19	29
Number in paid work	83	177	198	183	77

Source: 1989 British Social Attitudes Survey Witherspoon and Taylor (1990) p161



Companionship was the main reason cited by older people for wanting to return to work. Photo: Brenda Prince/FORMAT.

survey, nearly half of those aged 55 to 69 were, or had been until retirement, in jobs with fixed retirement ages (*Bone et al 1992*). Men were more likely to face fixed retirement ages than women: 58 per cent compared with 38 per cent. Of those reporting fixed retirement ages, 44 per cent of men and 51 per cent of women had retired or expected to do so earlier than that age. Only about five per cent had retired or expected to retire later than the fixed age for their job. Of those who had retired before the fixed age for their job, more than 50 per cent of men and 20 per cent of women had done so under an early retirement scheme or redundancy with pay arrangements. However, compulsory early retirement was found to be quite rare.

Evidence of a fall in age of retirement was also found in the 1988 OPCS retirement survey (*Bone et al 1992*). Analysis of successive age cohorts demonstrated that men and women were retiring at progressively younger ages. After the mid1980s this downward trend moderated or was suspended. The researchers concluded that economic conditions through the 1980s were reflected in the retirement ages of the sample. Around a quarter of both men and women aged 55 to 69 had taken or expected to take early retirement and five per cent late retirement.[5] As a result of the early retirement trend the state pension age and the 60th and 65th birthdays were less significant in retirement terms in the 1980s than in the 1970s. However, about a third of both men and women retired at their respective state pension ages, which remained the most common age for retirement.

Taylor and Walker (1991) identify two groups of early retirees. The first view early retirement as a positive option. The second group have been made redundant close to the state pension age and define themselves as early retired because they see no prospect of securing new employment. In the 1988 OPCS retirement survey, the most important reason given for taking early retirement was the respondent's own ill health (*Bone et al 1992*). Thirty seven per cent of men and 29 per cent of women gave this as their main reason. However, some researchers (for example, *Trinder 1989*) suggest that the trend in retiring at earlier ages is not the result of increasing ill-health; rather, higher prospective retirement income and/or a weak labour market have made retiring for ill-health reasons more frequent. Women were much more likely than men in 1988 to report the ill health of others as their main reason for early retirement: 11 per cent of women compared with three per cent of men (*Bone et al 1992*). The second most important reason for early retirement among men was financial inducements (24 per cent) but only eight per cent of women gave this as their main reason (*Bone et al 1992*). Women were much more likely than men to cite 'quality of life' as their main reason (21 per cent compared with nine per cent of men) while 14 per cent of men and nine per cent of women gave employer's influence/decision.

Early retirement is found in industries which have experienced the greatest decline in employment and which also had relatively greater numbers of older workers (*Trinder et al 1992*). White collar workers are more likely to retire early while among manual workers redundancy and sickness are more widespread reasons for leaving employment: the pattern of occupational pension schemes may be a partial explanation. Although workforce reduction was the main reason for employers' use of early retirement in the 1980s, recent research (*Trinder et al 1992*) suggests they are now using it to change the age profile of their organisations and provide opportunities for younger employees to be promoted.

When employers need to reduce their workforce, older workers may be encouraged to leave by both employers and unions (*Trinder et al 1992*). Occupational pensions are increasingly expensive the closer a worker gets to retirement age, and pension funds provide a less expensive means of providing early retirement. Unions have an interest in protecting workers with family commitments and in preventing compulsory redundancies. 'Last in, first out' still governs compulsory redundancy situations but voluntary arrangements make older workers vulnerable (*Trinder et al 1992*). Figures from the 1992 LFS show that workers aged 35 to 54 suffer less from redundancy than both younger and older workers.[6] The skills and experience of redundant older workers may be lost to the employer and the economy forever through early retirement (*Trinder et al 1992*).

Trinder (1990) observes that the distinction between voluntary redundancy and early retirement has become 'blurred' for older workers. Trinder et al (1992) report that redundancy has increased less among older workers than among other age groups, but that early retirement is the reason given by 44 per cent of those aged 60 to 64 leaving employment. Furthermore, the increase in redundancy among older workers reflects a large increase in the number of women being made redundant. It is likely that women are less able to accept early retirement and employers are less able to supply acceptable early retirement packages for women as a result of broken pension contribution patterns arising from caring for children and dependent adults. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has described some early retirement as 'a form of disguised unemployment' (OECD 1992) while other researchers (*Casey and Laczko 1989*) suggest that early retirement schemes are used 'to shift a disproportionate burden of unemployment onto the older members of the labour force'. The OPCS researchers found that retiring early for reasons of dismissal or redundancy was being under-reported by respondents. However, they conclude that although macro-economic factors in the 1980s may have persuaded employers to use early retirement, the circumstances and preferences of individuals influenced whether the opportunities for early retirement were taken up (*Bone et al 1992*).

The age at which an individual wishes to retire appears to be influenced by his or her particular circumstances, especially by his or her likely financial circumstances in retirement *(Trinder et al 1992)*. Whether or not an individual has an occupational pension is a factor here. Case study research has shown that employers feel that the increased use of early retirement to shed older workers has altered the expectations of existing employees about their own retirement age (*Trinder 1989*). The 1977 OPCS retirement survey found a desire among older workers for gradual retirement, with part-time work featuring strongly (*Trinder et al 1992*). However, men currently do not make the transition from work to retirement via part-time work (*Casey et al 1991*). They are likely to retire abruptly at pension age. When men *do* change from full- to part-time work they tend to change employers. As a result, they are likely to experience occupational downgrading, for example moving from skilled manual work to unskilled manual work, which ties in with the respective findings from the LFS reviewed earlier. The Carnegie Inquiry found little evidence of employers helping employees to prepare for retirement through courses or phased retirement, where older employees are given less stressful or part-time jobs (*Trinder et al 1992*).

Returning to the labour market

Among the non-working older population the desire to return to paid employment varies according to the age and gender of the individual: the older a person gets, the less likely they are to want to return to work (*Trinder et al 1992*). Older men are more interested than older women in paid work. Except for men aged 55 to 59, those actively seeking employment are more likely to want part-time work (*Casey et al 1991*). Recent research has found that the main reasons for wanting to return to work were, firstly, companionship and, secondly, money (*CBI 1988*).

Among those who are or might be interested in returning to work, a number of factors — listed here in descending order of importance — would make a job more attractive: interesting and varied work; a friendly and supportive atmosphere; opportunity to use abilities; an easy journey to work; a good level of pay; and convenient working hours. Less important were: security; pension and other benefit entitlement; training; good prospects; and assistance with care for dependants/relatives (*CBI 1988*). One barrier to older people re-entering the labour market is occupational downgrading — for example, moving from skilled manual work to semi- or unskilled manual work — although some older people are willing to accept lower status jobs (*Trinder et al 1992*).

Carnegie researchers conclude that work and retirement patterns are being forced on older people as a result of age discrimination and inflexible personnel and pension policies (*Trinder et al 1992*). These patterns do not match the preferences of older people. Many non-working older people want work and would look for it if they thought they were likely to find it. More generally, there is a mis-match between those who need to work for financial reasons and the skills and experience demanded by employers: those who are financially secure and likely to retire early are more likely to have the relevant skills and experience.

Discussion

Our findings have highlighted substantial differences in economic participation and employment between younger and older workers, and changes over recent years. More women now work in the years leading up to and after state pension age, whereas for men there has been a slight fall in economic participation. Full-time working rates for both men and women approaching state pension age have gone down slightly in recent years, but the full-time working rate for those staying in employment has increased, particularly among women. These findings indicate that gender, like age, is an important influence on the labour market behaviour of older people, and that there has been a lessening of the impact of the state pension age on older people's expectations and behaviour. Employment patterns for older workers appear to be more flexible now than previously.

Research has shown continuing discrimination against older workers in recruitment and employment. However, it has also been found that employers' prejudices against older workers are dispelled when coming into contact with older workers. Recent research has found that age is not a sound basis on which to judge ability to work or learn. Staff turnover is substantially lower for older workers, and there are many examples of employers favouring older workers for their perceived experience, maturity and reliability. ■

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Footnotes

1 A fuller discussion of the Labour Force Survey is contained in the Technical Note, and details of the studies used in the overview and a fuller list of references are provided in the Bibliography. The definition of 'older' used in the LFS tables is those aged 50 years or more and in the BSA tables 55 years or more. Previous studies on older workers include those at least in their fifties.

2 Other services comprise public administration, sanitary and medical services, education, other services provided to the general public, recreational and other cultural services, and personal and domestic services.

3 The unemployment rate is the number of ILO unemployed expressed as a percentage of the total labour force (the sum of all persons in employment or ILO unemployed).

4 Source: *Employment Gazette*, March 1993, Labour Market Data: *table 2.15.*

5 Early retirement is defined in the survey as retirement before the age fixed for retiring by the respondent's occupation where there is one, otherwise before the upper age limit for the occupation. Retiring after the fixed age for retirement in the respondent's occupation, or after the lower age limit, is defined as later retirement.

6 Source: *Employment Gazette*, March 1993, Labour Market Data: *table 2.34.*

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is conducted by the OPCS on behalf of the ED and covers a sample of around 60,000 private households. It used to be carried out annually between 1984 and 1991, and is now conducted every quarter. Interviewing for the Spring 1992 LFS was carried out in March, April and May 1992. Interviews with members of sampled households cover a wide range of employment-related and demographic topics. Because of its large sample size, the LFS is the most reliable source of information on the characteristics of older workers.

The definition of 'older' used in the LFS tables presented here is those aged 50 years or more. In line with guidance on the publication of estimates based on the LFS, population estimates below 10,000 and figures which are below one per cent or based on a population estimate of fewer than 10,000 have not been presented.

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special **FEATURE**

The Youth Cohort Study
— a methodological introduction

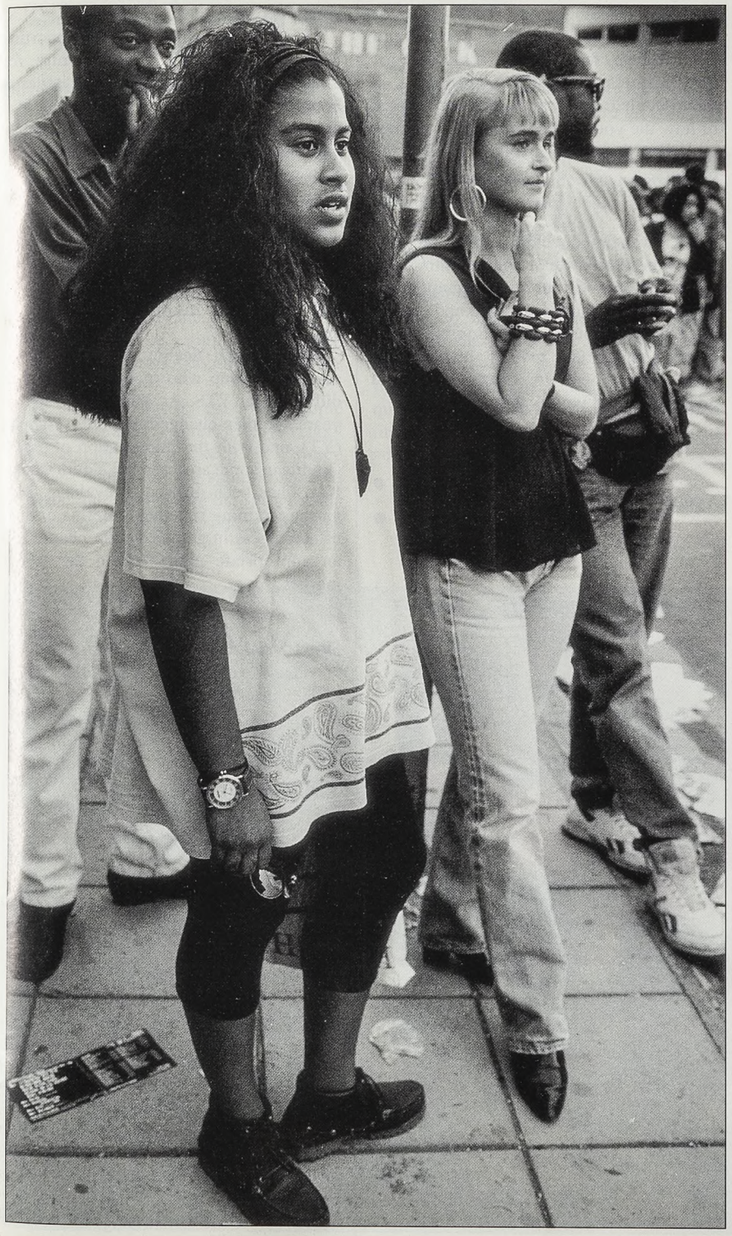


Photo: Joanne O'Brien/Format

This article provides a detailed guide to the methods and coverage of the survey, highlighting the scope of the study data for researchers and policy makers.

By **Dr Jill Robson**, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.

Introduction

THE ENGLAND and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS) has been tracking the activities of young people in the labour market and in education since 1985. It shows the effects of choices at 16 years old and constructs a dynamic model of the changing nature of young people's transition from school to the labour market and beyond. An article in the May issue of *Employment Gazette* reported some major findings from recent surveys; further articles later in the year will look at changing patterns seen in the overall spread of YCS and the significance of gender on career paths, choice and opportunities.

YCS is a major programme of longitudinal research which monitors the behaviour and decisions of representative samples of young people aged 16 to 19 as they either remain in education or enter the labour market. About 20,000 young people are contacted for each cohort, which makes the YCS the largest and most comprehensive study of young people in Britain.

The research, which has been funded primarily by the Employment Department (ED) with significant support from the Department for Education (DFE), is designed and administered by Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR).

Coverage

The study shows young people's transition from school to the wider world. A variety of routes that young people take when making this move can be mapped through YCS, whether from school straight into employment, from school into work via a training scheme, further education, higher education, unemployment or any other path. YCS also provides information on educational attitudes and behaviour for

those remaining in education, details of how they are supported financially, as well as recording their educational achievements.

YCS can show what is happening in the youth labour market for different age groups and over time. Because it is a time series, comparisons can be made between different cohorts. For instance, YCS has clearly shown the change in staying on rates in education, the subsequent changes in labour market participation, and the effect of fluctuations in general economic conditions (see *figure 1*).

YCS takes a sample of young people aged 16 to 17 years old, usually about three per cent of people in that age group. This large size enables the survey to be a useful means of monitoring the effects of policy changes and of evaluating particular policy initiatives. For instance, the effects of the changes from GCEs to GCSEs have been seen clearly in the YCS (see *Employment Gazette*, May 1993) and the survey has been used as a means of evaluating Compacts, TVEI and Youth Credits.

YCS has always collected information on young people's qualifications, both those gained at school at the end of year 11 in secondary education (5th year), and those gained subsequently. It collects information on both academic and vocational qualifications. This information provides a good picture of both the number and sorts of young people's qualifications, and how they are subsequently added to.

Also, the longitudinal nature of the study means that it is possible to track different groups of respondents, who have different sorts and levels of qualifications, and see how their qualifications related to the jobs they get and generally how they fare in the labour market.

The questionnaire asks sample members about their family and the people they live with. This, together with other demographic information, gives a picture of the family backgrounds of respondents, which means that it is possible to look at the effects of socio-economic variables, gender and ethnicity, on, for example, achievements, qualifications, occupation and routes. A more detailed model can then be constructed of how the youth labour market functions, including information on obstacles and barriers.

History

YCS was first developed about ten years ago by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC). It evolved out of an attempt to set up a system to supply detailed and regular information about the functioning of the training and labour market. In particular there was a need to know about, and understand, the youth labour market.

YCS was designed at a time of high youth unemployment, when there was a realisation that there was very little research evidence about the comparative effectiveness of various routes into the youth labour market (i.e. straight into work, training scheme, further education etc). There were worries about the effects of demographic changes on the numbers of young people who were going to be available to the labour market, and a need to be able to have some robust outcome measures for both education and training. Lastly, there was a need to evaluate the Youth Training Scheme (YTS), the (then) new scheme for young people.

The MSC had already been supporting work in Edinburgh at the Centre for Educational Sociology on similar issues in Scotland, and so when YCS was set up it drew on developmental work already underway on the Scottish Young People's Survey (which was a longitudinal cohort study set up in 1984). The MSC had also been funding a pilot study of a similar design in two English cities carried out by Sheffield University. From these studies the YCS was designed to produce similar and comparable information for England and Wales.

The original design was intended to capture a group who included those who did one-year YTS. As YTS moved to two years and then changed to Youth Training (YT), and with the introduction of Youth Credits in some areas, so the Youth Cohort Study has been utilised to evaluate the various training schemes in terms of their effectiveness in getting young people into an appropriate place within the labour market.

Reasons for collecting information

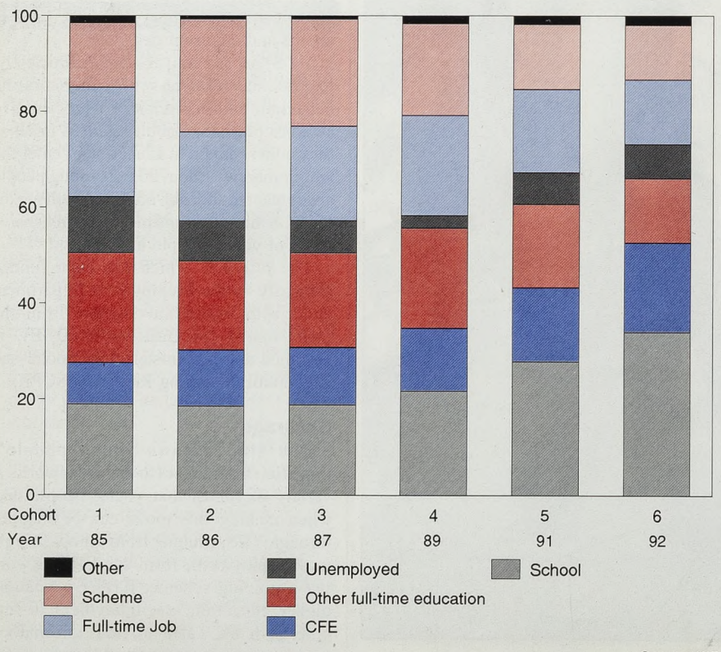
Since the inception of YCS the need to collect information on young people has grown. It now provides a statistical service to both government and to the public via published reports on the workings of the youth labour market. The general picture it provides is used as the background for policy decision making. YCS is also used to monitor changes in, for example staying on rates in education, attainment levels, take-up of YT, and unemployment, which are all the effects of policy changes.

YCS also continues to be used as a data source for monitoring and evaluating specific policy initiatives, for instance TVEI, Compacts and Youth Credits.

Finally, YCS is a large and comprehensive data set which is available to the wider research community via the ESRC Data Archive at Essex University, where complete data sets are deposited from cohorts and sweeps which have a published report. This provides researchers with data through which they can further the academic debate about the functioning of the youth labour market.

Figure 1 Activities of young people 16-17 years old

Sweep 1, Cohort 1-Cohort 6



Source: YCS

Table 1 Overall YCS design

Min age school leavers in	Cohort	Surveys (sweeps) in spring of[a] 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1983-1984	1	1	2	3							
1984-1985	2		1	2	3						
1985-1986	3[c]			1	2	3				4[b]	
1986-1987	no survey										
1987-1988	4					1	2	3			
1988-1989	no survey										
1989-1990	5							1	2	3	
1990-1991	6[d]								1	2	3
1991-1992	no survey										

a YCS sample members are interviewed at age 16-17, 17-18 and 18-19.
b Cohort 3 sweep 4 will survey members at age 21-22, in the autumn of 1993.
c Pupils from independent schools were fully integrated into YCS from Cohort 3 onwards.
d Cohort 6 was brought forward a year to monitor Training (now Youth) Credits.

Structure — cohorts and sweeps

Initially, YCS was designed as a longitudinal cohort study with three sweeps in order to capture the early effects of YTS. This design was continued a year later in 1986 when two year YTS was introduced. After this a regular pattern of cohorts and sweeps was established, with a new cohort every two years. This pattern was broken when cohort six was brought forward by a year so that the data from it could be used to help evaluate Training (now Youth) Credits. The pattern of cohorts and sweeps is laid out in *table 1*.

The sample is drawn from young people in school in year 11, eligible to leave school the summer prior to sweep one. Sweep one of any cohort contacts sample members by postal questionnaire in the spring when they are aged 16 to 17, and these same young people are contacted twice more in the spring of the years they are 17 to 18 and 18 to 19 years old.

This year the design will be extended for one cohort, cohort three, who are now aged 22 to 23, to explore the longer term effects of the decisions they made at 16 to 17 years of age.

Methodology

Sample members are sent a postal questionnaire which has previously been piloted through some face to face interviewing and checking. The questionnaire is designed to capture detailed information on sample members' present activity, ie whether they are:

- still at school;
- at college;
- in a job;
- unemployed;
- on YT(S); or
- doing something else.

At sweep one the questionnaire asks about their attitudes to school, what advice and guidance they have been given, their behaviour at school, (e.g. truancy), and their achievements (GSCEs) in the previous year. At sweep two and sweep three, other time-relevant questions are asked, for instance, about the outcome of A-level exams, and details of any institution of further or higher education which they may be attending.

A core of similar questions has been asked at each cohort, and is asked at each sweep. Also, at each sweep respondents

Photo: Joanne O'Brien/Format

are asked to fill in a month-by-month activity diary for the previous year. So by sweep three it is possible to construct a month-by-month picture of what individuals were doing, and when they changed to doing something else in the two and a half years since becoming eligible to leave school: for example, when they started YT, how many months they stayed on it, and what they did subsequently.

Design - questionnaire content

The contents of the questionnaire have been developed over the lifetime of YCS. The basic shape of the current questionnaire is detailed here. The questionnaire covers a wide range of topics including school experiences, qualifications, jobs and training, as well as details of education and family background.

Questions are asked about unemployment:

- the present situation;
- benefits received;
- availability for work;
- job offers;
- whether a course or training is to be started;
- wages/salary expected in a job.

The details asked about a full time job or a training scheme are:

- the start date;
- whether YT is part of the job;
- the type of work;
- whether it is a recognised apprenticeship;
- the type of establishment;
- earnings;
- likes and dislikes;
- whether it was what they wanted;
- whether they are an employee or self employed;
- the number of employers they have had in the last year.

Questions are asked about training received:

- whether on-the-job or off-the-job;
- the type of provider;
- its duration;
- how useful they found it;
- whether they were satisfied with it.

For those in full time education details are obtained about:

- the type of institution attended;
- the reasons for their course choice;
- whether they receive a maintenance grant, and its amount;
- the duration of the course;
- their perception of its difficulty.

Those doing a *part time job* or a *part time course* are asked to fill in a diary of when they were taking part in part time activities, how many hours a week were involved, and what pay they received.

The questions on *qualifications* are complex, but very important for analysis; respondents are asked details of all academic and vocational qualifications which they have sought and obtained during the previous year.

Questions are asked about their *family and background:* household membership, their parents' occupations, educational level, ethnicity, level of disability, and housing tenure. Finally, respondents are asked about their *expectations for the next year*, i.e. what activity they expect they will be doing. At the end of each questionnaire a space is left to express views on other things which respondents feel could be relevant.

Sampling

The sample provided by DFE and the Welsh Office is representative of 16 to 17 year olds in both England and Wales. YCS sample members are sent a postal questionnaire at the age of 16 to 17, and two further questionnaires at annual intervals, when they are aged 17 to 18 and 18 to19.

The sampling frame is all those who were aged 16 on the 31st of August preceding sweep one of the relevant cohort in England and Wales. Nearly all will be in their last year of compulsory schooling.

The sample is now drawn from all maintained schools which have pupils of the relevant age (less special schools). For the last two cohorts the sample has also been drawn from one in four independent schools.

Since cohort three DFE have requested the name and address of every pupil aged 16 on August 31 of that year born on the fifth, tenth, 15th, 20th, or 25th of each month.

These names and addresses are sent to SCPR which then makes random deletions to produce the desired sample size. Usually the issued sample at sweep one is approximately 20,000, which is about three per cent of young people of that age group.

Cohorts one and two took a ten per cent sample of pupils within selected schools. Thereafter the percentage was 20 per cent (within participating schools).

Cohort one was a smaller sample, because the design was still being tested for feasibility. Cohort three had an extra 'boost-on' sample of 1,000 because it was used for TVEI evaluation. Similarly cohort six had an extra sample of 3,500 which is being used for evaluating Youth Credits. Also at cohort six, Training and Enterprise Councils were able to buy into an extra boost sample at sweep one in their own area.

Response

For cohorts one to four, those contacted at sweep two were those who had responded to sweep one (the achieved sample). Similarly the issued sample at sweep three was the achieved sample at sweep two. This was because the data being sought was primarily longitudinal, enabling the different routes taken by individuals to be studied.

Table 2 Response

Cohort	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sweep 1						
Issued	11,764	19,565	21,087	20,013	20,073	36,309
Achieved	8,064	14,430	16,208	14,127	14,511	24922
Response	69	74	77	71	72	69
Sweep 2						
Achieved[a]	6,075	11,584	12,335	10,464	10951[b]	N/A[c]
Response	75	60	76	74	75	-
Sweep 3						
Achieved[a]	5,091	9,573	9,328	8,709	N/A[c]	N/A[c]
Response	84	83	76	84	-	-
Overall Response[d]	43	49	44	44	-	-

a The issued sample at sweep 2 was the achieved sample at sweep 1, and the issued sample at sweep 3 was the achieved sample at sweep 2. There were a few deletions in each case, if respondents had moved without trace or refused to continue in the sample.
b *Cohort 5 Sweep 2* had a further 968 respondents who had not responded to sweep 1. This was the first time in the YCS that non-respondents were included in the subsequent sweep. The total response for C5S2 was, therefore, 11,919.
c Survey not carried out or not completed yet.
d Percentage of sweep 1 issued sample.

Figure 2a Activities of young people 18-19 years old in spring 1987

Cohort 1, Sweep 3 (*a*)

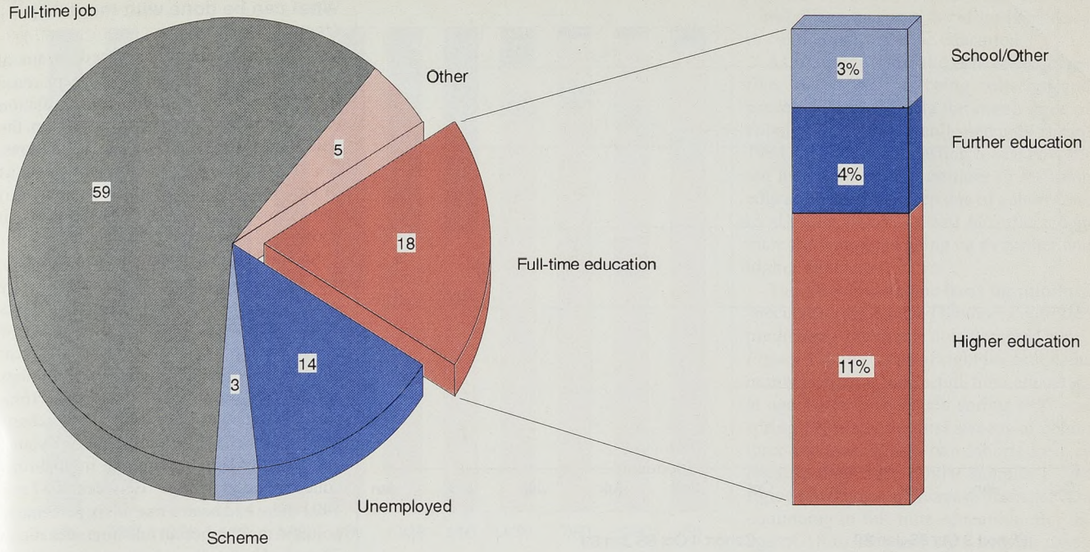
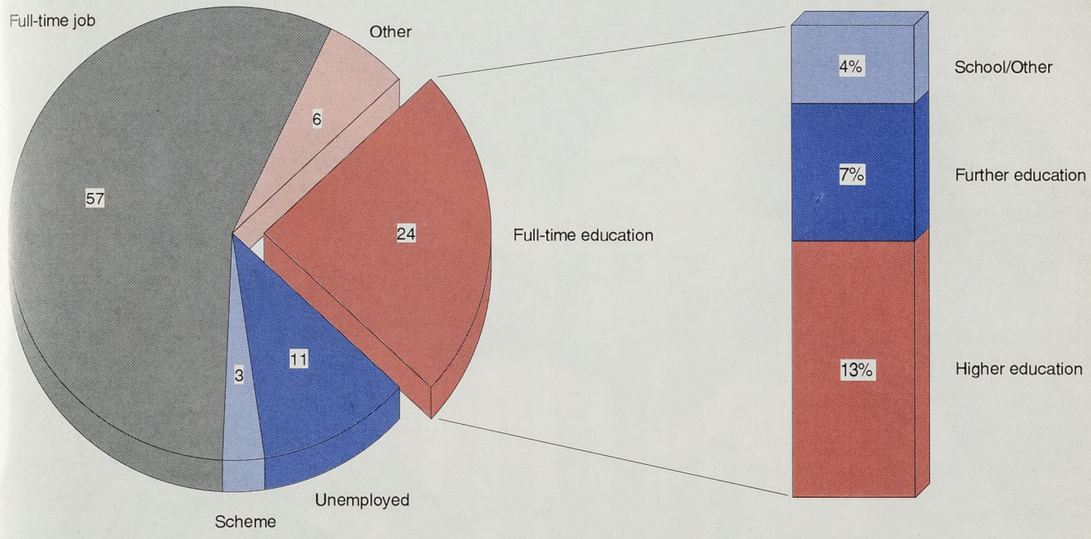


Figure 2b Activities of young people 18-19 years old in spring 1991

Cohort 4, Sweep 3 (*a*)



a State maintained schools only

Source: YCS

But since cohort five, the issued sample at sweeps two and three has again been the original sweep one issued sample, in order to gain as much information as possible on all the young people in the cohort.

YCS has always achieved a high response rate with an average of 72 per cent at sweep one, 76 per cent at sweep two and 81 per cent at sweep three. This is an overall mean response rate of 45 per cent for the attrition sample of people who have responded to all three sweeps over a period of two years. (See *table 2* for details of sample size and response rate).

Weighting

The sample is weighted by creating a representative matrix for the population, and a comparable matrix for the sample. This is done after the data is collected but before it is analysed.

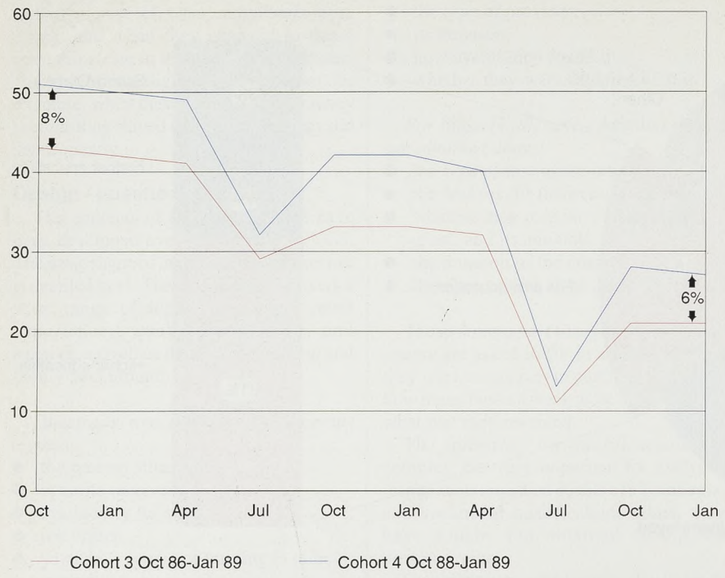
DFE provides population data for the age group in terms of region, attainment, gender and an estimate of those staying on at school and those who leave.

The population figure in each cell of the matrix is divided by the sample for that cell to yield a grossing factor. Finally all grossing factors are multiplied by a constant to give a final weight. Sweeps two and three are also weighted in a similar way, but different weights apply.

Further discussion of the weighting for

Figure 3 Diary data of those in full-time education

Cohorts 3 and 4 between sweeps 1-3



Source: YCS

each sweep of each cohort is found in the technical appendix of the relevant published YCS report.

What can be done with the data?

Uses of YCS data

YCS data can be analysed in many different ways. Firstly it can yield *cross sectional information* about the population of young people sampled at any sweep, the data being analysed by cross tabulations. So, for example, a look at the activity status of young people at sweep three (*figure 2a*) shows what 18 to 19 year olds were doing in spring 1987 (cohort one, sweep three).

Secondly, the data can be viewed as *time series information*, for example, by comparing activity rates from two cohorts at the same sweep. *Figures 2a* and *b* show the same type of data for two different cohorts at sweep three. One of the things which a comparison of these two cross-sectional glances-of-activity status charts shows, is the rise in the number of young people who are continuing in full-time education after school. Between 1987 and 1991 there had been a rise of six percentage points in the numbers in full-time education. There had been a three percentage point rise

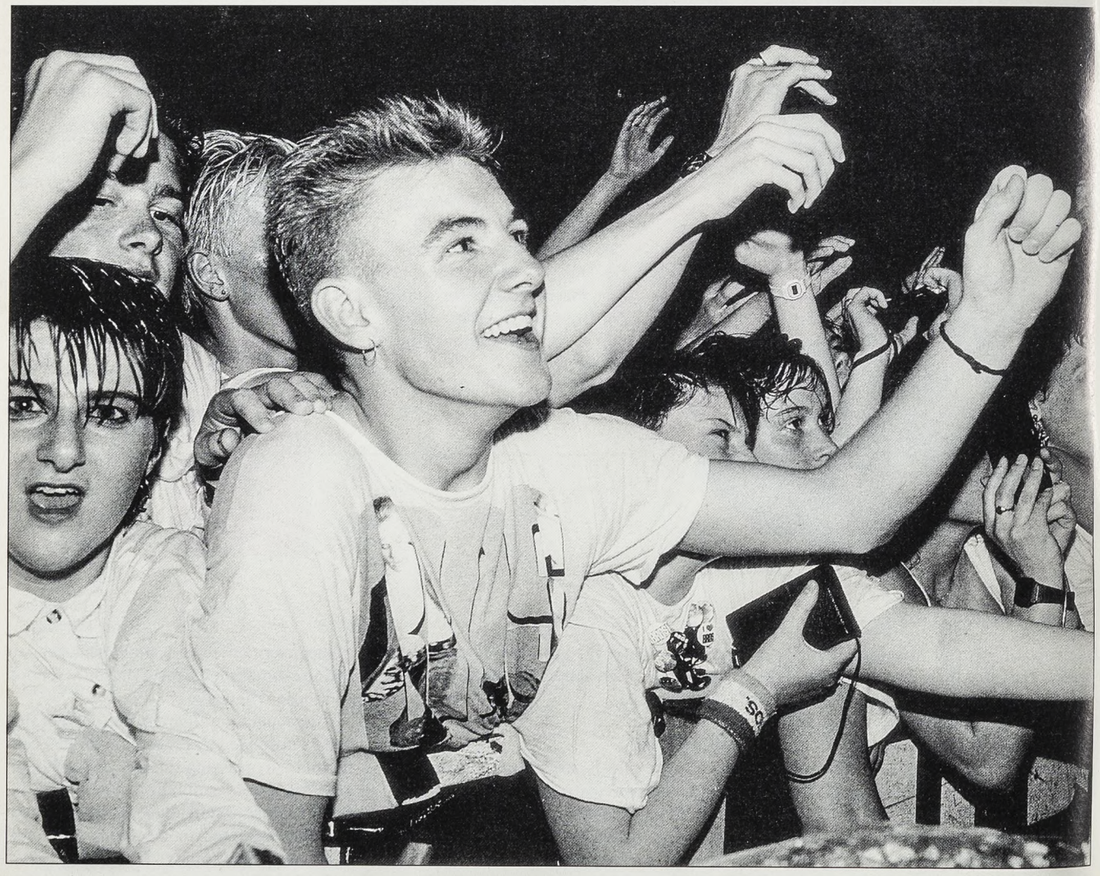
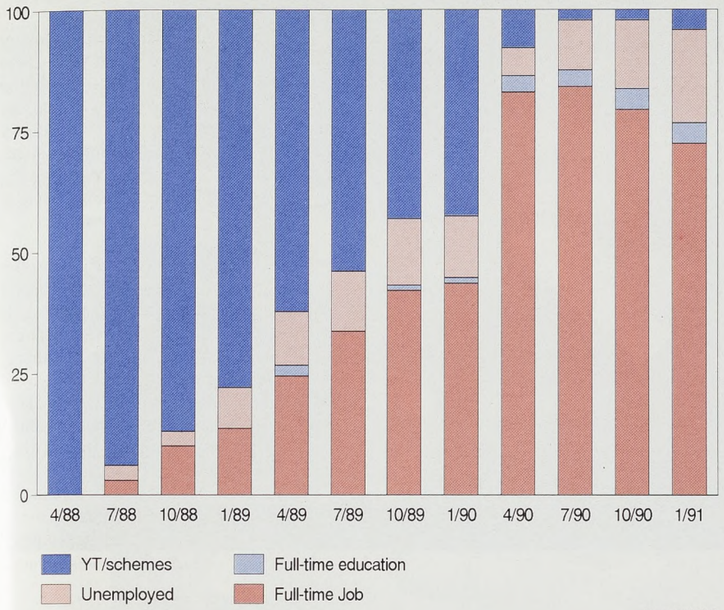


Photo: Mo Wilson/Format

Figure 4 Diary data from those in YT April 1988

Cohort 4

Per cent

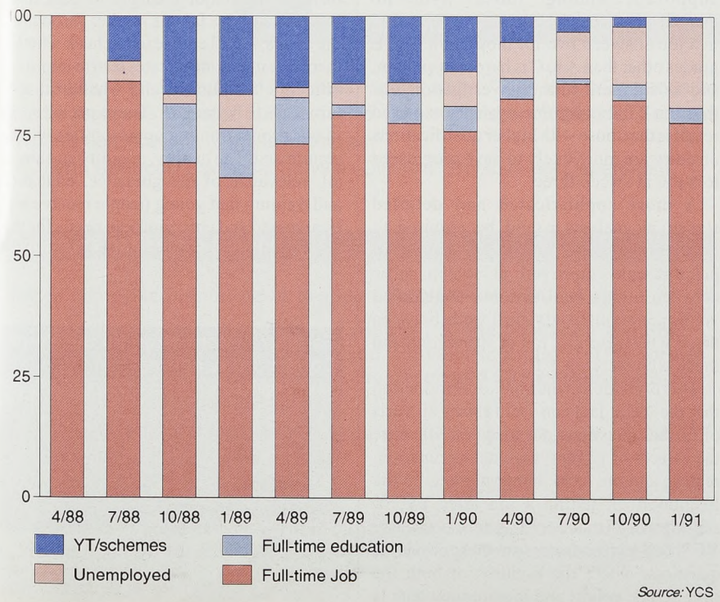


Source: YCS

Figure 5 Diary data from those in full-time jobs at April 1988

Cohort 4

Per cent



Source: YCS

in those who go on to further education and a two percentage point rise in those in higher education. One per cent more were staying on at school, or, more likely, a sixth form college, and were therefore quite likely to continue in full-time education.

As of spring 1993 the data from cohort five, sweep three is being collected and processed, and the data for sweep three of cohort six will not be collected until spring 1994. It will be interesting to see how far the increased staying on rates in full-time education seen at sweep one of cohorts one to six (see *figure 1*) will be reflected in increased numbers going on to further and higher education.

The YCS gives some basis for informed speculation (and indeed for more controlled prediction - but that is not attempted here). *Figure 3* shows a rise of eight per cent in the numbers staying on in full-time education at age 16 to 17 between spring 1987 and spring 1989, i.e. the first sweeps of cohort three and four. (These two cohorts are used because they were similar samples.) The figure also shows an increase of six per cent continuing in full-time education after the age of 18 to 19 years old. In both cases, approximately half of those were in full-time education at sweep 1. The expectation therefore would be that sweep three of cohort five will show approximately 30 per cent in full-time education, and by sweep three of cohort six that figure will have risen to one third or more of the sample.

The *longitudinal data* from diary information can give a clear picture over time of what is happening to young people over the two years between sweeps one and three. An example of this is what happens to young people who take part in the government training scheme, YT(S). *Figure 4* shows what happened to young people who were on YT at sweep one of cohort four. On a quarter-by-quarter basis using the data derived from the diary information in the questionnaire, it shows that there was gradual movement from YT into jobs in the first year of YT, followed by a dramatic rise in those in full-time employment as most of the trainees on YT finish their two years in training.

The YT group can be compared with those who had a full-time job at sweep one (*figure 5*) where there is some movement from jobs to YT, education and unemployment. Those who went straight into a job at 16 to 17 years old were more likely to be in full-time employment (82 per cent) than those who went on YT, of whom only 72 per cent were in jobs at sweep three at age 18 to 19 years.

The detailed nature of the data from each sweep enables further questions to be unpacked more thoroughly, for instance: are the young people on YT and in jobs at sweep one broadly similar? What was their level of achievement at school? *Table 3* shows that those who went straight into a job tended to be higher achievers, with a

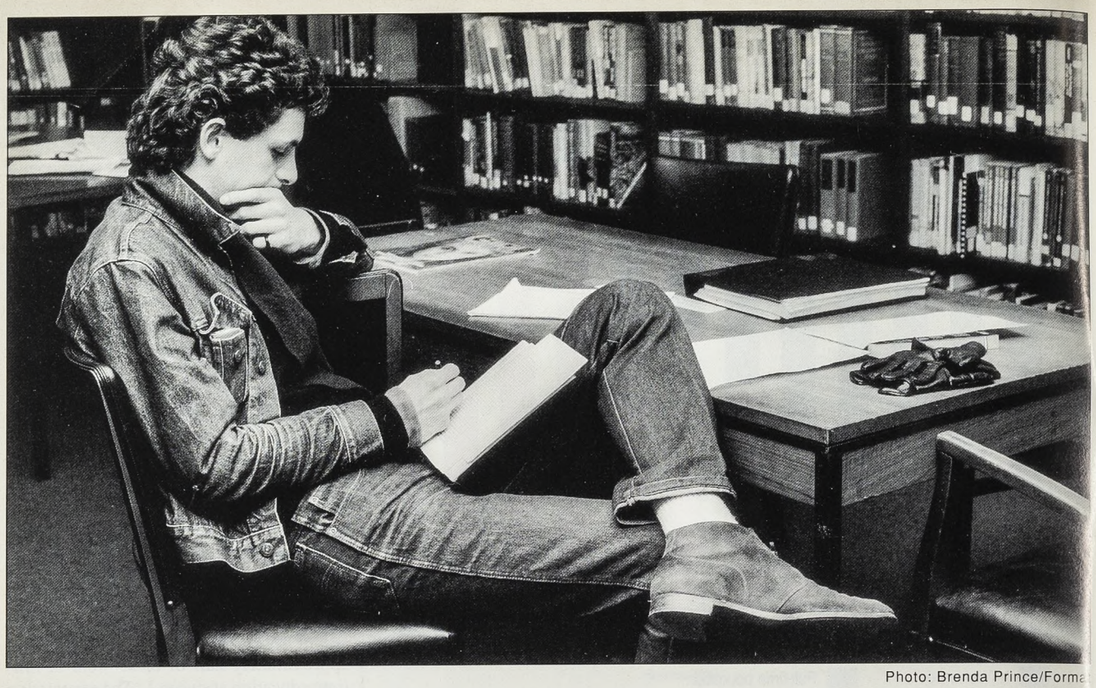


Photo: Brenda Prince/Forma

Table 3 Qualifications held by whether in a job or on YT at Sweep 1 (Cohort 4)

	Activity at sweep 1	
	In a job	On YT
Qualifications held		
GCSE A-C	47	32
Other GCSE	38	49
None	15	19
Total=100%	**1,960**	**1,784**

Table 4 Changes of status between Sweep 1 and Sweep 3, by level of qualifications held (Cohort 4)

a. Those in a job at sweep 1

	Percentage still in a job at	
	Sweep 2	Sweep 3
Qualifications held at age 16-17:		
GCSE A-C	88	85
Other GCSE	87	83
None	82	71
Total	**87**	**82**

b. Those on YT at sweep 1

	Percentage in a job at	
	Sweep 2	Sweep 3
Qualifications held at age 16-17:		
GCSE A-C	36	78
Other GCSE	31	71
None	28	64
Total	**32**	**72**

very much higher proportion having GCSE grades A to C.

More complex questions can also be addressed such as the effect on transitions from YT to employment, or from employment out of employment, on levels of attainment. *Table 4* shows that, of all those in a job at sweep one, 82 per cent were still in a job at sweep three. The drop-out rate was highest, as one might have supposed, among those with no qualifications; but the drop in the proportion in a job at sweep two for those with GCSE grades other than A to C is harder to explain, and would merit further investigation. For those on YT at sweep one, again the expected result is that those with higher qualifications on entry are more likely to have progressed to a job at sweep three.

A more sophisticated and detailed statistical analysis would be required to ascertain whether the difference in proportions employed at sweep three between highly qualified and unqualified young people differed significantly between those who were in a job at sweep one and those who were on YT.

This brief look at the kinds of information that the YCS data can yield raises all sorts of further questions, for instance: what are the effects of gender, parental occupation, region, and the local labour market, on the likelihood of getting a job after YT, or staying in a job once one has been obtained? YCS can give answers to these kinds of questions where the richness of both the time series, cohort and longitudinal data is more fully exploited through multivariate analysis. This sort of work is done in the Work Programme of secondary analysis of YCS data funded by the ED Group and DFE. Published reports of this work deal with specific policy and research issues.

Future development

A seventh cohort of YCS is now being developed which will follow young people through the major changes in education, training and the labour market throughout the 1990s. It will enable us to check whether increases in staying on rates lead to improved academic attainment, and whether that in turn leads to better jobs. The expected surge in vocational training opportunities will be scrutinised. The quality, quantity and above all, relevance of the guidance, education and training that young people receive will be assessed and emerging key needs for this age group will be determined. ■

For more information on the Youth Cohort Study contact

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Statistical Know How *for* Eastern Europe

Indoor market in Kiev, Ukraine where collective farmers can sell their produce.

Photo: Brenda Prince/FORMAT

The Employment Department has been active since 1990 in a wide range of projects to assist Eastern Europe. This note reports on Statistical Services Division's contributions to these initiatives.

By **Ulric Spencer,** Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.

Countries of Eastern Europe

These comprise the following groups collectively described as:

- **Countries in transition (CITs) - Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic*, Hungary*, Poland*, Romania* and Slovak Republic*. (The former Czechoslovakia was divided into the Czech and Slovak Republics on 1 January 1993);**
- **The Republics of the former Soviet Union (FSU) (e.g. Russia*, Belarus*, Ukraine);**
- **The Baltic States - Estonia*, Latvia and Lithuania;**
- **Successor states of the former Yugoslavia, an associate member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).**

* represented at the 15th ICLS

ONE OF the roles of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in the field of statistics is to reach international agreement on standards and definitions of labour market variables such as status in employment or unemployment. These standards then provide the foundation for member countries to collect statistics which are both internationally recognised and comparable. Work to develop such standards has been in train for many years, based around a series of periodic International Conferences of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). The latest, 15th conference took place in Geneva in January this year, attended by some 230 specialists.

While the contrasts seen at this and earlier fora may have been widest between the developed and the developing countries, fast-changing statistical needs are also emerging among the countries of Eastern Europe as they switch from central planning to free market economies.

Though not arising simultaneously, the new circumstances in Eastern Europe date from 1989 onwards and have developed in the various countries at different rates.

Channels for assistance

These countries sought assistance from any international organisations or country willing and able to provide them. A variety of schemes and procedures was therefore organised to channel this help effectively (*see panel, left*).

The multiplicity of sources from which the countries of Eastern Europe sought advice has led to an interesting 'cocktail' of sourcing for different elements of assistance programmes. As a result, it has forced those offering assistance to assess how to provide the most effective and sustainable use of limited resources without detracting from their primary responsibilities.

To improve awareness and co-ordination, in September 1991 the ODA's Statistics Department began to publish a periodic *Newsletter on Statistical Co-operation with Central and Eastern Europe* which concentrates on UK assistance. Coverage of the former Soviet Union was added from its October 1992 issue and its title was changed to reflect this.

Workshops or conferences have been organised by Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the European Community), OECD, ILO, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and others at intervals to offer opportunities for the provision of general advice and discussion to those from CITs and CIS. For example, in September 1990 the OECD's CCEET and the UN ECE organised a conference in Paris on 'Statistics of Central and Eastern European countries.'

Statistical Services Division's contribution

The Employment Department's Statistical Services Division (SSD) first became involved with helping Eastern Europe as a result of attending a November 1990 Moscow Workshop on 'Economic statistics in population and housing censuses and surveys' (organised by the UN Statistical Office/ILO). A paper entitled 'The role of the UK Labour Force Survey in the monitoring of the economy and the labour market' was presented.

Subsequently ED statisticians have attended other internationally organised meetings targeted at Eastern Europe (see box).

The UK's Know How Fund has been the channel for SSD's programme of direct assistance to individual countries which began in 1991. First in line were Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary; other plans in preparation concern Bulgaria and the Ukraine. There follow brief descriptions of these projects.

Czech Republic and Slovak Republic (formerly Czechoslovakia)

In May 1991, a two-week visit was made to Prague to investigate the Czechoslovak system of statistical reporting on the state, development and structure of employment and unemployment. That system was based on reporting by enterprises (on employment) and administrative sources (on unemployment). Household surveys which gave a wider range of information on employment status had been undertaken every five years or so but this was inadequate under the changed circumstances. Recommendations were therefore made to introduce more frequent and specific labour force surveys, preferably quarterly.

The Czechoslovak Federal Statistical Office accepted this recommendation and detailed plans for implementation were drawn up. A visit to London by the Czechoslovaks followed in September 1991, and 1992-93 has seen the implementation of the progressive stages of organising a pilot survey and continuing the development of experimental surveys, with a view to launching the full survey in the second half of this year.

Detailed advice on operational aspects of the survey - sample design, interviewing, data processing - was contributed by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS), which conducts the Labour Force Survey in Great Britain. It provided training in Britain in February 1992 for a number of Czechoslovak statisticians on interviewer training and computing.

With the formation of the two Republics, Czech and Slovak, on 1 January 1993, the labour force survey programme will continue in each country, supported by SSD and OPCS. A visit to Bratislava was made in May to review the results to date and offer advice on modifications to the questionnaire, survey organisation and data processing, as well as interpreting the results and comparing them with data derived from administrative records. A similar visit to Prague will be arranged.

This survey, which uses the internationally-agreed ILO standards, has been successfully introduced and should become extremely useful in monitoring the structure of the labour market in the Czech and Slovak Republics.

Interest was also expressed late in 1992 in obtaining advice on the organisation of a labour cost survey. A visit from Prague in November 1992 will be reciprocated by a UK visit during 1993.

Poland

SSD's assistance to Poland is of a quite different nature. One of the Department's projects has been to advise the Cracow Labour Office on the design of a model office framework to allow it to to devise and implement employment, training and enterprise policies. A member of SSD joined the team involved in providing training in labour market information for Labour Office and Ministry of Labour staff.

A fact-gathering visit was made in May 1991 and two five-day training courses were run, one in Cracow and the other in Warsaw, with two follow-up days in each city consolidating with participants their experiences, which would be applied to designing their own courses.

In early 1992 an enquiry was received via Eurostat from the Polish Central Statistical Office expressing interest in discussing statistics on small and medium-sized enterprises. Responsibility for small firms was transferred during the year to the Department of Trade and Industry before arrangements could be made for a meeting.

Hungary

In the case of Hungary, all visits have been made by Hungarians to Britain. In April 1991 two statisticians came to discuss the Labour Force Survey. In June of that year the President of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office visited London for a general discussion on the management of the provision of labour market statistics. Subsequently two statisticians visited Runcorn for four days in November 1991 to discuss earnings statistics and the labour costs survey.

Also in November 1991, three other Hungarians included a half-day discussion on unemployment statistics during the course of a week's visit to Britain. They spent two days at OPCS to discuss data processing of the Labour Force Survey. There is currently an outstanding request to come to discuss employer-based employment statistics.

Bulgaria

The Department's resident adviser in Sofia has been in regular contact with SSD on statistical matters. A request was received to host a visit to the UK for advice and assistance on the use of administrative data for measuring unemployment and on the collection of earnings data. This is planned for autumn 1993, to be followed in spring 1994 by a visit to Sofia to discuss a labour force survey.

Ukraine

SSD hosted a half-day visit in February 1993 from the Ukraine Ministry of Statistics covering the range of its activities on employment, unemployment and earnings. A formal request for more detailed discussion is expected.

Romania

A request was received in June 1992 for information on the Labour Force Survey. In July, a party of four Romanians spent three weeks in Britain to study all aspects of labour market information statistics. SSD

Channels for aiding Eastern Europe

❶ The United Kingdom's Know How Fund, administered jointly by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) via a Joint Assistance Unit (JAU) set up on 6 November 1989. On 1 June 1992 this was divided into: JAU (Central Europe) - covering those countries listed above as CITs plus Slovenia; and JAU (Eastern) covering the FSU countries and the Baltic States. Its main objective is to help the countries to move towards democracy and a free market economy by providing advice and expertise.

❷ The European Community's PHARE Programme, set up under Regulation 3906/89 of 18 December 1989. Originally this stood for **P**oland and **H**ungary - **A**ssistance for **R**estarting the **E**conomy. This has subsequently been extended to Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania, as well as Yugoslavia, of which currently only Croatia and Slovenia are actively supported.

❸ The European Community's TACIS Programme. This programme is similar to PHARE but targeted at **T**echnical Assistance to the **CIS** countries.

❹ The World Bank and IMF participate in the funding of approved assistance projects for the same groups of countries.

❺ In offering advice in the specialised area of statistics and specifically on labour market statistics, the ILO, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN ECE) and the OECD are active. The OECD has set up the Centre for Co-operation with European Economies in Transition (CCEET) which has compiled a Register, a database of comprehensive information on assistance provided to these countries by government and international organisations.

Statistical meetings on Eastern Europe

- February 1991 UN ECE/ILO Conference of European Statisticians in Geneva which included a session on 'Requirements for the development of labour statistics in transition countries'.
- July 1991 conference in Rome on 'Labour market indicators for transition' (organised by Eurostat, OECD and ISTAT, the Italian Central Statistical Office);
- November 1991 ILO Workshop in Prague on 'Wages statistics' and contributed a paper on 'The New Earnings Survey';
- December 1992 ILO/UN ECE/OECD meeting in Paris on 'Labour statistics and issues of concern for transition countries.'
- February 1993 ILO/Eurostat/German Federal Statistical Office Seminar in Berlin on 'Use of sampling methods and setting up earnings survey systems in transition countries'; and contributed papers on 'Registers' and 'Earnings surveys'.

Farmer and cow at evening in rural Hungary.

Photo: Joanne O'Brien/FORMAT

Farmer from a small holding in southern Hungary.

Photo: Joanne O'Brien/FORMA

participated in sessions on the Labour Force Survey and the New Earnings Survey.

Slovenia

During the course of a brief visit to London in August 1992 by a government adviser, business registers and labour force surveys were discussed. In response to requests, further information on the Labour Force Survey has been supplied recently to the Slovenian Statistical Office.

Conclusion

While there has been an explosion in the amount of advice on offer to the countries of Eastern Europe on how to liberalise, deregulate and restructure their economies, it is clear that the process of change has not been as smooth as many of the advisers had expected. Resources available for statistical advice are limited, and hence the rate of progress may have been slower than those seeking the advice might have wished.

Statistical Services Division's contributions are a small but significant part of the UK's total Know-How Fund activity, and have been important to the recipients in progressing the construction of effective labour market information systems in their countries. The opportunity to create and cement new relationships has been welcomed by both sides, and the results should become manifest in the inclusion of their data in internationally comparable statistical compendia. ■

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'Requirements for the development of labour statistics in transition countries', UN ECE/ILO Conference of European Statisticians, Geneva, February 1991.

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'Labour market indicators for transition', Eurost OECD/ISTAT Conference, Rome, July 1991.

'Wages statistics', ILO Workshop, Prague, Novemb 1991.

'Labour statistics and issues of concern for transiti countries', ILO/UN ECE/OECD Conferenc Paris, December 1992.

15th International Conference of Labour Statistici ILO, Geneva, January 1993.

'Use of sampling methods and setting-up earnin statistics survey systems in transition countrie ILO/Eurostat/German Federal Statistical Offi Seminar, Berlin, February 1993.

LABOUR MARKET DATA

prepared by the Government Statistical Service

Publication dates of main economic indicators June - August 1993

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

June	17	Thursday
July	15	Thursday
August	12	Thursday

• **RETAIL PRICES INDEX**

June	18	Friday
July	16	Friday
August	20	Friday

LABOUR MARKET *commentary*

Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 24,928,000 in December 1992. This represents a fall of 121,000 in the fourth quarter of 1992 and a fall of 753,000 over the year to December 1992.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,201,000, is estimated to have risen by 5,000 in March 1993. Employment in manufacturing fell by 243,000 over the year to March 1993, compared with a fall of 290,000 in the previous twelve months.

Claimant unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 1,400 between March 1993 and April 1993 to 2,939,600. This is the third consecutive fall and unemployment is now at its lowest level for five months. The unemployment level is 1,346,000 higher than in April 1990 when the current upward trend began.

The claimant unemployment rate in April 1993 was 10.5 per cent of the workforce, the same as the rate for March.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to March was 4 per cent (provisional estimate), ½ percentage point below the February rate. In the three months to March 1993, manufacturing output increased by 2.1 per cent. Manufacturing unit wage costs for the three months to March 1993 were down 2.9 per cent on a year earlier.

For the whole economy in the final quarter of 1992, output per head increased by 3.2 per cent and unit wage costs were 1.9 per cent higher than in the final quarter of 1991.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 1.3 per cent in April, down from 1.9 per cent in March.

It is provisionally estimated that 0.6 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to March 1993, compared with 0.7 million days in the previous 12 months, and an annual average over the 10 year period 1983 to 1992 of 5.4 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,160,000 visits to the United Kingdom in February 1993, while United Kingdom residents made about 2,350,000 visits abroad.

Economic background

The latest output based estimate for the United Kingdom economy shows that *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) in the first quarter of 1993 grew by 0.2 per cent from the previous quarter and by 0.6 per cent compared with a year ago.

Output of the production industries in the three months to March 1993 rose by 0.3 per cent compared with the previous three months, and was 1.6 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the three months to March 1993 rose by 2.0 per cent compared to the previous three months, and was 2.1 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

In the three months to March 1993 the output of oil and natural gas fell by 6.1 per cent, and other energy and water supply fell by 2.3 per cent, compared with the previous three months. Compared with a year earlier, the output of oil and natural gas rose by 1.8 per cent, but other energy and water supply fell by 1.0 per cent.

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

The provisionally estimated April index of the volume of *retail sales* is 101.9 (now re-based to 1990=100). This is down by 0.3 per cent from the March 1993 figure. Over the period February to April 1993, the volume of sales was 1.4 per cent higher compared with the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 3.2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

New *credit advanced to consumers* in March 1993 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was £4.73 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared to £4.42 billion in February. *Total consumer credit* outstanding at the end of March 1993 is estimated to have been £29.9 billion (seasonally adjusted), 0.6 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see *table 0.1* note 5 for definition) in the fourth quarter of 1992 at 1985 prices was estimated to have been 0.5 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 1.7 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. *Fixed investment by the manufacturing industries* (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the fourth quarter of 1992 was estimated to be 2.4 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, but 0.3 per cent lower than a year ago.

The estimate of *stocks and works in progress* in the fourth quarter of 1992 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £548 million following a fall of £278 million in the previous quarter. Manufacturers decreased their stocks and works in progress by £545 million following a rise of £8 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks rose by £280 million in the fourth quarter following a fall of £175 million in the previous quarter. The level of wholesalers' stocks increased in the fourth quarter of 1992 after a reduction in the previous ten quarters. Retailers stocks rose by £180 million following a rise of £278 million in the previous quarter.

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

The latest figures indicate that *visible trade* with countries outside the EC in April 1993 was a deficit by £0.8 billion, down from £0.9 billion in deficit in March. In April 1993 the deficit on trade in oil was £0.1 billion, compared with £0.2 billion in March.

The *volume of exports*, excluding oil and erratic items, with non-EC countries in the three months to April 1993 was 3 per cent higher than the previous three months and 12.4 per cent higher than a year earlier. *Import volume*, excluding oil and erratic items, in the three months to April 1993 was 2.0 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 2.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Sterling's effective *Exchange Rate Index* (ERI) for April 1993 was provisionally estimated to be 80.5 (1985=100), a rise of 2.9 per cent from March 1993.

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

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in April 1993 is provisionally estimated to have been £4.7 billion. Privatisation proceeds were 1.4 billion. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds was £6.1 billion in April.

Employment

New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in the manufacturing industry in Great Britain rose by 5,000 in March to 4,201,000. This follows rises of 4,000 in February and 3,000 in January and a fall of 35,000 in December 1992. Over the year to March 1993, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 243,000 compared with a fall of 290,000 in the previous year.

The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) was 24,928,000 in December 1992. This represents a fall of 753,000 over the year and a fall of 121,000 in the fourth quarter of 1992. It is now 2,009,000 below the June 1990 peak.

The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 4,000 in March 1993 to 370,000. This follows a fall of 3,000 in February and a fall of 3,000 in January.

Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 9.11 million hours per week in March 1993, a fall of 0.07 million hours per week since February.

Short-time working by operatives stood at 0.39 million hours per week in March 1993, a fall of 0.37 million hours per week since February.

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 99.2 in March 1993; no change since February.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom fell by 1,400 between March and April 1993 to 2,939,600. This is the third consecutive fall and unemployment is now at its lowest level for five months. The unemployment level is 1,346,000 (84 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough. The claimant unemployment rate in April 1993 was 10.5 percent of the workforce, the same as the rate for March.

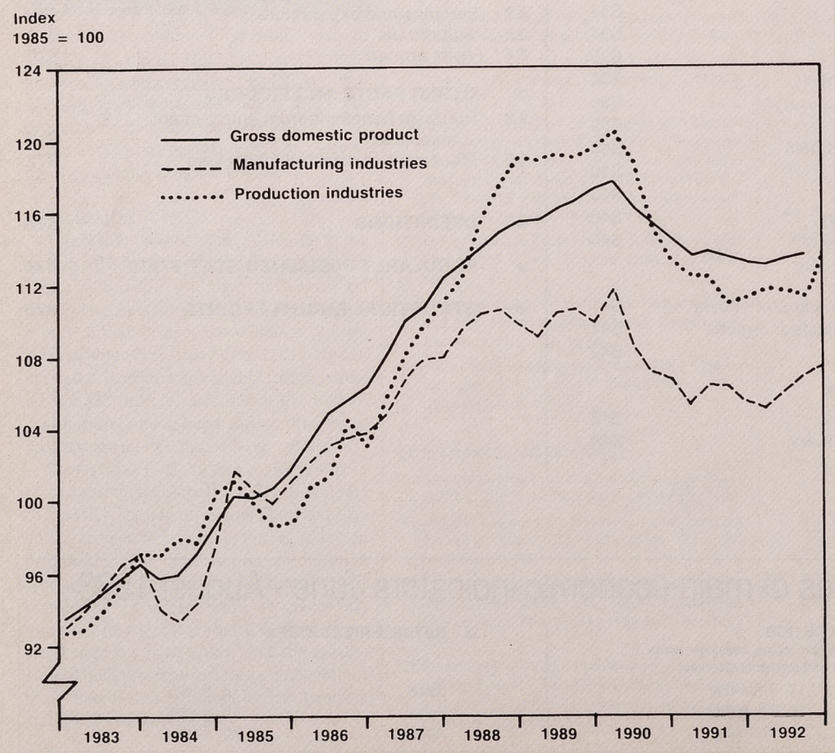
The modest fall in seasonally adjusted unemployment in April compares with larger falls of 25,500 in February and 25,800 in March. Over the three months to April unemployment has fallen by an average of 17,600 per month. This compares with an average monthly rise of 11,900 over the latest six months.

Between March and April the largest percentage falls in the level of seasonally adjusted unemployment occurred in Northern Ireland, Wales and the East Midlands. The largest percentage rises occurred in North, North West, and Greater London.

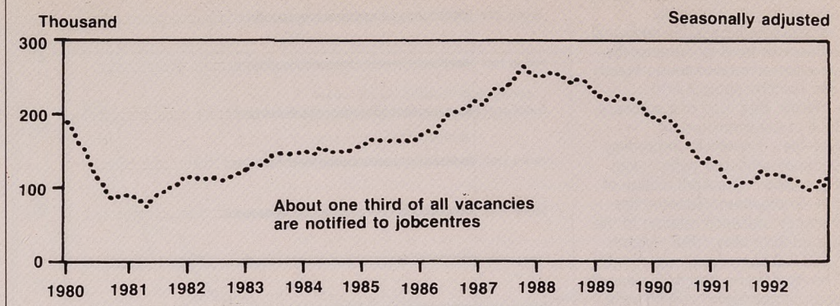
There has been an increase in the United Kingdom claimant unemployment rate of 0.9 percentage points in the 12 months to April 1993. The unemployment rate was higher than a year ago in all regions.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants increased by 3,786 between March and April to 3,000,511 or 10.7 percent of the workforce, the same rate as in

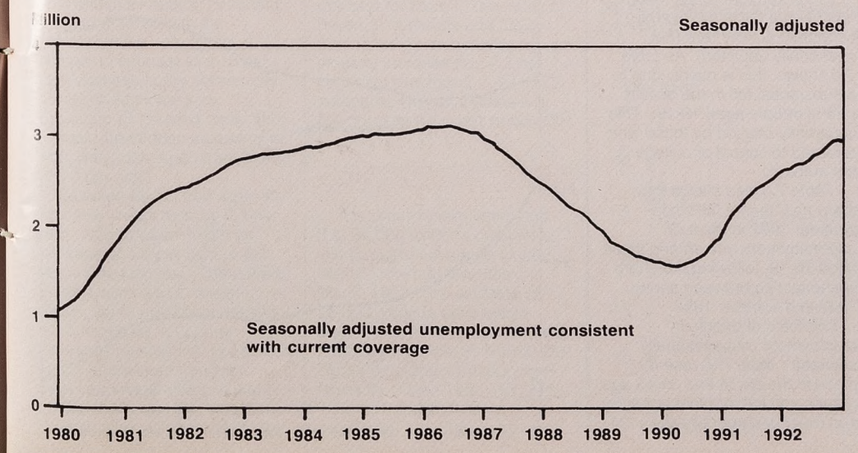
OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



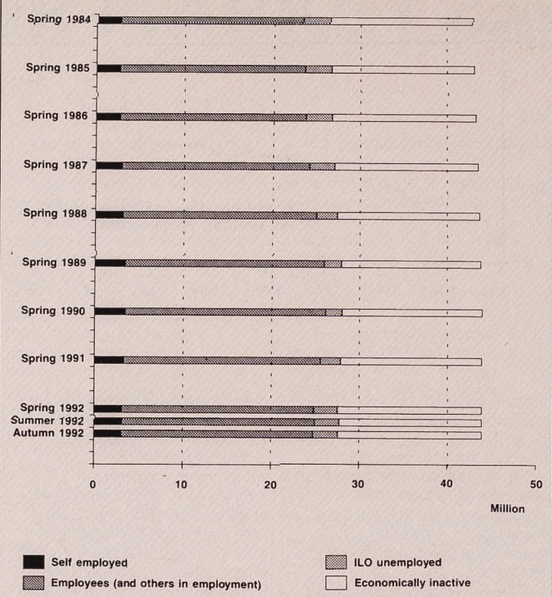
March. The increase in the unadjusted total contrasts with the fall in the seasonally adjusted total because seasonal influences tend to increase the unadjusted total between March and April by about 5,000.

Note: Because of a software fault in the Employment Service's system for recording vacancy statistics (which was described in the April edition of the *Employment Gazette*) the vacancy statistics relating to the period from May 1992 - March 1993 will be revised next month. The April figure and April year on year comparisons remain valid. In the meantime, comparisons of these latest vacancy figures with those relating to the period May 1992 - March 1993 should be avoided. As before, all the placings figures are correct as they have not been affected by this software fault.

The numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) stand at 124,600, which is 6,800 higher than the equivalent figure last year.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres and the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service are both higher compared with a year ago.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: Great Britain, population aged 16 and over



Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to March 1993 was provisionally estimated to be 4 per cent, ½ percentage point below the February figure. The rate is 6¼ percentage points below the peak rate of 10¼ per cent in July 1990 and the lowest rate since 1967.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to March was 4¾ per cent, ¼ point below the rate for February. The provisional underlying increase for manufacturing was also 4¾ per cent, which is ¼ point below the February rate.

The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to March was 3¾ per cent, ⅛ point below the rate for February. The rate has not been lower since the series began in January 1985.

The actual increase in earnings in the whole economy was 3.2 per cent in the year to March. This is below the underlying rate because of timing adjustments for bonuses paid in March 1993 but in different months in 1992. Also last year's actual index was high because of advance payments of salary in some firms prior to the General Election. The underlying estimate includes an adjustment to take this in to account and give a better indication of the earnings growth over the past year.

Productivity and unit wage costs

In the 3 months ending March 1993, manufacturing output was up 2.1 per cent.

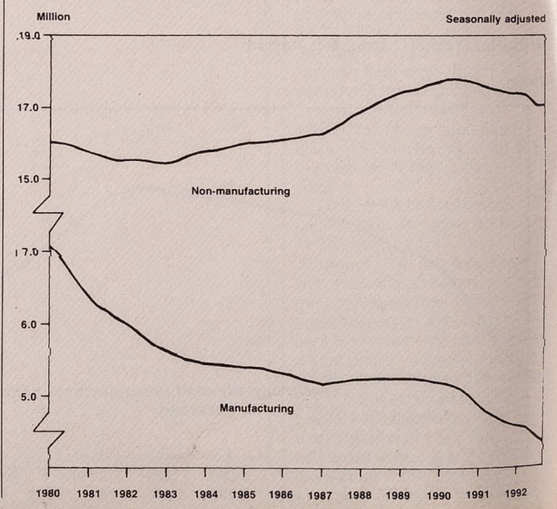
Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head showed a rise of 7.8 per cent for the three months ending March 1993. This was the largest rise since December 1986.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to March were down 2.9 per cent on the same period a year earlier. This is the largest fall since the series began, in 1970. Unit wage cost growth has now declined by over 13 percentage points from the peak of 10.2 per cent in January 1991.

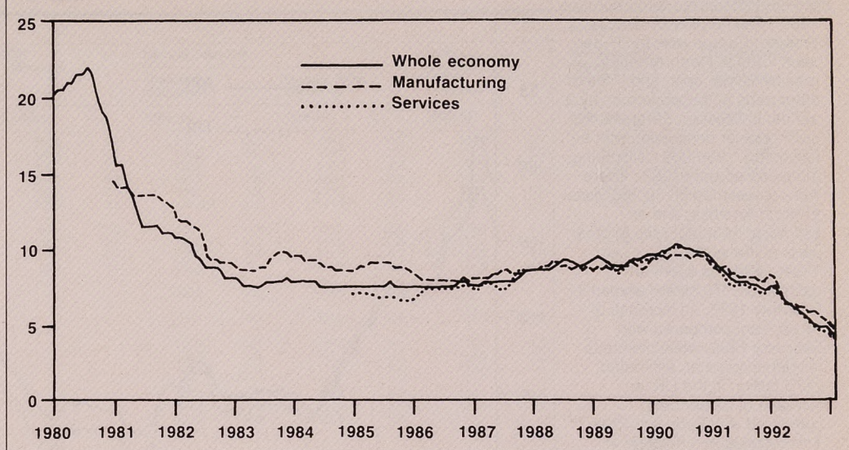
Productivity figures for the whole economy in the fourth quarter of 1992 show that output per head was 3.2 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1991. Output, as measured by GDP, rose by 0.1 per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1992 but this was accompanied by a 3 per cent fall in the employed labour force.

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the fourth quarter of 1992 showed an increase of 1.9 per cent on the fourth quarter of 1991. This was 1 percentage point lower than the corresponding rate in the previous quarter, and 8.8 percentage points below the 10.7 per cent peak rate of the third quarter of 1990.

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



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



Prices

The annual rate of increase in the 'all-items' retail prices index for April was 1.3 per cent, down from 1.9 per cent in March and the lowest rate since February 1964. Excluding mortgage interest payments, the annual rate of price increases fell to 2.9 per cent in April from 3.5 per cent. This is the lowest rate on record for this series since mortgage interest payments were introduced into the RPI in 1975.

The month's fall in the annual inflation rate (on either of the above bases) reflects lower council tax bills for the average household, by nearly 9 per cent when compared with the corresponding community charge, in contrast to a 13 per cent increase in the community charge in April last year. Excluding all housing costs, the annual rate of price increases in April was unchanged from March at 3.0 per cent.

Between March and April, the 'all-items' index rose by 0.9 per cent. This compares with an increase of 1.5 per cent at the same time last year. There were Budget increases in excise duties, some additional rises in motoring costs, and price increases for clothing, household goods and leisure services. Rents and water charges went up, but there was the reduction in council tax compared with the community charge. Food prices fell, especially for seasonal foods: Fresh vegetable prices fell more sharply than usual for April.

The annual rate for the Tax and Price Index (TPI) in April was 1.3 per cent, up from 0.7 per cent in March. This reflects the tax changes in the Budget which were not as favourable to the average taxpayer as last year's changes. The effect of this year's changes is broadly neutral for taxpayers and that is why the annual rate for the TPI is now the same as that for the RPI.

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.8 per cent for April 1993, up from 3.7 per cent for March. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry increased by 7.2 per cent over the year to April 1993, compared with an increase of 8.4 per cent (revised) to March.

Industrial disputes

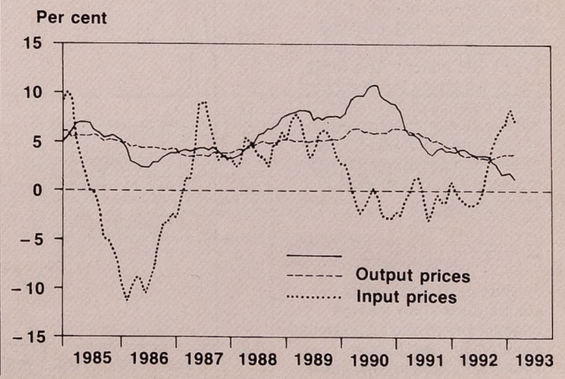
It is provisionally estimated that 56,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in March 1993. The estimate of 56,000 working days lost in March is lower than the revised February estimate of 70,000, but higher than the corresponding figure for March 1992 (35,000). It also compares with an average of 424,000 for March during the ten-year period 1983 to 1992. In the 12 months to March 1993 a provisional total of 0.6 million working days were lost compared with a figure of 0.7 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period 1983 to 1992 of 5.4 million days.

During the 12 months to March 1993 a provisional total of 229 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 360 stoppages in the 12 months to March 1992 and an annual average in the ten year period 1983 to 1992 of 831 stoppages in progress.

Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,160,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in February 1993, which was 22 per cent higher than the figure for February 1992. There was a fall of 6 per cent in visits by residents of North America, and rises of 32 per cent in visits from residents of Western Europe and 14 per cent in visits from other parts of the world. Of the total number of visits, 810,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 150,000 by residents of North America and 200,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

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



UK residents made an estimated 2,350,000 trips abroad in February 1993, a rise of 32 per cent compared with February 1992. The number of visits to Western Europe rose by 37 per cent, visits to North America rose by 25 per cent, and visits to other parts of the world rose by 3 per cent. Western Europe is the most popular destination with an estimated 1,930,000 visits being made in February 1993. There were an estimated 160,000 visits to North America, and an estimated 260,000 visits to other parts of the world.

UK residents spent an estimated £770 million abroad in February 1993, an increase of 31 per cent compared with February 1992, while overseas residents spent an estimated £475 million in the UK, an increase of 29 per cent compared with February 1992. This resulted in a balance of payments deficit of £295 million on the travel account for February 1993, compared with £219 million in February 1992.

During the first two months of 1993 the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents increased by 9 per cent compared with the same period of 1992, to 2,320,000. The number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first two months of 1993, at 4,360,000, was 20 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK increased by 14 per cent to £980 million, whilst UK residents' expenditure abroad rose by 19 per cent compared with the previous year, to £1,485 million.

In the twelve months ending February 1993, the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents rose by 8 per cent compared with the previous twelve months, to 18,320,000. The number of visits abroad by UK residents rose by 10 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to 34,140,000. Expenditure by overseas residents in the twelve months to February 1993 rose by 6 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to £7,745 million. Over the same period, expenditure by UK residents going abroad rose by 11 per cent to £11,225 million. As a result, the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments, for the twelve month period ending in February 1993, was £3,480 million, compared with £2,785 million in the corresponding period a year ago.

International comparisons

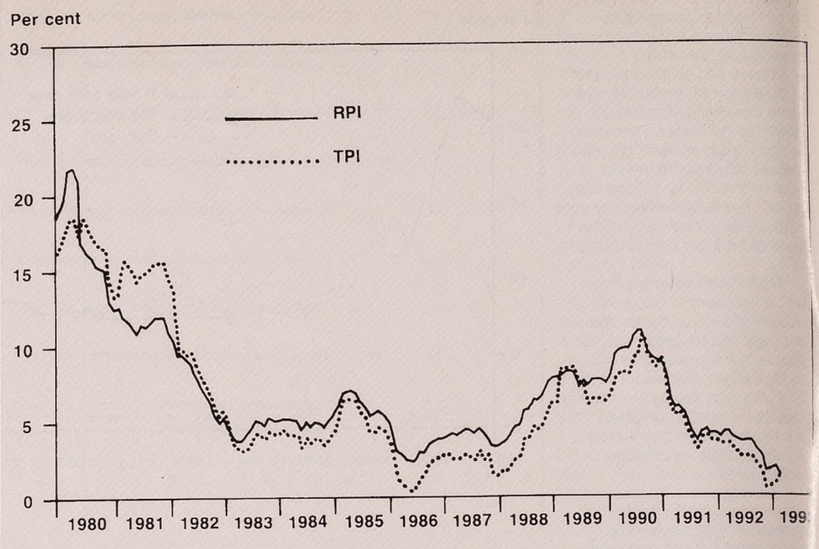
The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom is lower than in Canada, Finland and Australia, and lower than in Spain, Ireland and France among our European partners. It is still higher than in all other EC countries and also remains above the EC average using the latest available SOEC data (11.3 per cent for the UK in March compared with 10.2 per cent for the EC average). However the UK harmonised rate fell for the second consecutive month, while the rate in all other EC countries rose.

Although the underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to March at 4¾ per cent, is at the lowest level since 1967, it still compares unfavourably with the latest figures for other OECD countries, which are shown in *table 5.9*. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increases in 8 of the other 13 countries shown.

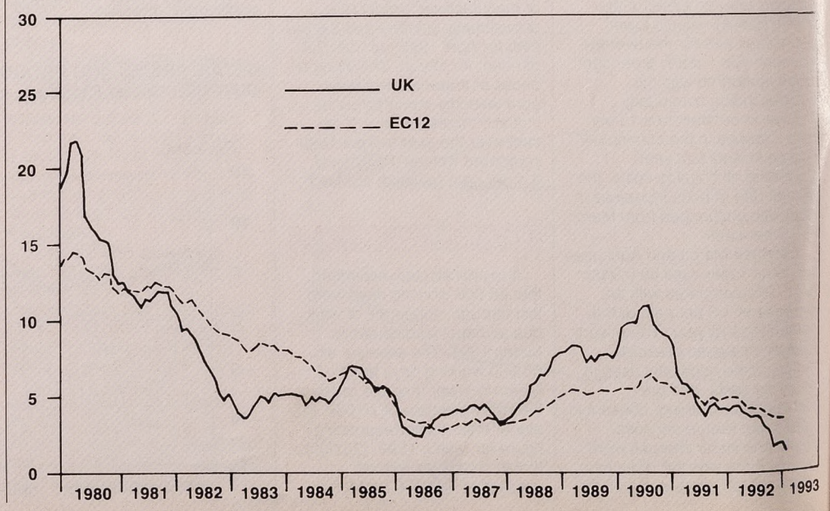
In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.5 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to March 1993, compared with 1.9 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.2 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 4.2 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 3.1 per cent in the United States, 1.9 per cent in Canada and 1.2 per cent in Japan.

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

RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year



CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS * 0.1

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

		Output: GDP 1985=100	GDP 1985 prices: £ billion	GDP 1985 prices: %	Index of output UK: Production industries [1,2] 1985=100	Production industries: %	Manufacturing industries [1,3] 1985=100	Manufacturing industries: %	Index of production OECD countries [1] 1985=100	OECD countries: %	Income: Real personal disposable income 1985=100	Real personal disposable income: %	Gross trading profits of companies [4]: £ billion	Gross trading profits: %
1987		108.6	334.4	4.6	105.7	3.2	106.6	5.2	104.9 r	3.7	107.8	3.6	53.8	17.1
1988		113.5	349.4	4.5	109.5	3.6	114.1	7.0	110.7	5.6	114.2	5.9	63.9	18.8
1989		115.8	356.7	2.1	109.9	0.4	119.0	4.3	114.6	3.5	119.4	4.6	67.7	5.9
1990		116.6	359.0	0.6	109.3	-0.5	118.4	-0.5	116.8	1.9	122.4	2.5	70.6	4.3
1991		113.7	350.2	-2.5	106.1	-2.9	112.2	-5.2	116.2	-0.5	121.8	-0.5	71.3	1.1
1992		113.2	348.5	-0.5	105.8 R	-0.3	111.4 R	-0.7	115.4	-0.7	124.6	2.3	71.5	0.2
1992	Q1	113.1	87.0	-1.2	105.4	-1.1	111.1	-1.9	115.8	-0.1	123.3	1.2	17.3	2.3
	Q2	113.0	87.0	-0.4	105.0	-0.2	111.6	-0.7	115.4	-0.4	123.8	1.7	18.1	2.8
	Q3	113.3	87.2	-0.4	105.9	-0.4	111.5	-0.7	115.6	-0.9	126.1	3.7	18.2	—
	Q4	113.5	87.4	0.1	106.8	0.6	111.2	0.4	114.6	-1.5	125.1	2.5	17.9	-3.8
1993	Q1	113.8	. .	. .	107.2	1.7	113.5	2.2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1992	Sep	. .	. .	. .	106.1	-0.3	111.2	-0.7	115.7 r	-0.9	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Oct	. .	. .	. .	107.4 r	0.4	111.5 r	—	115.5	-1.0	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Nov	. .	. .	. .	106.6	0.5	111.1	0.2	114.6	-1.3	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Dec	. .	. .	. .	106.5	0.6	111.1	0.4	113.6	-1.5	. .	. .	. .	. .
1993	Jan	. .	. .	. .	106.4	0.9	112.6	0.9	114.1	-1.6	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Feb	. .	. .	. .	108.2	1.3	114.1	1.6	115.1	-1.3	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Mar	. .	. .	. .	106.8	1.6	113.8	2.2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

		Expenditure: Consumer expenditure 1985 prices £ billion	Consumer expenditure: %	Retail sales volumes [1] 1990=100	Retail sales volumes: %	Fixed investments [5]: All industries 1985 prices £ billion	All industries: %	Manufacturing industries 1985 prices [3,6] £ billion	Manufacturing industries: %	General government consumption at 1985 prices £ billion	General government consumption: %	Stock changes 1985 prices [7] £ billion	Base lending rates + [8] %	Effective exchange rate + [1,9] 1985=100	Effective exchange rate: %
1987		245.8	5.5	. .	. .	51.0	11.2	10.0	6.6	76.0	1.2	1.16	8.5	90.1	-1.5
1988		264.1	7.4	97.3	. .	58.3	14.2	11.2	11.4	76.5	0.6	4.01	13.0	95.5	6.0
1989		272.9	3.3	99.3	2.1	65.1	11.8	12.4	10.7	77.2	0.9	2.66	15.0	92.6	-3.0
1990		274.7	0.7	100.0	0.7	64.5	-0.9	11.8	-5.1	79.7	3.2	-1.11	14.0	91.3	-1.4
1991		269.1	-2.1	98.9	-1.1	59.5	-7.9	10.7	-9.4	82.3	3.3	-3.42	10.5	91.7	0.4
1992		269.6	0.2	99.5	0.6	59.5	—	10.3	-3.2	82.1	-0.2	-1.10	7.0	88.4	-3.6
1992	Q1	66.7	-1.8	98.6	. .	14.8	-3.2	2.5	-8.6	20.6	2.2	0.20	10.5	90.6	-3.4
	Q2	67.4	0.3	99.3 r	. .	14.9	0.7	2.6	-3.5	20.8	-0.2	-0.47	10.0	92.3	1.0
	Q3	67.6	0.8	99.6	. .	14.8	0.9	2.6	-0.4	20.4	-1.6	-0.28	9.0	90.9	0.2
	Q4	67.8	1.3	100.3	. .	14.9	1.7	2.7	-0.3	20.4	-1.2	-0.55	7.0	79.8	-12.2
1993	Q1	. .	. .	102.0	3.4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6.0	78.5	-13.4
1992	Oct	. .	. .	100.7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8.0	80.8	-4.2
	Nov	. .	. .	100.6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7.0	78.3	-9.4
	Dec	. .	. .	99.8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7.0	80.1	-12.3
1993	Jan	. .	. .	101.7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6.0	80.6	-12.4
	Feb	. .	. .	102.0 r	2.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6.0	76.8	-12.9
	Mar	. .	. .	102.2	3.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6.0	78.2	-13.4
	Apr	. .	. .	101.9	3.1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6.0	80.5 P	-13.5

		Visible trade: Export volume [1] 1985=100	Export volume: %	Import volume [1] 1985=100	Import volume: %	Balance of payments: Visible balance £ billion	Current balance £ billion	Prices: Tax and price index + [1,10] Jan 1987=100	Tax and price index: %	Producer price index + [1,3,10]: Materials and fuels 1985=100	Materials and fuels: %	Home sales 1985=100	Home sales: %
1987		109.7	5.3	115.3	7.4	-11.2	-4.3	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	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	110.6	7.1	104.0	5.7	119.0	5.1
1990		124.2	6.2	142.1	1.1	-18.8	-17.0	119.7	8.2	103.8	-0.2	126.0	5.8
1991		126.3	1.7	138.1	-2.8	-10.3	-6.3	126.2	5.4	102.6	-1.1	133.1	5.6
1992		129.8	2.8	146.3	5.9	-13.8	-11.8	129.8	2.8	103.1	0.4	138.0	3.7
1992	Q1	127.1	2.9	143.1	5.1	-3.0	-2.9	128.7	3.5	102.9	-0.5	136.5	3.0
	Q2	129.4	2.7	147.9	7.5	-3.2	-3.1	130.0	3.3	102.2	-0.2	134.6	4.5
	Q3	130.5	2.1	148.2	6.0	-3.2	-2.2	129.9	2.6	100.7	-1.2	137.9	1.1
	Q4	132.2	2.6	146.2	5.0	-4.3	-3.7	130.5	2.0	106.6	-0.9	139.1	3.0
1993	Q1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	129.5	0.6	110.4	4.0	141.5	3.4
1992	Oct	134.3	3.3	144.9	5.2	-1.2	-1.0	130.8	2.6	103.7	0.4	138.7	3.4
	Nov	133.3	4.4	145.7	5.7	-1.4	-1.2	130.6	2.4	107.0	2.2	139.2	3.3
	Dec	129.0	2.6	147.9	5.0	-1.7	-1.5	130.1	2.0	109.1	4.0	139.5	3.3
1993	Jan	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	128.7	1.3	109.8	5.3	140.7	3.5
	Feb	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	129.6	0.9	110.5 r	6.3	141.4	3.6
	Mar	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	130.2	0.6	110.8 P	7.3	142.4 P	3.7
	Apr	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	131.3	0.9	110.1 P	7.6	143.0 P	3.8

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

1.1 EMPLOYMENT
Workforce *

THOUSAND

		Employees in employment					Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programme ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *
		Male		Female		All					
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
UNITED KINGDOM											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1990	Dec	11,884		10,891		22,775	3,220	300	418	26,713	28,564 §
1991	Mar	11,642		10,727		22,369	3,181	298	406	26,254	28,396 §
	Jun	11,530		10,731		22,262	3,143	297	353	26,055	28,296 §
	Sep	11,447	1,015	10,664	4,738	22,112	3,104	297	338	25,851	28,302 §
	Dec	11,344		10,691		22,035	3,066	295	355	25,750	28,302 §
1992	Mar	11,227		10,637		21,864	3,028	293	365	25,550	28,257 R §
	Jun R	11,206		10,639		21,845	2,989	290	338	25,461	28,139 §
	Sep R	11,030		10,432		21,462	2,977	284	324	25,047	27,895 §
	Dec R	10,934	1,185	10,487	4,815	21,422	2,936	280	358	24,996	27,979 §
UNITED KINGDOM											
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1990	Dec	11,867		10,837		22,703	3,220	300	418	26,642	28,495
1991	Mar	11,685		10,766		22,450	3,181	298	406	26,336	28,425
	Jun	11,535		10,715		22,251	3,143	297	353	26,044	28,337
	Sep	11,409	1,049	10,696	4,803	22,105	3,104	297	338	25,845	28,303
	Dec	11,326		10,640		21,965 R	3,066	295	355	25,681	28,232
1992	Mar R	11,267		10,671		21,938	3,028	293	365	25,625	28,277
	Jun R	11,211		10,621		21,832	2,989	290	338	25,448	28,172
	Sep R	10,995		10,468		21,464	2,977	284	324	25,049	27,892
	Dec R	10,916	1,166	10,438	4,771	21,354	2,936	280	358	24,928	27,901
GREAT BRITAIN											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1990	Dec	11,603	1,036	10,624	4,728	22,226	3,144	300	402	26,073	27,827 §
1991	Mar	11,363	1,043	10,462	4,657	21,825	3,105	298	390	25,618	27,662 §
	Jun	11,253	1,049	10,467	4,703	21,719	3,066	297	333	25,416	27,558 §
	Sep	11,170	981	10,399	4,632	21,569	3,028	297	318	25,212	27,559 §
	Dec	11,066 R	1,056	10,423	4,730	21,490	2,989	295	336	25,110	27,560 R §
1992	Mar	10,952	1,054	10,372	4,697	21,324	2,951	293	347	24,915	27,519 §
	Jun R	10,931	1,098	10,374	4,722	21,306	2,913	290	319	24,828	27,401 §
	Sep R	10,755	1,071	10,167	4,597	20,922	2,901	284	306	24,413	27,150 §
	Dec R	10,661	1,150	10,221	4,708	20,881	2,861	280	341	24,363	27,240 §
GREAT BRITAIN											
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1990	Dec	11,586	1,017	10,572	4,683	22,158	3,144	300	402	26,004	27,760
1991	Mar	11,405	1,039	10,500	4,669	21,905	3,105	298	390	25,698	27,689
	Jun	11,257	1,029	10,450	4,672	21,707	3,066	297	333	25,403	27,596
	Sep	11,132	1,015	10,431	4,696	21,563	3,028	297	318	25,206	27,562
	Dec	11,049	1,037	10,375	4,686	21,423	2,989	295	336	25,044	27,492
1992	Mar	10,991 R	1,048	10,406	4,709	21,397 R	2,951	293	347	24,989	27,537 R
	Jun R	10,935	1,078	10,355	4,690	21,291	2,913	290	319	24,813	27,431
	Sep R	10,721	1,106	10,203	4,664	20,924	2,901	284	306	24,415	27,150
	Dec R	10,642	1,131	10,174	4,663	20,816	2,861	280	341	24,297	27,163

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.
# HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave
The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
** Estimates of the self-employed are based on the 1981 Census of Population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys. The estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
++ Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contra
are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See page S6 of *Employment Gazette*, August 1988.
§ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes to the unemployment statistics. The seasonal adjustment series shows the best estimate of trends in the workfor
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 y
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
unemployment series see *table 2.1* and *2.2* and their footnotes.
+ Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment in Great Britain * 1.2

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)*	
SIC 1980 Divisions of classes		All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted
1974	June	22,297	22,296	7,722	7,722	8,429	8,429	9,652	9,652
1975	June	22,213	22,209	7,351	7,351	8,069	8,069	9,276	9,276
1976	June	22,048	22,039	7,118	7,118	7,830	7,830	9,033	9,033
1977	June	22,126	22,124	7,172	7,172	7,880	7,880	9,048	9,048
1978	June	22,273	22,246	7,138	7,143	7,845	7,850	9,006	9,007
1979	June	22,638	22,611	7,107	7,113	7,819	7,825	9,020	9,022
1980	June	22,458	22,432	6,801	6,808	7,517	7,524	8,723	8,727
1981	June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907
1982	June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470
1983	June	20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087
1984	June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936
1985	June	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848
1986	June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639
1987	June	21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550
1988	June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606
1989	June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613
1990	June	22,380	22,373	4,994	5,018	5,434	5,461	6,494	6,519
1991	May			4,630	4,667	5,061	5,100		
	June	21,719	21,707	4,599	4,623	5,029	5,054	5,994	6,017
	July			4,583	4,580	5,013	5,012		
	Aug			4,582	4,559	5,010	4,986		
	Sep	21,569	21,563	4,574	4,538	4,999	4,963	5,938	5,898
	Sep	21,569	21,563	4,574	4,538	4,999	4,963	5,969	5,929
	Oct			4,542	4,511	4,965	4,932		
	Nov			4,529	4,492	4,947	4,909		
	Dec	21,490	21,423	4,512	4,485	4,926	4,899	5,860	5,835
1992	Jan			4,447	4,455	4,859	4,866		
	Feb			4,429	4,452	4,836	4,858		
	Mar	21,324 R	21,397 R	4,417	4,444	4,824	4,851	5,728	5,760
	Apr			4,389	4,428	4,792	4,832		
	May			4,380	4,418	4,779	4,817		
	June	21,306 R	21,291 R	4,396	4,419	4,791	4,815	5,678	5,701
	July			4,376	4,374	4,771	4,769		
	Aug			4,353	4,330	4,747	4,723		
	Sep	20,922 R	20,924 R	4,342	4,309	4,735	4,701	5,605	5,568
	Oct R			4,298	4,266	4,689	4,656		
	Nov R			4,262	4,225	4,648	4,610		
	Dec R	20,881	20,816	4,217	4,190	4,597	4,571	5,457	5,431
1993	Jan R			4,184	4,193	4,563	4,570		
	Feb R			4,173	4,197	4,548	4,571		
	Mar			4,175	4,201	4,544	4,571		

REAT BRITAIN		Service Industries (6-9)*		Agriculture forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
C 1980 visions or classes		All employees	Seasonally adjusted	(01-03)	(11-14)	(15-17)	(21-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34,37)
74	June	12,240	12,240	404	352	355	782	440	1,061	1,043
75	June	12,545	12,545	388	356	361	753	432	1,050	972
76	June	12,624	12,624	382	350	361	716	424	1,020	925
77	June	12,698	12,698	378	352	356	729	431	1,019	939
78	June	12,895	12,859	373	357	349	707	434	1,032	941
79	June	13,260	13,222	359	354	357	694	436	1,033	954
80	June	13,384	13,345	352	355	361	642	420	1,005	938
81	June	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862
82	June	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
83	June	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
84	June	13,503	13,465	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
85	June	13,769	13,731	321	273	309	430	333	756	780
86	June	13,954	13,918	310	234	302	392	328	741	755
87	June	14,247	14,220	302	203	297	365	320	737	740
88	June	14,860	14,841	293	182	296	356	324	757	737
89	June	15,261	15,242	280	167	290	372	329	763	733
90	June	15,609	15,573	277	157	284	385	325	741	718
91	May				151	281	338	306	685	671
	June	15,457	15,417	268	150	280	337	307	679	664
	July				152	279	335	303	678	660
	Aug				151	278	332	314	674	659
	Sep	15,341	15,395	290	148	278	334	311	676	657
	Sep	15,310	15,364	290	148	278	334	311	676	657
	Oct				147	275	328	313	668	654
	Nov				144	274	324	313	668	655
	Dec	15,366 R	15,320	263	141	273	326	312	671	651
92	Jan				139	274	320	309	659	640
	Feb				137	271	319	311	657	636
	Mar	15,340 R	15,371 R	256	135	272	321	307	652	632
	Apr				131	271	317	305	652	630
	May				131	267	312	303	651	633
	June	15,367 R	15,326 R	260	131	264	319	305	649	627
	July				130	265	315	305	648	621
	Aug				130	264	314	303	644	618
	Sep	15,040 R	15,099 R	276	130	262	310	302	638	618
	Oct				128	263	305	301	632	606
	Nov R				124	261	303	300	626	604
	Dec R	15,181	15,135	244	122	258	300	296	618	605
1993	Jan R				121	258	296	294	615	600
	Feb R				118	257	295	292	611	601
	Mar				117	253	295	292	609	599

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)
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	496	1,038	1,115
1983	June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124
1984	June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155
1985	June	271	276	327	575	550	473	477	994	1,148
1986	June	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	June	246	243	313	524	477	540	481	1,060	1,198
1991	May	225	223	284	531	418	487	462		
	June	222	220	282	528	414	483	461	965	1,131
	July	225	217	280	527	416	484	459		
	Aug	226	214	279	525	415	486	458		
	Sep	224	215	279	524	413	482	459	940	1,123
	Sep	224	215	279	524	413	482	459	971	1,123
	Oct	229	207	276	514	416	483	455		
	Nov	231	204	274	510	413	479	457		
	Dec	226	206	274	504	414	470	457	934	1,122
1992	Jan	231	197	272	496	407	458	457		
	Feb	228	201	270	490	411	456	450		
	Mar	227	203	266	489	411	459	450	904	1,112
	Apr	226	200	264	488	409	454	443		
	May	225	198	263	491	406	452	444		
	June	232	193	268	489	407	456	453	888	1,087
	July	235	190	267	492	394	453	456		
	Aug	234	188	262	492	393	451	455		
	Sep	232	187	259	494	399	449	455	871	1,056
	Oct R	225	184	258	492	392	449	454		
	Nov R	222	181	256	489	390	445	447		
	Dec R	217	179	253	480	389	436	445	859 P	1,058
1993	Jan R	212	179	251	475	387	433	443		
	Feb R	213	179	251	467	389	430	447		
	Mar	217	179	250	465	393	428	447		

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, business services and leasing (81-85)*	Public administration etc + (91-92)*	Education (93)*	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95)	Other services** (94,96-98)*
1974	June	2,051	804	1,035	435	1,472	1,861	1,464	1,032	1,056
1975	June	2,050	824	1,041	439	1,468	1,937	1,534	1,112	1,108
1976	June	2,025	849	1,015	422	1,472	1,935	1,581	1,141	1,161
1977	June	2,052	862	1,020	411	1,495	1,934	1,562	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	899	419	2,039	1,862	1,557	1,301	1,489
1986	June	2,054	1,026	867	412	2,136	1,868	1,592	1,312	1,553
1987	June	2,057	1,028	852	413	2,250	1,910	1,641	1,337	1,620
1988	June	2,132	1,105	870	430	2,428	1,924	1,691	1,388	1,723
1989	June	2,234	1,198	902	438	2,594	1,870	1,721	1,418	1,680
1990	June	2,301	1,257	924	437	2,701	1,942	1,735	1,450	1,664
1991	May									
	June	2,294	1,232	899	429	2,633	1,960	1,710	1,491	1,677
	July									
	Aug									
	Sep	2,311	1,222	895	429	2,623	1,957	1,595	1,510	1,676
	Sep	2,311	1,198	895	429	2,614	1,807	1,737	1,510	1,686
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	2,364	1,131	891	421	2,595	1,807	1,846	1,524	1,665
1992	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	2,303	1,125	899 R	414	2,579	1,815	1,871	1,537	1,686
	Apr									
	May									
	June	2,287	1,205	893 R	405	2,583	1,811	1,836	1,552	1,710
	July									
	Aug									
	Sep	2,232	1,183	883 R	377	2,553	1,808	1,725	1,549 R	1,673
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	2,298	1,150	886 R	372	2,550	1,809 R	1,833	1,555 R	1,669
1993	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar									

+ These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in *table 1.7*.
* A discontinuity has been introduced for this category due to improvements in the classification of some local authority employees in the 1991 Census of Employment. To assist with interpretation of the series, two figures have been produced for September 1991; the first figure is consistent with all figures prior to September 1991, the second is consistent with all figures after that date. Please see the article on pages 117-126 of the April 1993 *Employment Gazette* for further details.
** Excludes private domestic service.

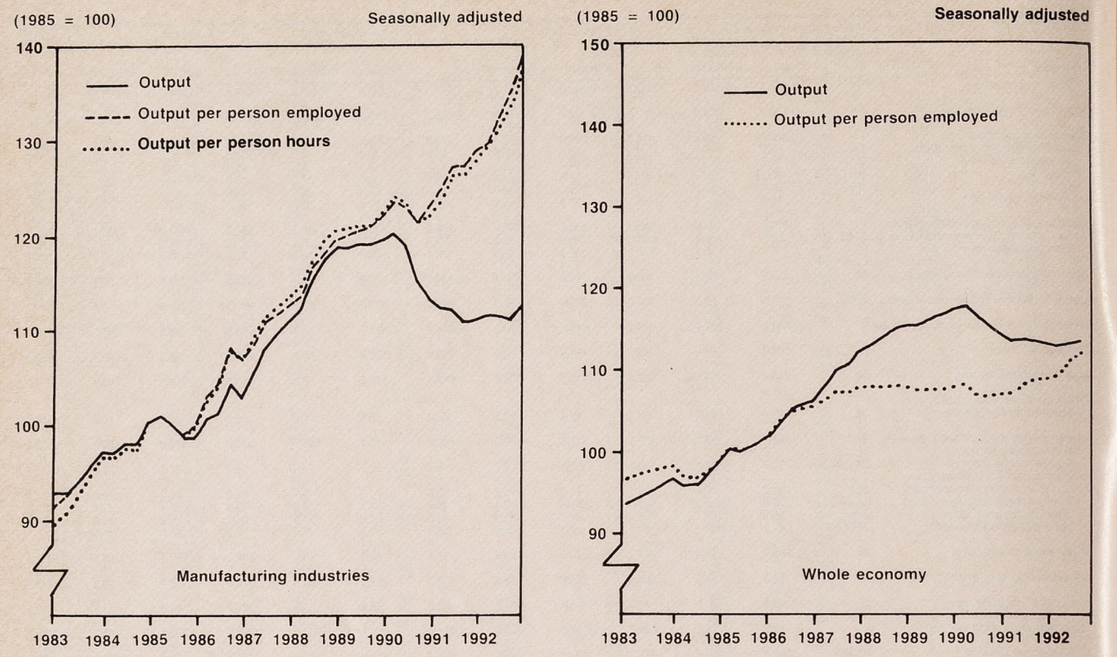
Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division, class or group or AH	Mar 1992 R Males	Females	All	Jan 1993 R Males	Females	All	Feb 1993 R Males	Females	All	Mar 1993 Males	Females	All
Production industries	**1-4**	**3,434.7**	**1,389.1**	**4,823.8**	**3,242.0**	**1,321.0**	**4,563.0**	**3,239.7**	**1,308.8**	**4,548.4**	**3,234.0**	**1,310.4**	**4,544.4**
Manufacturing industries	**2-4**	**3,108.7**	**1,308.8**	**4,417.5**	**2,942.4**	**1,241.6**	**4,184.0**	**2,943.2**	**1,230.2**	**4,173.4**	**2,942.2**	**1,232.6**	**4,174.8**
Energy and water supply	**1**	**326.0**	**80.3**	**406.3**	**299.6**	**79.4**	**379.0**	**296.5**	**78.6**	**375.1**	**291.8**	**77.8**	**369.6**
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	62.7	3.5	66.1	49.9	2.8	52.8	48.6	2.8	51.4	46.7	2.7	49.4
Mineral oil processing	14	14.5	3.2	17.7	14.0	3.5	17.5	13.0	3.0	15.9	13.6	3.0	16.6
Electricity	161	98.7	27.7	126.4	89.8	27.8	117.6	89.1	27.5	116.6	88.0	27.3	115.3
Gas	162	54.3	22.0	76.3	53.0	22.0	75.0	52.8	22.0	74.8	51.7	21.7	73.4
Water supply industry	17	41.0	12.7	53.7	38.0	12.1	50.1	38.1	12.2	50.3	37.4	12.0	49.4
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	**2**	**473.2**	**154.9**	**628.1**	**442.6**	**147.3**	**589.9**	**441.5**	**145.8**	**587.3**	**441.2**	**145.7**	**586.9**
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	22.5	3.4	25.9	20.3	3.4	23.7	20.2	3.3	23.5	20.0	3.1	23.1
Metal manufacture	22	116.0	16.2	132.2	106.8	15.3	122.1	106.7	15.1	121.7	107.7	15.5	123.2
Non-metallic mineral products	**24**	**123.7**	**38.8**	**162.5**	**114.2**	**36.2**	**150.4**	**114.0**	**36.0**	**150.0**	**112.6**	**35.7**	**148.2**
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	**25/26**	**211.0**	**96.5**	**307.4**	**201.3**	**92.4**	**293.6**	**200.6**	**91.5**	**292.1**	**200.9**	**91.4**	**292.3**
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	**3**	**1,563.0**	**416.7**	**1,979.7**	**1,469.3**	**386.9**	**1,856.2**	**1,469.7**	**384.1**	**1,853.8**	**1,468.9**	**386.2**	**1,855.1**
Metal goods nes.	**31**	**208.8**	**56.9**	**265.7**	**196.0**	**54.8**	**250.8**	**197.6**	**53.1**	**250.8**	**197.2**	**53.1**	**250.3**
Mechanical engineering	**32**	**547.4**	**104.6**	**652.1**	**514.7**	**100.4**	**615.1**	**511.0**	**99.6**	**610.6**	**508.5**	**100.5**	**609.0**
Office machinery and data processing equipment	**33**	**48.6**	**20.1**	**68.8**	**45.4**	**18.5**	**63.9**	**46.6**	**18.4**	**65.0**	**46.1**	**18.4**	**64.5**
Electrical and electronic engineering	**34**	**323.3**	**153.8**	**477.1**	**310.6**	**139.2**	**449.8**	**311.4**	**139.6**	**451.0**	**312.8**	**140.5**	**453.3**
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	91.7	34.1	125.8	89.0	29.7	118.7	89.7	30.0	119.7	89.3	29.9	119.3
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	40.7	20.4	61.1	44.4	18.2	62.6	44.5	18.1	62.6	45.0	18.4	63.4
Telecommunications equipment	344	88.8	39.1	127.9	81.8	37.1	118.9	81.7	37.2	118.9	82.7	37.2	120.0
Other electronic equipment	345	60.0	38.1	98.1	56.7	34.0	90.6	57.2	34.3	91.5	56.8	35.0	91.8
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	42.0	22.1	64.1	38.6	20.3	58.9	38.3	20.0	58.3	38.8	20.0	58.9
Motor vehicles and parts	**35**	**200.0**	**27.3**	**227.2**	**187.6**	**24.3**	**211.9**	**188.0**	**24.5**	**212.6**	**191.1**	**26.3**	**217.5**
Other transport equipment	**36**	**179.3**	**23.2**	**202.5**	**158.2**	**20.4**	**178.7**	**158.4**	**20.6**	**179.0**	**158.4**	**20.6**	**179.0**
Instrument engineering	**37**	**55.6**	**30.7**	**86.3**	**56.8**	**29.2**	**85.9**	**56.6**	**28.4**	**84.9**	**54.8**	**26.7**	**81.5**
Other manufacturing industries	**4**	**1,072.5**	**737.2**	**1,809.7**	**1,030.5**	**707.4**	**1,737.9**	**1,032.1**	**700.2**	**1,732.3**	**1,032.1**	**700.7**	**1,732.8**
Food, drink and tobacco	**41/42**	**288.8**	**199.9**	**488.7**	**279.2**	**195.5**	**474.7**	**278.1**	**188.4**	**466.5**	**276.8**	**188.2**	**465.0**
Food	411-423	229.5	177.6	407.2	224.3	173.7	398.1	223.4	166.8	390.3	222.1	166.6	388.7
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	59.2	22.3	81.5	54.9	21.8	76.7	54.7	21.6	76.3	54.7	21.7	76.3
Textiles	**43**	**91.1**	**78.8**	**169.9**	**89.9**	**76.4**	**166.3**	**90.2**	**76.6**	**166.8**	**90.3**	**76.7**	**167.0**
Leather and leather goods	**44**	**9.0**	**6.7**	**15.7**	**9.0**	**5.8**	**14.9**	**9.1**	**5.9**	**15.0**	**9.0**	**5.9**	**15.0**
Footwear and clothing	**45**	**66.2**	**159.5**	**225.8**	**59.4**	**145.9**	**205.3**	**60.9**	**146.4**	**207.3**	**61.6**	**149.6**	**211.2**
Footwear	451	18.4	19.0	37.4	15.2	15.3	30.5	15.3	15.3	30.5	15.5	15.5	31.0
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	32.8	118.7	151.5	30.3	108.9	139.2	31.6	109.9	141.4	31.7	113.2	144.9
Household textiles	455	15.1	21.8	36.9	13.9	21.7	35.6	14.1	21.3	35.3	14.4	20.9	35.2
Timber and wooden furniture	**46**	**153.4**	**41.7**	**195.1**	**144.5**	**38.6**	**183.1**	**142.8**	**37.6**	**180.4**	**143.0**	**37.5**	**180.5**
Paper, printing and publishing	**47**	**283.7**	**166.6**	**450.3**	**276.4**	**167.1**	**443.4**	**279.6**	**167.5**	**447.0**	**280.6**	**166.4**	**447.1**
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	85.9	36.9	122.8	82.8	34.0	116.8	83.8	33.8	117.6	83.8	33.4	117.2
Printing and publishing	475	197.9	129.7	327.6	193.5	133.1	326.6	195.8	133.6	329.4	196.8	133.0	329.9
Rubber and plastics	**48**	**143.8**	**53.1**	**196.9**	**137.1**	**50.0**	**187.1**	**136.4**	**49.6**	**186.0**	**136.4**	**48.0**	**184.4**
Other manufacturing industries	**49**	**36.4**	**30.9**	**67.3**	**35.0**	**28.0**	**63.0**	**34.9**	**28.3**	**63.2**	**34.5**	**28.2**	**62.7**

P Provisional

1.8 EMPLOYMENT
Indices of output, employment and productivity



Source: Central Statistical Office

Seasonally adjusted (1985=100)

UNITED KINGDOM		Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1-4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2-4		
		Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1985		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986		103.9	100.1	103.7	102.4	97.3	105.3	101.3	97.9	103.5
1987		108.6	101.9	106.6	105.7	96.1	110.1	106.6	97.0	109.8
1988		113.5	105.2	107.9	109.5	96.7	113.2	114.1	98.2	116.2
1989		115.9	107.8	107.5	109.9	96.6	113.8	119.0	98.4	120.9
1990		116.6	108.5	107.4	109.3	94.6	115.6	118.4	96.5	122.8
1991		113.8	105.5	107.8	106.1	88.6	119.7	112.2	90.1	124.6
1992		113.2	102.6	110.4	105.8	83.7	126.4	111.4	85.1	130.9
1985	Q3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.6	99.9	100.7	99.9	100.0	99.9
	Q4	100.9	100.1	100.8	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	103.3	100.0	103.3	102.2	97.6	104.7	100.8	98.2	102.6
	Q3	104.8	100.1	104.7	103.0	96.8	106.4	101.3	97.3	104.1
	Q4	105.6	100.4	105.2	103.5	96.2	107.5	104.4	97.0	107.7
1987	Q1	106.2	100.7	105.5	103.7	95.8	108.3	103.0	96.5	106.7
	Q2	107.9	101.5	106.3	104.8	95.9	109.2	105.6	96.8	109.1
	Q3	109.8	102.3	107.3	106.7	96.2	111.0	108.1	97.2	111.2
	Q4	110.6	103.2	107.2	107.8	96.4	111.9	109.6	97.5	112.4
1988	Q1	112.2	104.1	107.8	107.9	96.6	111.8	111.0	97.9	113.4
	Q2	113.0	104.8	107.9	109.4	96.7	113.2	112.3	98.1	114.5
	Q3	113.9	105.7	107.8	110.3	96.7	114.0	115.4	98.3	117.4
	Q4	114.8	106.3	108.0	110.5	96.9	114.0	117.5	98.4	119.4
1989	Q1	115.4	107.1	107.8	109.7	96.9	113.2	118.9	98.6	120.6
	Q2	115.5	107.6	107.4	109.0	96.7	112.7	118.8	98.5	120.7
	Q3	116.1	108.0	107.5	110.3	96.5	114.3	119.1	98.5	121.0
	Q4	116.5	108.4	107.5	110.5	96.2	114.9	119.0	98.2	121.2
1990	Q1	117.2	108.6	107.9	109.8	95.7	114.8	119.5	97.6	122.4
	Q2	117.6	108.8	108.1	111.7	95.2	117.4	120.3	97.0	124.1
	Q3	116.2	108.7	106.9	108.6	94.4	115.0	118.8	96.4	123.3
	Q4	115.3	108.0	106.8	107.O	93.1	115.0	115.2	94.9	121.3
1991	Q1	114.4	106.9	107.0	106.6	91.1	117.0	113.3	92.9	122.0
	Q2	113.5	105.9	107.2	105.2	89.3	117.9	112.4	90.8	123.7
	Q3	113.7	105.1	108.3	106.3	87.6	121.2	112.3	88.9	126.4
	Q4	113.4	104.3	108.7	106.2	86.4	122.9	110.8	87.7	126.4
1992	Q1	113.1	103.9	108.9	105.4	85.5	123.4	111.1	86.8	128.1
	Q2	113.0	103.4	109.3	105.0	84.7	123.9	111.6	86.2	129.5
	Q3	113.3	102.1	111.0	105.9	83.3	127.1	111.5	84.7	131.7
	Q4	113.5	101.2	112.2	106.8	81.3	131.4	111.2	82.7	134.4
1993	Q1	..	..	..	107.2	80.6	132.9	113.5	82.2	138.1

* Gross domestic product for whole economy.
+ The employed labour force comprises, employees in employment, the self-employed, and HM Forces. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN		OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
				Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week Stood off for whole or part of week							
		Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost Actual (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1988		1,413	37.9	9.5	13.42		3	101	15	143	9.8	17	0.5	244		14.4
1989		1,394	37.6	9.6	13.44		3	119	19	183	9.5	22	0.6	302		13.7
1990		1,322	37.7	9.4	12.44		7	263	15	132	9.0	22	0.6	395		19.6
1991		1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63		8	323	52	478	9.3	60	2.0	800		13.6
1992	R	1,019	35.5	9.3	9.51		5	211	40	386	9.5	46	1.5	596		12.9
week ended																
1991	Apr 12	1,034	33.5	8.8	9.05	9.46	10	381	86	827	9.7	96	3.0	1,208	943	12.6
	May 17	1,034	33.9	9.0	9.19	9.46	11	426	60	535	9.1	71	2.3	961	899	13.6
	June 14	1,021	33.7	9.2	9.39	9.65	7	275	47	444	9.4	55	1.8	719	920	13.2
	July 12	1,082	35.7	9.3	10.12	10.09	6	211	47	414	8.7	52	1.7	624	785	11.9
	Aug 16	999	33.0	9.3	9.34	9.67	12	445	42	378	9.0	53	1.8	822	909	15.3
	Sep 13	1,024	34.2	9.3	9.49	9.11	8	321	46	402	8.7	54	1.8	723	793	13.3
	Oct 11	1,108	37.3	9.4	10.46	9.43	3	113	44	368	8.4	47	1.6	480	640	10.2
	Nov 15	1,110	37.4	9.2	10.25	9.30	5	193	41	396	9.6	46	1.6	589	674	12.8
	Dec 13	1,074	36.4	9.5	10.22	9.41	7	275	34	346	10.3	41	1.4	621	693	15.2
1992	Jan 10	957	32.9	8.9	8.55	9.63	14	553	47	423	9.0	61	2.1	977	927	16.0
	Feb 14	1,065	36.7	8.9	9.51	9.86	2	70	60	593	9.9	62	2.1	664	552	10.7
	Mar 13	998	34.5	9.1	9.12	9.65	7	275	59	541	9.2	66	2.3	816	550	12.4
	Apr 10	1,066	37.1	9.2	9.80	10.19	5	196	48	481	10.0	53	1.9	677	521	12.7
	May 15	1,111	38.7	9.6	10.71	11.01	3	101	30	268	8.8	33	1.1	369	346	11.2
	June 12	1,016	35.3	9.3	9.48	9.73	5	181	33	305	9.2	38	1.3	485	622	12.9
	July 10	1,053	36.7	9.5	10.01	9.97	2	78	24	250	10.6	26	0.9	328	423	12.8
	Aug 14	973	34.1	9.3	9.09	9.36	3	123	27	265	10.0	30	1.0	388	427	13.1
	Sep 11	977	34.3	9.7	9.46	9.09	5	194	34	294	8.8	39	1.4	487	530	12.6
	Oct 9 R	1,028	36.3	9.4	9.69	8.67	4	137	35	311	9.0	38	1.3	448	610	11.7
	Nov 13 R	1,045	35.2	9.2	9.66	8.73	5	178	38	370	9.7	43	1.4	647	747	12.8
	Dec 18 R	943	33.8	9.6	9.03	8.25	12	444	52	526	10.1	64	2.3	970	1,075	15.3
1993	Jan 15 R	905	32.9	9.2	8.37	9.45	6	241	55	483	8.9	61	2.2	724	690	11.9
	Feb 12 R	928	33.8	9.5	8.83	9.18	10	375	55	537	9.9	64	2.3	912	763	14.2
	Mar 12	923	33.6	9.3	8.56	9.11	4	156	46	421	9.2	50	1.8	586	390	11.8
SIC 1980																
Week ended 12 March, 1993																
Extraction of metal ores & minerals (21/23)		8.3	51.2	13.3	0.11		-	1.8	-	-	-	-	0.3	1.8		39.3
Metal Manufacturing (22)		34.1	41.0	9.8	0.33		0.1	2.4	0.8	8.3	10.9	0.8	1.0	10.9		13.3
Non-metallic mineral products (24)		39.4	36.6	9.3	0.37		0.6	23.6	3.3	27.4	8.3	3.9	3.7	51.9		13.2
Chemical industry																
Man-made fibres (25/26)		47.1	31.4	10.1	0.48		0.1	3.8	0.6	4.3	7.4	0.7	0.5	8.3		12.2
Metal goods nes (31)		76.5	40.7	8.8	0.67		0.5	19.2	6.3	58.9	9.3	6.8	3.6	79.5		11.7
Mechanical engineering (32)		165.2	43.7	9.5	1.58		0.7	26.6	5.5	51.2	9.3	6.2	1.6	79.2		12.8
Office machinery & data processing equipment (33)		6.6	29.7	10.6	0.07		-	0.4	0.3	2.4	8.0	0.3	1.4	2.8		9.2
Electrical and electronic engineering (34)		86.1	32.9	9.6	0.83		0.4	16.0	3.4	31.5	9.3	3.8	1.4	48.3		12.7
Wires,cables,battteries & other electrical equipment (341/342)		30.0	40.4	10.5	0.31		0.1	2.9	1.0	10.7	10.5	1.1	1.5	13.8		12.7
Industrial electrical equipment (343)		15.1	42.0	9.5	0.14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Telecommunication equipment (344)		15.1	26.6	8.6	0.13		-	-	0.3	4.3	12.8	0.3	0.6	4.4		13.0
Other electronic equipment (345)		14.2	25.9	8.6	0.12		-	-	1.2	8.8	7.5	1.2	2.1	9.0		7.6
Lighting/appliances installation (346-348)		11.7	29.3	10.1	0.12		0.3	13.0	0.9	7.8	9.1	1.2	3.0	21.3		17.8
Motor vehicles (35)		42.0	26.6	8.5	0.36		0.1	1.9	3.1	30.1	9.8	3.1	2.0	32.6		10.5
Other transport equipment (36)		43.7	40.9	9.4	0.41		0.1	2.0	0.2	2.9	16.4	0.2	0.2	5.0		21.7
Instrument engineering (37)		12.3	25.2	8.1	0.10		-	-	0.4	3.3	9.5	0.4	0.7	3.4		9.7
Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)		116.0	33.1	9.1	1.05		0.2	7.5	0.5	7.8	15.7	0.7	0.2	15.6		22.5
Food (411-423)		97.9	32.4	9.2	0.90		0.2	7.5	0.5	7.8	15.7	0.7	0.2	15.6		22.5
Alcoholic,soft drink & tobacco manu. (424-429)		18.1	37.2	8.3	0.15		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Textile industry (43)		38.8	30.5	9.7	0.38		0.3	11.8	5.8	57.0	9.9	6.1	4.8	69.9		11.5
Leather goods (44)		3.6	29.6	8.5	0.03		0.3	12.3	0.4	3.1	8.7	0.7	5.6	15.7		23.3
Footwear & clothing (45)		24.9	14.9	6.6	0.16		0.3	11.9	9.1	74.9	8.2	9.4	5.6	88.3		9.3
Footwear (451)		5.0	21.3	5.5	0.03		-	-	3.4	21.0	6.2	3.4	14.5	21.4		6.3
Clothing,hats,gloves & fur goods (453/456)		14.3	12.1	6.2	0.09		0.2	6.8	4.3	31.9	7.5	4.4	3.8	39.4		8.9
Household textiles (455)		5.7	22.0	8.5	0.05		0.1	5.1	1.5	22.0	14.8	1.6	6.2	27.6		17.0
Timber and wooden furniture (46)		39.3	28.7	9.0	0.35		0.3	11.0	2.8	32.5	11.4	3.1	2.3	44.3		14.1
Paper, printing and publishing (47)		78.5	30.7	9.3	0.73		-	0.4	1.2	8.2	6.9	1.2	0.5	8.7		7.3
Paper and paper products (471/472)		30.2	37.6	9.6	0.29		-	0.3	0.4	2.8	6.6	0.4	0.5	3.2		7.4
Printing and publishing (475)		48.3	27.6	9.1	0.44		-	0.1	0.8	5.4	7.0	0.8	0.4	5.6		7.3
Rubber and plastics (48)		50.8	40.0	9.4	0.48		0.1	3.0	1.3	10.2	8.1	1.3	1.1	13.4		10.1
Other manufacturing (49)		10.2	23.9	8.0	0.08		-	-	0.7	6.7	9.6	0.7	1.6	6.8		9.7
All manufacturing (2-4)		923.3	33.6	9.3	8.56		4.0	155.6	45.5	420.8	9.2	49.5	1.8	586.4		11.8

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

1.12 EMPLOYMENT
Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
SIC 1980 classes	All manufacturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
1988	97.7	100.7	91.4	97.4	97.4	101.2	101.4	103.3	99.5	101.5
1989	97.1	98.8	90.9	90.2	95.0	101.0	100.6	104.2	98.7	101.3
1990	90.3	88.6	90.0	79.4	91.3	100.6	100.4	105.0	98.3	100.8
1991	78.4	75.3	76.9	68.3	88.1	99.3	98.2	102.0	97.4	100.0
1992 R	73.3	70.6	70.5	65.3	82.4	99.5	98.5	99.9	98.3	101.3
Week ended										
1991 Mar 15	81.0	78.1	82.0	70.1	91.7	99.1	97.5	103.6	96.3	100.8
Apr 12	80.0					98.6				
May 17	79.0					99.0				
June 14	78.2	75.2	78.3	67.9	88.8	99.3	97.9	103.5	97.1	99.0
July 12	77.6					99.9				
Aug 16	76.8					99.5				
Sep 13	76.0	73.9	73.2	67.5	87.7	99.1	98.3	99.0	97.7	100.5
Oct 11	75.7					99.5				
Nov 15	75.3					99.3				
Dec 13	75.2	73.9	74.4	67.7	84.2	99.4	99.0	101.7	98.4	99.6
1992 Jan 10	74.6					99.5				
Feb 14	75.0					99.8				
Mar 13	74.7	71.7	73.2	67.4	83.6	99.5	98.6	100.4	98.4	100.3
Apr 10	74.8					100.0				
May 15	75.3					101.1				
Jun 12	74.3	71.7	72.8	66.9	83.1	99.6	98.6	100.6	98.6	101.5
Jul 10	73.8					100.0				
Aug 14	73.0					99.3				
Sep 11	72.4	70.3	71.4	64.6	82.6	99.1	98.3	100.1	98.2	102.1
Oct 9 R	71.3					98.8				
Nov 13 R	70.7					98.8				
Dec 18 R	69.5	68.5	64.6	62.4	80.4	98.2	98.6	98.7	98.0	101.5
1993 Jan 15 R	70.3					99.3				
Feb 12 R	70.2					99.2				
Mar 12	70.6	67.5	66.5	63.9	79.7	99.2	98.6	98.8	99.1	102.1

1.13 EMPLOYMENT
Overtime and short-time
Operatives in manufacturing industries in March 1993 : regions

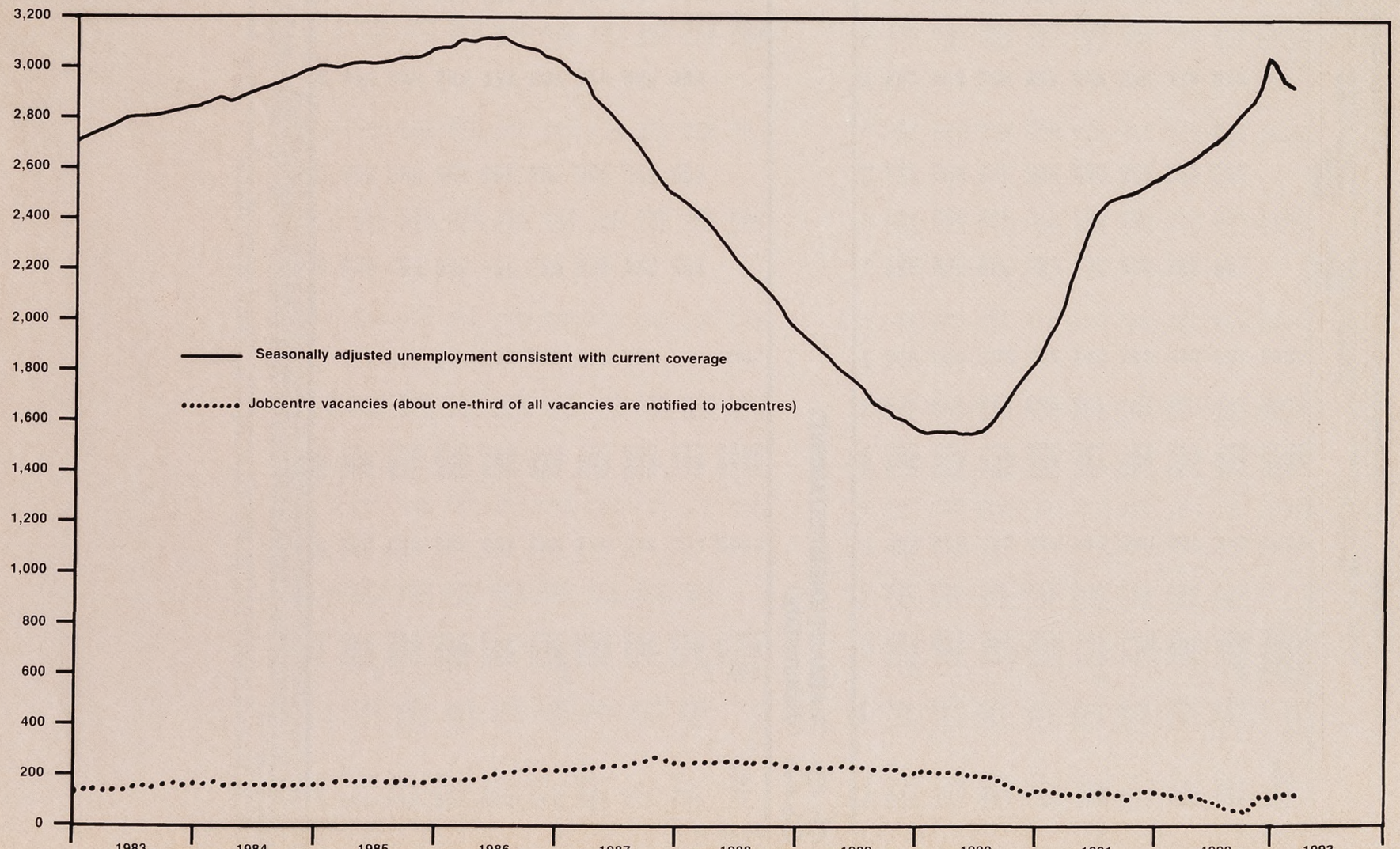
	Overtime				Short-time							
			Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole week or part of week		
								Hours lost				Hours lost
Week ended March 12 1993	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	(Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the work	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	(Thou)	Average per operative on short time
Analysis by region													
South East	192.8	33.3	9.8	1,893.1	0.4	15.2	9.1	86.5	9.5	9.5	1.6	103.3	10.9
Greater London *	47.9	25.2	11.7	560.9	0.3	11.2	4.8	50.6	10.5	5.1	2.7	62.7	12.1
East Anglia	44.2	41.3	9.0	401.7	. .	. .	1.5	10.1	6.6	1.5	1.4	10.3	6.6
South West	67.8	35.7	8.7	593.2	. .	0.4	2.6	23.9	9.3	2.6	1.4	24.7	9.4
West Midlands	130.1	35.0	8.4	1,100.7	1.0	36.9	8.4	82.9	9.9	9.3	2.5	121.9	12.8
East Midlands	91.3	31.3	9.1	837.6	0.4	15.5	8.9	70.4	7.9	9.3	3.2	87.4	9.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	109.4	35.5	10.2	1,127.7	1.0	38.9	3.8	53.6	14.1	4.8	1.6	94.2	19.2
North West	113.8	33.5	9.2	1,052.8	0.6	21.9	3.9	33.3	8.6	4.5	1.3	56.0	12.4
North	60.8	35.9	9.3	571.3	0.1	4.8	3.6	32.4	9.1	3.7	2.2	37.8	10.1
Wales	37.4	24.8	8.9	334.6	0.2	9.2	3.2	20.0	6.2	3.5	2.3	29.8	8.5
Scotland	75.8	31.3	8.5	651.3	0.3	12.7	0.6	7.8	12.7	0.9	0.4	20.8	21.7

* Included in the South East

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: UNITED KINGDOM 1982-93

C1

Sea.



2.1 CLAIMANT 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
1989	)	1,798.7	6.3	1,784.4	6.3					
1990	) Annual	1,664.4	5.8	1,662.7	5.8					
1991	) averages	2,291.9	8.1	2,287.4	8.1					
1992	)	2,778.6	9.9	2,766.5	9.8					
1991	Apr 11	2,198.5	7.8	2,161.5	7.6	71.3	87.3	292	1,873	34
	May 9	2,213.8	7.8	2,227.8	7.9	66.3	81.0	270	1,908	35
	June 13	2,241.0	7.9	2,293.9	8.1	66.1	67.9	262	1,942	37
	July 11	2,367.5	8.4	2,362.1	8.3	68.2	66.9	363	1,967	38
	Aug 8	2,435.1	8.6	2,416.8	8.5	54.7	63.0	310	2,086	40
	Sept 12	2,450.7	8.7	2,451.3	8.7	34.5	52.5	303	2,106	41
	Oct 10	2,426.0	8.6	2,484.8	8.8	33.5	40.9	310	2,075	42
	Nov 14	2,471.8	8.7	2,526.3	8.9	41.5	36.5	303	2,126	43
	Dec 12	2,551.7	9.0	2,550.1	9.0	23.8	32.9	296	2,211	44
1992	Jan 9	2,673.9	9.5	2,611.3	9.3	61.2	42.2	297	2,330	47
	Feb 13	2,710.5	9.6	2,645.8	9.4	34.5	39.8	310	2,354	47
	Mar 12	2,707.5	9.6	2,647.9	9.4	2.1	32.6	282	2,379	47
	Apr 9	2,736.5	9.7	2,689.8	9.6	41.9	26.2	302	2,387	47
	May 14	2,707.9	9.6	2,712.0	9.7	22.2	22.1	254	2,407	48
	June 11	2,678.2	9.5	2,722.5	9.7	10.5	24.9	258	2,373	47
	July 9	2,774.0	9.9	2,758.3	9.8	35.8	22.8	369	2,359	46
	Aug 13	2,845.5	10.1	2,815.7	10.0	57.4	34.6	324	2,476	45
	Sept 10	2,847.4	10.1	2,841.0	10.1	25.3	39.5	315	2,488	45
	Oct 8	2,814.4	10.0	2,868.1	10.2	27.1	36.6	345	2,425	44
	Nov 12	2,864.1	10.2	2,912.8	10.4	44.7	32.4	331	2,488	45
	Dec 17	2,983.3	10.6	2,972.4	10.6	59.6	43.8	309	2,627	47
1993	Jan 14	3,062.1	10.9	2,992.3	10.6	19.9	41.4	314	2,700	48
	Feb 11	3,042.6	10.8	2,966.8	10.6	-25.5	18.0	296	2,700	47
	Mar 11 R	2,996.7	10.7	2,941.0	10.5	-25.8	-10.5	269	2,681	46
	Apr 8 P	3,000.5	10.7	2,939.6	10.5	-1.4	-17.6	301	2,653	46

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1989	)	1,693.0	6.1	1,678.8	6.1					
1990	) Annual	1,567.3	5.6	1,565.5	5.6					
1991	) averages	2,191.5	8.0	2,187.0	7.9					
1992	)	2,672.4	9.8	2,660.4	9.7					
1991	Apr 11	2,099.4	7.6	2,062.2	7.5	70.7	86.7	285	1,782	33
	May 9	2,115.8	7.7	2,128.3	7.7	66.1	80.4	264	1,818	34
	June 13	2,142.8	7.8	2,194.0	8.0	65.7	67.5	255	1,852	36
	July 11	2,263.9	8.2	2,261.3	8.2	67.3	66.4	351	1,876	37
	Aug 8	2,330.7	8.5	2,315.1	8.4	53.8	62.3	302	1,990	39
	Sept 12	2,346.3	8.5	2,349.5	8.5	34.4	51.8	294	2,013	40
	Oct 10	2,324.5	8.4	2,382.4	8.6	32.9	40.4	301	1,983	41
	Nov 14	2,371.0	8.6	2,423.4	8.8	41.0	36.1	296	2,033	42
	Dec 12	2,450.5	8.9	2,447.1	8.9	23.7	32.5	290	2,117	43
1992	Jan 9	2,569.1	9.4	2,507.5	9.2	60.4	41.7	290	2,234	46
	Feb 13	2,606.6	9.5	2,541.8	9.3	34.3	39.5	303	2,258	46
	Mar 12	2,603.4	9.5	2,543.2	9.3	1.4	32.0	275	2,283	46
	Apr 9	2,632.1	9.6	2,585.3	9.5	42.1	25.9	295	2,291	46
	May 14	2,604.1	9.5	2,606.8	9.5	21.5	21.7	247	2,310	46
	June 11	2,573.9	9.4	2,616.5	9.6	9.7	24.4	250	2,278	46
	July 9	2,663.8	9.7	2,651.2	9.7	34.7	22.0	357	2,262	45
	Aug 13	2,734.1	10.0	2,707.3	9.9	56.1	33.5	316	2,374	44
	Sept 10	2,737.0	10.0	2,733.2	10.0	25.9	38.9	305	2,388	44
	Oct 8	2,708.0	9.9	2,760.6	10.1	27.4	36.5	337	2,328	43
	Nov 12	2,759.4	10.1	2,805.8	10.3	45.2	32.8	325	2,391	44
	Dec 17	2,877.9	10.5	2,865.3	10.5	59.5	44.0	303	2,529	46
1993	Jan 14	2,954.1	10.8	2,885.1	10.5	19.8	41.5	307	2,601	47
	Feb 11	2,935.4	10.7	2,859.4	10.5	-25.7	17.8	289	2,600	46
	Mar 11 R	2,890.7	10.6	2,834.5	10.4	-24.9	-10.3	263	2,583	45
	Apr 8 P	2,895.2	10.6	2,833.9	10.4	-0.6	-17.1	295	2,555	45

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

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	
1,290.8	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	10.8	554.9	4.6	552.8	4.6		1991)
2,126.0	13.3	2,119.3	13.3	652.6	5.4	647.2	5.3		1992)
1,668.2	10.3	1,634.9	10.1	530.2	4.4	526.6	4.3	178.2	1991 Apr 11
1,684.7	10.4	1,686.2	10.5	529.0	4.3	541.6	4.5	178.3	May 9
1,707.7	10.6	1,739.5	10.8	533.4	4.4	554.4	4.6	179.9	June 13
1,782.4	11.1	1,792.0	11.1	585.2	4.8	570.1	4.7	189.8	July 11
1,823.0	11.3	1,831.4	11.4	612.2	5.0	585.4	4.8	199.5	Aug 8
1,843.4	11.4	1,861.3	11.5	607.2	5.0	590.0	4.8	194.9	Sept 12
1,839.7	11.4	1,889.7	11.7	586.2	4.8	595.1	4.9	192.4	Oct 10
1,885.7	11.7	1,925.7	11.9	586.1	4.8	600.6	4.9	192.6	Nov 14
1,957.4	12.1	1,946.6	12.1	594.3	4.9	603.5	5.0	197.1	Dec 12
2,045.4	12.8	1,994.6	12.5	628.5	5.2	616.7	5.1	208.9	1992 Jan 9
2,074.5	13.0	2,022.0	12.6	636.0	5.2	623.8	5.1	210.5	Feb 13
2,075.1	13.0	2,026.3	12.7	632.4	5.2	621.6	5.1	210.5	Mar 12
2,100.1	13.1	2,061.1	12.9	636.5	5.3	628.7	5.2	214.2	Apr 9
2,085.1	13.0	2,080.7	13.0	622.8	5.1	631.3	5.2	210.4	May 14
2,061.2	12.9	2,088.3	13.1	617.0	5.1	634.2	5.2	207.7	June 11
2,108.7	13.2	2,112.5	13.2	665.3	5.5	645.8	5.3	215.0	July 9
2,149.4	13.4	2,151.2	13.5	696.1	5.7	664.5	5.5	224.9	Aug 13
2,160.9	13.5	2,175.2	13.6	686.5	5.7	665.8	5.5	218.8	Sept 10
2,151.9	13.5	2,199.6	13.8	662.5	5.5	668.5	5.5	215.4	Oct 8
2,199.7	13.8	2,236.5	14.0	664.4	5.5	676.3	5.6	216.9	Nov 12
2,299.7	14.4	2,283.0	14.3	683.7	5.6	689.4	5.7	224.7	Dec 17
2,353.8	14.7	2,299.0	14.4	708.2	5.8	693.3	5.7	232.6	1993 Jan 14
2,335.9	14.6	2,277.0	14.2	706.7	5.8	689.8	5.7	230.8	Feb 11
2,303.2	14.4	2,259.3	14.1	693.5	5.7	681.7	5.6	226.7	Mar 11 R
2,304.2	14.4	2,255.6	14.1	696.3	5.7	684.0	5.6	231.0	Apr 8 P

2,159.1	7.3	1,158.1	7.3	408.2	3.4	407.4	3.4		1990) averages
1,660.4	10.5	1,658.9	10.6	531.1	4.5	529.1	4.5		1991)
2,044.6	13.2	2,037.9	13.1	627.8	5.3	622.5	5.3		1992)
2,592.1	10.1	1,559.2	9.9	507.3	4.3	503.0	4.2	169.6	1991 Apr 11
1,609.3	10.3	1,610.3	10.3	506.6	4.3	518.0	4.4	169.8	May 9
1,632.3	10.4	1,663.2	10.6	510.4	4.3	530.8	4.5	171.4	June 13
1,704.8	10.9	1,715.1	10.9	559.2	4.7	546.2	4.6	180.3	July 11
1,744.9	11.1	1,753.8	11.2	585.8	4.9	561.3	4.7	189.9	Aug 8
1,764.9	11.3	1,783.5	11.4	581.3	4.9	566.0	4.8	186.0	Sept 12
1,762.6	11.2	1,811.4	11.5	562.0	4.7	571.0	4.8	183.8	Oct 10
1,808.2	11.5	1,846.7	11.8	562.8	4.7	576.7	4.9	184.3	Nov 14
1,879.0	12.0	1,867.6	11.9	571.4	4.8	579.5	4.9	188.8	Dec 12
1,964.6	12.6	1,915.2	12.3	604.4	5.1	592.3	5.0	200.3	1992 Jan 9
1,994.2	12.8	1,942.3	12.5	612.4	5.2	599.5	5.1	202.2	Feb 13
1,994.4	12.8	1,946.0	12.5	609.0	5.2	597.2	5.1	202.1	Mar 12
2,019.1	13.0	1,980.7	12.7	613.0	5.2	604.6	5.1	205.6	Apr 9
2,004.5	12.9	1,999.8	12.9	599.6	5.1	607.0	5.1	201.9	May 14
1,980.9	12.7	2,007.0	12.9	593.0	5.0	609.5	5.2	199.1	June 11
2,026.1	13.0	2,030.7	13.1	637.7	5.4	620.5	5.3	205.3	July 9
2,066.1	13.3	2,068.6	13.3	668.0	5.7	638.7	5.4	215.0	Aug 13
2,077.6	13.4	2,092.5	13.5	659.4	5.6	640.7	5.4	209.7	Sept 10
2,070.6	13.3	2,117.0	13.6	637.4	5.4	643.6	5.5	206.7	Oct 8
2,119.1	13.6	2,154.4	13.9	640.2	5.4	651.4	5.5	208.4	Nov 12
2,218.1	14.3	2,200.8	14.2	659.9	5.6	664.5	5.6	216.3	Dec 17
2,270.5	14.6	2,216.9	14.3	683.5	5.8	668.2	5.7	224.0	1993 Jan 14
2,253.3	14.5	2,194.9	14.1	682.2	5.8	664.5	5.6	222.3	Feb 11
2,221.2	14.3	2,177.8	14.0	669.5	5.7	656.7	5.6	218.3	Mar 11 R
2,223.0	14.3	2,174.7	14.0	672.2	5.7	659.2	5.6	222.4	Apr 8 P

The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, page 608 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 figure between September 1989 and March 1990 is 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 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

		NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST													
1989	)	367.4	259.6	107.8	3.9	4.9	2.7	366.9	3.9			259.3	107.6
1990	) Annual	372.4	273.3	99.2	4.0	5.2	2.5	372.1	4.0			273.1	99.0
1991	) averages	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.2	4.1	637.8	7.0			477.4	160.4
1992	)	854.1	645.4	288.7	9.4	12.5	5.3	851.2	9.3			643.8	207.3
1992	Apr 9	832.1	631.0	201.1	9.1	12.2	5.1	817.5	9.0	16.2	13.6	619.5	198.0
	May 14	830.4	631.7	198.7	9.1	12.2	5.0	828.2	9.1	10.7	11.1	628.4	199.8
	June 11	826.1	628.9	197.2	9.1	12.2	5.0	833.5	9.1	5.3	10.7	632.5	201.0
	July 9	850.9	642.4	208.6	9.3	12.5	5.3	847.3	9.3	13.8	9.9	641.8	205.5
	Aug 13	881.9	660.3	221.6	9.7	12.8	5.6	871.5	9.6	24.2	14.4	657.8	213.7
	Sept 10	887.9	665.1	222.7	9.7	12.9	5.6	885.2	9.7	13.7	17.2	668.3	216.9
	Oct 8	885.9	667.2	218.7	9.7	12.9	5.5	899.2	9.9	14.0	17.3	680.0	219.2
	Nov 12	903.4	682.6	220.8	9.9	13.2	5.6	918.0	10.1	18.8	15.5	694.5	223.5
	Dec 17	943.3	715.3	228.0	10.3	13.9	5.8	940.5	10.3	22.5	18.4	711.8	228.7
1993	Jan 14	960.7	727.5	233.2	10.5	14.1	5.9	951.4	10.4	10.9	17.4	719.7	231.7
	Feb 11	961.3	726.9	234.4	10.5	14.1	5.9	945.0	10.4	-6.4	9.0	713.8	231.2
	Mar 11 R	952.0	719.9	232.1	10.4	14.0	5.9	939.6	10.3	-5.4	-0.3	710.3	229.3
	Apr 8 P	957.0	722.5	234.5	10.5	14.0	5.9	938.2	10.3	-1.4	-4.4	708.0	230.2
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)													
1989	)	218.2	156.5	61.8	5.1	6.4	3.4	218.0	5.1			156.4	61.7
1990	) Annual	211.8	154.7	57.1	5.0	6.4	3.2	211.6	5.0			154.7	57.0
1991	) averages	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.2	10.4	5.1	331.7	8.1			244.1	87.6
1992	)	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.6	13.6	6.5	429.2	10.6			319.6	109.6
1992	Apr 9	418.1	312.1	106.0	10.3	13.3	6.2	413.5	10.2	7.3	6.0	308.4	105.1
	May 14	419.8	314.3	105.5	10.4	13.4	6.2	419.2	10.3	5.7	5.1	312.9	106.3
	June 11	420.4	315.0	105.4	10.4	13.4	6.2	422.1	10.4	2.9	5.3	315.1	107.0
	July 9	432.4	321.7	110.6	10.7	13.7	6.5	428.2	10.6	6.1	4.9	319.4	108.8
	Aug 13	446.5	329.6	116.8	11.0	14.0	6.8	438.5	10.8	10.3	6.4	326.3	112.2
	Sept 10	449.7	332.0	117.7	11.1	14.1	6.9	444.6	11.0	6.1	7.5	330.6	114.0
	Oct 8	447.6	332.1	115.5	11.0	14.1	6.8	451.2	11.1	6.6	7.7	336.0	115.2
	Nov 12	452.3	336.2	116.1	11.2	14.3	6.8	458.8	11.3	7.6	6.8	341.5	117.3
	Dec 17	469.3	349.7	119.6	11.6	14.9	7.0	468.4	11.6	9.6	7.9	348.7	119.7
1993	Jan 14	471.0	350.8	120.1	11.6	14.9	7.0	471.6	11.6	3.2	6.8	350.9	120.7
	Feb 11	473.5	352.5	121.0	11.7	15.0	7.1	471.6	11.6	—	4.3	350.8	120.8
	Mar 11 R	473.4	352.6	120.7	11.7	15.0	7.1	470.8	11.6	-0.8	0.8	350.6	120.2
	Apr 8 P	478.2	355.8	122.4	11.8	15.2	7.2	472.0	11.6	1.2	0.1	351.0	121.0
EAST ANGLIA													
1989	)	35.2	24.0	11.2	3.6	4.2	2.7	35.2	3.6			24.0	11.2
1990	) Annual	37.5	27.3	10.2	3.7	4.7	2.4	37.4	3.7			27.2	10.2
1991	) averages	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.8	7.5	3.5	59.0	5.9			44.1	14.9
1992	)	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.8	10.1	4.6	77.3	7.8			58.1	19.2
1992	Apr 9	77.4	58.3	19.1	7.8	10.1	4.5	74.5	7.5	1.8	1.3	56.1	18.4
	May 14	76.2	57.6	18.6	7.7	10.0	4.4	75.1	7.5	0.6	1.0	56.7	18.4
	June 11	74.0	55.9	18.2	7.4	9.7	4.3	75.6	7.6	0.5	1.0	56.9	18.7
	July 9	76.2	56.8	19.4	7.7	9.9	4.6	77.1	7.7	1.5	0.9	57.8	19.3
	Aug 13	78.6	58.2	20.4	7.9	10.1	4.9	79.3	8.0	2.2	1.4	59.2	20.1
	Sept 10	78.9	58.6	20.3	7.9	10.2	4.8	80.6	8.1	1.3	1.7	60.3	20.3
	Oct 8	78.7	58.9	19.9	7.9	10.2	4.7	81.6	8.2	1.0	1.5	61.3	20.3
	Nov 12	81.4	61.3	20.1	8.2	10.6	4.8	83.3	8.4	1.7	1.3	62.8	20.5
	Dec 17	86.0	65.1	20.9	8.6	11.3	5.0	85.6	8.6	2.3	1.7	64.6	21.0
1993	Jan 14	90.0	67.9	22.1	9.0	11.8	5.3	86.9	8.7	1.3	1.8	65.6	21.3
	Feb 11	90.0	67.8	22.2	9.0	11.8	5.3	85.7	8.6	-1.2	0.8	64.5	21.2
	Mar 11 R	89.0	67.2	21.8	8.9	11.7	5.2	85.0	8.5	-0.7	-0.2	64.1	20.9
	Apr 8 P	88.5	66.7	21.8	8.9	11.6	5.2	85.1	8.5	0.1	-0.6	64.1	21.0
SOUTH WEST													
1989	)	98.1	66.1	31.9	4.5	5.3	3.3	98.0	4.5			66.1	31.9
1990	) Annual	97.3	69.8	27.5	4.4	5.6	2.8	97.2	4.4			69.7	27.5
1991	) averages	161.2	121.1	40.1	7.1	9.4	4.1	160.8	7.1			120.9	39.9
1992	)	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.4	12.7	5.2	207.9	9.4			158.1	49.7
1992	Apr 9	205.6	156.8	48.7	9.3	12.6	5.0	201.3	9.1	4.9	2.9	153.3	48.0
	May 14	201.5	154.5	47.0	9.1	12.4	4.8	203.1	9.2	1.8	2.5	155.0	48.1
	June 11	197.5	151.5	46.0	8.9	12.2	4.7	204.1	9.2	1.0	2.6	155.6	48.5
	July 9	205.1	155.8	49.3	9.3	12.5	5.1	208.1	9.4	4.0	2.3	158.4	49.7
	Aug 13	212.3	160.2	52.2	9.6	12.9	5.4	213.4	9.6	5.3	3.4	162.0	51.4
	Sept 10	213.8	161.6	52.2	9.6	13.0	5.4	216.1	9.7	2.7	4.0	164.2	51.9
	Oct 8	212.2	161.0	51.2	9.6	12.9	5.3	217.1	9.8	1.0	3.0	165.2	51.9
	Nov 12	219.3	166.4	52.9	9.9	13.4	5.4	221.3	10.0	4.2	2.6	168.4	52.9
	Dec 17	229.6	174.7	55.0	10.4	14.0	5.7	225.4	10.2	4.1	3.1	171.4	54.0
1993	Jan 14	236.6	179.5	57.1	10.7	14.4	5.9	227.0	10.2	1.6	3.3	172.7	54.3
	Feb 11	234.1	177.0	57.1	10.6	14.2	5.9	223.9	10.1	-3.1	0.9	169.9	54.0
	Mar 11 R	229.0	173.3	55.7	10.3	13.9	5.7	221.8	10.0	-2.1	-1.2	168.5	53.3
	Apr 8 P	226.8	172.2	54.7	10.2	13.8	5.6	221.3	10.0	-0.5	-1.9	167.8	53.5

See footnotes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

THOUSAND

		NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS													
1989	)	168.5	118.8	49.7	6.7	8.1	4.7	167.9	6.6			118.3	49.6
1990	) Annual	152.7	111.7	41.1	6.0	7.6	3.9	152.7	5.8			111.6	41.0
1991	) averages	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.6	11.2	5.1	218.4	8.5			164.9	53.5
1992	)	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.6	13.8	6.0	269.7	10.6			205.9	63.8
1992	Apr 9	265.4	203.0	62.4	10.4	13.6	5.9	262.3	10.3	4.0	2.3	200.2	62.1
	May 14	264.7	203.2	61.6	10.4	13.6	5.8	264.9	10.4	2.6	1.9	202.5	62.4
	June 11	262.6	201.3	61.3	10.3	13.5	5.8	265.3	10.4	0.4	2.3	202.7	62.6
	July 9	270.8	205.3	65.5	10.6	13.8	6.2	267.9	10.5	2.6	1.9	204.4	63.5
	Aug 13	278.0	209.4	68.7	10.9	14.1	6.5	274.1	10.7	6.2	3.1	208.3	65.8
	Sept 10	278.5	210.4	68.1	10.9	14.1	6.4	275.5	10.8	1.4	3.4	210.3	65.2
	Oct 8	274.2	209.1	65.1	10.7	14.0	6.1	279.1	10.9	3.6	3.7	213.5	65.6
	Nov 12	277.7	213.0	64.7	10.9	14.3	6.1	283.9	11.1	4.8	3.3	217.6	66.3
	Dec 17	288.3	222.1	66.3	11.3	14.9	6.2	290.2	11.4	6.3	4.9	222.6	67.6
1993	Jan 14	295.5	227.1	68.4	11.6	15.2	6.4	291.8	11.4	1.6	4.2	224.1	67.7
	Feb 11	294.2	225.7	68.5	11.5	15.1	6.4	289.2	11.3	-2.6	1.8	221.8	67.4
	Mar 11 R	290.5	223.3	67.2	11.4	15.0	6.3	286.3	11.2	-2.9	-1.3	219.7	66.6
	Apr 8 P	290.7	223.1	67.6	11.4	15.0	6.4	286.0	11.2	-0.3	-1.9	219.2	66.8
AST MIDLANDS													
989	)	108.9	77.2	31.7	5.5	6.9	3.8	104.7	5.4			73.1	31.6
990	) Annual	99.4	72.2	27.2	5.1	6.4	3.2	99.3	5.1			72.1	27.1
991	) averages	142.1	106.7	35.4	7.2	9.5	4.2	141.8	7.3			106.5	35.2
992	)	174.9	133.2	41.6	9.1	12.2	5.1	174.0	9.1			132.8	41.3
992	Apr 9	173.7	132.9	40.8	9.1	12.2	4.8	169.5	8.9	3.2	1.7	129.4	40.1
	May 14	171.8	131.7	40.1	9.0	12.0	4.8	171.5	9.0	2.0	1.5	131.0	40.5
	June 11	168.8	129.3	39.4	8.8	11.8	4.7	171.5	9.0	—	1.7	131.0	40.5
	July 9	174.5	131.9	42.6	9.1	12.1	5.1	173.5	9.1	2.0	1.3	132.3	41.2
	Aug 13	177.7	133.4	44.2	9.3	12.2	5.3	175.8	9.2	2.3	1.4	133.8	42.0
	Sept 10	177.6	133.9	43.8	9.3	12.2	5.2	178.0	9.3	2.2	2.2	135.6	42.4
	Oct 8	174.7	132.9	41.9	9.1	12.2	5.0	179.5	9.4	1.5	2.0	137.1	42.4
	Nov 12	178.6	136.9	41.7	9.3	12.5	4.9	183.1	9.6	3.6	2.4	140.3	42.8
	Dec 17	188.2	144.8	43.4	9.8	13.2	5.2	188.3	9.8	5.2	3.4	144.2	44.1
93	Jan 14	194.3	149.3	45.0	10.1	13.7	5.3	189.7	9.9	1.4	3.4	145.7	44.0
	Feb 11	193.4	148.6	44.8	10.1	13.6	5.4	187.3	9.8	-2.4	1.5	143.6	43.7
	Mar 11 R	189.8	146.1	43.7	9.9	13.4	5.3	184.8	9.6	-2.5	-1.2	142.1	42.7
	Apr 8 P	189.5	145.8	43.7	9.9	13.3	5.3	184.3	9.6	-0.5	-1.8	141.6	42.7
ORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE													
89	)	178.8	129.7	49.1	7.5	9.5	4.8	175.1	7.4			126.2	49.0
90	) Annual	161.3	120.6	40.6	6.8	8.9	4.0	161.1	6.7			120.5	40.6
91	) averages	207.4	159.4	48.0	8.7	11.7	4.7	206.9	8.7			159.1	47.8
92	)	236.6	183.1	53.5	10.0	13.7	5.2	235.6	10.0			182.6	53.1
92	Apr 9	234.0	181.8	52.2	9.9	13.6	5.1	230.3	9.7	2.0	1.2	178.6	51.7
	May 14	230.5	179.2	51.2	9.7	13.4	5.0	231.6	9.8	1.3	1.0	179.6	52.0
	June 11	227.3	176.5	50.8	9.6	13.2	4.9	232.2	9.8	0.6	1.3	180.0	52.2
	July 9	235.3	180.6	54.6	9.9	13.5	5.3	234.3	9.9	2.1	1.3	181.6	52.7
	Aug 13	240.2	182.9	57.4	10.2	13.7	5.6	237.9	10.1	3.6	2.1	183.7	54.2
	Sept 10	241.2	184.5	56.6	10.2	13.8	5.5	240.0	10.1	2.1	2.6	185.5	54.5
	Oct 8	236.8	183.0	53.8	10.0	13.7	5.2	241.5	10.2	1.5	2.4	187.1	54.4
	Nov 12	241.1	187.8	53.3	10.2	14.0	5.2	245.4	10.4	3.9	2.5	190.7	54.7
	Dec 17	252.3	197.2	55.1	10.7	14.7	5.4	250.5	10.6	5.1	3.5	194.7	55.8
93	Jan 14	259.2	201.9	57.3	11.0	15.1	5.6	252.2	10.7	1.7	3.6	196.3	55.9
	Feb 11	257.2	200.4	56.8	10.9	15.0	5.5	250.2	10.6	-2.0	1.6	194.8	55.4
	Mar 11 R	253.3	197.5	55.8	10.7	14.8	5.4	248.5	10.5	-1.7	-0.7	193.5	55.0
	Apr 8 P	253.4	197.4	56.1	10.7	14.7	5.5	248.6	10.5	0.1	-1.2	193.4	55.2
ORTH WEST													
89	)	262.6	191.6	71.0	8.6	10.9	5.4	261.9	8.5			191.0	70.9
90	) Annual	234.9	176.4	58.5	7.7	10.1	4.5	234.7	7.7			176.3	58.4
91	) averages	287.1	20.9	66.3	9.4	12.6	5.1	286.6	9.4			220.6	66.0
92	)	323.7	251.6	72.1	10.8	15.0	5.5	322.1	10.8			250.6	71.5
992	Apr 9	323.8	252.3	71.5	10.8	15.0	5.5	318.8	10.7	4.7	1.7	248.0	70.8
	May 14	319.3	249.7	69.7	10.7	14.9	5.3	319.5	10.7	0.7	1.4	248.9	70.6
	June 11	314.1	245.5	68.5	10.5	14.6	5.2	319.4	10.7	-0.1	1.8	248.7	70.7
	July 9	324.1	250.3	73.8	10.8	14.9	5.6	321.2	10.7	1.8	0.8	250.0	71.2
	Aug 13	330.4	253.3	77.1	11.0	15.1	5.9	326.0	10.9	4.8	2.2	252.7	73.3
	Sept 10	329.7	254.0	75.6	11.0	15.1	5.8	326.6	10.9	0.6	2.4	254.4	72.2
	Oct 8	320.7	249.4	71.3	10.7	14.8	5.4	327.3	10.9	0.7	2.0	255.2	72.1
	Nov 12	323.2	252.3	70.8	10.8	15.0	5.4	329.6	11.0	2.3	1.2	257.1	72.5
	Dec 17	334.2	261.7	72.5	11.2	15.6	5.5	333.3	11.1	3.7	2.2	259.8	73.5
1993	Jan 14	343.7	268.0	75.7	11.5	15.9	5.8	334.5	11.2	1.2	2.4	261.0	73.5
	Feb 11	338.3	264.1	74.2	11.3	15.7	5.7	330.2	11.0	-4.3	0.2	257.8	72.4
	Mar 11 R	333.2	260.6	72.6	11.1	15.5	5.5	326.9	10.9	-3.3	-2.1	255.6	71.3
	Apr 8 P	334.9	261.7	73.3	11.2	15.6	5.6	328.0	11.0	1.1	-2.2	256.1	71.9

See footnotes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
1989)	141.9	105.7	36.2	10.2	13.3	6.1	140.0	9.9			103.9	36.2
1990) Annual	122.9	93.4	29.5	8.9	11.7	5.0	122.7	8.7			93.3	29.4
1991) averages	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.4	14.0	5.5	143.4	10.3			110.9	32.5
1992)	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.3	15.6	5.7	157.1	11.3			123.5	33.7
1992 Apr 9	156.7	123.0	33.7	11.2	15.5	5.6	153.5	11.0	1.5	0.4	120.3	33.2
May 14	153.6	121.0	32.7	11.0	15.2	5.5	153.8	11.0	0.3	0.3	120.7	33.1
June 11	151.3	119.2	32.2	10.9	15.0	5.4	154.3	11.1	0.5	0.8	121.2	33.1
July 9	155.6	121.3	34.3	11.2	15.3	5.7	155.8	11.2	1.5	0.8	122.4	33.4
Aug 13	157.4	122.1	35.4	11.3	15.3	5.9	157.9	11.3	2.1	1.4	123.9	34.0
Sept 10	159.3	124.1	35.1	11.4	15.6	5.9	159.0	11.4	1.1	1.6	125.4	33.6
Oct 8	157.6	124.0	33.6	11.3	15.6	5.6	160.8	11.5	1.8	1.7	126.9	33.9
Nov 12	162.4	128.7	33.7	11.7	16.2	5.6	164.1	11.8	3.3	2.1	129.8	34.3
Dec 17	169.2	134.9	34.2	12.1	17.0	5.7	168.6	12.1	4.5	3.2	133.7	34.9
1993 Jan 14	174.0	138.1	35.9	12.5	17.4	6.0	168.1	12.1	-0.5	2.4	133.4	34.7
Feb 11	173.0	137.3	35.7	12.4	17.3	6.0	168.3	12.1	0.2	1.3	133.7	34.6
Mar 11 R	169.8	135.1	34.7	12.2	17.0	5.8	166.6	12.0	-1.7	-0.7	132.6	34.0
Apr 8 P	171.7	136.8	34.9	12.3	17.2	5.8	167.8	12.0	1.2	-0.1	133.6	34.2
WALES												
1989)	97.0	70.9	26.2	7.5	9.4	4.8	96.0	7.3			69.9	26.1
1990) Annual	86.3	65.7	20.6	6.6	8.7	3.8	86.2	6.7			65.6	20.6
1991) averages	113.2	88.6	24.6	8.7	11.7	4.5	113.0	8.9			88.5	24.5
1992)	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.7	5.0	126.7	10.0			99.9	26.8
1992 Apr 9	125.7	99.1	26.6	9.9	13.6	4.9	123.6	9.7	1.1	—	97.4	26.2
May 14	122.9	97.4	25.5	9.7	13.3	4.7	124.1	9.8	0.5	0.1	97.9	26.2
June 11	120.5	95.7	24.8	9.5	13.1	4.6	124.6	9.8	0.5	0.7	98.4	26.2
July 9	125.2	97.9	27.3	9.9	13.4	5.1	125.9	9.9	1.3	0.8	99.1	26.8
Aug 13	128.4	99.9	28.5	10.1	13.7	5.3	128.4	10.1	2.5	1.4	101.1	27.3
Sept 10	129.3	101.1	28.3	10.2	13.8	5.3	129.5	10.2	1.1	1.6	102.1	27.4
Oct 8	127.2	100.5	26.7	10.0	13.8	5.0	130.0	10.2	0.5	1.4	102.8	27.2
Nov 12	129.4	102.5	26.9	10.2	14.0	5.0	131.0	10.3	1.0	0.9	103.7	27.3
Dec 17	134.9	107.2	27.8	10.6	14.7	5.2	133.4	10.5	2.4	1.3	105.6	27.8
1993 Jan 14	139.4	110.0	29.4	11.0	15.0	5.5	134.0	10.6	0.6	1.3	106.0	28.0
Feb 11	136.9	107.9	29.0	10.8	14.8	5.4	132.1	10.4	-1.9	0.4	104.3	27.8
Mar 11 R	133.6	105.4	28.2	10.5	14.4	5.2	130.5	10.3	-1.6	-1.0	103.0	27.5
Apr 8 P	132.6	104.7	27.8	10.4	14.3	5.2	130.1	10.3	-0.4	-1.3	102.8	27.3
SCOTLAND												
1989)	234.7	169.5	65.2	9.3	11.7	6.1	233.2	9.3			168.1	65.0
1990) Annual	202.5	148.7	53.8	8.0	10.3	5.0	202.1	8.1			148.5	53.6
1991) averages	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.7	11.5	5.1	219.3	8.6			165.0	54.3
1992)	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1992 Apr 9	237.9	181.0	56.9	9.4	12.6	5.2	233.8	9.2	2.5	0.8	177.7	56.1
May 14	233.1	178.5	54.6	9.2	12.4	5.0	234.9	9.3	1.1	0.9	179.0	55.9
June 11	231.8	177.1	54.7	9.1	12.3	5.0	235.9	9.3	1.0	1.5	179.8	56.1
July 9	246.2	183.8	62.4	9.7	12.8	5.7	240.5	9.5	4.6	2.2	183.0	57.5
Aug 13	249.1	186.6	62.5	9.8	13.0	5.7	243.4	9.6	2.9	2.8	186.4	57.0
Sept 10	240.9	184.2	56.7	9.5	12.8	5.1	242.6	9.6	-0.8	2.2	186.2	56.4
Oct 8	239.9	184.7	55.2	9.5	12.9	5.0	244.3	9.6	1.7	1.3	187.8	56.5
Nov 12	242.9	187.5	55.4	9.6	13.1	5.0	246.0	9.7	1.7	0.9	189.4	56.6
Dec 17	251.8	195.1	56.7	9.9	13.6	5.1	249.4	9.8	3.4	2.3	192.3	57.1
1993 Jan 14	260.8	201.3	59.5	10.3	14.0	5.4	249.5	9.8	0.1	1.7	192.5	57.0
Feb 11	257.1	197.5	59.6	10.1	13.8	5.4	247.6	9.8	-2.1	0.5	190.7	56.9
Mar 11 R	250.7	193.0	57.7	9.9	13.5	5.2	244.5	9.6	-3.1	-1.6	188.4	56.1
Apr 8 P	250.1	192.2	57.9	9.9	13.4	5.2	244.7	9.6	0.2	-1.6	188.2	56.5
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1989)	105.7	77.7	28.0	14.5	18.1	9.3	105.6	14.6			77.6	27.9
1990) Annual	97.2	73.2	24.0	13.3	17.0	8.0	97.2	13.3			73.2	24.0
1991) averages	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.7	17.8	7.9	100.4	13.4			76.7	23.8
1992)	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.2	18.5	8.0	106.1	14.2			81.3	24.8
1992 Apr 9	104.4	81.0	23.5	13.9	18.4	7.6	104.5	13.9	-0.2	0.2	80.4	24.1
May 14	103.8	80.6	23.2	13.8	18.3	7.5	105.2	14.0	0.7	0.4	80.9	24.3
June 11	104.3	80.3	24.0	13.9	18.2	7.8	106.0	14.1	0.8	0.4	81.3	24.7
July 9	110.1	82.6	27.5	14.7	18.7	8.9	107.1	14.3	1.1	0.9	81.8	25.3
Aug 13	111.4	83.3	28.1	14.9	18.9	9.1	108.4	14.5	1.3	1.1	82.6	25.8
Sept 10	110.4	83.3	27.1	14.7	18.9	8.8	107.8	14.4	-0.6	0.6	82.7	25.1
Oct 8	106.4	81.3	25.2	14.2	18.4	8.1	107.5	14.3	-0.3	0.1	82.6	24.9
Nov 12	104.7	80.5	24.2	14.0	18.3	7.8	107.0	14.3	-0.5	-0.5	82.1	24.9
Dec 17	105.4	81.6	23.8	14.1	18.5	7.7	107.1	14.3	0.1	-0.2	82.2	24.9
1993 Jan 14	108.0	83.3	24.7	14.4	18.9	8.0	107.2	14.3	0.1	-0.1	82.1	25.1
Feb 11	107.2	82.7	24.5	14.3	18.8	7.9	107.4	14.3	0.2	0.2	82.1	25.3
Mar 11 R	106.0	82.0	24.0	14.1	18.6	7.8	106.5	14.2	-0.9	-0.2	81.5	25.0
Apr 8 P	105.3	81.3	24.1	14.1	18.4	7.8	105.7	14.1	-0.8	-0.5	80.9	24.8

See footnotes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas + at April 8 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate # per cent employees and unemployed	Rate # per cent workforce
ASSISTED REGIONS					
South West					
Development Areas	9,841	3,246	13,087	18.8	. .
Intermediate Areas	20,705	6,764	27,469	15.2	. .
Unassisted	141,604	44,655	186,259	11.2	. .
All	**172,150**	**54,665**	**226,815**	**11.9**	**10.2**
West Midlands					
Intermediate Areas	173,933	51,747	225,680	14.3	. .
Unassisted	49,129	15,857	64,986	10.0	. .
All	**223,062**	**67,604**	**290,666**	**13.1**	**11.4**
East Midlands					
Development Areas	2,776	998	3,774	10.5	. .
Intermediate Areas	4,393	1,495	5,888	11.4	. .
Unassisted	138,668	41,185	179,853	11.2	. .
All	**145,837**	**43,678**	**189,515**	**11.2**	**9.9**
Yorkshire and Humberside					
Development Areas	19,759	5,016	24,775	14.7	. .
Intermediate Areas	97,273	26,484	123,757	13.7	. .
Unassisted	80,329	24,571	104,900	10.4	. .
All	**197,361**	**56,071**	**253,432**	**12.2**	**10.7**
North West					
Development Areas	105,292	29,030	134,322	15.6	. .
Intermediate Areas	82,361	22,425	104,786	11.6	. .
Unassisted	74,012	21,825	95,837	10.5	. .
All	**261,665**	**73,280**	**334,945**	**12.5**	**11.2**
North					
Development Areas	106,669	26,159	132,828	15.7	. .
Intermediate Areas	15,387	4,141	19,528	12.4	. .
Unassisted	14,706	4,600	19,306	9.0	. .
All	**136,762**	**34,900**	**171,662**	**14.1**	**12.3**
Wales					
Development Areas	40,064	10,192	50,256	13.2	. .
Intermediate Areas	55,651	14,563	70,214	12.0	. .
Unassisted	9,025	3,091	12,116	9.6	. .
All	**104,740**	**27,846**	**132,586**	**12.1**	**10.4**
Scotland					
Development Areas	109,964	30,704	140,668	13.3	. .
Intermediate Areas	32,365	10,574	42,939	13.4	. .
Unassisted	49,874	16,579	66,453	8.1	. .
All	**192,203**	**57,857**	**250,060**	**11.4**	**9.9**
UNASSISTED REGIONS					
South East	**722,518**	**234,503**	**957,021**	**12.1**	**10.5**
East Anglia	**66,688**	**21,785**	**88,473**	**10.2**	**8.9**
Great Britain					
Development Areas	394,365	105,345	499,710	14.6	. .
Intermediate Areas	482,068	138,193	620,261	13.2	. .
Unassisted	1,346,553	428,651	1,775,204	11.3	. .
All	**2,222,986**	**672,189**	**2,895,175**	**12.1**	**10.6**
Northern Ireland	**81,260**	**24,076**	**105,336**	**16.4**	**14.1**
United Kingdom	**2,304,246**	**696,265**	**3,000,511**	**12.2**	**10.7**
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS*					
England					
Accrington and Rossendale (I)	3,808	1,110	4,918	10.2	8.7
Alfreton and Ashfield	5,217	1,307	6,524	10.8	9.7
Alnwick and Amble	1,178	392	1,570	13.2	10.6
Andover	2,017	713	2,730	8.3	7.3
Ashford	3,028	803	3,831	10.9	9.2
Aylesbury and Wycombe	11,067	3,479	14,546	8.4	7.2
Banbury	2,558	888	3,446	11.8	10.1
Barnsley (I)	8,785	2,332	11,117	15.9	13.9
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	3,325	1,005	4,330	15.0	12.3
Barrow-in-Furness	3,739	991	4,730	12.0	10.4
Basingstoke and Alton	4,771	1,598	6,369	7.5	6.8
Bath	5,078	1,861	6,939	10.1	8.8
Beccles and Halesworth	1,188	475	1,663	10.6	8.1
Bedford	5,935	1,996	7,931	10.8	9.6
Berwick-on-Tweed	685	209	894	9.2	7.6
Bicester	1,135	435	1,570	8.9	7.3
Bideford	1,408	473	1,881	18.5	15.0
Birmingham (I)	79,415	23,327	102,742	14.1	12.7
Bishop Auckland (D)	4,687	1,139	5,826	14.1	12.3
Blackburn (I)	6,102	1,530	7,632	11.6	10.2
Blackpool	9,921	2,604	12,525	10.5	8.7
Blandford	631	218	849	9.2	7.3
Bodmin and Liskeard (I)	2,765	964	3,729	15.8	12.1
Bolton and Bury (I)	16,988	4,644	21,632	12.3	10.6
Boston	1,978	609	2,587	11.6	9.5
Bournemouth	11,531	3,293	14,824	14.3	12.0
Bradford (I)	20,385	5,450	25,835	12.0	10.7
Bridgwater	3,119	950	4,069	13.3	11.1
Bridlington and Driffield	2,387	773	3,160	15.7	12.6
Bridport	863	291	1,154	12.7	9.7
Brighton	18,965	5,921	24,886	15.6	13.1
Bristol	29,555	9,288	38,843	11.4	10.2
Bude (I)	885	305	1,190	17.7	12.9
Burnley	3,187	819	4,006	10.1	8.9
Burton-on-Trent	5,318	1,712	7,030	11.6	10.2
Bury St Edmunds	1,886	700	2,586	7.7	6.6
Buxton	1,352	510	1,862	8.6	6.8
Calderdale	6,952	2,210	9,162	11.1	9.7
Cambridge	7,715	2,641	10,356	7.5	6.4
Canterbury	4,480	1,178	5,658	11.5	9.8
Carlisle	3,278	1,076	4,354	8.4	7.2
Castleford and Pontefract	5,277	1,427	6,704	12.6	11.3
Chard	681	247	928	9.9	8.2
Chelmsford and Braintree	8,827	2,927	11,754	11.0	9.4
Cheltenham	5,222	1,657	6,879	9.3	8.2
Chesterfield	7,750	2,072	9,822	13.8	12.1
Chichester	4,923	1,278	6,201	10.2	8.4
Chippenham	2,414	853	3,267	10.4	8.6
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye (I)	2,395	907	3,302	13.2	10.9
Cirencester	952	319	1,271	9.4	8.0
Clacton	3,437	860	4,297	21.0	16.6
Clitheroe	401	148	549	5.1	4.3
Colchester	7,249	2,264	9,513	11.6	10.0
Corby (D)	2,634	948	3,582	11.3	10.3
Coventry and Hinckley (I)	24,024	7,382	31,406	13.5	12.1
Crawley	10,689	3,488	14,177	7.1	6.2
Crewe	4,153	1,375	5,528	11.4	10.1
Cromer and North Walsham	1,946	549	2,495	12.9	10.1
Darlington (I)	4,575	1,180	5,755	11.0	9.6
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	843	284	1,127	14.6	10.1
Derby	12,308	3,656	15,964	10.3	9.3
Devizes	966	387	1,353	10.5	8.9
Diss	934	398	1,332	9.3	7.1
Doncaster (I)	12,500	3,316	15,816	16.1	14.1
Dorchester and Weymouth	3,482	1,132	4,614	11.5	9.9
Dover and Deal	4,262	1,212	5,474	11.7	10.3
Dudley and Sandwell (I)	28,750	8,523	37,273	14.2	12.8
Durham (I)	5,120	1,457	6,577	10.9	9.7
Eastbourne	5,189	1,613	6,802	11.7	9.6
Evesham	2,082	748	2,830	9.8	7.5
Exeter	6,831	1,999	8,830	9.3	8.1
Fakenham	1,175	404	1,579	14.4	10.8
Falmouth (D)	1,499	482	1,981	17.9	14.3
Folkestone	3,852	905	4,757	14.4	12.2
Gainsborough (I)	1,315	419	1,734	13.5	11.5
Gloucester	5,738	1,602	7,340	10.7	9.7
Goole and Selby	2,845	888	3,733	11.6	10.2
Gosport and Fareham	4,976	1,689	6,665	11.6	10.3
Grantham	1,577	472	2,049	8.9	7.6
Great Yarmouth	4,850	1,600	6,450	15.3	12.9
Grimsby (I)	8,365	2,250	10,615	13.9	12.4
Guildford and Aldershot	12,972	4,027	16,999	9.1	7.7
Harrogate	2,261	763	3,024	7.3	6.1
Hartlepool (D)	6,007	1,382	7,389	19.8	17.7
Harwich	964	288	1,252	18.6	15.9
Hastings	6,767	1,997	8,764	17.2	13.8
Haverhill	1,033	369	1,402	11.7	9.7
Heathrow	50,452	17,723	68,175	10.0	8.7
Helston (D)	989	337	1,326	20.6	15.0
Hereford and Leominster	3,654	1,290	4,944	10.6	8.6
Hertford and Harlow	18,039	6,385	24,424	10.9	9.5
Hexham	824	357	1,181	8.1	6.0
Hitchin and Letchworth	4,872	1,665	6,537	10.8	9.4
Honiton and Axminster	1,513	399	1,912	10.7	8.1
Horncastle and Market Rasen	981	397	1,378	11.7	8.9
Huddersfield	7,406	2,342	9,748	11.1	9.5
Hull (I)	20,641	5,799	26,440	13.7	12.2
Huntingdon and St Neots	3,696	1,426	5,122	10.2	8.7
Ipswich	7,338	2,035	9,373	9.0	8.0
Isle of Wight	5,638	1,764	7,402	15.8	13.0
Keighley	2,574	856	3,430	12.0	10.1
Kendal	962	317	1,279	5.6	4.4
Keswick	190	57	247	7.4	5.0
Kettering and Market Harborough	2,844	895	3,739	9.4	8.1
Kidderminster (I)	3,476	1,158	4,634	11.9	10.1
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	3,680	1,292	4,972	12.2	10.2
Lancaster and Morecambe	4,485	1,359	5,844	12.2	10.4
Launceston	795	305	1,100	15.0	10.6
Leeds	27,287	7,748	35,035	10.3	9.3
Leek	598	215	813	7.1	5.8
Leicester	20,705	6,143	26,848	10.6	9.4
Lincoln	5,881	1,763	7,644	11.5	10.1
Liverpool (D)	58,125	15,559	73,684	17.3	15.5
London	327,253	111,919	439,172	13.6	12.0

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas + at April 8 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
Loughborough and Coalville	4,047	1,297	5,344	8.2	7.3	Wareham and Swanage	944	336	1,280	11.9	9.8
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,541	427	1,968	14.6	11.5	Warminster	612	234	846	13.3	10.9
Lowestoft	3,322	1,066	4,388	14.4	12.3	Warrington	5,546	1,524	7,070	8.3	7.6
Ludlow	987	369	1,356	11.9	8.4	Warwick	5,025	1,745	6,770	8.3	7.1
Macclesfield	2,788	988	3,776	6.2	5.3	Watford and Luton	27,413	8,421	35,834	10.9	9.6
Malton	327	137	464	5.6	4.6	Wellingborough and Rushden	3,846	1,239	5,085	10.6	9.2
Malvern and Ledbury	1,739	582	2,321	10.6	8.3	Wells	2,249	757	3,006	12.2	10.0
Manchester (I)	67,271	18,640	85,911	12.0	10.7	Weston-super-Mare	4,330	1,407	5,737	14.2	11.8
Mansfield	7,053	1,611	8,664	15.2	13.5	Whitby (D)	886	237	1,123	15.6	11.2
Matlock	828	316	1,144	6.8	5.6	Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,070	422	1,492	10.3	7.6
Medway and Maidstone	23,122	6,915	30,037	13.7	11.9	Whitehaven	2,857	812	3,669	11.5	10.3
Melton Mowbray	1,380	508	1,888	8.4	7.0	Widnes and Runcorn (D)	6,330	1,749	8,079	13.4	12.4
Middlesbrough (D)	17,218	3,879	21,097	17.2	15.4	Wigan and St Helens (D)	18,885	5,465	24,350	14.8	13.1
Milton Keynes	8,224	2,630	10,854	10.6	9.7	Winchester and Eastleigh	4,098	1,159	5,257	6.4	5.7
Minehead	949	323	1,272	15.4	11.7	Windermere	343	118	461	5.7	4.3
Morpeth and Ashington (I)	5,706	1,510	7,216	16.0	14.0	Wirral and Chester (D)	21,952	6,257	28,209	14.0	12.5
Newark	2,197	701	2,898	12.2	10.3	Wisbech	1,961	618	2,579	15.4	12.2
Newbury	2,631	963	3,594	8.3	7.2	Wolverhampton (I)	15,717	4,620	20,337	15.6	14.0
Newcastle upon Tyne (D)	38,146	9,651	47,797	13.3	12.1	Woodbridge and Leiston	1,315	405	1,720	6.9	5.8
Newmarket	1,922	722	2,644	9.9	8.1	Worcester	4,802	1,490	6,292	10.0	8.7
Newquay (D)	1,522	608	2,130	19.1	15.3	Workington (D)	3,196	957	4,153	15.5	12.9
Newton Abbot	2,422	771	3,193	12.1	10.0	Worksop	2,400	610	3,010	12.6	11.4
Northallerton	716	277	993	5.4	4.6	Worthing	6,890	1,741	8,631	11.4	9.5
Northampton	8,439	2,804	11,243	10.0	8.9	Yeovil	3,207	1,158	4,365	10.2	8.5
Northwich	3,553	1,174	4,727	9.0	7.8	York	5,765	1,951	7,716	7.9	6.9
Norwich	11,058	3,522	14,580	10.0	8.8						
Nottingham	32,830	9,327	42,157	13.0	11.6	**Wales**					
Okehampton	500	163	663	13.5	9.8						
Oldham (I)	7,927	2,397	10,324	13.7	11.8	Aberdare (D)	2,641	617	3,258	20.3	17.0
Oswestry	1,159	436	1,595	12.0	9.6	Aberystwyth	657	244	901	8.3	6.4
						Bangor and Caernarfon (I)	3,042	908	3,950	13.7	11.4
Oxford	11,031	3,470	14,501	7.8	6.9	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D)	3,914	941	4,855	14.9	12.5
Pendle	2,272	700	2,972	9.3	7.9						
Penrith	622	265	887	6.0	4.5	Brecon	522	176	698	8.8	6.2
Penzance and St Ives (D)	2,636	902	3,538	19.4	15.0	Bridgend (I)	5,531	1,580	7,111	13.2	11.3
Peterborough	9,581	2,758	12,339	12.2	10.9	Cardiff (I)	18,756	4,559	23,315	11.5	10.2
						Cardigan (D)	881	260	1,141	15.6	9.5
Pickering and Helmsley	343	139	482	6.3	4.7	Carmarthen	944	288	1,232	6.7	5.0
Plymouth (I)	15,219	4,840	20,059	14.7	13.1						
Poole	6,210	1,718	7,928	11.9	10.2	Conwy and Colwyn	3,100	963	4,063	12.6	9.8
Portsmouth	16,022	4,507	20,529	13.0	11.5	Denbigh	714	261	975	10.3	7.0
Preston	11,617	3,428	15,045	9.8	8.6	Dolgellau and Barmouth	456	147	603	13.1	9.6
						Fishguard (I)	372	119	491	13.1	8.3
Reading	10,026	2,743	12,769	8.2	7.3	Haverfordwest (I)	2,171	546	2,717	14.9	11.7
Redruth and Camborne (D)	3,195	917	4,112	19.6	16.2						
Retford	1,930	618	2,548	12.5	10.7	Holyhead (D)	2,487	824	3,311	19.7	15.6
Richmondshire	677	350	1,027	7.5	5.9	Lampeter and Aberaeron (D)	523	179	702	11.7	7.6
Ripon	628	283	911	9.7	7.2	Llandeilo	287	100	387	10.8	6.5
						Llandrindod Wells	612	263	875	9.6	6.5
Rochdale (I)	6,642	1,857	8,499	14.5	12.5	Llanelli (I)	3,190	873	4,063	13.5	11.2
Rotherham and Mexborough (D)	13,459	3,225	16,684	17.1	15.3						
Rugby and Daventry	3,822	1,434	5,256	9.6	8.3	Machynlleth	333	116	449	11.2	7.7
Salisbury	2,933	996	3,929	8.7	7.5	Merthyr and Rhymney (D)	6,308	1,400	7,708	16.7	14.3
						Monmouth	410	155	565	13.7	9.4
Scarborough and Filey	2,878	950	3,828	11.6	9.6	Neath and Port Talbot (D)	3,709	748	4,457	11.3	10.1
Scunthorpe (D)	5,212	1,487	6,699	11.1	9.7	Newport (I)	7,854	2,287	10,141	12.2	10.9
Settle	255	107	362	5.7	4.1						
Shaftesbury	1,120	376	1,496	9.9	7.5	Newtown	497	162	659	6.7	4.9
Sheffield (I)	28,330	7,912	36,242	13.8	12.4	Pontypool and Cwmbran (I)	3,800	1,011	4,811	12.4	10.8
						Pontypridd and Rhondda (D)	6,869	1,569	8,438	13.6	11.9
Shrewsbury	2,897	960	3,857	8.4	7.0	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I)	655	212	867	13.0	10.0
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	5,263	1,556	6,819	17.3	14.9	Pwllheli (I)	631	201	832	14.2	10.0
Skegness	1,595	499	2,094	17.7	14.1						
Skipton	594	198	792	7.2	5.6	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	6,186	1,813	7,999	10.0	8.4
Sleaford	775	306	1,081	9.1	7.4	South Pembrokeshire (D)	1,979	574	2,553	19.2	14.3
						Swansea (I)	9,649	2,267	11,916	12.1	10.4
Slough	11,935	3,934	15,869	8.8	7.8	Welshpool	493	216	709	9.0	6.2
South Molton	445	157	602	12.7	8.9	Wrexham (D)	4,567	1,267	5,834	11.7	9.9
South Tyneside (D)	8,902	2,130	11,032	21.9	19.4						
Southampton	17,732	4,443	22,175	12.0	10.7						
Southend	30,331	9,293	39,624	16.0	13.6	**Scotland**					
Spalding and Holbeach	1,629	514	2,143	9.4	7.3	Aberdeen	6,087	2,018	8,105	4.0	3.7
St Austell	2,438	806	3,244	14.0	11.3	Alloa (I)	1,910	633	2,543	15.5	13.5
Stafford	4,250	1,337	5,587	9.1	7.8	Annan	686	260	946	10.2	8.5
Stamford	1,249	418	1,667	9.8	8.0	Arbroath (D)	993	387	1,380	14.5	11.9
Stockton-on-Tees (D)	8,950	2,269	11,219	14.1	12.9	Ayr (I)	3,682	1,179	4,861	10.0	8.7
Stoke	15,939	4,591	20,530	11.0	9.7	Badenoch (I)	366	162	528	13.4	10.4
Stroud	3,373	1,164	4,537	11.8	9.8	Banff	453	159	612	6.5	4.9
Sudbury	1,648	620	2,268	14.0	10.9	Bathgate (D)	4,744	1,428	6,172	11.9	10.9
Sunderland (D)	19,907	4,869	24,776	15.6	14.0	Berwickshire	476	205	681	12.1	9.0
Swindon	7,743	2,489	10,232	9.1	8.2	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	754	285	1,039	9.3	7.2
Taunton	3,175	932	4,107	8.8	7.5	Brechin and Montrose	951	400	1,351	9.1	7.4
Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	6,525	2,151	8,676	11.0	9.7	Buckie	317	162	479	11.9	9.8
Thanet	6,223	1,645	7,868	20.2	16.4	Campbeltown (I)	371	137	508	14.1	10.1
Thetford	1,992	707	2,699	12.0	10.1	Crieff	248	116	364	8.8	7.0
Thirsk	272	142	414	6.3	5.1	Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	2,338	596	2,934	23.2	19.1
Tiverton	924	304	1,228	10.8	8.7	Dumbarton (D)	3,070	1,055	4,125	13.0	11.6
Torbay	6,176	1,695	7,871	17.1	13.6	Dumfries	1,530	580	2,110	8.2	7.1
Torrington	599	219	818	17.1	12.1	Dundee (D)	7,883	2,607	10,490	12.1	10.9
Totnes	904	293	1,197	14.9	11.3	Dunfermline (I)	4,799	1,458	6,257	12.4	11.1
Trowbridge and Frome	3,966	1,242	5,208	10.6	9.2	Dunoon and Bute (I)	1,041	376	1,417	16.5	12.1
Truro	2,007	669	2,676	10.3	8.6	Edinburgh	20,915	6,075	26,990	8.8	7.9
Tunbridge Wells	6,097	1,743	7,840	8.2	6.8	Elgin	1,036	520	1,556	9.2	8.0
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	831	304	1,135	8.6	7.3	Falkirk (I)	5,484	1,719	7,203	11.7	10.5
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,959	3,063	14,022	12.7	11.3	Forfar	565	287	852	9.4	7.7
Walsall (I)	16,798	4,829	21,627	15.1	13.3	Forres (I)	454	170	624	21.4	16.7

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas + at April 8 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
Fraserburgh	452	167	619	9.3	7.2	Peterhead	775	272	1,047	7.9	6.5
Galashiels	664	225	889	5.6	4.7	Shetland Islands	376	146	522	4.8	4.0
Girvan (I)	440	153	593	16.1	12.6	Skye and Wester Ross (I)	655	271	926	13.6	10.6
Glasgow (D)	59,148	16,135	75,283	12.7	11.5	Stewartry (I)	465	207	672	9.6	7.0
Greenock (D)	4,672	1,054	5,726	14.8	13.2	Stirling	2,329	830	3,159	9.0	7.8
Haddington	932	288	1,220	10.0	8.4	Stranraer (I)	775	290	1,065	14.3	11.6
Hawick	458	175	633	7.5	6.6	Sutherland (I)	464	198	662	16.0	12.1
Huntly	204	62	266	7.8	5.9	Thurso	566	183	749	11.4	9.5
Invergordon and Dingwall (I)	1,937	510	2,447	16.6	14.5	Western Isles (I)	1,245	367	1,612	14.5	11.3
Inverness	3,823	1,067	4,890	11.9	10.3	Wick (I)	514	130	644	14.9	11.5
Irvine (D)	6,463	2,031	8,494	16.3	14.4						
Islay/Mid Argyll	321	130	451	10.1	8.1	**Northern Ireland**					
Keith	355	144	499	8.9	7.3						
Kelso and Jedburgh	261	114	375	6.7	5.5	Ballymena	2,008	778	2,786	11.3	9.4
Kilmarnock (D)	3,458	1,123	4,581	14.4	12.6	Belfast	39,945	12,713	52,658	14.6	12.8
						Coleraine	4,736	1,388	6,124	18.5	15.5
Kirkcaldy (I)	6,593	2,085	8,678	14.9	13.1	Cookstown	1,659	492	2,151	23.4	18.8
Lanarkshire (D)	17,195	4,288	21,483	15.2	13.3	Craigavon	6,461	2,062	8,523	14.0	11.8
Lochaber (I)	805	341	1,146	14.1	11.6						
Lockerbie	266	160	426	11.7	8.7	Dungannon	2,557	744	3,301	19.9	16.4
Newton Stewart (I)	365	188	553	20.8	13.6	Enniskillen	2,732	718	3,450	18.5	14.5
						Londonderry	8,997	1,942	10,939	22.4	19.4
North East Fife	1,174	497	1,671	9.6	7.9	Magherafelt	1,824	568	2,392	17.6	14.5
Oban	490	215	705	8.3	6.4	Newry	5,286	1,404	6,690	23.6	19.7
Orkney Islands	348	146	494	6.7	4.8						
Peebles	344	93	437	9.5	7.8	Omagh	2,422	713	3,135	18.3	14.7
Perth	1,718	598	2,316	7.3	6.4	Strabane	2,633	554	3,187	27.6	22.5

(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 the *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (page 467), March 1985 (page 126), February 1986 (page 86) and December 1987 (page 525) issues.
# Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration 2.5

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		18-24				25-49				50 and over				All ages *			
		Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND FEMALE																	
1991	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
	Apr	431.9	189.9	168.3	790.0	684.5	320.0	497.5	1,502.0	171.6	87.5	175.1	434.1	1,297.5	598.2	840.8	2,736.5
	July	457.7	180.9	184.7	823.3	650.2	317.9	540.2	1,508.3	162.8	86.4	180.3	429.5	1,282.6	586.1	905.3	2,774.0
	Oct	464.4	159.7	195.5	819.7	652.1	314.3	572.9	1,539.3	163.7	90.5	187.0	441.2	1,293.1	565.7	955.6	2,814.4
1993	Jan	484.9	176.4	209.6	870.8	752.5	320.8	622.7	1,696.0	189.3	92.3	197.8	479.4	1,440.7	591.0	1,030.3	3,062.1
	Apr	407.9	201.3	215.3	824.6	687.2	332.9	652.0	1,672.1	184.7	94.2	207.4	486.4	1,294.9	630.5	1,075.1	3,000.5
MALE																	
1991	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
	Apr	295.0	136.0	132.8	563.8	513.7	248.3	424.8	1,186.8	137.2	70.2	136.3	343.7	951.2	454.9	694.0	2,100.1
	July	300.7	130.4	145.2	576.3	477.4	247.9	461.6	1,186.9	128.1	69.3	140.9	338.4	912.8	448.1	747.8	2,108.7
	Oct	307.1	117.1	153.5	577.8	482.7	244.6	490.4	1,217.6	129.5	72.6	146.4	348.6	926.5	434.9	790.4	2,151.9
1993	Jan	325.5	127.0	165.5	618.0	564.5	247.6	534.7	1,346.8	150.9	73.6	155.6	380.1	1,048.8	449.2	855.9	2,353.8
	Apr	274.7	142.4	169.9	587.0	509.1	255.0	559.6	1,323.8	145.8	74.6	163.1	383.6	938.2	473.3	892.7	2,304.2
FEMALE																	
1991	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
	Apr	136.9	53.9	35.4	226.2	170.7	71.8	72.6	315.2	34.3	17.3	38.8	90.4	346.3	143.3	146.9	636.5
	July	157.0	50.5	39.5	247.0	172.8	70.0	78.6	321.4	34.6	17.1	39.3	91.1	369.8	138.0	157.4	665.3
	Oct	157.3	42.6	42.0	241.9	169.4	69.7	82.5	321.6	34.1	17.9	40.6	92.7	366.6	130.7	165.2	662.5
1993	Jan	159.4	49.4	44.0	252.8	188.0	73.1	88.0	349.2	38.4	18.7	42.3	99.4	391.9	141.9	174.4	708.2
	Apr	133.2	58.9	45.5	237.6	178.0	77.9	92.4	348.3	38.9	19.6	44.3	102.8	356.7	157.2	182.3	696.3

See footnotes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.
* Including some aged under 18.

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT
Age and duration: April 8 1993
Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *
	SOUTH EAST								**YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE**							
2 or less	8,598	20,509	7,627	37,021	5,038	9,820	2,443	17,548	2,999	5,932	2,108	11,164	1,526	2,471	646	4,747
Over 2 and up to 4	7,343	15,005	4,786	27,383	4,166	5,927	1,214	11,550	2,418	4,202	1,403	8,133	1,125	1,327	276	2,812
4 8	13,886	28,537	8,002	50,915	7,659	11,388	2,278	21,714	4,359	7,427	1,909	13,882	2,031	2,482	469	5,116
8 13	16,665	33,833	8,790	59,751	9,454	13,127	2,681	25,656	5,152	8,367	2,111	15,815	2,358	2,687	536	5,698
13 26	31,189	68,868	20,471	120,978	14,923	23,299	5,539	44,097	10,601	17,579	4,844	33,187	4,437	4,977	1,104	10,625
26 52	40,386	88,866	26,760	156,335	18,145	28,982	7,437	54,835	13,324	19,831	5,587	38,829	5,115	5,639	1,351	12,189
52 104	32,662	99,522	25,612	157,837	10,498	19,992	6,906	37,431	10,264	21,468	5,297	37,043	2,797	3,924	1,311	8,035
104 156	11,203	48,708	11,268	71,179	2,824	7,288	2,730	12,842	3,946	12,661	2,682	19,289	821	1,587	613	3,021
156 208	2,035	13,786	3,576	19,397	526	2,169	1,039	3,734	1,085	4,773	1,126	6,984	217	594	307	1,118
208 260	411	4,405	1,596	6,412	121	777	511	1,409	390	2,362	792	3,544	65	319	249	633
Over 260	305	8,288	6,717	15,310	98	1,425	2,164	3,687	216	4,870	4,405	9,491	63	692	1,322	2,077
All	164,683	430,327	125,205	722,518	73,452	124,194	34,942	234,503	54,754	109,472	32,264	197,361	20,555	26,699	8,184	56,071
	GREATER LONDON (Included in South East)								**NORTH WEST**							
2 or less	3,738	9,172	3,036	16,033	2,307	4,899	1,148	8,459	4,020	7,690	2,657	14,570	2,174	3,234	859	6,407
Over 2 and up to 4	3,500	7,364	2,040	12,997	2,055	3,019	608	5,787	3,317	5,635	1,453	10,602	1,441	1,681	356	3,612
4 8	6,716	14,017	3,262	24,153	3,875	5,797	1,122	10,957	5,907	9,891	2,396	18,499	2,698	3,153	655	6,733
8 13	7,968	16,798	3,668	28,604	4,729	6,748	1,198	12,829	6,738	10,557	2,461	20,046	3,279	3,436	687	7,622
13 26	13,578	31,589	7,955	53,291	7,201	11,580	2,455	21,372	13,968	22,370	5,733	42,325	5,826	6,206	1,369	13,568
26 52	19,343	45,061	11,437	75,975	9,704	15,415	3,650	28,911	17,288	26,494	6,702	50,653	6,799	7,149	1,738	15,799
52 104	16,309	52,368	11,768	80,466	5,983	11,553	3,411	20,959	14,381	30,599	6,329	51,325	4,037	5,202	1,633	10,882
104 156	6,045	26,406	5,618	38,069	1,746	4,512	1,427	7,685	5,628	16,425	2,971	25,024	1,146	1,905	698	3,749
156 208	1,182	8,182	1,998	11,362	348	1,382	577	2,307	1,652	6,384	1,338	9,374	338	821	393	1,552
208 260	276	2,926	974	4,176	72	511	309	892	613	3,449	861	4,923	96	439	285	820
Over 260	226	6,063	4,346	10,635	74	958	1,226	2,258	397	8,412	5,515	14,324	95	915	1,526	2,536
All	78,881	219,946	56,102	355,761	38,094	66,374	17,131	122,416	73,909	147,906	38,416	261,665	27,929	34,141	10,201	73,280
	EAST ANGLIA								**NORTH**							
2 or less	1,045	2,243	790	4,121	617	911	232	1,797	2,055	4,633	1,448	8,217	1,030	1,520	381	2,996
Over 2 and up to 4	797	1,483	478	2,799	450	593	107	1,180	1,598	2,989	837	5,502	669	799	143	1,679
4 8	1,505	2,790	1,058	5,429	794	954	240	2,049	2,856	5,509	1,384	9,874	1,158	1,431	273	2,958
8 13	1,719	3,052	942	5,790	996	1,192	249	2,497	3,475	5,826	1,372	10,769	1,452	1,703	323	3,566
13 26	3,787	6,627	2,346	12,840	1,778	2,210	537	4,590	7,137	12,626	3,047	22,893	2,771	3,260	594	6,697
26 52	4,024	7,282	2,795	14,134	1,727	2,483	696	4,937	9,197	14,236	3,621	27,093	3,208	3,520	791	7,553
52 104	2,913	7,275	2,231	12,423	857	1,507	598	2,965	6,734	14,674	3,218	24,630	1,719	2,523	778	5,022
104 156	993	3,647	1,022	5,662	231	508	222	961	2,525	8,534	1,612	12,671	508	1,012	406	1,926
156 208	210	1,149	331	1,690	34	224	86	344	762	3,364	798	4,924	147	408	214	769
208 260	40	355	145	540	14	59	52	125	293	1,836	667	2,796	34	201	191	426
Over 260	28	618	614	1,260	5	126	209	340	149	3,947	3,297	7,393	30	402	876	1,308
All	17,061	36,521	12,752	66,688	7,503	10,767	3,228	21,785	36,781	78,174	21,301	136,762	12,726	16,779	4,970	34,900
	SOUTH WEST								**WALES**							
2 or less	2,478	5,313	2,130	10,023	1,327	2,225	574	4,192	1,757	3,128	1,062	6,002	831	1,290	304	2,450
Over 2 and up to 4	1,924	3,464	1,064	6,540	984	1,333	265	2,663	1,325	2,150	591	4,131	599	666	118	1,418
4 8	3,464	6,468	1,928	12,051	1,774	2,390	544	4,816	2,375	3,913	849	7,223	1,086	1,187	241	2,577
8 13	3,950	7,366	2,238	13,720	2,126	2,849	651	5,764	2,826	4,231	914	8,044	1,300	1,413	266	3,053
13 26	8,362	16,667	5,655	30,847	4,119	5,547	1,432	11,219	5,905	9,401	2,225	17,589	2,347	2,665	573	5,661
26 52	10,191	20,278	7,249	37,842	4,429	6,623	1,848	12,988	7,468	11,587	2,708	21,798	2,521	2,758	643	5,950
52 104	7,570	21,024	6,242	34,848	2,145	4,163	1,551	7,875	5,491	12,389	2,507	20,389	1,275	1,946	628	3,851
104 156	2,728	10,856	2,751	16,335	560	1,505	691	2,756	2,022	7,340	1,311	10,673	343	795	290	1,428
156 208	519	3,134	916	4,569	102	470	250	822	513	2,526	500	3,539	69	287	130	486
208 260	122	1,035	464	1,621	31	217	138	386	140	1,115	341	1,596	19	125	111	255
Over 260	68	1,829	1,857	3,754	25	435	724	1,184	84	2,079	1,593	3,756	16	266	435	717
All	41,376	97,434	32,494	172,150	17,622	27,757	8,668	54,665	29,906	59,859	14,601	104,740	10,406	13,398	3,739	27,846
	WEST MIDLANDS								**SCOTLAND**							
2 or less	2,977	5,568	2,392	11,055	1,595	2,415	710	4,797	3,302	6,479	1,720	11,769	1,727	2,800	618	5,342
Over 2 and up to 4	2,293	3,775	1,243	7,389	1,173	1,377	289	2,913	2,427	4,381	1,111	8,141	1,120	1,496	249	3,052
4 8	4,352	7,632	2,326	14,454	2,231	2,578	639	5,569	4,441	7,817	1,725	14,377	2,111	2,630	493	5,513
8 13	5,277	8,731	2,719	16,881	2,613	3,319	722	6,776	5,187	8,159	1,664	15,415	2,565	3,063	584	6,486
13 26	10,725	18,698	5,865	35,392	4,701	6,001	1,381	12,174	10,178	17,547	3,896	31,953	4,364	5,326	1,073	10,960
26 52	14,420	23,265	7,720	45,467	6,281	7,570	1,935	15,837	11,986	21,137	5,268	38,577	4,490	5,866	1,390	11,884
52 104	12,333	28,017	7,721	48,074	3,804	5,477	1,963	11,246	9,000	20,831	4,505	34,362	2,514	3,923	1,336	7,807
104 156	5,001	15,373	3,516	23,890	1,142	2,097	878	4,117	3,265	10,633	2,202	16,100	681	1,467	612	2,760
156 208	1,185	5,201	1,229	7,615	263	734	350	1,347	1,019	4,077	1,074	6,170	192	580	334	1,106
208 260	369	2,125	660	3,144	84	306	238	628	415	2,331	1,006	3,752	73	296	317	686
Over 260	230	5,033	4,438	9,701	89	799	1,312	2,200	272	5,918	5,397	11,587	68	722	1,471	2,261
All	59,152	123,418	39,829	223,062	23,976	32,673	10,417	67,604	51,492	109,310	29,568	192,203	19,905	28,169	8,477	57,857
	EAST MIDLANDS								**NORTHERN IRELAND**							
2 or less	2,073	4,258	1,494	7,933	1,193	1,722	363	3,337	801	1,130	285	2,219	475	823	180	1,482
Over 2 and up to 4	1,806	2,993	1,119	6,007	858	1,023	201	2,140	654	936	136	1,729	326	376	74	780
4 8	3,152	5,657	1,527	10,478	1,545	1,964	373	3,998	1,362	1,994	359	3,722	688	756	112	1,564
8 13	3,787	6,462	1,772	12,157	1,928	2,195	420	4,655	1,631	2,301	393	4,329	851	923	141	1,921
13 26	7,629	13,651	4,059	25,450	3,277	4,138	884	8,389	3,141	4,690	867	8,709	1,494	1,734	282	3,516
26 52	9,165	15,233	4,856	29,338	3,815	4,824	1,237	9,934	4,993	6,840	1,381	13,216	2,367	2,467	490	5,331
52 104	7,301	16,698	4,498	28,512	2,025	3,099	1,143	6,273	3,926	9,099	1,730	14,756	1,172	1,968	592	3,732
104 156	2,846	9,222	2,012	14,080	561	1,306	531	2,398	1,484	5,469	924	7,877	371	886	311	1,568
156 208	707	3,375	824	4,906	138	466	250	854	569	3,338	653	4,560	144	526	230	900
208 260	158	1,243	487	1,888	34	204	161	399	230	2,191	534	2,955	80	368	214	662
Over 260	113	2,466	2,509	5,088	41	479	781	1,301	348	12,123	4,717	17,188	114	1,492	1,014	2,620
All	38,737	81,258	25,157	145,837	15,415	21,420	6,344	43,678	19,139	50,111	11,979	81,260	8,082	12,319	3,640	24,076

* Include some aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the new benefit regulations for under 18 years olds introduced in September 1988.
See also note + to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

GREAT BRITAIN Duration of unemployment in weeks	AGE GROUPS												
	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-45	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE													
One or less	697	2,408	2,008	11,256	9,406	7,209	5,579	5,126	4,656	4,468	3,820	1,895	58,528
Over 1 and up to 2	693	2,350	2,019	11,263	9,590	7,578	5,935	5,506	5,168	5,950	4,939	2,356	63,347
2 4	1,217	4,146	3,503	17,599	14,557	10,403	7,903	6,902	6,312	5,782	5,582	2,721	86,627
4 6	1,169	3,976	3,471	17,376	14,369	10,689	8,083	7,311	6,520	6,046	5,057	2,427	86,494
6 8	971	3,592	2,895	14,987	12,225	8,947	6,599	5,725	5,173	4,246	3,633	1,695	70,688
8 13	2,045	8,988	7,713	38,074	30,714	22,316	16,672	13,999	12,883	10,992	9,283	4,708	178,388
13 26	1,798	15,834	15,515	78,132	64,377	46,834	34,904	30,181	27,738	25,193	21,890	11,058	373,454
26 39	834	12,057	13,954	60,719	47,952	34,413	25,459	21,397	19,456	18,541	16,331	8,055	279,168
39 52	308	5,453	7,568	37,698	31,337	23,593	17,279	14,454	12,869	12,334	11,549	6,456	180,898
52 65	92	662	8,275	28,724	27,085	20,994	15,755	13,380	11,444	10,863	10,459	3,974	151,707
65 78	20	209	5,428	22,562	21,799	16,588	12,257	10,256	9,221	7,928	7,339	1,448	115,055
78 104	25	119	6,437	36,233	34,998	27,100	20,269	16,801	14,550	12,427	12,000	1,722	182,681
104 156	0	18	144	39,995	43,209	34,434	26,047	21,505	18,204	15,361	14,379	1,607	214,903
156 208	0	0	4	9,683	13,633	11,551	8,462	7,539	6,584	5,666	5,592	454	69,168
208 260	0	0	0	2,941	5,741	4,900	3,608	3,150	2,857	2,842	3,927	250	30,216
Over 260	0	0	0	1,862	6,849	8,918	8,763	9,339	9,591	11,405	23,992	945	81,664
All	9,869	59,813	78,934	429,104	387,841	296,467	223,574	192,571	173,226	160,044	159,772	51,771	2,222,986
FEMALE													
One or less	528	1,525	1,311	5,602	4,051	2,701	2,371	2,573	2,734	2,055	1,431	3	26,885
Over 1 and up to 2	489	1,520	1,342	5,758	4,297	2,824	2,250	2,300	2,307	2,099	1,535	7	26,728
2 4	992	2,388	2,068	8,129	5,415	3,264	2,395	2,551	2,597	1,932	1,280	8	33,019
4 6	868	2,367	2,067	8,071	5,674	3,435	2,562	2,542	2,696	2,037	1,464	7	33,790
6 8	726	2,143	1,774	6,665	4,444	2,637	2,052	2,008	2,107	1,594	1,093	10	27,253
8 13	1,599	5,728	4,978	17,365	11,915	7,157	5,319	5,212	5,381	4,120	2,983	16	71,773
13 26	1,322	8,728	8,836	30,979	21,439	12,987	9,340	9,716	10,147	8,282	6,174	30	127,980
26 39	697	6,714	7,825	22,558	15,809	9,578	6,918	7,049	7,424	6,230	5,085	19	95,906
39 52	199	2,469	3,603	13,361	9,601	5,997	4,296	4,128	4,614	4,068	3,642	22	56,000
52 65	81	381	3,327	8,206	6,109	4,143	3,014	3,386	3,828	3,496	3,106	16	39,093
65 78	12	114	2,000	5,694	3,549	2,233	1,831	2,113	2,441	2,214	2,089	6	24,296
78 104	20	68	2,427	9,454	5,562	3,339	2,848	3,448	3,912	3,568	3,340	12	37,998
104 156	0	12	49	8,756	5,433	3,419	2,867	3,571	4,180	4,007	3,642	22	35,958
156 208	0	0	1	2,025	1,763	1,156	905	1,308	1,621	1,661	1,676	16	12,132
208 260	0	0	0	571	811	499	372	542	719	926	1,301	26	5,767
ver 260	0	0	0	530	1,320	1,076	874	1,147	1,844	2,911	7,709	200	17,611
	7,533	34,157	41,608	153,724	107,192	66,445	50,214	53,594	58,552	51,200	47,550	420	672,189

ITED KINGDOM uration of employment weeks	AGE GROUPS												
	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-45	55-59	60 and over	All ages
ALE													
ne or less	699	2,479	2,083	11,523	9,616	7,334	5,680	5,199	4,732	4,508	3,863	1,921	59,637
ver 1 and up to 2	694	2,396	2,080	11,544	9,789	7,705	6,016	5,579	5,233	6,015	5,005	2,401	64,457
2 4	1,220	4,241	3,601	18,060	14,907	10,618	8,070	7,030	6,388	5,843	5,640	2,738	88,356
4 6	1,173	4,082	3,581	17,864	14,738	10,936	8,262	7,458	6,639	6,134	5,128	2,454	88,449
6 8	974	3,685	2,996	15,451	12,552	9,150	6,754	5,858	5,288	4,322	3,692	1,733	72,455
8 13	2,049	9,214	8,015	39,178	31,533	22,863	17,078	14,290	13,121	11,177	9,431	4,768	182,717
13 26	1,809	16,239	16,038	80,345	65,988	47,957	35,719	30,794	28,266	25,591	22,218	11,199	382,163
26 39	836	12,504	14,655	62,604	49,304	35,339	26,078	21,887	19,854	18,902	16,631	8,172	286,766
39 52	308	5,612	7,920	39,147	32,353	24,340	17,772	14,916	13,206	12,594	11,778	6,570	186,516
52 65	92	666	8,506	29,772	27,991	21,716	16,275	13,769	11,785	11,139	10,688	4,044	156,443
65 78	20	210	5,578	23,361	22,524	17,126	12,698	10,573	9,476	8,110	7,509	1,501	118,686
78 104	26	121	6,682	37,679	36,268	28,034	20,952	17,368	15,041	12,815	12,309	1,775	189,070
104 156	0	19	146	41,476	44,870	35,753	27,115	22,294	18,836	15,846	14,751	1,674	222,780
156 208	0	0	4	10,252	14,533	12,367	9,100	8,096	7,011	6,008	5,863	494	73,728
208 260	0	0	0	3,171	6,280	5,423	4,090	3,491	3,163	3,105	4,179	269	33,171
ver 260	0	0	0	2,210	8,566	11,416	11,448	12,000	12,153	13,549	26,330	1,180	98,852
	9,900	61,468	81,885	443,637	401,812	308,077	233,107	200,602	180,192	165,658	165,015	52,893	2,304,246
EMALE													
ne or less	529	1,561	1,351	5,759	4,159	2,801	2,468	2,662	2,831	2,126	1,467	3	27,717
ver 1 and up to 2	492	1,557	1,380	5,925	4,412	2,897	2,305	2,351	2,345	2,138	1,568	8	27,378
2 4	996	2,433	2,155	8,323	5,543	3,361	2,439	2,601	2,654	1,972	1,313	9	33,799
4 6	871	2,437	2,130	8,290	5,817	3,521	2,624	2,602	2,741	2,082	1,484	7	34,606
6 8	731	2,198	1,829	6,891	4,584	2,702	2,121	2,056	2,145	1,624	1,110	10	28,001
8 13	1,605	5,876	5,192	17,854	12,263	7,359	5,458	5,326	5,501	4,206	3,038	16	73,694
13 26	1,328	8,942	9,190	31,905	22,055	13,385	9,605	9,920	10,398	8,469	6,269	30	131,496
26 39	701	6,966	8,324	23,373	16,273	9,896	7,140	7,268	7,617	6,369	5,225	22	99,174
39 52	202	2,524	3,779	13,931	9,934	6,214	4,474	4,286	4,779	4,191	3,726	23	58,063
52 65	81	387	3,428	8,502	6,312	4,310	3,131	3,500	3,957	3,612	3,187	16	40,423
65 78	12	115	2,065	5,925	3,673	2,336	1,910	2,183	2,524	2,287	2,160	6	25,196
78 104	20	68	2,518	9,835	5,767	3,494	2,979	3,589	4,059	3,699	3,460	12	39,500
104 156	0	12	50	9,126	5,679	3,578	3,019	3,729	4,351	4,175	3,781	26	37,526
156 208	0	0	2	2,168	1,896	1,230	982	1,414	1,757	1,781	1,783	19	13,032
208 260	0	0	0	651	885	557	431	616	822	1,029	1,406	32	6,429
Over 260	0	0	0	644	1,751	1,385	1,111	1,363	2,143	3,283	8,306	245	20,231
All	7,568	35,076	43,393	159,102	111,003	69,026	52,197	55,466	60,624	53,043	49,283	484	696,265

2.7 CLAIMANT 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									
1992 Apr	2,726.1	217.8	572.2	474.8	588.2	439.0	379.9	54.2	2,736.5
July	2,761.0	221.1	602.2	475.1	593.4	439.8	377.8	51.6	2,774.0
Oct	2,800.1	229.7	590.0	481.6	605.7	452.0	390.7	50.5	2,814.4
1993 Jan	3,046.3	237.8	633.1	527.0	669.3	499.7	425.2	54.3	3,062.1
Apr	2,983.0	221.8	602.7	512.8	662.4	496.9	433.0	53.4	3,000.5
MALE									
1992 Apr	2,094.4	141.7	422.1	371.1	479.9	335.8	290.1	53.7	2,100.1
July	2,101.6	142.1	434.2	369.7	482.0	335.2	287.2	51.2	2,108.7
Oct	2,144.0	146.1	431.6	376.3	494.6	346.8	298.6	50.0	2,151.9
1993 Jan	2,344.9	152.8	465.2	413.2	548.8	384.8	326.2	53.8	2,353.8
Apr	2,294.3	143.4	443.6	401.8	541.2	380.8	330.7	52.9	2,304.2
FEMALE									
1992 Apr	631.8	76.1	150.1	103.6	108.3	103.2	89.9	0.5	636.5
July	659.4	79.0	168.0	105.4	111.4	104.6	90.6	0.5	665.3
Oct	656.2	83.5	158.4	105.2	111.1	105.2	92.2	0.5	662.5
1993 Jan	701.4	85.0	167.9	113.8	120.5	114.9	98.9	0.4	708.2
Apr	688.7	78.5	159.1	111.0	121.2	116.1	102.3	0.5	696.3

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
								Thousand
MALE AND FEMALE								
1992 Apr	302.4	995.1	598.2	497.1	134.9	208.8	2,736.5	840.8
July	369.2	913.4	586.1	538.3	156.4	210.5	2,774.0	905.3
Oct	345.4	947.7	565.7	553.7	184.8	217.1	2,814.4	955.6
1993 Jan	314.1	1,126.6	591.0	573.6	226.2	230.5	3,062.1	1,030.3
Apr	301.3	993.6	630.5	569.3	260.3	245.4	3,000.5	1,075.1
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1992 Apr	11.0	36.4	21.9	18.2	4.9	7.6	100.0	30.7
July	13.3	32.9	21.1	19.4	5.6	7.6	100.0	32.6
Oct	12.3	33.7	20.1	19.7	6.6	7.7	100.0	34.0
1993 Jan	10.3	36.8	19.3	18.7	7.4	7.5	100.0	33.6
Apr	10.0	33.1	21.0	19.0	8.7	8.2	100.0	35.8
								Thousand
MALE								
1992 Apr	216.6	734.6	454.9	409.4	112.5	172.1	2,100.1	694.0
July	243.8	669.0	448.1	442.5	131.2	174.1	2,108.7	747.8
Oct	243.5	683.1	434.9	454.0	156.0	180.3	2,151.9	790.4
1993 Jan	216.8	832.1	449.2	470.1	193.1	192.6	2,353.8	855.9
Apr	212.5	725.8	473.3	464.2	222.8	205.8	2,304.2	892.7
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1992 Apr	10.3	35.0	21.7	19.5	5.4	8.2	100.0	33.0
July	11.6	31.7	21.2	21.0	6.2	8.3	100.0	35.5
Oct	11.3	31.7	20.2	21.1	7.3	8.4	100.0	36.7
1993 Jan	9.2	35.3	19.1	20.0	8.2	8.2	100.0	36.4
Apr	9.2	31.5	20.5	20.1	9.7	8.9	100.0	38.7
								Thousand
FEMALE								
1992 Apr	85.8	260.5	143.3	87.7	22.4	36.8	636.5	146.9
July	125.4	244.4	138.0	95.9	25.2	36.4	665.3	157.4
Oct	102.0	264.6	130.7	99.7	28.8	36.7	662.5	165.2
1993 Jan	97.4	294.6	141.9	103.5	33.1	37.9	708.2	174.4
Apr	88.9	267.8	157.2	105.1	37.5	39.7	696.3	182.3
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1992 Apr	13.5	40.9	22.5	13.8	3.5	5.8	100.0	23.1
July	18.8	36.7	20.8	14.4	3.8	5.5	100.0	23.7
Oct	15.4	39.9	19.7	15.0	4.3	5.5	100.0	24.9
1993 Jan	13.7	41.6	20.0	14.6	4.7	5.3	100.0	24.6
Apr	12.8	38.5	22.6	15.1	5.4	5.7	100.0	26.2

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at April 8 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employees and unemployed	Rate + Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST					
Bedfordshire	**20,536**	**6,462**	**26,998**	**12.0**	**10.6**
Luton	8,654	2,460	11,114		
Mid Bedfordshire	2,922	1,028	3,950		
North Bedfordshire	5,135	1,722	6,857		
South Bedfordshire	3,825	1,252	5,077		
Berkshire	**22,978**	**7,117**	**30,095**	**8.4**	**7.4**
Bracknell	2,719	844	3,563		
Newbury	3,578	1,233	4,811		
Reading	5,589	1,377	6,966		
Slough	5,026	1,618	6,644		
Windsor and Maidenhead	3,229	1,139	4,368		
Wokingham	2,837	906	3,743		
Buckinghamshire	**19,450**	**6,188**	**25,638**	**9.2**	**8.0**
Aylesbury Vale	4,229	1,445	5,674		
Chiltern	1,961	599	2,560		
Milton Keynes	7,273	2,288	9,561		
South Buckinghamshire	1,467	501	1,968		
Wycombe	4,520	1,355	5,875		
East Sussex	**29,708**	**9,209**	**38,917**	**15.1**	**12.3**
Brighton	9,472	2,880	12,352		
Eastbourne	3,172	951	4,123		
Hastings	4,492	1,231	5,723		
Hove	4,156	1,495	5,651		
Lewes	2,972	903	3,875		
Rother	2,482	815	3,297		
Wealden	2,962	934	3,896		
Essex	**59,469**	**18,822**	**78,291**	**14.2**	**11.9**
Basildon	7,306	2,314	9,620		
Braintree	4,226	1,378	5,604		
Brentwood	1,819	626	2,445		
Castle Point	3,525	1,063	4,588		
Chelmsford	4,699	1,596	6,295		
Colchester	5,347	1,687	7,034		
Epping Forest	4,032	1,463	5,495		
Harlow	3,505	1,258	4,763		
Maldon	1,955	566	2,521		
Rochford	2,559	837	3,396		
Southend-on-Sea	7,966	2,322	10,288		
Tendring	5,190	1,404	6,594		
Thurrock	5,677	1,693	7,370		
Uttlesford	1,663	615	2,278		
Greater London	**355,761**	**122,416**	**478,177**	**13.2**	**11.8**
Barking and Dagenham	7,489	2,141	9,630		
Barnet	10,541	4,134	14,675		
Bexley	8,304	2,772	11,076		
Brent	16,772	5,851	22,623		
Bromley	9,377	3,112	12,489		
Camden	10,699	4,446	15,145		
City of London	107	54	161		
City of Westminster	8,573	3,474	12,047		
Croydon	13,899	4,424	18,323		
Ealing	13,051	4,593	17,644		
Enfield	12,489	4,333	16,822		
Greenwich	12,587	4,056	16,643		
Hackney	15,968	5,030	20,998		
Hammersmith and Fulham	9,656	3,811	13,467		
Haringey	16,152	5,813	21,965		
Harrow	6,700	2,523	9,223		
Havering	8,395	2,545	10,940		
Hillingdon	7,641	2,644	10,285		
Hounslow	8,632	3,150	11,782		
Islington	12,747	4,877	17,624		
Kensington and Chelsea	6,250	3,109	9,359		
Kingston-upon-Thames	4,277	1,418	5,695		
Lambeth	19,709	6,808	26,517		
Lewisham	15,938	5,308	21,246		
Merton	6,994	2,272	9,266		
Newham	16,062	4,562	20,624		
Redbridge	9,076	3,152	12,228		
Richmond-upon-Thames	4,669	1,882	6,551		
Southwark	16,885	5,524	22,409		
Sutton	5,869	1,818	7,687		
Tower Hamlets	13,481	3,484	16,965		
Waltham Forest	12,653	4,081	16,734		
Wandsworth	14,119	5,215	19,334		
Hampshire	**55,729**	**15,985**	**71,714**	**10.7**	**9.4**
Basingstoke and Deane	4,197	1,414	5,611		
East Hampshire	2,795	828	3,623		
Eastleigh	3,197	927	4,124		
Fareham	2,674	861	3,535		
Gosport	2,684	949	3,633		
Hart	1,928	628	2,556		
Havant	5,132	1,358	6,490		
New Forest	4,760	1,290	6,050		
Portsmouth	9,200	2,611	11,811		
Rushmoor	2,561	859	3,420		
Southampton	11,572	2,767	14,339		
Test Valley	2,625	812	3,437		
Winchester	2,404	681	3,085		
Hertfordshire	**32,100**	**10,686**	**42,786**	**10.1**	**8.8**
Broxbourne	3,281	1,240	4,521		
Dacorum	4,153	1,289	5,442		
East Hertfordshire	3,243	1,183	4,426		
Hertsmere	2,741	936	3,677		
North Hertfordshire	3,750	1,246	4,996		
St Albans	3,167	1,066	4,233		
Stevenage	3,552	1,138	4,690		
Three Rivers	2,194	640	2,834		
Watford	3,177	995	4,172		
Welwyn Hatfield	2,842	953	3,795		
Isle of Wight	**5,638**	**1,764**	**7,402**	**15.8**	**13.0**
Medina	3,196	992	4,188		
South Wight	2,442	772	3,214		
Kent	**59,374**	**16,885**	**76,259**	**12.9**	**11.0**
Ashford	3,124	833	3,957		
Canterbury	4,480	1,178	5,658		
Dartford	3,049	907	3,956		
Dover	4,262	1,212	5,474		
Gillingham	4,202	1,253	5,455		
Gravesham	4,400	1,294	5,694		
Maidstone	4,332	1,375	5,707		
Rochester-upon-Medway	7,404	2,130	9,534		
Sevenoaks	3,051	915	3,966		
Shepway	3,852	905	4,757		
Swale	5,263	1,556	6,819		
Thanet	6,223	1,645	7,868		
Tonbridge and Malling	3,051	912	3,963		
Tunbridge Wells	2,681	770	3,451		
Oxfordshire	**15,563**	**4,980**	**20,543**	**8.3**	**7.2**
Cherwell	3,438	1,175	4,613		
Oxford	4,198	1,221	5,419		
South Oxfordshire	3,335	975	4,310		
Vale of White Horse	2,557	832	3,389		
West Oxfordshire	2,035	777	2,812		
Surrey	**25,456**	**8,173**	**33,629**	*	*
Elmbridge	2,747	945	3,692		
Epsom and Ewell	1,553	493	2,046		
Guildford	3,232	1,002	4,234		
Mole Valley	1,846	593	2,439		
Reigate and Banstead	2,885	867	3,752		
Runnymede	1,927	638	2,565		
Spelthorne	2,590	956	3,546		
Surrey Heath	1,909	593	2,502		
Tandridge	1,764	575	2,339		
Waverley	2,728	853	3,581		
Woking	2,275	658	2,933		
West Sussex	**20,756**	**5,816**	**26,572**	**9.2**	**7.8**
Adur	1,987	507	2,494		
Arun	4,159	1,053	5,212		
Chichester	2,889	802	3,691		
Crawley	2,554	829	3,383		
Horsham	2,773	849	3,622		
Mid Sussex	2,963	922	3,885		
Worthing	3,431	854	4,285		
EAST ANGLIA					
Cambridgeshire	**21,363**	**6,922**	**28,285**	**9.9**	**8.5**
Cambridge	3,332	1,080	4,412		
East Cambridgeshire	1,489	533	2,022		
Fenland	3,020	974	3,994		
Huntingdon	4,003	1,529	5,532		
Peterborough	7,181	1,995	9,176		
South Cambridgeshire	2,338	811	3,149		
Norfolk	**26,359**	**8,719**	**35,078**	**11.8**	**9.8**
Breckland	3,310	1,217	4,527		
Broadland	2,515	877	3,392		
Great Yarmouth	4,396	1,472	5,868		
North Norfolk	2,740	817	3,557		
Norwich	6,543	1,920	8,463		
South Norfolk	2,575	946	3,521		
West Norfolk	4,280	1,470	5,750		
Suffolk	**18,966**	**6,144**	**25,110**	**9.6**	**8.2**
Babergh	2,326	752	3,078		
Forest Heath	1,242	480	1,722		
Ipswich	4,587	1,131	5,718		
Mid Suffolk	1,698	613	2,311		
St Edmundsbury	2,619	974	3,593		
Suffolk Coastal	2,491	838	3,329		
Waveney	4,003	1,356	5,359		
SOUTH WEST					
Avon	**38,720**	**12,482**	**51,202**	**11.4**	**10.2**
Bath	3,449	1,257	4,706		
Bristol	20,763	6,273	27,036		
Kingswood	2,886	888	3,774		
Northavon	3,808	1,418	5,226		
Wansdyke	2,169	764	2,933		
Woodspring	5,645	1,882	7,527		
Cornwall	**19,764**	**6,614**	**26,378**	**16.5**	**13.1**
Caradon	2,770	958	3,728		
Carrick	3,313	1,078	4,391		
Isles of Scilly	28	16	44		
Kerrier	3,922	1,165	5,087		
North Cornwall	2,774	957	3,731		
Penwith	3,159	1,083	4,242		
Restormel	3,798	1,357	5,155		
Devon	**40,148**	**12,310**	**52,458**	**13.2**	**11.0**
East Devon	2,838	813	3,651		
Exeter	4,080	1,148	5,228		
Mid Devon	1,731	584	2,315		
North Devon	3,823	1,172	4,995		
Plymouth	12,364	3,844	16,208		

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at April 8 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent employees and unemployed	Rate + Per cent workforce
South Hams	2,356	846	3,202		
Teignbridge	3,447	1,051	4,498		
Torbay	5,958	1,632	7,590		
Torridge	2,147	747	2,894		
West Devon	1,404	473	1,877		
Dorset	**23,972**	**7,106**	**31,078**	**12.7**	**10.6**
Bournemouth	8,336	2,363	10,699		
Christchurch	1,390	393	1,783		
East Dorset	2,012	582	2,594		
North Dorset	1,012	341	1,353		
Poole	5,225	1,408	6,633		
Purbeck	1,287	476	1,763		
West Dorset	2,157	752	2,909		
Weymouth and Portland	2,553	791	3,344		
Gloucestershire	**17,569**	**5,531**	**23,100**	**10.6**	**9.1**
Cheltenham	3,551	1,063	4,614		
Cotswold	1,725	603	2,328		
Forest of Dean	2,169	773	2,942		
Gloucester	4,442	1,172	5,614		
Stroud	3,416	1,172	4,588		
Tewkesbury	2,266	748	3,014		
Somerset	**14,869**	**4,863**	**19,732**	**11.2**	**9.3**
Mendip	3,395	1,137	4,532		
Sedgemoor	3,414	1,033	4,447		
South Somerset	3,936	1,445	5,381		
Taunton Deane	3,039	869	3,908		
West Somerset	1,085	379	1,464		
Wiltshire	**17,108**	**5,759**	**22,867**	**9.4**	**8.2**
Kennet	1,752	700	2,452		
North Wiltshire	3,149	1,190	4,339		
Salisbury	2,807	944	3,751		
Thamesdown	6,093	1,862	7,955		
West Wiltshire	3,307	1,063	4,370		
WEST MIDLANDS					
Hereford and Worcester	**21,719**	**7,313**	**29,032**	**11.1**	**9.3**
Bromsgrove	2,842	954	3,796		
Hereford	1,917	699	2,616		
Leominster	1,107	347	1,454		
Malvern Hills	2,309	810	3,119		
Redditch	3,035	974	4,009		
South Herefordshire	1,256	533	1,789		
Worcester	3,400	976	4,376		
Wychavon	2,600	951	3,551		
Wyre Forest	3,253	1,069	4,322		
Shropshire	**12,422**	**4,229**	**16,651**	**10.3**	**8.7**
Bridgnorth	1,322	511	1,833		
North Shropshire	1,216	468	1,684		
Oswestry	1,027	391	1,418		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,612	860	3,472		
South Shropshire	919	321	1,240		
The Wrekin	5,326	1,678	7,004		
Staffordshire	**35,444**	**10,962**	**46,406**	**11.6**	**10.2**
Cannock Chase	3,560	1,154	4,714		
East Staffordshire	3,447	1,062	4,509		
Lichfield	2,747	938	3,685		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,808	1,138	4,946		
South Staffordshire	3,462	1,160	4,622		
Stafford	3,168	1,045	4,213		
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,034	712	2,746		
Stoke-on-Trent	10,047	2,707	12,754		
Tamworth	3,171	1,046	4,217		
Warwickshire	**15,852**	**5,497**	**21,349**	**10.6**	**9.1**
North Warwickshire	2,128	762	2,890		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,864	1,517	6,381		
Rugby	2,747	1,080	3,827		
Stratford-on-Avon	2,567	961	3,528		
Warwick	3,546	1,177	4,723		
West Midlands	**137,625**	**39,603**	**177,228**	**14.4**	**13.1**
Birmingham	59,333	16,668	76,001		
Coventry	16,085	4,761	20,846		
Dudley	12,503	3,875	16,378		
Sandwell	16,331	4,645	20,976		
Solihull	7,238	2,368	9,606		
Walsall	12,630	3,394	16,024		
Wolverhampton	13,505	3,892	17,397		
EAST MIDLANDS					
Derbyshire	**33,705**	**10,038**	**43,743**	**11.5**	**10.0**
Amber Valley	2,941	1,008	3,949		
Bolsover	3,059	750	3,809		
Chesterfield	4,493	1,225	5,718		
Derby	10,168	2,881	13,049		
Derbyshire Dales	1,489	590	2,079		
Erewash	3,787	1,156	4,943		
High Peak	2,299	794	3,093		
North East Derbyshire	3,578	987	4,565		
South Derbyshire	1,891	647	2,538		
Leicestershire	**29,447**	**9,094**	**38,541**	**9.8**	**8.6**
Blaby	1,921	720	2,641		
Charnwood	3,732	1,261	4,993		
Harborough	1,464	527	1,991		
Hinckley and Bosworth	2,471	887	3,358		
Leicester	15,001	4,130	19,131		
Melton	1,097	390	1,487		
North West Leicestershire	2,205	673	2,878		
Oadby and Wigston	982	299	1,281		
Rutland	574	207	781		
Lincolnshire	**18,960**	**5,950**	**24,910**	**11.5**	**9.6**
Boston	1,834	558	2,392		
East Lindsey	4,161	1,342	5,503		
Lincoln	4,248	1,159	5,407		
North Kesteven	1,905	708	2,613		
South Holland	1,701	529	2,230		
South Kesteven	2,881	878	3,759		
West Lindsey	2,230	776	3,006		
Northamptonshire	**19,280**	**6,453**	**25,733**	**10.3**	**9.0**
Corby	2,440	887	3,327		
Daventry	1,580	604	2,184		
East Northamptonshire	1,733	550	2,283		
Kettering	2,373	706	3,079		
Northampton	7,229	2,395	9,624		
South Northamptonshire	1,564	556	2,120		
Wellingborough	2,361	755	3,116		
Nottinghamshire	**44,445**	**12,143**	**56,588**	**13.0**	**11.6**
Ashfield	4,569	1,128	5,697		
Bassetlaw	4,087	1,191	5,278		
Broxtowe	3,401	1,118	4,519		
Gedling	3,473	1,112	4,585		
Mansfield	4,544	1,053	5,597		
Newark	3,813	1,081	4,894		
Nottingham	17,751	4,541	22,292		
Rushcliffe	2,807	919	3,726		
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
Humberside	**38,117**	**10,714**	**48,831**	**13.2**	**11.6**
Beverley	2,505	960	3,465		
Boothferry	2,137	612	2,749		
Cleethorpes	2,789	830	3,619		
East Yorkshire	2,752	933	3,685		
Glanford	1,965	639	2,604		
Great Grimsby	5,101	1,257	6,358		
Holderness	1,675	547	2,222		
Kingston-upon-Hull	16,340	4,228	20,568		
Scunthorpe	2,853	708	3,561		
North Yorkshire	**17,519**	**6,204**	**23,723**	**8.3**	**6.9**
Craven	924	337	1,261		
Hambleton	1,540	642	2,182		
Harrogate	3,041	1,101	4,142		
Richmondshire	691	356	1,047		
Ryedale	1,598	610	2,208		
Scarborough	3,713	1,163	4,876		
Selby	2,303	875	3,178		
York	3,709	1,120	4,829		
South Yorkshire	**61,508**	**16,285**	**77,793**	**15.2**	**13.5**
Barnsley	9,716	2,521	12,237		
Doncaster	14,093	3,646	17,739		
Rotherham	11,689	2,922	14,611		
Sheffield	26,010	7,196	33,206		
West Yorkshire	**80,217**	**22,868**	**103,085**	**11.4**	**10.1**
Bradford	19,739	5,338	25,077		
Calderdale	6,952	2,210	9,162		
Kirklees	13,213	3,889	17,102		
Leeds	28,054	7,931	35,985		
Wakefield	12,259	3,500	15,759		
NORTH WEST					
Cheshire	**30,429**	**9,200**	**39,629**	**9.7**	**8.6**
Chester	3,819	1,123	4,942		
Congleton	1,958	793	2,751		
Crewe and Nantwich	3,748	1,196	4,944		
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,932	781	3,713		
Halton	5,920	1,598	7,518		
Macclesfield	3,239	1,130	4,369		
Vale Royal	3,267	1,055	4,322		
Warrington	5,546	1,524	7,070		
Greater Manchester	**107,814**	**30,134**	**137,948**	**12.5**	**11.1**
Bolton	10,232	2,605	12,837		
Bury	5,357	1,735	7,092		
Manchester	28,835	7,525	36,360		
Oldham	8,690	2,668	11,358		
Rochdale	8,489	2,419	10,908		
Salford	10,767	2,530	13,297		
Stockport	8,353	2,497	10,850		
Tameside	8,262	2,508	10,770		
Trafford	7,285	2,203	9,488		
Wigan	11,544	3,444	14,988		
Lancashire	**46,249**	**13,027**	**59,276**	**10.6**	**9.1**
Blackburn	5,806	1,429	7,235		
Blackpool	6,570	1,688	8,258		
Burnley	3,148	810	3,958		
Chorley	2,866	927	3,793		
Fylde	1,229	370	1,599		
Hyndburn	2,435	743	3,178		
Lancaster	4,505	1,371	5,876		
Pendle	2,272	700	2,972		
Preston	5,484	1,444	6,928		
Ribble Valley	758	262	1,020		
Rossendale	1,734	480	2,214		
South Ribble	2,959	924	3,883		
West Lancashire	4,081	1,234	5,315		
Wyre	2,402	645	3,047		
Merseyside	**77,173**	**20,919**	**98,092**	**17.4**	**15.5**
Knowsley	10,043	2,484	12,527		
Liverpool	31,494	8,349	39,843		
Sefton	12,625	3,540	16,165		
St Helens	7,726	2,152	9,878		
Wirral	15,285	4,394	19,679		
NORTH					
Cleveland	**31,488**	**7,327**	**38,815**	**16.6**	**15.2**
Hartlepool	5,664	1,296	6,960		
Langbaurgh	7,636	1,740	9,376		
Middlesbrough	9,238	2,022	11,260		
Stockton-on-Tees	8,950	2,269	11,219		
Cumbria	**15,307**	**4,633**	**19,940**	**9.9**	**8.4**
Allerdale	3,522	1,093	4,615		
Barrow-In-Furness	3,212	800	4,012		
Carlisle	2,979	960	3,939		
Copeland	2,994	843	3,837		
Eden	760	309	1,069		
South Lakeland	1,840	628	2,468		
Durham	**22,429**	**5,733**	**28,162**	**13.0**	**11.5**
Chester-le-Street	1,878	524	2,402		
Darlington	4,153	1,055	5,208		
Derwentside	3,680	912	4,592		
Durham	2,716	846	3,562		
Easington	3,421	755	4,176		
Sedgefield	3,016	813	3,829		
Teesdale	627	186	813		
Wear Valley	2,938	642	3,580		
Northumberland	**10,316**	**3,062**	**13,378**	**13.3**	**11.2**
Alnwick	969	342	1,311		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	780	236	1,016		
Blyth Valley	3,433	914	4,347		
Castle Morpeth	1,205	405	1,610		
Tynedale	1,147	447	1,594		
Wansbeck	2,782	718	3,500		
Tyne and Wear	**57,222**	**14,145**	**71,367**	**14.6**	**13.3**
Gateshead	9,719	2,345	12,064		
Newcastle upon Tyne	15,107	3,844	18,951		
North Tyneside	8,563	2,159	10,722		
South Tyneside	8,902	2,130	11,032		
Sunderland	14,931	3,667	18,598		
WALES					
Clwyd	**12,813**	**3,765**	**16,578**	**10.9**	**9.0**
Alyn and Deeside	2,217	733	2,950		
Colwyn	1,700	552	2,252		
Delyn	1,912	512	2,424		
Glyndwr	1,078	361	1,439		
Rhuddlan	1,893	510	2,403		
Wrexham Maelor	4,013	1,097	5,110		
Dyfed	**11,155**	**3,233**	**14,388**	**12.9**	**9.6**
Carmarthen	1,338	415	1,753		
Ceredigion	1,586	526	2,112		
Dinefwr	1,197	379	1,576		
Llanelli	2,331	617	2,948		
Preseli	2,724	722	3,446		
South Pembrokeshire	1,979	574	2,553		
Gwent	**17,248**	**4,720**	**21,968**	**13.0**	**11.3**
Blaenau Gwent	3,151	709	3,860		
Islwyn	2,093	593	2,686		
Monmouth	2,138	736	2,874		
Newport	6,200	1,734	7,934		
Torfaen	3,666	948	4,614		
Gwynedd	**9,244**	**2,904**	**12,148**	**14.4**	**11.3**
Aberconwy	1,754	539	2,293		
Arfon	2,504	722	3,226		
Dwyfor	898	288	1,186		
Meirionnydd	1,100	356	1,456		
Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	2,988	999	3,987		
Mid Glamorgan	**21,578**	**5,126**	**26,704**	**15.1**	**13.1**
Cynon Valley	3,003	695	3,698		
Merthyr Tydfil	2,507	610	3,117		
Ogwr	4,866	1,305	6,171		
Rhondda	3,352	682	4,034		
Rhymney Valley	4,477	944	5,421		
Taff-Ely	3,373	890	4,263		
Powys	**2,679**	**967**	**3,646**	**8.8**	**6.2**
Brecknock	1,059	318	1,377		
Montgomery	1,104	421	1,525		
Radnor	516	228	744		
South Glamorgan	**17,130**	**4,238**	**21,368**	**11.1**	**9.9**
Cardiff	12,919	3,134	16,053		
Vale of Glamorgan	4,211	1,104	5,315		
West Glamorgan	**12,893**	**2,893**	**15,786**	**11.8**	**10.3**
Afan	1,587	317	1,904		
Lliw Valley	1,746	386	2,132		
Neath	2,122	431	2,553		
Swansea	7,438	1,759	9,197		
SCOTLAND					
Borders Region	**2,203**	**812**	**3,015**	**7.5**	**6.2**
Berwick	476	205	681		
Ettrick and Lauderdale	664	225	889		
Roxburgh	719	289	1,008		
Tweedale	344	93	437		
Central Region	**9,421**	**3,070**	**12,491**	**11.4**	**10.1**
Clackmannan	1,738	580	2,318		
Falkirk	5,282	1,624	6,906		
Stirling	2,401	866	3,267		
Dumfries and Galloway Region	**4,348**	**1,781**	**6,129**	**10.7**	**8.7**
Annandale and Eskdale	952	420	1,372		
Nithsdale	1,791	676	2,467		
Stewartry	465	207	672		
Wigtown	1,140	478	1,618		
Fife Region	**12,721**	**4,126**	**16,847**	**13.3**	**11.7**
Dunfermline	4,750	1,448	6,198		
Kirkcaldy	6,511	2,047	8,558		
North East Fife	1,460	631	2,091		
Grampian Region	**10,289**	**3,768**	**14,057**	**5.3**	**4.7**
Banff and Buchan	1,680	598	2,278		
City of Aberdeen	4,899	1,481	6,380		
Gordon	867	370	1,237		
Kincardine and Deeside	681	323	1,004		
Moray	2,162	996	3,158		
Highlands Region	**9,130**	**2,862**	**11,992**	**13.3**	**11.2**
Badenoch and Strathspey	366	162	528		
Caithness	1,040	295	1,335		
Inverness	2,813	778	3,591		
Lochaber	805	341	1,146		
Nairn	692	177	869		
Ross and Cromarty	2,441	718	3,159		
Skye and Lochalsh	469	175	644		
Sutherland	504	216	720		
Lothian Region	**26,793**	**7,886**	**34,679**	**9.2**	**8.3**
City of Edinburgh	16,482	4,805	21,287		
East Lothian	2,832	794	3,626		
Midlothian	2,533	764	3,297		
West Lothian	4,946	1,523	6,469		
Strathclyde Region	**102,356**	**28,340**	**130,696**	**13.4**	**11.9**
Argyll and Bute	2,084	794	2,878		
Bearsden and Milngavie	747	279	1,026		
City of Glasgow	39,701	10,196	49,897		
Clydebank	2,429	577	3,006		
Clydesdale	2,041	549	2,590		
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,357	717	3,074		
Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,322	554	2,876		
Cunninghame	6,472	2,048	8,520		
Dumbarton	3,070	1,055	4,125		
East Kilbride	2,807	988	3,795		
Eastwood	1,018	403	1,421		
Hamilton	4,241	1,053	5,294		
Inverclyde	4,477	982	5,459		
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,458	1,123	4,581		
Kyle and Carrick	3,877	1,278	5,155		
Monklands	4,529	1,167	5,696		
Motherwell	6,384	1,519	7,903		
Renfrew	7,969	2,289	10,258		
Strathkelvin	2,373	769	3,142		
Tayside Region	**12,973**	**4,553**	**17,526**	**10.6**	**9.2**
Angus	2,610	1,072	3,682		
City of Dundee	7,490	2,453	9,943		
Perth and Kinross	2,873	1,028	3,901		
Orkney Islands	**348**	**146**	**494**	**6.7**	**4.8**
Shetland Islands	**376**	**146**	**522**	**4.8**	**4.0**
Western Isles	**1,245**	**367**	**1,612**	**14.5**	**11.3**
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Antrim	1,693	572	2,265		
Ards	2,185	777	2,962		
Armagh	2,280	687	2,967		
Ballymena	2,008	778	2,786		
Ballymoney	1,180	314	1,494		
Banbridge	1,086	402	1,488		
Belfast	20,359	5,475	25,834		
Carrickfergus	1,338	549	1,887		
Castlereagh	1,879	704	2,583		
Coleraine	2,641	849	3,490		
Cookstown	1,659	492	2,151		
Craigavon	3,095	973	4,068		
Derry	7,171	1,440	8,611		
Down	2,407	910	3,317		
Dungannon	2,557	744	3,301		
Fermanagh	2,732	718	3,450		
Larne	1,482	374	1,856		
Limavady	1,826	502	2,328		
Lisburn	3,728	1,272	5,000		
Magherafelt	1,824	568	2,392		
Moyle	915	225	1,140		
Newry and Mourne	5,286	1,404	6,690		
Newtownabbey	2,860	1,102	3,962		
North Down	2,014	978	2,992		
Omagh	2,422	713	3,135		
Strabane	2,633	554	3,187		

* 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. These local area rates have not yet been revised to take account of the results of the 1989 Census of Employment and 1990 Labour Force Survey, and hence are not consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in *tables 2.1, 2.2* and *2.3*.

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at April 8 1993

	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	5,646	1,500	7,146
Mid Bedfordshire	3,242	1,133	4,375
North Bedfordshire	4,038	1,333	5,371
North Luton	3,975	1,264	5,239
South West Bedfordshire	3,635	1,232	4,867
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	3,325	1,069	4,394
Newbury	2,900	1,047	3,947
Reading East	3,632	930	4,562
Reading West	3,129	780	3,909
Slough	5,026	1,618	6,644
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,623	914	3,537
Wokingham	2,343	759	3,102
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	3,033	993	4,026
Beaconsfield	2,071	676	2,747
Buckingham	1,694	625	2,319
Chesham and Amersham	1,910	591	2,501
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	3,245	1,030	4,275
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	4,028	1,258	5,286
Wycombe	3,469	1,015	4,484
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	2,245	695	2,940
Brighton Kemptown	4,771	1,295	6,066
Brighton Pavilion	4,701	1,585	6,286
Eastbourne	3,421	1,030	4,451
Hastings and Rye	4,996	1,424	6,420
Hove	4,156	1,495	5,651
Lewes	3,063	945	4,008
Wealden	2,355	740	3,095
Essex			
Basildon	5,083	1,532	6,615
Billericay	3,530	1,219	4,749
Braintree	3,691	1,209	4,900
Brentwood and Ongar	2,266	766	3,032
Castle Point	3,525	1,063	4,588
Chelmsford	3,489	1,180	4,669
Epping Forest	3,110	1,141	4,251
Harlow	3,980	1,440	5,420
Harwich	4,401	1,148	5,549
North Colchester	3,746	1,192	4,938
Rochford	3,300	1,079	4,379
Saffron Walden	2,667	958	3,625
South Colchester and Maldon	4,345	1,317	5,662
Southend East	4,357	1,276	5,633
Southend West	3,609	1,046	4,655
Thurrock	4,370	1,256	5,626
Greater London			
Barking	3,767	1,042	4,809
Battersea	5,535	2,015	7,550
Beckenham	3,182	1,069	4,251
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,672	1,638	8,310
Bexleyheath	2,561	854	3,415
Bow and Poplar	6,809	1,846	8,655
Brent East	6,486	2,159	8,645
Brent North	3,704	1,466	5,170
Brent South	6,582	2,226	8,808
Brentford and Isleworth	3,845	1,458	5,303
Carshalton and Wallington	3,348	944	4,292
Chelsea	2,515	1,303	3,818
Chingford	2,831	989	3,820
Chipping Barnet	2,372	884	3,256
Chislehurst	2,152	670	2,822
City of London and Westminster South	3,317	1,345	4,662
Croydon Central	3,440	938	4,378
Croydon North East	4,026	1,327	5,353
Croydon North West	4,186	1,382	5,568
Croydon South	2,247	777	3,024
Dagenham	3,722	1,099	4,821
Dulwich	4,283	1,530	5,813
Ealing North	4,126	1,340	5,466
Ealing Acton	4,048	1,518	5,566
Ealing Southall	4,877	1,735	6,612
Edmonton	4,865	1,618	6,483
Eltham	3,338	1,067	4,405
Enfield North	4,508	1,495	6,003
Enfield Southgate	3,116	1,220	4,336
Erith and Crayford	3,969	1,249	5,218
Feltham and Heston	4,787	1,692	6,479
Finchley	2,653	1,129	3,782
Fulham	4,265	1,836	6,101
Greenwich	3,787	1,348	5,135
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,750	2,530	10,280
Hackney South and Shoreditch	8,218	2,500	10,718
Hammersmith	5,391	1,975	7,366
Hampstead and Highgate	4,359	2,128	6,487
Harrow East	3,917	1,419	5,336
Harrow West	2,783	1,104	3,887
Hayes and Harlington	3,119	1,057	4,176
Hendon North	2,833	1,057	3,890
Hendon South	2,683	1,064	3,747
Holborn and St Pancras	6,340	2,318	8,658
Hornchurch	2,757	878	3,635
Hornsey and Wood Green	6,569	2,727	9,296
Ilford North	2,746	938	3,684
Ilford South	4,083	1,263	5,346
Islington North	7,088	2,733	9,821
Islington South and Finsbury	5,659	2,144	7,803
Kensington	3,735	1,806	5,541
Kingston-upon-Thames	2,389	813	3,202
Lewisham East	4,196	1,353	5,549
Lewisham West	5,275	1,752	7,027
Lewisham Deptford	6,467	2,203	8,670
Leyton	5,505	1,704	7,209
Mitcham and Morden	4,372	1,258	5,630
Newham North East	5,789	1,572	7,361
Newham North West	5,200	1,594	6,794
Newham South	5,073	1,396	6,469
Norwood	6,323	2,226	8,549
Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,774	669	2,443
Orpington	2,071	686	2,757
Peckham	6,457	2,101	8,558
Putney	3,333	1,312	4,645
Ravensbourne	1,972	687	2,659
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	2,227	933	3,160
Romford	2,717	850	3,567
Ruislip-Northwood	1,834	667	2,501
Southwark and Bermondsey	6,145	1,893	8,038
Streatham	5,633	1,963	7,596
Surbiton	1,888	605	2,493
Sutton and Cheam	2,521	874	3,395
Tooting	5,251	1,888	7,139
Tottenham	9,583	3,086	12,669
Twickenham	2,442	949	3,391
Upminster	2,921	817	3,738
Uxbridge	2,688	920	3,608
Vauxhall	7,753	2,619	10,372
Walthamstow	4,317	1,388	5,705
Wanstead and Woodford	2,247	951	3,198
Westminster North	5,363	2,183	7,546
Wimbledon	2,622	1,014	3,636
Woolwich	5,462	1,641	7,103
Hampshire			
Aldershot	3,618	1,206	4,824
Basingstoke	3,408	1,142	4,550
East Hampshire	3,045	912	3,957
Eastleigh	4,090	1,149	5,239
Fareham	2,880	929	3,809
Gosport	2,940	1,040	3,980
Havant	4,337	1,142	5,479
New Forest	2,459	702	3,161
North West Hampshire	2,499	816	3,315
Portsmouth North	4,124	1,114	5,238
Portsmouth South	5,871	1,713	7,584
Romsey and Waterside	3,216	856	4,072
Southampton Itchen	5,586	1,341	6,927
Southampton Test	5,093	1,204	6,297
Winchester	2,563	719	3,282
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	3,602	1,363	4,965
Hertford and Stortford	2,678	969	3,647
Hertsmere	2,959	1,013	3,972
North Hertfordshire	3,543	1,163	4,706
South West Hertfordshire	2,690	837	3,527
St Albans	2,487	838	3,325
Stevenage	4,105	1,347	5,452
Watford	3,740	1,171	4,911
Welwyn Hatfield	2,878	964	3,842
West Hertfordshire	3,418	1,021	4,439
Isle of Wight			
Isle of Wight	5,638	1,764	7,402
Kent			
Ashford	3,124	833	3,957
Canterbury	3,312	895	4,207
Dartford	3,629	1,081	4,710
Dover	3,915	1,103	5,018
Faversham	5,042	1,502	6,544
Folkestone and Hythe	3,852	905	4,757
Gillingham	4,288	1,275	5,563
Gravesham	4,400	1,294	5,694
Maidstone	3,337	1,041	4,378
Medway	4,258	1,287	5,545
Mid Kent	4,141	1,177	5,318
North Thanet	4,478	1,155	5,633
Sevenoaks	2,471	741	3,212
South Thanet	3,395	914	4,309
Tonbridge and Malling	3,051	912	3,963
Tunbridge Wells	2,681	770	3,451
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	3,117	1,095	4,212
Henley	1,929	585	2,514
Oxford East	3,714	984	4,698
Oxford West and Abingdon	2,182	774	2,956
Wantage	2,265	685	2,950
Witney	2,356	857	3,213
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	2,571	817	3,388
East Surrey	1,764	575	2,339
Epsom and Ewell	2,107	646	2,753
Esher	1,701	606	2,307
Guildford	2,631	807	3,438
Mole Valley	1,949	628	2,577
North West Surrey	2,669	867	3,536
Reigate	2,331	714	3,045
South West Surrey	2,288	718	3,006
Spelthorne	2,590	956	3,546
Woking	2,855	839	3,694

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at April 8 1993

	Male	Female	All
West Sussex			
Arundel	3,505	873	4,378
Chichester	2,889	802	3,691
Crawley	3,058	1,015	4,073
Horsham	2,773	849	3,622
Mid Sussex	2,459	736	3,195
Shoreham	2,641	687	3,328
Worthing	3,431	854	4,285
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	3,041	978	4,019
Huntingdon	3,237	1,212	4,449
North East Cambridgeshire	3,778	1,225	5,003
Peterborough	6,361	1,712	8,073
South East Cambridgeshire	2,055	777	2,832
South West Cambridgeshire	2,891	1,018	3,909
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	4,396	1,472	5,868
Mid Norfolk	2,615	965	3,580
North Norfolk	2,740	817	3,557
North West Norfolk	3,369	1,109	4,478
Norwich North	3,089	928	4,017
Norwich South	4,443	1,299	5,742
South Norfolk	2,575	946	3,521
South West Norfolk	3,132	1,183	4,315
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	2,897	1,091	3,988
Central Suffolk	2,714	843	3,557
Ipswich	3,571	901	4,472
South Suffolk	3,290	1,115	4,405
Suffolk Coastal	2,491	838	3,329
Waveney	4,003	1,356	5,359
SOUTH WEST			
Avon			
Bath	3,449	1,257	4,706
Bristol East	4,654	1,409	6,063
Bristol North West	4,245	1,245	5,490
Bristol South	5,771	1,528	7,299
Bristol West	4,804	1,785	6,589
Kingswood	3,734	1,099	4,833
Northavon	3,161	1,155	4,316
Wansdyke	2,700	910	3,610
Weston-super-Mare	3,601	1,165	4,766
Woodspring	2,601	929	3,530
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	4,224	1,246	5,470
North Cornwall	4,157	1,501	5,658
South East Cornwall	3,348	1,165	4,513
St Ives	4,274	1,456	5,730
Truro	3,761	1,246	5,007
Devon			
Exeter	4,080	1,148	5,228
Honiton	2,367	691	3,058
North Devon	3,941	1,227	5,168
Plymouth Devonport	4,503	1,249	5,752
Plymouth Drake	4,698	1,485	6,183
Plymouth Sutton	3,163	1,110	4,273
South Hams	3,418	1,167	4,585
Teignbridge	3,095	948	4,043
Tiverton	2,482	770	3,252
Torbay	4,850	1,295	6,145
Torridge and West Devon	3,551	1,220	4,771
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	5,121	1,494	6,615
Bournemouth West	4,309	1,124	5,433
Christchurch	2,488	702	3,190
North Dorset	2,228	738	2,966
Poole	4,131	1,153	5,284
South Dorset	3,590	1,171	4,761
West Dorset	2,105	724	2,829
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	3,825	1,158	4,983
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	2,775	945	3,720
Gloucester	4,563	1,225	5,788
Stroud	3,495	1,210	4,705
West Gloucestershire	2,911	993	3,904
Somerset			
Bridgwater	3,313	981	4,294
Somerton and Frome	2,792	993	3,785
Taunton	3,143	917	4,060
Wells	2,976	1,024	4,000
Yeovil	2,645	948	3,593
Wiltshire			
Devizes	3,060	1,117	4,177
North Wiltshire	3,149	1,190	4,339
Salisbury	2,688	913	3,601
Swindon	4,785	1,445	6,230
Westbury	3,426	1,094	4,520
WEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester			
Bromsgrove	2,842	954	3,796
Hereford	2,899	1,117	4,016
Leominster	2,311	815	3,126
Mid Worcestershire	4,005	1,328	5,333
South Worcestershire	2,732	964	3,696
Worcester	3,677	1,066	4,743
Wyre Forest	3,253	1,069	4,322
Shropshire			
Ludlow	2,241	832	3,073
North Shropshire	2,622	1,008	3,630
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,612	860	3,472
The Wrekin	4,947	1,529	6,476
Staffordshire			
Burton	3,447	1,062	4,509
Cannock and Burntwood	3,542	1,243	4,785
Mid Staffordshire	2,882	907	3,789
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,854	829	3,683
South East Staffordshire	3,761	1,281	5,042
South Staffordshire	3,462	1,160	4,622
Stafford	2,667	838	3,505
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,034	712	2,746
Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,831	1,071	4,902
Stoke-on-Trent North	3,696	949	4,645
Stoke-on-Trent South	3,268	910	4,178
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	3,598	1,252	4,850
Nuneaton	3,615	1,135	4,750
Rugby and Kenilworth	2,993	1,136	4,129
Stratford-on-Avon	2,567	961	3,528
Warwick and Leamington	3,079	1,013	4,092
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	2,955	941	3,896
Birmingham Edgbaston	3,731	1,255	4,986
Birmingham Erdington	5,416	1,501	6,917
Birmingham Hall Green	4,178	1,196	5,374
Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,245	1,336	6,581
Birmingham Ladywood	6,629	1,847	8,476
Birmingham Northfield	5,511	1,506	7,017
Birmingham Perry Barr	5,482	1,463	6,945
Birmingham Small Heath	6,892	1,625	8,517
Birmingham Sparkbrook	6,164	1,530	7,694
Birmingham Yardley	3,516	1,067	4,583
Birmingham Selly Oak	4,269	1,419	5,688
Coventry North East	5,521	1,544	7,065
Coventry North West	3,387	1,046	4,433
Coventry South East	4,162	1,181	5,343
Coventry South West	3,015	990	4,005
Dudley East	4,943	1,412	6,355
Dudley West	4,154	1,320	5,474
Halesowen and Stourbridge	3,406	1,143	4,549
Meriden	4,614	1,369	5,983
Solihull	2,624	999	3,623
Sutton Coldfield	2,300	923	3,223
Walsall North	5,005	1,232	6,237
Walsall South	4,670	1,221	5,891
Warley East	4,057	1,135	5,192
Warley West	3,756	1,139	4,895
West Bromwich East	3,953	1,134	5,087
West Bromwich West	4,565	1,237	5,802
Wolverhampton North East	5,240	1,340	6,580
Wolverhampton South East	4,274	1,151	5,425
Wolverhampton South West	3,991	1,401	5,392
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	2,547	852	3,399
Bolsover	3,549	859	4,408
Chesterfield	4,082	1,125	5,207
Derby North	3,719	1,065	4,784
Derby South	5,444	1,507	6,951
Erewash	3,646	1,104	4,750
High Peak	2,437	871	3,308
North East Derbyshire	3,499	978	4,477
South Derbyshire	2,896	956	3,852
West Derbyshire	1,886	721	2,607
Leicestershire			
Blaby	2,435	866	3,301
Bosworth	2,683	951	3,634
Harborough	1,932	680	2,612
Leicester East	4,230	1,242	5,472
Leicester South	4,999	1,441	6,440
Leicester West	5,772	1,447	7,219
Loughborough	2,715	901	3,616
North West Leicestershire	2,477	797	3,274
Rutland and Melton	2,204	769	2,973
Lincolnshire			
East Lindsey	3,794	1,194	4,988
Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,597	924	3,521
Grantham	2,828	896	3,724
Holland with Boston	2,668	824	3,492
Lincoln	4,747	1,367	6,114
Stamford and Spalding	2,326	745	3,071
Northamptonshire			
Corby	3,348	1,160	4,508
Daventry	2,372	897	3,269
Kettering	2,634	790	3,424
Northampton North	3,842	1,277	5,119
Northampton South	3,898	1,297	5,195
Wellingborough	3,186	1,032	4,218

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at April 8 1993

	Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	4,037	976	5,013
Bassetlaw	3,643	948	4,591
Broxtowe	2,760	927	3,687
Gedling	2,876	946	3,822
Mansfield	3,920	923	4,843
Newark	3,153	1,038	4,191
Nottingham East	7,089	1,956	9,045
Nottingham North	5,593	1,253	6,846
Nottingham South	5,069	1,332	6,401
Rushcliffe	2,807	919	3,726
Sherwood	3,498	925	4,423
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Humberside			
Beverley	2,287	874	3,161
Booth Ferry	2,842	898	3,740
Bridlington	3,940	1,280	5,220
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,978	1,209	5,187
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,629	968	4,597
Great Grimsby	5,101	1,257	6,358
Kingston-upon-Hull East	5,008	1,277	6,285
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,950	1,510	7,460
Kingston-upon-Hull West	5,382	1,441	6,823
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate	2,220	731	2,951
Richmond	2,037	899	2,936
Ryedale	1,984	779	2,763
Scarborough	3,411	1,058	4,469
Selby	2,413	910	3,323
Skipton and Ripon	1,745	707	2,452
York	3,709	1,120	4,829
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	3,472	857	4,329
Barnsley East	3,153	739	3,892
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,091	925	4,016
Don Valley	4,161	1,120	5,281
Doncaster Central	4,913	1,278	6,191
Doncaster North	5,019	1,248	6,267
Rother Valley	3,653	1,030	4,683
Rotherham	4,096	992	5,088
Sheffield Central	6,339	1,644	7,983
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,782	1,004	4,786
Sheffield Brightside	5,198	1,163	6,361
Sheffield Hallam	2,511	1,001	3,512
Sheffield Heeley	4,604	1,288	5,892
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,576	1,096	4,672
Wentworth	3,940	900	4,840
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	3,457	1,007	4,464
Bradford North	5,086	1,260	6,346
Bradford South	3,992	1,052	5,044
Bradford West	5,745	1,446	7,191
Calder Valley	2,876	944	3,820
Colne Valley	2,654	884	3,538
Dewsbury	3,405	932	4,337
Elmet	2,286	716	3,002
Halifax	4,076	1,266	5,342
Hemsworth	3,256	868	4,124
Huddersfield	3,697	1,066	4,763
Keighley	2,655	888	3,543
Leeds Central	5,666	1,455	7,121
Leeds East	4,857	1,126	5,983
Leeds North East	3,039	986	4,025
Leeds North West	2,493	801	3,294
Leeds West	3,912	1,042	4,954
Morley and Leeds South	3,082	940	4,022
Normanton	2,630	886	3,516
Pontefract and Castleford	3,516	898	4,414
Pudsey	2,114	684	2,798
Shipley	2,261	692	2,953
Wakefield	3,462	1,029	4,491
NORTH WEST			
Cheshire			
City of Chester	3,157	879	4,036
Congleton	2,104	850	2,954
Crewe and Nantwich	3,602	1,139	4,741
Eddisbury	2,601	867	3,468
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,230	885	4,115
Halton	4,698	1,287	5,985
Macclesfield	1,962	704	2,666
Tatton	2,307	754	3,061
Warrington North	3,625	957	4,582
Warrington South	3,143	878	4,021
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale	2,129	721	2,850
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,072	903	3,975
Bolton North East	3,210	800	4,010
Bolton South East	4,050	928	4,978
Bolton West	2,972	877	3,849
Bury North	2,581	770	3,351
Bury South	2,776	965	3,741
Cheadle	1,702	636	2,338
Davyhulme	2,723	824	3,547
Denton and Reddish	3,549	1,030	4,579
Eccles	3,374	756	4,130
Hazel Grove	2,081	616	2,697
Heywood and Middleton	3,510	1,033	4,543
Leigh	3,473	943	4,416
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,493	907	3,400
Makerfield	3,110	1,042	4,152
Manchester Central	7,428	1,689	9,117
Manchester Blackley	4,527	1,065	5,592
Manchester Gorton	4,743	1,309	6,052
Manchester Withington	4,708	1,540	6,248
Manchester Wythenshawe	4,431	1,050	5,481
Oldham Central and Royton	4,149	1,144	5,293
Oldham West	2,954	909	3,863
Rochdale	4,073	1,094	5,167
Salford East	4,861	1,078	5,939
Stalybridge and Hyde	3,605	1,067	4,672
Stockport	2,606	753	3,359
Stretford	5,431	1,530	6,961
Wigan	4,090	1,190	5,280
Worsley	3,403	965	4,368
Lancashire			
Blackburn	4,782	1,038	5,820
Blackpool North	3,323	859	4,182
Blackpool South	3,247	829	4,076
Burnley	3,148	810	3,958
Chorley	3,015	977	3,992
Fylde	1,508	444	1,952
Hyndburn	2,435	743	3,178
Lancaster	2,142	683	2,825
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,591	769	3,360
Pendle	2,272	700	2,972
Preston	4,660	1,151	5,811
Ribble Valley	1,303	481	1,784
Rossendale and Darwen	2,758	871	3,629
South Ribble	2,959	924	3,883
West Lancashire	3,932	1,184	5,116
Wyre	2,174	564	2,738
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	5,823	1,436	7,259
Bootle	6,301	1,480	7,781
Crosby	3,334	1,112	4,446
Knowsley North	4,828	1,142	5,970
Knowsley South	5,215	1,342	6,557
Liverpool Broadgreen	5,247	1,424	6,671
Liverpool Garston	4,272	1,160	5,432
Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,458	1,329	5,787
Liverpool Riverside	5,874	1,595	7,469
Liverpool Walton	6,454	1,552	8,006
Liverpool West Derby	5,189	1,289	6,478
Southport	2,990	948	3,938
St Helens North	3,557	1,087	4,644
St Helens South	4,169	1,065	5,234
Wallasey	4,676	1,323	5,999
Wirral South	2,317	765	3,082
Wirral West	2,469	870	3,339
NORTH			
Cleveland			
Hartlepool	5,664	1,296	6,960
Langbaurgh	4,774	1,164	5,938
Middlesbrough	6,149	1,341	7,490
Redcar	5,029	1,052	6,081
Stockton North	5,359	1,212	6,571
Stockton South	4,513	1,262	5,775
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	3,667	965	4,632
Carlisle	2,432	740	3,172
Copeland	2,994	843	3,837
Penrith and the Border	1,782	723	2,505
Westmorland	1,470	488	1,958
Workington	2,962	874	3,836
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	3,468	839	4,307
City of Durham	2,716	846	3,562
Darlington	3,889	976	4,865
Easington	2,967	636	3,603
North Durham	3,613	934	4,547
North West Durham	3,290	835	4,125
Sedgefield	2,486	667	3,153
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,221	716	2,937
Blyth Valley	3,433	914	4,347
Hexham	1,380	559	1,939
Wansbeck	3,282	873	4,155
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	3,211	778	3,989
Gateshead East	3,933	972	4,905
Houghton and Washington	4,493	1,171	5,664
Jarrow	4,214	998	5,212
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,621	1,078	4,699
Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,476	1,139	5,615
Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,823	911	4,734
South Shields	4,688	1,132	5,820
Sunderland North	5,660	1,237	6,897
Sunderland South	4,778	1,259	6,037
Tyne Bridge	5,762	1,311	7,073
Tynemouth	3,769	962	4,731
Wallsend	4,794	1,197	5,991
WALES			
Clwyd			
Alyn and Deeside	2,421	800	3,221

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at April 8 1993

	Male	Female	All
Clwyd North West	3,035	864	3,899
Clwyd South West	2,146	664	2,810
Delyn	2,333	644	2,977
Wrexham	2,878	793	3,671
Dyfed			
Carmarthen	2,281	718	2,999
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,085	690	2,775
Llanelli	2,585	693	3,278
Pembroke	4,204	1,132	5,336
Gwent			
Blaenau Gwent	3,023	680	3,703
Islwyn	2,093	593	2,686
Monmouth	2,078	673	2,751
Newport East	3,016	905	3,921
Newport West	3,612	983	4,595
Torfaen	3,426	886	4,312
Gwynedd			
Caernarfon	2,281	702	2,983
Conwy	2,646	754	3,400
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,329	449	1,778
Ynys Mon	2,988	999	3,987
Mid Glamorgan			
Bridgend	2,591	731	3,322
Caerphilly	3,612	801	4,413
Cynon Valley	3,003	695	3,698
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,372	753	4,125
Ogmore	2,789	694	3,483
Pontypridd	2,859	770	3,629
Rhondda	3,352	682	4,034
Powys			
Brecon and Radnor	1,575	546	2,121
Montgomery	1,104	421	1,525
South Glamorgan			
Cardiff Central	3,937	1,141	5,078
Cardiff North	2,054	521	2,575
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,784	791	4,575
Cardiff West	3,953	903	4,856
Vale of Glamorgan	3,402	882	4,284
West Glamorgan			
Aberavon	2,130	412	2,542
Gower	1,958	568	2,526
Neath	2,252	463	2,715
Swansea East	3,091	570	3,661
Swansea West	3,462	880	4,342
SCOTLAND			
Borders Region			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,195	494	1,689
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,008	318	1,326
Central Region			
Clackmannan	2,333	791	3,124
Falkirk East	2,584	733	3,317
Falkirk West	2,462	784	3,246
Stirling	2,042	762	2,804
Dumfries and Galloway Region			
Dumfries	2,291	911	3,202
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,057	870	2,927
Fife Region			
Central Fife	3,317	1,087	4,404
Dunfermline East	2,765	799	3,564
Dunfermline West	2,282	709	2,991
Kirkcaldy	2,897	900	3,797
North East Fife	1,460	631	2,091
Grampian Region			
Aberdeen North	2,202	613	2,815
Aberdeen South	1,802	569	2,371
Banff and Buchan	1,680	598	2,278
Gordon	1,238	497	1,735
Kincardine and Deeside	1,205	495	1,700
Moray	2,162	996	3,158
Highlands Region			
Caithness and Sutherland	1,544	511	2,055
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	4,377	1,344	5,721
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,209	1,007	4,216
Lothian Region			
East Lothian	2,832	794	3,626
Edinburgh Central	3,009	1,060	4,069
Edinburgh East	2,624	659	3,283
Edinburgh Leith	3,981	1,070	5,051
Edinburgh Pentlands	2,285	652	2,937
Edinburgh South	2,524	764	3,288
Edinburgh West	1,701	454	2,155
Linlithgow	2,668	740	3,408
Livingston	2,636	929	3,565
Mid Lothian	2,533	764	3,297
Strathclyde Region			
Argyll and Bute	2,084	794	2,878
Ayr	2,795	921	3,716
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,404	911	4,315
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,788	684	3,472
Clydesdale	2,905	744	3,649
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,357	717	3,074
Cunninghame North	3,078	947	4,025
Cunninghame South	3,394	1,101	4,495
Dumbarton	3,070	1,055	4,125
East Kilbride	2,807	988	3,795
Eastwood	1,983	631	2,614
Glasgow Cathcart	2,111	567	2,678
Glasgow Central	4,129	1,054	5,183
Glasgow Garscadden	3,210	741	3,951
Glasgow Govan	3,184	806	3,990
Glasgow Hillhead	3,179	1,219	4,398
Glasgow Maryhill	4,242	1,190	5,432
Glasgow Pollock	3,734	879	4,613
Glasgow Provan	4,171	903	5,074
Glasgow Rutherglen	3,416	851	4,267
Glasgow Shettleston	3,934	880	4,814
Glasgow Springburn	4,391	1,106	5,497
Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,961	797	4,758
Hamilton	3,377	858	4,235
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,458	1,123	4,581
Monklands East	2,925	767	3,692
Monklands West	2,398	682	3,080
Motherwell North	3,386	763	4,149
Motherwell South	2,998	756	3,754
Paisley North	2,864	909	3,773
Paisley South	2,796	727	3,523
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,860	610	2,470
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,967	659	2,626
Tayside Region			
Angus East	2,295	894	3,189
Dundee East	3,701	1,179	4,880
Dundee West	3,462	1,141	4,603
North Tayside	1,500	650	2,150
Perth and Kinross	2,015	689	2,704
Orkney and Shetland Islands	**724**	**292**	**1,016**
Western Isles	**1,245**	**367**	**1,612**
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	**3,096**	**987**	**4,083**
Belfast North	5,671	1,455	7,126
Belfast South	4,070	1,637	5,707
Belfast West	7,862	1,516	9,378
East Antrim	4,113	1,321	5,434
East Londonderry	5,910	1,800	7,710
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,289	1,462	6,751
Foyle	8,494	1,727	10,221
Lagan Valley	3,814	1,317	5,131
Mid-Ulster	5,772	1,591	7,363
Newry and Armagh	5,788	1,506	7,294
North Antrim	4,103	1,317	5,420
North Down	2,827	1,217	4,044
South Antrim	3,260	1,276	4,536
South Down	4,677	1,663	6,340
Strangford	2,825	1,077	3,902
Upper Bann	3,689	1,207	4,896

2.13 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
Students: regions

		South East	*Greater London* *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE															
1992	Apr 9	513	330	19	59	107	55	79	96	42	35	50	1,055	—	1,055
	May 14	493	317	18	58	112	53	76	98	40	37	55	1,040	—	1,040
	June 11	508	329	22	65	121	59	97	96	39	40	77	1,124	—	1,124
	July 9	765	411	51	154	297	112	245	202	107	136	158	2,227	—	2,227
	Aug 13	878	486	48	153	280	117	240	213	111	129	155	2,324	—	2,324
	Sept 10	800	466	43	136	285	112	229	207	125	127	104	2,168	—	2,168
	Oct 8	628	419	23	81	163	64	210	101	46	58	65	1,439	—	1,439
	Nov 12	668	475	43	71	155	59	153	82	40	50	58	1,379	—	1,379
	Dec 17	718	513	24	84	147	58	99	85	38	52	64	1,369	—	1,369
1993	Jan 14	732	527	25	92	145	56	106	92	40	63	69	1,420	—	1,420
	Feb 11	718	506	26	81	148	57	105	105	39	59	76	1,414	—	1,414
	Mar 11	698	493	26	79	139	60	104	126	41	52	73	1,398	—	1,398
	Apr 8	758	547	24	87	143	53	100	118	57	53	88	1,481	—	1,481

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 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
Temporarily stopped: regions

		South East	*Greater London* *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE															
1992	Apr 9	251	112	87	108	2,195	249	995	897	205	278	1,453	6,718	1,904	8,622
	May 14	200	129	41	86	1,461	291	853	657	242	225	950	5,006	1,321	6,327
	June 11	212	70	42	125	1,370	174	584	573	225	215	1,009	4,529	979	5,508
	July 9	121	53	27	117	1,193	765	639	480	173	134	935	4,584	965	5,549
	Aug 13	209	76	45	105	1,293	748	682	452	149	243	684	4,610	884	5,494
	Sept 10	86	36	23	65	797	327	755	410	191	86	1,136	3,876	868	4,744
	Oct 8	95	41	67	86	1,693	747	725	520	178	129	906	5,146	954	6,100
	Nov 12	129	47	79	127	1,266	775	996	519	238	315	1,157	5,601	638	6,239
	Dec 17	122	62	91	119	1,334	221	1,400	499	303	255	1,944	6,288	287	6,575
1993	Jan 14	143	55	85	5	2,512	252	1,243	647	381	469	3,087	8,824	765	9,589
	Feb 11	162	74	164	221	2,346	456	1,271	1,012	515	491	1,337	7,975	567	8,542
	Mar 11	177	86	90	153	2,086	853	1,192	711	383	392	1,302	7,339	738	8,077
	Apr 8	189	89	98	152	1,652	434	986	689	273	267	1,424	6,164	684	6,848

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
Rates by age 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE									
1990	Apr	9.8	8.9	6.9	5.0	4.0	6.6	2.1	5.7
	July	9.8	9.5	6.9	5.0	3.9	6.2	2.0	5.7
	Oct	10.8	9.4	7.2	5.2	4.0	6.3	2.1	5.9
1991	Jan	12.5	11.2	8.6	6.2	4.8	6.9	2.5	6.9
	Apr	13.9	12.6	9.8	7.0	5.4	7.3	2.9	7.7
	July	14.3	13.8	10.7	7.6	5.8	7.5	3.0	8.3
	Oct	15.6	13.9	10.8	7.8	6.0	7.8	3.5	8.5
1992	Jan	16.4	15.2	12.0	8.8	6.7	8.5	3.9	9.4
	Apr	17.8	15.8	12.2	9.0	6.8	9.0	3.8	9.7
	July	18.0	16.7	12.2	9.1	6.8	8.9	3.6	9.8
	Oct	18.7	16.3	12.4	9.2	7.0	9.2	3.5	10.0
1993	Jan	19.4	17.5	13.5	10.2	7.7	10.0	3.8	10.8
	Apr	18.1	16.7	13.2	10.1	7.7	10.2	3.7	10.6
MALE									
1990	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
992	Jan	19.5	19.9	15.8	12.3	9.3	11.2	5.5	12.6
	Apr	22.0	20.7	16.0	12.6	9.5	11.9	5.6	13.0
	July	22.1	21.3	16.0	12.7	9.5	11.8	5.3	13.0
	Oct	22.7	21.1	16.2	13.0	9.8	12.2	5.2	13.3
993	Jan	23.7	22.8	17.8	14.4	10.9	13.0	5.5	14.5
	Apr	22.3	21.7	17.3	14.2	10.8	13.2	5.4	14.2
EMALE									
990	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
991	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
992	Jan	12.8	9.2	6.5	3.8	3.5	4.7	0.1	5.2
	Apr	13.1	9.6	6.6	4.0	3.5	5.0	.1	5.3
	July	13.6	10.7	6.7	4.1	3.6	5.0	.1	5.5
	Oct	14.4	10.1	6.7	4.1	3.6	5.1	.1	5.5
993	Jan	14.6	10.7	7.2	4.4	3.9	5.4	.1	5.9
	Apr	13.5	10.1	7.0	4.4	4.0	5.6	.1	5.8

ncludes 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*.
tes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1991 for 1991 and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier ears. These rates are consistent with the unadjusted rates in *table 2.1*.
2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT
Selected countries

THOUSAND

		United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)	Greece +
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Monthly											
1992	Apr	2,737	911	185	439	1,552	319	342	2,824	1,747	187
	May	2,708	920	168	430	1,548	304	338	2,770	1,704	160
	June	2,678	914	153	436	1,553	292	370	2,753	1,716	168
	July	2,774	926	153	488	1,615	290	389	2,829	1,828	164
	Aug	2,846	906	157	506	1,590	310	377	2,896	1,822	161
	Sep	2,847	926	165	502	1,434	306	377	2,969	1,784	159
	Oct	2,814	903	189	501	1,433	312	404	3,009	1,830	183
	Nov	2,864	895	213	501	1,591	317	420	3,028	1,885	183
	Dec	2,983	989	251	515	1,540	326	461	3,076	2,026	202
1993	Jan	3,062	1,018	274	521	1,618	369	460	3,113	2,258	208
	Feb	3,043	1,053	268	520	1,591	..	465	3,098	2,288	213
	Mar	2,997	989	239	512	1,696	..	469	3,078	2,223	201
	Apr	3,001	931	223	509	..	..	..	..	2,197	..
Percentage rate: latest month		10.7	10.8	6.9	12.1	12.3	13.2	19.0	10.8	8.0	N/A
latest month: change on a year ago		+1.0	+0.2	+1.1	+1.7	-0.2	+1.0	+5.3	+0.8	+1.6	N/A
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Annual averages											
1988		2,275	575	159	459	1,031	238	129	2,564	2,234	109
1989		1,784	509	150	419	1,018	259	104	2,533	2,029	118
1990		1,663	590	167	403	1,110	267	106	2,506	1,876	140
1991		2,287	823	186	429	1,418	291	233	2,709	1,685	173
Monthly											
1992	Apr	2,690	887	186	461	1,511	308	347	2,898	1,766	183
	May	2,712	906	192	466	1,536	310	362	2,913	1,783	179
	June	2,723	963	196	470	1,603	310	377	2,925	1,803	188
	July	2,758	960	195	474	1,606	314	391	2,911	1,824	185
	Aug	2,816	948	196	478	1,607	316	401	2,881	1,843	187
	Sep	2,841	932	202	482	1,567	316	409	2,911	1,870	188
	Oct	2,868	973	203	486	1,561	316	416	2,942	1,919	195
	Nov	2,913	971	202	491	1,645	321	420	2,971	1,956	178
	Dec	2,972	974	210	497	1,593	326	424	2,989	1,987	178
1993	Jan	2,993	954	208	508	1,528	334	428	2,993	2,063	174
	Feb	2,967	956	213	519	1,500	..	431	3,024	2,112	179
	Mar	2,941	941	217	526	1,537	..	433	3,066	2,171	176
	Apr	2,940	914	..	532	..	..	..	..	2,206	..
Percentage rate: latest month		10.5	10.7	6.6	12.6	11.0	12.0	17.3	10.7	8.1	N/A
latest three months: change on previous three months		N/C	-0.3	+0.2	+0.6	-0.6	+0.4	+0.4	+0.1	+0.6	N/A
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
Latest month		Mar	Mar	..	Mar	Mar	..	Feb	Feb	Feb	..
Per cent		10.5	10.7	..	8.7	11.0	..	17.0	10.6	5.5	..

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

THOUSAND

Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem-bourg #	Nether-lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer-land ++	United States ##		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Monthly												
281	2,622	1,410	2.6	299	118	313	2,286	185	71.0	8,945	1992	Apr
270	..	1,420	2.4	286	105	309	2,218	196	73.4	9,169		May
280	..	1,330	2.4	278	118	308	2,187	209	75.4	10,095		June
291	2,667	1,340	2.5	274	130	310	2,143	245	80.2	9,845		July
293	..	1,440	2.6	288	122	315	2,134	259	84.4	9,390		Aug
287	..	1,470	2.9	307	105	319	2,195	229	90.8	9,090		Sep
282	2,205	1,450	2.9	324	103	325	2,272	227	96.9	8,600		Oct
286	..	1,460	3.0	323	105	334	2,323	236	107.1	8,848		Nov
294	..	1,440	3.1	332	117	339	2,360	241	115.8	8,829		Dec
302	..	1,520	3.2	353	129	351	2,423	..	126.4	9,911	1993	Jan
300	..	1,570	3.1	368	124	359	2,471	..	131.6	9,770		Feb
297	..	1,680	3.3	..	..	..	2,530	..	..	9,276		Mar
295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,635		Apr
N/A	11.0	2.6	N/A	5.1	5.8	N/A	16.6	5.5	4.8	6.8		Percentage rate: latest month
N/A	+0.4	+0.3	N/A	+0.7	+0.3	N/A	+1.2	+2.0	+2.5	-0.3		latest month: change on a year ago
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Annual averages												
241	2,885	1,550	2.5	433	49.9	306	2,858	72	19.5	6,696	1988	
232	2,865	1,420	2.3	390	83.5	312	2,550	61	15.1	6,523	1989	
225	2,656	1,340	2.1	346	93.0	307	2,350	69	16.0	6,890	1990	
254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	100.9	293	2,286	122	35.0	8,446	1991	
Monthly												
281	2,679	1,320	2.7	310	120	305	2,264	194	68.5	9,155	1992	Apr
276	..	1,400	2.6	304	116	308	2,243	205	75.0	9,504		May
281	..	1,390	2.7	292	116	314	2,238	224	80.7	9,975		June
289	2,675	1,410	2.7	281	126	318	2,220	244	86.5	9,760		July
289	..	1,450	2.8	287	113	325	2,203	250	93.2	9,624		Aug
291	..	1,440	2.9	303	113	329	2,232	222	102.0	9,550		Sep
290	2,199	1,460	2.9	316	115	331	2,266	223	105.9	9,379		Oct
292	..	1,530	2.9	313	113	335	2,289	236	108.0	9,301		Nov
292	..	1,580	2.9	306	119	339	2,309	244	108.6	9,280		Dec
295	..	1,500	2.9	327	115	343	2,356	..	110.5	9,013	1993	Jan
294	..	1,540	3.0	347	114	348	2,393	..	116.7	8,876		Feb
293	..	1,530	3.1	..	..	..	2,465	..	..	8,864		Mar
295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,925		Apr
N/A	9.4	2.3	N/A	4.8	5.3	N/A	16.2	5.6	4.7	7.0		Percentage rate: latest month
N/A	+0.2	N/C	N/A	+0.2	+0.1	N/A	+0.8	N/C	+0.8	-0.2		latest three months: change on previous three months
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
Apr	Oct	Feb	..	Jan	Nov	Nov	Nov	Mar	..	Mar		Latest month
16.8	9.3	2.3	..	7.6	6.0	4.2	19.5	7.1	..	6.9		Per cent

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

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		INFLOW +						
		Male and Female		Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1992	Apr 9	366.5	+7.3	261.6	+9.3	104.9	-2.0	40.3
	May 14	322.8	-11.9	228.9	-8.7	93.9	-3.2	36.5
	June 11	322.4	-3.9	226.8	-4.4	95.6	+0.5	34.8
	July 9	448.0	+6.1	296.2	+2.7	151.8	+3.4	42.3
	Aug 13	408.0	+22.2	275.2	+16.2	132.8	+6.1	43.4
	Sept 10	387.9	+15.6	264.6	+12.4	123.4	+3.2	39.7
	Oct 8	431.5	+44.3	301.3	+30.6	130.2	+13.7	41.3
	Nov 12	408.9	+34.1	291.0	+24.7	118.0	+9.4	41.2
	Dec 17	365.4	+12.0	266.3	+7.9	99.1	+4.1	34.7
1993	Jan 14	390.7	+28.5	267.5	+18.0	123.2	+10.5	44.4
	Feb 11	370.1	-19.5	258.3	-16.3	111.9	-3.1	38.9
	Mar 11	338.0	-14.3	239.0	-10.3	99.0	-4.0	36.0
	Apr 8	364.8	-1.6	256.8	-4.8	108.0	+3.2	41.6

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW +						
		Male and Female		Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1992	Apr 9	335.0	+36.9	234.6	+30.4	100.4	+6.6	36.4
	May 14	347.6	+29.5	241.9	+22.2	105.7	+7.3	39.7
	June 11	354.6	+51.9	252.7	+41.3	101.9	+10.6	37.7
	July 9	344.3	+39.4	244.7	+32.1	99.5	+7.3	34.5
	Aug 13	346.0	+33.5	240.0	+24.9	106.1	+8.6	34.8
	Sept 10	385.9	+27.0	252.1	+17.7	133.8	+9.4	46.3
	Oct 8	467.2	+53.3	311.1	+36.3	156.2	+16.9	44.9
	Nov 12	365.9	+30.8	249.6	+23.2	116.3	+7.6	40.0
	Dec 17	262.0	-4.8	179.6	-1.2	82.4	-3.6	27.9
1993	Jan 14	305.4	+75.6	208.8	+54.6	96.6	+21.0	35.8
	Feb 11	391.2	+33.3	277.7	+28.3	113.6	+5.1	40.9
	Mar 11	387.8	+32.1	274.5	+25.8	113.3	+6.3	40.5
	Apr 8	360.7	+25.7	255.7	+21.1	105.1	+4.6	36.9

* 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 $4\frac{1}{3}$ week month.
+ The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2.20*. While *table 2.20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

LFS Help-Line

CONTENTS FOR JUNE 1993

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

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

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

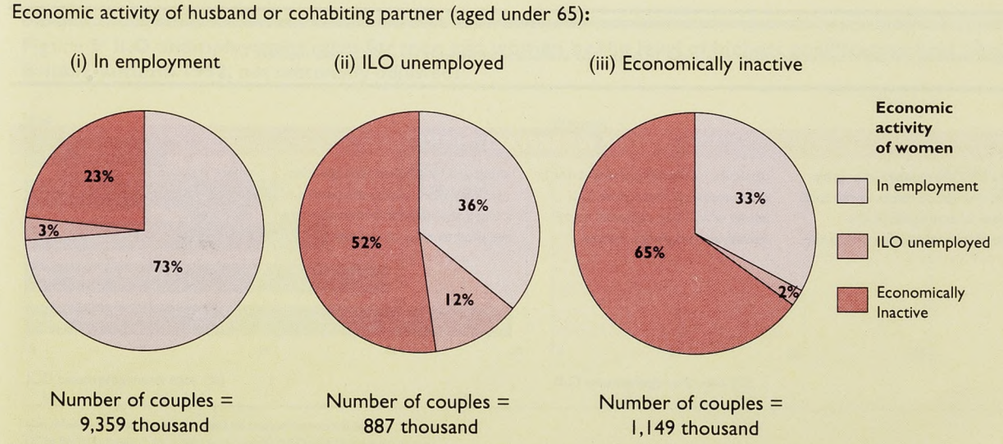
This feature draws on results from the autumn (September to November) 1992 LFS. Key results from the Survey were released in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin on 18 March 1993 and are summarised in Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 of the "Labour Market Data" pages of this month's Employment Gazette.

Economic activity of women according to that of their husband

Because all members of each household included in the LFS sample are interviewed, the survey can be used to produce analyses comparing the economic activities of different members of the household. Many callers to the LFS Help-Line are interested to use this feature to obtain information, for example, about whether a higher percentage than average of the wives of unemployed men are themselves unemployed.

The three charts shown in *figure 1* show the economic activity of women when her husband or cohabiting partner is aged under 65 and (i) in employment, (ii) ILO unemployed or (iii) economically inactive. The charts show that 12 per cent of the wives/cohabiting partners of ILO unemployed men are themselves ILO unemployed, compared with only 3 per cent of the wives/cohabiting partners of men in employment.

Figure 1 Economic activity of women (Great Britain, autumn 1992, *not seasonally adjusted*)



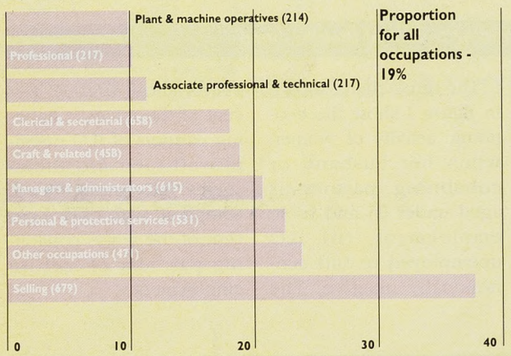
Size of workplace

Every quarter all employees interviewed in the LFS are asked about the number of employees at their workplace. These data are useful in order to provide information about employment at workplaces of different sizes. Over a period of time the LFS will show whether employment trends differ according to the size of workplace, for example, whether employment is increasing more rapidly in smaller workplaces.

Figures 2 and *3* show the percentage of employees in each occupation and industry that were employed in a workplace with 10 or fewer employees. The agricultural industry has by far the highest percentage of employees working in workplaces with 10 or fewer employees, over 60 per cent, while the equivalent proportion for employees in the energy and water supply industry is only 4 per cent.

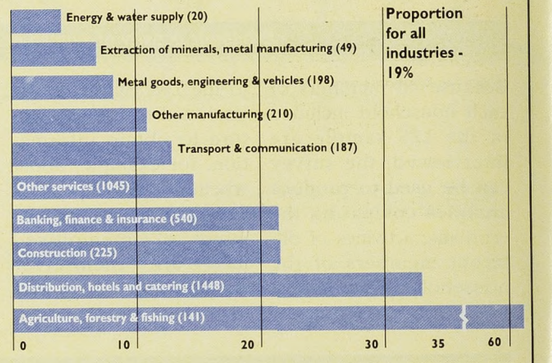
The selling occupation had over 35 per cent of employees working in workplaces with 10 or fewer employees, this was almost twice as much as the average of 19 per cent. In contrast only 10 per cent of the plant and machine operatives worked in places with 10 or fewer employees and in fact 66 per cent of employees who were classified as plant and machine operatives worked in workplaces with more than 50 employees.

Figure 2 Percentage of employees with 10 or fewer employees at their workplace by occupation (Great Britain, autumn 1992, *not seasonally adjusted*)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification

Figure 3 Percentage of employees with 10 or fewer employees at their workplace by industry (Great Britain, autumn 1992, *not seasonally adjusted*)



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification

( )The figure in brackets after each occupation and industry is the number (in thousands) of employees whose workplace size was 10 or fewer employees.

SIZE OF WORKPLACE IN THE LFS

In the LFS, the number of employees at workplace refers to the total number of employees at the respondent's workplace, not in the particular section/department nor in the company or enterprise as a whole which may comprise many individual workplaces. People employed by employment agencies who may work during the course of a week at a number of locations are required to refer to the place where they worked the longest number of hours during the reference week.

Union density by region

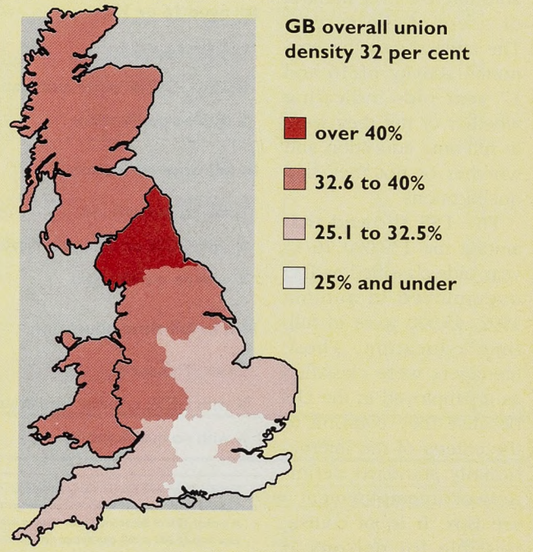
Each autumn a question is included in the LFS asking people if they are members of a trade union. The resulting information can be used to estimate union densities (i.e. the percentages of those in particular groups who are members of a union).

Overall, 35 per cent of employees in Great Britain were members of a trade union in autumn 1992, 10 per cent of self-employed and 6 per cent of those on government schemes were also members.

The map shown in *figure 4* shows the percentages of those in employment in each region who were members of a trade union in autumn 1992. The highest union density was in the North where 41 per cent of those in employment were members of a union. This compares with 24 per cent of those in employment in the South East region outside Greater London.

(A more detailed article on the subject of trade union membership based on LFS data for autumn 1992 was published in the May issue of the *Employment Gazette*).

Figure 4 Union density of those in employment by region of residence (autumn 1992, *not seasonally adjusted*)



UNION DENSITY IN THE LFS

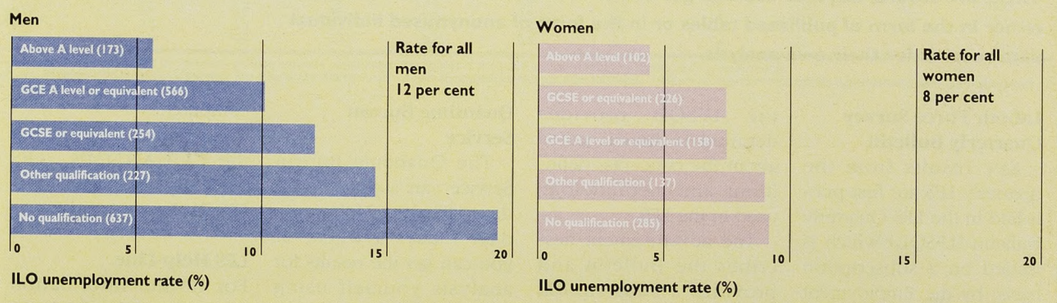
Percentage of population in employment in region who are members of a trade union or staff association. Those who did not report their union status are regarded as non-union members. Those respondents who were not contactable in the autumn 1992 quarter have been excluded for the purpose of calculating densities.

ILO unemployment rates by qualifications

In addition to providing overall unemployment rates on the basis of the internationally standard ILO definition, the LFS yields estimates of ILO unemployment rates for particular sub-groups of the population. There is considerable interest in the differences in unemployment rates of groups of people classified according to their highest qualifications. Education agencies and others often make requests for these rates.

ILO unemployment rates for both men and women in autumn 1992 are shown in *figure 5* according to the highest level of qualification held. The charts indicate that the chances of obtaining employment are more dependant upon the level of qualifications for men than for women.

Figure 5 ILO unemployment rates for men and women by the level of highest qualification held (Great Britain, autumn 1992, *not seasonally adjusted*)



Note: Above A level includes all nursing and teaching qualifications and degrees.
( ) The figure in brackets is the number (in thousands) of ILO unemployed in the category.

Economic activity and qualifications of 16 and 17 year olds

The figures available from the LFS about the economic activity of 16/17 year olds are of considerable interest to a number of users of the survey. The table shows the economic activity of 16 and 17 year olds indicating whether or not they were in full-time education and whether or not they had qualifications.

The LFS showed that among the 139,000 16/17 year olds classified as ILO unemployed in autumn 1992, 45,000 were in full-time education. These teenagers were classified as unemployed in the LFS because they conform to the criteria of the internationally standard definition of unemployment - see Box. It is, of course, possible for persons at school or college to be looking for, and available to start, a job which they wish to fit in at weekends or in the morning or evening outside their school or college hours.

The table also shows that, among the 16/17 year olds not in full-time education, there were sharp differences in the proportions with and without qualifications between the groups who were "in employment", "ILO unemployed" and "economically inactive".

Table 1 Economic activity and qualifications of 16 and 17 year olds (Great Britain, autumn 1992, *not seasonally adjusted*)

	Total	*In employment*[a]	*ILO unemployed*	*Economically inactive*
All aged 16 or 17:				
Total[a] (Thousands)	1,307	617	139	550
% with GCSE or other qualifications	78	84	58	76
% with no qualifications	22	16	41	23
In full-time education:				
Total[a] (Thousands)	866	305	45	515
% with GCSE or other qualifications	83	91	79	78
% with no qualifications	17	9	-	22
Not in full-time education:				
Total[a] (Thousands)	441	312	94	35
% with GCSE or other qualifications	67	76	48	39
% with no qualifications	31	24	50	43[c]

a Includes those who did not state their highest qualification.
b Includes those on government training programmes
c A further 18% of the economically inactive not in full-time education did not state whether they had qualifications or not.
- Less than 10,000 in cell, percentage not shown.

ILO DEFINITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The International Labour Office (ILO) measure of unemployment refers to people aged 16 and over without a job who are available to start work within the next two weeks and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview; or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

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

Getting access to the LFS

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

Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin

Key results from the quarterly LFS are first published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin (LFSQB) which is issued on a subscription basis, by the Employment Department. In addition, the LFSQB provides detailed technical notes about the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the LFS.

The advertisement describes the Bulletin and provides a subscription form.

Quantime Bureau Service

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

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

LFS Help-Line

For further information about the LFS, telephone LFS HELP-LINE 071-273 5585

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

2.20

THOUSAND

INFLOW Month ending	Age group: Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
1992 Nov 12	2.9	25.6	62.6	48.8	35.4	49.5	39.0	14.2	7.1	285.1
Dec 17	3.5	28.9	69.3	56.6	41.4	58.0	45.2	16.2	7.7	326.4
1993 Jan 14	2.5	22.2	55.6	43.8	32.1	46.0	37.3	14.3	7.4	261.3
Feb 11	3.9	23.6	53.5	43.2	31.3	43.8	34.5	12.4	6.3	252.5
Mar 11	3.4	20.7	48.0	39.4	29.1	41.4	33.3	12.3	6.1	233.8
Apr 8	3.2	19.9	48.6	40.3	30.3	44.6	39.7	17.0	8.4	252.1
FEMALE										
1992 Nov 12	2.2	16.8	30.3	19.0	10.9	16.9	14.8	4.0	—	114.9
Dec 17	2.5	17.4	31.0	20.2	11.8	18.0	15.9	4.2	—	121.0
1993 Jan 14	2.0	17.1	31.9	19.2	11.3	18.0	15.7	4.3	—	119.4
Feb 11	3.0	16.2	27.5	18.0	10.7	15.9	13.8	3.8	—	108.9
Mar 11	2.5	13.2	23.6	15.8	9.5	14.9	13.4	3.7	—	96.6
Apr 8	2.5	12.5	23.9	16.6	10.6	17.5	16.7	5.0	—	105.3
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1992 Nov 12	0.5	—	2.2	3.4	4.2	5.2	7.0	2.1	0.6	25.2
Dec 17	0.9	5.2	12.7	12.5	10.0	13.3	13.1	4.4	1.5	73.5
1993 Jan 14	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.9	2.5	3.4	4.6	1.7	0.5	17.6
Feb 11	0.5	-2.7	-6.6	-3.8	-1.9	-2.7	1.5	-0.2	-0.1	-16.1
Mar 11	0.6	-2.1	-4.5	-2.7	-1.3	-1.3	1.8	0.5	-0.1	-9.1
Apr 8	1.0	-2.9	-4.4	-3.0	-0.9	-0.1	3.6	2.2	0.6	-3.8
FEMALE										
1992 Nov 12	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.5	0.4	—	9.2
Dec 17	0.8	3.5	6.3	4.9	3.0	4.0	4.8	1.3	—	28.5
1993 Jan 14	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.2	0.5	—	10.2
Feb 11	0.6	-1.5	-2.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	0.9	0.3	—	-3.1
Mar 11	0.4	-1.0	-1.6	-0.9	-0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.3	—	-3.4
Apr 8	0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.8	2.9	1.1	—	3.2

OUTFLOW Month ending	Age group: Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54+	55-59+	60 and over+	All ages
MALE										
1992 Nov 12	1.8	18.9	54.4	38.8	27.6	38.1	29.0	10.9	7.3	226.8
Dec 17	1.5	15.5	46.7	34.7	24.8	35.3	28.0	10.4	7.3	204.2
1993 Jan 14	2.0	12.5	39.7	32.7	23.7	33.5	26.1	9.8	7.0	186.9
Feb 11	2.2	17.2	54.7	43.9	32.6	45.3	34.7	12.7	8.9	252.4
Mar 11	2.2	17.7	54.9	44.2	32.4	44.8	34.1	12.6	8.3	251.2
Apr 8	2.1	16.2	51.1	40.0	29.7	40.8	32.1	13.0	8.1	233.1
FEMALE										
1992 Nov 12	1.6	15.2	30.8	17.3	10.3	15.1	12.3	3.5	0.1	106.3
Dec 17	1.2	13.3	27.4	15.8	9.1	13.2	11.1	3.1	0.1	94.4
1993 Jan 14	1.6	10.1	22.8	15.4	9.0	13.5	11.5	3.3	0.2	87.4
Feb 11	1.9	12.7	28.1	18.1	10.7	15.3	12.9	3.6	0.1	103.4
Mar 11	1.7	12.9	28.3	17.6	10.5	15.6	13.6	3.9	0.1	104.3
Apr 8	1.6	12.2	26.1	16.4	9.6	13.9	12.3	3.8	0.1	96.0
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1992 Nov 12	0.7	-0.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.7	4.8	1.7	1.1	21.0
Dec 17	0.6	0.7	6.6	6.1	4.9	7.0	7.3	2.5	1.8	37.6
1993 Jan 14	1.1	1.7	8.5	8.4	6.5	9.3	8.5	3.0	2.0	49.1
Feb 11	1.0	-0.1	3.0	3.1	3.9	5.0	6.2	2.1	1.1	25.3
Mar 11	0.9	-0.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.1	5.1	2.1	0.8	23.0
Apr 8	1.0	-0.1	2.4	1.9	3.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	0.6	18.3
FEMALE										
1992 Nov 12	0.7	-0.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.4	—	6.8
Dec 17	0.5	1.2	3.4	2.6	1.7	2.1	2.6	0.6	—	14.8
1993 Jan 14	0.8	1.3	4.2	3.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	0.7	0.1	18.7
Feb 11	0.8	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	—	4.1
Mar 11	0.7	-0.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.5	—	5.7
Apr 8	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.4	—	3.2

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

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

		1989 Spring	1990 Spring	1991 Spring	1992 Spring	1992 Summer	1992 Autumn
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	**All**	**48**	**63**	**98**	**79**	**66**	**87**
Not in employment	**All**	**94**	**117**	**290**	**243**	**212**	**223**
All people	**All**	**142**	**181**	**388**	**322**	**278**	**310**
	Men	94	118	268	217	185	207
	Women	48	64	121	105	92	103

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

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (Thousands)													
All													
Spring 1991	388	21	30	32	12	126	74	53	26	44	43	27	28
Spring 1992	322	19	31	32	15	101	64	37	25	32	32	17	19
Summer 1992	278	13	25	15	12	96	58	38	18	25	35	12	27
Autumn 1992	310	20	27	19	12	99	63	36	24	30	29	15	34
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All													
Spring 1991	17.8	18.4	15.5	19.4	14.1	17.8	16.5	20.0	14.7	21.2	17.7	26.3	14.4
Spring 1992	15.1	16.6	16.2	19.9	17.8	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.3	16.1	13.6	16.6	9.7
Summer 1992	13.0	11.5	13.1	9.4	15.0	14.0	13.3	15.3	10.1	12.4	14.9	12.1	13.7
Autumn 1992	14.4	17.9	14.2	11.9	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.3	13.4	15.2	12.1	15.2	17.0

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Years	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (Thousands)						
Spring 1991	99	101	78	57	53	388
Spring 1992	72	80	65	61	45	322
Summer 1992	69	65	52	51	41	278
Autumn 1992	71	81	55	61	43	310
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Spring 1991	23.5	17.8	15.0	13.8	20.4	17.8
Spring 1992	18.6	14.2	12.8	14.3	17.7	15.1
Summer 1992	17.9	11.5	10.3	11.8	16.2	13.0
Autumn 1992	17.8	14.3	10.9	14.1	17.3	14.4

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC		Agriculture	Energy and water supply	Mineral extraction	Metal goods etc	Other manufacturing	Construction	Hotels, distribution	Transport, communication	Financial services	Other services
Redundancies (Thousands)											
Spring 1991	All	..	..	20	67	60	52	72	22	45	37
Spring 1992	All	..	16	15	46	45	41	75	21	34	26
Summer 1992	All	..	..	14	43	40	33	62	15	29	31
Autumn 1992	All	..	10	12	54	39	38	65	19	39	32
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)											
Spring 1991	All	..	..	25.7	28.3	29.7	46.3	16.4	15.3	18.1	5.7
Spring 1992	All	..	32.3	21.9	19.6	24.2	39.9	17.7	15.4	14.6	3.9
Summer 1992	All	..	..	19.4	18.5	21.4	32.0	14.5	11.1	12.3	4.6
Autumn 1992	All	..	20.0	16.9	23.0	21.1	37.5	15.4	13.7	16.1	4.6

2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (Thousands)									
Spring 1991	35	16	25	55	93	21	30	71	41
Spring 1992	36	13	20	53	69	16	27	48	33
Summer 1992	35	14	19	43	55	19	23	40	29
Autumn 1992	38	15	19	48	60	17	25	51	35
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Spring 1991	12.8	7.6	13.1	14.2	33.1	9.8	16.6	30.1	19.8
Spring 1992	12.4	6.2	10.9	14.5	27.7	6.9	14.9	22.6	16.8
Summer 1992	11.8	6.4	10.0	11.6	21.9	8.2	12.5	18.5	14.8
Autumn 1992	12.9	6.9	9.9	13.1	24.0	7.2	14.1	23.8	17.1

VACANCIES 3.1
UK vacancies at jobcentres *: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES 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
1988	)	248.6			231.2		232.8		159.0	
1989	) Annual	219.5			226.0		229.2		158.5	
1990	) averages	173.6			201.2		207.4		147.0	
1991	)	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.6	
1992	)	111.2			167.5		168.5		124.2	
1991	Apr	120.0	-14.9	-7.0	181.3	-3.8	198.7	5.8	148.5	5.6
	May	109.8	-10.2	-10.0	179.8	4.5	197.1	9.8	147.9	9.5
	June	103.7	-6.1	-10.4	163.8	-1.0	170.2	-.5	125.0	-0.6
	July	105.6	1.9	-4.8	166.2	-5.0	164.6	-11.4	122.6	-8.6
	Aug	108.0	2.4	-.6	168.1	-3.9	165.5	-10.5	121.5	-8.8
	Sept	110.0	2.0	2.1	168.4	1.5	166.7	-1.2	121.4	-1.2
	Oct	107.3	-2.7	0.6	167.9	0.6	168.2	1.2	122.7	0.0
	Nov	111.8	4.5	1.3	164.1	-1.3	156.3	-3.1	114.0	-2.5
	Dec	123.3	11.5	4.4	170.4	0.6	161.7	-1.7	117.9	-1.2
1992	Jan	119.1	-4.2	3.9	175.2	2.4	176.6	2.8	127.9	1.7
	Feb	120.0	0.9	2.7	163.9	-0.1	163.2	2.3	115.0	0.3
	Mar	120.2	0.2	-1.0	169.9	-0.2	169.2	2.5	121.9	1.3
	Apr	117.8	-2.4	-0.4	163.2	-4.0	171.0	-1.9	122.3	-1.9
	May	115.2	-2.6	-1.6	161.5	-0.8	169.2	2.0	121.7	2.2
	June	112.5	-2.7	-2.6	174.6	1.6	177.1	2.6	128.9	2.3
	July	112.6	0.1	-1.7	170.6	2.5	170.7	-0.1	125.1	0.9
	Aug	108.4	-4.2	-2.3	162.5	0.3	164.9	-1.4	121.1	-0.2
	Sept	100.1	-8.3	-4.1	162.0	-4.2	168.0	-3.0	125.0	-1.3
	Oct	98.2	-1.9	-4.8	167.0	-1.2	165.2	-1.8	127.4	0.4
	Nov	100.8	2.6	-2.5	162.2	-0.1	155.0	-3.3	120.3	-0.3
	Dec	109.1	8.3	3.0	177.9	5.3	171.9	1.3	133.3	2.8
1993	Jan	104.7	-4.4	2.2	186.2	6.4	185.3	6.7	138.3	3.6
	Feb	122.3	17.6	7.2	164.3	0.7	144.3	-3.6	126.4	2.0
	Mar	126.2	3.9	5.7	171.7	-2.1	167.4	-1.5	128.9	-1.4
	Apr	124.6	-1.6	6.6	179.0	-2.4	183.5	-0.6	134.6	-1.2

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 ationally 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 ates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ week month.
Excluding vacancies on Government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland).
igures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, October 1985, page 143.

VACANCIES 3.2
Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres *: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

		South East	*Greater London +*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1991	Apr	28.1	9.0	3.4	10.0	8.2	7.1	8.1	16.7	6.8	8.6	18.9	116.0	4.0	120.0
	May	26.3	8.2	2.8	8.6	7.8	6.8	7.9	15.0	5.9	7.1	17.5	105.8	4.0	109.8
	June	24.2	7.2	2.8	7.7	7.8	6.2	7.2	14.2	5.4	7.0	17.2	99.5	4.2	103.7
	July	26.2	7.8	2.9	8.3	7.4	6.4	7.1	14.6	5.4	6.8	16.5	101.5	4.1	105.6
	Aug	27.9	8.0	2.9	8.8	7.4	6.7	7.2	14.5	5.7	6.8	16.0	103.9	4.1	108.0
	Sept	28.7	7.9	3.0	9.0	7.1	6.7	7.0	14.7	6.2	7.0	16.5	105.9	4.1	110.0
	Oct	26.6	6.1	3.0	9.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	13.6	6.2	7.2	17.0	103.4	3.9	107.3
	Nov	28.0	7.0	3.2	9.7	6.6	6.9	7.3	14.2	6.7	7.9	17.4	107.9	3.9	111.8
	Dec	32.5	8.4	3.7	10.4	8.2	7.5	8.2	15.8	6.7	8.8	17.5	119.1	4.2	123.3
1992	Jan	32.0	9.1	3.6	9.7	7.6	7.0	7.7	14.9	6.5	8.2	17.8	115.0	4.1	119.1
	Feb	32.1	8.7	3.7	9.5	7.8	7.3	7.9	14.5	6.3	8.4	18.6	116.0	4.0	120.0
	Mar	31.6	8.4	3.7	9.2	8.2	7.8	7.8	14.5	6.0	8.6	18.5	115.9	4.3	120.2
	Apr	30.3	8.2	3.5	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.7	14.5	5.6	8.9	19.5	113.8	4.0	117.8
	May	27.9	7.8	3.5	8.3	7.7	7.5	7.6	14.4	5.7	8.8	19.7	111.1	4.1	115.2
	June	27.3	7.7	3.2	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.5	14.2	6.0	8.3	19.2	108.5	4.0	112.5
	July	28.2	7.9	3.4	8.1	7.2	7.6	7.6	14.3	5.9	8.2	18.1	108.5	4.1	112.6
	Aug	26.7	7.7	3.3	8.1	6.9	7.1	6.9	13.7	5.8	8.0	17.6	104.1	4.3	108.4
	Sept	24.5	7.0	3.0	7.8	5.9	5.9	6.5	12.7	5.4	7.6	16.8	95.9	4.3	100.1
	Oct	23.0	6.3	2.7	7.4	5.1	6.0	6.7	12.9	5.1	7.3	17.2	93.3	4.3	97.6
	Nov	23.3	6.8	2.9	7.6	5.5	6.1	6.8	12.7	5.2	7.6	18.4	96.0	4.8	100.8
	Dec	27.2	7.8	3.2	8.3	6.5	6.7	7.3	13.7	5.5	8.4	18.0	104.5	4.6	109.1
1993	Jan	26.9	8.2	3.0	7.5	6.0	6.4	6.8	12.2	5.5	7.9	17.5	99.7	5.0	104.7
	Feb	31.0	9.6	3.8	8.8	8.0	8.0	8.9	14.8	5.6	8.8	20.0	117.7	4.6	122.3
	Mar	31.2	10.0	4.2	8.7	8.9	8.5	9.5	15.4	5.7	9.4	20.1	121.6	4.6	126.2
	Apr	31.6	10.0	4.0	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.8	15.4	5.6	9.3	18.3	120.2	4.3	124.6

* 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 +															
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	) Annual	71.7	23.6	8.3	18.5	20.5	12.9	13.3	24.4	10.7	13.8	21.7	215.8	2.6	218.4
1990	) averages	47.6	14.8	5.4	13.9	14.6	10.5	11.7	21.1	10.7	12.1	21.6	169.1	3.4	172.5
1991	)	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
1992	)	27.8	7.8	3.3	8.4	7.0	7.0	7.3	13.9	5.7	8.2	18.3	106.8	3.2	109.9
1992	Apr	29.7	8.1	3.5	9.8	7.4	7.1	7.3	14.3	5.9	9.0	20.1	114.0	3.0	117.0
	May	30.1	8.3	3.9	10.8	7.6	7.6	7.8	14.9	6.3	9.7	20.7	119.4	3.2	122.6
	June	32.2	8.5	4.0	10.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	15.2	7.2	9.9	20.9	124.8	3.2	128.0
	July	30.2	7.7	3.6	9.1	7.1	7.5	7.7	13.9	6.5	9.1	18.4	113.3	3.1	116.4
	Aug	27.2	7.1	3.4	8.3	6.6	7.0	7.0	13.7	6.0	8.4	17.8	105.2	3.1	108.4
	Sept	29.1	8.1	3.6	8.9	7.4	7.4	7.9	15.0	5.9	8.5	18.9	112.5	3.4	115.9
	Oct	30.3	9.3	3.5	8.2	7.8	7.8	8.8	16.3	5.8	8.2	19.8	116.5	3.7	120.2
	Nov	26.1	8.0	3.0	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.4	14.0	5.0	7.3	19.2	102.3	3.6	105.9
	Dec	21.3	6.7	2.3	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.8	11.3	4.2	6.6	16.4	84.0	3.3	87.4
1993	Jan	19.2	6.2	2.1	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.5	9.7	4.0	6.3	14.0	75.2	3.3	78.5
	Feb	24.6	8.0	3.0	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.6	13.0	4.8	7.6	17.2	98.0	3.3	101.3
	Mar	27.4	9.0	3.6	8.2	7.6	7.6	8.5	14.1	5.3	8.6	18.5	109.6	3.3	112.9
	Apr	31.0	9.9	4.1	9.9	8.2	8.6	9.4	15.3	5.9	9.4	18.9	120.7	3.4	124.1
Vacancies at careers offices															
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	) Annual	14.4	7.5	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	25.5	1.3	26.8
1990	) averages	9.4	5.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	18.8	0.6	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
1992	)	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1992	Apr	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.3	6.5
	May	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.1	0.3	7.4
	June	5.1	3.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	10.4	0.4	10.8
	July	4.8	3.0	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	9.7	0.3	10.1
	Aug	3.3	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.8	0.3	8.1
	Sept	3.2	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.7	0.4	8.1
	Oct	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	5.8	0.4	6.2
	Nov	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.8	0.4	5.2
	Dec	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.4	4.5
1993	Jan	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.4	5.0
	Feb	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.4	5.4
	Mar	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.3
	Apr	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	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*.

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to March 1992			12 months to March 1993		
SIC 1980	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	1	100	#
Coal extraction	31	7,300	24,000	6	2,700	5,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	3	2,400	4,000	6	6,300	26,000
Metal processing and manufacture	5	500	2,000	3	300	8,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	4	400	3,000	3	500	1,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	1	100	#	-	-	-
Metal goods nes	10	900	17,000	5	1,500	5,000
Engineering	40	18,200	126,000	22	6,400	41,000
Motor vehicles	14	3,400	4,000	11	11,400	15,000
Other transport equipment	18	17,600	49,000	6	4,000	33,000
Food, drink and tobacco	6	11,300	23,000	5	100	#
Textiles	2	200	#	2	+	#
Footwear and clothing	6	1,300	2,000	-	-	-
Timber and wooden furniture	2	100	#	1	+	#
Paper, printing and publishing	10	600	3,000	3	1,100	4,000
Other manufacturing industries	2	100	2,000	5	700	12,000
Construction	17	4,800	12,000	10	3,400	6,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	5	500	4,000	1	100	#
Transport services and communication	28	9,400	53,000	21	13,500	26,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	1	200	#	2	500	1,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasin	5	4,600	8,000	2	7,300	8,000
Public administration, education and health services	126	84,400	335,000	102	95,900	363,000
Other services	24	6,000	69,000	12	7,400	33,000
All industries and services	**360 ***	**174,300**	**741,000**	**229 ***	**163,300**	**588,000**

* 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 then 500 working days lost.

Stoppages: March 1993

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	26	26,800	56,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	18	14,300 *	17,000
Continuing from earlier months	8	12,500 **	39,000

* ALL directly involved
** Includes 7,200 involved for the first time in the month

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to March 1993		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	79	58,300	225,000
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	4	600	2,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	9	3,400	16,000
Redundancy questions	48	71,100	205,000
Trade union matters	10	1,600	9,000
Working conditions and supervision	26	11,800	40,000
Manning and work allocation	33	11,000	83,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	20	5,500	8,000
All causes	**229**	**163,300**	**588,000**

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending March 31 1993

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved +		Number of working days lost in quarter	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
Other services						
Yorkshire	26.06.92	02.02.93	100	-	2,000	Over pay increases to alter differentials (Total days lost 13,000)
Public administration, education						
North London	26.06.92	cont'g	800	-	9,000	Over redundancies and cuts package (Total days lost 90,000)
Public administration,education						
Greater London	02.11.92	cont'g	800	-	30,000	Over permanent staffing arrangements (Total days lost 62,000)
Public administration,education						
Strathclyde	01.12.92	cont'g	400	-	27,000	Over feared or alleged reductions in earnings (Total days lost 40,000)
Banking, insurance, finance						
Nationwide stoppage	08.01.93	08.01.93	7,000	-	7,000	Over redeployment procedures & victimisation
Instrument engineering						
Tayside	29.01.93	cont'g	300	-	11,000	Over duration or pattern of hours worked
Other inland transport						
South East	04.02.93	cont'g	6,500	500	14,000	Over pay increases
Other transport equipment						
Strathclyde	05.02.93	05.03.93	1,500	-	30,000	Over pay increases
Public administration, education						
Strathclyde	24.02.93	cont'g	10,000	-	10,000	Over cuts in services
Motor vehicles						
Various Area England	12.03.93	26.03.93	3,800	-	6,000	Against a particular case or threat of redundancy

\+ The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the quarter.

4.2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progess in period (Thou)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1986	1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	1,069
1987	1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	595
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	1,639
1989	693	701	727	727	4,128	751
1990	620	630	285	298	1,903	1,072
1991	357	369	175	176	761	222
1992	240	253	142	148	528	93
1991 Mar	34	46	40	41	55	6
Apr	44	54	12	38	105	14
May	48	65	20	22	105	51
Jun	30	50	7	11	53	33
Jul	37	57	10	12	57	14
Aug	28	46	10	12	64	13
Sep	29	40	11	13	78	34
Oct	27	42	17	21	84	25
Nov	18	38	12	15	46	5
Dec	15	29	15	17	34	14
1992 Jan	22	35	17	22	56	14
Feb	23	37	5	7	24	10
Mar	29	40	11	12	35	4
Apr	21	35	7	9	24	10
May	13	24	10	11	28	9
Jun	33	41	11	13	33	13
Jul	22	39	12	15	37	11
Aug	20	29	17	19	54	5
Sep	15	26	14	27	70	7
Oct	14	20	10	11	47	6
Nov	17	24	25	28	65	4
Dec	11	22	2	4	53	2
1993 Jan	15	23	11	13	48	3
Feb	16	22	20	21	70	31
Mar	18	26	21	27	56	21

Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period by industry

United Kingdom	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods n.e.s.	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footware and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries and services (01-03,15-17, 61-67,81-85, 91-99 and 00)
SIC 1980	(11-14)	(21,22,31)	(32-34,37)	(35)	(36)	(43,45)	(23-26,41, 42,44,46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	
1986	143	152	225	108	411	38	136	33	190	486
1987	217	36	197	158	67	50	88	22	1,705	1,007
1988	222	47	76	530	803	90	93	17	1,490	335
1989	52	37	204	134	279	16	80	128	625	2573
1990	94	31	92	490	340	24	95	14	177	545
1991	29	21	111	4	44	1	40	14	60	436
1992	8	13	47	8	8	1	16	10	13	404
1991 Mar	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	3	2	43
Apr	-	1	6	-	4	-	2	2	2	88
May	2	4	19	-	27	-	1	-	32	20
Jun	-	3	23	1	5	-	1	1	4	16
Jul	1	3	9	1	-	-	-	1	13	28
Aug	12	2	2	-	1	-	7	-	-	38
Sep	1	2	27	-	-	-	6	4	-	39
Oct	4	1	17	-	6	-	1	-	-	54
Nov	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	40
Dec	-	1	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	21
1992 Jan	1	1	10	-	2	-	1	-	1	40
Feb	1	-	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	12
Mar	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	4	-	24
Apr	4	-	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	11
May	-	-	1	2	1	-	4	1	7	12
Jun	-	7	4	1	1	-	1	3	-	18
Jul	-	4	3	3	-	-	1	-	1	25
Aug	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	48
Sep	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	64
Oct	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	40
Nov	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	61
Dec	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	49
1993 Jan	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	45
Feb	1	-	6	1	23	-	1	-	-	38
Mar	-	-	5	7	8	-	1	1	15	19

* See 'Definitions' page at the end of Labour Market Data section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1993 are provisional.

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				Underlying *				Underlying *				Underlying *				Underlying *
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			
1992)	137.2				137.2				138.3				136.2			
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		
89 Jan	104.2	105.0	9.3	9	104.2	105.1	8.8	8¾	104.2	105.0	8.8	8¾	104.2	105.2	9.2	9
Feb	104.6	105.9	9.5	9¼	105.0	105.8	9.9	8½	104.9	105.8	10.2	8¾	104.4	105.7	8.9	9¼
Mar	107.3	106.5	9.2	9½	105.7	105.4	7.9	8¾	106.0	106.0	8.4	8¾	107.8	106.5	9.3	9½
Apr	107.3	107.4	9.7	9¼	107.8	106.9	9.1	8½	107.9	107.2	9.2	8¾	107.1	107.4	10.0	9¼
May	107.5	107.7	9.2	9	108.0	107.6	8.8	8¾	108.1	107.8	8.7	8¾	107.2	107.3	9.3	9
June	109.1	108.4	9.2	8¾	109.4	108.2	8.7	8½	109.6	108.6	9.1	8¾	108.5	108.1	9.0	8½
July	110.3	109.1	8.9	8¾	110.3	109.1	9.2	8½	110.8	109.5	9.4	9	109.7	108.8	8.4	8¼
Aug	109.1	109.6	8.6	8¾	108.3	109.8	8.8	8¾	109.2	110.3	9.3	9¼	108.7	109.0	8.1	8½
Sept	110.7	111.3	9.7	9	109.5	110.7	9.3	8¾	109.8	110.9	9.3	9	110.4	111.2	9.7	8¾
Oct	111.7	112.6	9.7	9¼	110.6	111.5	8.7	9	111.0	111.8	8.9	9¼	111.6	112.9	10.4	9
Nov	113.2	112.9	9.1	9¼	112.2	112.1	8.3	8¾	112.9	112.5	8.8	9	112.7	112.5	8.7	9¼
Dec	114.7	112.9	7.3	9¼	113.8	112.7	8.0	8½	114.3	113.3	8.6	9	114.3	111.9	6.0	9
90 Jan	113.8	114.7	9.2	9½	112.7	113.6	8.1	8¾	113.2	114.1	8.7	9¼	113.9	115.0	9.3	9¼
Feb	114.0	115.4	9.0	9½	113.9	114.7	8.4	9¼	114.3	115.1	8.8	9½	113.7	115.0	8.8	9¼
Mar	117.4	116.5	9.4	9½	116.8	116.5	10.5	9½	117.0	117.0	10.4	9¾	117.2	115.8	8.7	9¼
Apr	117.3	117.5	9.4	9¾	117.2	116.2	8.7	9½	117.4	116.6	8.8	9¾	116.9	117.2	9.1	9½
May	118.5	118.8	10.3	9¾	117.9	117.5	9.2	9¼	118.2	117.8	9.3	9¾	118.6	118.8	10.7	9¾
June	120.5	119.9	10.6	10	120.1	118.8	9.8	9½	120.7	119.7	10.2	9¾	119.8	119.4	10.5	10
July	121.2	120.0	10.0	10¼	120.8	119.5	9.5	9½	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	9½	119.7	120.9	9.6	9¾	121.1	121.5	11.5	10
Sept	121.3	122.0	9.6	10	120.2	121.6	9.8	9½	121.0	122.1	10.1	9¾	120.6	121.5	9.3	10
Oct	121.7	122.7	9.0	9¾	120.8	121.7	9.1	9¼	121.6	122.4	9.5	9¾	120.9	122.2	8.2	9¾
Nov	123.8	123.5	9.4	9¾	123.0	122.9	9.6	9½	123.7	123.3	9.6	9¾	123.0	122.8	9.2	9¾
Dec	126.3	124.2	10.0	9¾	125.1	123.8	9.8	9½	125.2	124.1	9.5	9¾	126.3	123.7	10.5	9½
91 Jan	124.3	125.2	9.2	9½	123.4	124.4	9.5	9¼	124.3	125.2	9.7	9½	123.8	125.0	8.7	9½
Feb	124.7	126.2	9.4	9¼	124.3	125.1	9.1	8¾	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	8½	126.8	126.9	8.5	9	127.6	126.1	8.9	8¾
Apr	127.4	127.5	8.5	8¾	128.0	126.9	9.2	8½	128.6	127.7	9.5	9	126.1	126.4	7.8	8¼
May	128.1	128.4	8.1	8½	127.7	127.3	8.3	8¾	129.2	128.9	9.4	9	127.1	127.3	7.2	8
June	129.2	128.5	7.2	8	129.7	128.3	8.0	8¼	130.3	129.2	7.9	8¾	127.9	127.4	6.7	7½
July	130.5	129.1	7.6	7¾	130.0	128.5	7.5	8¼	130.8	129.3	7.8	8½	129.5	128.5	7.5	7½
Aug	130.8	131.5	8.1	7¾	128.7	130.6	8.4	8	130.2	131.4	8.7	8¼	130.4	130.8	7.7	7½
Sept	130.8	131.7	8.0	7¾	129.2	130.6	7.4	8	130.9	132.1	8.2	8½	130.1	131.1	7.9	7½
Oct	130.9	132.0	7.6	7½	130.8	131.8	8.3	8	131.7	132.6	8.3	8½	129.8	131.3	7.4	7¼
Nov	133.3	133.0	7.7	7½	132.6	132.4	7.7	8	133.8	133.4	8.2	8¼	132.7	132.5	7.9	7¼
Dec	134.5	132.3	6.5	7¼	134.1	132.7	7.2	7¾	134.8	133.7	7.7	8	133.6	130.8	5.7	7
92 Jan	133.0	134.0	7.0	7¼	132.7	133.8	7.6	7¾	133.9	134.9	7.7	7¾	132.3	133.5	6.8	7
Feb	134.0	135.7	7.5	7½	134.0	134.9	7.8	8¼	135.0	136.1	7.9	8¼	133.3	134.9	7.7	7½
Mar	138.6	137.6	8.8	7½	139.1	138.8	10.3	8	140.0	140.0	10.3	8	137.6	136.0	7.9	7¼
Apr	135.3	135.5	6.3	7	134.4	133.3	5.0	7½	135.9	135.1	5.8	7½	134.7	135.0	6.8	7
May	136.3	136.6	6.4	6¼	136.6	136.1	6.9	6¼	137.7	137.4	6.6	6½	135.4	135.6	6.5	6½
June	137.1	136.3	6.1	6¼	137.3	135.8	5.8	6¼	138.3	137.1	6.1	6½	135.8	135.3	6.2	6¼
July	137.8	136.4	5.7	6	138.1	136.6	6.3	6¼	139.2	137.6	6.4	6½	136.7	135.5	5.4	6
Aug	137.3	138.0	4.9	5¾	137.1	139.1	6.5	6	138.1	139.4	6.1	6¼	136.5	136.9	4.7	5¾
Sept	137.3	138.2	4.9	5½	136.6	138.1	5.7	6	137.7	139.0	5.2	6	136.5	137.5	4.9	5½
Oct	138.9	140.1	6.1	5¼	139.0	140.1	6.3	5¾	140.1	141.1	6.4	5¾	137.8	139.3	6.1	5¼
Nov	139.4	139.0	4.5	5	140.0	139.8	5.6	5¾	141.2	140.8	5.5	5¾	138.2	138.0	4.2	4¾
Dec	141.2	138.9	5.0	4¾	141.3	139.8	5.4	5½	142.4	141.2	5.6	5½	140.1	137.2	4.9	4½
1993 Jan	139.0	140.1	4.6	4¾	139.3	140.5	5.0	5¼	140.5	141.6	5.0	5¼	137.9	139.2	4.3	4½
Feb	139.8	141.5	4.3	4½	140.8	141.7	5.0	5	141.8	142.9	5.0	5	138.6	140.3	4.0	4¼
Mar P	143.0	141.9	3.1	4	144.9	144.5	4.1	4¾	145.8	145.8	4.1	4¾	141.2	139.5	2.6	3¾

Note: * For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, June 1993, page 295.
(1) The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to April 1991.
(2) Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
P = Provisional

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980		Agriculture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco
1988=100		(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988	)	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
1992	)	136.6	154.8	147.1	142.8	129.4	131.9	142.4	139.5	138.2	140.0	143.1	134.0	144.5
1988	Jan	90.1	94.3	97.3	95.3	97.3	95.6	94.5	95.8	96.5	93.6	98.6	96.2	96.4
	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
	Apr	95.5	104.4	97.0	98.4	107.1	98.2	98.2	98.7	98.3	98.6	98.9	98.6	99.3
	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
	June	127.1	142.2	141.7	129.0	119.8	128.0	131.6	131.6	132.1	131.2	135.5	124.4	135.5
	July	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
	Sept	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	121.4	155.7	143.4	137.1	124.2	129.3	138.9	136.0	134.9	137.8	140.3	130.6	139.6
	Mar	128.1	158.9	155.8	137.7	126.2	130.4	150.4	140.5	140.1	141.5	144.0	134.5	149.7
	Apr	137.1	161.3	142.8	142.4	134.5	130.0	138.9	135.8	135.9	137.6	140.3	132.3	140.6
	May	139.6	153.4	144.2	144.3	126.3	131.7	139.4	136.4	138.2	152.0	140.5	133.3	143.3
	June	138.3	149.5	147.7	143.6	126.9	133.6	140.7	138.8	139.0	144.1	142.1	135.0	143.7
	July	140.7	155.4	147.6	143.7	139.7	132.7	141.3	140.8	139.0	142.8	141.5	136.0	142.9
	Aug	148.9	151.5	146.4	141.9	124.8	133.5	141.6	139.1	137.3	138.2	146.7	134.9	142.9
	Sept	151.6	151.6	145.6	142.8	125.4	132.7	140.0	138.7	137.5	136.4	143.0	135.2	143.7
	Oct	143.0	146.9	146.3	150.1	140.3	133.0	141.4	146.4	138.4	137.0	146.6	134.4	144.5
	Nov	136.0	157.9	148.8	147.0	125.4	133.8	147.1	142.4	140.5	138.4	146.8	136.3	153.5
	Dec	128.4	159.0	154.1	146.3	129.3	134.6	150.9	143.8	142.6	140.9	146.3	135.9	151.4
	Jan	131.7	159.5	147.7	145.3	140.9	133.8	146.4	143.6	140.5	137.6	143.8	133.9	146.5
	Feb	130.8	158.9	147.1	146.0	127.1	136.2	146.1	145.0	142.0	140.7	146.4	134.5	150.8
	Mar P	135.3	159.5	158.8	147.0	129.1	136.6	160.0	148.5	146.4	142.6	152.4	137.6	156.7

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

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

Textiles	Leather, footwear and clothing	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication +	Banking, finance insurance and business services	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services #	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	
(43)	(44,45)	(47)	(46,48,49)	(50)	(61,62, 64,65,67)	(66)	(71,72, 75-77,79)	(81-82, 83pt-84pt)	(91-92pt)	(93,95)	(92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)		1988=100	
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	1992	)
138.6	130.1	129.0	133.6	140.8	129.6	136.5	136.9	137.1	137.7	140.1	139.4	137.2	1993	)
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		Apr
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		Apr
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		June
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		July
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
135.1	127.9	124.8	133.3	138.5	128.5	132.6	133.1	135.9	134.9	133.1	139.0	134.0		Feb
138.7	129.9	128.5	138.0	143.3	133.8	134.7	134.5	147.4	136.7	134.7	139.0	138.6		Mar
133.0	125.2	127.1	130.1	137.9	130.0	137.2	133.4	135.0	134.6	138.6	139.6	135.3		Apr
138.0	129.0	128.4	132.2	137.7	129.1	137.9	135.8	136.0	134.4	140.9	139.3	136.3		May
140.2	130.3	129.0	133.7	142.1	129.5	134.7	138.1	134.6	137.4	141.3	137.7	137.1		June
141.1	131.2	129.8	134.3	141.7	130.0	136.3	139.7	135.8	135.4	144.7	136.0	137.8		July
141.2	131.7	131.2	133.0	138.5	128.8	136.0	136.1	134.3	137.9	146.4	138.0	137.3		Aug
138.8	130.0	130.1	134.3	140.4	128.8	136.3	137.3	133.8	141.0	143.1	138.8	137.3		Sept
140.9	132.0	131.3	133.8	142.7	129.0	136.6	140.4	135.3	144.4	142.8	139.3	138.9		Oct
141.3	134.0	131.3	134.4	142.4	128.5	137.7	139.6	140.5	141.8	141.1	143.2	139.4		Nov
141.2	134.2	132.3	137.4	147.9	133.2	145.2	142.3	142.5	140.3	141.0	145.5	141.2		Dec
140.8	133.2	129.9	133.7	143.1	131.3	137.0	141.5	136.5	141.5	140.1	143.1	139.0		Jan
141.3	135.0	130.9	137.4	142.8	131.4	139.1	138.7	140.0	143.0	139.9	143.2	139.8		Feb
143.7	133.9	134.5	139.6	147.9	135.0	138.8	140.5	148.7	142.2	140.1	142.0	143.0		MarP

\+ Excluding sea transport.
# Excluding private domestic and personal services.

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full time manual employees by industry

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/ chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/ electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings												£
1985	124.4	193.6	182.3	171.6	162.0	171.5	173.2	204.0	169.0	156.8	138.1	115.6
1986	131.4	213.2	191.5	182.6	176.5	182.7	184.3	216.4	180.3	167.2	146.8	126.0
1987	135.1	228.4	205.3	191.6	188.7	194.4	194.8	231.9	193.1	180.5	156.7	128.8
1988	154.2	252.8	221.3	211.8	201.2	212.2	209.2	247.9	208.0	195.8	169.0	142.4
1989	162.0	270.7	242.7	232.9	221.2	232.3	225.1	263.7	222.1	214.2	184.9	154.3
1990	179.5	298.7	262.0	252.7	239.4	252.0	247.7	276.8	241.2	245.7	200.0	165.7
1990	178.1	302.8	262.4	254.8	243.1	254.0	248.5	280.5	242.2	245.9	204.4	165.0
1991	192.5	334.1	273.1	261.4	250.7	263.2	269.2	294.1	254.2	257.1	217.0	174.4
1992	203.1	360.0	292.7	279.3	270.2	282.2	280.7	311.2	270.2	274.7	227.3	184.4
Hours worked												
1985	47.0	41.3	44.8	45.3	43.5	44.5	46.2	43.1	44.6	44.4	43.7	42.9
1986	45.2	42.0	44.9	45.0	44.1	44.3	45.9	43.3	44.7	44.4	43.7	42.8
1987	44.6	42.5	45.2	44.8	44.2	44.4	45.8	43.6	44.8	44.6	44.0	43.7
1988	46.8	42.8	45.2	46.1	44.5	45.2	46.1	44.2	45.3	45.4	43.9	42.9
1989	46.7	43.3	45.4	46.6	45.2	45.7	46.2	43.9	45.2	46.0	44.0	42.4
1990	47.5	43.5	45.0	46.2	45.0	45.4	46.6	43.6	45.0	46.0	44.0	42.6
1990	47.6	43.5	45.0	46.3	44.9	45.5	46.5	43.7	45.1	46.0	44.3	42.5
1991	47.8	43.8	44.0	44.0	43.3	43.3	46.2	42.7	44.1	45.4	43.8	41.9
1992	47.0	43.6	44.1	44.9	43.1	43.7	46.0	42.6	44.3	45.1	43.6	41.8
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.65	4.66	4.06	3.79	3.72	3.85	3.74	4.73	3.79	3.52	3.16	2.70
1986	2.89	5.02	4.27	4.05	4.01	4.12	4.03	4.97	4.03	3.75	3.36	2.94
1987	3.00	5.34	4.54	4.28	4.27	4.38	4.26	5.24	4.28	4.04	3.56	3.03
1988	3.27	5.88	4.89	4.60	4.52	4.70	4.51	5.54	4.56	4.30	3.85	3.29
1989	3.45	6.17	5.34	4.99	4.90	5.08	4.86	5.97	4.90	4.64	4.20	3.64
1990	3.77	6.77	5.80	5.46	5.32	5.53	5.31	6.32	5.34	5.31	4.55	3.86
1990	3.73	6.83	5.81	5.50	5.41	5.58	5.33	6.41	5.36	5.31	4.62	3.83
1991	4.02	7.50	6.19	5.95	5.80	6.08	5.84	6.82	5.74	5.63	4.97	4.13
1992	4.36	8.22	6.61	6.24	6.27	6.45	6.09	7.28	6.08	6.05	5.24	4.37
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1985	105.0	..	110.9	111.9	108.1	110.9	111.0	118.8	100.0	..	96.4	83.2
1986	103.1	..	117.4	116.7	113.7	117.1	118.0	130.0	107.5	..	100.0	90.3
1987	111.8	..	124.2	127.5	124.3	127.6	127.6	136.2	114.4	..	106.3	96.2
1988	109.0	..	133.3	131.6	132.6	136.0	134.2	148.5	122.8	..	113.1	105.0
1989	118.7	..	147.3	141.7	143.6	146.1	146.1	161.8	132.7	..	125.4	115.4
1990	134.3	..	164.9	159.9	155.2	159.0	164.6	175.7	147.4	..	132.7	126.2
1990	132.2	..	165.6	158.8	154.2	158.3	162.9	182.9	147.7	..	135.0	124.5
1991	142.1	..	176.3	166.8	162.4	167.2	176.8	185.1	157.2	..	148.8	135.0
1992	152.6	..	190.1	180.0	175.4	181.2	191.3	193.8	168.4	..	153.1	137.7
Hours worked												
1985	43.3	..	39.9	40.4	40.1	40.4	41.0	39.2	39.8	..	39.3	38.4
1986	41.3	..	39.9	41.0	40.0	40.4	40.5	40.0	39.8	..	39.4	38.2
1987	41.7	..	40.0	41.1	40.6	40.8	41.0	39.6	40.0	..	39.4	38.9
1988	40.8	..	40.3	41.4	40.9	41.1	41.1	39.9	40.2	..	39.5	38.7
1989	40.9	..	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.5	40.2	40.2	..	39.8	39.2
1990	41.1	..	40.7	41.5	40.7	40.9	41.6	40.3	40.3	..	39.5	39.0
1990	41.2	..	40.9	41.6	40.8	41.0	41.6	40.2	40.3	..	39.6	39.0
1991	42.3	..	40.3	39.8	40.0	39.9	41.5	39.8	40.0	..	40.0	39.1
1992	40.9	..	40.3	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.7	39.7	40.2	..	39.6	39.1
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.49	..	2.78	2.77	2.69	2.75	2.72	3.03	2.52	..	2.45	2.18
1986	2.50	..	2.94	2.87	2.85	2.90	2.92	3.23	2.70	..	2.55	2.39
1987	2.69	..	3.11	3.10	3.06	3.12	3.12	3.44	2.87	..	2.70	2.55
1988	2.69	..	3.31	3.18	3.24	3.30	3.26	3.72	3.05	..	2.88	2.75
1989	2.94	..	3.65	3.45	3.51	3.57	3.53	4.02	3.30	..	3.14	2.97
1990	3.33	..	4.06	3.85	3.81	3.89	3.96	4.36	3.66	..	3.37	3.26
1990	3.29	..	4.06	3.82	3.78	3.86	3.91	4.55	3.67	..	3.42	3.20
1991	3.39	..	4.38	4.19	4.06	4.18	4.27	4.65	3.93	..	3.72	3.50
1992	3.77	..	4.71	4.44	4.36	4.50	4.59	4.88	4.19	..	3.87	3.59
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1985	123.0	192.4	173.3	168.1	146.2	163.5	158.6	189.4	148.3	156.5	133.3	99.9
1986	129.4	211.5	182.0	178.5	157.5	173.9	169.2	201.6	159.3	166.7	140.9	108.9
1987	133.4	227.1	195.4	187.5	169.9	185.4	179.1	215.1	170.3	180.2	150.3	113.1
1988	149.7	251.5	210.1	207.3	180.9	201.8	190.8	231.3	182.9	195.2	162.2	124.9
1989	158.0	268.9	231.8	227.1	196.8	220.2	206.1	246.4	195.4	213.7	177.9	135.0
1990	175.6	296.6	250.4	247.0	213.8	239.2	227.0	258.7	214.2	244.9	192.4	145.7
1990	174.4	300.6	250.3	248.8	216.3	240.7	226.8	261.9	214.2	245.2	195.4	144.2
1991	187.6	331.5	260.9	255.4	224.5	250.3	244.2	272.6	225.0	256.6	207.8	155.5
1992	198.7	357.6	280.1	273.6	242.4	268.3	258.1	289.4	240.4	274.0	218.1	162.3
Hours worked												
1985	46.7	41.2	44.2	45.0	42.5	44.0	45.0	42.4	43.2	44.4	43.2	40.7
1986	44.9	42.0	44.2	44.7	42.8	43.8	44.6	42.7	43.3	44.4	43.2	40.6
1987	44.3	42.4	44.5	44.6	43.2	43.9	44.6	42.9	43.4	44.6	43.4	41.4
1988	46.2	42.7	44.6	45.8	43.4	44.6	44.9	43.4	43.8	45.3	43.4	40.9
1989	46.2	43.2	44.8	46.3	43.8	45.1	45.1	43.2	43.7	46.0	43.5	40.8
1990	46.9	43.4	44.5	45.9	43.7	44.8	45.3	43.0	43.7	45.9	43.5	40.7
1990	47.0	43.4	44.5	46.0	43.7	44.9	45.2	43.0	43.6	46.0	43.7	40.7
1991	47.3	43.7	43.6	43.7	42.3	42.8	44.9	42.1	42.9	45.3	43.3	40.5
1992	46.5	43.5	43.7	44.6	42.2	43.3	44.8	42.1	43.0	45.0	43.1	40.5
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.64	4.64	3.92	3.74	3.44	3.72	3.52	4.46	3.43	3.52	3.08	2.45
1986	2.86	4.98	4.11	3.99	3.68	3.97	3.79	4.69	3.67	3.75	3.27	2.69
1987	2.98	5.31	4.38	4.21	3.93	4.22	4.01	4.93	3.90	4.04	3.46	2.81
1988	3.22	5.85	4.70	4.53	4.16	4.52	4.22	5.26	4.15	4.30	3.74	3.04
1989	3.41	6.14	5.16	4.91	4.50	4.89	4.56	5.66	4.45	4.64	4.08	3.31
1990	3.73	6.73	5.61	5.37	4.89	5.33	4.99	5.99	4.88	5.29	4.43	3.56
1990	3.70	6.79	5.61	5.41	4.95	5.36	4.99	6.07	4.89	5.30	4.48	3.51
1991	3.97	7.46	5.97	5.85	5.31	5.84	5.43	6.41	5.22	5.63	4.81	3.83
1992	4.32	8.18	6.39	6.14	5.73	6.20	5.72	6.84	5.56	6.04	5.09	4.01

Note: Results for each year up to and including 1989 together with the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the Keylist of Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS).
Results for 1991 onwards together with the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). See *Technical Note* on page 610 of the November 1991 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
.. denotes information not available.

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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administration	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
135.0	180.2	178.0	179.4	215.8	154.0	160.7	139.8	135.6	138.9	172.6	152.9	163.6
143.8	190.1	192.4	190.9	230.5	163.9	169.6	148.3	144.9	148.2	183.4	162.9	174.4
152.4	202.0	206.9	203.6	233.2	167.4	175.3	156.8	153.2	154.8	195.9	172.0	185.5
164.5	215.2	212.5	214.3	260.6	176.6	188.4	174.0	163.8	168.2	212.3	184.0	200.6
180.4	229.1	233.3	230.7	278.0	207.8	208.2	182.8	177.3	181.5	230.6	200.5	217.8
194.4	247.1	248.6	247.7	312.4	233.5	234.8	200.9	189.6	197.4	250.0	216.8	237.2
197.6	249.9	248.1	249.2	312.0	231.7	235.0	202.0	190.2	197.6	251.4	219.7	239.5
208.7	269.1	261.8	266.5	335.1	248.2	250.9	219.6	207.6	216.7	261.8	236.4	253.1
218.9	280.3	284.6	281.8	344.6	254.8	259.2	231.5	222.4	228.5	279.7	248.2	268.3
43.6	48.3	45.5	47.3	41.6	44.5	43.8	42.4	44.2	43.1	44.6	44.8	44.5
43.6	48.3	45.5	47.3	41.0	45.2	44.3	42.5	43.7	43.0	44.5	44.7	44.5
43.9	48.7	45.6	47.6	40.2	45.3	44.0	42.1	43.3	42.5	44.7	44.8	44.6
43.8	49.4	44.6	47.7	39.7	46.0	44.6	42.4	43.2	42.9	45.2	45.0	45.0
43.8	49.9	43.6	47.5	40.7	47.2	45.5	42.6	43.4	43.2	45.5	45.1	45.3
43.8	49.8	44.2	47.6	41.0	48.0	46.6	43.3	42.8	43.1	45.2	45.2	45.2
44.1	50.1	44.3	47.8	41.4	48.9	47.2	43.4	43.0	43.3	45.3	45.5	45.4
43.5	48.8	42.9	46.6	41.4	48.6	47.0	42.2	43.2	43.1	43.7	44.9	44.4
43.2	48.7	44.5	47.2	41.6	47.4	46.3	42.4	43.0	42.8	44.0	44.9	44.5
3.11	3.74	3.91	3.80	5.16	3.51	3.68	3.29	3.07	3.22	3.87	3.43	3.68
3.31	3.95	4.23	4.05	5.62	3.72	3.89	3.48	3.31	3.46	4.12	3.66	3.93
3.49	4.16	4.54	4.28	5.81	3.78	4.04	3.73	3.54	3.64	4.38	3.86	4.17
3.77	4.36	4.77	4.50	6.66	3.94	4.31	4.10	3.78	3.92	4.68	4.11	4.46
4.13	4.59	5.36	4.86	6.88	4.49	4.64	4.28	4.08	4.20	5.06	4.46	4.81
4.46	4.96	5.62	5.20	7.71	5.04	5.17	4.61	4.43	4.59	5.51	4.82	5.25
4.51	4.98	5.60	5.22	7.69	4.93	5.12	4.65	4.43	4.57	5.55	4.85	5.28
4.83	5.51	6.10	5.71	8.18	5.22	5.42	5.20	4.78	5.03	5.98	5.28	5.70
5.10	5.78	6.39	5.99	8.30	5.47	5.67	5.48	5.17	5.36	6.35	5.56	6.05
9.4	139.2	135.7	138.0	..	117.7	113.4	109.1	91.5	95.7	104.5	97.5	101.3
5.0	141.5	146.6	143.3	..	..	118.9	112.4	97.7	101.5	111.6	102.8	107.5
0.8	159.8	155.0	158.1	..	124.3	125.7	124.0	104.6	108.7	119.6	110.4	115.3
3.6	170.0	166.2	168.7	..	139.4	141.8	135.5	112.4	116.8	127.9	118.8	123.6	
9.8	175.0	193.0	181.5	..	..	150.9	147.0	125.7	128.4	138.2	131.4	134.9	
8.7	191.8	204.6	196.1	..	164.2	169.7	159.2	137.1	140.5	152.8	143.3	148.0	
8.7	199.0	205.4	201.2	..	169.1	178.1	157.1	133.9	138.7	152.8	143.6	148.4	
0.7	222.2	223.3	222.6	..	183.7	186.9	170.5	142.6	149.7	162.1	156.3	159.2	
3.7	244.9	243.4	244.4	..	185.5	189.4	195.0	156.1	161.6	174.4	166.0	170.1	
3.8	42.4	43.1	42.7	..	38.6	37.7	39.3	38.1	38.6	40.0	38.9	39.5	
3.8	42.0	42.3	42.1	..	..	37.9	38.6	38.2	38.5	40.0	38.8	39.5	
0.1	42.5	42.4	42.5	..	38.0	37.3	38.9	38.0	38.4	40.3	38.9	39.7	
1.0	43.5	41.9	42.8	..	..	38.1	39.0	38.2	38.6	40.5	39.0	39.8	
0.5	42.4	42.0	42.3	..	40.0	39.0	39.0	38.3	38.6	40.4	39.2	39.9	
0.2	41.5	41.0	41.3	..	40.6	39.3	38.6	37.9	38.4	40.5	39.0	39.8	
9.3	41.9	41.0	41.5	..	41.3	39.6	38.8	39.1	38.8	40.5	39.3	40.0	
9.5	41.7	40.9	41.4	..	40.2	39.3	38.8	38.7	39.0	40.0	39.4	39.7	
9.3	42.3	42.4	42.3	..	41.5	40.5	40.1	38.9	38.9	40.2	39.4	39.8	
2.31	3.18	3.15	3.17	..	3.05	3.05	2.80	2.40	2.49	2.62	2.51	2.57	
2.47	3.22	3.46	3.32	..	..	3.16	2.92	2.55	2.65	2.79	2.66	2.73	
2.63	3.51	3.66	3.57	..	3.39	3.45	3.20	2.74	2.84	2.97	2.85	2.92	
2.81	3.60	3.97	3.75	..	..	3.78	3.48	2.94	3.04	3.15	3.04	3.11	
3.05	3.89	4.59	4.20	..	3.81	3.95	3.78	3.27	3.35	3.42	3.35	3.39	
3.30	4.31	4.99	4.58	..	4.22	4.47	4.09	3.62	3.68	3.77	3.67	3.72	
3.29	4.44	5.01	4.68	..	4.18	4.59	4.00	3.43	3.59	3.77	3.64	3.71	
3.60	5.03	5.45	5.21	..	4.79	4.95	4.41	3.70	3.87	4.06	3.97	4.01	
3.71	5.22	5.75	5.46	..	4.77	5.02	4.87	4.06	4.22	4.34	4.22	4.28	
3.2	178.0	175.9	177.3	202.2	149.1	155.6	134.1	116.0	123.9	159.2	141.7	153.0	
3.9	187.8	190.1	188.6	218.2	157.3	164.8	142.0	125.1	132.4	169.6	151.0	163.2	
1.5	199.8	204.1	201.2	218.8	161.0	169.6	150.4	133.1	139.1	181.1	159.4	173.5	
2.9	212.7	210.0	211.8	251.0	171.8	183.6	167.3	142.5	150.2	195.5	170.7	187.2	
7.9	225.6	230.7	227.5	267.1	199.6	202.2	175.5	155.5	162.1	212.1	186.3	203.2	
0.2	242.6	245.6	243.8	301.7	223.9	227.9	192.7	166.6	175.9	231.1	200.9	221.2	
1.3	245.8	245.1	245.6	298.4	225.0	229.6	193.6	168.6	176.4	231.9	203.6	223.3	
2.7	265.7	259.0	263.3	322.1	240.0	244.4	210.3	181.8	192.1	241.9	219.4	236.2	
0.9	277.7	281.6	279.1	333.1	247.3	252.5	224.6	196.6	204.2	258.9	230.9	250.7	
2.7	48.0	45.4	47.1	40.8	43.7	43.2	41.9	41.6	41.6	43.7	43.6	43.7	
2.6	48.0	45.3	47.0	40.3	44.4	43.7	41.8	41.4	41.5	43.7	43.6	43.6	
2.9	48.5	45.4	47.4	39.5	44.2	43.3	41.5	41.1	41.2	43.8	43.7	43.8	
2.8	49.1	44.4	47.5	39.3	45.3	44.0	41.8	41.2	41.5	44.3	43.8	44.2	
3.0	49.5	43.5	47.2	40.2	46.2	44.9	41.9	41.3	41.6	44.5	43.9	44.4	
2.8	49.2	44.0	47.2	40.6	47.1	45.9	42.4	40.8	41.4	44.3	43.9	44.3	
2.9	49.6	44.0	47.4	40.9	48.1	46.5	42.5	41.6	41.7	44.3	44.2	44.4	
2.6	48.4	42.7	46.3	41.0	47.5	46.2	41.6	41.5	41.6	42.9	43.8	43.6	
2.4	48.3	44.4	46.9	41.3	46.8	45.8	41.9	41.5	41.4	43.2	43.8	43.7	
2.97	3.72	3.88	3.77	4.95	3.46	3.63	3.21	2.80	3.00	3.64	3.27	3.51	
3.16	3.93	4.20	4.02	5.43	3.62	3.83	3.39	3.02	3.21	3.88	3.49	3.75	
3.33	4.13	4.49	4.25	5.55	3.73	3.99	3.63	3.24	3.40	4.13	3.68	3.98	
3.59	4.34	4.73	4.46	6.47	3.91	4.27	4.00	3.47	3.65	4.41	3.93	4.25	
3.93	4.56	5.31	4.83	6.68	4.41	4.58	4.19	3.77	3.92	4.76	4.26	4.59	
4.24	4.92	5.58	5.17	7.49	4.95	5.11	4.52	4.12	4.28	5.20	4.61	5.00	
4.25	4.96	5.57	5.19	7.42	4.87	5.08	4.54	4.08	4.25	5.22	4.64	5.03	
4.57	5.49	6.06	5.68	7.96	5.18	5.38	5.06	4.39	4.64	5.62	5.04	5.43	
4.82	5.75	6.35	5.96	8.19	5.40	5.62	5.37	4.77	4.98	5.98	5.32	5.76	

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/ chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/ electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings												£
1985	..	261.9	242.2	223.9	223.4	228.5	240.5	240.7	232.5	208.4	187.4	177.1
1986	195.2	288.2	266.7	246.5	245.0	251.4	260.0	275.5	257.2	229.8	204.3	189.2
1987	..	314.8	289.5	256.9	261.6	269.5	279.5	287.7	272.1	243.9	223.2	200.9
1988	243.7	338.7	312.2	292.3	282.2	296.6	300.4	328.6	300.9	274.0	247.7	223.9
1989	250.8	370.4	338.6	321.1	315.4	331.0	333.8	350.6	328.4	312.6	273.7	246.8
1990	290.8	410.8	364.8	351.8	343.2	361.6	371.0	394.7	368.2	346.8	300.2	272.2
1990	273.6	404.3	353.5	340.5	336.4	350.9	352.2	379.4	349.9	343.8	284.2	256.1
1991	302.9	451.4	387.6	366.5	368.4	379.4	380.9	404.2	374.5	368.2	302.7	274.6
1992	308.7	486.1	416.6	387.9	392.7	400.0	417.7	433.0	401.5	390.0	319.4	300.2
Hours worked												
1985	..	38.4	38.6	39.7	40.1	39.9	38.6	37.8	38.7	39.8	39.8	42.0
1986	42.6	38.9	38.5	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.6	37.9	38.7	39.8	39.9	41.6
1987	..	38.5	38.6	39.9	39.9	39.9	38.7	37.9	38.7	39.9	40.0	42.4
1988	41.5	38.5	38.8	39.9	40.0	40.0	38.5	38.0	38.7	39.8	40.1	42.2
1989	..	38.8	38.7	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.5	38.1	38.8	40.3	40.1	43.0
1990	..	39.2	38.8	40.2	39.7	40.2	38.6	38.0	38.8	40.2	40.0	42.3
1990	41.7	39.3	39.5	40.6	40.0	40.5	40.0	38.4	39.6	40.3	40.4	42.6
1991	..	39.1	39.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.7	38.2	39.3	40.0	40.5	42.4
1992	42.5	39.1	38.9	40.0	39.6	39.7	39.6	38.6	39.5	40.3	40.2	43.0
Hourly earnings												
1985	..	6.79	6.19	5.54	5.49	5.67	6.29	6.19	5.91	5.15	4.56	4.30
1986	4.27	7.36	6.86	6.08	6.07	6.23	6.74	7.07	6.50	5.59	5.00	4.61
1987	..	8.13	7.38	6.35	6.49	6.68	7.09	7.30	6.83	6.07	5.41	4.74
1988	5.16	8.70	7.86	7.15	6.97	7.31	7.68	8.19	7.49	6.83	5.98	5.13
1989	..	9.50	8.66	7.76	7.74	8.08	8.52	8.83	8.24	7.73	6.63	5.82
1990	..	10.32	9.35	8.54	8.54	8.89	9.41	9.86	9.14	8.54	7.20	6.58
1990	6.16	10.16	8.87	8.17	8.27	8.54	8.54	9.33	8.44	8.46	6.72	5.98
1991	..	11.40	9.85	9.06	9.13	9.46	9.40	10.05	9.14	9.12	7.13	6.70
1992	6.77	12.36	10.64	9.46	9.72	9.92	10.52	10.48	9.76	9.61	7.69	6.91
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1985	..	150.0	131.7	112.2	123.7	122.8	130.1	141.0	129.0	111.9	103.7	109.0
1986	..	161.6	139.9	126.0	134.5	134.5	138.5	153.2	137.6	122.3	112.8	117.8
1987	..	171.3	154.4	132.9	145.1	144.9	150.7	169.0	151.2	134.2	122.9	127.8
1988	151.7	187.7	170.0	142.1	162.3	159.6	170.6	185.2	164.2	152.4	136.6	148.3
1989	..	205.9	190.6	164.9	172.7	181.5	176.7	203.2	180.8	167.8	150.7	156.7
1990	176.4	228.7	210.2	178.9	192.7	197.9	197.6	230.3	204.3	180.4	163.9	178.5
1990	173.3	228.6	209.4	179.0	191.8	197.4	197.6	227.2	201.4	179.9	163.5	174.2
1991	195.7	258.7	231.4	197.7	216.2	219.3	215.7	247.6	220.2	196.2	182.2	184.6
1992	220.8	278.2	251.3	211.9	226.6	233.5	232.0	263.9	236.3	206.9	193.7	202.7
Hours worked												
1985	..	37.4	37.2	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.1	36.3	36.9	37.3	38.1	38.5
1986	..	37.7	37.2	37.5	37.9	37.8	37.1	36.5	36.9	37.5	38.2	39.3
1987	..	37.6	37.6	37.8	38.3	38.0	37.0	36.5	37.0	37.2	38.2	39.3
1988	37.4	37.6	37.5	37.9	38.3	38.1	37.3	36.6	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.2
1989	..	37.6	37.4	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.4	36.6	37.2	37.4	38.4	39.9
1990	..	37.8	37.5	37.7	38.2	38.0	37.3	36.5	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.6
1990	..	37.9	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.1	37.7	36.6	37.4	37.3	38.3	39.5
1991	38.7	37.8	37.5	37.6	38.2	38.0	37.6	36.6	37.4	37.5	38.5	39.1
1992	..	37.8	37.5	37.7	38.0	38.0	37.7	36.7	37.4	37.5	38.3	39.6
Hourly earnings												
1985	..	4.01	3.54	2.94	3.23	3.22	3.49	3.85	3.46	2.97	2.69	2.77
1986	..	4.30	3.73	3.32	3.53	3.54	3.73	4.16	3.69	3.18	2.93	3.03
1987	..	4.56	4.11	3.47	3.78	3.79	4.05	4.49	3.96	3.46	3.19	3.17
1988	3.97	4.99	4.52	3.74	4.21	4.16	4.52	4.97	4.35	3.97	3.54	3.60
1989	..	5.47	5.11	4.26	4.53	4.71	4.72	5.45	4.79	4.45	3.90	3.84
1990	..	6.04	5.50	4.66	4.95	5.14	5.28	6.15	5.40	4.78	4.24	4.35
1990	..	6.03	5.48	4.66	4.92	5.13	5.23	6.06	5.29	4.78	4.23	4.29
1991	5.09	6.86	6.19	5.22	5.59	5.75	5.73	6.66	5.83	5.20	4.68	4.89
1992	..	7.34	6.67	5.58	5.95	6.13	6.12	7.05	6.22	5.46	5.01	5.21
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1985	..	229.8	210.4	198.1	198.2	202.9	202.7	203.0	194.8	188.1	147.5	148.7
1986	175.6	251.5	230.1	219.6	217.0	223.3	219.1	228.7	214.1	208.0	160.8	160.0
1987	195.7	272.2	250.3	227.5	232.5	239.6	235.8	243.2	227.4	222.3	175.1	168.9
1988	218.0	293.1	270.1	255.4	252.9	263.3	258.5	272.8	250.8	246.7	195.6	191.2
1989	228.2	321.1	292.7	284.6	279.4	294.9	275.4	290.5	271.6	278.3	215.4	203.8
1990	261.4	356.7	314.9	312.9	305.5	321.6	307.6	326.0	305.5	309.1	235.6	226.1
1990	249.5	352.5	310.1	306.1	299.4	314.6	298.8	319.4	296.3	307.2	231.1	216.4
1991	277.8	392.0	340.8	329.0	328.3	341.5	324.6	341.4	318.7	329.6	249.9	229.3
1992	287.9	420.3	369.0	347.9	350.3	360.6	353.2	368.6	342.1	350.7	264.1	250.6
Hours worked												
1985	..	38.1	38.2	39.2	39.6	39.4	38.1	37.2	38.0	39.3	38.9	40.2
1986	40.8	38.6	38.1	39.4	39.5	39.4	38.1	37.3	38.0	39.3	39.0	40.5
1987	..	38.2	38.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	38.1	37.3	38.1	39.3	39.1	40.9
1988	40.1	38.2	38.4	39.4	39.6	39.5	38.1	37.4	38.1	39.2	39.2	40.6
1989	39.7	38.4	38.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	38.1	37.5	38.1	39.6	39.2	41.4
1990	39.8	38.8	38.3	39.6	39.3	39.6	38.1	37.3	38.1	39.5	39.1	40.8
1990	40.8	38.9	38.8	39.9	39.5	39.9	39.1	37.7	38.8	39.5	39.4	40.9
1991	41.0	38.6	38.5	39.3	39.2	39.3	38.9	37.5	38.6	39.4	39.6	40.5
1992	41.5	38.7	38.5	39.4	39.1	39.3	38.9	37.8	38.7	39.6	39.3	41.0
Hourly earnings												
1985	..	5.97	5.42	4.93	4.93	5.08	5.31	5.28	4.98	4.69	3.63	3.52
1986	3.90	6.45	5.94	5.47	5.44	5.60	5.68	5.93	5.44	5.09	3.98	3.87
1987	..	7.05	6.42	5.66	5.82	5.99	6.01	6.22	5.74	5.56	4.31	4.00
1988	4.77	7.56	6.86	6.30	6.30	6.55	6.61	6.87	6.28	6.17	4.79	4.34
1989	5.31	8.28	7.54	6.93	6.94	7.28	7.03	7.42	6.86	6.96	5.28	4.82
1990	6.11	9.04	8.09	7.67	7.64	7.99	7.79	8.24	7.62	7.68	5.73	5.35
1990	5.74	8.95	7.86	7.43	7.43	7.75	7.35	8.00	7.26	7.63	5.59	5.09
1991	6.44	10.00	8.74	8.22	8.20	8.59	8.10	8.64	7.91	8.22	6.02	5.70
1992	6.43	10.77	9.48	8.58	8.75	9.02	8.91	9.13	8.44	8.69	6.48	5.96

Note: Results for each year up to and including 1989 together with the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the Keylist of Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS).
Results for 1991 onwards together with the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). See *Technical Note* on page 610 of the November 1991 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
.. denotes information not available.

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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administration	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
												£
187.1	234.2	247.3	239.8	263.0	244.0	250.0	215.0	221.5	217.8	232.0	221.3	225.0
204.0	252.5	261.4	256.3	289.2	270.2	271.2	228.2	241.9	234.5	255.7	239.5	244.9
222.6	273.7	281.9	277.0	316.9	305.3	302.0	244.2	260.9	251.8	273.7	261.9	265.9
246.6	295.6	309.5	301.1	364.6	344.0	340.8	265.9	291.1	276.9	300.5	291.0	294.1
272.9	334.1	331.2	332.9	388.6	380.3	374.8	287.5	315.8	299.8	331.5	319.3	323.6
298.8	359.6	345.8	353.9	439.3	422.9	415.2	315.0	340.1	326.5	364.1	349.9	354.9
282.7	342.7	344.6	343.4	439.5	428.6	417.7	313.2	338.4	323.2	351.0	342.6	346.4
300.5	373.5	381.6	376.5	460.6	453.8	442.0	345.9	379.1	361.8	379.2	371.6	375.7
318.1	401.7	424.3	410.3	496.5	476.1	467.9	367.3	421.7	387.6	403.2	396.6	400.4
39.9	41.2	40.3	40.8	36.5	38.0	37.3	39.5	33.8	37.4	39.3	38.2	38.6
40.0	41.0	40.1	40.6	36.4	37.9	37.2	39.3	34.0	37.4	39.3	38.2	38.6
40.1	40.7	39.9	40.3	36.6	37.9	37.3	39.3	34.6	37.7	39.4	38.3	38.7
40.2	41.2	40.0	40.7	36.7	37.9	37.4	39.2	34.6	37.5	39.4	38.3	38.7
40.2	41.3	40.4	40.9	36.5	38.4	37.6	39.1	34.8	37.7	39.6	38.4	38.8
40.1	40.8	39.4	40.2	36.4	38.2	37.5	38.9	34.8	37.5	39.6	38.3	38.7
40.5	41.0	39.5	40.3	36.4	37.8	37.3	39.0	34.8	37.6	40.1	38.4	38.9
40.6	41.1	39.5	40.4	36.3	38.0	37.3	38.6	34.6	37.3	39.5	38.3	38.7
40.3	40.9	39.3	40.2	36.3	37.8	37.2	38.7	34.7	37.3	39.5	38.2	38.6
4.57	5.39	6.14	5.74	7.17	6.28	6.56	5.44	6.36	5.76	5.82	5.69	5.75
5.00	5.88	6.53	6.18	7.85	6.99	7.20	5.79	6.93	6.20	6.41	6.20	6.27
5.40	6.45	7.07	6.72	8.61	7.91	8.03	6.21	7.30	6.59	6.84	6.75	6.80
5.96	6.95	7.72	7.28	9.78	8.92	9.03	6.77	8.07	7.23	7.45	7.49	7.49
6.62	7.71	8.16	7.91	10.55	9.75	9.87	7.35	8.82	7.86	8.22	8.20	8.23
7.19	8.27	8.77	8.49	11.68	10.93	10.92	8.07	9.52	8.57	9.03	8.97	9.02
6.70	7.82	8.73	8.20	11.69	11.15	11.03	8.02	9.44	8.46	8.57	8.74	8.72
7.10	8.56	9.65	9.01	12.51	11.92	11.82	8.94	10.63	9.48	9.43	9.53	9.55
7.66	9.28	10.80	9.91	13.23	12.45	12.44	9.48	11.85	10.24	9.99	10.22	10.21
104.1	128.2	153.9	140.1	145.1	128.6	135.1	129.3	150.7	144.1	126.8	134.8	133.8
113.3	137.7	164.4	149.8	157.4	145.0	148.5	138.4	166.1	157.5	136.7	147.1	145.7
123.4	147.3	173.4	158.2	167.7	161.4	161.6	152.8	175.6	168.6	149.1	158.5	157.2
137.6	166.4	191.8	176.4	192.9	185.1	184.4	166.8	197.4	187.4	163.3	177.4	175.5
151.8	182.7	209.1	193.6	204.5	211.0	203.6	183.6	224.5	209.6	182.8	197.1	195.0
165.5	202.1	223.2	210.9	232.0	234.5	228.9	204.2	245.6	231.0	202.8	217.8	215.5
164.8	199.8	223.1	209.4	232.0	234.1	228.7	203.9	243.2	229.1	201.2	216.6	214.3
182.5	217.3	254.7	231.8	245.8	252.9	246.0	226.3	272.8	255.4	221.8	239.2	236.8
194.7	235.8	276.9	251.5	261.2	270.0	261.5	248.3	299.6	279.6	237.7	259.4	256.5
138.1	37.9	37.8	37.9	36.3	36.4	36.3	37.6	34.5	35.8	37.4	36.5	36.6
138.2	37.9	38.0	38.0	36.2	36.4	36.3	37.4	34.7	35.8	37.4	36.5	36.7
138.2	38.1	37.9	38.0	36.3	36.6	36.4	37.4	35.2	36.2	37.5	36.7	36.8
138.4	38.4	38.1	38.3	36.4	36.7	36.5	37.5	35.3	36.2	37.6	36.8	36.9
138.5	38.4	38.2	38.3	36.4	36.8	36.6	37.3	35.2	36.2	37.6	36.8	36.9
138.4	38.2	37.8	38.0	36.4	36.8	36.6	37.3	35.2	36.2	37.6	36.8	36.9
138.4	38.2	37.8	38.0	36.4	36.8	36.6	37.3	35.2	36.2	37.7	36.8	36.9
138.5	38.4	37.9	38.2	36.3	36.7	36.5	37.2	34.9	35.9	37.6	36.6	36.8
138.4	38.4	38.0	38.2	36.2	36.7	36.4	37.5	34.8	36.0	37.7	36.6	36.8
2.69	3.37	4.07	3.70	3.97	3.53	3.70	3.44	4.21	3.93	3.36	3.63	3.59
2.94	3.59	4.32	3.93	4.35	3.95	4.08	3.70	4.62	4.28	3.63	3.95	3.91
3.19	3.84	4.57	4.15	4.61	4.36	4.41	4.09	4.76	4.53	3.92	4.22	4.18
3.55	4.30	5.04	4.60	5.27	5.06	5.05	4.45	5.40	5.04	4.30	4.74	4.68
3.91	4.69	5.48	5.02	5.60	5.65	5.52	4.93	6.25	5.71	4.82	5.29	5.22
4.25	5.27	5.90	5.54	6.35	6.31	6.21	5.48	6.82	6.27	5.31	5.84	5.75
4.24	5.21	5.90	5.51	6.35	6.31	6.20	5.48	6.76	6.23	5.25	5.81	5.72
4.70	5.66	6.73	6.09	6.75	6.87	6.73	6.08	7.66	7.01	5.86	6.47	6.38
5.03	6.04	7.28	6.54	7.16	7.31	7.14	6.63	8.41	7.66	6.26	7.00	6.90
148.0	199.5	213.4	205.6	199.6	194.2	196.9	179.6	176.0	177.5	201.5	178.2	184.6
161.4	213.5	226.5	219.2	216.7	216.1	213.8	191.0	192.9	192.0	221.6	193.2	200.9
175.5	229.7	243.0	235.1	234.8	243.3	236.6	206.0	205.2	205.7	237.6	209.9	217.4
195.9	248.6	267.1	255.9	270.8	274.2	267.1	223.8	230.0	226.7	260.3	233.7	240.7
215.5	276.2	283.8	279.3	287.3	304.1	292.6	244.1	255.5	249.3	286.5	257.1	264.9
235.5	299.3	298.1	298.8	325.4	337.6	326.0	267.7	277.7	272.6	315.1	282.5	291.2
230.4	290.9	298.0	293.8	325.6	339.1	326.5	266.8	275.2	270.1	307.6	279.2	287.3
248.2	316.9	334.1	323.4	342.8	360.2	346.4	293.5	307.7	300.7	333.5	304.1	312.5
263.2	342.8	371.9	353.9	367.5	381.0	367.7	314.0	339.2	325.3	355.5	326.5	334.6
39.0	40.1	39.4	39.7	36.4	37.3	36.8	38.7	34.3	36.5	38.8	37.3	37.7
39.1	39.9	39.3	39.6	36.3	37.2	36.8	38.5	34.5	36.5	38.7	37.3	37.7
39.2	39.7	39.2	39.5	36.4	37.3	36.9	38.5	35.0	36.8	38.8	37.5	37.8
39.3	40.1	39.3	39.8	36.6	37.3	37.0	38.5	35.1	36.8	38.9	37.5	37.9
39.3	40.1	39.6	39.9	36.5	37.7	37.1	38.4	35.1	36.8	39.0	37.6	37.9
39.2	39.8	38.8	39.3	36.4	37.5	37.0	38.2	35.1	36.8	38.9	37.5	37.9
39.5	39.9	38.8	39.5	36.4	37.3	36.9	38.3	35.1	36.8	39.4	37.6	38.0
39.6	40.1	38.9	39.6	36.3	37.4	36.9	38.0	34.8	36.5	38.9	37.4	37.8
39.4	40.0	38.8	39.5	36.3	37.3	36.8	38.2	34.8	36.5	39.0	37.4	37.8
3.64	4.71	5.42	5.04	5.43	5.09	5.19	4.63	4.90	4.77	5.11	4.66	4.79
3.99	5.10	5.76	5.40	5.91	5.68	5.70	4.95	5.33	5.14	5.61	5.07	5.22
4.31	5.51	6.20	5.81	6.40	6.39	6.30	5.35	5.52	5.44	5.99	5.47	5.63
4.78	5.95	6.78	6.30	7.31	7.23	7.10	5.81	6.24	6.00	6.52	6.09	6.22
5.28	6.52	7.15	6.80	7.81	7.92	7.73	6.37	7.05	6.67	7.19	6.71	6.85
5.72	7.09	7.68	7.35	8.73	8.82	8.58	6.99	7.64	7.27	7.89	7.35	7.51
5.77	6.86	7.67	7.20	8.74	8.90	8.62	6.97	7.57	7.20	7.61	7.25	7.38
6.00	7.48	8.59	7.93	9.32	9.55	9.26	7.72	8.55	8.06	8.39	7.96	8.10
6.45	8.10	9.57	8.70	9.88	10.04	9.78	8.23	9.42	8.75	8.90	8.55	8.68

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full time employees by industry

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels;manufacture of metals, mineral products/ chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical\ electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food,drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings												£
1985	132.7	218.4	201.7	188.7	191.0	192.3	193.5	218.8	188.1	169.6	163.7	136.6
1986	138.8	240.3	216.8	203.5	209.6	207.5	206.6	240.3	203.3	183.8	176.6	148.3
1987	145.1	261.5	233.6	213.2	223.4	222.0	219.9	254.2	216.5	198.6	191.9	153.3
1988	167.0	286.0	251.6	238.1	240.3	243.1	237.7	279.8	236.3	218.1	210.6	169.9
1989	174.5	312.1	273.5	262.3	265.8	268.3	256.7	299.0	254.4	242.9	232.3	184.9
1990	195.7	345.8	295.4	287.0	289.2	292.9	284.0	324.5	280.3	277.3	253.6	200.2
1991	214.2	385.4	316.3	302.1	311.5	311.6	308.2	344.2	298.7	294.9	271.7	212.5
1992	225.0	416.6	340.1	320.7	332.0	331.2	327.6	367.6	318.3	315.6	285.7	227.1
Hours worked												
1985	46.7	40.2	42.9	43.5	42.0	42.9	44.1	41.1	43.0	43.3	41.8	42.7
1986	45.0	40.9	42.8	43.4	42.2	42.8	43.9	41.3	43.0	43.3	41.8	42.5
1987	44.3	41.0	43.0	43.3	42.2	42.8	43.8	41.4	43.2	43.4	42.0	43.3
1988	46.3	41.2	43.2	44.2	42.4	43.3	43.9	41.9	43.4	44.0	42.0	42.7
1989	46.2	41.4	43.3	44.6	42.7	43.8	44.2	41.7	43.4	44.5	42.1	42.6
1990	46.7	41.7	43.1	44.2	42.5	43.6	44.5	41.5	43.3	44.4	42.0	42.5
1991	47.0	41.8	42.2	42.4	41.4	41.8	44.1	40.8	42.5	43.7	41.8	42.1
1992	46.3	41.6	42.2	43.1	41.3	42.1	44.0	40.9	42.7	43.5	41.5	42.1
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.73	5.39	4.66	4.28	4.50	4.45	4.36	5.24	4.31	3.86	3.82	3.09
1986	2.98	5.80	5.02	4.63	4.94	4.81	4.67	5.72	4.64	4.16	4.14	3.40
1987	3.14	6.33	5.37	4.88	5.25	5.14	4.95	5.95	4.91	4.52	4.45	3.50
1988	3.45	6.88	5.75	5.31	5.61	5.55	5.33	6.42	5.29	4.89	4.86	3.74
1989	3.63	7.46	6.26	5.77	6.14	6.06	5.70	6.97	5.73	5.38	5.37	4.24
1990	4.04	8.17	6.79	6.37	6.73	6.65	6.24	7.52	6.27	6.12	5.82	4.53
1991	4.40	9.09	7.43	7.02	7.42	7.38	6.88	8.11	6.82	6.60	6.25	4.91
1992	4.73	9.97	7.98	7.30	7.90	7.76	7.34	8.57	7.22	7.09	6.70	5.12
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1985	109.2	148.3	122.9	112.1	114.7	117.4	119.1	133.6	110.6	110.8	102.8	90.5
1986	106.7	158.5	130.4	123.0	122.5	126.5	126.6	145.5	118.8	121.7	111.2	98.4
1987	122.3	169.6	142.3	131.3	133.1	137.0	137.2	157.6	128.3	134.8	120.9	105.7
1988	124.9	186.2	155.0	139.2	145.0	148.7	148.8	173.3	138.4	151.0	133.7	118.2
1989	135.5	203.5	174.2	157.7	155.2	164.9	159.3	190.7	151.5	166.7	147.8	128.4
1990	150.5	226.0	193.3	173.2	170.7	180.3	178.4	213.5	170.5	178.5	160.5	142.4
1991	164.3	255.4	211.7	189.3	188.0	197.8	193.4	228.5	184.6	195.5	178.7	155.0
1992	184.1	275.3	229.5	203.9	198.8	211.6	209.6	242.8	198.3	205.7	189.8	163.9
Hours worked												
1985	41.5	37.5	38.4	38.6	39.2	39.0	39.4	37.3	38.8	37.4	38.2	38.4
1986	39.9	37.8	38.4	38.7	39.1	39.0	39.1	37.6	38.7	37.7	38.3	38.5
1987	40.1	37.6	38.6	38.8	39.6	39.3	39.4	37.6	38.9	37.6	38.3	39.0
1988	39.6	37.7	38.6	38.9	39.8	39.5	39.6	37.7	39.1	37.4	38.5	38.8
1989	39.8	37.7	38.5	39.1	39.8	39.5	39.8	37.8	39.1	37.6	38.5	39.4
1990	40.0	37.9	38.7	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.9	37.8	39.1	37.6	38.4	39.2
1991	40.9	37.8	38.5	38.2	39.1	38.8	39.9	37.6	38.9	37.6	38.6	39.1
1992	39.9	37.8	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.0	40.0	37.6	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.3
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.62	3.95	3.20	2.89	2.91	3.00	3.02	3.56	2.84	2.95	2.66	2.34
1986	2.67	4.20	3.38	3.16	3.12	3.23	3.23	3.83	3.05	3.16	2.88	2.57
1987	3.05	4.51	3.68	3.35	3.35	3.47	3.47	4.09	3.25	3.46	3.13	2.73
1988	3.13	4.93	4.00	3.57	3.63	3.75	3.72	4.53	3.51	3.93	3.45	3.00
1989	3.40	5.40	4.52	4.00	3.90	4.15	4.00	4.97	3.84	4.41	3.81	3.22
1990	3.75	5.96	4.92	4.39	4.25	4.54	4.46	5.54	4.30	4.70	4.14	3.56
1991	4.03	6.76	5.50	4.92	4.76	5.07	4.84	5.99	4.71	5.16	4.58	4.02
1992	4.43	7.26	5.92	5.27	5.06	5.41	5.22	6.32	5.02	5.41	4.90	4.21
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1985	130.5	208.8	187.1	179.3	170.1	179.1	173.4	195.9	163.3	165.8	142.5	115.2
1986	135.7	229.1	200.4	193.6	185.3	193.3	185.6	214.5	177.0	179.5	153.7	125.5
1987	142.7	248.1	216.6	202.6	198.9	207.0	197.7	228.2	188.7	194.1	166.5	130.9
1988	161.6	271.1	233.1	225.4	214.4	226.2	213.6	250.8	205.2	212.6	183.9	146.3
1989	169.7	295.0	254.8	248.8	234.2	249.7	229.0	268.0	220.8	236.3	202.5	157.2
1990	190.5	326.8	275.2	272.8	256.1	272.6	253.6	291.6	245.1	268.5	220.9	171.2
1991	207.9	363.2	295.3	287.3	276.9	291.1	274.1	308.9	261.6	285.7	238.5	184.4
1992	220.0	391.4	318.6	305.5	295.4	309.5	293.6	331.5	280.1	305.5	251.7	196.4
Hours worked												
1985	46.2	39.8	42.0	42.9	41.2	42.2	42.8	40.0	41.6	43.0	40.5	40.5
1986	44.5	40.5	42.0	42.9	41.3	42.1	42.6	40.2	41.7	42.9	40.6	40.6
1987	43.9	40.5	42.2	42.7	41.5	42.2	42.6	40.4	41.8	43.0	40.6	41.2
1988	45.4	40.6	42.3	43.5	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.7	42.0	43.4	40.7	40.8
1989	45.4	40.8	42.4	43.9	41.9	43.0	42.9	40.5	41.9	43.9	40.8	40.9
1990	46.0	41.1	42.2	43.6	41.7	42.8	43.1	40.4	41.9	43.8	40.7	40.7
1991	46.2	41.1	41.4	41.9	40.7	41.3	42.8	39.8	41.3	43.2	40.6	40.5
1992	45.5	40.9	41.5	42.5	40.7	41.5	42.7	39.9	41.5	43.0	40.3	40.7
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.72	5.20	4.41	4.13	4.08	4.21	4.02	4.81	3.86	3.81	3.42	2.73
1986	2.96	5.59	4.73	4.47	4.45	4.55	4.32	5.22	4.16	4.10	3.70	3.02
1987	3.13	6.08	5.08	4.70	4.76	4.87	4.57	5.47	4.41	4.46	3.99	3.15
1988	3.41	6.61	5.43	5.11	5.09	5.25	4.90	5.92	4.75	4.82	4.38	3.39
1989	3.61	7.15	5.96	5.57	5.52	5.74	5.24	6.43	5.14	5.31	4.82	3.74
1990	4.01	7.84	6.45	6.15	6.06	6.29	5.74	6.96	5.66	6.02	5.24	4.03
1991	4.35	8.72	7.06	6.77	6.70	6.98	6.29	7.48	6.15	6.49	5.66	4.46
1992	4.69	9.51	7.60	7.06	7.12	7.35	6.74	7.94	6.54	6.96	6.07	4.67

Average earnings and hours of full time employees by industry

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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administration	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
												£
161.2	195.7	203.4	198.5	259.7	234.2	237.6	201.3	200.9	195.3	192.6	194.5	192.3
174.0	207.6	217.3	211.2	285.2	258.3	257.0	214.3	219.2	210.1	207.8	209.5	207.5
188.1	222.9	234.1	226.9	311.9	288.8	284.5	228.5	235.5	224.1	222.3	227.6	224.0
206.1	238.5	246.9	241.4	358.3	324.4	320.1	252.3	262.5	247.0	242.3	250.6	245.8
227.8	259.8	265.6	262.0	382.6	358.1	350.9	274.0	284.8	269.2	264.6	275.2	269.5
247.8	281.1	281.3	281.2	433.0	397.2	390.5	298.8	308.1	293.4	289.2	300.9	295.6
264.3	302.6	303.0	302.7	454.5	418.5	412.8	328.3	344.3	327.3	308.1	325.7	318.9
278.5	320.0	335.0	325.4	489.9	437.8	436.4	347.6	381.0	349.9	328.3	346.6	340.1
41.8	46.4	43.6	45.3	36.9	38.7	38.3	40.1	36.9	39.1	42.9	41.0	41.9
41.9	46.4	43.5	45.3	36.8	38.7	38.2	39.9	36.9	39.1	42.9	40.9	41.8
42.1	46.5	43.5	45.4	36.8	38.8	38.2	39.8	37.3	39.2	43.0	40.9	41.9
42.1	47.2	42.9	45.6	36.9	38.8	38.4	39.7	37.0	39.1	43.3	40.9	42.1
42.1	47.6	42.5	45.5	36.7	39.5	38.8	39.6	37.1	39.2	43.6	41.0	42.3
42.0	47.2	42.6	45.3	36.7	39.5	38.8	39.5	36.9	39.1	43.4	40.9	42.2
41.8	46.5	41.7	44.7	36.5	39.7	38.7	39.1	36.7	38.7	42.1	40.6	41.5
41.6	46.3	42.6	44.9	36.5	39.5	38.6	39.2	36.7	38.7	42.3	40.6	41.4
3.76	4.13	4.67	4.33	7.01	5.93	6.06	5.02	5.19	4.90	4.44	4.66	4.52
4.08	4.40	4.99	4.62	7.68	6.57	6.64	5.36	5.64	5.27	4.79	5.05	4.89
4.37	4.70	5.38	4.94	8.42	7.33	7.38	5.74	5.95	5.58	5.11	5.47	5.27
4.77	4.97	5.74	5.24	9.58	8.24	8.26	6.35	6.69	6.15	5.50	6.01	5.74
5.28	5.33	6.24	5.67	10.32	8.93	8.95	6.92	7.34	6.74	5.98	6.60	6.28
5.71	5.77	6.60	6.10	11.46	9.98	9.95	7.57	7.96	7.36	6.55	7.19	6.88
6.12	6.32	7.26	6.66	12.28	10.57	10.64	8.37	8.97	8.23	7.20	7.86	7.55
6.54	6.74	7.86	7.16	12.99	11.03	11.20	8.86	9.94	8.87	7.62	8.41	8.07
01.0	130.6	151.4	139.7	144.8	128.3	134.6	127.9	143.5	136.9	114.7	129.5	126.4
09.2	138.5	161.8	148.6	157.3	144.2	147.9	136.8	158.7	149.6	123.2	141.1	137.2
18.3	149.8	170.5	158.2	167.5	160.3	160.8	150.9	168.3	160.1	133.4	152.0	148.1
31.0	167.1	187.7	175.0	192.7	184.0	183.6	165.3	189.0	177.6	144.3	169.7	164.2
44.9	181.1	206.2	191.2	204.4	209.2	202.5	181.8	214.9	198.5	159.1	188.6	182.3
57.2	199.6	219.8	207.7	232.0	232.4	227.7	202.0	235.0	218.4	177.1	207.9	201.5
74.1	218.4	248.4	229.8	245.7	250.6	244.7	223.8	262.9	242.9	192.9	229.4	222.4
94.8	237.9	270.3	249.9	261.2	267.6	260.1	245.8	289.1	266.0	207.1	248.7	241.1
38.3	38.7	38.5	38.6	36.3	36.4	36.3	37.7	35.0	36.2	38.8	36.8	37.3
38.3	38.6	38.7	38.6	36.2	36.5	36.3	37.5	35.1	36.2	38.8	36.8	37.3
38.4	38.8	38.6	38.7	36.3	36.7	36.4	37.5	35.6	36.5	39.0	37.0	37.5
38.5	39.2	38.7	39.0	36.4	36.7	36.6	37.6	35.6	36.6	39.2	37.1	37.6
38.7	39.1	38.9	39.0	36.4	36.9	36.6	37.4	35.5	36.5	39.1	37.1	37.6
38.5	38.8	38.4	38.7	36.4	36.9	36.6	37.3	35.5	36.5	39.1	37.1	37.5
38.7	39.0	38.5	38.8	36.3	36.8	36.5	37.3	35.2	36.3	38.8	37.0	37.4
38.5	39.0	38.9	39.0	36.2	36.8	36.5	37.6	35.2	36.3	38.9	36.9	37.3
2.61	3.33	3.93	3.61	3.97	3.52	3.69	3.39	3.95	3.70	2.94	3.46	3.34
2.84	3.52	4.18	3.82	4.35	3.92	4.06	3.65	4.35	4.03	3.16	3.77	3.63
3.07	3.78	4.42	4.05	4.60	4.33	4.39	4.03	4.51	4.27	3.39	4.03	3.88
3.39	4.18	4.86	4.45	5.27	5.03	5.03	4.40	5.12	4.75	3.66	4.51	4.31
3.73	4.54	5.30	4.87	5.59	5.60	5.49	4.87	5.92	5.37	4.04	5.03	4.80
4.04	5.06	5.72	5.34	6.35	6.25	6.17	5.41	6.46	5.89	4.48	5.54	5.30
4.48	5.53	6.46	5.91	6.75	6.80	6.69	6.00	7.31	6.61	4.94	6.17	5.91
4.78	5.89	6.95	6.32	7.16	7.24	7.10	6.54	8.04	7.24	5.28	6.68	6.40
39.4	185.8	193.3	188.6	199.7	190.8	193.2	173.3	165.9	165.9	174.7	167.7	171.0
00.4	197.1	206.6	200.7	216.8	211.6	209.5	184.6	182.3	179.4	188.6	181.2	184.7
32.2	211.0	221.8	214.9	234.2	236.5	230.7	198.4	194.1	191.5	202.0	195.9	198.9
78.8	226.3	235.5	229.6	270.2	266.1	260.1	217.7	217.2	211.0	219.4	216.4	218.4
97.1	245.0	253.6	248.3	286.7	295.1	284.6	237.4	241.0	232.3	239.5	238.1	239.7
14.0	264.9	268.5	266.3	324.8	327.3	317.7	260.3	262.1	253.8	262.8	260.7	263.1
30.3	286.5	291.8	288.4	342.3	346.7	336.9	285.1	292.4	281.8	280.7	283.5	284.7
43.5	304.5	322.1	310.9	366.7	366.0	357.1	304.7	322.1	304.6	299.7	303.6	304.6
40.5	45.2	42.6	44.2	36.6	37.7	37.4	39.2	35.7	37.7	41.9	39.2	40.4
40.5	45.2	42.6	44.1	36.4	37.8	37.4	39.0	35.8	37.6	41.9	39.2	40.4
40.7	45.3	42.6	44.2	36.5	37.9	37.4	38.9	36.2	37.8	42.0	39.3	40.4
40.7	45.8	42.1	44.4	36.7	37.9	37.6	38.8	36.1	37.8	42.3	39.3	40.6
40.8	46.0	41.8	44.3	36.6	38.4	37.8	38.7	36.1	37.8	42.5	39.3	40.7
40.7	45.6	41.7	44.0	36.5	38.4	37.8	38.6	36.0	37.7	42.4	39.2	40.5
40.6	45.1	41.0	43.5	36.4	38.5	37.7	38.4	35.7	37.4	41.3	39.0	40.0
40.4	44.9	41.9	43.7	36.4	38.3	37.6	38.6	35.7	37.4	41.5	38.9	39.9
3.35	4.03	4.54	4.22	5.41	4.95	5.02	4.42	4.42	4.32	4.12	4.19	4.17
3.63	4.28	4.85	4.50	5.89	5.50	5.51	4.73	4.84	4.66	4.44	4.54	4.51
3.90	4.57	5.21	4.81	6.37	6.13	6.07	5.11	5.04	4.93	4.74	4.90	4.85
4.27	4.86	5.59	5.12	7.28	6.93	6.82	5.60	5.70	5.45	5.09	5.40	5.29
4.71	5.20	6.06	5.53	7.77	7.56	7.40	6.13	6.44	6.05	5.55	5.95	5.81
5.09	5.65	6.43	5.96	8.70	8.42	8.23	6.73	7.00	6.60	6.09	6.51	6.37
5.51	6.19	7.10	6.53	9.28	8.98	8.84	7.42	7.90	7.38	6.69	7.15	7.00
5.89	6.61	7.69	7.01	9.83	9.44	9.33	7.91	8.70	8.01	7.09	7.67	7.50

5.7 LABOUR COSTS
All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

GREAT BRITAIN		Total labour costs *	Percentage shares of labour costs *					
SIC 1980		(pence per hour)	Total wages and salaries	National insurance	Redundancy payments	Voluntary social welfare payments	Subsidised services	All other labour costs +
Manufacturing	1975	161.68	88.1	6.5	0.6	3.9	1.1	-0.2
	1978	244.54	84.3	8.5	0.5	4.8	1.3	0.6
	1981	394.34	82.1	9.0	2.1	5.2	1.3	0.3
	1984	509.80	84.0	7.4	1.3	5.3	1.3	0.7
	1985	555.90	84.4	6.9	1.6	5.1	1.2	0.8
	1986	597.20	84.2	6.8	2.2	4.7	1.2	0.8
	1987	641.20	84.8	6.9	1.8	4.5	1.2	0.8
	1988	692.35	85.2	7.0	1.6	4.2	1.1	0.9
	1989	751.50	85.3	7.1	1.4	4.2	1.1	0.9
	1990	827.00	84.8	7.0	2.0	4.2	1.1	0.9
	1991	910.00	83.4	6.9	3.6	4.2	1.1	0.9
Energy (excl. coal) and water supply **	1975	217.22	82.9	6.0	0.6	8.5	1.2	0.8
	1978	324.00	78.2	6.9	0.4	12.2	1.3	1.0
	1981	595.10	75.8	7.0	1.9	13.1	1.3	0.9
	1984	811.41	77.7	5.5	1.9	12.1	1.8	1.1
	1985	847.50	78.4	5.5	2.6	10.7	1.7	1.1
	1986	919.90	75.8	5.3	7.1	9.1	1.6	1.1
	1987	924.80	79.5	5.6	3.8	8.3	1.6	1.2
	1988	937.89	81.9	6.2	1.6	7.4	1.7	1.3
	1989	1,029.20	82.0	6.2	1.5	7.4	1.7	1.2
	1990	1,147.50	81.9	6.2	1.5	7.4	1.7	1.3
	1991	1,322.40	78.5	6.0	5.6	7.1	1.6	1.2
Construction	1975	156.95	90.2	6.3	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.9
	1978	222.46	86.8	9.1	0.2	2.3	0.8	0.8
	1981	357.43	85.0	9.9	0.6	2.8	0.8	0.9
	1984	475.64	86.0	7.7	0.6	4.1	0.6	1.1
	1985	504.70	86.4	7.7	0.5	3.8	0.6	1.0
	1986	535.90	86.5	7.6	0.7	3.5	0.6	1.0
	1987	566.70	87.1	7.6	0.5	3.3	0.6	0.9
	1988	616.86	87.6	7.6	0.4	3.0	0.6	0.9
	1989	688.90	87.7	7.6	0.3	3.0	0.6	0.8
	1990	769.70	87.5	7.6	0.5	3.0	0.6	0.8
	1991	830.20	87.6	7.2	0.7	3.0	0.6	0.9
Distribution	1974	96.54	87.9	6.3	0.2	2.9	1.3	1.4
	1978	192.32	85.1	8.6	0.2	4.3	1.2	0.6
	1981	310.76	83.8	9.2	0.5	4.7	1.1	0.7
	1984	423.07	83.8	7.2	0.3	6.9	1.2	0.6
	1985	444.90	84.7	6.9	0.5	6.2	1.2	0.6
	1986	463.50	85.2	6.8	0.7	5.4	1.2	0.7
	1987	483.10	86.0	6.7	0.7	4.7	1.2	0.7
	1988	511.32	86.8	6.8	0.6	3.9	1.2	0.7
	1989	554.80	86.9	6.8	0.4	3.9	1.2	0.8
	1990	599.10	86.9	6.9	0.4	3.9	1.2	0.7
	1991	638.40	86.7	6.8	0.7	3.9	1.2	0.7
Banking, finance and insurance	1974	180.86	73.5	4.3	0.2	15.8	2.0	4.2
	1978	345.65	72.3	6.3	0.1	15.1	5.2	1.0
	1981	581.58	70.3	6.5	0.4	14.7	7.2	0.9
	1984	729.71	73.1	5.3	0.5	13.8	6.2	1.1
	1985	788.78	73.7	5.3	0.9	12.6	6.2	1.3
	1986	864.86	74.4	5.4	1.2	11.4	6.2	1.4
	1987	944.27	75.8	5.6	0.7	10.2	6.2	1.5
	1988	1,011.49	77.1	5.7	0.6	8.8	6.2	1.6
	1989	1,117.50	76.7	5.7	0.9	8.8	6.2	1.8
	1990	1,198.90	77.1	5.7	0.5	8.8	6.2	1.7
	1991	1,303.50	75.8	5.6	2.2	8.7	6.1	1.6

* *Source*: Employment Department. See report on labour cost surveys in the September 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*, pp 431-437.
\+ Employers' liability insurance, benefits in kind, training (excluding wages and salaries element) *less* government contributions (high government contributions in 1975 produced a negative figure for manufacturing).
** Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only.

UNIT WAGE COSTS * 5.8
All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM			Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries	Whole economy	
				Per cent change from a year earlier						Per cent change from a year earlier
	1980		80.1	22.3	101.8	85.6	80.0	85.0	75.2	21.7
	1981		87.5	9.3	106.6	91.2	91.9	91.8	82.3	9.4
	1982		91.3	4.4	106.5	93.4	89.9	93.4	86.6	5.2
	1983		91.7	0.4	100.4	91.9	91.2	92.3	89.6	3.5
	1984		94.5	3.1	86.9	95.4	95.5	95.7	94.9	5.9
	1985		100.0	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.4
	1986		104.0	4.0	99.1	103.2	103.6	103.7	104.6	4.6
	1987		105.9	1.8	100.3	106.2	108.1	107.1	109.3	4.5
	1988		108.6	2.5	108.2	110.3	113.3	112.3	117.1	7.1
	1989		113.5	4.5	128.4	119.9	131.2	. .	128.2	9.5
	1990		122.3	7.8	139.0	130.7	142.9	. .	141.1	10.1
	1991		130.3	6.5	142.7	134.9	153.6	. .	151.6	7.4
	1992		132.2	1.6	137.5	136.3	150.9	. .	157.4	3.8
	1986	Q3	104.0	3.0	. .	. .	. .	. .	104.6	3.3
		Q4	103.1	-0.7	. .	. .	. .	. .	105.8	3.6
	1987	Q1	105.8	0.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	106.9	3.2
		Q2	105.4	1.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	108.4	3.8
		Q3	105.5	1.4	. .	. .	. .	. .	109.6	4.8
		Q4	106.9	3.7	. .	. .	. .	. .	112.3	6.1
	1988	Q1	107.8	1.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	113.8	6.5
		Q2	108.9	3.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	115.6	6.6
		Q3	108.2	2.6	. .	. .	. .	. .	118.1	7.8
		Q4	109.4	2.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	121.1	7.8
	1989	Q1	110.3	2.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	123.9	8.9
		Q2	112.5	3.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	126.9	9.8
		Q3	114.6	5.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	129.4	9.6
		Q4	116.7	6.7	. .	. .	. .	. .	132.7	9.6
	1990	Q1	118.5	7.4	. .	. .	. .	. .	135.7	9.5
		Q2	119.5	6.2	. .	. .	. .	. .	139.2	9.7
		Q3	123.4	7.7	. .	. .	. .	. .	143.3	10.7
		Q4	127.7	9.4	. .	. .	. .	. .	146.1	10.1
	1991	Q1	129.3	9.1	. .	. .	. .	. .	149.0	9.8
		Q2	130.1	8.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	151.0	8.5
		Q3	129.7	5.1	. .	. .	. .	. .	152.3	6.3
		Q4	132.1	3.4	. .	. .	. .	. .	153.9	5.3
	1992	Q1	133.8	3.5	. .	. .	. .	. .	158.6	6.4
		Q2	131.6	1.2	. .	. .	. .	. .	157.7	4.4
		Q3	132.2	1.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	156.7	2.9
		Q4	131.3	-0.6	. .	. .	. .	. .	156.8	1.9
	1993	Q1	130.0	-2.9						
	1991	Mar	129.6	8.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Apr	130.5	10.1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		May	129.9	8.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Jun	129.8	6.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Jul	127.8	4.2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Aug	130.8	5.2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Sep	130.5	3.2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Oct	132.2	3.6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Nov	131.9	1.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Dec	132.1	1.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	1992	Jan	133.2	4.0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Feb	132.4	1.6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Mar	135.9	4.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Apr	129.9	-0.5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		May	132.9	2.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Jun	132.0	1.7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Jul	131.5	2.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Aug	133.1	1.8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Sep	131.9	1.1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Oct	132.3	0.1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Nov	131.4	-0.4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Dec	130.3	-1.4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	1993	Jan	129.3	-2.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Feb	128.8	-2.7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Mar	131.8	-3.0						
Three months ending:	1991	Mar	129.3	9.1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Apr	130.1	9.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		May	130.0	8.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Jun	130.1	8.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Jul	129.2	6.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Aug	129.5	5.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Sep	129.7	5.1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Oct	131.2	4.0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Nov	131.5	2.7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Dec	132.1	3.4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	1992	Jan	132.4	2.4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Feb	132.6	2.5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Mar	133.8	3.5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Apr	132.7	2.0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		May	132.9	2.2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Jun	131.6	1.2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Jul	132.1	2.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Aug	132.2	2.1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Sep	132.2	1.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Oct	132.4	1.0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Nov	131.9	0.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Dec	131.3	-0.6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	1993	Jan	131.0	-1.6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Feb	129.9	-2.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Mar	129.9	-2.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

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.

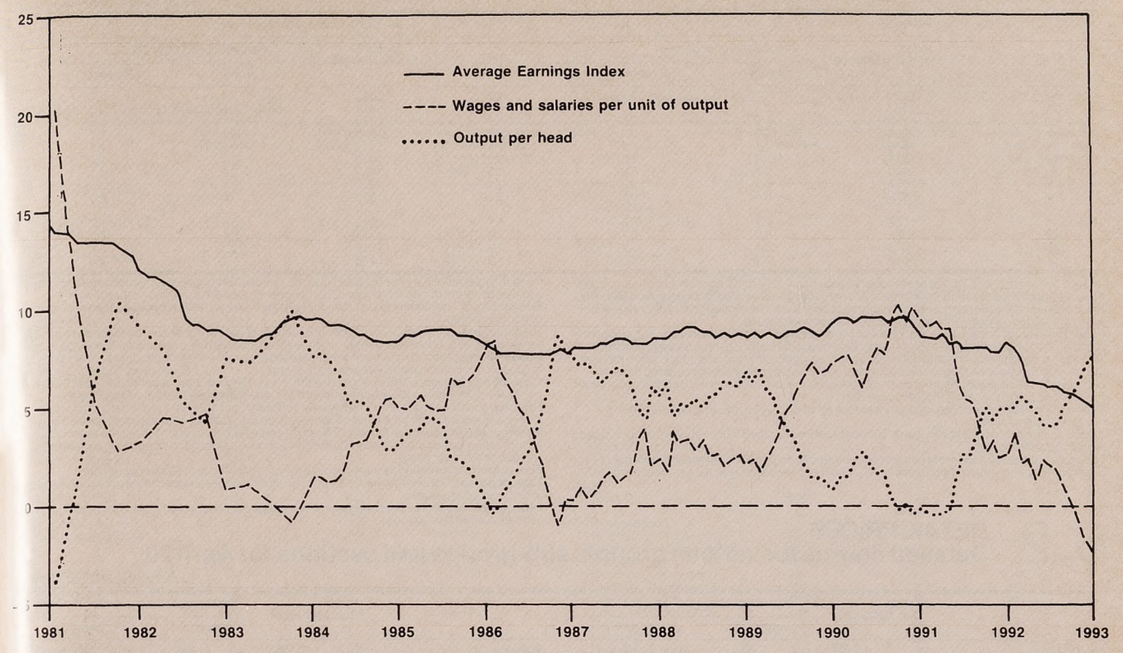
5.9 EARNINGS
Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

		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)	Nether-lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages															
1984		91.7	96	96	95.3	94.6	96	83	92	90.2	97.0	95	90.9	93.0	96
1985		100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100
1986		107.7	102	103	104.8	104.3	104	113	107	104.8	101.6	102	110.9	107.4	102
1987		116.3	104	106	114.5	107.2	108	124	113	111.6	103.1	103	119.3	114.3	104
1988		126.2	105	110	122.0	110.5	113	146	118	118.4	107.8	104	127.0	123.4	107
1989		137.2	111	116	127.7	114.7	117	176	124	125.6	114.0	106	136.3	135.7	110
1990		150.1	116	122	133.8	119.9	123	210	131	134.7	120.1	109	148.2	148.5	114
1991		162.4	122	128	139.8	125.1	130	246	138	147.9	124.4	113	160.3	155.4	117
1992		173.1	128	133	144.4	129.6	. .	. .	. .	155.9	126.1	118	. .	162.6	120
Quarterly averages															
1991	Q1	157.9	119	127	136.1	123.2	126	230	133	142.0	121.1	111	155.0	152.7	116
	Q2	160.9	120	128	140.9	124.4	132	241	135	146.7	125.7	112	158.7	155.1	117
	Q3	163.9	121	128	140.7	125.8	133	251	136	150.3	122.5	114	161.2	155.8	118
	Q4	167.0	127	130	141.6	126.7	134	261	138	152.5	125.5	114	165.6	158.2	119
1992	Q1	171.4	124	132	141.1	127.6	. .	271	139	155.0	124.6	116	167.3	158.3	119
	Q2	170.5	128	133	145.3	129.1	. .	275	142	155.5	128.6	118	171.4	163.5	120
	Q3	174.0	127	132	145.2	130.2	. .	. .	. .	156.0	123.7	119	173.7	163.6	120
	Q4	176.6	130	134	146.1	131.2	. .	. .	. .	156.9	126.0	119	. .	164.9	121
1993	Q1	179.6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Monthly															
1991	Feb	157.9	. .	129	135.5	. .	. .	. .	. .	142.1	121.4	111	. .	152.1	116
	Mar	158.8	119	130	136.7	. .	. .	. .	133	142.2	120.9	111	. .	153.7	116
	Apr	160.1	. .	130	139.9	124.4	132	. .	. .	142.7	121.5	112	. .	153.9	116
	May	160.7	. .	130	141.8	. .	. .	. .	. .	148.5	122.7	113	. .	156.3	117
	Jun	161.9	120	130	140.9	. .	. .	. .	135	148.7	132.8	113	. .	154.9	117
	Jul	162.2	. .	127	143.6	125.8	133	. .	. .	149.9	120.8	114	. .	156.1	118
	Aug	164.8	. .	127	138.6	. .	. .	. .	. .	150.6	124.2	114	. .	154.7	117
	Sep	164.8	121	129	139.8	. .	. .	. .	136	150.6	122.6	114	. .	156.5	118
	Oct	166.3	. .	129	140.7	126.7	134	. .	. .	150.6	123.3	114	. .	156.3	118
	Nov	167.1	. .	130	140.8	. .	. .	. .	. .	153.5	124.8	114	. .	157.3	119
	Dec	167.5	127	131	143.4	. .	. .	. .	138	153.5	128.4	114	. .	160.9	119
1992	Jan	168.9	. .	131	140.7	127.6	. .	. .	. .	155.0	126.7	115	. .	158.7	118
	Feb	170.2	. .	132	140.5	. .	. .	. .	. .	155.0	123.4	116	. .	158.1	119
	Mar	175.2	124	133	142.1	. .	. .	. .	139	155.1	123.6	116	. .	158.1	119
	Apr	168.2	. .	133	144.7	129.1	. .	. .	. .	155.3	123.6	118	. .	162.2	120
	May	171.8	. .	133	144.8	. .	. .	. .	. .	155.4	124.2	117	. .	164.0	120
	Jun	171.4	128	132	146.4	. .	. .	. .	142	155.7	138.0	118	. .	164.4	120
	Jul	172.4	. .	131	148.0	130.2	. .	. .	. .	155.9	123.8	119	. .	165.6	120
	Aug	175.5	. .	132	143.4	. .	. .	. .	. .	155.9	122.1	119	. .	162.0	120
	Sep	174.3	127	133	144.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	156.2	125.1	119	. .	163.2	121
	Oct	176.8	. .	134	145.2	131.2	. .	. .	. .	156.8	125.6	119	. .	163.8	120
	Nov	176.4	. .	134	144.8	. .	. .	. .	. .	156.8	126.4	119	. .	164.4	121
	Dec	176.4	130	136	148.4	. .	. .	. .	. .	157.2	126.1	119	. .	166.6	122
1993	Jan	177.3	. .	136	. .	131.9	. .	. .	. .	. .	123.2	120	. .	. .	122
	Feb	178.8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	120	. .	. .	122
	Mar	182.4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Increases on a year earlier															
Annual averages															
1985		9	4	4	5	6	4	20	9	11	3	5	10	8	4
1986		8	2	3	5	4	4	13	7	5	2	2	11	7	2
1987		8	2	3	9	3	4	10	6	6	1	1	8	6	2
1988		9	1	4	7	3	5	18	4	6	5	1	6	8	3
1989		9	6	5	5	4	4	21	5	6	6	2	7	10	3
1990		9	5	5	5	5	5	19	6	7	5	3	9	9	4
1991		8	5	5	4	4	6	17	5	10	4	4	8	5	3
1992		7	5	4	3	4	. .	. .	. .	5	1	4	. .	. .	3
Quarterly averages															
1990	Q3	10	5	5	5	5	6	20	5	7	3	4	9	9	4
	Q4	10	3	5	5	5	6	19	5	7	6	3	8	8	4
1991	Q1	9	5	7	4	5	6	14	6	8	4	4	7	6	4
	Q2	8	3	5	5	4	6	16	5	10	4	3	9	4	4
	Q3	8	5	5	5	4	6	19	5	11	4		8	4	4
	Q4	8	6	4	4	4	6	17	5	11	3	5	9	5	3
1992	Q1	9	4	4	4	4	. .	18	5	9	3	5	8	4	3
	Q2	6	7	4	3	4	. .	14	5	6	2	5	8	5	3
	Q3	6	5	3	3	3	. .	. .	. .	4	1	4	8	5	2
	Q4	6	2	3	3	4	. .	. .	. .	3	0	4	. .	. .	2
1993	Q1	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Monthly															
1991	Feb	9	. .	7	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	8	6	4	. .	4	4
	Mar	8	5	7	4	. .	. .	. .	6	8	4	4	. .	5	3
	Apr	9	. .	7	5	5	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	5	6	4	. .	. .	. .	5	11	3	5	. .	4	3
	Oct	8	. .	6	4	4	6	. .	. .	11	3	5	. .	5	3
	Nov	8	. .	5	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	11	3	5	. .	5	3
	Dec	7	6	3	4	. .	. .	. .	5	10	4	5	. .	5	3
1992	Jan	8	. .	2	3	4	. .	. .	. .	9	5	4	. .	5	2
	Feb	8	. .	2	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	9	2	5	. .	4	3
	Mar	10	4	2	4	. .	. .	. .	5	9	2	5	. .	3	3
	Apr	5	. .	2	3	4	. .	. .	. .	9	2	5	. .	5	3
	May	7	. .	2	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	1	4	. .	5	3
	Jun	6	7	2	4	. .	. .	. .	5	5	4	4	. .	6	3
	Jul	6	. .	3	3	3	. .	. .	. .	4	2	4	. .	6	2
	Aug	7	. .	4	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	4	-2	4	. .	5	3
	Sep	6	5	3	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	4	2	4	. .	4	3
	Oct	6	. .	4	3	4	. .	. .	. .	4	2	4	. .	5	2
	Nov	6	. .	3	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	1	4	. .	5	2
	Dec	5	2	4	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	-2	4	. .	4	2
1993	Jan	5	. .	4	. .	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	-3	4	. .	. .	3
	Feb	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	. .	. .	3
	Mar	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators.

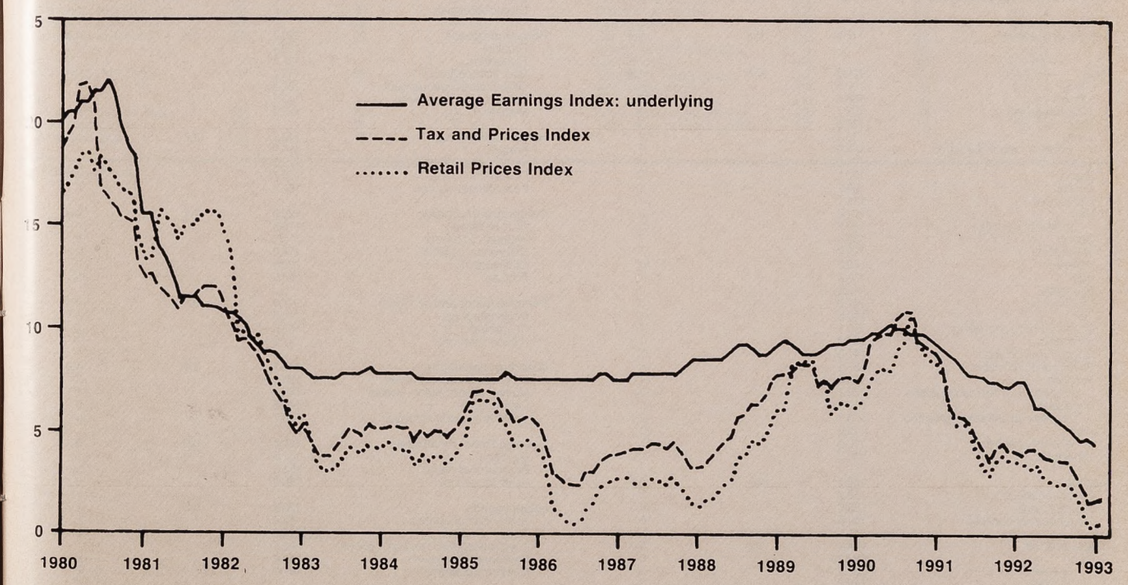
Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employess).
2 Seasonally adjusted.
3 Males only.
4 Hourly wage rates.
5 Monthly earnings.
6 Including mining.
7 Including mining and transport.
8 Hourly earnings.
9 All industries.
10 Production workers.

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



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

Per cent



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

(*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
1992	Apr	138.8	1.5	2.7	4.3	139.2	1.6	2.7
	May	139.3	0.4	2.7	4.3	139.7	0.4	2.8
	Jun	139.3	0.0	2.7	3.9	139.9	0.1	2.9
	Jul	138.8	-0.4	2.4	3.7	139.6	-0.2	2.7
	Aug	138.9	0.1	1.9	3.6	139.7	0.1	2.3
	Sep	139.4	0.4	2.0	3.6	140.3	0.4	2.4
	Oct	139.9	0.4	0.8	3.6	140.7	0.3	1.1
	Nov	139.7	-0.1	0.3	3.0	140.5	-0.1	0.6
	Dec	139.2	-0.4	-0.1	2.6	139.9	-0.4	0.0
1993	Jan	137.9	-0.9	-0.6	1.7	138.6	-0.9	-0.7
	Feb	138.8	0.7	-0.1	1.8	139.4	0.6	-0.2
	Mar	139.3	0.4	-0.1	1.9	139.8	0.3	-0.4
	Apr	140.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	141.3	1.1	0.4

Between March and April, increases in excise duties announced in the Budget affected the index and there were additional rises in motoring costs. Within housing, rents and water charges were higher but the council tax for an average household was lower than the community charge. Clothing, household goods and leisure services were dearer, but food overall was cheaper.

Food: The average fall of 0.4 per cent between March and April reflected a reduction in the prices of seasonal food of 2.8 per cent, the largest April fall for seasonal food since records began in 1956. This was principally caused by sharp decreases in fresh vegetable prices and special offers for fresh fish, although potatoes and home-killed lamb were dearer. Amongst non-seasonal foods, there were price rises for bread, poultry and sweets and chocolates. There were, however, reductions for some milk products, soft drinks and other processed foods.

Catering: The rise in April reflected price increases across the group including the new term's charges for school meals.

Alcoholic drinks: Price rises between March and April mainly reflected increases in excise duties announced in the Budget.

Tobacco: Increases in tobacco prices also reflected the change in excise duties in the Budget.

Housing: In April, there were increases in rents and water and sewerage charges and a small rise in the mortgage interest payments index. However, the council tax showed a reduction of 8.7 per cent compared with the community charge. There were also some offers on do-it-yourself materials.

Fuel and light: The month's fall in this index reflected reductions in the prices of domestic heating oil and electricity.

Household goods: The rise in this index between March and April reflected further price recoveries especially for furniture following earlier sales, and increases as new stock entered the shops.

Household services: In April, there were increases in various fees, including house contents insurance. Some domestic services were also dearer.

Clothing and footwear: The increase over the month reflected further recovery following sales and price rises as new seasons' fashions entered the shops, particularly for women's clothing.

Personal goods and services: The rise between March and April mainly reflected increases for chemists' goods (including the effect of higher prescription charges) and increases in dental charges.

Motoring expenditure: April's rise of 2.9 per cent reflected increases in the duty on petrol and vehicle excise duty as announced in the Budget. There were also some increases in car insurance and second-hand car prices.

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

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

Leisure services: Increases in television licence fees took effect in April. Prices for various recreational activities also rose.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for April 20

(*Source*: Central Statistical Office)

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	**140.6**	**0.9**	**1.3**
Food and catering	**136.0**	**-0.1**	**2.4**
Alcohol and tobacco	**154.7**	**2.0**	**5.5**
Housing and household expenditure	**141.1**	**0.4**	**-2.6**
Personal expenditure	**130.1**	**1.2**	**2.2**
Travel and leisure	**141.6**	**1.9**	**3.4**
All items excluding seasonal food	**141.3**	**1.1**	**1.5**
All items excluding food	**142.5**	**1.2**	**1.3**
Seasonal food	**113.0**	**-2.8**	**-7.7**
Food excluding seasonal	**134.0**	**0.1**	**3.0**
All items excluding housing	**138.4**	**1.0**	**3.0**
All items exc mortgage interest	**140.6**	**1.0**	**2.9**
Consumer durables	**117.0**	**0.9**	**0.7**
Food	**130.8**	**-0.4**	**1.5**
Bread	139.7		4
Cereals	138.6		1
Biscuits and cakes	139.7		4
Beef	136.3		9
Lamb	138.9		12
of which, home-killed lamb	149.9		15
Pork	123.8		-4
Bacon	137.1		0
Poultry	109.2		0
Other meat	124.1		1
Fish	124.2		0
of which, fresh fish	129.2		-10
Butter	136.4		7
Oil and fats	129.2		1
Cheese	143.2		10
Eggs	114.2		-1
Milk fresh	140.5		3
Milk products	141.9		3
Tea	149.3		-2
Coffee and other hot drinks	90.1		-1
Soft drinks	157.7		1
Sugar and preserves	147.9		7
Sweets and chocolates	127.1		6
Potatoes	123.2		-4
of which, unprocessed potatoes	106.1		-13
Vegetables	112.3		-2
of which, other fresh vegetables	103.9		-2
Fruit	115.9		-13
of which, fresh fruit	112.9		-17
Other foods	136.7		2
Catering	**154.4**	**0.9**	**5.5**
Restaurant meals	153.2		5
Canteen meals	159.6		8
Take-aways and snacks	154.0		5
Alcoholic drink	**154.4**	**1.3**	**5.0**
Beer	159.2		6
on sales	161.5		6
off sales	142.8		3
Wines and spirits	147.5		4
on sales	154.7		5
off sales	142.3		4
Tobacco	**155.7**	**3.8**	**6.9**
Cigarettes	156.7		7
Tobacco	148.8		7
Housing	**150.0**	**0.3**	**-6.9**
Rent	181.5		8
Mortgage interest payments	141.2		-23
Rates, community charge and council tax	124.7		-9
Water and other payments	207.6		8
Repairs and maintenance charges	146.8		3
Do-it yourself materials	142.6		2
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	197.5		4
Fuel and Light	**127.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.6**
Coal and solid fuels	118.4		1
Electricity	142.3		2
Gas	113.3		-5
Oil and other fuels	114.5		11
Household goods	**128.7**	**0.6**	**1.8**
Furniture	129.9		2
Furnishings	124.1		1
Electrical appliances	113.2		0
Other household equipment	133.2		1
Household consumables	147.1		3
Pet care	122.3		2
Household services	**142.2**	**0.7**	**4.1**
Postage	139.7		1
Telephones, telemessages, etc	122.6		2
Domestic services	155.7		5
Fees and subcriptions	154.2		6
Clothing and footwear	**120.9**	**1.4**	**0.8**
Men's outerwear	119.6		0
Women's outerwear	110.7		0
Children's outerwear	118.0		-2
Other clothing	138.3		2
Footwear	126.0		2
Personal goods and services	**147.5**	**0.8**	**4.4**
Personal articles	115.5		2
Chemists goods	153.0		5
Personal services	177.9		7
Motoring expenditure	**144.7**	**2.9**	**4.0**
Purchase of motor vehicles	126.6		-3
Maintenance of motor vehicles	162.1		7
Petrol and oil	144.7		9
Vehicles tax and insurance	190.7		14
Fares and other travel costs	**150.4**	**0.6**	**5.5**
Rail fares	161.6		7
Bus and coach fares	161.0		5
Other travel costs	136.2		5
Leisure goods	**122.8**	**0.2**	**1.7**
Audio-visual equipment	82.4		-2
Tapes and discs	114.0		2
Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.6		1
Books and newspapers	158.0		5
Gardening products	141.6		2
Leisure services	**155.8**	**1.0**	**4.1**
Television licences and rentals	120.2		-1
Entertainment and other recreation	177.9		7
Foreign Holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)*	101.0		

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

* Foreign holidays were introduced into the RPI, within the leisure services component with effect from February 1993.

RETAIL PRICES 6.3
Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on April 20 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

Average prices on April 20 1993

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	656	170	138-224
Topside	639	294	269-329
Brisket (without bone)	524	219	189-249
Rump steak *	665	385	328-442
Stewing steak	642	210	169-294
amb: home-killed, per lb			
Loin (with bone)	606	367	240-499
Shoulder (with bone)	609	165	120-205
Leg (with bone)	609	266	206-329
amb: imported (frozen), per lb			
Loin (with bone)	282	197	155-285
Leg (with bone)	256	177	165-198
rk: home-killed, per lb			
Leg (foot off)	526	151	119-189
Loin (with bone)	643	174	144-209
Shoulder (with bone)	546	144	109-185
con, per lb			
Streaky *	496	146	120-175
Gammon *	485	229	159-296
Back, Danish	408	238	159-299
Back, home produced	367	219	189-289
m			
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	512	74	57- 98
usages, per lb			
Pork	525	116	85-149
nned meats			
Corned beef, 12oz can	319	87	76- 95
cken: roasting, oven ready, per lb			
Frozen	314	69	62- 83
Fresh or chilled	654	94	59-138
sh and smoked fish, per lb			
Cod fillets	522	259	198-340
Rainbow trout	521	212	165-399
Kippers, with bone	535	134	105-175
nned fish			
Red salmon, half size can	316	142	133-159
ad			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	348	56	39- 77
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	336	76	67- 84
White loaf, unsliced, 400g	341	49	44- 53
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	336	52	41- 58
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	327	78	73- 86
ur			
Self raising, per 1.5kg	317	63	52- 73
ter			
Home produced, per 250g	307	69	64- 77
New Zealand, per 250g	315	66	59- 67
Danish, per 250g	304	77	74- 84
Margarine			
Soft 500g tub	316	46	34- 87
Low fat spread, 250g	321	49	43- 55
Cheese			
Cheddar type, per lb	309	188	157-225
Eggs			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	310	122	98-149
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	268	104	90-134
Milk			
Pasteurised, per pint	349	35	26- 31
Skimmed, per pint	341	34	26- 31
Tea			
Loose, per 125g	324	65	46- 81
Tea bags, per 250g	328	123	75-157
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	637	124	65-159
Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	319	139	89-209
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	325	70	63- 72
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose, per lb	529	15	9- 22
Potatoes, new loose, per lb	641	27	20- 32
Tomatoes, per lb	723	65	59- 85
Cabbage, greens, per lb	651	46	29- 59
Cabbage, hearted, per lb	639	36	25- 49
Cauliflower, each	703	52	39- 59
Brussels sprouts, per lb	402	47	27- 75
Carrots, per lb	719	26	18- 32
Onions, per lb	724	24	17- 29
Mushrooms, per 4oz	721	34	25- 39
Cucumber, each	706	46	35- 60
Lettuce - iceberg, each	706	73	65- 85
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking, per lb	708	37	29- 39
Apples, dessert, per lb	723	37	29- 49
Pears, dessert, per lb	716	52	39- 62
Oranges, each	716	19	14- 28
Bananas, per lb	724	49	39- 54
Grapes, per lb	693	117	89-149
Items other than food			
Draught bitter, per pint	826	135	120-156
Draught lager, per pint	836	152	135-171
Whisky per nip	845	105	95-118
Gin, per nip	846	105	95-118
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	5,144	223	211-237
Coal, per 50kg	474	635	510-780
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	567	877	700-1093
4-star petrol, per litre	651	55	53- 57
Derv per litre	610	49	47- 51
Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	655	50	48- 52
Super unleaded petrol, per litre	387	53	52- 55

* Or Scottish equivalent.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices

(*Source:* Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National-ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
									All	Seasonal +	Non-seasonal + food		
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	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
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
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
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1991	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
	Apr 14	138.8	140.7	139.2	134.4	136.7	—	116.2	128.9	122.4	130.1	146.3	147.1
	May 12	139.3	141.2	139.7	134.9	137.1	—	116.4	129.5	120.9	131.0	147.2	147.9
	Jun 9	139.3	141.3	139.9	135.0	137.2	—	116.4	129.0	117.4	131.0	147.9	148.4
	Jul 14	138.8	141.1	139.6	134.3	136.7	—	113.1	127.2	105.8	130.9	148.3	149.2
	Aug 11	138.9	141.2	139.7	134.4	136.9	—	113.5	127.5	107.0	131.1	148.8	149.6
	Sep 8	139.4	141.8	140.3	134.9	137.3	—	116.0	127.1	104.0	131.1	149.6	150.1
	Oct 13	139.9	142.3	140.7	135.5	137.8	—	116.8	127.4	106.5	131.1	150.2	150.9
	Nov 10	139.7	142.1	140.5	135.6	137.9	—	116.8	127.3	106.3	130.9	150.7	150.7
	Dec 8	139.2	141.3	139.9	135.7	138.1	—	117.1	128.4	110.6	131.5	151.2	150.0
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
	Feb 9	138.8	140.5	139.4	136.0	138.3	—	114.5	130.2	114.6	132.9	152.2	151.7
	Mar 16	139.3	140.8	139.8	137.0	139.2	—	115.9	131.3	116.3	133.9	153.0	152.4
	Apr 20	140.6	142.5	141.3	138.4	140.6	—	117.0	130.8	113.0	134.0	154.4	154.4

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

(*Source:* Central Statistical Office)

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi-ture	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	
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993	
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annual averages
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988	
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990	Jan 16
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991	Jan 15
132.1	161.8	121.3	121.6	128.5	119.3	131.9	128.1	133.6	117.2	137.8	1991	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	1992	Jan 14
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
145.7	161.1	127.8	126.4	136.6	120.0	141.3	139.1	142.6	120.8	149.6		Apr 14
146.1	161.4	128.2	126.9	136.6	120.0	141.8	140.0	142.9	121.1	150.0		May 12
146.1	161.1	128.3	126.8	136.6	120.3	142.0	140.3	145.0	120.9	150.2		Jun 9
146.0	161.5	128.4	125.1	138.1	115.5	143.1	140.3	144.9	120.7	150.2		Jul 14
145.9	161.8	127.8	126.0	137.9	115.4	143.2	140.0	145.0	120.9	150.4		Aug 11
145.9	162.1	127.5	127.1	137.7	120.0	143.9	139.3	145.2	121.0	153.7		Sep 8
145.9	162.3	127.7	127.3	138.0	121.6	144.2	140.3	145.7	121.2	153.4		Oct 13
147.1	160.4	127.8	127.9	138.5	121.1	144.6	140.3	146.1	121.6	153.0		Nov 10
149.5	156.3	127.4	128.8	138.1	120.5	144.3	139.7	145.7	121.6	153.1		Dec 8
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
150.0	152.0	127.1	126.7	140.5	117.0	145.5	139.2	149.2	122.4	153.9		Feb 9
150.0	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6	149.5	122.5	154.2		Mar 16
155.7	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	147.5	144.7	150.4	122.8	155.8		Apr 20

Note: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987. (See General Notes under *table 6.7*).

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

(*Source:* Central Statistical Office)

		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House-hold goods	House-hold 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
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
1991	Apr 16	6.4	6.0	11.3	14.7	17.5	-2.2	8.6	6.2	9.7	3.7	8.9	7.8	9.7	5.1	12.2
	May 14	5.8	4.6	11.3	13.2	16.0	-4.3	8.0	7.0	9.4	3.6	9.2	8.8	10.2	5.3	12.2
	Jun 11	5.8	5.8	11.1	13.4	15.9	-5.2	8.4	7.0	9.0	4.1	9.4	8.8	10.3	4.9	12.0
	Jul 16	5.5	5.5	10.7	12.9	15.9	-7.0	9.0	6.7	9.1	2.8	10.2	9.5	10.1	5.3	12.3
	Aug 13	4.7	5.3	10.6	12.5	15.7	-8.2	7.6	7.0	9.0	1.8	9.7	7.3	9.9	5.1	12.3
	Sep 10	4.1	4.2	10.0	12.4	15.6	-8.8	7.1	6.9	7.6	3.2	9.0	5.2	9.9	4.7	13.2
	Oct 15	3.7	4.3	9.7	12.0	14.4	-10.0	5.0	6.5	7.6	3.3	9.1	5.5	9.4	4.3	12.6
	Nov 12	4.3	4.5	9.5	11.8	16.0	-8.7	6.2	6.3	7.5	2.7	8.7	7.4	9.7	4.0	11.8
	Dec 10	4.5	4.2	9.4	11.1	16.5	-8.3	6.2	6.4	7.3	2.8	8.5	9.2	9.4	4.1	11.6
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
	Feb 11	4.1	3.8	9.0	10.5	16.2	-8.7	5.1	5.8	7.7	1.7	8.4	9.9	7.0	3.6	11.3
	Mar 10	4.0	4.0	9.0	10.4	16.1	-9.9	6.2	5.7	7.5	1.8	8.4	10.4	6.9	4.4	11.5
	Apr 14	4.3	2.4	6.1	5.6	10.3	-0.4	5.4	3.9	6.3	0.6	7.1	8.6	6.7	3.1	8.6
	May 12	4.3	3.1	5.8	5.6	9.7	1.1	3.8	3.0	5.9	0.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	2.5	8.4
	Jun 9	3.9	1.7	5.7	5.1	9.6	1.4	2.1	2.6	5.9	0.2	6.4	7.5	6.2	2.6	8.1
	Jul 14	3.7	1.5	5.4	5.1	9.5	2.7	0.9	2.2	6.1	-0.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	2.3	7.5
	Aug 11	3.6	0.9	5.4	4.9	9.5	3.7	0.2	1.8	5.9	-0.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	2.3	7.4
	Sep 8	3.6	1.4	5.4	4.8	9.5	3.9	-0.4	1.8	5.1	-0.1	5.7	4.8	5.7	2.4	6.4
	Oct 13	3.6	1.4	5.3	5.1	9.5	4.8	-0.2	2.0	4.1	0.1	5.3	4.3	5.7	1.8	6.1
	Nov 10	3.0	0.4	5.2	5.1	8.5	3.5	-0.4	2.0	3.9	-0.6	5.5	4.2	5.6	1.8	5.9
	Dec 8	2.6	0.9	5.2	5.0	9.1	0.5	-0.5	2.1	3.8	-1.1	5.4	4.0	5.5	1.5	5.9
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
	Feb 9	1.8	0.9	5.1	4.9	9.1	-2.9	-0.5	1.4	3.8	-0.2	4.5	3.1	5.5	2.1	5.7
	Mar 16	1.9	1.5	5.3	5.0	9.1	-3.6	-0.2	1.3	4.2	0.3	4.6	3.1	5.4	1.7	5.8
	Apr 20	1.3	1.5	5.5	5.0	6.9	-6.9	-0.6	1.8	4.1	0.8	4.4	4.0	5.5	1.7	4.1

Notes: See notes under *table 6.7*.

6.6 RETAIL PRICES
Indices for pensioner households: all items (except housing)

(*Source:* Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
January 1987=100	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1987	100.3	101.2	100.9	102.0	100.3	101.3	101.1	102.3	100.3	101.5	101.7	102.9
1988	102.8	104.6	105.3	106.6	103.1	104.8	105.5	106.8	103.6	105.5	106.4	107.7
1989	108.0	110.0	111.0	113.2	108.2	110.4	111.3	113.4	109.0	111.2	112.0	113.7
1990	115.3	118.1	119.9	122.4	115.4	118.3	120.2	122.6	115.2	118.5	120.3	122.6
1991	123.8	127.4	128.5	129.9	123.7	128.0	128.9	130.4	123.4	128.5	129.8	131.5
1992	130.8	132.2	131.6	132.6	131.5	133.2	132.6	133.7	132.3	134.8	134.5	135.6
1993	133.6				134.7				136.0			

6.7 RETAIL PRICES
Group indices: annual averages

(*Source:* Central Statistical Office)

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

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

(*Source*: Central Statistical Office)

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxemburg
Annual averages											
1986	103.4	103.5	101.3	103.6	99.9	123.0	108.8	102.7	103.8	105.8	100.3
1987	107.7	106.9	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9	100.2
1988	113.0	110.7	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5	101.7
1989	121.8	116.3	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8	105.1
1990	133.3	122.9	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8	109.0
1991	141.1	129.0	114.6	124.1	110.7	265.9	145.0	120.0	121.3	140.2	112.4
1992	146.4	134.6P	117.3	126.7	115.1	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.4P	115.9
Monthly											
1992 Mar	144.5	133.2	116.4	126.2	114.2	297.1	152.2	122.6	. .	145.8	115.0
Apr	146.7	134.0	116.5	126.4	114.5	301.6	152.1	122.9	. .	146.2	115.1
May	147.3	134.5	117.0	127.3	115.0	301.6	152.5	123.2	124.9	147.0	115.7
Jun	147.3	134.6	117.3	127.3	115.2	306.7	152.5	123.3	. .	147.4	115.9
Jul	146.7	134.6	117.9	126.7	115.2	301.0	153.0	123.1	. .	147.6	116.2
Aug	146.8	134.9	117.7	126.8	115.4	305.2	154.3	123.0	125.6	148.0	116.3
Sep	147.4	135.5	117.9	127.3	115.7	317.7	155.6	123.3	. .	148.4	116.4
Oct	147.9	136.0	118.1	127.2	116.1	325.4	155.7	123.7	. .	148.1	117.0
Nov	147.7	136.3	118.5	127.5	116.7	328.0	155.9	123.8	125.8	150.1	117.4
Dec	147.2	136.3P	118.5	127.2	116.8	331.7	156.3	123.8	. .	150.4P	117.4
1993 Jan	145.8	136.8P	119.3	127.0	118.1	332.5	157.7	124.3	. .	150.9P	118.5
Feb	146.7	137.4P	119.6	127.3	118.6	335.5	157.7	124.7	126.4	151.6P	118.9
Mar	147.3	137.9P	119.8	127.6	119.0	345.9	158.3	125.3P	. .	151.8P	119.2
Apr	148.6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											**Per cent**
1986	3.4	3.5	1.3	3.6	-0.3	23.0	8.8	2.7	3.8	5.8	0.3
1987	4.2	3.3	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8	-0.1
1988	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0	1.5
1989	7.8	5.1	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3	3.3
1990	9.5	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5	3.7
1991	5.9	5.0	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.0	3.1	6.4	3.1
1992	3.7	4.3P	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.9	5.9	2.5	3.1	5.1P	3.1
Monthly											
1992 Mar	4.0	4.8	2.7	2.6	4.8	18.3	6.8	2.9	. .	5.4	3.0
Apr	4.3	4.8	2.8	2.5	4.6	16.0	6.5	2.8	. .	5.3	3.6
May	4.3	4.8	2.8	2.5	4.6	15.8	6.5	2.8	3.6	5.5	3.6
Jun	3.9	4.5	2.6	2.3	4.3	15.1	6.2	2.6	. .	5.4	3.6
Jul	3.7	4.1	2.6	2.2	3.3	13.6	5.2	2.2	. .	5.2	3.3
Aug	3.6	4.1	2.1	2.1	3.5	15.3	5.7	2.0	2.8	5.1	3.1
Sep	3.6	4.0	2.3	2.0	3.6	15.3	5.8	2.1	. .	4.8	3.0
Oct	3.6	4.0	2.2	1.6	3.7	15.9	5.2	1.9	. .	4.7	3.2
Nov	3.0	3.8	2.2	1.4	3.7	15.0	5.1	1.6	2.4	4.8	2.9
Dec	2.6	3.6P	2.4	1.5	3.7	14.3	5.3	1.9	. .	4.7P	2.9
1993 Jan	1.7	3.6P	2.8	1.5	4.4	14.5	4.7	2.1	. .	4.4P	3.5
Feb	1.8	3.5P	2.8	1.3	4.2	14.5	4.0	2.2	1.9	4.4P	3.8
Mar	1.9	3.5P	2.9	1.1	4.2	16.4	4.0	2.2P	4.2P	3.7	
Apr	1.3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Source: Eurostat

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

(*Source*: Central Statistical Office)

Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada	1985=100
										Annual averages
100.2	111.7	101.9	100.6	100.8	101.7	107.2	104.2	103.6	104.1	1986
99.8	122.2	105.7	100.7	102.2	103.1	116.5	108.6	107.1	108.7	1987
100.7	133.9	110.0	101.4	104.2	105.1	124.3	114.9	112.6	113.1	1988
101.7	151.0	115.3	103.7	107.4	107.8	130.0	122.3	120.0	118.7	1989
104.3	170.9	121.5	106.9	113.2	111.3	135.4	135.1	127.3	124.4	1990
108.4	189.5	126.6	110.4	119.8	115.0	140.0	147.8	132.6	131.4	1991
112.5	206.7	130.5	112.3	124.6	119.7	143.3	151.1	136.0	133.4	1992
Monthly										
111.4	201.6	129.5	111.7	123.9	118.7	142.8	150.4	135.9	132.8	1992 Mar
111.9	204.8	129.7	112.8	124.0	118.7	143.1	150.8	136.5	132.9	Apr
112.0	206.9	129.9	112.9	124.4	119.1	143.3	150.9	136.6	133.1	May
111.8	207.7	130.4	112.8	124.9	119.5	143.6	150.6	137.2	133.4	Jun
112.4	208.7	130.7	112.0	124.5	120.9	143.7	150.4	136.8	133.7	Jul
113.3	209.7	131.0	112.3	124.9	121.4	143.3	150.5	135.5	133.7	Aug
113.9	209.9	131.4	112.8	125.0	120.6	144.0	152.6	137.4	133.6	Sep
114.1	210.5	131.9	112.9	125.2	120.4	144.3	152.9	137.8	133.8	Oct
114.2	211.3	132.0	112.7	126.4	120.5	144.3	152.2	137.9	134.4	Nov
113.8	212.1	132.0	112.7	126.3	120.6	144.3	152.8	137.5	134.4	Dec
113.2	214.0	132.6	112.6	126.9	122.0	144.7	156.7	138.9	135.0	1993 Jan
113.6	215.7	133.1	112.7	127.7	122.8	145.1	157.1	139.4	135.4	Feb
114.1	216.4	133.5	113.4P	128.4	123.3	146.4	157.9	139.5	135.3	Mar
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Apr
rcent										**Increases on a year earlier**
										Annual averages
0.2	11.8	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	7.2	4.2	3.6	4.1	1986
-0.4	9.4	3.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	8.7	4.2	3.4	4.4	1987
0.9	9.6	4.1	0.7	2.0	1.9	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.0	1988
1.1	12.8	4.8	2.3	3.1	2.6	4.6	6.4	6.6	5.0	1989
2.6	13.2	5.4	3.1	5.4	3.2	4.2	10.5	6.1	4.8	1990
3.9	10.9	4.2	3.3	5.8	3.3	3.4	9.4	4.2	5.6	1991
3.8	9.1	3.1	1.7	4.0	4.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	1.5	1992
										Monthly
4.3	8.5	3.2	2.0	4.9	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.8	1.6	1992 Mar
4.4	9.6	3.2	2.4	4.8	4.0	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.7	Apr
4.3	9.8	3.0	2.0	4.2	4.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.3	May
4.0	9.6	3.1	2.3	4.2	4.0	2.5	2.0	2.7	1.1	Jun
3.1	9.6	3.2	1.7	3.8	4.0	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.3	Jul
3.6	9.3	3.1	1.7	3.5	3.8	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.2	Aug
3.5	9.3	3.0	2.0	3.5	3.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.3	Sep
3.3	8.9	3.2	1.1	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.6	Oct
3.2	8.7	3.0	0.7	3.3	3.9	2.2	1.2	2.8	1.7	Nov
2.9	8.5	2.9	1.2	3.4	4.2	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.1	Dec
2.6	8.5	3.3	1.2	3.5	4.1	2.5	4.7	2.9	2.0	1993 Jan
2.6	8.0	3.2	1.4	3.4	3.7	2.6	4.9	2.9	2.3	Feb
2.4	7.3	3.1	1.2	3.7	3.9	2.5	4.9	2.7	1.9	Mar
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Apr

7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Economic activity +, seasonally adjusted §§

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spring 1979	22,576	1,788	-	-	24,364	1,440 X	25,804 X	15,346 X	41,150
Spring 1981	21,550	2,211	-	-	23,760	2,494 X	26,255 X	15,690 X	41,944
Spring 1983	20,420	2,310	368	-	23,098	2,865 X	25,963 X	16,435 X	42,398
Spring 1984	20,587	2,627	328	-	23,542	2,928 X	26,470 X	16,210 X	42,680
Spring 1984	20,587	2,627	328	-	23,542	3,105	26,647	16,033	42,680
Spring 1985	20,758	2,723	408	-	23,889	2,980	26,869	16,085	42,954
Spring 1986	20,827	2,739	410	-	23,976	2,981	26,957	16,191	43,148
Spring 1987	20,878	3,009	502	-	24,389	2,890	27,279	16,151	43,430
Spring 1988	21,535	3,154	534	-	25,222	2,385	27,607	15,993	43,600
Spring 1989	22,171	3,433	495	-	26,099	1,983	28,082	15,663	43,745
Spring 1990	22,379	3,477	462	-	26,318	1,871	28,189	15,658	43,847
Spring 1991	22,008	3,323	420	-	25,751	2,301	28,051	15,854	43,905
Spring 1992	21,524	3,138	369	179	25,209	2,649	27,858	16,199	44,057
Summer 1992	21,387	3,136	348	176	25,048	2,758	27,806	16,263	44,069
Autumn 1992	21,262	3,078	331	179	24,850	2,837	27,687	16,408	44,096
Estimated changes									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	-125	-58	-18	*	-197	79	-119	145	27
Per cent	*-0.6*	*-1.8*	*-5.1*	*	*-0.8*	*2.8*	*-0.4*	*0.9*	*0.1*
MALE									
Spring 1979	13,380	1,444	-	-	14,824	774 X	15,598 X	4,087 X	19,685
Spring 1981	12,426	1,748	-	-	14,174	1,570 X	15,744 X	4,344 X	20,088
Spring 1983	11,671	1,753	221	-	13,645	1,825 X	15,470 X	4,862 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,607	1,980	203	-	13,790	1,788 X	15,578 X	4,912 X	20,490
Spring 1984	11,607	1,980	203	-	13,790	1,848	15,639	4,851	20,490
Spring 1985	11,639	2,032	260	-	13,931	1,798	15,730	4,908	20,637
Spring 1986	11,554	2,055	278	-	13,886	1,796	15,682	5,066	20,748
Spring 1987	11,462	2,246	324	-	14,032	1,724	15,756	5,130	20,886
Spring 1988	11,783	2,372	338	-	14,492	1,401	15,893	5,087	20,980
Spring 1989	11,924	2,620	314	-	14,858	1,146	16,004	5,061	21,065
Spring 1990	12,006	2,641	300	-	14,946	1,085	16,031	5,103	21,134
Spring 1991	11,716	2,527	257	-	14,500	1,424	15,924	5,247	21,170
Spring 1992	11,318	2,368	245	53	13,983	1,775	15,758	5,499	21,257
Summer 1992	11,260	2,351	230	53	13,894	1,850	15,743	5,522	21,265
Autumn 1992	11,152	2,300	216	55	13,722	1,915	15,637	5,639	21,277
Estimated changes									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	-109	-51	-14	*	-172	66	-106	118	12
Per cent	*-1.0*	*-2.2*	*-6.1*	*	*-1.2*	*3.6*	*-0.7*	*2.1*	*0.1*
FEMALE									
Spring 1979	9,197	344	-	-	9,541	666 X	10,207 X	11,259 X	21,466
Spring 1981	9,123	463	-	-	9,586	924 X	10,510 X	11,346 X	21,856
Spring 1983	8,749	557	147	-	9,453	1,040 X	10,493 X	11,573 X	22,066
Spring 1984	8,980	647	125	-	9,751	1,140 X	10,891 X	11,298 X	22,190
Spring 1984	8,980	647	125	-	9,751	1,257	11,008	11,181	22,190
Spring 1985	9,119	691	148	-	9,958	1,181	11,139	11,177	22,317
Spring 1986	9,273	684	132	-	10,090	1,186	11,275	11,125	22,400
Spring 1987	9,416	763	178	-	10,357	1,166	11,523	11,021	22,544
Spring 1988	9,752	782	196	-	10,730	984	11,714	10,906	22,620
Spring 1989	10,247	813	181	-	11,241	836	12,077	10,602	22,680
Spring 1990	10,373	836	163	-	11,372	785	12,158	10,556	22,713
Spring 1991	10,291	797	163	-	11,251	877	12,128	10,607	22,735
Spring 1992	10,206	770	124	126	11,226	874	12,100	10,701	22,801
Summer 1992	10,127	785	119	124	11,154	909	12,063	10,741	22,804
Autumn 1992	10,111	778	115	124	11,128	922	12,050	10,769	22,819
Estimated changes									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	-16	*	*	*	-26	13	-13	28	15
Per cent	*-0.2*	*	*	*	*-0.2*	*1.4*	*-0.1*	*0.3*	*0.1*

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
\+ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see "The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new demension to labour mark statistics", *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.
\# People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
§ Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
X The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.
** Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
++ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
§§ The seasonally adjusted estimates may be subject to revision as more quarterly data becomes available.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Economic activity+, not seasonally adjusted 7.2

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed ##	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
ALL									
Spring 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spring 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spring 1985	20,629	2,714	396	-	23,739	2,968	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spring 1986	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,829	2,969	26,798	16,347	43,146
Spring 1987	20,762	2,997	488	-	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,429
Spring 1988	21,422	3,143	520	-	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spring 1989	22,055	3,426	481	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1990	22,254	3,472	448	-	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spring 1991	21,876	3,318	408	-	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Spring 1992	21,396	3,131	357	179	25,064	2,649	27,713	16,342	44,054
Summer 1992	21,485	3,135	330	176	25,127	2,797	27,923	16,156	44,079
Autumn 1992	21,353	3,091	344	179	24,967	2,801	27,768	16,331	44,099
Estimated changes									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	-132	-44	14	*	-159	*	-155	175	20
Per cent	*-0.6*	*-1.4*	*4.3*	*	*-0.6*	*	*-0.6*	*1.1*	*0.0*
MALE									
Spring 1979	13,302	1,442	-	-	14,743	763 X	15,507 X	4,177 X	19,684
Spring 1981	12,348	1,745	-	-	14,093	1,560 X	15,653 X	4,434 X	20,087
Spring 1983	11,601	1,751	212	-	13,565	1,815 X	15,379 X	4,952 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,537	1,978	195	-	13,710	1,777 X	15,487 X	5,002 X	20,489
Spring 1984	11,537	1,978	195	-	13,710	1,838	15,548	4,942	20,489
Spring 1985	11,572	2,029	252	-	13,853	1,788	15,642	4,996	20,637
Spring 1986	11,491	2,047	268	-	13,806	1,786	15,592	5,155	20,748
Spring 1987	11,403	2,235	313	-	13,951	1,717	15,669	5,217	20,886
Spring 1988	11,728	2,358	327	-	14,413	1,398	15,811	5,168	20,980
Spring 1989	11,866	2,608	303	-	14,777	1,148	15,924	5,141	21,065
Spring 1990	11,943	2,628	289	-	14,860	1,091	15,950	5,183	21,133
Spring 1991	11,647	2,512	248	-	14,407	1,434	15,841	5,327	21,168
Spring 1992	11,248	2,353	296	53	13,890	1,785	15,676	5,579	21,255
Summer 1992	11,341	2,352	221	53	13,966	1,867	15,833	5,435	21,268
Autumn 1992	11,182	2,321	222	55	13,779	1,873	15,652	5,630	21,282
Estimated changes									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	-160	-31	1	*	-187	*	-181	195	14
Per cent	*-1.4*	*-1.3*	*0.5*	*	*-1.3*	*	*-1.1*	*3.6*	*0.1*
FEMALE									
Spring 1979	9,130	337	-	-	9,467	665 X	10,132 X	11,330 X	21,462
Spring 1981	9,057	455	-	-	9,512	923 X	10,435 X	11,417 X	21,852
Spring 1983	8,687	550	143	-	9,379	1,039 X	10,418 X	11,644 X	22,062
Spring 1984	8,918	639	120	-	9,678	1,139 X	10,816 X	11,369 X	22,186
Spring 1984	8,918	639	120	-	9,678	1,256	10,933	11,253	22,186
Spring 1985	9,057	685	144	-	9,886	1,180	11,066	11,249	22,315
Spring 1986	9,215	680	128	-	10,023	1,182	11,205	11,192	22,398
Spring 1987	9,358	762	175	-	10,296	1,161	11,457	11,086	22,543
Spring 1988	9,694	785	193	-	10,672	978	11,650	10,970	22,620
Spring 1989	10,189	819	178	-	11,186	831	12,016	10,664	22,680
Spring 1990	10,311	845	159	-	11,315	779	12,094	10,620	22,713
Spring 1991	10,229	806	160	-	11,194	868	12,062	10,673	22,735
Spring 1992	10,148	778	121	126	11,174	863	12,037	10,762	22,799
Summer 1992	10,144	783	109	124	11,160	930	12,090	10,721	22,811
Autumn 1992	10,171	770	122	124	11,188	928	12,116	10,701	22,817
Estimated changes									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	27	-14	13	*	28	-2	26	-20	*
Per cent	*0.3*	*-1.7*	*12.0*	*	*0.2*	*-0.2*	*0.2*	*-0.2*	*

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

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Economic activity* by age, not seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All aged 16 and over			Age groups					
	All	Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Male) 50-59 (Female)	65 and over (Male) 60 and over (Female)
In employment *									
Spring 1984	23,387	13,710	9,678	1,917	2,937	5,155	7,879	4,777	722
Spring 1985	23,739	13,853	9,886	1,976	3,075	5,280	8,053	4,684	672
Spring 1986	23,828	13,806	10,023	1,927	3,086	5,412	8,166	4,598	640
Spring 1987	24,247	13,951	10,296	1,985	3,186	5,624	8,262	4,545	644
Spring 1988	25,085	14,413	10,672	2,072	3,227	5,973	8,570	4,575	668
Spring 1989	25,962	14,777	11,186	2,081	3,350	6,311	8,785	4,669	765
Spring 1990	26,175	14,860	11,315	1,917	3,264	6,563	8,950	4,717	764
Spring 1991	25,601	14,407	11,194	1,707	3,022	6,537	8,958	4,617	761
Spring 1992	25,064	13,890	11,174	1,505	2,826	6,471	8,932	4,535	794
Summer 1992	25,127	13,966	11,160	1,548	2,858	6,489	8,927	4,518	788
Autumn 1992	24,967	13,779	11,188	1,441	2,812	6,501	8,975	4,477	760
ILO unemployed *									
Spring 1984	3,094	1,838	1,256	541	632	726	691	447	58
Spring 1985	2,968	1,788	1,180	484	592	730	702	411	49
Spring 1986	2,990	1,800	1,190	495	607	754	682	406	46
Spring 1987	2,879	1,717	1,161	434	523	762	680	437	42
Spring 1988	2,376	1,398	978	326	437	621	551	401	40
Spring 1989	1,978	1,148	831	239	352	530	455	349	52
Spring 1990	1,869	1,091	779	250	325	501	444	314	35
Spring 1991	2,302	1,434	868	298	439	620	553	352	40
Spring 1992	2,649	1,785	863	296	494	729	684	414	31
Summer 1992	2,797	1,867	930	420	537	733	668	411	28
Autumn 1992	2,801	1,873	928	351	523	758	692	447	31
Economically inactive									
Spring 1984	16,194	4,942	11,253	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	8,770
Spring 1985	16,244	4,996	11,249	1,018	841	1,560	1,636	2,260	8,930
Spring 1986	16,347	5,155	11,192	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	9,034
Spring 1987	16,303	5,217	11,086	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	9,122
Spring 1988	16,138	5,168	10,970	881	822	1,477	1,584	2,232	9,142
Spring 1989	15,804	5,141	10,664	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	9,076
Spring 1990	15,802	5,183	10,620	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	9,125
Spring 1991	16,000	5,327	10,673	854	798	1,470	1,557	2,165	9,156
Spring 1992	16,342	5,579	10,762	1,011	899	1,534	1,555	2,194	9,148
Summer 1992	16,156	5,435	10,721	809	804	1,545	1,610	2,218	9,170
Autumn 1992	16,331	5,630	10,701	954	827	1,524	1,564	2,245	9,217
Economic activity rate +	**per cent**								
Spring 1984	*62.1*	*75.9*	*49.3*	*69.3*	*81.1*	*78.6*	*83.7*	*70.0*	*8.2*
Spring 1985	*62.2*	*75.8*	*49.6*	*70.7*	*81.3*	*79.4*	*84.3*	*69.3*	*7.5*
Spring 1986	*62.1*	*75.2*	*50.0*	*71.4*	*81.2*	*79.9*	*84.2*	*68.8*	*7.1*
Spring 1987	*62.5*	*75.0*	*50.8*	*72.2*	*81.7*	*80.9*	*84.3*	*69.0*	*7.0*
Spring 1988	*63.0*	*75.4*	*51.5*	*73.1*	*81.7*	*81.7*	*85.2*	*69.0*	*7.2*
Spring 1989	*63.9*	*75.6*	*53.0*	*73.4*	*83.8*	*82.8*	*85.5*	*69.8*	*8.3*
Spring 1990	*64.0*	*75.5*	*53.2*	*71.6*	*83.2*	*83.3*	*86.1*	*70.0*	*8.1*
Spring 1991	*63.6*	*74.8*	*53.1*	*70.1*	*81.3*	*83.0*	*85.9*	*69.6*	*8.0*
Spring 1992	*62.9*	*73.8*	*52.8*	*64.0*	*78.7*	*82.4*	*86.1*	*69.3*	*8.3*
Summer 1992	*63.3*	*74.4*	*53.0*	*70.9*	*80.9*	*82.4*	*85.6*	*69.0*	*8.2*
Autumn 1992	*63.0*	*73.5*	*53.1*	*65.2*	*80.1*	*82.6*	*86.1*	*68.7*	*7.9*
ILO unemployment rate #	**per cent**								
Spring 1984	*11.7*	*11.8*	*11.5*	*22.0*	*17.7*	*12.3*	*8.1*	*8.6*	*7.4*
Spring 1985	*11.1*	*11.4*	*10.7*	*19.7*	*16.2*	*12.2*	*8.0*	*8.1*	*6.8*
Spring 1986	*11.1*	*11.5*	*10.6*	*20.4*	*16.4*	*12.2*	*7.7*	*8.1*	*6.7*
Spring 1987	*10.6*	*11.0*	*10.1*	*17.9*	*14.1*	*11.9*	*7.6*	*8.8*	*6.2*
Spring 1988	*8.7*	*8.8*	*8.4*	*13.6*	*11.9*	*9.4*	*6.0*	*8.1*	*5.6*
Spring 1989	*7.1*	*7.2*	*6.9*	*10.3*	*9.5*	*7.8*	*4.9*	*7.0*	*6.3*
Spring 1990	*6.7*	*6.8*	*6.4*	*11.5*	*9.1*	*7.1*	*4.7*	*6.2*	*4.3*
Spring 1991	*8.3*	*9.1*	*7.2*	*14.9*	*12.7*	*8.7*	*5.8*	*7.1*	*5.0*
Spring 1992	*9.6*	*11.4*	*7.2*	*16.4*	*14.9*	*10.1*	*7.1*	*8.4*	*3.8*
Summer 1992	*10.0*	*11.8*	*7.7*	*21.3*	*15.8*	*10.1*	*7.0*	*8.3*	*3.5*
Autumn 1992	*10.1*	*12.0*	*7.7*	*19.6*	*15.7*	*10.4*	*7.2*	*9.1*	*3.9*

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

TOURISM 8.1
Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

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

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

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

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

TOURISM 8.2
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)
1984		4,614	4,663	-49
1985		5,442	4,871	571
1986		5,553	6,083	-530
1987		6,260	7,280	-1,020
1988		6,184	8,216	-2,032
1989		6,945	9,357	-2,412
1990		7,785	9,916	-2,131
1991		7,168	9,834	-2,666
1992P		7,630	10,985	-3,355

		Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1991	Q1	1,119	1,658	1,572	2,312	-453	-655
	Q2	1,692	1,793	2,383	2,481	-691	-688
	Q3	2,596	1,771	3,838	2,466	-1,242	-695
	Q4	1,761	1,946	2,041	2,576	-280	-630
1992	Q1	1,345	1,960	1,945	2,805	-600	-845
	Q2	1,879	1,961	2,738	2,778	-859	-817
	Q3	2,694	1,832	4,135	2,626	-1,441	-794
	Q4 (e)	1,710	1,876	2,165	2,774	-455	-899
1992	Jan	494	651	657	940	-163	-289
	Feb	368	650	587	955	-219	-305
	Mar	483	659	701	910	-218	-251
	Apr	589	703	823	936	-234	-233
	May	640	641	899	998	-259	-357
	Jun	651	617	1,016	845	-366	-228
	Jul	872	600	1,190	875	-318	-275
	Aug	1,021	611	1,554	880	-533	-269
	Sep	800	620	1,391	870	-591	-249
	Oct (e)	630	581	1,065	870	-435	-289
	Nov (e)	515	615	620	928	-105	-313
	Dec (e)	565	680	480	977	85	-297
1993	Jan (e)	505	659	715	1,035	-210	-376
	Feb (e)	495	891	770	1,275	-295	-384

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

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

THOUSAND

		All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
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		16,664		2,772	10,880	3,013
1992 P		18,130		3,280	11,560	3,290
1991	Q1	2,775	3,781	391	1,860	523
	Q2	4,187	4,153	750	2,752	685
	Q3	5,809	4,203	986	3,700	1,122
	Q4	3,894	4,528	644	2,567	682
1992	Q1	3,284	4,603	616	2,040	627
	Q2	4,820	4,617	878	3,203	739
	Q3	5,974	4,289	1,125	3,627	1,222
	Q4 (e)	4,050	4,621	660	2,690	700
1992	Jan	1,178	1,513	223	708	247
	Feb	948	1,545	159	614	175
	Mar	1,158	1,546	234	718	206
	Apr	1,625	1,545	207	1,211	207
	May	1,568	1,529	326	996	246
	Jun	1,627	1,544	345	996	286
	Jul	1,967	1,356	392	1,206	370
	Aug	2,346	1,487	392	1,502	452
	Sep	1,662	1,446	342	919	401
	Oct (e)	1,460	1,423	310	870	280
	Nov (e)	1,220	1,454	170	840	210
	Dec (e)	1,370	1,743	180	980	210
1993	Jan (e)	1,160	1,487	220	670	270
	Feb (e)	1,160	1,993	150	810	200

Notes: See *table 8.2.*

8.4 TOURISM
Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

		All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
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		30,497		2,321	25,383	2,793
1992 P		33,430		2,650	27,620	3,160
1991	Q1	5,089	7,439	366	4,071	651
	Q2	7,824	7,540	595	6,577	652
	Q3	11,290	7,496	777	9,686	826
	Q4	6,295	8,022	583	5,048	664
1992	Q1	6,022	8,681	480	4,733	808
	Q2	8,971	8,436	668	7,534	769
	Q3	11,845	7,972	879	10,039	927
	Q4 (e)	6,590	8,338	620	5,310	660
1992	Jan	1,862	2,768	181	1,386	294
	Feb	1,786	2,891	128	1,406	252
	Mar	2,374	3,023	171	1,941	262
	Apr	2,900	2,986	159	2,429	312
	May	2,983	2,971	223	2,538	223
	Jun	3,087	2,480	286	2,567	234
	Jul	3,581	2,715	212	3,127	242
	Aug	4,399	2,588	309	3,727	363
	Sep	3,866	2,669	357	3,186	322
	Oct (e)	3,090	2,618	340	2,500	250
	Nov (e)	2,050	2,793	130	1,700	220
	Dec (e)	1,450	2,927	150	1,110	190
1993	Jan (e)	2,010	2,926	190	1,440	380
	Feb (e)	2,350	4,003	160	1,930	260

Notes: See *table 8.2.*

9.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	England
Business and Enterprise Support as at 29 March 1993	31,100

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

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 6 March 1993 - 2 April 1993 +	3,057
Registered as disabled on 19 April 1993 #	371,734

+ 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.

DEFINITIONS

● CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED
People claiming benefit, i.e. Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits at Unemployment Benefit Offices on the day of the monthly count, who say on that day they are unemployed and that they satisfy the conditions for claiming benefit. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education are excluded.)

● EARNINGS
Total gross remuneration which employees receive from their employers in the form of money. Income in kind and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension funds are excluded.

● ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE
In *tables 7.1, 7.2* and *7.3* (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are in employment (as employees, self employed, on government employment and training programmes, or from 1992, as unpaid family workers) together with those who are ILO unemployed.

● ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE
In *tables 7.1, 7.2* and *7.3* (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed; this group includes people who are, for example, retired or looking after their home/family.

● EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT
A count of civilian jobs of employees paid by employers who run a PAYE scheme. Participants in Government employment and training schemes are included if they have a contract of employment. HM Forces, homeworkers and private domestic servants are excluded. As the estimates of employees in employment are derived from employers' reports of the number of people they employ, individuals holding two jobs with different employers will be counted twice.

● FULL-TIME WORKERS
People normally working for more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

● GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES
The general index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the household is in the top 4 per cent and those one and two person pensioner households (covered by separate indices) who depend mainly on state benefits, i.e. more than three-quarters of their income is from state benefits.

● HM FORCES
All UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever serving, including those on release leave.

● ILO UNEMPLOYED
In *tables 7.1, 7.2* and *7.3* (Labour Force Survey) people without a paid job in the reference week who were available to start work in the next fortnight and who either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

● INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting 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.

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

● MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)
Employees other than those in administrative, professional, technical and clerical occupations.

● MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

● NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
The time which the employee is expected to work in a normal week, excluding all overtime and main meal breaks. This may be specified in national collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers.

● OVERTIME
Work outside normal hours for which a premium rate is paid.

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

..	not available
–	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
P	provisional
_	break in series
R	revised
r	series revised from indicated entry onwards
nes	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition
EC	European Community

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the 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.

● PART-TIME WORKERS
People normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

● PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

● SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

● SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE
Those who in their main employment work on their own account, whether or not they have any employees. Second occupations classified as self-employed are not included.

● SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

● SHORT-TIME WORKING
Arrangements made by an employer for working less than regular hours. Therefore, time lost through sickness, holidays, absenteeism and the direct effec 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 unde standing that they will shortly resume work and are claiming benefit. These people are not included in th unemployment figures.

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

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

● WORKFORCE
Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

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

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED *statistics*

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
● Employment and workforce			
Workforce: UK and GB			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Jun 93	1.1
Labour force estimates, projections		Mar 91	100
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	May 93	1.4
: time series, by order group	M	Jun 93	1.2
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Jun 93	1.3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 92	1.10
Local authorities manpower	Q	Apr 93	1.7
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices	Q	May 93	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 93	117
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 93	117
International comparisons	Q	May 93	1.9
Apprentices and trainees			
Manufacturing industries: by industry	D	Aug 89	1.14
: by region	D	Aug 89	1.15
Employment measures	M	May 93	9.2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 93	61
Labour turnover in manufacturing	D	Mar 90	1.6
Trade union membership	A	May 93	189
● Claimant unemployment and vacancies			
Claimant unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	Jun 93	2.1
: GB	M	Jun 93	2.2
Age and duration: UK	M(Q)	Jun 93	2.5
Broad category: UK	M	Apr 93	2.1
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Apr 93	2.2
Region: summary	Q	Jun 93	2.6
Age: time series UK	M(Q)	Jun 93	2.7
: estimated rates	M	Jun 93	2.15
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	Jun 93	2.8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	Jun 93	2.3
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Jun 93	2.4
: counties, local areas	M	Jun 93	2.9
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Jun 93	2.10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 93	2.6
Flows			
UK, time series	M	Jun 93	2.19
GB, time series	D	May 84	2.19
Age time series	M	Jun 93	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	Jun 93	2.13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	May 93	9.3
International comparisons	M	Jun 93	2.18
Ethnic origin		Feb 93	25
Temporarily stopped			
Latest figures: by UK region	M	Jun 93	2.14
Vacancies			
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Jun 93	3.1
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Jun 93	3.2
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Jun 93	3.3
● Redundancies			
Confirmed: GB time series	D	Sep 92	2.30
Regions	D	Sep 92	2.30
Industries	D	Sep 92	2.31
In Great Britain	M	May 93	2.32
by region	M	May 93	2.33
by age	M	May 93	2.34
by industry	M	May 93	2.35
by occupation	M	May 93	2.36
Advance notifications	S(M)	Feb 91	48
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	Jul 86	284
● Earnings and hours			
Average earnings			
Whole economy (New series) index			
Main industrial sectors	M	Jun 93	5.1
Industries	M	Jun 93	5.3
Underlying trend	Q(M)	Jul 91	364
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	A	Nov 90	571
Latest key results			
Time series	M(A)	Jun 93	5.6
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked [Manual workers]			
Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Summary (Oct)	B(A)	Jun 93	5.4
Detailed results	A	Feb 93	23
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 90	222
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M	Jun 93	5.5
Manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Jun 93	5.9
Agriculture	A	May 90	253
Coal-mining	A	May 90	253
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures:industry	M	Jun 93	1.11
Regions: summary	Q	Jun 92	1.13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Jun 93	1.12
● Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Jun 93	1.8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Jun 93	5.8
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Jun 93	5.8
● Labour costs			
Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Dec 90	431
Per unit of output	Q	Jun 93	5.7
● Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Jun 93	6.2
: percentage changes	M	Jun 93	6.2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Jun 93	6.1
Main components: time series and weights	M	Jun 93	6.4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Jun 93	6.5
Annual summary	A	May 89	242
Revision of weights	A	Apr 89	197
Pensioner household indices			
All items excluding housing	M(Q)	Jun 93	6.6
Group indices: annual averages	M(A)	Jun 93	6.7
Revision of weights	A	Jun 91	351
Food prices	M	Jun 93	6.3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82	267
International comparisons	M	Jun 93	6.8
● Labour Force Survey			
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jun 93	7.1
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Jun 93	7.2
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jun 93	7.3
● Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Summary: latest figures	M	Jun 93	4.1
: time series	M	Jun 93	4.2
Latest year and annual series	A	May 92	235
Industry			
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Jun 93	4.1
Annual: detailed	A	May 93	197
: prominent stoppages	A	May 93	197
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Jun 93	4.1
Latest year for main industries	A	May 92	243
Size of stoppages	A	May 92	246
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	May 92	241
International comparisons	A	Dec 92	653
● Tourism			
Employment in tourism: by industry			
Time series GB	M	Jun 93	8.1
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Jun 93	8.2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Jun 93	8.3
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Jun 93	8.4
Overseas travel and tourism			
Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Apr 93	8.5
Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Apr 93	8.6
Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 93	8.7
Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 93	8.8
Visitor nights	Q	Apr 93	8.9
● YTS			
Entrants: regions	D	Oct 90	9.1
● Regional aid			
Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 93	9.5
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Apr 93	9.6
Development Grants by region	Q	May 93	9.7
Development Grants by region and company	Q	May 93	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 **0928 792690**

Employment Training and Youth Training **0742 594027**

Industrial disputes **0928 792825**

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

Monthly Average Earnings Index **0928 794847**

New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked **0928 794903/4**

Redundancies **071-273 5530**

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

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

Small firms; self employment **0742 597538**

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

Trade union membership **0928 792825**

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of **071-273 553[illegible]**

Unemployment (claimant count) **071-273 553[illegible]**

Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs **071-273 553[illegible]**

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

Vocational qualifications **0742 594210**

Wage rates, basic hours **071-273 557[illegible]**

Workforce training **0742 59348[illegible]**

Youth Cohort Study **0742 5940[illegible]**

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics **071-273 553[illegible]**

Labour market analysis and research related to qualifications, skills and training **0742 5940[illegible]**

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

NOMIS (the National On-line Manpower Information System) **091-374 2468/24[illegible]**

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access to Labour Force Survey data) **071-625 711[illegible]**

Skills and Enterprise Network **0742 5940[illegible]**

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

special **FEATURE**

Characteristics of the ILO unemployed

Almost a third of unemployed people were prepared to work part-time.

Photo: Ulrike Preuss/FORMAT

This article discusses some of the latest findings from the Labour Force Survey[1] about the characteristics of the ILO unemployed in Great Britain.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment used throughout refers to people without a job who are available to start work within the next two weeks and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had obtained.

The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are ILO unemployed.

Key findings

Information from the spring 1992 Labour Force Survey shows that in Great Britain:

- **Between spring 1991 and spring 1992 unemployment, on the internationally agreed definition, rose by 346,000, or about 15 per cent, to 2.65 million; there was an increase in unemployment among men of 24 per cent, but a slight drop in the number of unemployed women.**
- **New entrants to the labour market, who had not previously had a job, formed about 8 per cent of the total number of ILO unemployed in spring 1992, a proportion similar to that a year earlier.**
- **Over one third of the women ILO unemployed (323,000 in spring 1992) had been looking after their family or home immediately before looking for work, and were re-entering the labour market.**
- **Though the number of ILO unemployed rose between spring 1991 and spring 1992, the number of people seeking work as self-employed in spring 1992 was two thirds of the number in the previous year.**
- **In both years, the great majority of ILO unemployed women said they would consider accepting a part-time job if one were available, and one in four reported that they were looking only for part-time work.**
- **Between 1984 and 1992 the number of ILO unemployed people first fell and then started to rise again. The proportion of people who had been without a job and seeking work for a year or more fell from 47 per cent in spring 1984 to 27 per cent in spring 1991, but rose in spring 1992 to reach 35 per cent.**
- **The ILO unemployment rate in Great Britain in spring 1992 was 9.6 per cent (8.3 per cent in 1991). The highest regional rate was 10.8 per cent in the North in spring 1991 and 11.9 per cent in Greater London in spring 1992.**
- **ILO unemployed people who had previously been in non-manual jobs were less likely than those previously in manual work to use government jobcentres, personal contacts or direct application to employers as their main method of job search. They were more likely to use newspapers or private employment agencies.**
- **In spring 1992, 64 per cent of all ILO unemployed people of working age held a formal qualification. This compares with 73 per cent of all people in employment.**

Introduction

THE RESULTS presented in this article are based on analysis of people classified as unemployed on the International Labour Organisation definition. This definition (see *Technical Note,* pages 274-275) differs from that of the claimant count, which measures the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits at unemployment benefit offices. The Employment Department publishes the claimant count figures monthly and the ILO definition quarterly, as part of the Labour Force Survey results[2].

Unemployment based on the ILO definition provides a good measure of excess labour supply; it includes all those people who are actively seeking work whether or not they are claiming benefit.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) allows detailed analyses to be made of the sex, age and other characteristics of the unemployed and of their sitation prior to becoming unemployed. Many of these analyses, such as those relating to the earlier economic status of the unemployed, the type of work sought, job search methods and levels of highest qualification held, cannot be explored using data from the claimant count. The LFS also enables comparisons to be made from one year to another, which individual research studies of the subject do not. The present article reports results for spring 1991, the final year when the LFS was conducted annually, and for spring 1992, the first of the new quarterly surveys (see *Technical Note* pages 274-275).

Structure of the article

The first group of analyses in this article explores aspects of ILO unemployed people's earlier position in the labour market, for example, their previous economic status, previous occupation and the reason for leaving their last job.

The article goes on to look at the present situation of the ILO unemployed in terms of how long they have been unemployed, distribution by region and the type of work sought. Results are also included which explore the relationship between the levels of highest qualification possessed by the ILO unemployed and all those in the labour force.

Further information on the characteristics of the ILO unemployed, drawn from the Labour Force Surveys of various years and including some trend data, has been published in other *Employment Gazette* articles. More detailed information about these articles is given in the *Technical Note,* pages 274-275.

The unemployed in spring 1991 and spring 1992

According to the LFS there were in Great Britain, in spring 1992, some 2,649,000 people without jobs who were available to start work and had sought work during the past four weeks: that is, unemployed according to the international (ILO) definition. Of these, 1,785,000 were men and 863,000 women, with about 56 per cent of the latter being married women (485,000).[3] About 30 per cent of the unemployed were young people in the 16 to 24 age range (790,000) and almost a quarter were aged 45 or above (636,000 including some over state retirement age)[4]: see *table 1*.

Table 1 also shows the changes between spring 1991 and spring 1992. The total number of ILO unemployed rose by 346,000 to 2,649,000 in 1992, or by about 15 per cent. The level of ILO unemployment of men increased by 351,000, or 24 per cent (from 1,434,000 to 1,785,000) whereas there was actually a slight drop in ILO unemployment among women from 868,000 to 863,000. There was a drop of 9,000 in the level of ILO unemployment of married women as opposed to a slight rise of 4,000 of non-married women. There was a very slight rise in the number of economically active people in Great Britain (less than 1 per cent).

Young people aged 16 to 24 accounted for 30 per cent of the ILO unemployed in spring 1992 compared with 32 per cent in 1991. In this age group the number of ILO unemployed men increased and the number of ILO unemployed women decreased. The number of ILO unemployed married women in this group has decreased from 87,000 to 79,000 and the number of women ILO unemployed non-married women has also decreased (from 196,000 to 192,000). The number of ILO unemployed people above state retirement age has also decreased.

ILO unemployment rates[5] are also shown in *table 1*; the ILO unemployment rate for Great Britain rose from 8.3 per cent in spring 1991 to 9.6 per cent in spring 1992, corresponding to the overall increase in ILO unemployment. ILO unemployment rates were highest for young people, particularly those aged 16 to 19 and men approaching state retirement age. The ILO unemployment rates were also generally higher for men than women, in particular married women.

Previous situation of the unemployed

Tables 2 and *3* (summarised in *tables A* and *B*) present information about how ILO unemployed people had come to be unemployed, and what they had been doing before they started looking for work. *Table 4* illustrates longer-term trends, since 1984[6], in the economic status of ILO unemployed men and women before they started looking for work.

In discussing unemployed people it is helpful to divide them into three groups. First, there are new entrants to the labour market, mainly young people, who have not previously had a job. Second, there are people, mainly women, who are re-entering the labour market after a spell out of it. Third, there are people who have left their last job and are looking for another.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE SURVEY-BASED AND ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTS METHODS FOR MEASURING UNEMPLOYMENT.

SURVEY MEASURE

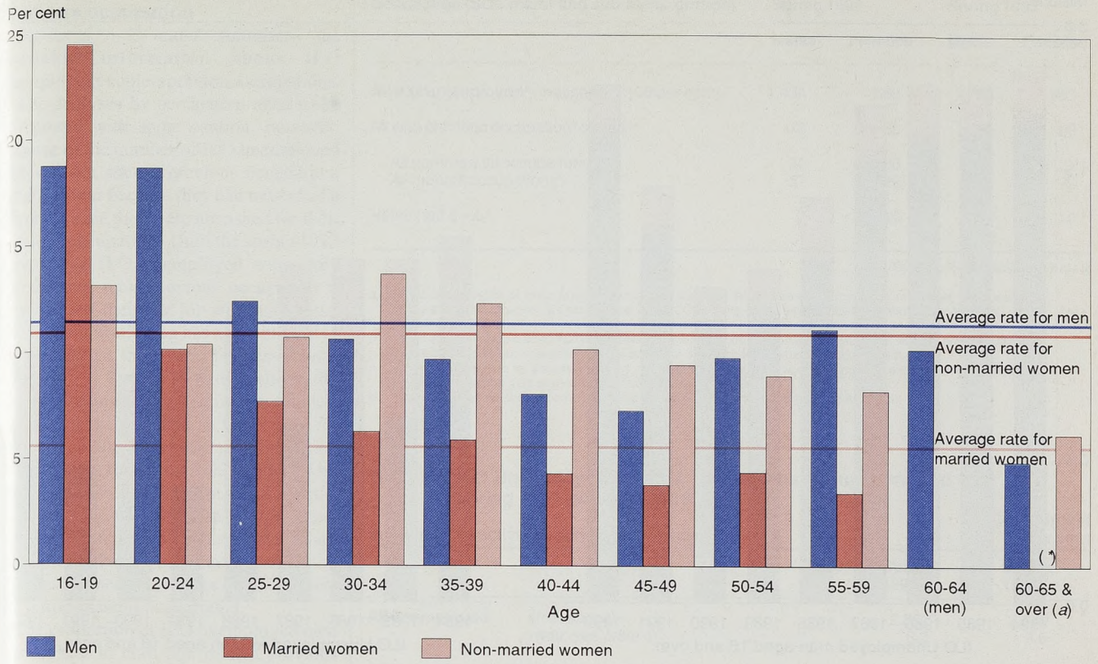
Advantages	Disadvantages
• internationally standardised	• relatively costly to compile
• usable for inter-country comparisons	• normally less timely
• considerable potential for analysis of other labour-market characteristics, or of particular sub-groups	• subject to sampling and response error
• articulated with data from same source on employment and the economically inactive	• not as suitable for small areas due to sampling limitations

ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCE

Advantages	Disadvantages
• relatively inexpensive	• not internationally recognised
• available frequently, normally monthly sometimes means previous figures have to be recalculated to preserve consistent comparisons over time	• coverage changes whenever administrative system changes;
• available quickly	• coverage depends upon administrative rules; may not be suitable for other purpose
• 100 per cent count gives figures for small areas	• limited analysis of characteristics of unemployed people

Figure 1 ILO Unemployment rates by age: spring 1992

Great Britain



Number of ILO unemployed less then 10,000, rate not shown
The upper age limit is 64 for men and 59 for women

Source: LFS estimates (see also *table 1*)

Table A Reason for leaving last job, by sex, and marital status for females: spring 1991 and 1992

ILO unemployed persons aged 16 and over who left their last job less than three years ago — Great Britain — Per cent

	Base (thousands)	Redundant/ dismissed/ temp job	Resigned	Family/ personal	Health/ retirement/ other[a]
Spring 1991					
Males	1,032	63	10	4	23
Married females	326	41	9	31	19
Non-married females	217	51	14	13	22
Spring 1992					
Males	1,302	67	7	4	23
Married females	335	44	8	28	19
Non-married females	216	49	11	16	24

Source: LFS estimates (see *table 2*)

a Figures include early retirement,which was mostly taken when employer was cutting back on staff, but includes that taken under the Job Release Scheme.

New entrants

Overall, the proportion of the ILO unemployed who were new entrants to the labour market and had not previously had a job, has remained relatively constant at 8 per cent, although the actual number of new entrants has risen from 189,000 in 1991 to 217,000 in spring 1992, reflecting the increase in the total number of ILO unemployed people. More than three in five of those previously in full-time education were men, and over 70 per cent were aged between 16 and 24. There were very few married women previously in full-time education.

Most of these new entrants will be included in the group who reported that they were economically inactive and in full-time education or training immediately before they had started to look for work. The trend analysis in *table 4* shows that the proportion of ILO unemployed in this group was low in 1988 (12 per cent), but rose in 1989 and 1990 to 14 per cent and then dropped again, to 13 per cent in 1991 and spring 1992. Numbers increased in 1991 and 1992 to approximately 346,000 in spring 1992, in line with the increase in ILO unemployment.

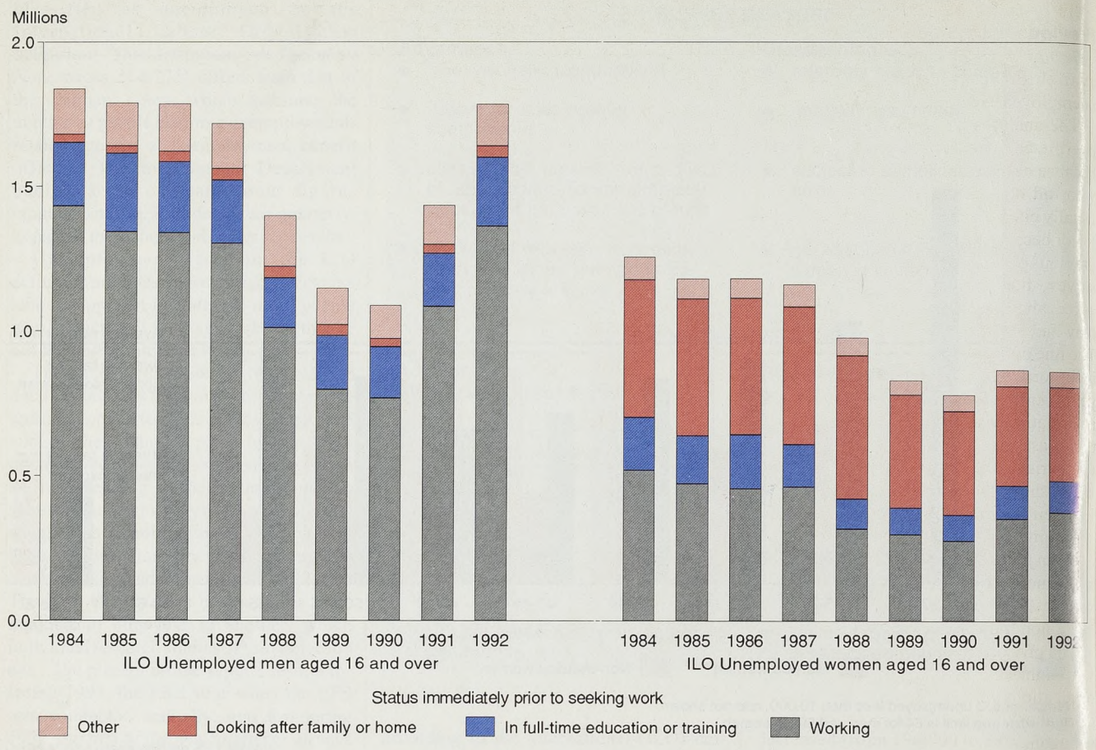
Returners

Table 3 shows that 14 per cent of the ILO unemployed in spring 1992 were entering or re-entering the labour market after a spell looking after their family or home — a slight fall from the 16 per cent in the previous year. Approximately 90 per cent were women, the majority of whom were married or cohabiting.

Table 4 shows that, in proportional terms, there was a marked increase in the group of currently ILO unemployed women previously looking after their family or home

Figure 2 Status of ILO unemployed people immediately prior to seeking work: 1984-92

Great Britain, spring each year



Source: LFS time series estimates (see also *table 4*)

Table B Status before seeking work, by age and sex: spring 1991 and 1992

ILO unemployed persons 16 and over — Great Britain, Per cent

Status before seeking work	Males	Females	All persons		
			16-24	25-44	45 and over
Spring 1991					
Base (thousands)	1,434	868	737	1032	533
Working	76	41	54	64	72
Full time education	13	13	30	6	2
Looking after house/home	2	40	8	23	15
Spring 1992					
Base (thousands)	1,785	863	790	1223	636
Working	76	44	54	67	78
Full time education	13	13	31	7	2
Looking after house/home	2	38	7	19	11

Source: LFS estimates (see *table 3*)

up until 1988 (when it accounted for 50 per cent of all ILO unemployed women). However, since then the proportion has decreased (38 per cent of all women ILO unemployed in spring 1992).

People previously in work

Some 66 per cent of the ILO unemployed had been in work immediately prior to starting to look for a new job in spring 1992 (63 per cent in 1991): the proportion was a lot higher for men (76 per cent in both years) than women (41 per cent in 1991 and 44 per cent in 1992), and was also higher for older workers, particularly those aged 45 or more (*table 3*). More than three quarters of those previously working were men.

Reasons for leaving last job

For people who had been working immediately before they became IL) unemployed, information in 1991 on wh y they left their last job was collected if th y said they had left it less than three ye rs before (*table 2*)[7]. In spring 1992 this w s asked if the person left within the previo s eight years, but the analysis in *table 2* h s used those who left within three years so that it is comparable to the 1991 resu ts. Over 90 per cent of the ILO unemploy d had previously had a paid job, and abo t three quarters of the ILO unemployed ha left their previous job less than 3 years ag (excluding those on governme t employment or training programmes).

There were differences in the main reasons quoted by the ILO unemployed men and women who provided information. The reason most frequently given for leaving their last job was that they were made redundant or were dismissed (44 per cent in 1991 and 47 per cent in 1992). This was given most frequently by both men and women, but with a much smaller proportion for women (52 per cent of men and 34 per cent of women ILO unemployed in 1992 who had previously had a paid job). Many women left for family or personal reasons (24 per cent in both 1991 and 1992), while only 4 per cent of men left for this reason. The ending of a temporary job was another common reason for both men and women leaving their last job (13 per cent in 1991 and 14 per cent in 1992).

Previous occupation

Tables 5, 6, C and *D* summarise the available information about ILO unemployed people's previous occupations.

The analyses by occupation need to be interpreted with some caution, however, because of the number of ILO unemployed who did not state a previous occupation, usually either because they had never had a job or because they were not asked for their previous occupation. Until the spring 1992 survey, the ILO unemployed were only asked about their previous occupation if they had left their last job within 3 years.[8] The line of questioning has now changed to incorporate all those who left less than 8 years ago. *Tables 5* and *6* show the information in each year of people who left their last job less than 3 years ago for comparison; the more accurate information is also shown, for spring 1992, of those who left their previous job in the last 8 years.

Despite these reservations, *table 5* and *Summary table C* clearly show that men are much more likely to have had a manual job whereas women were more likely to have had a non-manual background.

The proportion of ILO unemployed men was highest in craft and related previous occupations whereas for women a previous clerical or secretarial occupation was most common. The occupational pattern was broadly similar in the two years covered, although the overall number of ILO unemployed was different.

Table 6 and *Summary table D* show that ILO unemployment rates are generally lower for non-manual previous occupations as opposed to manual. Thus for people with professional, managerial and administrative experience the ILO unemployment rate was lowest (under 5 per cent), and was highest for those in the plant and machine operatives group (over 10 per cent in spring 1992). There was a slight rise in the ILO unemployment rate for each occupation group between 1991 and spring 1992, corresponding to the increase in the total number of ILO unemployed.

The ILO unemployed looking for work

As can be seen from *table 7* (summarised in *table E*), a little over half of the ILO unemployed said they were looking specifically for full-time jobs as employees: 1,407,000 or 53 per cent in spring 1992 and 1,168,000 or 51 per cent a year earlier. In both years, over three quarters of those seeking to become self-employed were male, and even though the number of ILO unemployed rose, the number of people seeking self-employed work in spring 1992 was less than two thirds of the number in the previous year. It seems there was a shift in preference from self-employed to employee. The proportion with no preference as between employee or self-employed remained at 17 per cent.

Preferences for full-time or part-time work

In both spring 1991 and spring 1992, almost a third of the ILO unemployed not seeking work as self employed or a place on a government scheme (700,000 in 1991 and 835,000 in 1992) were either looking for part-time work[9] or expressed no preference between full-time and part-time work. Most of this group were women, particularly married women.

Many of the ILO unemployed (and especially the women) who said they were looking for a full-time job intimated that they would nevertheless consider accepting a part-time job if one were available (*table 8*). Thus, of all the women looking for work either as employees or without preference between employee and self-employed status (828,000 in 1991, 848,000 in 1992), nine out of ten said they would accept a part-time job (though 40 per cent would prefer full-time work). Almost a third of the women would accept part-time work but would prefer to work full-time and about one in

Table C Previous occupation[a], by sex: spring 1991 and spring 1992

ILO Unemployed persons aged 16 and over — Great Britain, Per cent

Occupation (SOC major and sub-major groups)	Spring 1991		Spring 1992	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ILO unemployed[b] (thousands=100 per cent)	1,434	868	1,785	863
All with previous occupation[a] stated[c]	76	65	76	66
All non-manual occupations[a]	20	36	21	37
All manual occupations[a]	57	29	56	29
Never had a job[d]	7	10	7	10

Source: LFS estimates (see *table 5*)

a Previous occupation of those who left their last job less than three years ago. From 1991, the former Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles (CODOT) has been replaced by the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).
b Totals shown include a small number of persons who had a job within the last 3 years but who did not adequately describe their previous occupation: percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.
c Estimates shown are for persons reporting non-manual or manual previous occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation. For numbers see *table 6*.
d Includes a small number of persons who did not state whether they had had a previous job.

Table D ILO Unemployment rates, by previous occupation[a] and sex: spring 1991 and spring 1992

Economically active persons aged 16 and over — Great Britain, Per cent

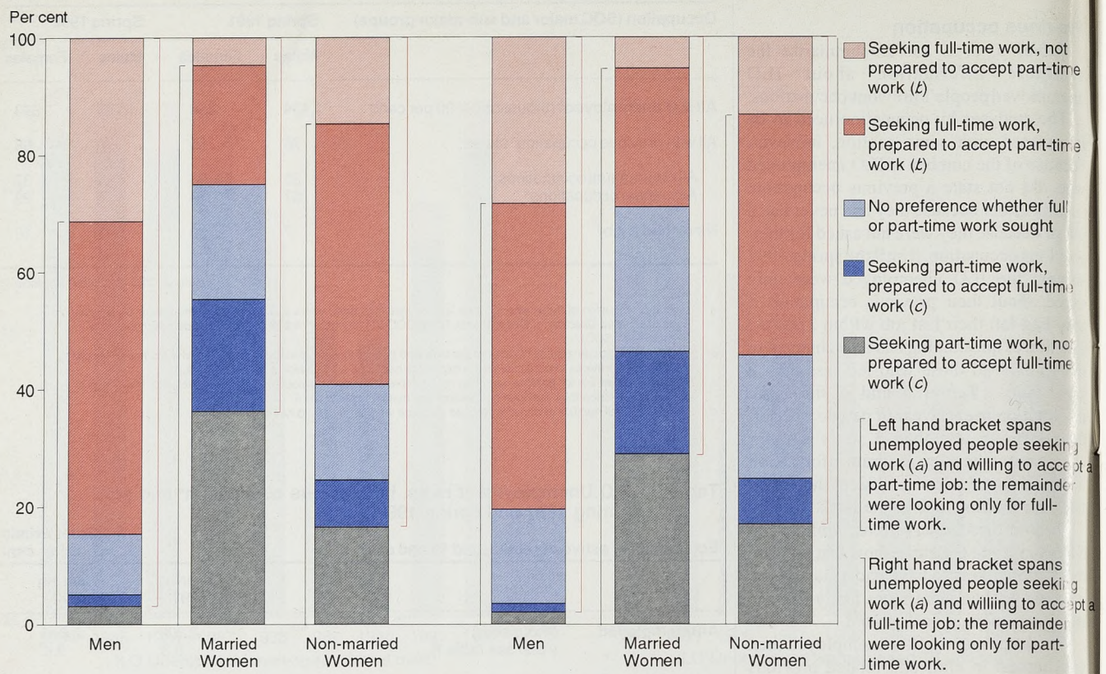
		Spring 1991	Spring 1992
All unemployed	(*thousands*)	*2,302*	*2,649*
	(rate: see *table 1*)	8.3	9.6
All unemployed with previous occupation[a] stated[b]	(*thousands*)	*1,656*	*1,934*
	(rate[c])	6.1	7.3
1 Managers & administrators		3.2	4.2
2 Professional occupations		2.1	2.4
3 Assoc professional & technical occupations		3.8	4.4
4 Clerical & secretarial occupations		4.9	5.7
5 Craft & related occupations		8.6	11.5
6 Personal & protective service occupations		6.0	6.5
7 Sales occupations		6.7	6.8
8 Plant & machine operatives		9.7	11.8
9 Other occupations		10.0	11.4
All non-manual occupations		3.9	4.5
All manual occupations		8.9	10.8

Source: LFS estimates (see *table 6*)

a Previous occupation of those who left their last job less than 3 years ago. From 1991, the former Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles (CODOT) has been replaced by the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)
b Estimates shown are for persons reporting non-manual or manual previous occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation: see *table 5*
c ILO unemployment rates for occupations are calculated by taking those who are ILO unemployed with a previous occupation stated as a proportion of the economically active who have a current or previous occupation stated.

Figure 3 ILO Unemployed people (*a*) and full-time or part-time work: spring 1991 and spring 1992

Great Britain



a Aged 16 and over, except those seeking work as self-employed (who were not asked whether they preferred full or part-time work). Analyses for 1991 refer to 2,156,000 unemployed people, including 1,322,000 men, 466,000 married women and 368,000 non-married women and for 1992 refer to 2,543,000 unemployed people, including 1,693,000 men, 468,000 married women and 381,000 non-married women with percentages as shown in *table 8*

b If no full-time work is available

c If no part-time work is available

Source: LFS estimates (see also *table 8*)

Table E Type of job sought, by sex and marital status for women: spring 1991 and 1992

ILO Unemployed persons 16 and over — Great Britain — Per cent

	All ILO unemployed (thousands)[a]	of whom seeking work as:				
		Self employed[b]	Employee/no preference			
			All	Full-time	Part-time	No pref FT/PT
1991						
Males	1,434	8	92	78	5	10
Married females	485	4	96	24	53	19
Non-married females	383	4	96	57	23	16
1992						
Males	1,785	5	95	77	3	15
Married females	476	*	99	29	46	24
Non-married females	387	*	99	54	24	21

Source: LFS estimates (see *table 7*)

* Less than 10,000: estimate not shown.

a Total includes those who were looking for a place on a scheme. Percentages are based on numbers which exclude this group.

b Those seeking self-employed work were not asked whether they preferred full or part-time work.

four would insist on part-time work.

Over two-thirds of the corresponding group of ILO unemployed men looking for work as employees or expressing no preference as between employee and self-employed status said they would consider accepting a part-time job, although only 2 per cent would insist on one (3 per cent in 1991). More than 80 per cent said they would prefer a full-time job.

Duration of ILO unemployment

Table 9 (summarised in *table F*) shows how the duration[10] of male and female ILO unemployment varies with age, while *table 10* illustrates trends since 1984.

Short duration

Overall, 25 per cent of the ILO unemployed in spring 1992 had been out of a job and looking for work for less than three months. *Table 10* shows that the proportion of the ILO unemployed for a duration of less than three months increased from 1984 until 1991, and then decreased in 1992. The proportion who were unemployed for less than three months decreased between 1991 and 1992 for both men and women, and in each of the main age groups shown. There was a smaller proportion of people reaching state retirement age who had been out of a job and looking for work for three months, and a larger proportion of people aged 16 to 24.

Long duration

The proportion of people ILO unemployed for more than one year decreased between 1984 and 1991 (27 per cent in 1991 from 47 per cent in 1984), but was higher in spring 1992 than in 1991 in both relative and numerical terms. In spring 1992 people without a job and seeking work for a year or more accounted for 35 per cent of the total ILO unemployed, compared with only 27 per cent in 1991. This increase in the proportions of long-term ILO unemployment was the first in the period 1984-1992 (*table 10*) and was due to an increase in the proportion of people with an unemployment duration of one to two years. The proportion of people who had been ILO unemployed for two years or more did not change between spring 1991 and spring 1992. The results of the claimant count also show a rise in long term unemployment between spring 1991 and spring 1992.

The proportion of people who have been ILO unemployed for a year or more is lower for young people (16 to 24 age group) and higher for those approaching state retirement age.

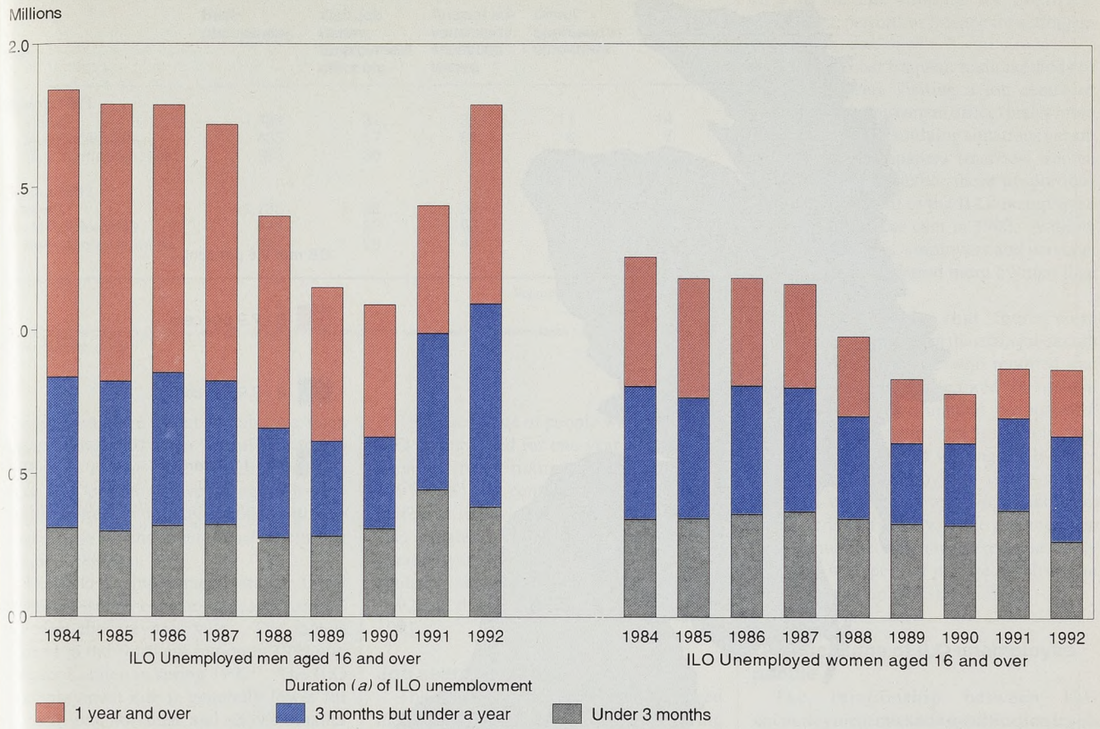
ILO unemployed women tend to have been out of work and looking for a job for shorter periods than ILO unemployed men: 73 per cent for less than a year (in spring 1992) and only six per cent for three years or more, compared with 61 and 12 per cent respectively for men. Married women were more likely to have experienced shorter periods of ILO unemployment than other women.

Regional ILO unemployment

Table 11 shows details of ILO unemployment by region. The level of ILO

Figure 4 Duration (*a*) of ILO unemployment: 1984-92

Great Britain, spring each year



a Based on the minimum of time seeking work and length of time since last job

Source: LFS time series estimates (see also *table 10*)

Table F Duration[a] of ILO unemployment by sex

ILO unemployed persons 16 and over — Great Britain — Per cent (cumulative)

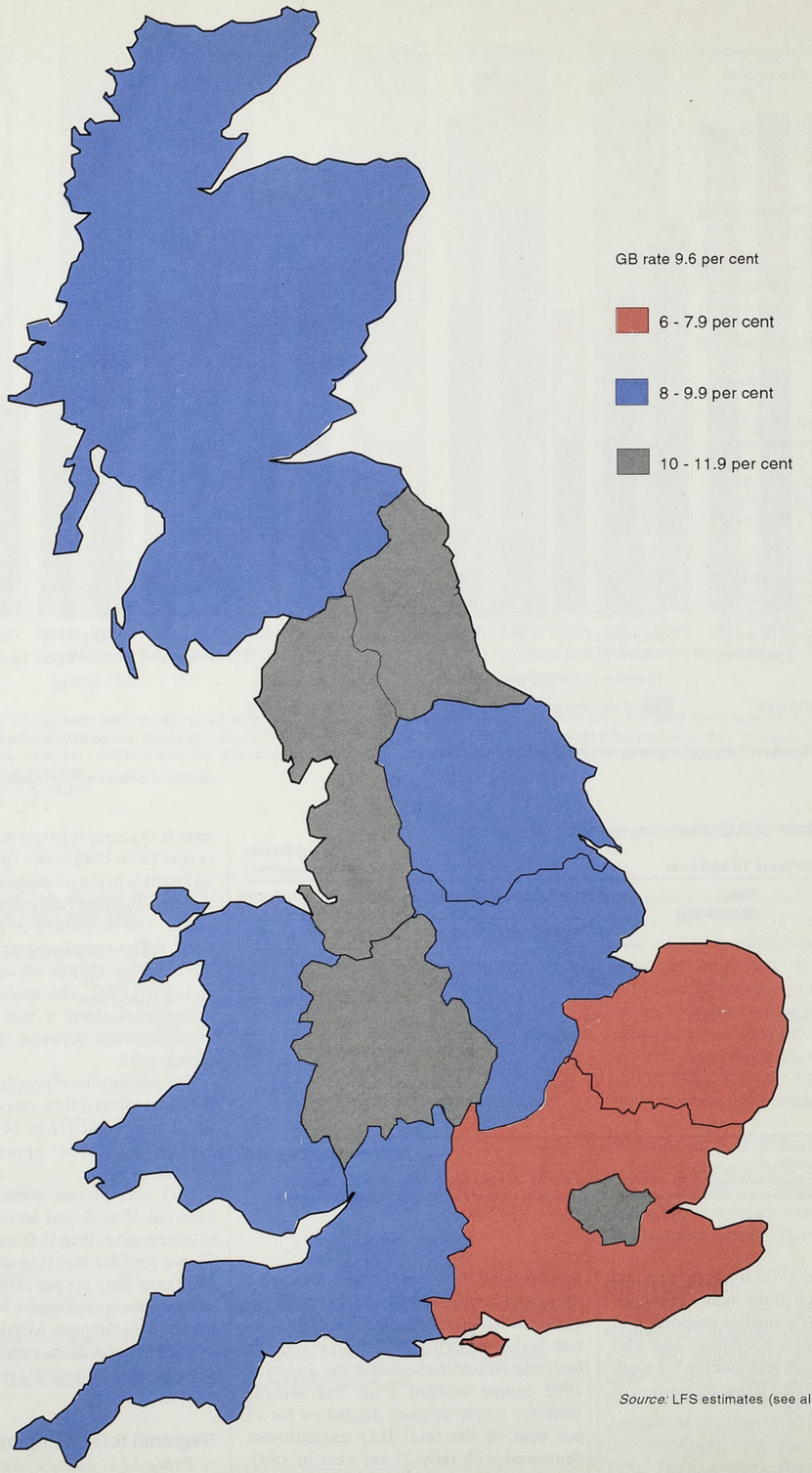
Se	Base[b] (thousands)	Duration of ILO unemployment: Less than:-				
		3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years
Spring 1991						
Males	1,434	31	50	69	81	86
Married females	485	47	67	83	92	95
Non-married females	383	38	58	76	86	91
Spring 1992						
Males	1,785	21	39	61	82	88
Married females	476	34	55	77	92	97
Non-married females	387	27	47	69	86	92

Source: LFS estimates (see *table 9*)

a Duration of ILO unemployment is based on the minimum of time seeking work and length of time since last job.

b Numbers shown include those with duration not specified but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

Figure 5 Regional ILO unemployment rates: spring 1992



Source: LFS estimates (see also *table 11*).

Table G Main method of seeking work, by sex: spring 1991 and 1992

ILO unemployed persons aged 16 and over — Great Britain — Per cent

Sex	Base[a] (thousands)	Visit Job Centre, Employment office etc	Answer adverts/study situations vacant	Direct approach to employers	Personal contacts
Spring 1991					
Males	1,434	32	36	11	14
Married females	485	17	61	6	7
Non-married females	383	30	47	9	7
Spring 1992					
Males	1,785	32	38	11	12
Married females	476	22	58	7	7
Non-married females	387	29	49	9	6

Source: LFS estimates (see *table 12*)

a Numbers shown include those who did not report a main method of seeking work but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

Unemployment in Great Britain has risen since spring 1991 from 2.3 million to 2.6 million in spring 1992. There were rises over this period in every region except Wales (where it fell by 6,000), with the largest rise in the South East excluding London (99,000).

The ILO unemployment rate for Great Britain is 9.6 per cent, an increase from 8.3 per cent the previous year. The rate is highest in the Northern region in 1991 and Greater London in spring 1992[11]. The ILO unemployment rate is generally lower for women than for men and shows smaller changes between spring 1991 and spring 1992. The unemployment rate of women decreased in some regions (Northern, East Anglia, North West, West Midlands, Wales and Scotland) but increased in each region for men. The overall unemployment rate for women in Great Britain has remained at the same level of about seven per cent, whereas for men it has risen from nine to 11 per cent.

The percentage of people who have been ILO unemployed for one year or more has risen in Great Britain from 28 per cent in 1991 to 35 per cent in spring 1992, with increases in each region except Scotland. The greatest proportion of people ILO unemployed for one year or more again occurs in the North West region in spring 1992 and the North and Scotland in spring 1991.

Job search methods

The main methods by which unemployed men and women sought work in spring 1991 and spring 1992 are summarised in *tables 12* and *G*, while the job search methods of unemployed people previously in manual and non-manual jobs are explained in *tables 13* and *H*. For comparison, the latter analysis also covers those who have never had a job or who left over three years ago, for whom a previous occupation in 1991 was not reported. However, the analysis must be interpreted with care when comparing 1991 with 1992 as the questioning has changed in the 1992 LFS to include looking for premises, equipment, permits or finance for setting up a new business.

The two most frequent main methods of job search were visiting a job centre or government employment office (males more than females) and studying situations vacant columns in newspapers (married women particularly). Together these proportions sum to 60 per cent of the ILO unemployed in 1991 and 59 per cent in 1992. A direct approach to firms, employers and personal contacts were preferred more by men than women.

Table 13 shows that there were appreciable variations in the main job search methods used by those who reported that they had previously worked in manual compared with non-manual occupations. Non-manual workers were less likely than manual ones to report visiting a job centre or government employment office, use of personal contacts or applying directly to employers: conversely, those previously in non-manual occupations were more likely to use newspapers or private employment agencies (see *table 13*).

Qualifications of ILO unemployed people

The relationship between ILO unemployment rates and qualification levels for people of working age is shown in *table 14*. The ILO unemployment rate was higher for people with lower levels of qualifications than for better qualified people. Overall, in spring 1992, 27 per cent (7,373,000) of the 26,887,000 economically active people of working age in Great Britain had no formal qualifications (in 1991 there were 7,121,000 or 26 per cent of 27,103,000). Of these

Table H Method of seeking work by whether previous occupation manual or non-manual

ILO unemployed persons aged 16 and over — Great Britain — Per cent

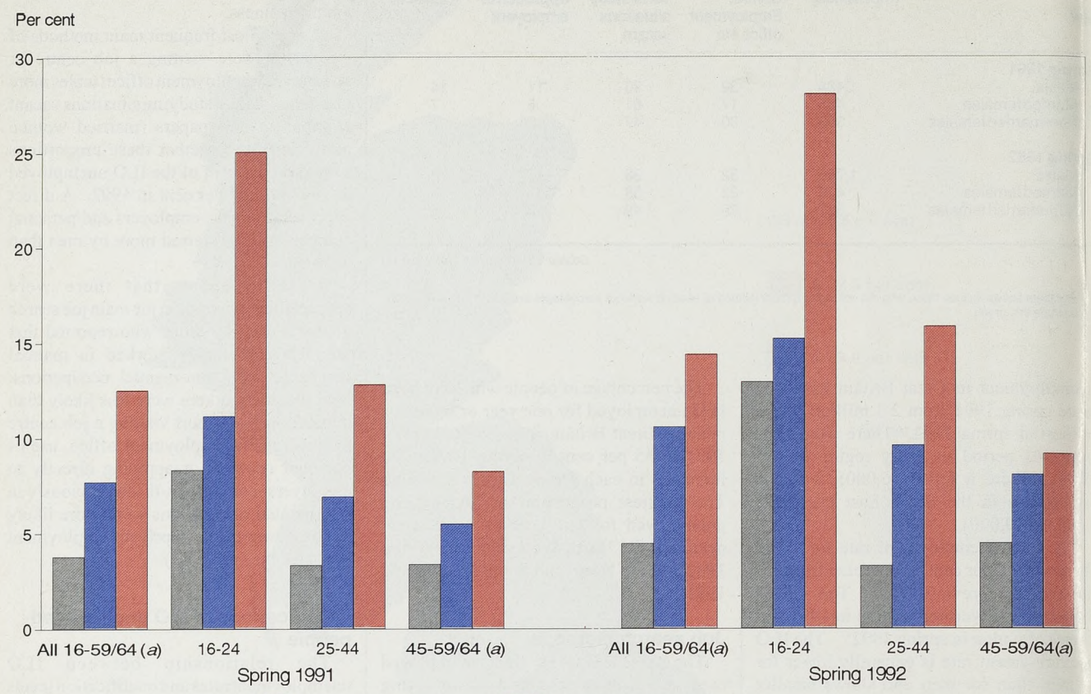
Previous Occupation	Base (thousands)	Method of seeking work: Jobcentre Employment office etc	Answer adverts/study situations	Direct approach to employers vacant	Personal contacts	Other methods[c]
Spring 1991						
Non-manual previous occupation[a]	596	20	51	8	7	14
Manual previous occupation[a]	1,061	33	38	11	14	5
Never had a job[b]	190	33	34	14	11	8
Spring 1992						
Non-manual previous occupation[a]	689	21	52	9	7	11
Manual previous occupation[a]	1,245	35	37	10	12	7
Never had a job[b]	217	31	41	14	8	6

Source: LFS estimates (see *table 13*)

a Estimates shown are for persons reporting non-manual or manual previous occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation.
b Includes a small number of persons who did not state whether they had had a previous job.
c Numbers shown include those who did not report a main method of seeking work (60,000 in spring 1991 and 15,000 in spring 1992) but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

Figure 6 ILO Unemployment rates by age and level of highest qualification held: spring 1991 and spring 1992

Great Britain



a The upper age limit is 64 for men and 59 for women
b Above GCE A-level or equivalent: see footnote to *table 14*

Source: LFS estimates (see also *table 14*)

people 13 per cent were ILO unemployed. The unemployment rate among graduates and others with qualifications above A level or equivalent was only about four per cent in both years.

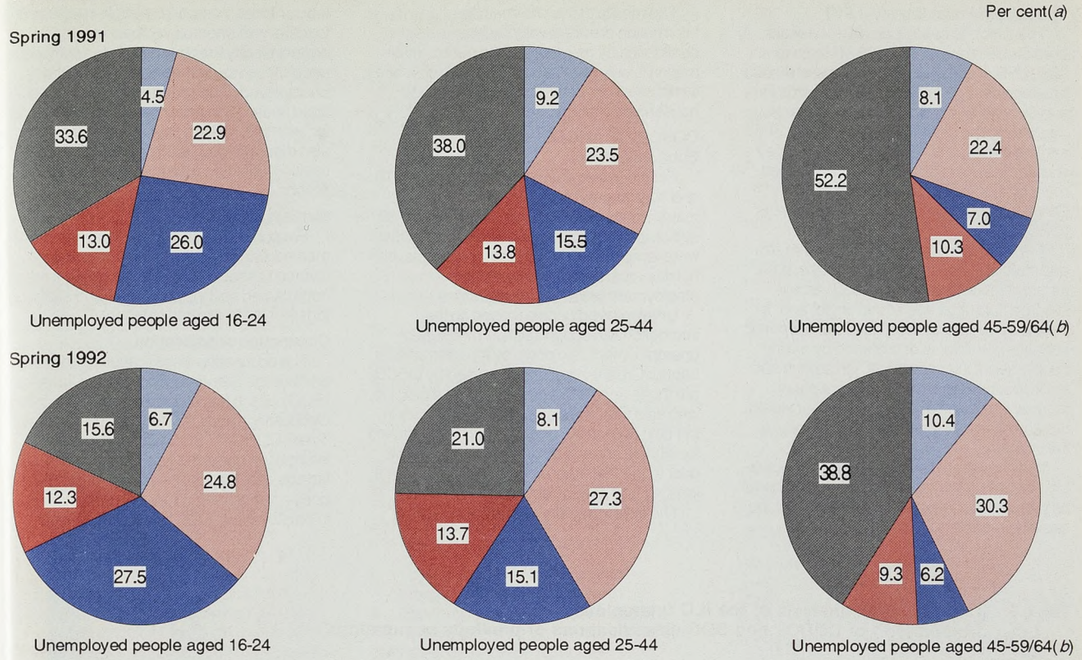
Qualification levels appear to be closely related to age, with younger people tending to have higher levels; for example, among the 16 to 24 age group only 19 per cent of people in employment were without formal qualifications in spring 1992, whereas the proportion rose to 39 per cent among employed people between 45 and state retirement age. Likewise, among the ILO unemployed the proportion with no qualifications rose from 29 per cent for 16 to 24 year olds to 44 per cent for those between 45 and state retirement age.

The overall pattern of ILO unemployment rates becoming lower as qualification levels rise also held broadly within each age group, with the most pronounced variation occurring in the youngest age band. Thus, ILO unemployment rates were particularly high among unqualified young people aged 16 to 24. ■

Figure 7 Highest qualification levels of the ILO unemployed, by age: spring 1991 and spring 1992

Great Britain

Per cent(a)



a Percentages are based on totals which exclude those not stating highest qualification level.
b The upper age limit is 64 for men and 59 for women
c Above GCE A-level or equivalent: see footnote to *table 14*
d Includes YTS certificate

- Higher qualifications(c)
- GCE A-level or equivalent
- GCE O-level or equivalent
- CSE below grade 1(d) and other qualifications
- No formal qualifications

Source: LFS estimates (see also *table 14*)

Footnotes

1 This article contains results for spring 1991 and spring 1992, which update and extend those for 1990 published in *Employment Gazette* in May 1991 (pp 287-302). Further results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey were presented in *Employment Gazette* in April 1992, and the main results of the spring 1992 LFS were published in the first Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin in September 1992.

Subsequent quarters' results are published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin (enquiries: Chris Randall 071-273 6110).

2 Full descriptions of the ILO and alternative measures of unemployment are given in the July 1992 edition of *Employment Gazette* (pp 347-355).

3 Estimates for married women include those cohabiting.

4 Men aged 65 or over, women aged 60 or over.

5 The derivation of unemployment rates is explained in a footnote to *table 1*.

6 The earliest year for which data on the ILO definition of unemployment are available.

7 Except for those who had left a government employment or training programme.

8 This three year cut-off would, for example, tend to depress the apparent level of unemployment in occupations which have shed large numbers of jobs more than three years before the survey date. The analysis might also make unemployment appear relatively high in occupations with a strong seasonal pattern where peak employment was not in the spring months, or in which large numbers of temporary workers were employed. It is also possible that, for some of the unemployed, the occupation or industry of their last job may not be the same as that of their 'usual' job, as the last job may have been temporary work (perhaps not fully using their skills) undertaken in the absence of the type of work they had previously been engaged in.

9 Those seeking self-employed work were not asked about their preference for full-time or part-time working.

10 Duration of unemployment is based on the minimum of time seeking work and length of time since last job.

11 ILO unemployment rates from the LFS are based on denominators which include the economically active population resident in an area. This is in contrast to claimant unemployment rates which use denominators based on the population where the workplace is in an area. Because of the large scale of net inward commuting, this means that the ILO unemployment rate for Greater London tends to be substantially higher than the claimant unemployment rate.

Contact for further information

Further information about the analyses presented in this article and about the LFS generally (including references to published results) is available on request by writing to Statistical Services Division C3, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, or by telephoning the LFS Helpline: 071-273 5585.

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

This article is based primarily on results from the 1991 and spring 1992 (March to May) LFS, a sample survey of around 60,000 households. From spring 1992 onwards the survey is being conducted each quarter as opposed to the previous annual survey. The sample design and field work for the survey was carried out for the Employment Department by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS).

The questionnaire covers household size and structure; accommodation details; basic demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and ethnic origin; and, for people aged 16 and over, details of economic activity. The latter is established by asking people about their paid work, job search and so on, during a specified reference period (normally a period of one week or four weeks, depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

If any household member was unavailable for interview, information for that person could be provided by a related adult member of the same household.

The results of the LFS are based on information provided voluntarily and in strict confidence by members of the public. Information is only released in a form which makes it impossible to identify individuals or their households or addresses.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Economic status

People **in employment** are those aged 16 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed), those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (for example, on holiday,) and those on government employment or training programmes.

Unemployed people (based on the internationally recognised ILO measure of unemployment, laid down by the International Labour Organisation and also used by OECD) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and who had either looked for work at some time during the four weeks prior to the interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

The **economically active** population, or **labour force**, comprises people in employment together with unemployed people. The **economically inactive** population comprises people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes all people aged under 16 together with those who were, for example, looking after a home or retired, and also **discouraged workers** who were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available.

Marital status

Respondents are asked whether they are married, living together, single, widowed, divorced or separated. Tables giving a married/non-married split include those who are living together in the married category.

Occupation classification

The occupation classification used in this article is the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC), which has replaced the Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles (CODOT). SOC is based entirely on information about the type of work done, as indicated by the job title and job description. It does not require ancillary information on status in employment. SOC provides a common

Table I Occupational[a] analysis of the ILO unemployed
Comparison of CODOT and SOC classifications of previous occupations

Great Britain
Thousands

SOC major groups	All ILO unemployed[b]	1 Managers and administrators	2 Professional occupations	3 Associate professional and technical occupations	4 Clerical and secretarial services	5 Craft and related	6 Personal and protective operatives	7 Selling	8 Plant and machine	9 Other occupations
CODOT major groups										
All ILO unemployed[b]	**2,302**	**122**	**50**	**89**	**209**	**365**	**149**	**144**	**276**	**253**
I Professional and related supporting management and administration	66	31	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
II Professional and related in education, welfare and health	45	-	19	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
III Literary, artistic and sport	29	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar field	42	-	21	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
V Management	87	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI Clerical and related	202	-	-	-	178	-	-	14	-	-
VII Selling	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	-	-
VIII Security and protective service	23	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
IX Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services	204	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	82
X Farming, fishing and related	37	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	16
XI Processing, making, repairing, and related (excluding metal and electrical)	156	-	-	-	-	101	-	-	52	-
XII Processing, making, repairing, and related (metal and electrical)	164	-	-	-	-	126	-	-	29	-
XIII Printing, repetitive assembly inspecting, packaging and related	137	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	90	-
XIV Construction and mining NIE	160	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	16	74
XV Transport operating, materials moving and storing	138	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	90	19
XVI Miscellaneous	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33

Source: 1991 Labour Force Survey

a Previous occupation of those who left their last job less than 3 years ago.
b Total includes those who have never had a paid job or left their previous job more than 3 years ago.

Technical note cont'd

structure and method of occupational classification for use in government. *Table I* explores the transition in the LFS from the old CODOT-based occupation to the new SOC-based one, which occurred in the 1991 survey.

Results based on small samples

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

Percentage distributions

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

LFS-BASED UNEMPLOYMENT DATA IN OTHER *EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE* ARTICLES

Other results from the Labour Force Survey covering ILO unemployment can be found in a number of other recent *Employment Gazette* feature articles as follows:

a. Analyses not covered in the present article

● 'Economic activity and qualifications' March 1992, pp 101-121 contains 1990 data for a number of topics by highest qualification, including trends in numbers ILO unemployed and unemployment rates by region of residence, sex, ethnic origin and job-related training (*tables 5, 8, 13* and *14*).

● 'Women and the Labour Market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey', September 1992, pp 433-459, with corrections in October 1992 and November 1992 (p591). This article looks at economic status and changes in economic status, between 1979 and 1991, for women and parents by marital status, age of the youngest dependent child and qualifications (*tables 1-6* and *13* and *summary tables A-F*). This article is an updated version of that appearing in December 1990 which also contains information on lone parents and also the economic status of husbands (*tables 9* and *10*).

● 'Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey', April 1992, pp 153-172. This article contains analyses featuring the numbers of ILO unemployed and unemployment rates. Both single year and trends data are shown, for ethnic origin, standard region and marital status. Two other tables compare LFS results with those from other sources (tables *3, 4 and 19-22*).

● Ethnic origins and the labour market', February 1993, pp 25-43, provides numbers of ILO unemployed people and unemployment rates by ethnic origin, age, highest qualification, main method of seeking work and region (*tables 3, 5, 9-14* and *summary tables A, D, E, F* and *G*).

● 'The labour market for young and older workers', June 1989, pp 319-331, contains ILO unemployment results for 1984 and 1987 covering reasons for unemployment (*table 5*).

● Measures of unemployment - the Claimant Count and the Labour Force Survey', July 1992, pp 347-355. Figures comparing monthly claimant count data with LFS results by sex and region over varying periods of time are given in *tables 1-3* and *6*.

● 'Labour mobility: evidence from the Labour Force Survey', August 1991, pp 437-452 . Demonstrates changes in economic status, reasons for leaving last job and residential mobility of the ILO unemployed by region of residence in *tables 1, 2, 8* and *10*.

● 'Labour force trends in the regions 1984-1992', March 1993, pp 62-90. Contains regional profiles of labour force trends durung the period 1984-1992. The article covers numbers ILO unemployed and ILO unemployment rates for each region.

● 'Lone parents and the labour market: evidence from the Labour Force Survey', November 1992, pp 559-578. Presents findings from the 1981, 1984, 1987 and 1990 Labour Force Surveys on the demographic characteristics of lone parents in Great Britain and their position in the labour market and highlights recent trends. The article covers various aspects of economic activity by marital status, number of dependent children, age of youngest dependent child, ethnic origin and highest qualification (*tables 1, 2* and *4-7*).

b. Topics analysed in the present article, but in a different form

● Economic activity and qualifications', March 1992, pp 101-121. Contains 1990 data by highest qualification for numbers ILO unemployed and trends in unemployment rates by duration and ethnic origin, age and sex (*tables 7, 11,* and *12*).

● 'Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey', April 1992, pp 153-172. *Table 1* of this article gives changes over time by economic status, including those ILO unemployed.

● 'The labour market for young and older workers', June 1989, pp 319-331. Contains results for 1984 and 1987 covering ILO unemployment rates and share of unemployment by duration (*tables 2-4*).

c. Results updated or enhanced in the present article

● 'Characteristics of the unemployed', May 1991, pp 287-302. This article, using 1990 LFS data, contains a range of analyses all of which are updated in the present article. The only difference is the occupation classification which has been changed from the 1980 Classification of occupations to that based on the new 1990 Standard Occupation Classification.

● 'Economic activity and qualifications', March 1992, pp 101-121 contains 1990 data for a number of topics by highest qualification, including numbers ILO unemployed by age and sex (*tables 4* and *10*).

● 'The labour market for young and old workers', June 1989, pp 319-331. Contains 1984 and 1987 data for educational attainment of economically active people of working age, by sex in *tables 13* and *14*.

OTHER SOURCES OF LFS DATA ON UNEMPLOYMENT

● *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin* is now published by the Employment Department in March, June, September and December each year, starting with the March to May 1992 survey published in September 1992. Each issue summarises key results from the LFS. *Table 1* shows the level of economic activity, *table 3* the alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted from issue no.2), *table 4* economic activity by age (seasonally adjusted from issue no.2) and *table 11* economic activity by region.

● *Social Trends* edition 23 (Central Statistical Office, January 1993) contains seven tables, in chapter 4, relating to the unemployed. The tables show unemployment rates and economic activity rates by sex and age, for the years 1986, 1991 and 1992, unemployment by previous occupation groups, job search methods, ethnic origin and regional unemployment (*tables 4.25-4.30*). There will also be a table showing the claimants, by sex and duration (*table 4.22*).

● Pink tables in the centre of the *Employment Gazette* from October 1992 onwards contain tables concerning LFS data on unemployment. *Table 7.1* (and from January 1993 *table 7.2*) shows economic activity by sex, from 1984 and *table 7.2* (from January 1993 *table 7.3)* shows economic activity by age, again over time.

● *Labour Market Quarterly Report*: The August 1991 issue of this Employment Department bulletin carried a special feature (pp 9-12) on characteristics of the unemployed (using preliminary 1990 LFS data) covering much of the same ground as the article published in *Employment Gazette* in May 1991 (See above).

● Research paper no. 72 *Long-term Unemployment: JUVOS analysis*, published by the Employment Department, gives a study of the geographical distribution of long-term unemployment in local labour markets. The analysis is based both on unemployed claimant statistics (JUVOS) and data from the LFS.

● The OPCS report *Labour Force Survey 1990 and 1991* contains in Chapter 5 the changes in results over the period 1984-1991 and various results tables in chapter 6. The tables concerning ILO unemployment are: *Table 5.4* showing the changes in unemployment rates by region; *tables 6.22 to 6.27* for 1991 data giving economic activity and unemployment rates by region, sex and age, and unemployment by duration, region, age, main reason for leaving last job and main method of seeking work; *tables A6.22 to A6.27* give this information for 1990.

● The *OPCS's General Household Survey* reports, the most recent available being 1991, in which chapter five gives information regarding employment and unemployment.

● LFS Help-Line' articles, published monthly from November 1992 in *Employment Gazette*, describe some of the requests for LFS data via the LFS Help-Line at the Employment Department, or Quantime Ltd which provides LFS data on a bureau basis.

● International sources of data include: the annual Eurostat report which publishes the results of the Labour Force Surveys of the European Community; *Annual and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics* (OECD); *Main Economic Indicators* uses national definition data and is published monthly by OECD; *International Yearbook of Labour Statistics* (ILO); OECD monthly press releases.

Table 1 Numbers economically active, numbers ILO unemployed and ILO unemployment rates, by age, sex and marital status for women: spring 1991 and spring 1992

Economically active persons aged 16 and over — Great Britain

	Spring 1991					Spring 1992				
	All	Males	Females			All	Males	Females		
			All	Married	Non-married			All	Married	Non-married
Numbers economically active (thousands)										
All aged 16 and over	**27,903**	**15,841**	**12,062**	**8,310**	**3,752**	**27,713**	**15,676**	**12,037**	**8,493**	**3,544**
16-59/64[a]	27,103	15,546	11,557	7,992	3,565	26,887	15,369	11,518	8,160	3,358
16-24	**5,466**	**2,953**	**2,513**	**726**	**1,787**	**5,121**	**2,779**	**2,342**	**705**	**1,637**
16-19	2,005	1,041	964	54	909	1,801	951	850	53	797
20-24	3,461	1,912	1,549	671	878	3,320	1,828	1,492	652	841
25-44	**13,765**	**7,828**	**5,937**	**4,735**	**1,202**	**13,696**	**7,771**	**5,925**	**4,774**	**1,151**
25-29	3,799	2,206	1,593	1,129	463	3,785	2,191	1,594	1,134	460
30-34	3,359	1,957	1,402	1,126	276	3,415	1,993	1,422	1,169	253
35-39	3,099	1,745	1,353	1,130	223	3,135	1,759	1,376	1,166	210
40-44	3,509	1,920	1,589	1,349	240	3,361	1,828	1,534	1,305	228
45-59/64[a]	**7,872**	**4,765**	**3,107**	**2,531**	**576**	**8,070**	**4,818**	**3,252**	**2,681**	**570**
45-49	2,903	1,601	1,302	1,093	209	3,121	1,697	1,424	1,206	218
50-54	2,342	1,316	1,025	834	192	2,368	1,323	1,044	860	184
55-59	1,903	1,123	779	604	176	1,876	1,093	784	615	168
60-64 (males)	724	724	-	-	-	705	705	-	-	-
60/65 and over	801	295	505	318	187	826	307	519	333	185
Numbers ILO unemployed (thousands)										
All aged 16 and over	**2,302**	**1,434**	**868**	**485**	**383**	**2,649**	**1,785**	**863**	**476**	**387**
16-59/64[a]	2,263	1,417	846	471	375	2,617	1,770	847	471	376
16-24	**737**	**454**	**283**	**87**	**196**	**790**	**520**	**271**	**79**	**192**
16-19	298	171	127	14	114	296	178	118	13	105
20-24	439	284	155	73	83	494	341	153	66	87
25-44	**1,032**	**618**	**414**	**287**	**127**	**1,223**	**803**	**420**	**287**	**133**
25-29	357	218	139	89	50	409	272	137	87	49
30-34	263	160	103	75	27	321	212	108	74	35
35-39	211	122	89	61	27	266	171	95	69	26
40-44	202	118	83	62	22	228	148	80	57	23
45-59/64[a]	**493**	**344**	**149**	**98**	**51**	**604**	**448**	**156**	**105**	**51**
45-49	141	82	58	40	18	191	124	67	46	21
50-54	146	98	48	34	14	184	130	54	38	17
55-59	136	93	43	24	19	157	122	35	21	14
60-64 (males)	70	70	-	-	-	72	72	-	-	-
60/65 and over	40	18	22	13	*	31	15	16	*	12
ILO unemployment rates[b] (per cent)										
All aged 16 and over	***8.3***	***9.1***	***7.2***	***5.8***	***10.2***	***9.6***	***11.4***	***7.2***	***5.6***	***10.9***
16-59/64[a]	*8.3*	*9.1*	*7.3*	*5.9*	*10.5*	*9.7*	*11.5*	*7.4*	*5.8*	*11.2*
16-24	***13.5***	***15.4***	***11.3***	***11.9***	***11.0***	***15.4***	***18.7***	***11.6***	***11.2***	***11.7***
16-19	*14.9*	*16.4*	*13.2*	*25.3*	*12.5*	*16.4*	*18.7*	*13.8*	*24.5*	*13.1*
20-24	*12.7*	*14.8*	*10.0*	*10.8*	*9.4*	*14.9*	*18.7*	*10.3*	*10.1*	*10.4*
25-44	***7.5***	***7.9***	***7.0***	***6.1***	***10.5***	***8.9***	***10.3***	***7.1***	***6.0***	***11.6***
25-29	*9.4*	*9.9*	*8.7*	*7.9*	*10.9*	*10.8*	*12.4*	*8.6*	*7.7*	*10.7*
30-34	*7.8*	*8.2*	*7.3*	*6.7*	*9.9*	*9.4*	*10.6*	*7.6*	*6.3*	*13.7*
35-39	*6.8*	*7.0*	*6.5*	*5.4*	*12.2*	*8.5*	*9.7*	*6.9*	*5.9*	*12.3*
40-44	*5.7*	*6.2*	*5.2*	*4.6*	*9.1*	*6.8*	*8.1*	*5.2*	*4.4*	*10.2*
45-59/64[a]	***6.3***	***7.2***	***4.8***	***3.9***	***8.9***	***7.5***	***9.3***	***4.8***	***3.9***	***8.9***
45-49	*4.8*	*5.1*	*4.5*	*3.7*	*8.8*	*6.1*	*7.3*	*4.7*	*3.8*	*9.5*
50-54	*6.2*	*7.4*	*4.7*	*4.1*	*7.3*	*7.8*	*9.8*	*5.2*	*4.4*	*9.0*
55-59	*7.1*	*8.3*	*5.5*	*3.9*	*10.8*	*8.4*	*11.2*	*4.5*	*3.5*	*8.2*
60-64 (males)	*9.7*	*9.7*	-	-	-	*10.2*	*10.2*	-	-	-
60/65 and over	*5.0*	*5.9*	*4.4*	*4.2*	*	*3.8*	*4.9*	*3.1*	*	*6.2*

Source: LFS estimates

* Fewer than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown
a The upper age limit is 64 for males and 59 for females.
b ILO unemployment rates are derived by dividing the relevant total of ILO unemployed people by the corresponding economically active population.

Table 2 Reason for leaving last job, by sex and marital status for women: spring 1991 and spring 1992

ILO unemployed persons aged 16 and over — Great Britain — Per cent

	Spring 1991					Spring 1992				
	All	Males	Females			All	Males	Females		
			All	Married	Non-married			All	Married	Non-married
All ILO unemployed[a] *(thousands)*	*2,302*	*1,434*	*868*	*485*	*383*	*2,649*	*1,785*	*863*	*476*	*387*
of whom: Had previously had a paid job[b]										
(thousands)	*2,113*	*1,333*	*780*	*469*	*310*	*2,432*	*1,653*	*778*	*457*	*322*
(per cent of all unemployed)	91.8	93.0	89.8	96.8	81.0	91.8	92.6	90.2	95.9	83.0
of whom: Left their last job less than three years ago[c]										
(thousands)	*1,575*	*1,032*	*543*	*326*	*217*	*1,854*	*1,302*	*551*	*335*	*216*
(per cent of all who had jobs before[c])	74.6	77.4	69.6	69.5	69.8	76.2	78.8	70.8	73.4	67.1
of whom: Main reason for leaving (per cent of all who left their last job less than three years ago)										
Redundancy/dismissal	43.6	49.7	32.0	28.4	37.3	46.5	51.6	34.3	33.6	35.3
Temporary job ended	13.4	13.7	12.7	12.3	13.4	14.3	15.2	12.1	10.9	13.9
Resigned	10.1	9.6	11.0	9.3	13.6	7.3	6.5	9.2	8.3	10.7
Health reasons	4.5	4.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.8	5.8	6.0	5.4
Retirement[d]	1.9	2.1	*	*	*	1.6	2.0	*	*	*
Family/personal reasons	10.7	3.8	23.8	30.8	13.3	9.9	4.1	23.6	28.4	16.2
Other stated reasons	16.0	17.1	14.0	12.6	16.1	16.0	16.8	14.1	12.2	17.2

Source: LFS estimates

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
a Numbers shown include those who did not state whether they had had a previous job.
b Numbers shown include those who did not state date of leaving last job, together with those who did not state reason for leaving last job. Numbers include those whose last job was a government employment or training programme.
c Figures exclude those whose last job was a government employment or training programme. These people were not asked about their reason for leaving (87,000 in all, 64,000 males, 23,000 females, including 19,000 non-married in 1991 and 88,000 in all in spring 1992 of whom 66,000 were male, 22,000 female, including 18,000 non-married females). Inclusion of this group would result in the numbers leaving their last job less than three years ago forming the following percentages of all who has jobs before:
spring 1991: 78.7 in all, 82.2 males, 72.6 females, 70.4 married females,75.9 non-married females
spring 1992: 79.9 in all, 82.7 males, 73.7 females, 74.4 married females, 72.8 non-married females.
d Includes early retirement, which was mostly taken when employer was cutting back on staff, but includes that taken under the Job Release Scheme.

Table 3 Status before seeking work, by age, sex and marital status for women: spring 1991 and spring 1992

ILO unemployed persons aged 16 and over

Per cent
Great Britain

	Spring 1991					Spring 1992				
		Status before seeking work					Status before seeking work			
	All ILO unemployed[a] (thousands= 100 per cent)	Working	In full-time education or training	Looking after family or home	Other[b]	All ILO unemployed[a] (thousands= 100 per cent)	Working	In full-time education or training	Looking after family or home	Other[b]
Aged 16 and over										
All	**2,302**	**62.6**	**12.9**	**16.2**	**8.4**	**2,649**	**65.7**	**13.1**	**13.7**	**7.5**
Males	1,434	75.7	12.7	2.2	9.4	1,785	76.3	13.3	2.2	8.1
Females	868	40.7	13.1	39.6	6.6	863	43.5	12.7	37.6	6.2
Married	485	38.2	3.0	54.1	4.7	476	43.9	2.9	48.2	5.0
Non-married	383	43.7	25.8	21.4	9.0	387	43.1	24.6	24.6	7.6
Aged 16-59/64[c]										
All	**2,263**	**62.7**	**13.1**	**16.0**	**8.2**	**2,617**	**65.8**	**13.2**	**13.7**	**7.3**
Males	1,417	75.8	12.9	2.2	9.2	1,770	76.5	13.4	2.2	7.9
Females	846	40.5	13.4	39.5	6.5	847	43.3	12.9	37.8	6.0
Married	471	37.8	3.1	54.4	4.7	471	43.6	3.0	48.4	5.0
Non-married	375	43.8	26.4	21.0	8.8	376	43.0	25.2	24.5	7.2
Aged 16-24										
All	**737**	**54.1**	**29.5**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**790**	**54.0**	**31.5**	**7.0**	**7.5**
Males	454	62.3	27.9	*	8.7	520	59.6	31.3	*	7.9
Females	283	41.1	32.1	19.2	7.5	271	43.0	31.9	18.2	6.9
Married	87	39.9	*	46.6	*	79	44.6	*	40.6	*
Non-married	196	41.6	43.6	7.3	7.4	192	42.4	41.3	8.9	7.4
Aged 25-44										
All	**1,032**	**63.6**	**6.5**	**22.6**	**7.3**	**1,223**	**66.7**	**6.8**	**19.4**	**7.1**
Males	618	81.3	8.0	2.2	8.5	803	81.6	8.2	2.4	7.9
Females	414	36.6	4.2	53.7	5.4	420	38.2	4.2	52.1	5.5
Married	287	32.5	*	61.5	*	287	37.8	*	55.7	4.5
Non-married	127	46.1	7.9	36.2	9.9	133	39.0	9.1	44.3	7.6
Aged 45-59/64[c]										
All	**493**	**73.6**	**2.2**	**14.2**	**10.1**	**604**	**79.4**	**2.2**	**10.9**	**7.5**
Males	344	83.6	*	3.5	11.0	448	86.8	*	2.9	8.2
Females	149	50.0	*	39.4	7.8	156	57.8	*	33.7	*
Married	98	51.8	*	40.6	*	105	58.8	*	34.4	*
Non-married	51	46.6	*	37.2	*	51	55.7	*	32.2	*
Aged 60/65 and over										
All[d]	**40**	**56.3**	*	**25.2**	*	**31**	**57.9**	*	*	*

Source: LFS estimates

* Fewer than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
a Numbers shown include those who did not report status before seeking work or who were temporarily not seeking work (33,000 in all in spring 1991 and 10,000 in all in spring 1992).
b Includes those who were long-term sick or disabled and those who had no wish to work.
c The upper age limit is 64 for males and 59 for females.
d For further breakdown, see table 1 (or 9).

Table 4 Status before seeking work, by sex: time series

ILO unemployed persons aged 16 or over

Great Britain, spring each year
Per cent

	All ILO unemployed[a] (thousands= 100 per cent)	Status before seeking work			
		Working	In full time education or training	Looking after family or home	Other[b]
All					
1984	*3,094*	64.1	12.9	15.3	7.7
1985	*2,968*	61.8	14.7	16.1	7.4
1986	*2,969*	61.3	14.4	16.3	8.0
1987	*2,879*	62.1	12.6	17.1	8.1
1988	*2,376*	56.0	11.6	22.4	10.0
1989	*1,978*	55.6	14.0	21.4	9.0
1990	*1,869*	56.0	14.3	20.5	9.2
1991	*2,302*	62.6	12.9	16.2	8.4
1992	*2,649*	65.7	13.1	13.7	7.5
Males					
1984	*1,838*	77.9	12.0	1.5	8.6
1985	*1,788*	75.1	15.2	1.4	8.3
1986	*1,786*	75.0	13.7	2.0	9.3
1987	*1,717*	75.9	12.7	2.4	9.1
1988	*1,398*	72.3	12.2	2.9	12.5
1989	*1,148*	69.5	16.2	3.1	11.1
1990	*1,089*	70.5	16.4	2.5	10.6
1991	*1,434*	75.7	12.7	2.2	9.4
1992	*1,785*	76.3	13.3	2.2	8.1
Females					
1984	*1,256*	41.4	14.5	37.8	6.3
1985	*1,180*	40.1	14.0	40.1	5.8
1986	*1,182*	38.7	15.7	39.8	5.8
1987	*1,161*	39.9	12.5	41.0	6.6
1988	*978*	32.6	10.6	50.5	6.4
1989	*831*	36.0	10.9	47.0	6.0
1990	*780*	35.4	11.4	46.0	7.2
1991	*868*	40.7	13.1	39.6	6.6
1992	*863*	43.5	12.7	37.6	6.2

Source: LFS time series estimates

a Includes those who did not report status before seeking work or who were temporarily not seeking work.
b Includes those who were long-term sick or disabled and those who had no wish to work.

Table 5 Previous occupation[a], by sex: spring 1991 and spring 1992

ILO unemployed persons aged 16 and over — Great Britain — Per cent

	With 3-year cut-off (for last job)[b]						With 8-year cut-off[c]		
	Spring 1991			Spring 1992			Spring 1992		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All ILO unemployed[d] (thousands=100 per cent)	2,302	1,434	868	2,649	1,785	863	2,649	1,785	863
SOC major and sub-major groups									
1 Managers & administrators	**5.3**	**6.0**	**4.1**	**6.2**	**7.0**	**4.7**	**6.9**	**7.6**	**5.3**
Managers and administrators	3.3	3.9	2.3	3.9	4.3	2.9	4.3	4.8	3.2
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.1
2 Professional occupations	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**2.6**	**2.0**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.4**
Science & engineering professionals	0.7	1.0	*	1.0	1.3	*	1.1	1.4	*
Health professionals	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Teaching professionals	0.6	*	*	0.6	*	*	0.7	*	1.2
Other professional occupations	0.8	0.7	*	0.8	0.8	*	0.8	0.8	*
3 Associate professional & technical occupations	**3.9**	**3.7**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**4.3**	**3.0**	**4.4**	**4.7**	**3.7**
Science & engineering associate professionals	1.1	1.3	*	1.1	1.5	*	1.2	1.6	*
Health associate professionals	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	*	*
Other associate professional occupations	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.4
4 Clerical & secretarial occupations	**9.1**	**4.7**	**16.4**	**8.9**	**5.2**	**16.6**	**10.4**	**6.0**	**19.6**
Clerical occupations	6.5	4.6	9.7	6.8	5.0	10.6	8.0	5.8	12.8
Secretarial occupations	2.6	*	6.6	2.1	*	5.9	2.4	*	6.8
5 Craft & related occupations	**15.9**	**23.0**	**4.1**	**17.1**	**23.5**	**4.0**	**19.6**	**26.5**	**5.4**
Skilled construction trades	4.8	7.7	*	5.2	7.6	*	5.8	8.4	*
Skilled engineering trades	2.8	4.3	*	3.0	4.3	*	3.3	4.8	*
Other skilled trades	8.2	11.1	3.5	9.0	11.6	3.6	10.5	13.3	4.8
6 Personal & protective service occupations	**6.5**	**4.5**	**9.8**	**6.4**	**4.5**	**10.3**	**7.6**	**5.3**	**12.5**
Protective service occupations	1.0	1.6	*	1.1	1.5	*	1.2	1.7	*
Personal service occupations	5.5	2.9	9.7	5.3	3.0	10.1	6.4	3.6	12.3
7 Sales occupations	**6.3**	**4.7**	**8.9**	**5.6**	**3.6**	**9.7**	**6.4**	**4.1**	**11.3**
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	1.2	1.5	*	1.0	1.2	*	1.2	1.3	*
Other sales occupations	5.0	3.2	8.1	4.6	2.4	8.9	5.3	2.7	10.5
8 Plant & machine operatives	**12.0**	**14.2**	**8.4**	**12.0**	**13.9**	**8.2**	**13.7**	**15.7**	**9.6**
Industrial plant & machine operators, assemblers	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.3	7.7	9.2	9.2	9.1
Drivers & mobile machine operatives	3.9	5.9	*	3.9	5.6	*	4.5	6.4	*
9 Other occupations	**11.0**	**13.4**	**7.1**	**10.7**	**12.0**	**8.0**	**13.3**	**14.9**	**9.9**
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.7	0.8	*	0.8	0.9	*	1.0	1.2	*
Other elementary occupations	10.3	12.6	6.5	9.9	11.1	7.4	12.2	13.7	9.2
All non-manual previous occupations[e]	25.9	19.8	36.1	26.1	20.7	37.1	29.6	22.8	43.8
All manual previous occupations[e]	46.2	56.6	29.0	47.2	55.8	29.2	55.3	64.6	35.9
All with previous occupation[a] stated[f]	72.1	76.4	65.1	73.2	76.6	66.4	84.9	87.4	79.7
Never had a paid job[g]	8.3	7.1	10.2	8.2	7.4	9.9	8.2	7.4	9.9
Left last job three/eight[h] or more years ago[i]	19.6	16.5	24.7	16.9	14.3	22.5	6.9	5.2	10.4

Source: LFS estimate

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

a Previous occupation of those who left their last job less than three (or eight) years ago. From spring 1992, LFS respondents are asked about their previous occupation if they have left their last job less than 8 years before rather than 3 years in 1991 and earlier surveys. In this table previous occupations for spring 1992 are analysed for those leaving their last job less than 3 years before and also for those leaving less than 8 years before: see footnotes b and c below. From 1991, the former Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles (CODOT) has been replaced by the new Standard Occupational Classification (SOC): some comparisons of data for 1991 based on the two occupational classifications (SOC and CODOT) are included in "Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey", *Employment Gazette*, April 1992 (pp153-172), but they do not show analyses by previous occupation. There is a table in the Technical Note of this article which compares SOC and CODOT for previous occupations.

b Previous occupations are shown for those who left their last job less than 3 years ago.

c Previous occupations are shown for those who left their last job less than 8 years ago.

d Totals shown include a small number of persons who had had a job within the last 3 (or 8) years but who did not adequately describe their previous occupation: percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

e The manual/non-manual classification is based on individual occupations and cannot be deduced from SOC major or sub-major groups.

f Estimates shown are for persons reporting non-manual or manual occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation. For numbers see *table 6*.

g Includes a small number of persons who did not state whether they had had a previous job.

h See footnotes b and c above.

i Includes a small number of persons who did not state date of leaving last job.

Table 6 ILO Unemployment rates, by previous occupation[a] and sex: spring 1991 and spring 1992

Economically active persons aged 16 and over — Great Britain — Per cent

	With 3-year cut-off (for last job)[b]						With 8-year cut-off[c]		
	Spring 1991			Spring 1992			Spring 1992		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All economically active *(thousands)*	*27,903*	*15,841*	*12,062*	*27,713*	*15,676*	*12,037*	*27,713*	*15,676*	*12,037*
All ILO unemployed *(thousands)*	*2,302*	*1,434*	*868*	*2,649*	*1,785*	*863*	*2,649*	*1,785*	*863*
(rate: see *table 1*)	8.3	9.1	7.2	9.6	11.4	7.2	9.6	11.4	7.2
All economically active with current or previous occupation stated (thousands)	*27,071*	*15,382*	*11,689*	*26,640*	*14,982*	*11,658*	*26,947*	*15,175*	*11,772*
All unemployed with previous occupation[a] stated[d] *(thousands)*	*1,656*	*1,093*	*563*	*1,934*	*1,363*	*571*	*2,241*	*1,556*	*685*
(rate[e])	6.1	7.1	4.8	7.3	9.1	4.9	8.3	10.3	5.8
SOC major and sub-major groups									
1 Managers & administrators	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**4.2**	**4.6**	**3.3**	**4.6**	**5.0**	**3.6**
Managers and administrators	3.3	3.4	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.3	4.4	4.7	3.6
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.5	5.2	3.2	4.9	5.6	3.6
2 Professional occupations	**2.1**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.4**	**2.8**	**1.8**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**2.1**
Science & engineering professionals	2.7	2.7	*	3.7	3.6	*	4.0	4.0	*
Health professionals	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Teaching professionals	1.4	*	*	1.6	*	*	1.9	*	1.7
Other professional occupations	2.6	2.3	*	2.9	3.0	*	3.0	3.0	*
3 Associate professional & technical occupations	**3.8**	**4.5**	**3.1**	**4.4**	**6.3**	**2.3**	**5.0**	**6.9**	**2.9**
Science & engineering associate professionals	4.1	3.9	*	4.9	5.6	*	5.2	5.9	*
Health associate professionals	1.6	*	*	*	*	*	1.8	*	*
Other associate professional occupations	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.9	7.2	4.0	6.7	8.1	4.7
4 Clerical & secretarial occupations	**4.9**	**6.2**	**4.4**	**5.7**	**9.1**	**4.6**	**6.6**	**10.3**	**5.4**
Clerical occupations	4.8	6.3	4.0	6.0	9.0	4.5	7.0	10.2	5.4
Secretarial occupations	5.2	*	5.3	5.0	*	4.7	5.7	*	5.4
5 Craft & related occupations	**8.6**	**8.7**	**7.9**	**11.5**	**11.9**	**8.3**	**12.9**	**13.2**	**10.8**
Skilled construction trades	14.6	14.6	*	18.8	18.8	*	20.4	20.4	*
Skilled engineering trades	5.0	4.9	*	7.0	7.0	*	7.8	7.8	*
Other skilled trades	8.7	8.8	7.8	11.3	12.1	8.1	13.0	13.6	10.5
6 Personal & protective service occupations	**6.0**	**7.3**	**5.3**	**6.5**	**8.9**	**5.3**	**7.7**	**10.3**	**6.3**
Protective service occupations	4.7	5.1	*	5.8	6.1	*	6.3	6.7	*
Personal service occupations	6.3	9.6	5.4	6.7	11.7	5.3	8.0	13.6	6.5
7 Sales occupations	**6.7**	**8.1**	**5.8**	**6.8**	**8.2**	**6.1**	**7.8**	**9.0**	**7.0**
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	5.2	5.2	*	5.9	6.1	*	6.5	6.7	*
Other sales occupations	7.2	10.8	5.9	7.1	9.8	6.1	8.1	10.9	7.1
8 Plant & machine operatives	**9.7**	**9.2**	**11.4**	**11.8**	**11.6**	**12.4**	**13.2**	**12.9**	**14.2**
Industrial plant & machine operators, assemblers	10.3	9.7	11.5	12.8	12.9	12.5	14.3	14.2	14.5
Drivers & mobile machine operatives	8.6	8.5	*	10.1	10.2	*	11.4	11.5	*
9 Other occupations	**10.0**	**14.9**	**4.9**	**11.4**	**16.9**	**5.6**	**13.7**	**20.1**	**6.8**
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing	6.6	6.2	*	9.1	9.3	*	11.3	12.1	*
Other elementary occupations	10.4	16.3	4.8	11.6	18.1	5.5	13.9	21.3	6.7
All non-manual previous occupations[f]	**3.9**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**4.5**	**5.2**	**4.0**	**5.1**	**5.6**	**4.7**
All manual previous occupations[f]	**8.9**	**9.9**	**6.7**	**10.8**	**12.7**	**6.9**	**12.5**	**14.4**	**8.3**

Source: LFS estimates

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

a Previous occupation of those who left their last job less than three (or eight) years ago. From spring 1992, LFS respondents are asked about their previous occupation if they have left their last job less than 8 years before rather than 3 years in 1991 and earlier surveys. In this table previous occupations for spring 1992 are analysed for those leaving their last job less than 3 years before and also for those leaving less than 8 years before: see footnotes *b* and *c* below. From 1991, the former Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles (CODOT) has been replaced by the new Standard Occupational Classification (SOC): see also footnote a to *table 5*.

b Previous occupations are shown for those who left their last job less than 3 years ago.

c Previous occupations are shown for those who left their last job less than 8 years ago.

d Estimates shown are for persons reporting non-manual or manual previous occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation: see also *table 5*.

e ILO unemployment rates for occupations are calculated by taking those who are ILO unemployed with a previous occupation stated as a proportion of the economically active who have a current or previous occupation stated.

f The manual/non-manual classification is based on individual occupations and cannot be deduced from SOC major or sub-major groups.

Table 7 Type of job sought, by sex and marital status for women: spring 1991 and 1992

ILO Unemployed persons 16 and over — Great Britain

	All		Males		Females					
					All		Married		Non-married	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Spring 1991										
All ILO unemployed[a]	**2,302**	**100**	**1,434**	**100**	**868**	**100**	**485**	**100**	**383**	**100**
of whom seeking work as:										
Self employed[b]	143	6.2	111	7.7	32	3.7	18	3.6	15	3.9
Employee	1,751	76.1	1,010	70.4	741	85.4	413	85.1	329	85.7
Full-time[c]	1,168	50.7	862	60.1	306	35.2	107	22.2	198	51.7
Part-time[c]	367	15.9	58	4.1	308	35.5	227	46.9	81	21.1
No preference whether full- or part-time work	216	9.4	89	6.2	127	14.7	78	16.1	49	12.9
No preference whether employee or self-employed	389	16.9	303	21.1	86	9.9	50	10.2	37	9.6
Full-time[c]	273	11.8	247	17.2	25	2.9	*	*	18	4.6
Part-time[c]	45	2.0	*	*	37	4.3	29	5.9	*	*
No preference whether full- or part-time work	71	3.1	47	3.3	24	2.8	13	2.7	11	2.8
Spring 1992										
All ILO unemployed[a]	**2,649**	**100**	**1,785**	**100**	**863**	**100**	**476**	**100**	**387**	**100**
of whom seeking work as:										
Self employed[b]	91	3.4	81	4.5	10	1.1	*	*	*	*
Employee	2,090	78.9	1,304	73.1	785	91.0	434	91.1	352	90.8
Full-time[c]	1,407	53.1	1,081	60.6	326	37.7	129	27.2	197	50.7
Part-time[c]	340	12.8	50	2.8	290	33.6	204	42.8	86	22.3
No preference whether full- or part-time work	342	12.9	173	9.7	169	19.6	100	21.1	69	17.7
No preference whether employee or self-employed	452	17.1	389	21.8	63	7.3	34	7.2	28	7.3
Full-time[c]	300	11.3	283	15.8	17	2.0	*	*	10	2.6
Part-time[c]	29	1.1	*	*	20	2.4	13	2.8	*	*
No preference whether full- or part-time work	123	4.7	98	5.5	25	2.9	14	3.0	11	2.8

Source: LFS estimates

* Fewer than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown

a Total includes a small group of people who were looking for a place on a Government Scheme (18,000 in spring 1991 and 16,000 in spring 1992). In previous years these people were asked about their prefernces regarding seeking an employee/self-employed scheme and full/part-time work. Most were in the employee category, and in particular were seeking work as a full-time employee.

b Those seeking self-employed work were not asked whether they preferred full- or part-time work.

c Additional information was collected on whether persons shown as seeking full-time work would nevertheless accept a part-time job if one were available, and likewise whether those seeking part-time job would accept a full-time one: See *table 8*.

Table 8 Willingness to accept full- or part-time work, by sex and marital status for women: spring 1991 and 1992

ILO Unemployed persons 16 and over — Great Britain

	All		Males		Females					
					All		Married		Non-married	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Spring 1991										
All ILO unemployed[a]	**2,302**		**1,434**		**868**		**485**		**383**	
Seeking work as self-employed[b]	143		111		32		18		15	
Seeking work as an employee or no preference	**2,140**	***100***	**1,312**	***100***	**828**	***100***	**462**	***100***	**365**	***100***
Seeking full-time work[c]	1,441	*67.3*	1,110	*84.5*	331	*40.0*	115	*24.9*	216	*59.1*
Prepared to accept part-time work[d]	949	*44.4*	694	*52.9*	256	*30.9*	94	*20.2*	162	*44.4*
Not prepared to accept part-time work[d]	487	*22.7*	411	*31.3*	76	*9.1*	21	*4.6*	54	*14.8*
Seeking part-time work[c]	412	*19.2*	66	*5.1*	345	*41.7*	256	*55.4*	89	*24.4*
Prepared to accept full-time work[e]	142	*6.6*	25	*1.9*	117	*14.1*	88	*19.0*	29	*7.9*
Not prepared to accept full-time work[e]	269	*12.6*	41	*3.1*	228	*27.6*	168	*36.3*	60	*16.5*
No preference whether full-or part-time work	288	*13.4*	136	*10.4*	151	*18.3*	91	*19.7*	60	*16.4*
Spring 1992										
All ILO unemployed[a]	**2,649**		**1,785**		**863**		**476**		**387**	
Seeking work as self-employed[b]	91		81		10		*		*	
Seeking work as an employee or no preference	**2,542**	***100***	**1,694**	***100***	**848**	***100***	**468**	***100***	**380**	***100***
Seeking full-time work[c]	1,706	*67.1*	1,364	*80.5*	343	*40.4*	136	*29.1*	207	*54.4*
Prepared to accept part-time work[d]	1,143	*45.0*	878	*51.8*	266	*31.3*	110	*23.6*	155	*40.9*
Not prepared to accept part-time work[d]	553	*21.8*	478	*28.2*	75	*8.9*	25	*5.3*	50	*13.2*
Seeking part-time work[c]	369	*14.5*	59	*3.5*	310	*36.6*	217	*46.3*	94	*24.7*
Prepared to accept full-time work[e]	134	*5.3*	24	*1.4*	111	*13.0*	81	*17.3*	29	*7.8*
Not prepared to accept full-time work[e]	234	*9.2*	35	*2.1*	199	*23.5*	135	*28.9*	64	*17.0*
No preference whether full-or part-time work	466	*18.3*	271	*16.0*	194	*22.9*	115	*24.5*	80	*21.0*

Source: LFS estimates

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

a Total includes a small group of people who were looking for a place on a Government Scheme (18,000 in spring 1991 and 16,000 in spring 1992). In previous years these people were asked about their prefernces regarding seeking an employee/self-employed scheme and full/part-time work. Most were in the employee category, and in particular work as a full-time employee.

b Those seeking self-employed work were not asked whether they preferred full- or part-time work.

c As employee or without preference whether employee or self-employed. Includes a small number of persons who did not state whether they were prepared to accept part-time work if their preference was for full-time work, or vice versa.

d If no full-time work was available.

e If no part-time work was available.

Table 9 Duration[a] of ILO unemployment, by age, sex and marital status for women: spring 1991 and spring 1992

ILO unemployed persons aged 16 and over — Great Britain, Per cent (cumulative)

	Spring 1991					Spring 1992				
	All	Males	Females			All	Males	Females		
			All	Married	Non-married			All	Married	Non-married
Aged 16 and over	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
All ILO unemployed[b] (thousands)	*2,302*	*1,434*	*868*	*485*	*383*	*2,649*	*1,785*	*863*	*476*	*387*
of whom: Duration less than:										
Three months	35.4	30.8	43.1	46.8	38.4	24.5	21.5	30.8	33.7	27.3
Six months	55.1	50.2	63.1	66.9	58.2	43.0	39.0	51.3	54.7	47.2
One year	73.1	68.9	80.1	83.0	76.4	65.0	61.0	73.3	76.9	68.8
Two years	84.4	81.3	89.5	92.0	86.4	84.1	81.6	89.2	92.0	85.8
Three years	88.9	86.2	93.4	95.1	91.3	90.2	88.2	94.5	96.8	91.6
Aged 16-59/64[c]	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
All ILO unemployed[b] (thousands)	*2,263*	*1,417*	*846*	*471*	*375*	*2,617*	*1,770*	*847*	*471*	*376*
of whom: Duration less than:										
Three months	36.1	31.2	44.3	48.2	39.3	24.8	21.6	31.4	34.1	28.1
Six months	56.0	50.9	64.7	68.8	59.6	43.5	39.3	52.3	55.2	48.6
One year	74.4	69.7	82.2	85.3	78.3	65.8	61.6	74.7	77.7	70.9
Two years	85.9	82.3	91.9	94.6	88.4	85.1	82.3	90.9	93.0	88.4
Three years	90.5	87.3	95.9	97.8	93.5	91.3	89.0	96.3	97.8	94.4
Aged 16-24	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
All ILO unemployed[b] (thousands)	*737*	*454*	*283*	*87*	*196*	*790*	*520*	*271*	*79*	*192*
of whom: Duration less than:										
Three months	40.8	36.1	48.5	53.2	46.4	29.1	26.3	34.4	34.5	34.3
Six months	63.4	59.2	70.1	75.0	67.9	50.3	46.3	58.0	59.1	57.5
One year	83.3	80.4	87.8	90.3	86.7	74.6	71.1	81.4	81.9	81.1
Two years	93.2	92.4	94.5	95.2	94.2	91.5	90.4	93.6	93.8	93.5
Three years	96.4	96.2	96.7	95.8	97.1	96.4	95.7	97.7	99.2	97.2
Aged 25-44	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
All ILO unemployed[b] (thousands)	*1,032*	*618*	*414*	*287*	*127*	*1,223*	*803*	*420*	*287*	*133*
of whom: Duration less than:										
Three months	35.8	30.6	43.5	48.5	32.3	24.8	21.5	31.2	35.4	22.1
Six months	55.8	50.2	64.2	69.0	53.0	43.4	39.1	51.6	57.3	39.3
One year	73.6	68.7	80.9	84.9	71.8	64.2	59.6	73.0	78.9	60.3
Two years	85.8	81.8	91.7	94.7	84.9	84.0	80.8	90.2	93.8	82.2
Three years	90.3	86.9	95.3	97.1	91.2	90.9	88.4	95.6	98.0	90.4
Aged 45-59/64[c]	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
All ILO unemployed[b] (thousands)	*493*	*344*	*149*	*98*	*51*	*604*	*448*	*156*	*105*	*51*
of whom: Duration less than:										
Three months	27.1	24.4	33.3	38.5	23.6	18.4	16.4	24.4	28.7	*
Six months	42.6	39.5	49.7	56.2	37.3	33.5	31.2	40.1	43.9	32.2
One year	58.4	55.1	66.2	73.5	52.3	55.2	52.9	62.0	67.6	50.4
Two years	69.1	66.0	76.2	82.6	64.0	75.9	74.1	81.0	86.1	70.6
Three years	75.9	72.3	84.4	90.3	73.1	82.0	80.3	87.0	91.6	77.5
Aged 60/65 and over										
All ILO unemployed[b] (thousands)	*40*	*18*	*22*	*13*	*	*31*	*15*	*16*	*	*12*

Source: LFS estimates

* Fewer than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
a Duration of ILO unemployment is based on the minimum of time seeking work and length of time since last job.
b Numbers shown include those with duration not specified (17,000 in all in spring 1991 and fewer in 1992), but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.
c The upper age limit is 64 for males and 59 for females.

Table 10 Duration[a] of ILO unemployment, by sex: time series

ILO unemployed persons aged 16 and over — Great Britain, spring each year, Per cent (cumulative)

	All ILO unemployed[b] (thousands= 100 per cent)	Duration[a] less than: Three months	Six months	One year	Two years	Three years
All						
1984	*3,094*	20.8	33.9	52.5	69.6	-
1985	*2,968*	21.4	34.9	53.0	69.7	79.3
1986	*2,969*	22.6	37.1	55.4	71.1	79.3
1987	*2,879*	23.7	38.3	55.9	70.5	78.1
1988	*2,376*	26.0	40.0	57.0	70.8	77.8
1989	*1,978*	30.7	45.3	61.6	74.3	80.7
1990	*1,869*	33.6	50.1	66.0	77.6	83.1
1991	*2,302*	35.4	55.1	73.1	84.4	88.9
1992	*2,649*	24.5	43.0	65.0	84.1	90.2
Males						
1984	*1,838*	16.9	27.8	45.4	63.4	-
1985	*1,788*	16.7	28.9	45.9	62.7	73.5
1986	*1,786*	17.8	30.9	47.6	63.5	73.1
1987	*1,717*	18.8	31.5	47.9	62.6	71.6
1988	*1,398*	19.7	31.4	46.9	61.4	69.5
1989	*1,148*	24.5	38.1	53.2	66.4	73.6
1990	*1,089*	28.1	42.9	57.5	70.3	76.7
1991	*1,434*	30.8	50.2	68.9	81.3	86.2
1992	*1,785*	21.5	39.0	61.0	81.6	88.2
Females						
1984	*1,256*	27.2	43.7	64.0	79.6	-
1985	*1,180*	29.1	44.8	64.7	81.2	88.9
1986	*1,182*	30.4	47.2	68.1	83.5	89.4
1987	*1,161*	31.8	49.3	68.9	83.3	88.7
1988	*978*	35.1	52.4	71.5	84.4	89.7
1989	*831*	39.2	55.3	73.1	85.3	90.6
1990	*780*	41.3	60.4	77.9	87.8	92.1
1991	*868*	43.1	63.1	80.1	89.5	93.4
1992	*863*	30.8	51.3	73.3	89.2	94.5

Source: LFS time series estimates

a Duration of ILO unemployment is based on the minimum of time seeking work and length of time since last job.
b Includes those with duration not specified.
\- Estimate not available.

Table 11 ILO Unemployment, by region and sex: estimated numbers, rates[a] and duration[b], spring 1991 and spring 1992

ILO unemployed persons 16 and over — Per cent

	Region of residence												
	Great Britain	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East: All	South East: Greater London	South East: Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Spring 1991													
All													
Numbers ILO unemployed (thousands)	2,302	157	201	150	66	654	312	343	177	247	298	124	227
Rate[a]	8.3	10.8	8.3	7.3	6.3	7.3	9.1	6.1	7.5	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.2
Duration[b]													
less than 3 months	35.4	30.8	34.3	37.5	34.3	40.8	38.5	42.9	35.7	33.9	32.3	36.8	28.0
3 months but less than 1 year	37.7	34.7	35.8	36.8	45.0	38.3	35.6	40.8	41.4	35.9	37.1	38.0	37.5
1 year or more	26.9	34.5	29.9	25.7	20.7	20.9	25.9	16.3	22.9	30.2	30.7	25.2	34.5
Men													
Numbers ILO unemployed (thousands)	1,434	106	128	97	38	389	187	202	106	155	200	77	140
Rate[a]	9.1	12.8	9.2	8.2	6.4	7.6	9.7	6.4	8.1	10.2	11.3	10.1	10.0
Duration[b]													
less than 3 months	30.8	27.6	29.0	35.4	30.5	35.9	34.3	37.5	31.9	28.2	27.0	29.6	25.7
3 months but less than 1 year	38.1	35.4	36.7	33.8	46.2	40.9	38.6	43.0	41.8	36.4	37.5	40.5	32.7
1 year or more	31.1	37.0	34.3	30.7	*	23.2	27.1	19.5	26.3	35.4	35.5	30.0	41.6
Women													
Numbers ILO unemployed (thousands)	868	52	73	53	28	266	125	141	71	92	99	48	87
Rate[a]	7.2	8.2	7.0	6.0	6.2	6.8	8.3	5.8	6.9	8.3	7.3	8.2	8.1
Duration[b]													
less than 3 months	43.1	37.3	43.6	41.2	39.6	48.0	44.9	50.7	41.3	43.6	43.1	48.5	31.8
3 months but less than 1 year	37.0	33.3	34.2	42.3	43.2	34.6	31.0	37.7	40.8	35.0	36.1	34.0	45.2
1 year or more	19.9	29.4	22.2	*	*	17.5	24.1	11.6	17.9	21.4	20.9	*	23.0
Spring 1992													
All persons													
Numbers ILO unemployed (thousands)	2,649	163	240	179	75	837	395	442	214	276	306	118	239
Rate[a]	9.6	11.2	9.9	8.7	7.1	9.4	11.9	7.9	9.1	10.7	10.1	8.9	9.5
Duration[b]													
less than 3 months	24.5	23.1	24.2	27.4	30.4	25.7	21.9	29.0	25.9	24.0	21.8	22.5	21.6
3 months but less than 1 year	40.5	36.4	40.4	40.9	45.8	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.7	36.8	35.5	39.4	43.3
1 year or more	35.0	40.5	35.4	31.6	23.8	31.7	35.3	28.5	31.4	39.1	42.8	38.1	35.1
Men													
Numbers ILO unemployed (thousands)	1,785	114	165	122	50	550	254	296	137	186	218	88	157
Rate[a]	11.4	13.9	12.0	10.5	8.2	10.9	13.4	9.4	10.4	12.5	12.6	11.7	11.1
Duration[b]													
less than 3 months	21.5	19.3	20.7	27.7	28.1	22.3	19.9	24.3	23.5	19.8	17.5	22.1	19.3
3 months but less than 1 year	39.6	36.0	39.0	39.3	45.4	42.3	40.1	44.3	42.0	36.1	35.7	37.1	40.2
1 year or more	39.0	44.7	40.3	33.0	26.5	35.4	40.0	31.4	34.6	44.1	46.8	40.8	40.5
Women													
Numbers ILO unemployed (thousands)	863	49	76	57	26	287	142	145	78	90	88	31	82
Rate[a]	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.4	5.7	7.4	9.8	5.9	7.6	8.2	6.7	5.3	7.5
Duration[b]													
less than 3 months	30.8	31.8	31.8	27.0	*	32.1	25.5	38.6	30.1	32.8	32.2	*	25.9
3 months but less than 1 year	42.5	37.4	43.4	44.4	46.6	43.2	47.7	38.9	44.0	38.3	34.8	45.9	49.2
1 year or more	26.7	30.7	24.7	28.6	*	24.6	26.8	22.5	25.9	28.9	33.0	*	24.9

Source : LFS estimates

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

a ILO unemployment rates (per cent) are derived by dividing the relevant total of ILO unemployed people (shown in this table) by the corresponding economically active population.

b Duration of ILO unemployment is based on the minimum of time seeking work and length of time since last job. The percentages shown in this table, are based on totals of ILO unemployed people which exclude those with duration not specified (see table 9 footnote b).

Table 12 Main method of seeking work, by sex and marital status for women: spring 1991 and spring 1992

ILO unemployed persons aged 16 and over — Great Britain, Per cent

Main method of seeking work	Spring 1991: All	Spring 1991: Males	Spring 1991: Females: All	Spring 1991: Females: Non-married	Spring 1991: Females: Married	Spring 1992: All	Spring 1992: Males	Spring 1992: Females: All	Spring 1992: Females: Non-married	Spring 1992: Females: Married
All ILO unemployed[a] (thousands)	100 *2,302*	100 *1,434*	100 *868*	100 *485*	100 *383*	100 *2,649*	100 *1,785*	100 *863*	100 *476*	100 *387*
Visiting jobcentre, government employment office, etc	28.5	31.7	23.0	17.5	29.9	30.1	32.3	25.5	22.4	29.3
Name on private agency books	3.1	2.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.4	*
Answering advertisements in newspapers/journals[b]	11.5	10.6	12.9	12.6	13.2	14.4	12.9	17.4	17.4	17.5
Studying situations vacant columns in newspapers	31.9	25.9	42.1	48.6	34.0	28.8	25.1	36.6	40.5	31.8
Direct approach to firms/ employers	9.3	10.8	6.9	5.6	8.5	9.7	10.6	7.8	6.6	9.3
Personal contacts	11.3	13.8	7.1	7.3	6.9	9.9	11.5	6.4	6.9	5.7
Other methods[c]	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.7	3.8	5.3	6.0	3.9	3.8	4.0

Source: LFS estimates

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

a Numbers shown include those who did not report a main method of seeking work (60,000 in total in spring 1991, including 29,000 males, 31,000 females, 18,000 married females and 12,000 non-married females: 15,000 in total in spring 1992) but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

b Includes notices outside factories or in shop windows.

c Includes advertising in newspapers/journals and awaiting job application results. Also includes looking for premises, equipment, permits or finance, identified for the first time in the spring 1992 survey, and reported by 0.7 per cent of the ILO unemployed as their main method of job search.

Table 13 Main method of seeking work, by previous occupation[a]: spring 1991 and 1992

ILO unemployed persons aged 16 and over — Great Britain, Per cent

Main method of seeking work	All ILO unemployed[b]	Non-manual previous occupations	Manual previous occupations	All with previous occupation stated[c]	Never had a paid job[d]	Left last 3 years or more ago[e]
Spring 1991						
All ILO Unemployed[f] (thousands)	100 2,302	100 596	100 1,061	100 1,662	100 190	100 450
Visiting Jobcentre, government employment office, etc.	28.5	20.1	33.0	28.3	32.6	27.4
Name on private agency books	3.1	8.3	1.5	3.9	*	*
Answered advertisements in newspapers/journals[g]	11.5	17.9	9.2	12.3	9.7	9.2
Studying situations vacant columns in newspapers	31.9	33.1	28.6	30.2	24.0	41.7
Direct approach to firms/employers	9.3	7.7	10.6	9.6	14.5	6.3
Personal contacts	11.3	7.3	14.0	11.6	11.3	9.9
Other methods[h]	4.4	5.6	3.2	4.1	6.6	4.9
Spring 1992						
All ILO Unemployed[f] (thousands)	100 2,649	100 689	100 1,245	100 1,956	100 217	100 439
Visiting Jobcentre, government employment office, etc.	30.1	21.3	34.5	29.9	30.9	29.8
Name on private agency books	1.9	5.3	*	2.3	*	*
Answered advertisements in newspapers/journals[g]	14.4	19.4	11.8	14.5	15.4	12.9
Studying situations vacant columns in newspapers	28.8	32.8	25.1	28.0	26.0	34.8
Direct approach to firms/ employers	9.7	8.8	10.3	9.7	14.0	7.5
Personal contacts	9.9	6.8	11.7	10.0	7.5	10.2
Other methods[h]	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.5

Source: LFS estimates

* Fewer then 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.

a Previous occupation of those who left their last job less than three years ago.

b Includes a small number of persons who had had a job within the last three years but did not adequately describe their previous occupation.

c Estimates shown are for persons reporting non-manual or manual previous occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation.

d Includes a small number of persons who did not state whether they had had a previous job.

e Includes a small number of persons who did not state date of leaving last job.

f Numbers shown include those who did not report a main method of seeking work (60,000 persons in spring 1991 and 15,000 in spring 1992) but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

g Includes notices outside factories or in shop windows.

h Includes advertising in newspapers/journals and awaiting job application results.

Table 14 Numbers ILO unemployed and ILO unemployment rates, by highest qualification level, age, sex and marital status for women: spring 1991 and spring 1992

ILO unemployed persons aged 16-59/64[a] — Great Britain

Level of highest qualification held, and age group	Spring 1991					Spring 1992				
	All	Men	Females			All	Men	Females		
			All	Married	Non-married			All	Married	Non-married
Numbers unemployed (thousands)										
All qualifications[b]										
16-59/64[a]	2,263	1,417	846	471	375	2,617	1,770	847	471	376
16-24	737	454	283	87	196	790	520	271	79	192
25-44	1,032	618	414	287	127	1,223	803	420	287	133
45-59/64[a]	493	344	149	98	51	604	448	156	105	51
Higher qualifications[d]										
16-59/64[a]	167	96	71	40	31	215	141	74	45	29
16-24	33	23	10	*	*	53	34	19	*	12
25-44	94	44	50	33	17	99	59	40	27	13
45-59/64[a]	40	29	11	*	*	63	48	14	10	*
GCE A-level or equivalent qualifications										
16-59/64[a]	517	385	133	69	64	711	558	153	78	75
16-24	167	106	62	18	44	195	137	58	16	42
25-44	240	184	56	40	16	333	259	74	49	25
45-59/64[a]	110	95	15	11	*	183	162	21	13	*
GCE O-level or equivalent qualifications										
16-59/64[a]	383	181	203	116	87	438	236	202	103	99
16-24	190	102	88	26	62	216	126	90	24	66
25-44	159	61	98	77	21	185	87	97	69	28
45-59/64[a]	34	18	16	13	*	38	22	15	10	*
CSE below grade 1[e] and other qualifications										
16-59/64[a]	287	161	125	84	41	320	193	128	85	42
16-24	95	55	40	20	20	96	63	33	16	17
25-44	141	75	66	49	17	168	97	70	51	19
45-59/64[a]	50	31	19	15	*	56	32	24	18	*
No formal qualifications										
16-59/64[a]	890	582	308	160	148	927	638	289	160	129
16-24	245	165	80	21	60	226	157	70	15	55
25-44	390	248	142	88	54	436	298	138	91	47
45-59/64[a]	256	170	86	51	35	265	183	82	54	28
Unemployment rates[c] (per cent)										
All qualifications[b]										
16-59/64[a]	8.3	9.1	7.3	5.9	10.5	9.7	11.5	7.4	5.8	11.2
16-24	13.5	15.4	11.3	11.9	11.0	15.4	18.7	11.6	11.2	11.7
25-44	7.5	7.9	7.0	6.1	10.5	8.9	10.3	7.1	6.0	11.6
45-59/64[a]	6.3	7.2	4.8	3.9	8.9	7.5	9.3	4.8	3.9	8.9
Higher qualifications[d]										
16-59/64[a]	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.0	6.3	4.3	4.8	3.5	2.9	5.3
16-24	8.4	11.1	5.4	*	*	11.5	13.6	8.9	*	9.2
25-44	3.3	2.7	4.2	3.6	6.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.6	4.2
45-59/64[a]	3.4	3.9	2.5	*	*	4.3	5.2	2.7	2.4	*
GCE A-level or equivalent qualifications										
16-59/64[a]	6.9	7.1	6.6	5.5	8.4	9.4	10.1	7.6	6.0	10.3
16-24	10.4	11.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	12.2	14.3	9.1	8.3	9.5
25-44	6.1	6.4	5.4	4.9	6.8	8.6	9.1	7.3	6.1	11.7
45-59/64[a]	5.7	5.9	4.7	4.3	*	8.9	9.6	5.6	4.3	*
GCE O-level or equivalent qualifications										
16-59/64[a]	7.5	8.3	6.9	6.3	7.9	8.7	11.3	6.9	5.5	9.3
16-24	10.2	11.8	8.8	10.1	8.4	12.2	15.7	9.2	9.4	9.2
25-44	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.3	7.5	7.5	9.1	6.5	5.6	10.6
45-59/64[a]	4.3	5.1	3.7	3.5	*	4.8	7.0	3.3	2.6	*
CSE below grade 1[e] and other qualifications										
16-59/64[a]	10.2	11.4	9.0	8.4	10.7	11.4	13.6	9.1	7.9	13.2
16-24	16.0	18.6	13.5	18.4	10.5	20.3	24.7	15.2	17.3	13.6
25-44	10.0	10.7	9.3	8.5	12.9	11.4	13.1	9.6	8.4	15.4
45-59/64[a]	6.3	7.4	5.0	4.6	*	6.5	7.7	5.3	4.7	*
No formal qualifications										
16-59/64[a]	12.5	15.3	9.3	6.4	18.4	12.6	15.8	8.7	6.7	13.4
16-24	25.0	26.6	22.4	24.7	21.7	21.9	23.7	18.7	23.6	17.7
25-44	12.8	15.6	9.7	7.3	20.9	13.7	17.2	9.4	8.1	13.6
45-59/64[a]	8.2	10.7	5.7	4.2	12.7	8.4	11.1	5.4	4.5	9.0

Source: LFS estimates

* Fewer than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
a The upper age limit is 64 for males and 59 for females.
b Includes those who did not state their highest qualification level (18,000 in 1991, 6,000 in 1992).
c ILO Unemployment rates are derived by dividing the relevant total of ILO unemployed people (shown in this table) by the corresponding economically active population.
d Higher qualifications are those above GCE A-level or equivalent. For further information on qualification levels, see article on economic activity and qualifications held in *Employment Gazette*, March 1992, pp 101-133.
e Includes YTS certificate.

special **FEATURE**

NISVQ - a new database on vocational education and training

This article gives an interim assessment of the National Information System for Vocational Qualifications (NISVQ) - a pilot database launched by the Employment Department last year. By **Bill Sheppard** and **Pete Shalley**, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.

Photo: Maggie Murray/FORMAT

Key findings

- It is technically feasible to bring together qualifications awarded by six Awarding Bodies (AwBs) on one database, covering the United Kingdom. Whether it is sensible to establish a permanent database in this way depends on balancing the costs of aggregating the records against the statistical benefits. Progress within the pilot indicates that most effort and resources are required during the developmental stage, after which costs should reduce considerably. To explore this further, the second stage of the pilot (July 1993 to April 1994) will focus more on collecting and storing recent quarterly data on full qualifications, with the aim of reporting statistics some three months after the receipt of the information from the six AwBs. On this basis, the feasibility of setting up a permanent system will be explored;
- While NISVQ is concerned with completed full qualifications, the education and training system is based increasingly on modules and units. However, the construction of a comprehensive database which aimed to store details of these would be a massive undertaking, dwarfing the size of the pilot (NISVQ already contains over a million records for 1990-1 alone). This indicates that national statistics based on existing management information systems, as distinct from the Labour Force and other surveys, are likely to be restricted to full qualifications and Single Subjects for the forseeable future. This has implications for the use of such a database for the measurement of those National Education and Training Targets where the focus is more on the attainment of units;
- A difficulty for the direct measurement of Targets is that the basic component of most vocational databases is the qualification gained, not the person achieving it. Since Targets are defined in terms of numbers of people gaining qualifications, fully accurate measures cannot be made until these can be linked to individuals. Only unique candidate identifiers could achieve this linkage but their introduction is unlikely in the shorter term, although shifts to a unit-based system might facilitate developments in this regard;
- Linking Target data to local communities - where responsibility for ED programmes is devolved to Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and local enterprise companies (LECs) - requires a geographical dimension. Based on the location of centres, most regions in England and Wales had similar profiles of levels of achievement and numbers of awards and centres per head of working population. This suggests that the current creditation system, based on large colleges linked with major awarding bodies, produced consistent results across different TECs/LECs - irrespective of the kinds of labour market they were responsible for. In order to produce national statistics which highlighted differences between communities, more data would be required, probably involving the systematic capturing of candidates' home postcodes. Again, the introduction of such wide-ranging information systems appears to be some way off;
- Although only 5 per cent of vocational qualifications on NISVQ were National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) or Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQs) in 1990-1, the remaining awards were allocated a notional level within the N/SVQ framework to produce statistics on competence levels for all awards on NISVQ. This provides a link with information required for the measurement of progress towards the National Education and Training Targets.

Other important findings

In the the 1990-1 academic year:

- **half of awards on the database consisted of Single Subjects issued by some AwBs. However, these have similarities with modules awarded by other Awarding Bodies which were excluded on grounds that they were not full qualifications. The pilot has helped to clarify the need for consistent definitions in the reporting of statistics on vocational qualifications. It strengthens the case for analysing Single Subjects separately in order to ensure compatibility within NISVQ. This is not to denigrate the value of these qualifications for it is recognised that they relate to narrowly-defined skill requirements existing in some vocational sectors;**
- **a quarter of awards on NISVQ were made at the higher levels (N/SVQ-equivalent levels three and four), but 45 per cent were below the minimum (N/SVQ-equivalent level two) used for Targets;**
- **significant differences were revealed in the achievements of male and female candidates, although analysis revealed that the inclusion of Single Subjects significantly influenced results. Overall, most qualifications were awarded to women but these were less likely to be higher level qualifications. Without Single Subjects men are in a substantial majority, achieving 60 per cent of qualifications.**

STATISTICS ON vocational qualifications have become increasingly important over recent years. This information can support:

- the monitoring of publicly funded training programmes;
- moves to align education and training policy more closely with the labour market;
- those responsible for reviewing a complex array of awards;
- the search for comparative performance indicators for training across Europe.

These concerns come together in the National Education and Training Targets.

An article in *Employment Gazette*[1] in July last year announced a pilot database, the National Information System for Vocational Qualifications (NISVQ). Its aim is to improve information on vocational qualifications complementing the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and other sources now used to monitor progress towards the Targets. Recently, the pilot database has produced preliminary results, describing qualifications gained in the 1990-1 academic year[2].

This article is part of an interim assessment of the NISVQ pilot that began at the start of 1992 and is due to end in March 1994. It reports on findings specific to Employment Department (ED) concerns.

Aims of the pilot

The aims and objectives of the preliminary phase of NISVQ fall into three broad categories:

- **technical** - covering the collection, storage and retrieval of data;
- **statistical** - covering the analysis and relevance of data;
- **institutional** - covering the extent to which the pilot leads to a better understanding of procedures used by those responsible for monitoring vocational qualifications.

The technical objectives are to develop computing and other procedures to bring together data from the six Awarding Bodies (AwBs), and to test the ease of collection, storage and retrieval. Conceptual issues, particularly definitions of what counted as full qualifications and the scope for including geographical data, are important here. For 1990-91, information was collected on full qualifications and Single Subjects. During the second stage of the pilot, the aim is to explore the separate collection of statistics on full qualifications and Single Subjects, defining more clearly what the parameters of a permanent system should be.

The statistical objectives of the pilot include:

- monitoring the achievement of vocational qualifications, including the take-up of NVQs;
- providing indicators for TEC/LEC performance;
- aiding the evaluation of publicly funded training schemes and the wider training market.

The pilot will provide information on numbers of vocational qualifications awarded from October 1990. Classifying by age, it should eventually be possible to build up some knowledge about qualifications gained by a particular cohort of young people. Longitudinal data of this kind are not yet available, although some results covering the 1990-91 academic year have been brought together and are given in the section on statistical outcomes.

Reflecting the central role of AwBs, the pilot will look at the scope for developing complementary systems between the parties involved in NISVQ. Visits have been made to the six participating bodies to discuss the accuracy and relevance of early outputs from the system. Also a survey of other AwBs is being carried out by the ED's Statistical Services Division. This should allow decisions to be made about the feasibility of including their qualifications on NISVQ.

This article reports on progress to date. The lessons learnt will form an important part of the evaluation of the pilot which will examine the feasibility of setting up a permanent and streamlined system.

A cooperative framework

NISVQ is a cooperative venture, bringing together a range of agencies and government departments. Its funding and management is undertaken by the Employment Department (ED), Department for Education (DFE), Welsh Office, Scottish Enterprise and Training and Employment Agency, Northern Ireland. In order to understand the database, more needs to be said here about the work carried out for NISVQ by AwBs and the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ). SCOTVEC is very important to the development of NISVQ, having both accreditation and awarding body functions in Scotland.

The Awarding Bodies (AwBs)

AwBs play the central role in NISVQ because:

- it is a government initiative to augment monitoring data already collected by AwBs for their own purposes;
- it is estimated that six AwBs - BTEC, City and Guilds, LCCI, PEI, RSA and SCOTVEC - cover three-quarters of all vocational awards. Accordingly, the pilot is based on those six AwBs. Their voluntary support is vital and warmly welcomed.

While it was recognised that AwBs were the best sources of initial data for NISVQ, there are problems in using these to meet the aims of a national system. Most AwBs treat the award as the basic unit, not the person getting the award. The same person may appear more than once with different AwBs, presenting a multiple counting problem that is compounded when the information from all six AwBs is combined. Matching to link awards to people is difficult because of the sheer numbers of awards and centres involved. Even if cost-effective matching routines can be devised, the results will still need to be verified by individual centres, posing massive administrative problems. In the absence of individual identifiers within AwBs, the data has to be interpreted very carefully.

In addition, candidate data was not always complete. This may well be because candidates themselves do not provide the information requested. For instance, about a fifth of records overall had no age information attached (a similar proportion had missing gender data). Clearly this is a severe limitation on the quality of the information, particularly when analyses are conducted at local level. For some TECs, a substantially higher rate of missing data was discovered at various NVQ-equivalent levels. Reducing the incidence of missing data is difficult because the system is based on the self-declarations of candidates.

Despite these problems, it was decided to proceed because assembling information from AwBs provides valuable indicators.

The N/SVQ framework and NISVQ

Reflecting the concern with National Targets, NISVQ incorporates information expressed in terms of N/SVQ levels, the currency used for measuring various Targets. It builds upon the cooperation already shown in approving a common measurement for the Targets set by industry and commerce. NCVQ and SCOTVEC are jointly responsible for developing the N/SVQ framework. Because this framework is vital to understanding the levels loaded on NISVQ, the database should also be considered in relation to the framework. The N/SVQ framework:

- is based on the demonstration of work-based competence within a functional analysis of the occupational structure;
- is independent of the mode of learning and emphasises the demonstration of competence to the national standards required in employment;
- provides a structure that enables NCVQ and SCOTVEC to attach one of five levels to each qualification.

A. Technical issues

The Qualifications File

Because qualifications are attainable and assessable targets against which performance can be measured, they are central to Targets. Crucial to their incorporation into the database is the qualifications file maintained for NISVQ by NCVQ. This adds information to the data on individual candidates sent by the six AwBs to the ED.

Levels and occupational type

Following an agreed procedure, each qualification is assigned one of four levels of competence before being entered on NISVQ. The levels are broadly defined in relation to the skills, personal responsibility and autonomy they require. Level 1 is the lowest level and relates to routine work while level 4 covers more complex technical or professional activity, often including substantial management responsibilities. Level 5, which is associated with high-level professional competence, is not yet included on the database.

The process of assigning Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) codes to qualifications - and thus linking occupational categories to candidates - is a subjective one. Its judgmental nature is recognised by NCVQ which refrained from assigning SOC codes to a few qualifications where the education and training is not sufficiently occupationally specific. Comparisons between SOC data on NISVQ, labour market information and other classification systems for vocational awards, such as those relating to health and social care qualifications, need to be handled with care.

Qualifications included

With the growth of modular courses, credit transfers and NVQs, more traditional concepts of 'full qualifications' have less meaning. It was decided to restrict the pilot to completed qualifications but, in a changing educational scene, this has not overcome all tensions between flexible creditation and attempts to build a database with limited resources.

Of particular importance was the decision to collect information on Single Subject qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland but not related NVQ units or modules within qualifications. These Single Subjects constitute just over half of the qualification certificates stored on NISVQ. When brought within the NVQ framework they are mostly placed at nominal NVQ levels 1 or 2. At the same time, no information on individual SCOTVEC modules has been gathered on grounds that these were smaller than Single Subjects, despite their separate certification. These decisions affect the comparability of Scottish results with the rest of the UK: while overall numbers of reported qualification certificates is disproportionately lower in Scotland than elsewhere, it has a relatively greater proportion of higher level ones.

As NISVQ developed, the decision to exclude modules or units seemed sensible. Even with their exclusion, the qualifications file became much larger than forecast. Consultants estimated it would consist of about 2,000 qualification records with a further 12 per cent per year; it has now grown to nearly 3,000. While these numbers can be accommodated, processing them is resource intensive. Any extension of NISVQ to take account of tens of thousands of units will be prohibitively expensive. It would also require the development of student identifiers along Scottish lines in order to keep track of achievement.

At the same time, a failure to gather modular or unit data runs the risk of underestimating the amount of training which is carried out. This is because many people will achieve these in any one year but not full qualifications. Also, some employers may encourage the achievement of only those modules or units seen as most relevant to their particular enterprises. In other words, the concept of full SVQs or NVQs may be less relevant to trainees or employers than accrediting and awarding bodies. However, the credibility of vocational qualifications resides increasingly in their ability to reflect broader, transferable competences. In this sense, there is a strong case for reporting national statistics in terms of agreed definitions of full qualifications.

The problem remains of what to do with Single Subjects on NISVQ. Discussions with the participating AwBs have indicated:

- an absence of a nominated structure based on common definitions of Single Subjects, indicating that they mean different things to different AwBs;
- movement away from Single Subjects as they become integrated within full NVQs;
- willingness on the part of AwBs to consider the removal or separate treatment for Single Subjects on NISVQ;

Excluding Single Subjects from the analysis serves to alter results significantly. Their removal reduces the volume of certification while raising its overall achievement rate, although it is expected that an increasing number of NVQs will compensate for reduced volumes of low level awards on NISVQ. A decision will need to be taken on this before a permanent system is planned, following full consultation with the AwBs and the pilot's sponsors. In the pilot's second stage, the intention is to set up a quarterly reporting cycle for full qualifications with a supplementary system dealing with Single Subjects.

The Centres File

NISVQ and geographical information

Many anticipated uses of the database require the geo-coding of data to allow spatial analysis of social and economic change. The postcode is widely used to code individuals' home addresses for statistical purposes. Understandably, AwBs do not necessarily require home addresses for their own purposes; and in any case they are dependent on centres providing this information. Consequently, candidates' home postcodes are not available to NISVQ. The pilot had to use the locations of the centres that give notice of awards and through which correspondence and documentation pass. Because these codes refer to administrative sites they may say more about the location of particular types of institution, such as colleges or large employers, than about training in local communities. Also, some centres may occupy several sites and different AwBs may use different names for the same centre.

During the pilot a Centres File was constructed. This enables qualifications to be linked with centres and through them with larger administrative units, ie TECs/LECs and local education authorities (LEAs). This major task has been carried out by the University of Cambridge Local

Examinations Syndicate (UCLES) using its expertise in running the National Centre Number (NCN) system for schools and other providers. As well as attaching TEC/LEC codes, education authority (EA) codes in Northern Ireland and LEA references, UCLES tried to classify each provider by centre type. This might aid matching procedures to overcome multiple counting of candidates, although it is information which is difficult to gather for some centres.

As with awards, the number of centres on NISVQ is much larger than forecast. It was predicted the Centres File would contain about 3,000 entries; it now consists of ten times that number (although nearly half of these are 'mappings' handling duplicate codes). AwBs varied in the extent to which their centres already had NCN numbers attached - the less common the practice, the more work required to allocate them to the centres file. Bodies also varied in the extent to which they submitted only those centres which were active in 1990-91.

The analysis presented in *table 5* shows that three-quarters of the records on the Centres File were either a mapping or had not been linked with a 1990-91 award. Furthermore, only one per cent of the records - those relating to large centres - accounted for 46 per cent of awards while very small centres made up 16 per cent of the records and accounted for eight per cent of awards.

An important lesson has been learnt from the pilot. While building the Centres File it has proved difficult and expensive to assemble the data. However, it is expected that costs will reduce significantly in future years as the task becomes more one of file maintainence. It also seems clear that while the potential centre population is very large, the actual number of training providers involved in accreditation at any one time is much smaller. In order to ensure the relevance of NISVQ, there is a need to include geo-codes within available resources. Serious consideration needs to be given to collecting candidates' home postcodes, although this is not likely in the short term. In this situation there seems little alternative to using the Centres File for spatial analysis.

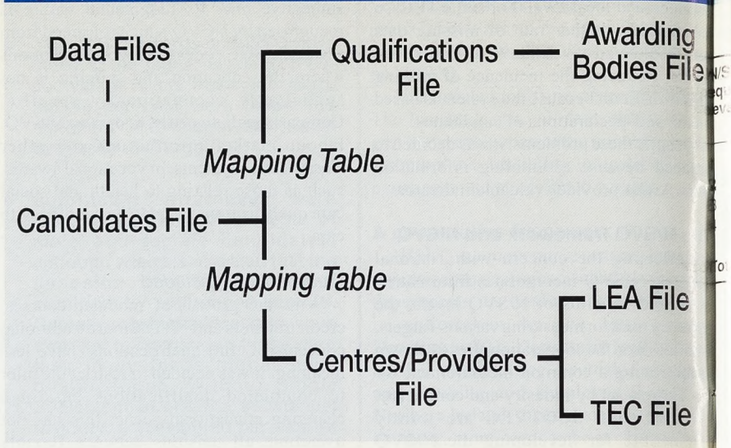
Linking the data

Candidates, qualifications and centres

ED has taken responsibility for linking candidate data supplied by the six AwBs to the qualifications file and centres file (*figure 1*). Information for the 1990-91 academic year has been stored on the Runcorn mainframe computer using a relational database and merged using data analysis software. This is then analysed at ED Sheffield.

A full list of fields available for analysis is given in the *Technical Note* on page 294. As part of an earlier undertaking, ED has also provided each TEC and participating AwB with information relating to its own concerns. ED stressed that great care must be exercised in drawing conclusions from the data, particularly in setting local baselines for National Targets. The remainder of the article will look at this available data, pointing to some of its possibilities and limitations.

Figure 1 Database structure



B. Statistical outcomes

Types of award and level

The point has already been made that 52 per cent of qualification certificates on NISVQ were Single Subject awards. *Table 1* provides more information on the types of qualification stored on the database. It confirms Single Subjects were indeed overwhelmingly at the lower levels; only nine per cent were at levels 3 and 4. NVQs and SVQs made up only five per cent of qualifications awarded in the 1990-91 academic year. These too were predominately lower level ones (only three per cent were at level 3 or above). Put another way, much of the analysis of higher level qualifications in 1990-91 dealt with non-N/SVQs other than Single Subjects. These qualifications accounted for four fifths of those at levels 3 or 4.

Age, gender, and occupation

Men were more likely to be recorded on NISVQ at levels 3 and 4 across all age groups in the United Kingdom relevant to Targets (*table 2*). Over half of the men aged 18 and 19 got a level 3 or 4 compared to 27 per cent of the women. On the other hand, three quarters of all lower qualifications were made to females. These results are for numbers of qualifications, not numbers of individuals. But assuming similar rates of multiple counting by gender, women were almost twice as likely as men to be included on NISVQ but three times less likely to be among the higher achievers.

Findings have already been reported indicating that while women gained most vocational qualifications, they were under-represented at these higher levels (*table 2*). Females were less likely to get professional, managerial, technical and craft qualifications but more likely to gain clerical and secretarial ones. Information presented here will develop these themes, although this time it takes into account the consequences of removing Single Subjects from the analysis. This has a very large impact because some two-thirds of female candidates gained these. Without them, men are in a substantial majority, achieving 60 per cent of the other qualifications.

Excluding Single Subjects also had a marked effect on occupational profiles, narrowing the differential between the results obtained from NISVQ and those drawn from the Labour Force Survey, a comparison made possible for Great Britain by the occupational classification system shared by the two data sources (*table 3*). Overall, only ten per cent of female certificates were in the professional/technical domain but 29 per cent of their non-Single Subjects were, a figure close to the proportion of professional women in the workforce. Due to the narrow range of Single Subjects, 80 per cent of all female awards were clerical and secretarial, an occupational category which accounted for just a quarter of women's jobs. The removal of these from NISVQ would have the effect of halving their share of female clerical certificates. On the other hand, a similar relationship existed between the low rate of female craft awards reported by NISVQ and the proportion of women doing craft jobs recorded in the 1991 LFS, irrespective of whether Single Subjects were included.

The capacity to incorporate NISVQ with other sources of data may be enhanced by the exclusion of Single Subjects. But while there is a case that NISVQ is best analysed in certain respects without them, it is also important to record overall numbers of women and men getting these qualifications, along with information on units drawn from published sources. This can help place a national system handling full qualifications within its wider context.

Regional and TEC data

An aim of the centres file was to use data on centres to gather geographical information that will help measure the effectiveness of local action, especially through TEC/LECs, to meet the National Targets. In its turn, spatial data might help research into local factors that may influence the achievement of targets in different parts of the country.

Results for 1990-91 have already been published by N/SVQ level for Scotland, Wales and the ED Regions of England[2]. These showed a striking consistency across English regions and Wales with a quarter of qualifications gained at level 3 or above. Scotland differed in having relatively high proportions of awards in the higher levels. However, it must be borne in mind that the numbers of Scottish awards recorded for 1990-91 were considerably lower than elsewhere. This incompatibility between the type of qualifications stored for Northern Ireland, Wales and England compared with Scotland inhibits the kind of detailed comparisons that can be made across the United Kingdom; as a result the analysis here is restricted to TECs and ED Regions in England.

Looking at the distribution of centres and qualifications within TECs and ED Regions, a broadly consistent profile is revealed. On average, around 4,000 vocational qualifications were awarded from 35 centres per 100,000 of the working population across English TECs in 1990-91. This equated to an average of 25 employees per qualification (*table 4*). London was considerably below this trend, mainly due to patterns within its central TECs. These had relatively few centres serving a highly mobile workforce, likely to receive qualifications from providers elsewhere. Reinforcing this, an analysis was carried out substituting for ED Regions a broad typology of labour markets. Although not shown here, the resulting profile is once more quite uniform, except for London and some neighbouring TECs.

To understand more about this apparent geographical uniformity presented by NISVQ, it is important to look a little more closely at the centres used as the basis for the analysis. Nationally, only a small proportion of centres accounted for the bulk of qualifications (*table 5*). Indeed, only five per cent of centres were responsible for 80 per cent of those vocational qualifications issued in 1990-91. This indicated that a few large providers were dominant locally, mainly large educational institutions. In turn, these medium and large centres were linked with a small number of AwBs implementing national standards. These centripetal influences would seem to account for the broad similarity in both provision and overall

Table 1 Number and percentage of National and Scottish Vocational Qualifications (N/SVQs), non - N/SVQs and Single Subjects by N/SVQ - equivalent level

United Kingdom - academic year 1990-91

N/SVQ equivalent level	N/SVQs		Non N/SVQs		Single subjects	
	Number (000's)	Per cent	Number (000's)	Per cent	Number (000's)	Per cent
	31.4	51	154.3	32	352.6	58
	28.9	47	111.3	23	202.7	33
	1.7	3	162.4	33	45.6	8
	0.03	0	59.8	12	4.6	1
Total	62.03	100	487.8	100	605.6	100

Source: National Information System for Vocational Qualifications

Table 2 Percentage of all female and male awards by age and N/SVQ equivalent level

United Kingdom - academic year 1990-91

Age	N/SVQ equivalent level				
	1	2	3	4	Total
Female awards					
Under 16	92.5	7.2	0.3	-	100
16	78.6	20.6	0.8	-	100
17	57.5	37.4	5.0	-	100
18	34.2	41.8	23.6	0.3	100
19	29.9	37.0	31.0	2.2	100
20-24	35.2	32.1	19.8	13.2	100
25-59	50.9	36.0	10.6	2.5	100
Male awards					
Under 16	92.7	7.0	0.4	-	100
16	82.6	16.2	1.2	-	100
17	55.5	30.6	13.7	0.2	100
18	23.7	27.7	48.2	0.5	100
19	12.4	23.3	59.8	4.5	100
20-24	13.1	11.6	41.5	33.9	100
25-59	30.0	16.4	34.8	18.9	100

Source: National Information System for Vocational Qualifications

Table 3 Comparisions of NISVQ and Labour Force Survey: occupation by percentage of awards and workforce[a], including and excluding Single Subject

Great Britain, academic year 1990-91 for females and males

Occupation	Females			Males		
	All awards	Awards excluding single subjects	Work force	All awards	Awards excluding single subjects	Work-force
Managers and professionals	4	9	18	13	10	27
Associate professsionals and technicians	6	20	10	22	26	8
Clerical and secretarial	82	41	27	25	15	7
Craft and related	1	4	4	34	40	24
Other	6	26	40	6	9	33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: National Information System for Vocational Qualifications

[a] Source of workforce data is 1991 Labour Force Survey

attainment between TECs, despite important differences in other respects (disparities which cannot be picked up without local studies). This provides an interesting baseline for evaluating the institutional impact of N/SVQs because it is expected that their growth will lead to a greater role for workplaces as centres for certification.

Conclusions

This article has reviewed progress made during the first half of the NISVQ pilot phase. It reported disparities in the proportions of males and females achieving various N/SVQ-equivalent levels across different age groups. Using centres data, NISVQ is able to analyse information on awards geographically. Based on awards per head of working population, results indicate a relatively uniform pattern across TECs/LECs, based on large educational institutions and major AwBs. However, there are limits to the extent to which the database can interface with geographic information systems. Available statistics are limited by lack of knowledge about the mobility of trainees or the candidates' home postcodes.

It is clear that AwBs remain the key source that any permanent NISVQ will need to draw upon. In these circumstances, it seems sensible to explore collaborative ways of improving monitoring systems. The exploratory phase of the pilot has provided important lessons in the feasibility of aggregating this information. Technical and conceptual problems have been addressed and some useful statistics produced. Following from this, decisions must be made about whether a streamlined national system - probably one focusing even more clearly on agreed definitions of full qualifications - is a suitable vehicle for carrying such a heavy statistical load. ■

Table 4 Distribution of centres and awards across TECs by English (ED) region, standardised by size of civilian workforce[a]

ED region	Average number of centres per TEC	Average persons per award per TEC	Average persons per centre per TEC
South East	138	26	3,602
London	109	39	4,562
South West	119	20	3,209
West Midlands	83	22	3,071
Eastern	103	26	3,441
East Midlands	79	26	3,672
Yorkshire and Humberside	84	19	3,131
North West	97	21	2,840
North West Manchester	60	29	3,561
Northern	94	21	2,387
English regions	**97**	**25**	**2,991**

Source: National Information System for Vocational Qualifica on

a Source of workforce data is *Training Statistics 1992*, Employment Department, HMSO 1992.

Table 5 The percentage of centres and awards stored on NISVQ by centre size

Centre size	Percentage of centres stored on NISVQ (n = 31,150)	Percentage of awards stored on NISVQ (n + 1.2m)
Very small (1-50 awards)	16	8
Small (51-100 awards)	5	10
Medium (101-500 awards)	4	35
Large (501+ awards)	1	46
Dormant — duplicates	75	NA
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: National Information System for Vocational Qualificat ons

Technical note: Fields available on NISVQ

Candidates File

- award age
- Awarding Body identifier
- candidate age
- centre identifier
- date of award
- qualification identifier
- quarter of year award issued
- sex of candidate
- mode of study

Centres File

- centre identifier
- centre type
- Department for Education institution code
- LEA/EA identifier
- LEA/EA region
- national centre number
- postcode
- TEC/LEC identifier
- TEC/LEC region

Qualifications File

- administering body
- administering body qualifications reference
- Awarding Body identifier
- ED vocational qualification reference
- Further Educations Statistical Record (FESR) qualification code level
- NCVQ qualification identifier
- award type
- SOC
- Superclass

Footnotes

1. 'The National Education and Training Targets - methods for monitoring the targets' by Peter Helm and Dave Redding, *Employment Gazette*, July 1992 pp 339-346.
2. 'Information on Vocational Qualifications - initial results from a pilot database', issue of *Labour Market Quarterly Review*, February 1993.

CHANGES IN AVERAGE EARNINGS - 1ST QUARTER 1993

HIS NOTE describes the factors fecting average earnings in the st quarter of 1993. The first table ts out the adjustments made to e actual earnings indices for mporary influences such as ears of pay, variations in the ning of settlements, industrial sputes and the influence of public lidays in relation to the survey riod since 1989. The second table ows the underlying rates of rease in earnings as a quarterly ries.

The derivation of the underlying e of increase was described in e November 1989 issue of *nployment Gazette* pp 606 - 612. nger run of the underlying index a consistent basis was given in e December 1989 issue of *nployment Gazette,* page 674.

VERAGE EARNINGS for the whole nomy in the first quarter of 1993, as sured by the Average Earnings Index, wed an increase of 4 per cent over the e period a year earlier. This is below the per cent underlying increase mainly use of differences in the timing of bonus ments and higher levels of back pay in irst quarter of 1992.

he underlying rate of increase for the rter is 3/4 percentage point below that for he fourth quarter of 1992. This follows an ier fall of 3/4 percentage point between hird and fourth quarters of 1992. During he 1980s the underlying rate for the whole nomy never fell below 7 1/2 per cent, and is estimated that a lower rate of earnings rowth (of about 2 per cent per annum) was ast achieved in 1967 which is before the urrent series began. In the first quarter of 993 lower settlements were the main ownward influence on earnings growth.

The underlying increase in manufacturing ndustries was about 5 per cent in the first uarter of 1993. This is 3/4 percentage point elow the rate of increase recorded for the ourth quarter of 1992 and the lowest since he series began in 1980.

The underlying increase in service ndustries was about 4 per cent in the first quarter of 1993. This is 3/4 percentage point lower than the rate in the fourth quarter of 1992 and 6 percentage points lower than the peak rate of 10 per cent in the third quarter of 1990. The decrease was mainly due to lower settlements.

● Articles in this series appear quarterly.

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

		Seasonally Adjusted	Further Adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase (per cent) over latest 12 months
			Arrears	Timing* etc		
1989	Apr	107.4	-.3	.4	107.5	9 1/4
	May	107.7	-.4	.2	107.5	9
	Jun	108.4	-.7	.1	107.8	8 3/4
	Jul	109.1	-.5	.5	109.1	8 3/4
	Aug	109.6	-.5	.8	109.9	8 3/4
	Sep	111.3	-.6	.2	110.9	9
	Oct	112.6	-1.1	.3	111.8	9 1/4
	Nov	112.9	-.4	.3	112.8	9 1/4
	Dec	112.9	-.3	1.7	114.3	9 1/4
1990	Jan	114.7	-.3	.3	114.7	9 1/2
	Feb	115.4	-.2	.8	116.0	9 1/2
	Mar	116.5	-.5	.7	116.7	9 1/2
	Apr	117.5	-.4	.9	118.0	9 3/4
	May	118.8	-.8	.2	118.2	9 3/4
	Jun	119.9	-.9	-.4	118.6	10
	Jul	120.0	-.5	.6	120.1	10 1/4
	Aug	121.6	-.8	.1	120.9	10
	Sep	122.0	-.3	.3	122.0	10
	Oct	122.7	-.3	.3	122.7	9 3/4
	Nov	123.5	-.3	.7	123.9	9 3/4
	Dec	124.2	-.7	1.8	125.3	9 3/4
1991	Jan	125.2	-.2	.6	125.6	9 1/2
	Feb	126.2	-.2	.6	126.6	9 1/4
	Mar	126.5	-.1	.8	127.2	9
	Apr	127.5	-.3	.9	128.1	8 3/4
	May	128.4	-.4	.1	128.1	8 1/2
	Jun	128.5	-.5	.1	128.1	8
	Jul	129.1	-.8	1.3	129.6	7 3/4
	Aug	131.5	-.7	-.5	130.3	7 3/4
	Sep	131.7	-.7	.5	131.5	7 3/4
	Oct	132.0	-.5	.6	132.1	7 1/2
	Nov	133.0	-.4	.5	133.1	7 1/2
	Dec	132.3	-.3	2.5	134.5	7 1/4
1992	Jan	134.0	-.2	.9	134.7	7 1/4
	Feb	135.7	-.2	.7	136.2	7 1/2
	Mar	137.6	-.2	-.8	136.6	7 1/2
	Apr	135.5	-.1	1.8	137.2	7
	May	136.6	-.3	-.1	136.2	6 1/4
	Jun	136.3	-.4	.2	136.1	6 1/4
	Jul	136.4	-.3	1.1	137.2	6
	Aug	138.0	-.5	.3	137.8	5 3/4
	Sep	138.2	-.3	.8	138.7	5 1/2
	Oct	140.1	-1.1	.0	139.0	5 1/4
	Nov	139.0	-.4	1.3	139.9	5
	Dec	138.9	-.1	2.0	140.8	4 3/4
1993	Jan	140.1	-.1	1.0	141.0	4 3/4
	Feb	141.5	-.1	.8	142.2	4 1/2
	[Mar]	141.9	-.1	.3	142.1	4

[ ] Provisional

* Includes the effect of industrial action

Note: The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily accurate to this degree of precision.

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

		Whole Economy	Manufacturing	Services
1989	Q1	9 1/4	8 3/4	9 1/4
	Q2	9	8 1/2	9
	Q3	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 1/2
	Q4	9 1/4	8 3/4	9 1/4
1990	Q1	9 1/2	9	9 1/4
	Q2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
	Q3	10	9 1/2	10
	Q4	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
1991	Q1	9 1/4	8 3/4	9
	Q2	8 1/4	8 1/2	8
	Q3	7 3/4	8	7 1/2
	Q4	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4
1992	Q1	7 1/2	8	7 1/4
	Q2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	Q3	5 3/4	6	5 1/2
	Q4	5	5 3/4	4 3/4
1993	Q1	4 1/4	5	4

Fair play – better performance

ALL MANAGERS at some point face the prospect of handling disciplinary or grievance procedures.

Managed well, the outcome can lead to improved performance, a clearer understanding of required standards and, in the case of grievance, a balanced and unequivocal statement of fair play for all employees.

Discipline, Grievance and Dismissal is a non-technical guide to these emotive and often complex issues, and is aimed at managers of all levels.

The law is explained in everyday English, and each of the three areas is covered separately, focusing on the responsibilities of the employer to have established policies and procedures; the benefits to both parties, and action points for specific scenarios.

● *Discipline, Grievance and Dismissal*. By Sue Morris. Published by The Industrial Society, 48 Bryanston Square, London W1H 7LN, tel 071-262 2401. Price £5.95 pbk.

Take a letter, Mr Shakespeare

MAKERS OF a new voice-activated personal computer system claim that it will help disabled people and others who have problems in using a conventional keyboard.

The system, called Shakespeare Speechwriter, costs about £5,000 plus VAT and includes a conventional 486 Compaq PC, speech-recognition and document-handling software, tutorials and a microphone.

Speechwriter takes dictation at up to 40 words per minute, about one-third of normal speaking speed. New users spend three hours training the system to recognise their own voice. The system has a basic vocabulary of 24,000 words with space for 5,000 extra words for special business and technical vocabulary, and there is also an 80,000-word dictionary which the machine uses to look up obscure words.

Inventor Malcolm McPherson, who spent five years developing the programme, expects the system to appeal to 'two-finger typists' such as many top and middle managers.

Similar products already on the market and designed for people with disabilities include the IBM Voicetype and the Dragon Dictate.

● For more information, contact Shakespeare Speechwriter UK Ltd, Constitutional Buildings, High Street, East Grinstead RH19 3AW, tel 0342 316456.

Managing buildings

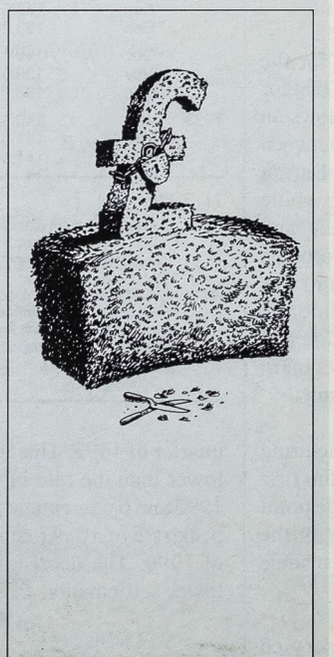
THE COSTS involved in purchasing and operating premises are now second only to staff costs in many companies' budgets. It is therefore essential that these facilities are managed effectively, says a new book, *Are you managing facilities?*

Facilities management (the management of buildings, infrastructure and support services) is a relatively new discipline which has developed rapidly over the past 20 years.

It comprises a wide range of areas: energy management; business relocation; health and safety; negotiating a good contract; budgets and cost control; and environmental issues.

The book, one in the Allied Dunbar Good Management Guides series, covers all these various aspects in a concise, and jargon-free format. It uses real-life examples and clearly explains the issues involved in facilities management.

● *Are you managing facilities? Getting the best out of buildings*. By John Grigg and Alan Jordan. Published by Nicholas Brearley Publishing, 14 Stephenson Way, London NW1 2HD, tel 071-388 0644. Price £12.99 pbk.



Change at the top

FLEXIBLE WORKING has grown considerably in British companies, especially at more junior levels as employers have sought to recruit and retain staff, such as women with caring responsibilities.

Now people in more senior positions are also working flexibly.

Change at the Top presents the findings of a recent survey, based on some 250 questionnaires, which examined how flexible working operates for staff in senior and managerial positions.

The report outlines a number of case studies showing how individuals in a range of organisations have benefited from one or more of the following: term-time working, jobsharing, part-time working, voluntary reduced working hours and working from home, and explores the issues individuals faced.

It demonstrates that, if there is management commitment, senior posts can work on a flexible basis, and problems such as scheduling meetings and continuity of work can be overcome by careful organisation and planning.

It also points out some clear benefits. As one respondent, the assistant head of housing of a local authority, said: "I have a four-year-old son and am a lone parent. Life would be too hectic and stressful if I worked full time. I am prepared to have a lower standard of living in exchange for a less frantic lifestyle."

● *Change at the Top: working flexibly at senior and managerial levels in organisations*. Published by New Ways to Work, 309 Upper Street, London N1 2TY, tel 071 226 4026. Price £12.50 pbk.