# DECEMBER 1992

## Employment Gazette

Volume 100 No 12 Pages 593 - 644

Employment Gazette is the official journal of the Employment Department, published monthly by Harrington Kilbride plc.

> 071-273 4816 Mike Boland

Nicola Baker

071-273 4996

Barry Mortimer Nigel Franklin

Chris Holdforth

Wayne Roberts

Ted Finn

EDITORIAL Editor News Editor Features Editor

PRODUCTION Layout

Studio Labour Market Data

HOW TO CONTACT US Employment Gazette, Employment Department, INF2, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Harrington Kilbride plc, The Publishing House, Highbury Station Road, London N1 1SE. Tel: 071-226 2222

#### ENQUIRIES

ED Enquiries	071-273 6969
Statistics	See page S72
Employment Gazette office	
Rose Spittles	071-273 5001
Publisher and Advertising	
Julian Purser	071-226 2222

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS & SALES Annual Subscription inc postage £48, single issues £4.50

Employment Gazette Subscription and Sales, 1st Floor, Stephenson House, Brunel Centre, Bletchley, Milton Keynes, MK2 2EW. Tel: 0908 371981

#### COPYRIGHT

© Crown Copyright 1992

Brief extracts from articles may be used (in a non-advertising context) provided the source is acknowledged: requests for for extensive reproduction should be made to Ted Finn, *Employment Gazette*, Employment Department, Inf 2, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

• The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in non-governmental advertising and the inclusion of any such advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services concerned have official approval.

#### COVER PICTURE

Not the best way to leave work in the evening. See Workplace injuries feature for the latest accident statistics. *Page 621* 

Photo: Telegraph Colour Library/I BRADSHAW.

## Contents

#### NEWS

#### 595 New help for unemployed

Package of measures announced by Secretary of State. Plus an action plan for miners.

#### 596 Employment Bill proposes new rights

Details of the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill.

#### 597 Equal opportunities

First anniversary of Opportunity 2000.

#### 598 Loan scheme is taking off

Career Development loans are helping pay for vocational training.

#### 599 IPM conference report

Summary of the main speakers.

Plus Diary dates, TEC/LEC news and news in brief.

#### LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

- *s1-s72* Labour market commentary and the most recent figures for: Employment, Unemployment, Vacancies, Industrial Disputes, Earnings, Retail Prices, and Tourism.
- 608 Changes in Average Earnings 3rd quarter 1992

#### **FEATURES**

#### 609 International comparisons of industrial disputes in 1991 A comparison of working days lost in the United Kingdom with corresponding data for other OECD countries.

#### 615 LFS Help-Line

Our regular monthly feature which highlights some requests for Labour Force Survey data dealt with by the Employment Department.

#### 621 Workplace injury: a view from HSE's trailer to the 1990 LFS Information from the accident and ill-health supplement to the

1990 LFS about the extent of workplace injury, associated absence from work, and industries and occupations of highest risk.

#### **PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS**

**639 Four pages** of questions put to Employment Department Ministers. Subjects include: European Community, Wages Councils, headware exemptions, Trade Union rights and private detectives.

#### REVIEWS

643

Measuring quality

TQM in training, combating sexual harassment and women in work



# RICHARD WAS BORN DEAF.

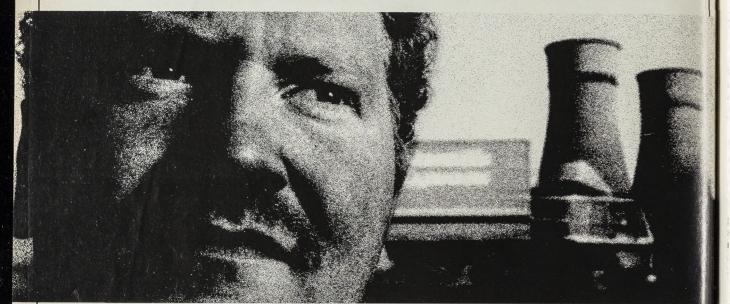
**Richard Stacey had to be different** 

As a kid he always wanted to drive a lorry, not a train. And he saw no reason why being born 95% deaf should stop him

He can hear a lorry reversing. He can hear a police siren. He can hear, let's face it, about as much as you're going to hear in the cab of a 40-foot artic. So when he was refused a provisional HGV licence, he went to court.

Spoke for himself. And won his case. Trouble was, it cost him all the money he'd saved for his driving lessons.

> Tuffnelis Parcels Express, the international carriers, stepped in to pay for the lessons. He passed first time. They gave him a job.



# WHEN THEY **REFUSED HIM HGV LICENCE HE JUST** WOULDN'T LISTEN

**EMPLOYMENT** 

SERVICE

Three years on, Richard is one of their best representatives. To communicate with customers, he talks, signs and lip-reads. To communicate with head office, he has a mobile phone with a keyboard and text display. This is all it takes to put Richard on the same level of ability as any other driver. It was provided by us, the Employment Service.

It's our job to encourage employers to offer opportunities to people like Richard. On the basis of what they can do, not what they can't.

Sometimes we supply equipment. Sometimes, advice. And always, the most valuable commodity of all: information.

Call Freephone 0800 567 667 (or minicom line for text telephone users 0742 596117) for our booklet "Employing people with disabilities." It spells out how your company can make a real commitment to disabled people. And how we can help.

The booklet explains how you can use the new disability symbol when you advertise for staff

And the symbol, in turn, tells people with disabilities that they're in with an equal chance.

In our experience, not one of them would ask for anything more.

# New help for unemployed

**NEWS** brief

MASSIVE expansion of measures to elp unemployed people back to work as been announced by Employment ecretary Gillian Shephard.

Nearly half a million new opportunities on overnment employment and training ogrammes for unemployed people - a rise of per cent - are being made available next

The total planned expenditure on nployment Department Group programmes Great Britain will increase by £177 million 1993/94. This will include provision for the ditional employment and training measures d the additional help for unemployed people coal-mining areas (see below). The Youth aining guarantee will remain in place. Setting out the Public Expenditure figures r the ED Group for 1993-96, Mrs Shephard id: "The focus of the measures will be on lping people who have been out of work for me time and may need extra assistance in ding a job. "There will also be help for others who have

rticular difficulties in the labour market, ch as people with disabilities, people who ed help with reading and writing, those fected by large-scale redundancies and ople returning to work, for example after inging up children."

The main elements of the initiative are: All people who have been unemployed for a year, and who do not take up other offers of help will be required to attend a Jobplan Workshop. These workshops will offer guidance and assessment for 300,000 longterm unemployed people over the next year. The already successful and cost-effective Jobclub and Job Interview Guarantee Schemes will be expanded. There will also be a major expansion of work trials with employers for the unemployed. Altogether, these three schemes will provide an extra 180,000 opportunities for unemployed people. The short-term unemployed will benefit from an extra 10,000 places on Job Review



Stella Morgan of Swansea receives a certicate from Minister for Wales Sir Wyn Roberts as the 25,000th successful Jobclub member in Wales. Jobclubs are being expanded as part of the new package of measures to help unemployed people.

#### Workshops.

- There will be a significant expansion of Career Development Loans to provide nearly 60,000 more opportunities over the next three years. This will help both unemployed and employed people to take the training course of their choice.
- A new programme Training for Work will replace the existing Employment Training and Employment Action programmes. Delivered through Training and Enterprise Councils, 320,000 adults will next year be offered an opportunity to improve, update and learn new skills or do work of benefit to the local community.

In addition, a new initiative will be launched to give parents with children of school age, greater access to quality childcare. Grants will be available through TECs and LECs to

# Action plan for miners

THE FIRST six draft action plans proposing extra help for miners and other unemployed people if proposed colliery closures take place have been produced by Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs).

These TECs cover eight of the ten collieries in England which British Coal has said are loss-making and should be closed, and on which they are currently consulting appropriate trade unions about possible redundancies. The two other plans are being handled by the

Secretary of State for Wales.

The Government has made up to £75 million available to areas affected by potential colliery closures for additional advice and guidance and for employment, training and enterprise measures. The proposals include:

- enhanced and more intensive job-search opportunities through Jobclubs and the Job Interview Guarantee scheme (JIG);
- guidance on retraining options, alternative job prospects and assessment of existing skills;

help employers, voluntary groups, schools or groups of parents to set up these new childcare facilities.

New arrangements for TECs include:

- important new flexibilities in deploying their resources, including more freedom to choose the balance of local programmes;
- guarantees of funding for some key programmes for three years rather than just one:
- a package to provide for TECs to move to direct employment of their staff:
- additional resources to develop the Investors in People initiative;
- increased levels of output related funding based on their success in securing jobs and qualifications for participants on TEC-led schemes

- more training, retraining and 'upskilling' opportunities:
- support in setting up businesses;
- funding for additional opportunities for voluntary work; and
- intensive 'saturation searches' for vacancies through the Employment Service.

"Decisions on the pits have, of course, not yet been taken," commented Mrs Shephard, "But I am determined that, if the closures do go ahead, there should be an effective and agreed plan of action to help the areas concerned.

### **NEWS** brief

# **Employment Bill** proposes new rights

THE TRADE Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill, which was published in early November, has received its Second Reading in the House of Commons and is entering Commons Committee stage.

Introducing the Bill, Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard said it has two main objectives: "First, it will strengthen the rights of the individual - the employment rights of people at work and the democratic rights of trade union members. Secondly, it is designed to increase the competitiveness of the economy and remove obstacles to the creation of new jobs.

The Bill sets out new rights for employees, trade union members and members of the public. as well as seeking to improve the operation of the labour market by abolishing Wages Councils and developing the Careers Service.

Every citizen will also be given a new right to seek the protection of the law if he or she is the victim of unlawfully organised industrial action. Employers will have to be given 7 days' notice of a union's intention to conduct an industrial action ballot, and (after the ballot) of its intention to organise industrial action.

Mrs Shephard explained why the Government believes the time has come to abolish the Wages Councils: "One of the most important developments of the last ten years has been the decisive move away from traditional, industrywide collective bargaining which fixes pay without any regard to the skills and performance of individual employees or the need to contain costs in order to create jobs. The Wages Councils are an example of those damaging, outdated practices. They have no role to play in the 1990s.

"Eighty per cent of people in Wages Council industries live in households with at least one other source of income. Where companies pay above the pay levels laid down by the Wages Councils, they are irrelevant. Where the Wages Councils force companies to pay more than they can afford, they destroy jobs.

She outlined new scope for the Careers Service, proposed in the Bill: "A professional system of careers guidance is fundamental to the removal of barriers to jobs.

"This Bill will, for the first time, enable the Government to contract with a range of different organisations to provide a Careers Service which is more flexible and more responsive to the needs of local people and local employers. It will not be restricted to helping young people - there will also be scope to assist unemployed adults, people faced with redundancy or those seeking a career change."



Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard and Minister Michael Forsyth launch the new Bill. Photo: CC

#### WHAT THE BILL PROPOSES

Individual employees should have:

- the right to a written statement setting out details of their main conditions of employment, including their pay, hours and holidays;
- the right for every woman employee who becomes pregnant to take a minimum of 14 weeks' maternity leave and to be fully protected against her losing her job because of her pregnancy;
- for all safety representatives a right not to be dismissed for carrying out their health and safety duties;
- the right to have disputes with their employer about their contract of employment decided by an industrial tribunal.

#### The Bill will give trade union members:

- the right to decide for themselves which union they join;
- the right to a fully postal ballot, independently scrutinised, before a strike;
- protection against fraud and abuse in trade union elections;
- protection against the mismanagement of their union's finances; and
- the right to decide whether or not their union subscriptions are collected by automatic deductions from their pay

## **EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES** news

# 'Drop unfair practices'

# PPORTUNITY TOWARDS A BALANCED WORKFORCE

ITS first year, 'Opportunity 2000', the siness-led initiative to improve the sition of women at work, has had onsiderable success winning mmitment from chief executives. But now needs to gain greater acceptance d commitment from more employers d all levels of management.

Speaking at its first anniversary celebration t month, Employment Secretary Gillian ephard voiced her support for the campaign d urged companies to drop "outdated and fair" practices. Women trying to get on in eir careers or enter traditionally male, 'no go eas' of work are faced, she said, not only by ass ceilings but also glass walls.

On the plus side, membership of Opportunity 00 has doubled, with 141 public and private ctor organisations employing nearly a quarter the workforce now signed up to the mpaign. Their shared, declared aim is to crease the quality and quantity of women's rticipation in the workforce. Exactly what ogress they have made putting equal portunities policy into practice is revealed the campaign's first annual report.

It shows that a range of positive moves have en taken in areas such as recruitment, orking arrangements, fair processes of sessment, common terms and conditions, easures to combat harassment, policies on ave and assistance, and encouragement for men to return to work after having children. Almost one third of the member ganisations now offer flexible work

angements to all staff, nearly two-thirds | total workforce."



have common terms of pay and conditions for all staff, half provide some kind of childcare or career break option, and almost all provide some kind of training or education designed to increase women's opportunities at work.

While welcoming these achievements, Lady Elspeth Howe, chair of Opportunity 2000 points out that, "We have, of course, only just begun - this is a long-term campaign."

Stage two of the campaign will be more difficult. It aims to convince employers in small and medium sized companies - via chambers of commerce, TECs and other local agencies regionally - of the business and social case for equal opportunities.

As Geoff Mulcahy, chairman of retail group Kingfisher, explains: "Now is the time for all employers to use the very best resources at their disposal. Opportunity 2000 in Kingfisher has helped us make better economic use of our

# **Disabled** — not incapable

DISABILITY DOES not mean inability' s the message of a nationwide media campaign being run by the Employment Service.

The aim is to publicise the revamped isability symbol (see right) and five new ommitments all companies using the symbol vill be asked to implement as from next year.

A new strapline, 'Positive about disabled people', added to the familiar 'two ticks' logo makes it easier for jobseekers looking through ob advertisements or corporate literature to mmediately recognise those companies and organisations which are committed to good practice in employing disabled people.

Moreover, from 1 June 1993 companies ising the symbol must agree to:



"If you exclude disabled people when • interview all disabled applicants who meet looking for ability," said Viscount Ullswater the minimum criteria for a job vacancy and lauching the campaign, "you could be missing consider them on their abilities; the best person for the job.

• ask disabled employees at least once a year

"Opportunity 2000 has no intention of letting up the pace" - Gillian Shephard, with director Liz Bargh, Opportunity 2000.

The chief priority, however, is the perennial one of changing cultures beyond the boardroom. To make a real difference for the vast majority of women in the workforce, Opportunity 2000 must encourage companies to ensure line managers are committed to developing their female staff. This may be through raising awareness, developing ownership, or, most important, communicating the message throughout the organisation.

• Copies of Opportunity 2000, review of the first year are available, price £12.50, from **Opportunity 2000, 5 Cleveland Place,** London SW1Y 6JJ, tel 071-925 2899.

- develop and use their abilities at work; • take action to ensure that key employees develop the awareness of disability needed to make the commitments work:
- make every effort when employees become disabled to make sure that they stay in employment; and
- each year review these commitments and what has been achieved, plan ways to improve them and inform all employees know about progress and future plans.

• To order a free booklet Employing people how the organisation can enable them to | with disabilities call Freefone 0800 567667.

## **NEWS** brief

# Loans scheme is taking off

N 1991-92 OVER ten thousand people took out a Career Development Loan a 30 per cent increase on the year before. Moreover, as announced in the Chancellor's Autumn Statement, almost 60,000 more loans will be available over the next three years.

The annual report reveals that, for the first time since CDLs became available in July 1988, the number of applications from women and unemployed people has increased. Just over half of all CDL trainees are aged 25-39, and the average loan is for about £2,600. The type of courses undertaken are extremely varied, for example, secretarial. windsurfing, managing people,

MORE AND more people are using Career Development Loans (CDLs) to help them pay for vocational training, says the first annual report on the scheme.

HGV driving, law, computer programming, oceanography, and dental hygienist. Seven out of ten people using CDLs are in or go into jobs straight after their training.

As a key part of the Government's policy of encouraging people to take greater responsibility for their own vocational training, Career Development Loans enable individuals, who may not otherwise have been able to afford it, to take up a training course

Courses can be full, part time

STARTING AFRESH

Coming back to Britain

after a spell in Saudi Arabia

radiographer Harvey

Partridge found himself

unemployed. Having taught

himself "a bit of

computing", he decided to

take out a CDL to retrain as

a computer programmer.

He now works as a

programmer for the Isle of

Wight County Council.

or distance learning and CDLs can support up to one year of

training. The Co-operative, Barclays and Clydesdale Banks make the loans which range from £300 to £5,000 to cover up to 80 per cent of course fees, the full cost of books and materials and, where appropriate, a contribution towards living expenses for full-time courses. The other 20 per cent of course fees is paid for by the trainee, as evidence of their commitment to the training

Interest on the loan for the

**GETTING STARTED** 

**CDL**-supported training gave Kulvinder Samraia "a competitive edge over other candidates" when it came to applying for jobs in the personnel field. She used a CDL to take a graduate diploma in **Employment Relations at Coventry Polytechnic, and** is now training to be a personnel manager in the NHS.



After eight years out of the job market bringing up her children. Sue Malcolm needed to return to work. She decided to use a CDL to pay for an intensive sixmonth secretarial course. and now works as an executive secretary in the motor retail trade. Says Sue, "This scheme means that you can start again. you can change direction."

training period and for up to a further 3 months afterwards is paid by the Government. After that, the trainee is responsible for repayment on the loan and any interest, over a period agreed in advance with the ban concerned.

• The CDL Annual Report 1991/92 is available free. A ne CDL promotional video is also available, price £8.95. To orde either of these, contact Pamela Dunn, ED Training Loans Unit Room 702, Steel House, Tothil Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071-273 5391.

• For further information about CDLs phone Freefone 0800 585505, 9am - 9pm, Monday to Friday.

#### **GETTING ON**

"Having a recognised qualification is absolutely vital, particularly because of the European market" says Pamela Carver. Her CDL enabled her to gain professional beauty therapy qualifications to develop her career as a tutor and set up her own college for trainee beauticians.



## Alice in businessland

sabeth Moss Kanter arvard Business School



TO INTERPRET today's business world Dr Rosabeth Moss Kanter used a favourite and very apt metaphor - the game of croquet in Alice in Wonderland: "Everything is

anging, nothing remains stable for ry long, everything is in constant otion.

She likened Alice's capricious flamingo allet' to technology. As new technology is ways being developed, so companies have to p updating their technological expertise. Alice's hedgehog 'croquet ball' kept moving its own accord. "That's the employees and

customers," Dr Kanter explained, "They no longer prepared to just lie there waiting organisations to whack them with whatever 've got."

The single biggest change in the business rld, she suggested, is that customers and ployees are more fickle, less loyal, more ling to 'shop around', thus forcing npanies to become more responsive. tomer-centred and flexible.

'It's a force for innovation. Companies st not only meet current needs but anticipate next one, and deliver quality and service.' As if this was not enough to contend with, playing card 'croquet hoops' are the ternal, macro forces - Government gulations, mergers, takeovers, privatisation which rearrange the very playing field on hich you're trying to get things done."

Faced with this level of disruption and ange how are successful companies coping? First, old fashioned, "sluggish", hierarchical reaucratic methods are out.

They are being replaced by customization, here companies focus on excelling in rticular areas to meet the needs of particular stomers. Secondly, the emphasis now is on eativity and innovation to keep ahead of ompetitors. Therefore, companies are couraging continuous improvement of their ployees and rewarding 'brainpower' and sults

Thirdly, in order to provide the crucial uality service to customers, companies have empower their front-line staff. They have to elegate more responsibility down the line, otivate and win the commitment of the staff who previously were seen as the lowest echelon f the organisation.

This new type of organisation, said Professor anter, has three distinctive features: it is oside down, inside out and horizontal.

Upside down, because the corporate staff nd managers now support and serve the units

## **CONFERENCE** report



NICOLA BAKER and BARRY MOR-TIMER report from this year's Institute of Personnel Management conference at Harrogate.

which actually produce the goods or deliver the service. Ideally, the traditional corporate functions, for example personnel management, are embedded within the productive units.

As companies increasingly loosen the tie with internal assets (i.e. functions and employees), customers, suppliers, investors and the community are brought inside the process. What was once invisible to the public is now revealed - the organisation is turned inside out. Those all-important customers want to know not only about the company's products and achievements but its internal policies, whether it is a good place to work, whether it is a good company to do business with.

The 'elevator mentality' is over, said Dr Kanter. Successful companies which are fast to respond to needs do not box people in to rigid hierarchical structures; they put them to work in teams or project groups across departments, functions to solve problems or make new products.

"For example, working this way, the Japanese are four times faster than the Americans or British at introducing new technology and new product development."

All this has ramifications for the organisation structure and the human resources function. Companies are carrying fewer functions internally and working more with partners. Pay is becoming less dependent on status than on the ability to contribute and perform well in the job at any level.

forever loyal to the organisation. Instead, people are loyal to the project they are working on. They expect the work to be satisfying and sufficently flexible to enable them to combine work and outside commitments.

And what will be the role of the personnel Gone are the days of the 'company man' practitioner in future? "With personnel functions being increasingly devolved to local line managers and individual employees being encouraged to take a more active role in their own training and development, I think personnel practitioners will take up a People must be motivated by an consultancy role."

understanding of the company mission and their role in it.

Finally, in a world where organisations can no longer offer long-term job security, they can offer 'employability security' providing training to provide people with the skills to be employable even if their current job ends.

## **Quality for** the future

#### **Richard Pearson**

Institute of Manpower Studies



NO ONE should believe that unemployment has solved the skills shortage, said Richard Pearson. While today's headlines may be dominated by re-

dundancies and unemployment, these merely hide the underlying problem. Once the economy picks up again, "it will be back with a vengance.'

Moreover, he pointed out, the demographic timebomb is still ticking away - in the past decade the number of school leavers in this country has dropped by 35 per cent. Therefore, we cannot rely on new entrants to fill the gap; "the real challenge is to improve the people we've got."

"What Britain needs is a high skills workforce, both in terms of educational levels and personal qualities," he said. "But what we start with is a low skills base among our existing workforce and a low educational profile for many of our new entrants."

He denied that there is any benefit in lowering prices or wages to get the business, as someone in the Third World will always do the work cheaper. Instead, we have to be smarter, with high value added as our advantage

"We have a choice," he said, "We can have a low quality, low wage economy or a high quality, high wage one. I know which choice would prefer.

In our bid for higher quality, we must move from a servile to a service mentality. For example, shop assistants must be able to relate to the customer, understand and know how to market the product they are selling.

### **CONFERENCE** report

## **Breaking down** the barriers

Susan Scott-Parker Employers' Forum on Disability



WHAT DO emplovers need if they want to start employing more disabled people? Answer - energy, creativity and a sense of humour,

says Susan Scott-Parker, director of the Employers Forum on Disability.

Outlining the trends and developments in the employment of people with physical or mental disabilities, she explained the role and aims of the Employers' Forum.

With 75 member companies - "we are growing slowly and steadily" - the Forum is the first and only group representing employers as stakeholders in this issue. Its chief aim is to make it easier for employers to employ disabled people (by providing professional guidance and advice) and by working together for practical results.

There is clearly a need for such action. For example, less than a third of the 2.4 million disabled people of working age are in work; 15 per cent of disabled people set up their own businesses (indicating a pool of untapped expertise); and 350,000 children (the workers and customers of the future) have some form of disability. Many myths about disability and disabled people still abound.

"We want to break down the barriers which exist between disabled people and employers,' said Susan Scott-Parker. The Employers' Forum aims to do this in several ways.

First, it promotes the business case for employing disabled people, encouraging best practice. Recent American research has shown that disabled employees have exceptionally high average safety, attendance and job performance records.

Most important is the need to shift attitudes. "For instance, people worry about how to react to someone in a wheelchair, they may feel admiration, pity, fear or embarrassment. We encourage companies to come up with creative ways of introducing disabled people into the workplace, perhaps through work trials or participation on in-house training courses. Meeting disabled people face to face helps staff and employers lose their preconceptions."

Looking ahead, says Susan Scott-Parker, we can expect to see disability becoming a human rights issue alongside issues of sex or race discrimination. Companies may be made publicly accountable for how many disabled people they employ and the accessibility of their premises. Disability will become part of mainstream human resources management.

The Employers' Forum on Disability can be contacted at 5 Cleveland Place, London SW1Y 6JJ, tel 071-321 6591.



# World class or bust

Sir Geoffrey Holland Employment Department

> **BRITAIN NEEDS a** world class workforce and a world class population, in terms of education and training, or the consequences could be dire.

So warned Sir Geoffrey Holland at his IPM swan song as the ED's permanent secretary. In January he makes the short trip across Whitehall to join the Department for Education.

Taking stock of the national training scene he concluded: "I don't think there can be any periods in our recent history when we have been so brutally reminded of the fate that awaits countries, economies and workforces which are not world class."

The major step taken towards achieving world class status in the last 12 months, he concluded, was the national education and training targets. These, he said, are the last bit of the 'seven' building blocks required of any world class education and training system The others are:

Young people: educated and trained. Employers: committed at every level to the continued development of people and their capacities throughout their working lives.

Individuals: motivated to become involved, to actively participate in their own development.

Qualifications: A system which is comprehensive, comprehensible, progressive and accessible.

Information: together with advice available to both employers about the job market and to individuals about choice and opportunity.

Research and development: which keeps the country at the leading edge. These building blocks, said Sir Geoffrey, are derived from those held by each of our world class competitors. Countries such as Japan, Germany, France and the Netherlands.

In reviewing our own progress in erecting these building blocks he touched upon developments in demographic trends, TECs/Lecs and the National Training Task Force, training credits and National Vocational Qualifications.

Although it was possible to "depress and dispirit" ourselves and argue about the numerous initiatives and initials: "I think it is astonishing how far we have come with those

building blocks. None of it was there ten years ago in this country. It's a staggering effort in partnership together.

But to become truly world class takes time. The first step is to adopt a longer term vision In the short term, said Sir Geoffrey, we are beset with problems - in the longer term "anything is possible."

"We are not bad at short dashes in our country in times of great emergency -we have seen it many times in our history. We have an unnerving tendency to dig up tender plants and lots of the building blocks I have described are very new and very tender indeed."

## Health care epidemic

**Tim Carter** Health and Safety Executive



AMID THE hustle ar d bustle of the exhibition there was an 'epidemic' of stands from healthcare and screening companies. Had any of these exhibito s ventured nearby to

hear the HSE's plain speaking Dr Tin Carter they might well have packed up and gone home early!

"As you look around outside there are plen: of people wanting to sell you expensive hi-to screening activities which are good for everyone's vanity but there is precious litt of evidence that they do a lot in terms of preventing disease than telling people to stop smoking, eat a decent diet and get your weigh down, wouldn't do just effectively for a ten of the cost."

Drawing on his experience as the HSE director of field operations and health service Dr Carter pointed to the lesson from 'class' occupational disease' - where only or approach really works - reduce exposure risk

"You can tinker around as long as you like with doctors looking at people to see if they have been harmed but the thing which makes the difference is getting exposure down, making the workplace quieter, reducing the level of contaminants in the air etc. This is the one solution we know works.

"One of the more difficult questions as an employer is, should you be providing health promotion activities like Look After Your Heart at work, or should it be provided in the community?"

Moving on to strategies to control risk he strongly advocates 'managing it' with an emphasis on 'assessment.'

Most recent health and safety legislation, like COSHH for chemical control, the new Manual Handling Regulations or the new Regulations on display screen all start off with, 'make an assessment of the risk,' and

from that point decide what to do. "The same principle applies on decisions

whether to introduce a heart disease prevention scheme programme or whether you should take action on smoking at work. Your starting point needs to be an assessment of risk to which not only management are committed but everyone in the workforce - that's what makes the changes happen.'

## Take positive action for diversity

**Dr Marie Stewart** Anagement consultant



Marie Stewart. Drafting a race equality policy and publicising it in glossy, politically correct' recruitment literature and

orporate brochures is not enough, she argued. )rganisations must back up these claims with a long-term, positive action strategy to crease diversity in the workforce.

Positive action means measures taken under ne provisions of the Race Relations and Sex Discrimination Acts where one sex or particular thnic group are under-represented in specific reas of work or to meet the special needs of particular ethnic groups. This must not be confused with unlawful 'positive liscrimination' in favour of any particular grouping.

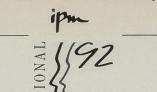
To create an environment where diversity s valued and effectively managed, Dr Stewart rgued, we need effective and enforced equality programmes based on positive action. And hese should not be planned in isolation. For nitiatives to achieve their objectives they must be developed within a broad strategy which addresses access to jobs, staff development and management and the wider organisational ulture

You start by recognising past discrimination and its effect on the organisation culture, explained Dr Stewart. Review the staff profile who is employed, what they do.

Ensure the fairness of your recruitment, selection and training process.

Recruitment may begin with the relationship between the organisation and the local community, which provides its pool of employees. For example, a company's involvement with the local community, with schools and colleges, should go beyond 'social outreach' where students from ethnic minorities are somehow seen as objects of charity. Rather, through the use of positive role models they should be encouraged to see themselves as potential managers, with a future in the company.

The selection process can also be marred by



**CONFERENCE** report

assumptions about people's experiences and expectations. Even when interviews are replaced by supposedly more objective assessment tests, "the old assumptions are hidden behind scientific labels -and still the same people get the jobs.

CONFERENCE

"Some companies say, 'We have a colourblind policy - we treat everyone the same.' That's where I look for discrimination," said Dr Stewart. "If they treat all candidates the same, they deny variation in how people present themselves, their social and cultural experiences."

So organisations should examine their selection methods carefully, eliminate any traces of assumption, bias or stereotyping and allow for diversity.

Furthermore, positive action does not stop when the person starts the job.

Organisations should encourage individuals to develop their skills and their careers, by providing them with the same training opportunities as their white peers. Above all, 'check the canteen culture". It is imperative, said Dr Stewart, that companies set standards for acceptable behaviour and enforce a policy on harassment.

Taking this type of positive action has clear, bottom line results, she concluded. An effectively managed diverse workforce leads to measurable better performance.

## Older workers: what can we do?

**Hilary Metcalf** Policy Studies Institute

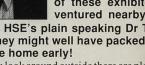
> "REGIONAL DIR-ECTOR, age 32-45', 'Manufacturing manager, age 30-35', development director, age 35-45' just three examples of ageism I found in

the paper this morning," said Hilary Metcalf, senior fellow at the Policy Studies Institute.

"The workforce is ageing: there are 1.9 million more 35-55 year olds than a decade ago; by 2000 a third of the workforce will be over 45. Yet, despite this, we still openly and actively discriminate against older workers."

The biggest problem older people face, she said, is ingrained ageism. "Attitudes to other areas of discrimination have improved, but

'Business



our attitudes about older people seem stuck in the 1970s - if not earlier."

In many jobs, she said, older people are considered less effective so they either face recruitment difficulties or, if employed, are thought less capable of learning and so do not get training.

"This creates its own justification. As old people stagnate in the same job, they do become less flexible, less trainable and less desirable employees.'

Similarly, as companies cut back, pressure is put on older workers to take early retirement and voluntary redundancy, again reinforcing negative attitudes of their worth.

All this is overlaid by the huge barrier of retirement. Companies fear that they will not recoup their investment if they recruit older workers: "Often retirement is used as an excuse to justify discrimination against people five, ten or even fifteen years off retirement age." So they employ younger people instead who have a higher turnover rate anyway.

So what should employers do to combat this pervading ageism? While not offering a blueprint for good practice, Ms Metcalf highlighted some key principles. First, age should not be equated with performance. Companies should use formal systems of appraisal to assess the skills, abilities and needs of all staff, thus ensuring that older workers do not "slip through the net" when it comes to training and development.

Then, "make training 'older friendly'. Recognise that older people may have different learning speeds or lack confidence when facing new training. Offer assistance to people who need to renew learning skills or fill in gaps in their knowledge."

Part-time work and other types of flexible working patterns help smooth the transition to retirement. Moreover, people should be able to retire earlier or later than the statutory retirement age depending on their personal productivity and capabilities.

Good design in the workplace can make life easier for today's older workers and prevent younger workers developing illness or disability in the future.

"Above all, we need a radical change in attitudes," concluded Ms Metcalf, "We have to separate what we want to do and why: the social motives (improving employment and retirement opportunities) from the economic motives (how to make the most efficient use of available labour resources).

"Equally, companies must differentiate short-term requirements such as the immediate pressure of labour and product markets and long-term developments, notably an ageing population and changes in production processes and product demand.

"If we don't make these distinctions, employers' expectations are in danger of being frustrated by conflicting demands.

"Ultimately, good policies are about efficiency. Policies which devalue a large and growing proportion of the workforce are expensive and inefficient. Improving practices brings benefits both for people as they age and the organisation as a whole.

DECEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

601

#### **TEC/LEC** news



#### SHROPSHIRE

SHROPSHIRE TEC is going all out this winter to publicise how local firms can benefit from the Management Charter Initiative.

Working alongside the newly established local MCI Network Group, the TEC aims to promote wider understanding of MCI the employer-led drive to improve the performance of all UK managers.

First, they are holding a series of information workshops in December and January to explain MCI concepts and objectives to managers from local commerce and industry and the public sector

Secondly, financial incentives are being offered to 'trailblazer' companies willing to invest in management development. Bursaries of up to £1,000 are being made available to each business prepared to put their managers forward for MCIendorsed management training by approved training providers.

By boosting their managers' performance, says the TEC, companies are more likely to achieve business success by measurable improvements in output, productivity and customer satisfaction.

• For further information. contact Patricia Howe on 0952 291471

#### **NORTH DERBYSHIRE**

Emulating Merseyside TEC (see picture story above), North Derbyshire TEC above has produced a short video film about Youth Training, with the difference that it actually stars six young people who are themselves YT trainees.

*Get fit for your future* shows how each of the trainees is using YT to gain useful skills or qualifications

Says Karen Watkin, the TEC's training manager, "We felt the best people to talk about YT were those who had experienced it and have made it work for them."

All the young people featured are being trained by local firms, learning a variety of skills such as plumbing, joinery, quality control and farm work

Not only does the video promote YT to young people but it also demonstrates to employers that through YT they can recruit and train highly motivated young people.

The TEC plans to make copies of the film available free to schools, careers advisors and training organisations throughout North Derbyshire.

• For further information about the video, contact Karen Watkin on 0246 551158.

#### LETEC

FOR JUST £50 London East Training and Enterprise Council (LETEC) is offering to send a professional business consultant to small and medium sized firms to help them develop their businesses

The TEC will fund the rest of the cost of an initial consultation and in addition provide any further consultation at the same rate

The scheme, called 'Business Health Check Plus', is aimed at firms employing up to 200 people. It uses a team of consultants with wide experience across many industries, all fully aware of the problems involved in running a business. A consultant with specific expertise is matched to a firm, visits it, and works with its management to draw up an action plan.

Says LETEC Business Manager Martine Wilkinson, "Recent research of 120,000 companies showed that a quarter or skill barriers which prevent

#### WE WELCOME NEWS STORIES AND **PICTURES FROM TECS & LECS**

#### Please send them to:

News Editor, Employment Gazette, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SWI 9NF. Tel: 071-273 4816. Fax: 071-273 5633

Move over **Brookside!** 

To promote its new training credits programme, Merseyside TEC proudly presents 16-Up, an all-action play guaranteed to grip a young audience. Current! on a six-week tour visiting over 60 local secondary schools, 16-Up uses humour, mime, rap and 'inventive stage techniques' to explain what training credits ar and how young people can use them to get ahead in the job market. Starting next Easter, th 'Future' credit card will be available to 7.000 Mersevside school leavers, making it the largest training credits programme in the country. Picture left are Merseyside TEC chief executive Linda Bloomfield (seated) and some of the 16-up actors.

hem from taking full advantage of the mainstream enterprise, raining, employment and ducation opportunities therwise open to them.

Priority is being given to hose with a limited grasp of the English language, unemployed people or those under notice of edundancy. Asian women of raditional background, school eavers and others with inachieved potential will also e able to benefit.

The unit staff analyse clients' ndividual needs, providing each ne with an action plan to tackle he difficulties and monitor their rogress. It then helps them get n touch with appropriate organisations, institutions and mployers/ trainers.

Working closely with the ocal business community, the DSS and jobcentres, the Unit as already enabled several people get on language courses nd vocational placements.

For further information ontact Khalid Sayyad at Ethnic **Ainorities and Enterprise Unit** n 0733 345941



**TEC/LEC** news

#### **AVON**

JANUARY sees the start of a series of seminars run by Avon TEC to help local firms learn more about the Investors in People standard.

Interest in the standard is "snowballing" in Avon but many firms which are keen to qualify are unsure how to go about it

series of 90-minute introductory sessions to explain the concept and the processes involved. This will be followed up with half-day seminars to help companies prepare action plans and workshops where committed firms can exchange ideas and learn from each other's experience.

their future survival. Our scheme enables businesses to take advantage of a visit from one of our professional advisers who will take a fresh look at the business, identifying its strengths, weaknesses and development opportunities." • For further information on

of them were not operating at

performance levels to sustain

both these initiatives, contact Tim Brown at LETEC on 071-377 1866.

#### GREATER PETERBOROUGH

PEOPLE FROM ethnic minorities in the Peterborough area can now get free confidential advice on how to get into work or training. An Ethnic Minorities and Enterprise Unit, part funded by

Greater Peterborough TEC, is enabling people to overcome linguistic, cultural, information



SOLOTEC **STARS** 

. . . . . . . . . . . . .

**England Grand** Slam rugby star Jeremy Guscott presents the 1992 SOL OTEC **Business Awards.** "The entrepreneurial spirit is alive and well and living in the SOI OTEC area" commented TEC chief executive Chris Hubbard.

So the TEC has planned a

each qualifying organisation to ensure that, once endorsed as an Investor in People, the high standards of practice are maintained.

will monitor the activities of

In the longer term, Avon TEC

1

• For further information, contact Mary Martin on 0272 277116.

## Steaming ahead

.....

**CURLING SAND-WICHES** are definitely not on the menu at The **Old Station Restaurant** at Spean Bridge near Fort William. With backing from Scottish local enterprise company Lochaber Ltd. husband and wife team Richard and Helen Bunney (left) have transformed this previously disused station building into an attractive bistro, which is proving a hit both with the locals and visitors to the Highlands.

DECEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

603

## **HEALTH & SAFETY** news

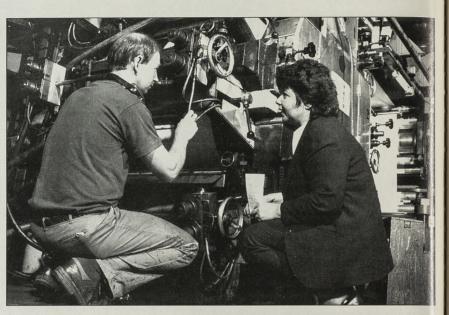
# 'Euro-wide approach needed'

"IN THE single market a worker should be able to move from one EC country to another and expect to find the same health and safety standards. The aim is fair competition and equal protection of workers," said Dr William Hunter, Director of the EC's Health and Safety Directorate.

Dr Hunter was summing up an international conference on the enforcement of health and safety legislation in the European Community, held last month by HSE and the Institution of Environmental Health Officers.

Bringing together safety inspectors from all the EC countries, as well as delegates from Eastern Europe and the International Labour Organisation, the conference drafted a number of recommendations:

- While each member state is individually responsible for the enforcement of EC legislation, inspectors should work together to develop common approaches to common problems and to ensure even standards of enforcement
- The EC needs a uniform approach to risk assessment. The conference called on senior EC labour inspectors to take this forward at their regular meetings and in their own countries, with the aim of reaching a common understanding on what constitutes a serious risk.
- Each member state must commit sufficient resources to inspection, including enough inspectors who are properly resourced, using planning systems which target inspection effort according to risk.



• The aim of inspection is to ensure that all employers comply with the law by having systems for managing and monitoring health and safety. It is the role of the inspector to provide guidance and appropriate technical information on how to comply with legislation and to use sanctions when necessary to enforce the legislation. And to do this they need a clear enforcement policy. Referring to the forthcoming EC health and

safety directives. Dr Hunter observed: "The

#### The EC needs a uniform approach to ris assessment. Photo: HS

new legislation will affect over 143 million people throughout the Community. The European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work is helping to raise awareness of this, but the Community as a whole needs to make a determined effort to ensure full implementation of these directives so that we will see harmonised conditions in all workplaces."

# What employers should be doing

A NEW Code published by the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) clarifies exactly what employers' duties are in relation to the Health and Safety at Work Act.

The Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) on Management of Health and Safety at Work gives practical guidance on how to comply with the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992 ('Management Regulations').

These are the first in a series of six sets of Regulations to implement EC Directives on the introduction of measures to improve health and safety at work, all of which will come into force on 1 January 1993.

The ACOP includes full details of the Regulations, along with comprehensive guidance on what employers' duties are. Under the terms of the Management

- Regulations employers must: • assess risks to their employees and others
- who may be affected;

• make and record arrangements for implementing the health and safety measures identified as necessary by the risk

- assessment: • appoint competent people to help with implementing the health and safety
- arrangements:
- set up emergency procedures; • provide information which can be understood and adequate training;
- work together with other employers sharing the same workplace.

A central plank in the Regulations is the requirement on all employers, including the self-employed, to assess risks so that they can decide what health and safety measures are necessary.

There are also specific duties on employees to use equipment in accordance with training they have received and to report dangerous situations and any shortcomings in their

employers' health and safety arrangements. HSC is aware of the difficulties faced by industry in getting to grips with these new Regulations in a short timescale.

Commented David Eves, deputy director general of the HSE, "Inspectors understand that employers need time to take sensible. actions where requirements are completely new. But where we find the law is deliberately being ignored or flouted, inspectors will be prepared to take firm enforcement action, particularly if serious risks to health and safety are evident or where what needs to be done is not new, i.e. where existing duties have simply been replaced by new legislation."

• Management of health and safety at work - Approved Code of Practice is available from HMSO and booksellers, price £5.00.

# Fighting crime with jobs and training

SPECIAL report

Report & picture: Andrew Opie.

Il too often, ex-offenders get stuck A at the end of the queue to your and drift back into a life of crime. But in South Glamorgan, a partnership forged by the Probation Service with employers and other agencies is starting to change all that.

Just weeks away from his release from Cardiff prison last summer, Adam had more to look forward to than many of his fellow inmates. Having served six months of a oneyear term for drug dealing, he was set to put his experience of the drugs world to positive use as a trainee youth worker.

As Adam himself readily admits, much of the credit for this must go to a unique oneweek pre-release course called Employment Options. During that week, course members are helped to draw up a CV, role play a job interview, get advice about training, and learn how and when to disclose details of their convictions. "I found it fantastic," says Adam. "It gives you something to aim for, and made ne set my sights higher.'

To judge by the statistics, schemes like Options are well worth the effort. The charity Apex Trust says that unemployed ex-offenders are three times more likely to re-offend than those in work. But in finding that work, they face extra barriers which range from poor motivation, rusty skills and unrealistic expectations to ignorance of the labour market and basic learning difficulties.

Compounding these difficulties are a reluctance by many employers to take on people with past convictions; weak knowledge in the Probation Service of job and training opportunities, and poor contact between all the agencies involved in helping ex-offenders. The result is that, at least until recently, some 75 per cent of South Glamorgan Probation's clients were unemployed - 90 per cent of those long-term.

It was to tackle these issues root-and-branch that the Service last year became the first in Britain to launch its own Forum for Offender Employment. The Forum brings together all the key players in the labour market, including the TEC, the Employment Service, employers and voluntary bodies like APEX. Meeting once a month, the forum has spawned a range of initiatives - like Options - aimed either at tailoring mainstream services more closely to ex-offenders' needs or increase knowledge and understanding of their circumstances.

Probably the most outstanding success so far has been the work of two full-time secondees to the Probation Service: Sian Brame

HAPPY RELEASE: Former prison inmate Adam and probation officer, Anne Martin,

of the Employment Service and Chris Wilkinson, a training adviser. Sian and Chris have been able to give one-to-one specialist help and advice to offenders both in prison and outside in a way that was never possible before - with dramatic results.

In his previous job, assessing potential entrants to Employment Training and other Government schemes, Chris would see maybe eight or nine Probation Service clients in 12 months. This past year, he has seen no fewer than 400, and for a full hour initially with ongoing support. "It's paying dividends," says Chris. "Many of them have unrealistic expectations and deliberately under-achieve. They see only labouring jobs when in reality the opportunities are in electronics. administration and catering." His success rate in achieving 'positive outcomes' for clients is impressive, with about half going on to FE, training, jobsearch or voluntary work.

Sian meanwhile has succeeded in placing 40 ex-offenders into jobs in the past year. "Some 95 per cent of these wouldn't be in jobs without that support," estimates Melanie Lessels, employment officer at the Probation Service.

Other achievements have included a conference which attracted 30 local employers to discuss how job prospects for ex-offenders



could be improved. Some are now prepared to visit the prison to talk to inmates about the world of work. Another result has been that Chris Wilkinson's post is now being jointly funded by South Wales Electricity, British Gas, South Glamorgan TEC, the county council and the Probation Service. Sian meanwhile has just opened up an ex-offenders' Jobclub, held once a week at the probations services offices

It is too soon to say what impact the Forum is having on unemployment among exoffenders in South Glamorgan, though figures are due out later this month. But Chief Probation Officer Peter Trusler is clear that such Forums are the way forward. "You ignore unemployment at your peril," he warns. "It's one of the most important factors if we're serious about dealing with re-offending and crime." He says the Forum has enabled the Probation Service to win funding for projects that would otherwise have gone unsupported.

And Melanie Lessels adds: "My impression is of a change in the general culture relating to offenders. And there's more joint working, and a better spirit of partnership."

For more information about the Forum. contact Melanie Lessels at South Glamorgan Probation Service, Cardiff, tel 0222 232999.

## **NEWS** brief





## Straight talk wins for ES

The Princess Royal presents an 'Inside Write' award to Mike Fogden, chief executive of the Employment Service. Given by the Plain English Campaign for internal communication, three awards were won by the ES for documents which were praised for being "bright, fresh-looking and easy to read". The ES has won Plain English Awards before, mainly for publications given to the public, but Mike Fogden says, "We also put a high value on the way we talk to one another, and this award is a fitting tribute to the work we've been doing on that".

## Help for ex-Forces

MEN AND women leaving the armed forces are getting help in finding 'civvie' jobs through the Service Employment Network. Set up by the Ministry of Defence, this new service offers employers for the first time one direct and free means of access to the entire pool of well-trained and adaptable ex-Forces people. At any one time it has several thousand service leavers on its books

• The Service Employment Network is at St George's Court, 14 Oxford Street, London WC1A 1EJ, tel 071-632 4444.

#### Training trends

THE FACE of the average British company is set to change radically in the next 2-3 years, says the latest quarterly Training Trends survey from The Industrial Society.

Over half of the companies surveyed expected to cut management lavers and devolve more responsibility, in a switch to an 'empowering' approach to people and management, and employers' recognition of Government training initiatives such as NVQs, the Investors in People standard and TECs has risen over the past year. • Training Trends No 6 is available, price £20, from Industrial Society Sales Unit on 021-454 6769.

# 100 not out

Bolton-based textile manufacturer Dorma Bradley Fold have become the 100th organisation to receive Investor in People status. With nearly 400 employees, Dorma is one of the area's largest employers. "We decided to go for IIP because," says general manager Jerry Clancy, "we believed that there were all-round benefits to be gained." They are now delighted that all the effort has been worthwhile: "Having the award will help us with the communication, participation and training of all our employees. Our success relies on everyone feeling they have a contribution to make and that their contribution is useful and valued." Over 1.300 organisations are now committed to working towards the IIP standard. Pictured below are Jerry Clancy with two of his staff on the factory floor.



## Women doing better

THE NUMBER of women in management grades in the Civil Service continues to rise, says the latest Equal Opportunities for Women in the Civil Service report. Women now constitute almost half of the executive officer grade (the most junior management grade) and the number of female entrants into the Fast Stream management scheme has increased. The report also discusses progress made in training, flexible working patterns and childcare facilities. • Equal Opportunities for Women in the

Civil Service, Progress Report 1991-92, available from HMSO, price £3.95.

#### **DIARY** dates

#### WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT -OPENING THE DOOR OF OPPORTUNITY

26 January 1993, London Leading companies will discuss nitiatives they are adopting to recruit, retain and develop women managers. Tel: 071-493 6711.

#### BREAKING DOWN THE FINANCIAL BARRIERS FACING ADULT EARNERS

28/29 January, Norwich National conference to discuss the raining needs of women returners. young adults, people with special needs, inemployed people, and those who want retraining. Tel: 0603 763812.

#### EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

29 January, Brighton Institute of Manpower Studies seminar o explore the legal framework for equal opportunities in employment and discuss ood practice and trends. Tel: 0273 686751.

#### UDIT OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

9 February, Loughborough Workshop to consider the principles

nd practice of auditing. Tel: 0509 222158.

#### SICKNESS AND ABSENCE FROM NORK

10-11 February, London

Looks at the current legal requirenents, implications of recent cases and how to manage key issues in this area. Tel: 071-589 2424.

#### JNPAID WORK - TAKING THE CREDIT

25 February, London

The second national conference on he accreditation of competence gained

in unpaid work.

Tel: 0335 27233.

#### SKILLS AND COMPETENCES

3 March, Brighton

One-day Institute of Manpower Studies seminar to 'demystify' competences. design an analysis of skills of competences, and relate them to future business needs. Tel: 0273 686751.

#### ENTERPRISE IN THE LOCAL ECONOMY

3 March, Leeds Seminar to consider how TECs, local authorities, enterprise agencies and others can work together to stimulate

local business. Tel: 0532 832600.

#### A major drive to raise the profile of National Vocational Qualifications is set to start in early 1993.

Announcing this initiative, Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard said: "I look forward to the day when the man or woman in the pub knows what an NVQ is; or when NVQs are discussed over a pint in EastEnders."

Speaking at the CBI National Conference at Harrogate last month, she said that good progress is being made towards achieving a well-qualified 'worldclass workforce': "Today, almost two-and-a-half million more people in the workforce have qualifications than five years ago.

"Significant progress is being made towards the target for a more highly qualified workforce. Around a third of the employed workforce now has a higher level qualification. The target is 50 per cent by the end of the decade.



BEST FOOT FORWARD: Getting young Sally Gunnells and Linford Christies to go for gold can now help sports trainers achieve their own 'gold standard'. Professional coaches, sports centre managers and sports development officers are just some of the 300,000 people working in all aspects of the sport and recreation industry who can now achieve National Vocational Qualifications. They will

# Putting NVQs on the map

However, despite these encouraging trends, she believed we need real cultural change in people's attitude to the idea of getting qualifications of all kinds: "There is nothing second class about vocational qualifications.

"That is why next spring, together with the National Council for Vocational Qualifications, the CBI, Training and Enterprise Councils and others I plan a new campaign to put NVQs 'on the map'.'

The campaign will aim to give training qualifications the same status and value among young people and their parents as educational achievements, and to bring home the importance of vocational qualifications to employers. It also aims to simplify the jargon surrounding vocational qualifications (perhaps even doing away with the acronym 'NVQ') so that more people become aware of the scheme and how they can participate in it.

also help integrate an estimated 1.4 million volunteer helpers into the business. The launch of NVQs in the industry recognises the increasing importance of sport and recreation in the economy and employment. Pictured above: Frank Dick, director of coaching, British Athletics Federation, explains the finer points of hurdling to three young athletes.

Photo: Croydon Advertiser

#### **STATISTICAL** update

## Changes in Average Earnings - 3rd quarter 1992

THIS NOTE describes the factors affecting average earnings in the third guarter of 1992. Table 1 sets out the adjustments made to the actual earnings indices for temporary influences such as arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements, industrial disputes, and the influence of public holidays in relation to the survey period since 1989. Table 2 shows the underlying rates of increase in earnings as quarterly series.

The derivation of the underlying rate of increase was described in the November 1989 issue of Employment Gazette pp 606 - 612. A longer run of the underlying index on a consistent basis was given in the December 1989 issue of Employment Gazette, page 674.

AVERAGE EARNINGS for the whole economy in the third quarter of 1992, as measured by the average earnings index, showed an increase of 5.2 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is below the 53/4 per cent underlying increase mainly because arrears of pay were lower in the third quarter of 1992 than in the third quarter of 1991.

The underlying rate of increase for the quarter is 3/4 percentage point below that for the second quarter of 1992. This follows a 1 percentage point fall between the first and second quarters of 1991. During the 1980s the underlying rate for the whole economy never fell below 71/2 per cent, and it is estimated that a lower rate of earnings growth (of about 2 per cent per annum) was last achieved in 1967 which is before the current series began. In the third guarter of 1992 lower settlements were the main downward influence on earnings average earnings during the third quarter | Table 2 growth.

The underlying increase in manufacturing industries was about 6 per cent in the third quarter of 1992. This is 1/2 percentage point below the rate of increase recorded for the second quarter of 1992 (revised down from 63/4 per cent), and the lowest since the series began in 1980. The downward influence of lower manufacturing settlements was tempered by higher overtime working compared with the low levels of 1991 Q3. It is estimated that increases in overtime earnings made a strong positive contribution to the annual rate of growth in Articles in this series appear quarterly

1.1	Whole economy	· avorano	earnings index:	'underlying'	series	(1988 - 10)
le 1	whole economy	/ average	earnings muex.	underlying	Series	(1900 - 10

		Seasonally adjusted	Further Adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase (per cent)
			Arrears	Timing* etc		over latest 12 months
989	Jan	105.0	-0.2	0.0	104.8	9
	Feb	105.9	-0.3	0.4	106.0	9 1/4
	Mar	106.5	-0.4	0.4	106.5	9 1/2
	Apr	107.4	-0.3	0.4	107.5	9 1/4
	May	107.7	-0.4	0.2	107.5	9
	Jun	108.4	-0.7	0.1	107.8	8 3/4
	Jul	109.1	-0.5	0.5	109.1	8 3/4
	Aug	109.6	-0.5	0.8	109.9	8 3/4
	Sep	111.3	-0.6	0.2	110.9	9
	Oct	112.6	-1.1	0.3	111.8	9 1/4
	Nov	112.9	-0.4	0.3	112.8	9 1/4
	Dec	112.9	-0.3	1.7	114.3	9 1/4
990	Jan	114.7	-0.3	0.3	114.7	9 1/2
	Feb	115.4	-0.2	0.8	116.0	9 1/2
	Mar	116.5	-0.5	0.7	116.7	9 1/2
	Apr	117.5	-0.4	0.9	118.0	9 3/4
	May	118.8	-0.8	0.2	118.2	9 3/4
	Jun	119.9	-0.9	-0.4	118.6	10
	Jul	120.0	-0.5	0.6	120.1	10 1/4
	Aug	121.6	-0.8	0.1	120.9	10
	Sep	122.0	-0.3	0.3	122.0	10
	Oct	122.7	-0.3	0.3	122.7	9 3/4
	Nov	123.5	-0.3	0.7	123.9	9 3/4
	Dec	124.2	-0.7	1.8	125.3	9 3/4
991	Jan	125.2	-0.2	0.6	125.6	9 1/2
	Feb	126.2	-0.2	0.6	126.6	9 1/4
	Mar	126.5	-0.1	0.8	127.2	9
	Apr	127.5	0.3	0.9	128.1	8 3/4
	May	128.4	-0.4	0.1	128.1	8 1/2
	Jun	128.5	-0.5	0.1	128.1	8
	Jul	129.1	-0.8	1.3	129.6	7 3/4
	Aug	131.5	-0.7	-0.5	130.3	7 3/4
	Sep	131.7	-0.7	0.5	131.5	7 3/4
	Oct	132.0	-0.5	0.6	132.1	7 1/2
	Nov	133.0	-0.4	0.5	133.1	7 1/2
	Dec	132.3	-0.3	2.5	134.5	7 1/4
992	Jan	134.0	-0.2	0.9	134.7	7 1/4
	Feb	135.7	-0.2	0.7	136.2	7 1/2
	Mar	137.6	-0.2	-0.8	136.6	7 1/2
	Apr	135.5	-0.1	1.8	137.2	7
	May	136.6	-0.3	-0.1	136.2	6 1/4
	Jun	136.3	-0.4	0.2	136.1	6 1/4 R
	Jul	136.4	-0.3	1.1	137.2	6
	Aug	138.0	-0.5	0.3	137.8	5 3/4
	[Sep]	138.2	-0.3	0.7	138.6	5 1/2

Includes the effect of industrial action 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 prec

of 1992 of between1/2 and 3/4 percentage point in manufacturing, and between 1/4 and 1/2 percentage point for the whole economy

The underlying increase in service industries was about 51/2 per cent in the third quarter of 1992. This is 1 percentage point lower than the rate in the second quarter of 1991 and 41/2 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.

Underlying increases in average earnings
percentage increases on a year earlier

		Whole economy	Manufact -uring	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 R	6 1/2
	Q3	5 3/4	6	5 1/2



## International comparisions of industrial disputes in 1991

#### **Derek Bird**

Statistical Services Division, Employment Department

This article compares working days lost in the United Kingdom with corresponding data for other OECD countries. Inevitably, comparisons between countries are affected by differences in the methods used for selecting and compiling data on industrial disputes in the countries represented. These differences are discussed alongside the statistics presented.

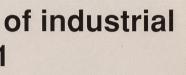
#### (ey findings

- In 1991 the UK was middle ranking in a table of 16 OECD<sup>1</sup> countries listed in order of working days lost per thousand employees from industrial disputes.
- In the ten years 1982 to 1991 there was a general decline in all countries in the incidence of working days lost per thousand employees from industrial disputes.
- The UK incidence rate for the five years 1987-91 was 70 per cent lower than in the previous five year period; a substantially better position than the OECD average<sup>2</sup> reduction of 30 per cent.
- For most countries the number of working days lost in the most strike-prone industries (mining, manufacturing, construction and transport and communication) was about one and a half times as high as the level seen for the whole economy.

In 1991 the United Kingdom stood mid-way in a league table of OECD countries ranked by working days lost per thousand employees, their 'strike rate'. This is similar to the UK's position in 1990 but an improvement on the UK's position in previous years. The statistics also show that in the twenty OECD countries examined, during the period 1982 to 1991 there was a general downward trend in the incidence of working days lost. Over the ten-year period 1982-91 the countries consistently showing by far the highest strike rate were Greece, Spain and Italy. Most countries had a very high incidence rate for one or two years during this period because of individual, but large scale, disputes. For example, the UK and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1984 (miners and engineering workers respectively) and Greece in 1987 and 1990 (general strikes). Countries consistently recording relatively few days lost per employee included Switzerland, Austria, Japan and the Netherlands.

Considerable care must be taken when making detailed international comparisons because of the different coverage of each country's statistics. The figures presented in this article should not be seen as providing a precise comparison between

Photo: Judy Harrison/FORMA



countries; but they are useful to show relative levels of working days lost over time and comparative increases or decreases in them. The differences in coverage, which may partly explain why a country appears to have a better — or worse — record than another country, vary greatly and are discussed in the second half of this article. More detailed information on industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1991 are available from an article in the May 1992 edition of Employment Gazette (pp235-248).

#### **Overall comparisons**

Table 1 shows for the years 1982 to 1991 the number of working days lost, recorded according to national definitions, per thousand employees in employment for each of the 20 OECD countries for which data are available. Figure 1 shows the UK's relative position in 1991 against the fifteen other countries for which up-to-date data are available.

In most countries there was considerable variation between years in the incidence of working days lost, with some years influenced by a small number of large stoppages. To smooth the effect these can have, comparisons based on the average for a number of years are more useful than annual comparisons. Figure 2 shows the annual average<sup>3</sup> for the years 1982 to 1991 for each of the twenty OECD countries, presented in rank order. *Figure 3* shows the UK's relative position against the annual average strike rate for ten EC countries in the period 1982 to 1991<sup>4</sup>, remembering that data are not available for Belgium and Luxembourg. We can see that the UK's strike rate is below the EC average for all years except 1984.

Between the five year periods 1982 to 1986 and 1987 to 1991 there was a general decrease in the incidence of working days lost amongst OECD countries. Only Greece, Spain, Austria and Sweden recorded a higher rate.

Over the latest five year period, 1987 to 1991, the United Kingdom lost an annual average of 130 days per thousand

employees in employment as a result of strikes, this equates to approximately one-eighth of a working day a year per employee, or more simply, about one working hour a year. This is seventy per cent lower than the estimate of 420 days per thousand employees in employment for the previous five year period. The percentage fall for the United Kingdom is greater than for all the other OECD countries except Denmark (80 per cent), Norway (80 per cent) and the Federal Republic of Germany (90 per cent).

While comparisons must be made with care, particularly between individual countries (table 3 gives more detail on the difference in coverage of each nation's data), table 1 shows that the United Kingdom 1987-1991 average of 130 days lost a year per thousand employees was exceeded by, among others, Greece (an average of 7,640 days lost per thousand employees), Spain (650), New Zealand (500), Canada (360) and Italy (300). Countries recording the lowest rates were Switzerland and Japan, with less than five days lost per thousand employees, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and the Netherlands, all with an average of 10.

#### Selected strike-prone industries

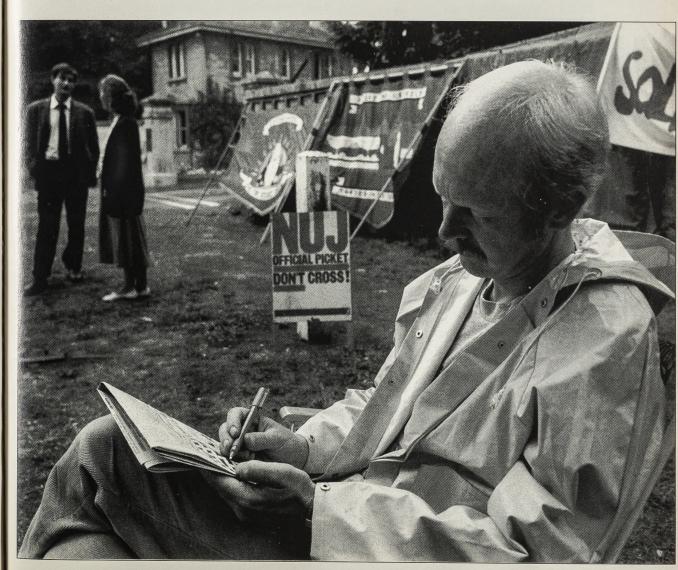
One feature of industrial disputes is the variation in the incidence of strikes between industrial sectors, with some industries consistently having higher rates in those countries for which data are presented. This variation, together with the differing industrial structures of countries, may partly explain why a country has a relatively high, or low, ranking wher compared with other countries.

To help reduce this effect a comparison of the four main sectors of industry which historically are especially prone to disputes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and transpor and communication, is shown in table 2. Countries where a large proportion of the workforce are employed in these industries are more likely to have a higher incidence rate than those where they

Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees<sup>a</sup> in selected industries (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication) 1982-91 Table 2

											Avera	ge <sup>b</sup>	
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	82-86	87-91	82-91
United Kingdom	460	330	3,240	660	190	330	440	200	180	40	980	240	610
Denmark France <sup>¢</sup> Germany (FR) Greece Ireland Italy Netherlands Portugal Spain	100 260 0 920 630 280 60 300 460	80 160 0  560 210 40 450 530	160 160 500  670 110 20 190 870	2,380 90 0  450 420 50 200 290	90 70 0 270 400 20 240 480	120 70 0 5,560 630 490 30 70 870	100 130 0 4,110 220 310 0 90 1,060	60 100 2,450 120 370 10 190 800	100 50 10 9,310 650 610 110 90 410	80 60 10  120  50  700	560 150 100 (920) 510 280 40 270 520	90 80 10 (5,360) 350 (440) 40 (110) 770	330 120 50 (4,470) 430 (360) 40 (200) 650
Japan	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10		20	(10)	(10)
United States <sup>°</sup> Canada	300 1,410	590 600	160 940	140 580	370 1,190	100 750	110 1,140	530 470	170 1,160	130 310	310 940	210 760	260 850
Austria Finland Norway Sweden Switzerland	220 410 0	390 10 10	720 60 20	160 100 10	2,310 940 0	130 0 10	200 0 790	140 10 40	100 120 20	320 0 10	760 300 10	180 30 170	470 170 90
Austrialia New Zealand	810 	620 	530 	520 	570 2,740	530   590	640 800	370 280	530 820	590 120	610 (2,740)	530 520	570 (890)

See footnotes to table 1.



#### Table 1 Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees<sup>a</sup> in all industries and services 1982-91

											Avera	ge <sup>b</sup>	
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	82-86	87-91	82-91
United Kingdom	250	180	1,280	300	90	160	170	180	80	30	420	130	270
Denmark France <sup>c</sup> Germany(FR) Greece Ireland Italy Netherlands Portugal Spain	50 130 - 830 500 1,280 50 170 360	40 80 320 380 980 30 230 580	60 80 250 320 470 610 10 100 870	1,060 50 620 520 270 20 100   440	40 60 710 380 390 10 140 320	60 50 9,940 320 320 10 40 640	40 70 3,550 180 230 - 70 1,420	20 50 4,950 60 300 - 130 420	40 40 10 12,130 270 340 40 50 280	30 40 10  100  470	250 80 560 450 700 20 150 520	40 50 (7,640) 190 (300) 10 (70) 650	140 60 30 (3,710) 320 (520) 20 (110) 580
Japan	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-	-		10	(-)	(10)
United States <sup>c</sup> Canada	100 610	190 460	90 400	70 310	120 680	40 360	40 440	150 330	50 450	40 230	120 490	70 360	90 430
Austria Finland Norway Sweden Switzerland	100 170	360 10	750 60 10	10 80 40 130	1,350 570 170	60 10 0	90 50 200	100 10 100 -	450 80 190	20 220 10	530 170 60	10 180 30 100	360 100 80
Australia New Zealand	370 300	310 340	240 380	230 660	240 1,060	220   290	270 320	180 170	210 280	240 90	280 550	220 230	250 390

Sources: Working days lost; International Labour Office (ILO) Yearbook Of Labour Statistics 1991 (Geneva 1992) Employees in Employment OECD publication

a Employees in employment: some figures have been estimated

b Annual averages for those years within each period for which data are available, weighted for employment

c Note the significant coverage differences referred to in the text

Break in series see table 3 for details

() Brackets indicate averages based on incomplete data

Not available

Less than 5 days lost per thousand

Photo: Sue Darlow/FORMAT

#### Table 3 Industrial disputes; comparisons of coverage and methodology

	Minimum criteria for inclusion in statistics	Are political stoppages included?	Are indirectly affected workers included?	Source and notes
United Kingdom	Ten workers involved and of one day duration unless more than 100 working days lost.	No	Yes	Local unemployment benefit offices make reports to Department of Employment HQ, which also checks press, unions and large employers.
Australia	Ten or more days lost.	Yes	Yes	Information gathered from arbitrators, employers and unions.
Austria	No restrictions on size.	Yes	No	Trade unions provide information.
Canada	At least half a day plus at least 10 working days lost.	Yes	No	Reports from Canada Manpower Centres, also press, Provincial Labour Departments and conciliation services.
Denmark	100 or more days lost.	Yes	Yes	Voluntary reports from employers' organisations sent annually to Statistical Office.
Finland	More than one hour duration.	Yes	Yes	Returns from employers (approx 90 per cent), employees and press.
France	One work day. However, civil service and agricultural employees are excluded from the statistics.	Yes	Yes	Labour inspectors' reports.
Germany (FR)	Ten workers involved and of one day duration unless 100 or more days lost.	Yes	No	Compulsory notification by employers to Labour Offices.
Greece	More than one hour duration.	Yes	No	Labour inspectors' reports.
Ireland	Ten or more days lost or of more than one day duration.	Yes	Yes	Reports from local employment offices.
Italy	No restrictions on size.	Yes	No	Local police reports sent to Central Institute of Statistics.
Japan	None. However, unofficial disputes are excluded.	Yes	No	Legal requirement to report to Prefectorial Labour Policy section or Labour Relations Commission.
Netherlands	No restrictions on size.	Yes	Yes	Questionnaires to employers following a strike. National Dutch Press Bureau collects relevant news items on a contractual basis for CBS.
New Zealand	More than ten days duration. Prior to 1988 excluded public sector stoppages.	Yes	Yes	Information gathered from voluntary returns, press and employers.
Norway	More than one day's duration.	Yes	No	Questions to employees' and employers' organisations.
Portugal	Up to 1985: no restriction on size. 1986 and after: Statistics exclude general strikes at the national level as well as public administration stoppages.	Yes	No	Statistics are collected by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. From 1986 the figures exclude the Azores and Madeira.
Spain	At least one hour duration. Civil servants disputes are excluded up to and including 1988.	Yes	No	Legal obligation on party instigating strike to notify competent labour authority. Up to 1985 the figures exclude Catalonia. From 1986 the figures exclude the Basque country.
Sweden	More than one working day duration.	Yes	No	Press reports compiled by State Conciliation Service are checked by employers' organisations and sent to Central Statistical Office.
Switzerland	More than one day duration.	Yes	Yes	Federal Office for Industry, Crafts, Occupations and Employment collects press reports and check with trade unions and employers.
United States	More than one day or one shift duration and more than one thousand workers involved.	No	Yes	Reports from press, employers, unions and agencies, followed up by questionnaires.

Source: ILO Document MESS/D.2 Geneva, 1992

#### are not

Very broadly, the incidence of working days lost in 1991 in the selected industries was about one and a half times as high as the corresponding figure for all industries and services. As might be expected, there were exceptions to this. For example, in the Netherlands, Denmark and the United States of America the incident rate was three times higher. In Austria it was about four times lower than the all sector figure.

As in the all sector classification the strike prone industries also experienced a general decrease in the incidence of working lays lost between 1982 and 1991. This was the case in most countries, with the UK incidence rate for the period 1987 to 1991 over 70 per cent lower than in the previous five years.

#### **Coverage and comparability**

Because of differences in definitions and coverage, international comparisons of statistics on industrial stoppages need to be made with care; in particular, small differences among the rates shown in tables 1, and 2 may not be significant when such differences are taken into account. Most countries do not require employers to provide details of strikes but instead rely on voluntary notifications of disputes to a national or local government department, backed up by news media reports.

None of the 20 OECD countries mentioned in this article aim to record the full effects of stoppages of work. For example, no country measures working time lost at establishments whose employees are not involved in a dispute, but are unable to work because of shortages of materials supplied by establishments which are on strike — these are known as the secondary effects of a dispute. This is partly because of reporting problems and partly because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's experiences are due to the effects of a strike elsewhere.

Similarly, other forms of industrial action, such as go-slows, work-to-rules and overtime bans are not generally reported, although some countries attempt to record the extent of these vpes of action, nor are their effects quantifiable with any degree f certainty.

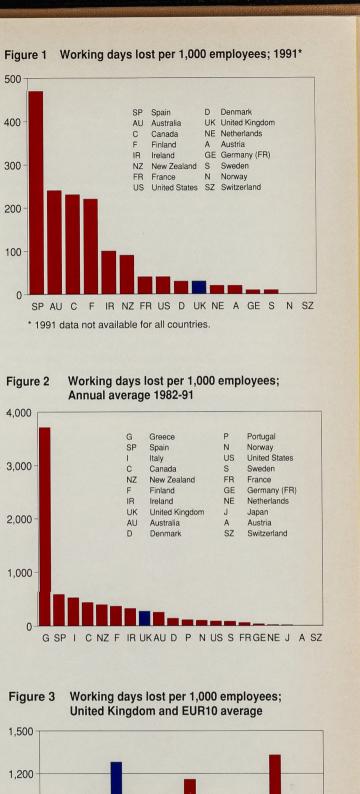
There are significant differences between countries in the criteria which exist to determine whether a particular stoppage will be entered in the official records.

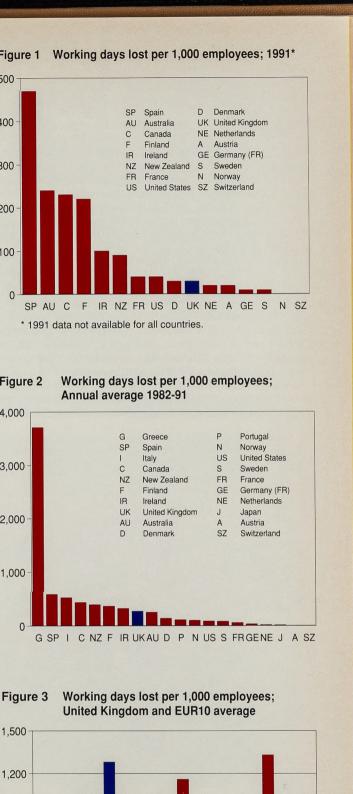
Most countries exclude small stoppages from the statistics, the threshold being defined in terms of the number of workers involved, the length of the dispute, the number of days lost, or a combination of all or some of these. These are summarised in table 3. The United Kingdom, for example, excludes disputes involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day, unless the aggregate number of days lost exceeds 100. The Federal Republic of Germany adopts the same criteria but has other exclusions that make direct comparisons with the UK difficult. A number of other countries' thresholds are similar but any differences in thresholds affect the number of working days lost recorded.

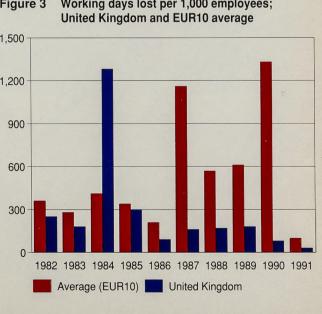
There are two countries which are exceptions to the generalisation about reporting thresholds; the United States and Denmark. In 1981 the United States revised its coverage of industrial stoppages statistics to include only those disputes involving more than 1,000 workers, whereas previously the threshold had been six workers. It is estimated that this change reduced the recorded number of working days lost by between 30 and 40 per cent.

Similarly, but not with such a marked effect on the level of working days lost, Danish statistics do not record disputes in which fewer than 100 working days are lost. The incidence rates for the United States and Denmark are clearly not directly comparable with those for the UK, the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries with similar thresholds.

Interestingly on this point, in 1987 Canada revised the criteria for inclusion of an industrial dispute in its published statistics, to a threshold of 500 working days lost. This was a response to







unfavourable comparisons being made between the industrial disputes records of the United States and Canada. However. Canada have again started to publish data on the same definition used prior to 1987 (10 working days lost) and this threshold has been used in this article.

There are a number of other important differences which may be significant when making international comparisons. Some countries exclude the effects of disputes in certain industrial sectors. For example, France and Portugal omit public sector strikes, France additionally excludes disputes by agricultural workers and Japan excludes working days lost in unofficial disputes. The omission of such strikes may markedly reduce the number of officially recorded working days lost in some years.

Political stoppages are not included in the figures for the United Kingdom and the United States; but it is estimated that in the United Kingdom this is, in most years, insignificant.

The inclusion or omission of those workers indirectly involved in a stoppage (those who are unable to work because others at their workplace are on strike) varies between countries. Half the countries listed in table 3 - including, the UK, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the USA - attempt to include them. Among the countries which exclude those who are indirectly involved at a workplace where others are on strike are the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. This leads these countries to record a lower number of working days lost than countries that include indirectly affected workers in their statistics. This would be most noticeable

where the actions of a minority have a large impact on the rest of the workforce and least where there was a general withdrawal of labour

Consequently, even though the Federal Republic of Germany for example, has a similar threshold for inclusion of disputes as that used in the UK, comparisons between the two countries' records should be made with care.

#### Footnotes

1 There are 24 countries in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). This annual article usually looks at data on industrial disputes in 20 of them since data are not available for four. The countries excluded from the analyses are Belgium, Iceland, Luxembourg and Turkey. Countries included in the analyses are ranked according to the number of working days lost per employee, with the country experiencing the lowes incidence rate given the rank of 1

Statistics for 1991 are available for 16 of the 20 OECD countries covered in this

- 2 The OECD average has been calculated without using the data for Greece; the unusually high incidence rate over the latest period would unacceptably distor the picture for the rest of the nations.
- 3 Where complete data are missing, the averages are based on data for the available years
- 4 In 1991 the EUR10 average is based on data for just seven countries, data are not available for Greece, Italy and Portugal.

# LFS Help-Line

#### CONTENTS THIS MONTH

How the LFS classifies people by economic activity Equal opportunities Sickness absence Night shifts Home workers Employees working more than 48 hours per week

This is the second monthly feature describing some of the requests for Labour Force Survey (LFS) data which are dealt with each month by the Employment Department. Brief details are given of the sort of information requested, the types of organisations requesting the data and the way they are used.

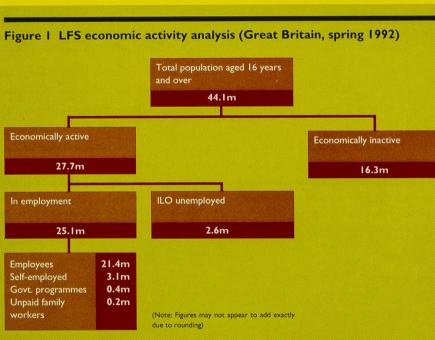
ceived via the LFS Help-Line, which gives advice on sources of labour force information and provides some LFS data to the general public. Other requests have been received by Quantime Ltd which provides LFS data on a bureau basis.

This second feature draws on results from the spring (March to May) Most of the requests have been re- 1992 LFS. Key results from the Survey

#### How the LFS classifies people by economic activity

Sometimes, often as a result of reports about the LFS in the media which do not explain the LFS background, the LFS Help-Line receives enquiries asking how people are classified in the LFS as employed, unemployed or economically active. The answer is that the LFS classifications are entirely based on internationally agreed definitions promulgated by the International Labour Organisat ion (ILO) (the main ones are set out in the box below).

The diagram illustrates how the LFS, using these international definitions, provides an articulated view of the economic activity of the whole population aged 16 and over. Where appropriate, these main categories can, of course, be subdivided according to other information collected in the LFS eg: sex, age, ethnic origin, region of residence, occupation or industry.



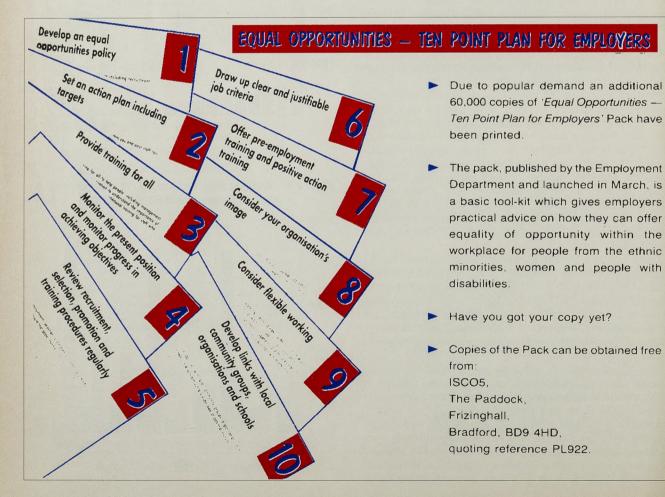
#### LES DEFINITIONS

Total population aged 16 years had a job from which they were tempoand over: Population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

In employment: People aged 16 or over who did some paid work in the to survey respondents' own assessreference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who

rarily away (on holiday, for example): those on government employment and training programmes; and those doing unpaid family work. Employees and the four weeks prior to interview or self-employed are classified according ment of their employment status.

iob who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had looked for work in were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.



were released in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin on the 17 September 1992 and are summarised in tables 7.1 and 7.2 of the 'Labour Market Data' pages of the Employment Gazette. Summary results from the summer (June to August) LFS are due to be published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin on 17 December 1992.

ILO unemployed: People without a Economically active: People aged 16 and over who are either in em ployment or ILO unemployed.

> Economically inactive: People who are neither in employment nor unemployed on the ILO measure.

#### LFS HELP-LINE

#### Equal opportunities

equal opportunities, many social or long-term planning); 'foremen and commercial organisations often and supervisors' (who have day to request tables of national averages day control over a group of workers against which to compare their organisation's employment of who sometimes do some of the target groups such as women, people with disabilities and ethnic minorities.

As well as wanting to know the numbers-of these target group members who are in employment (as was presented for people from ethnic minority groups in last month's article), many people request data on the positions held by target group members within organisational hierarchies.

Organisational hierarchies tend to vary a great deal and to allow maximum comparability, LFS respondents are asked to allocate disabilities which limit the paid themselves to one of only three work they can do, do not conform broad groups. The groups are to usual definitions of people with composed of 'managers' (who manage employees directly or through supervisors and who have

As part of their commitment to a general responsibility for policy whom they supervise directly and work they supervise); and people who are not managers, foremen or supervisors.

Table 1 gives comparisons of the sort requested for: men and women; people who answered 'yes' and people who answered 'no' in the LFS interview to having health problems or disabilities which limit the kind of paid work that they can do; and people who are white and people from ethnic minority groups. It should be noted that people who answered in the LFS that they have health problems or disabilities because these people may be *temporarily* or permanently limited.

#### Table | Managerial responsibilities of equal opportunity target groups (Great Britain, spring 1992)

	Man	Base: All in		
	Managers	Foreman or supervisor	Not a manager or supervisor	employment (Thousands)
Men	21	13	66_	13,890
Women	12	12	76	11,174
Limited by health problems or disabilities	<b> 4</b> ~*	12	73	1,759
Not limited by health problems or disabilities <sup>*</sup>	17	13	70	22,499
White**	17	12	70	23,975
Ethnic minority groups*	* 13	12	75	1,071
All persons	17	12	71	25,064

According to responses to the LFS, not the usual definitions

\* Excludes people who did not state whether or not they have health problems or disabilities which limit the kind of paid work they can do. \*\* Excludes people who did not state their ethnic origin

#### Sickness absence

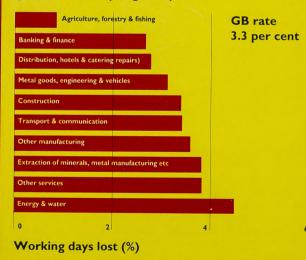
The LFS Help-Line is still week due to sickness or injury receiving a flood of requests for were given for major industry information on absences from work due to sickness or injury. figures were requested by In last month's feature, the employers who wished to percentages of employees absent compare their rates of absence for at least one day in the reference against national averages.

and occupational groups. These

#### Further to this, however, many people have been interested to know about absences in terms of percentages of working days lost due to sickness and injury. The LFS can be used to do this, and Figure 2 shows the percentages of

working days lost in different industries. Figure 3 shows the figures for different occupations. Note: For a description of the Methodology used to derive Figures 2 and 3 see box on page x.

#### Figure 2 Percentage of working days lost in the reference week due to sickness or injury by industry (Great Britain, spring 1992)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification

Figure 3 Percentage of working days lost in the reference week due to sickness or injury by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1992)



## Home workers

LFS HELP-LINE

Shift pattern worked

Usually

Usually

Usually

Never

Sometimes

Exclusively night shifts~ (Per o

Some night shifts~\* (Per cent)

Any shift pattern~ (Per cent)

Revival of British interest in home-based working and the availability of LFS data on this topic for the first time since 1981, has kept the LFS Help-Line busy with requests.

Most interest appears to revolve around people who work at home with new technology, for example, computer professionals. The number of people currently employed in such jobs is indicated in *table 2* by the number of people in non-manufacturing industries who work at home, work for an outside organisation and whose occupation falls in the occupational categories in which working with new technology is common (eg use of wordprocessors by people in the clerical and secretarial occupations). This figure only gives an approximate idea of the possible number of 'teleworkers' since many people within these occupational groups may not necessarily work with new technology while a number of teleworkers who work in the manufacturing industry or work on their own account or for a

family business have been excluded.

More traditional homeworkers are best indicated in *table 2* by the number of people in manufacturing industries who work at home, work for an outside organisation and whose occupation falls in the category of Craft and related occupations.

Table 2 also includes information shown by the LFS about unpaid family workers working in their own home and about people who work in different places using their home as a base (eg travelling sales category, people who work for an outside organisation and people working on their own account or for a family business have been

combined. Note that figures in table 2 relate only to people who work at Sometimes home in their main job, people Never who work away from home in their main job but who have a second job based at home, are not included.

in figure 4 and by occupation

Table 2 People working at home           industry and occupation (Great Br				Usually Sometimes Never
People in paid jobs working in own home (Thousands)	All	Men	Women	Base: All persons i employment (Tho
Working for an outside organisation	126	37	89	employment (1110
Manufacturing	40	-	32	~ Excludes people who did not
Craft & related	17	-	16	<ul> <li>Includes three-shift working,</li> </ul>
Non-manufacturing	85	27	57	shifts.
Managers & administrators	18	1	11	*******
Professional occupations	10	-		
Associate professional & technical occupations	12	-	-	
Clerical & secretarial	21	_	19	
Working on their own account				
or for a family business	530	170	360	
Total	656	207	449	
Others working in own home or using home as a base(Thousand	s)			$\{\mathbf{y}_{j}\}$
Unpaid family workers* working in own home	73	Ш	62	
People working in different places using home as a base	7	930	241	W

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

Sample size is too small to give reliable estimates

#### Night shifts

many calls from people questioning the accuracy of a 'Night Owls of Europe'. The article made the incorrect permanently on night shifts. The LFS Help-Line calculated the true all people in employment. total of seven per cent of people in employment and a total of 10

The LFS Help-Line has received per cent of men in employment usually or sometimes worked night shifts or shift patterns which recent newspaper article on the included some night shifts.

For the first time in spring 1992, respondents were asked not statement that seven per cent of only whether they worked workers in Great Britain worked shiftwork but whether they worked shiftwork 'usually' 'sometimes' or 'never'. Spring figure to be closer to 1 per cent of 1992 results for people who work night shifts and shift patterns However, table 3 shows that a which involve some night shift work are given in table 3.

#### representatives). In this latter Table 3 Frequency of working night shifts (Great Britain, spring 1992)

in Suscende)	25,064	13,890	11,174
	84	82	87
	3	4	2
	12	14	П
	93	91	96
	1	2	0
	5	7	3
	99	99	99
	Ö	0	i
ent)			0
	All	Men	Women

#### employment (Thousands)

Excludes people who did not state whether they worked shifts

Includes three-shift working, continental shifts, sometimes day and s



#### LFS HELP-LINE

#### Employees working more than 48 hours per week

proposed a working week of a

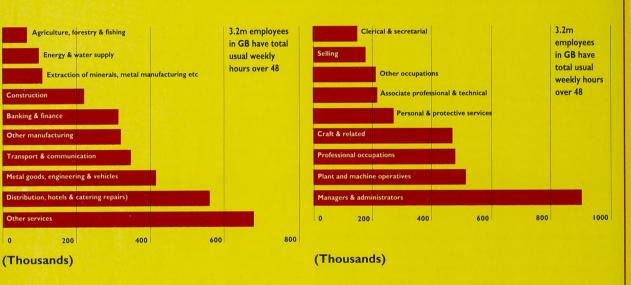
since the Europeon Community number of employees whose total in which these people work. usual weekly hours exceeded 48 maximum 48 hours. Last month, hours were presented. Since then, total usual weekly hours are over

Numbers of employees whose

People working over 48 hours the distribution of total usual further interest has been expressed 48 hours are shown by industry in per week have been of interest weekly hours worked and the in the occupations and industries figure 4 and by occupation in figure 5

Figure 4 Number of employees whose total usual weekly hours are over 48 hours by industry (Great Britain, spring 1992)

Figure 5 Number of employees whose total usual weekly hours are over 48 hours by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1992)



Note: Total usual weekly hours in main job including basic hours, usual paid overtime and usual unpaid overtime but excluding mealbreaks. Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification and occupations to the standard occupational classification.

#### DERIVATION OF THE PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST DUE TO SICKNESS OR INJURY

lost can be derived using sick included a Sunday, another cases, estimates of working days multiplying the number of several of the LFS data items. The first data item is the number of days off work sick or injured in the reference seven days in the reference respondents and exclude all who work more than five days. week which includes days week and they 'never' worked absences on Sundays, even in The resulting estimate of the when respondents would not on Saturdays and another day cases where people do normally percentage of working days normally work. In an attempt is subtracted in cases where work on a Sunday. Number of lost is not exact, but provides to produce an estimate of respondents reported that they working days lost was then the best estimate available the number of working days lost, one day is subtracted in days in the reference week, working days to give the all cases where respondents that these days did not include percentage of working days lost.

An indication of total days asked whether their days off on Saturdays. In a number of week was calculated by

day is subtracted in cases where lost include a number of days employees by five days which respondents reported that they such as Saturdays which are does not take into account had been sick or injured for not normally worked by part-time workers or people had been sick or injured for six divided by an estimate of total from current LFS data. have answered 'yes' when a Sunday and they never worked Total working days for one

LFS Quarterly Bulletin Results of the LFS are first released

each quarter in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin, available on subscription from the Employment Department. To take out an annual subscription, please fill in and return the form in the 000. advertisement on the next page.

#### Employment Gazette

More detailed results from the LFS are available from articles in articles. For Employment Gazette subscription enquiries, see page

The Quantime Bureau Service can supply up-to-date LFS data 24 Employment Gazette. Below is a hours a day, 7 days a week, or you list of previous LFS-related Gazette can get the results for analysis Council (ESRC) Data Archive, yourself using the Quanvert data based at the University of Essex. base interrogation package with a For further details of LFS data standard personal computer. For from the ESRC Data Archive, further details about the Quantime telephone 0206 872570. LFS service telephone 071-625 7111.

#### The following articles published in the Employment Gazette during 1991 and 1992 contain data from the LFS:

LFS HELP-LINE

Getting access to the LFS

Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1991;	Labour Force projections to 2001	
The 1980s - a decade of growth in	March 1991;	(Great Britain)	April 1992;
enterprise: self-employment data from	the	Membership of trade unions in 1990	April 1992;
Labour Force Survey		Self-employment: into the 1990s	June 1992;
1990 Labour Force Survey	April 1991;	Projected trends in the regional	
preliminary results		labour force 1992 - 2001	June 1992;
Revised employment estimates for	April 1991;	The National Education and Training Tar	gets -
September 1987 to September 1990		methods for monitoring the targets	July 1992;
Labour Force Trends: the next decade	May 1991;	Measures of unemployment: the claimant	
Characteristics of the unemployed	May 1991;	count and the Labour Force Survey	July 1992
Membership of trade unions in 1989	June 1991;	Training - a key to the future	August 1992;
Labour mobility: evidence from the	August 1991;	Redundancies in Great Britain: results	
Labour Force Survey		from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	August 1992;
Redundancies in Great Britain	August 1991;	How unemployment is measured in	
Training statistics 1991	October 1991;	different countries	September 1992;
Measures of unemployment: the	November 1991;	Women and the labour market: results	
claimant count and the		from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	September 1992.
Labour Force Survey		The Quarterly LFS: a new dimension	0.1.1.1000
Education and labour market status		to Labour market Statistics Hours of work in Great Britain	October 1992
of young people	December 1991;	and Europe	November 1992
Economic activity and qualifications	March 1992;	Lone Parents and the Labour Market	November 1992
Results of the 1991 Labour			
Force Survey	April 1992;		

#### LFS USER HELP-LINE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT **THE LFS, TELEPHONE 071-273 5585**

#### 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.

#### **Ouantime Bureau Service**

#### ESRC Data Archive

LFS data are made available for approved research purposes by the Economic and Social Research

# Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin

The Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin (LFSQB) is a full colour publication with summary charts tables and commentary providing ar easy-to-use guide to the latest results from the quarterly LFS, and showing how these compare with the results for previous quarters and years. The LFSQB is published in March, June September and December.

LAYOUT AND CONTENTS

The LFS is a vital source of information about the labour market using internationally agreed concepts and • Self-Employment definitions. Key data on the following • Full-time and Part-time topics will be presented in all editions of the LFSQB, and a special feature, • Second jobs concentrating on a different major labour market topic will also be • Economic Activity included each quarter.

Fill in and return the form NOW

to order your copy for a full year.

Department of Employment, Level 1, Caxton House,

Chris Randall, SSDC2,

Tothill Street.

EG

London, SW1H 9NF. (071-273 6110)

A DULA	Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin No. 1 – September 1992	Property live
Survey (LFS) which is cond of Population	Great Britain: Results for Spring (March to May) 1992 a presents the main results of the Employment Department's L for Great Britain, a sample survey of around 60,000 households uted on obliad for the Department by the Social Survey. Division Censuss and Surveys: The contents of this bulletin are listed on Strom the LFS are published in the <i>Employment Garene</i> .	each quarter of the Office
<ul> <li>27.7 milli active, a fa</li> <li>25.1 millio fall of 2.1 j</li> <li>21.4 millio 3.1 million per cent ar further 0</li> </ul>	n people were employees and were self-employed; falls of 2.2 d 5.6 per cent respectively. A 4 million people were on t employment & training	cent) and 5.7 ment (up 1.2 unemployed nally agreed
Self-em; Fu	yment skylet sky	A submit of the

- Economic Activity and Employment
- Employment
- Unemployment

- by Sex & Age Group

I would like to subscribe to the Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin

• Occupation

• Redundancy

Industrial Sectors

• Job related training

• Economic Inactivity

• Discouraged Workers

Regional Analysis

Hours of Work

Spring Spring Percentage (MI 1992 change

-----

Name: Title	Initials	Surname
Organisation		Position
Address		
		Postcode

# LABOUR MARKET DATA

•	COMMENTARY	S2	4.2	Stoppag
0.1	Background economic indicators	S7	•	EARNIN
•	EMPLOYMENT		5.1	Average
1.1	Workforce	S8	5.3	Average
1.2	Employees in employment:		5.4	Average
1.2	industry time series	S9	5.5	Index of a
1.3	Employees in employment:		5.6	Average
me	production industries	S11	5.7	Labour
1.8	Output, employment and productivity	S12	5.8	Unit wa
	Employees in employment:administrative,		5.9	Internat
	technical and clerical in manufacturing	S13	C1	Earning
1.11	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	S14		
1.12	Hours of work: manufacturing	S15	C2	Retail p
1.13	Overtime and short-time: regions	S15		RETAIL
			6.1	Recent
•	UNEMPLOYMENT		6.2	Detailed
2.1	UK summary	S16	6.3	Average
2.2	GB summary	S16	6.4	Genera
2.3	Regions	S18	6.5	Change
2.4	Assisted and local areas	S21	6.6	Pensior
2.5	Detailed categories UK	S23	6.7	Group i
2.6	Detailed categories GB	S24	6.8	Internat
2.7	Age	S26		
2.8	Duration	S26	•	LABOU
2.9	Counties and local authority areas	S27	7.1	Econon
	Parliamentary constituencies	S30	1.2	ECONOR
	Students	S34	•	TOURI
	Temporarily stopped	S34	8.1	Employ
	Rates by age	S35	8.2	Earning
	International comparisons	S36	8.3	Visits to
	UK flows	S38	8.4	Visits a
	GB flows by age	S39		OTHEF
	Redundancies in Great Britain	S40	9.2	Numbe
	Redundancies by region	S40 S40	5.2	measu
	Redudancies by age		9.3	Placem
2.35	Redundancies by industry	S40 S40		1 lacon
2.36	Redundancies by occupation	540		
•	VACANCIES			
3.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	S41		
3.2	Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	S41	•	DEFIN
3.3	Summary: regions	S42		REGUL
•	INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES			
4.1	Totals; industries; causes	S43	•	STATIS

## Publication dates of main economic indicators I

• LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	• RETAI
December 17 Thursday	Decemb
January 1993 21 Thursday	January
February18 Thursday	Februar





prepared by the Government Statistical Service

ges of work: summary	S44
IGS	
earnings index: industrial sectors	S45
earnings index: industries	S46
earnings and hours: manual workers	S48
average earnings: non-manual workers	S48
e earnings and hours: all employees	S50
costs	S51
ge costs	S52
ional comparisons	S53
gs chart	<b>S</b> 54
prices chart	S55
	000
PRICES	S56
index movements	S56
d indices	
e for selected items	S57
l index: time series	S58
s on a year earlier: time series S60	000
ner household indices	S60
ndices for pensioner households	S61 S62
ional comparisons	302
R FORCE SURVEY	
nic activity	<b>S6</b> 4
nic activity by age	S65
SM	
ment	S66
is and expenditure	S66
b UK	S67
broad	S67
FACTS AND FIGURES	
rs benefiting from employment	
ires	S68
ent of disabled jobseekers	S68
TIONS	<b>S7</b>
ARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	<b>S</b> 7
STICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S7:
ecember - February 19	93
ber 11 Friday 1993 15 Friday y12 Friday	
DECEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE	E S

# LABOUR MARKET commentary

#### SUMMARY

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 25,361,000 in June 1992. This represents a fall of 195,000 in the second guarter of 1992 and a fall of 658,000 over the year to June 1992.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,388,000, is estimated to have fallen by 32,000 in September 1992. Employment in manufacturing fell by 257,000 over the year to September 1992, compared with a fall of 376,000 in the previous twelve months. However, over the three months to September manufacturing employment has fallen by 128,000, which is the largest three monthly fall for some years.

Claimant unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 24,200 between September and October to 2,867,600. The level is now 1,271,600 higher than in April 1990 when the current upward

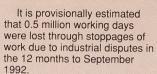
#### **OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom**

trend began. The unemployment rate in October was 10.1 per cent of the workforce, unchanged on the previous month

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to September was 5 1/2 per cent (provisional estimate), down 1/4 per cent on the rate for August.

Seasonally adjusted output per head for the manufacturing sector in the three months to September was 1.9 per cent higher than the three months to June, and 4.4 per cent higher than the three months to September 1991. Seasonally adjusted unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to September were 0.3 per cent higher than the previous three months, and 1.8 per cent higher than in the same period a vear earlier. The rate of inflation, as

measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 3.6 per cent in October, unchanged from September



third quarter fell by 0.1 per cent

quarter, and was 0.8 per cent

lower than the same period a

In the third quarter the output

of oil and natural gas rose by 6,7

per cent, but other energy and

compared with the previous

earlier, the output of oil and

and other energy and water

in the second quarter of 1992

consumers' expenditure was

seasonally adjusted), 0.5 per

cent lower than the previous

same period a year earlier.

of retail sales is 121.2

(1985=100). This is little

quarter and unchanged on the

The provisionally estimated

September index of the volume

changed from the August figure.

but is above the July figure. Over

the period July to September

1992, the volume of sales was

0.6 per cent higher compared

with the previous three months

New credit advanced to

(after seasonal adjustment) and

£67.1 billion (at 1985 prices and

supply fell by 0.3 per cent.

water supply fell by 1.0 per cent,

quarter. Compared with a year

natural gas fell by 0.2 per cent.

Latest estimates suggest that

compared to the previous

vear earlier

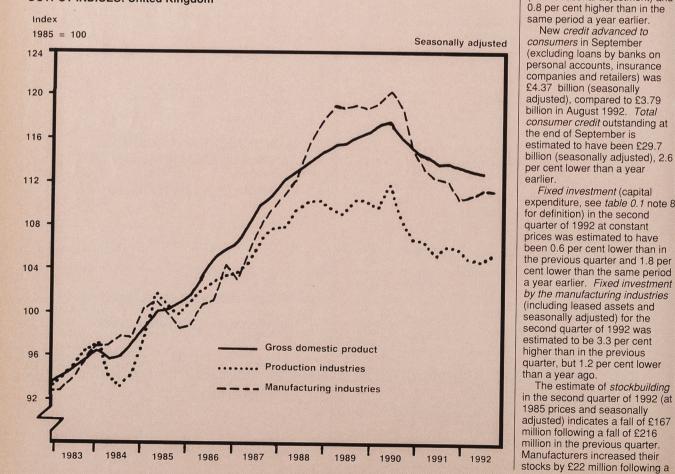
Overseas residents made an estimated 2,300,000 visits to the United Kingdom in August 1992, while United Kingdom residents made about 4,470,000 visits abroad.

#### ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The latest output based estimate for the United Kingdom economy shows that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of 1992 was 0.1 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 0.6 per cent lower than a year earlier

Output of the production industries in the third quarter of 1992 increased by 0.6 per cent compared with the previous quarter, but was 0.6 per cent lower than the same period a vear earlier

Manufacturing output in the



fall of £696 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £287 million in the second quarter following a fall of 106 million in the previous quarter. The level of wholesalers' stocks has now fallen for nine successive quarters. Retailers stocks fell by £376 million following an increase of £245 million in the previous quarter.

The latest figures indicate that visible trade in the three months o September was in deficit by £3.3 billion, £0.2 billion more than the previous three months. In September the surplus on trade in oil was £0.1 billion. compared with £0.3 billion in August. The deficit in non-oil trade in September was £1.1 billion, £0.3 billion lower than in August.

The volume of exports, excluding oil and erratic items, in the three months to September was 0.8 per cent lower than the previous three months and 2.8 per cent higher than a year earlier Import volume. excluding oil and erratic items, in the three months to September was 1.3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 8.1 per cent higher than a year earlier

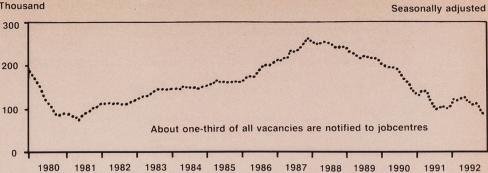
The current account of the balance of payments in the latest three months was estimated to have been in deficit by £3.0 billion, £0.2 billion larger than in the previous three months.

Sterling's effective Exchange Rate Index (ERI) for October was provisionally estimated to be 80.8 (1985=100), a fall of 8.4 per cent from August 1992. On 13 November 1992, the UK minimum lending rate (MLR)

reduced by 1 percentage point to per cent, following the previous percentage point reduction on 6 October The Public Sector Borrowing

Requirement (PSBR not seasonally adjusted) in October

#### **JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom**



1,000 in July.

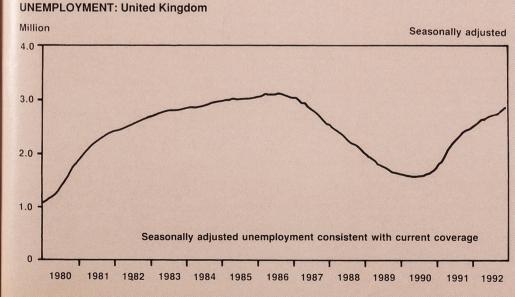
August.

is provisionally estimated to have been £1.8 billion. Privatisation proceeds were close to zero. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds was £25.2 billion in the first seven months of 1992-93. compared with £13.8 billion in the same period last year.

#### EMPLOYMENT

New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in the manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 32,000 in September to 4,388,000. This follows falls of 50,000 in August and 46,000 in July and a rise of 1,000 in June. Over the year to September 1992, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 257,000 compared with a fall of 376,000 in the previous year. However over the three months to September, manufacturing employment has fallen by an average of 43,000 per month. which contrasts sharply with the average fall of 14,000 per month over the previous nine month period. This is the largest three

monthly fall for some years. The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, selfemployed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in



DECEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

work-related government training programmes) was 25,361,000 in June. This represents a fall of 658,000 over the year and a fall of 195,000 in the second quarter of 1992. It is now 1,558,000 below the June 1990 peak. The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 1.000 in September 1992 to 396,000. This follows a fall of 3,000 in August and a rise of

Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 9.36 million hours per week in September 1992, a fall of 0.29 million hours per week since

Short-time working by operatives stood at 0.55 million hours per week in September 1992, a rise of 0.13 million hours per week since August 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 98.9 in September 1992 compared with 99.2 in August.

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT AND** ACANCIES

The seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom increased by 24,200 between September and October 1992 to 2.867.600. This was the thirtieth consecutive month that unemployment has risen, and it is now at its highest level since May 1987. The unemployment level is 1,271,600 (80 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when unemployment stopped falling and the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate in October 1992 was 10.1 percent of the workforce, unchanged on the rate for September

The September 1992 rise in seasonally adjusted unemployment compares with rises of 32,300 in September and 51,000 in August. This month's rise is the smallest for four months but does not necessarily suggest an easing in the upward trend. Over the three months to October unemployment has increased by an average of 35,800 per month. This compares with an average monthly rise of 28,700 over the latest six months

Between September and October there were increases in the level of seasonally adjusted unemployment in all regions of the UK, except Northern Ireland where there was a slight fall The largest percentage rises occurred in the South East (including Greater London) and in East Anglia.

There has been an increase in the United Kingdom unemployment rate of 1.3 percentage points in the 12 months to October 1992. The unemployment rate is higher than a year ago in all regions of the UK.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 32,954 between September and October 1992 to 2,814,412 or 10.0 percent of the workforce, a fall of 0.1 percentage points on the rate for the previous month. The fall in the unadjusted total contrasts with a rise in the seasonally adjusted total because seasonal influences tend to decrease the

unadjusted total between September and October by about 57 000

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK, seasonally adjusted) fell by 2,500 between September and October to stand at 97,600, their lowest level for eleven years This follows falls of 8,300 in September and 4,200 in August.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres rose in October but from a historically low September figure. The number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service rose to their highest since June 1992

#### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

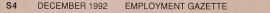
The Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain is now quarterly and the results are available earlier than from the previous annual LFS. A selection of the first results from the quarterly survey for spring 1992 are included in tables 7.1 & 7.2 (and the adjacent chart). The LFS is a sample survey of around 60,000 households each quarter conducted on behalf of the Employment Department by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. More results are published in the Department's Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin

The LFS provides estimates of unemployment according to the guidelines set out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). This is different from the other measure of unemployment produced by the Employment Department: the monthly claimant count, of people claiming unemploymentrelated benefits at Employment Service Local Offices.

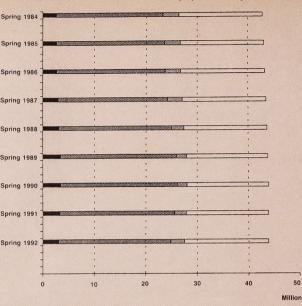
#### **AVERAGE EARNINGS**

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to September 1992 was provisionally estimated to be 5 1/2 per cent, down 1/2 percentage point on the rate for August. A figure as low as 5 1/2 per cent has not been recorded since the series began in 1980, and it is estimated that earnings growth would last have been lower in 1967 when earnings growth fell to about 2 per cent a year. September's actual increase of 5.0 per cent was below the underlying rate because timing adjustments were made for overdue settlements and arrears of pay were lower in September 1992 than a year ago

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to September was 6 per cent, down 1/4 percentage point



#### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: Great Britain, population aged 16 and over



mployees (and others in employment ILO unemployed Economically inactive

from the corresponding rate in Rubber, plastics timber and August. The rate for August has other manufacturing (a group been revised down from 6 1/2 per comprising nearly 45 per cent of cent to 6 1/4 per cent. Within the manufacturing) all had earnings growing at between 5 1/2 and production sector, the 6 per cent underlying increase for manufacturing was the same as industry groups, Other transport the revised rate for August clothing and Paper products, (down from 6 1/4 to 6 per cent). The rate of increase in the energy and water industries was about the same as that for manufacturing, but this should be only a temporary phenomenon as it is the result of large lump sum payments in the energy and water industries a

year ago.

Underlying rates of increase in earnings are not calculated for the individual industry groups that comprise manufacturing, but an analysis of trends shows that there is a wide range of rates of increase at the industry group level (ie that for which index numbers are given in table 5.3). Earnings growth in Metal processing and manufacture. Mineral extraction and manufacturing. Chemicals and man-made fibres (which together comprise nearly 15 per cent of manufacturing in wage bill terms) was running at less than 4 1/2 per cent per annum in September 1992. At the other end of the scale, earnings were growing at over 6 1/2 per cent per annum in Motor vehicle and parts. Metal goods not elsewhere specified and Food drink and tobacco (which jointly account for 20 per cent of manufacturing in wage bill terms). Mechanical engineering, Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering, Textiles and

printing and publishing, (20 per cent of manufacturing), earnings growth rates were between 4 1/2

and 5 1/2 per cent a year. In September 1992, average overtime hours per operative in manufacturing was markedly higher than a year ago. This increase in overtime working is estimated to have added about 3/4 percentage point to the underlying rate of increase in average earnings in manufacturing in September.

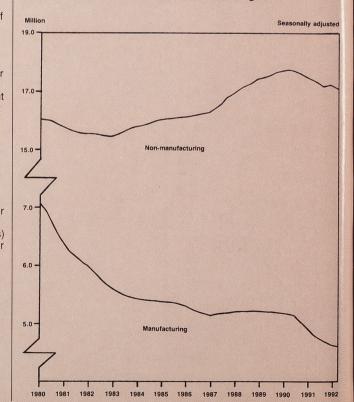
The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to September is 5 1/4 per cent, 1/2 percentage point down on the rate in August. The September rate is the lowest recorded rate since the series was introduced in 1985.

As with manufacturing, an analysis of trends suggests a sizeable variation in annual rates of earnings growth among the industry groups that comprise the services sector. Distribution and repairs, and Transport and communication, (35 per cent of the sector in wage bill terms) were growing at under 4 per cent per annum in September 1992. Hotels and catering, Public administration, Banking finance insurance and business services, and Other services (45 per cent of the sector) were growing at between 4 and 6 per cent, while earnings in Education and health services (the remaining 20 per cent of the

#### MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING **EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom**

6 1/2 per cent. In the remaining 3

equipment. Leather footwear and



#### sector) were growing at over 6 1/2 per cent a year

#### **PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT** WAGE COSTS

Manufacturing output in the three months ending September 1992 was about the same as the level in the previous 3 month period, but about 3/4 per cent below the level for the corresponding period of 1991. With employment evels falling by 4.9 per cent over the last year, the output per head measure of productivity showed a rise of 4.4 per cent, taking the index to its highest ever level. The output per hour measure of productivity, which takes account of the fact that more hours are being worked than at the same ime in 1991 was 4.1 per cent higher than in the 3 months to September 1991

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to September 1992 were 1.8 per cent higher than in he same period a year earlier. Unit wage cost growth has declined by more than nearly 9 percentage points from the peak of 10.9 per cent in April 1991. The 1.8 per cent increase esulted from the 6.2 per cent ise in average earnings (in easonally adjusted terms) and he 4.4 per cent rise in oroductivity

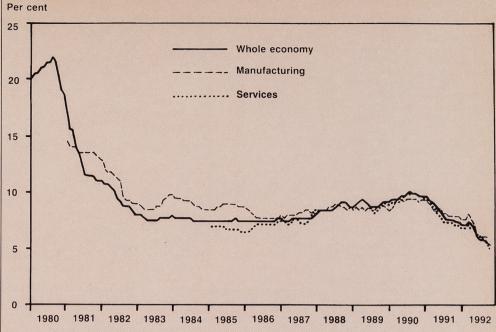
Productivity figures for the whole economy in the second puarter of 1992 show that output per head was 2.1 per cent higher han in the same quarter of 991. Output fell by 0.6 per cent n the year to the second quarter of 1992 but this was accompanied by a 2.6 per cent all in the employed labour force. Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the second quarter of 1992 showed an ncrease of 4.2 per cent on the econd guarter of 1991. This vas 1.8 percentage points below he rate in the previous quarter. and well below the 10 1/2 per ent peak rate of the third uarter of 1990. A lower year on ear growth rate for unit wage costs was last recorded in the second quarter of 1987

#### PRICES

The annual rate of increase in the 'all-items' retail prices index for October was 3.6 per cent. unchanged from September. Excluding mortgage interest payments, the annual rate of price increases fell to 3.8 per cent in October from 4.0 per cent

Between September and October, the 'all-items' index rose by 0.4 per cent, the same as a year ago. There were increases in motoring costs due to higher petrol prices and insurance premiums which more than offset the effect of lower car prices. Clothing and footwear

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



prices were also higher with the arrival of new stocks and there were increases in seasonal food prices

The annual rate for the tax and price index in October was 2.6 per cent, unchanged from September.

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.3 per cent for October 1992, down from 3.4 per cent (revised) for September. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry increased by 2.0 per cent over the year to October 1992, compared with no change for the vear to September

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

It is provisionally estimated that 62,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in September

1992. Of this provisional total 57,000 working days were lost in public administration and education. The estimate of 62,000 working days lost this September compares with 52,000 in August 1992, 78,000 in September 1991 and an average of 545,000 for September during the ten-year period 1982 to 1991. In the 12 months to September 1992 a provisional total of 0.5 million working days were lost compared with a figure of 0.8 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending September 1991

During the 12 months to September 1992 a provisional total of 260 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 442 stoppages in the 12 months to September 1991 and an annual average in the ten year period ending September 1991 of 1,000 stoppages in progress.

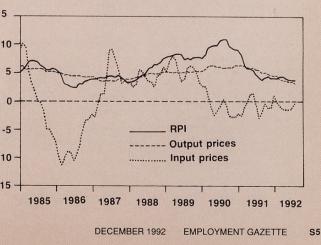
of 5.9 million days

#### **OVERSEAS TRAVEL AND** TOURISM

It is provisionally estimated that there were 2,300,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in August 1992, which was 4 per cent higher than the same month of 1991. There was an increase of 1 per cent in visits by

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

#### Per cent



residents of Western Europe, an increase of 9 per cent in visits from residents of North America. and an increase of 13 per cent in visits from other parts of the world. Of the total number of visits, 1,470,000 were by residents of Western Europe 390,000 by residents of North America and 440,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

UK residents made an estimated 4.470.000 trips abroad in August 1992, a rise of 5 per cent compared with August 1991. The number of visits to Western Europe rose by 3 per cent, visits to North America rose by 4 per cent, and visits to other parts of the world rose by 23 per cent. Western Europe remains the most frequent destination with an estimated 3,790,000 visits being made in

August 1992. There were an estimated 320,000 visits to North America, and an estimated 360,000 visits to other parts of the world.

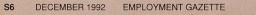
UK residents spent an estimated £1,580 million abroad in August 1992, an increase of 10 per cent compared to August 1991, while overseas residents spent an estimated £995 million in the UK, an increase of 2 per cent compared to August 1991. This resulted in a balance of payments' deficit of £585 million on the travel account for August 1992 compared with £459 million in August 1991

During the first eight months of 1992 the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents increased by 8 per cent compared with the same period of 1991, to 11,980,000. The number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first eight months of 1992, at 23,110,000, was 13 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. Overseas residents expenditure in the UK increased by 8 per cent in the first eight months of 1992, compared with the same period in 1991, to £5,010 million. UK resident's expenditure abroad during the first eight months of 1992 rose by 15 per cent compared with the previous year, to £7,430 million.

In the twelve months ending August 1992, the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents increased by 5 per cent compared with the previous twelve months, to 17,540,000. The number of visits abroad by UK residents rose by 9 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to 33,120,000. Expenditure by overseas residents in the twelve months to August 1992 increased by 5 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to £7,555 million. Over the same period, expenditure by UK residents going abroad rose by 11 per cent to £10,780 million. As a result, the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments, for the twelve month period ending in August 1992, was £3,225 million, compared with £2,469 million in the corresponding period a year ago.

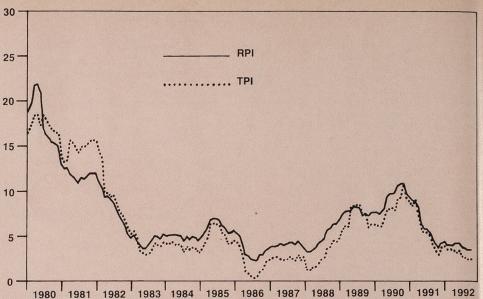
#### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom is lower than in Canada, and lower than in Ireland and Spain amongst our European partners. However, it is the same as in France and higher than in all other EC countries. The United Kingdom rate also remains above the EC average using the latest available SOEC data (11.0 per cent for the UK in August 1992



**RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year** 

Per cent



compared with 9.5 per cent for the EC in August 1992). Although the underlying

increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to September at 6 per cent is at the lowest level for 25 years, 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 9 of the 13 countries shown. The latest available OECD estimates

of manufacturing productivity, however, show that only 3 of the 11 countries (excluding Belgium and Denmark for which figures are not available) had faster annual growth than Great Britain, which arew by 4.4 per cent in the year to quarter 3 of 1992.

In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 4.1 per cent over the 12 months to September 1992. compared with 3.6 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.6 per cent and in West Germany by 3.6 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 3.0 per cent in the United States, 1.3 per cent in

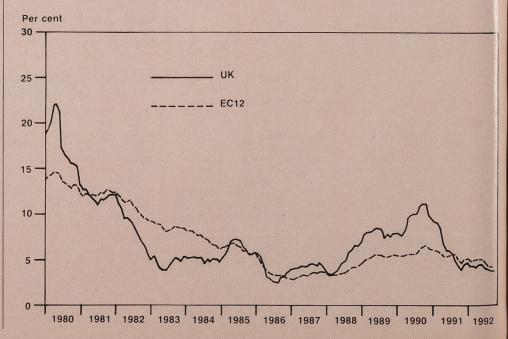
**CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year** 

Canada a Japan. It shou

comparis variations indices ar particula housing o countries

	<u>2</u>
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	
1991 Q3 Q4	
1992 Q1 Q2 Q3	
	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991 03 Q4 1992 Q1 02

		£ billion	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%
1986		243.0r	11.0	105.3	5.3	45.8	0.7	9.4	
1987		267.5	10.1	110.7	5.1	51.0	11.2	10.0	
1988 1989		302.1 330.5	12.9 9.4	117.7 119.9	6.3	58.3	14.2	11.2	
1989		350.5	9.4 6.0	120.4	1.9 0.4	65.1 64.5	11.8 -0.9	12.4 11.8	
1991		367.9	5.0	119.5	-0.7	59.2	-8.3	10.3	-
1991	Q3	92.8 r	5.7	119.7	-0.5	14.7	-8.1	2.6	
	Q4	94.1	5.5	119.6	0.3	14.6	-6.3	2.6	
1992	Q1	94.8	5.6	119.5	-0.5	14.8	-1.5	2.4	
	Q2	96.3	5.5	120.0	1.1	14.7	-1.8	2.5	
	Q3		• •	120.7	0.8	• •	• •	• •	
1992	Apr			119.7	-0.3				
	May Jun			120.0 120.3 r	-0.2 1.2	•••			
	Jun	• •	• •	120.31	1.2	• •	• •	• •	
	Jul			119.8	0.6				
	Aug			121.0	0.5				
	Sep	•••	• • •	121.2	0.8			• •	
	Oct								
		Visible trade	•			Balance of	payments	Competitive	eness
		Export volur	ne 1	Import volu	me <sup>1</sup>	Visible balance	Current balance	Normal unit labour cost	
		1985=100	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985=100	%
1986		104.2	4.2	107.4	7.4	-9.5	0.0	94.2	
1987		109.7	5.3	115.3	7.4	-11.2	-4.3	93.8	
								00.0	



Seas	onally adju	sted					DAU		
		GDP average		Output					
		measure 2,15	5	GDP 3,4,15		Index of out	put UK		
						Production industries 1.	5,15	Manufacturi industries <sup>1,</sup>	<b>ng</b> 6
		1985=100	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991		103.8 108.6 113.5 115.8 116.6 113.8	3.8 4.6 4.5 2.0 0.7 -2.4	103.5r 108.2 113.2 115.6 116.4 113.5	3.5 4.5 4.6 2.1 0.7 -2.5	102.4 105.7 109.5 109.9 109.3 106.1	2.4 3.2 3.6 0.4 -0.5 -2.9	101.3 106.6 114.1 119.0 118.4 112.2	1.3 5.2 7.0 4.3 -0.5 -5.2
1991	Q3 Q4	113.7 113.4	-2.2 -1.6	113.4r 113.1	-2.2 -1.7	106.3 106.2	-2.1 -0.7	112.3r 110.8	-5.5 -3.8
1992	Q1 Q2 Q3	113.0 112.8	-1.3 -0.6 	112.7 112.6	-1.3 -0.5 	105.2 r 105.0 105.6	-1.4 -0.2 -0.7	111.0 111.5 111.4	-2.1 -0.8 -0.8
1992	Mar					105.1 r	-1.4	111.5r	-2.1
	Apr May June	··· ·· ··	 	· · · · · · ·	, .  	105.7 104.6 104.6	-0.5  -0.2	111.7 111.2 111.7	-0.9 -0.9 -0.7
	July Aug Sep	· · · ·	 	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	105.6 105.4 105.8	-1.2 -1.3 -0.6	111.7 111.5 111.1	-1.0 -0.8 -0.8
		Expenditure							
		Consumer expenditure		Retail sales		Fixed invest	ments <sup>8</sup>		
		1985 prices		volumes		All industries 1985 prices		Manufacturi industries 1985 prices	3
		£ billion	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991		243.0r 267.5 302.1 330.5 350.4 367.9	11.0 10.1 12.9 9.4 6.0 5.0	105.3 110.7 117.7 119.9 120.4 119.5	5.3 5.1 6.3 1.9 0.4 -0.7	45.8 51.0 58.3 65.1 64.5 59.2	0.7 11.2 14.2 11.8 -0.9 -8.3	9.4 10.0 11.2 12.4 11.8 10.3	-6.9 6.6 11.4 10.7 -5.1 -12.0
1991	Q3 Q4	92.8 r 94.1	5.7 5.5	119.7 119.6	-0.5 0.3	14.7 14.6	-8.1 -6.3	2.6 2.6	-9.1 -6.6
1992	Q1 Q2 Q3	94.8 96.3	5.6 5.5	119.5 120.0 120.7	-0.5 1.1 0.8	14.8 14.7	-1.5 -1.8	2.4 2.5	-7.9 -1.2
1992	Apr May Jun	••• ••• •••	 	119.7 120.0 120.3 r	-0.3 -0.2 1.2	••• •• ••	· · · · ·	• • • •	· · · ·
	Jul Aug Sep	  	 	119.8 121.0 121.2	0.6 0.5 0.8	· · · · ·		· · · · ·	•••

	Oct									
		Visible trade	,			Balance o	f payments	Competitive	ness	Pr
		Export volu	me <sup>1</sup>	Import volun	ne 1	Visible balance	Current balance	Normal unit labour costs		Ta in
		1985=100	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985=100	%	– Ja
9		104.2	4.2	107.4	7.4	9.5	0.0	94.2	-5.8	-
		109.7	5.3	115.3	7.4	-11.2	-4.3	93.8	-0.4	
Ŕ		111.8	1.9	131.0	13.6	-21.6	-15.5	99.6	6.2	
Ľ,		116.9	4.6	140.6	7.3	-24.6	-20.4	98.2	-1.4	
Ľ,		124.2	6.2	142.1	1.1	-18.8	-17.0	99.4	1.2	
		126.3	1.7	138.1	-2.8	-10.3	-6.3			
	Q3	127.8	3.8	139.8	-1.0	-2.4	-1.3			
	Q4	128.8	3.0	139.2	1.0	-2.6	-1.7			
	Q1	127.2	3.0	143.1	5.1	-3.1	-2.9			
	Q2	129.5	2.8	147.9	7.5	-3.2	-2.9			
	Q3	130.5	2.1	148.4	6.2	-3.3	-3.0			
	Apr	128.1	3.1	150.7	8.5	-1.4	-1.3			
	May	133.3	4.3	146.9	6.8	-0.9	-0.7			
	Jun	127.1	2.0	146.0	7.0	-0.9	-0.8		·	
	July	129.4	1.6	149.2	6.5	-1.1	-1.0			
	Aug	132.6 R		149.8 R	5.4	-1.2	-1.1			
	Sep	129.4	1.6	146.1	6.1	-1.1	-1.0			
	0.1									

1990

1991

E Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
Pares revised 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.

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. For description of this measure see Economic Trends, October 1988, p 79. New adjusted series. For details of the adjustments see Economic Trends, December 1990.

GDP at factor cost.

GDP at factor cost. Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4. Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4. Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock

#### **BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS**



		Income			
dex of roduction ECD puntries <sup>1</sup>		Real persona disposable income	al	Gross tradin profits of companies <sup>7</sup>	
985=100	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	%
101.2 104.9 110.7 114.6 116.8 116.1	1.2 3.7 5.6 3.5 1.9 -0.5	104.1 r 107.8 114.2 119.4 122.4 121.8	4.1 3.6 5.9 4.6 2.5 -0.5	45.9r 53.8 63.9 67.7 70.6 71.4	17.9 17.1 18.8 5.9 4.3 1.1
116.6 116.2	-1.1 -0.5	122.1 122.1	-0.8 -0.8	18.1 r 18.9	0.9 14.8
115.9r 115.3	-0.4	122.5 122.2	0.7 0.8	17.4 18.9	3.8 7.7
115.6r	-				
115.3 115.3 115.4	0.3 0.2 -0.4	··· ··· ···	  	· · · · ·	 
116.1	-0.9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · ·

eneral overnment onsumptio 1985 price	n	Stock changes 1985 prices 10	Base lending rates + <sup>11</sup>	Effective exchange rate + 1.12		
billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%	
79.4	7.6	0.74	11	91.5	-8.5	
85.3	7.5	1.16r	11	90.1	-1.5	
91.7	7.5	4.01	10.25-10.5	95.5	6.0	
99.0	8.0	2.66	13.75-14	92.6	-3.0	
109.9r	11.0	-1.11	14.8	91.3	-1.4	
121.9	10.9	-3.51	13-10.5	91.7	0.4	
31.0r	10.9	-0.91 r	12-11.5	90.7	-3.7	
31.1	9.1	-0.47	11-10.5	90.9	-3.4	
31.6	9.5	-0.22	10.5	90.6	-3.4	
32.4	4.8	-0.17	10.5	92.3	1.0	

10.5 10.0 10.0

10.0 10.0 9.0

8.0

92.3 90.9

91.3 92.8 92.8

92.5 92.0 88.2

80.8 P -4.2

138.7P 3.4

1.0

-2.7 -1.0 1.0

2.1 2.2 0.2

rices

130.8

2.6

Ge go co at

ax and price Producer price index + 1,6,14 Materials and fuels Home sales an 1987=100 % 1985=100 % 1985=100 97.9 100.4 103.3 110.6 119.7 126.2 92.4 95.3 98.4 104.0 103.8 102.6 4.3 -1.0 9.6 5.1 5.9 5.6 104.3 2.6 2.9 7.1 8.2 5.4 103.3 113.2 119.0 126.0 133.1 -0.2 126.6 127.9 4.3 3.6 103.4 101.5 133.1 133.9 -0.1 5.9 5.6 128.7 130.0 129.9 3.5 3.3 2.6 102.5 102.9 100.7 -1.2 -0.1 -2.6 134.6 136.5 138.5 4.9 4.5 4.1 129.6 130.2 130.2 137.8 137.9 138.1 r 3.4 3.4 3.3 102.7 102.2 101.6 -0.1 -0.8 -1.2 4.2 3.9 3.6 129.6 129.7 130.3 101.0 100.0 101.0 P 138.4 138.5 138.6 P 3.0 2.7 2.6 -1.5 -1.4 -0.8 3.5 3.5 3.4

appreciation.
(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
(9) Including leased assets.
(10) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
(11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(12) Average of daily rates.
(13) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see Economic Trends, February 1979, p.80.

0.3

103.5P

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

#### EMPLOYMENT Workforce \* 1.1

	Employees	in employment				Self-employed persons	HM Forces #	Work-related government	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *
	Male		Female		All	(with or without employees) **		training programme ++		
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
JNITED KINGDOM Jnadjusted for seasonal v 1990 Jun Sep Dec	variation 12,069 12,076 11,927		10,831 10,776 10,825		22,900 22,851 22,752	3,298 3,259 3,220	303 303 300	423 413 418	26,924 26,826 26,689	28,480 § 28,500 § 28,540 §
991 Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,694 11,596 11,524 11,399		10,647 10,639 10,562 10,548		22,342 22,235 22,086 21,948	3,180 3,143 3,105 3,067	298 297 297 295	406 353 338 359	26,227 26,028 25,826 25,668	28,369 § 28,269 § 28,277 § 28,220 §
992 Mar Jun	11,270 11,268		10,495 10,487		21,765 21,756	3,029 2,990	293 290	370 334	25,456 25,370	28,164 § 28,048 §
UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal var 990 Jun Sep Dec	iation 12,074 12,033 11,901		10,822 10,799 10,761		22,896 22,832 22,662	3,298 3,259 3,220	303 303 300	423 413 418	26,920 26,806 26,600	28,532 28,490 28,456
991 Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,749 11,600 11,485 11,381		10,699 10,626 10,589 10,484		22,447 22,226 22,074 21,865	3,180 3,143 3,105 3,067	298 297 297 295	406 353 338 359	26,332 26,020 25,814 25,585	28,424 28,317 28,277 28,144
992 Mar Jun	11,317 11,274		10,547 10,473		21,864 21,747	3,029 2,990	293 290	370 334	25,556 25,361	28,218 28,096
REAT BRITAIN Inadjusted for seasonal v 990 Jun Sep Dec	variation 11,794 11,800 11,652	1,035 999 1,067	10,576 10,519 10,564	4,682 4,579 4,697	22,370 22,320 22,216	3,222 3,183 3,144	303 303 300	410 397 402	26,306 26,203 26,062	27,767 § 27,778 § 27,817 §
991 Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,423 11,327 11,255 11,132	1,081 1,093 1,031 1,102	10,390 10,383 10,307 10,291	4,620 4,659 4,587 4,656	21,813 21,710 21,562 21,423	3,105 3,066 3,028 2,989	298 297 297 295	390 333 318 341	25,606 25,406 25,206 25,048	27,650 § 27,549 § 27,552 § 27,498 §
992 Mar Jun	11,006 11,005	1,098 1,158	10,240 10,233	4,632 4,662	21,246 21,238	2,951 2,913	293 290	352 316	24,842 24,757	27,446 § 27,331 §
Adjusted for seasonal var 990 Jun Sep Dec	riation 11,799 11,758 11,627	1,020 1,025 1,042	10,565 10,542 10,503	4,662 4,632 4,647	22,365 22,300 22,129	3,222 3,183 3,144	303 303 300	410 397 402	26,301 26,183 25,976	27,817 27,771 27,734
991 Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,476 11,331 11,217 11,115	1,086 1,078 1,059 1,085	10,441 10,369 10,333 10,230	4,638 4,636 4,643 4,606	21,917 21,700 21,550 21,344	3,105 3,066 3,028 2,989	298 297 297 295	390 333 318 341	25,710 25,396 25,193 24,969	27,704 27,593 27,554 27,424
992 Mar Jun	11,052 11,010	1,095 1,145	10,292 10,218	4,651 4,638	21,344 21,228	2,951 2,913	293 290	352 316	24,940 24,747	27,498 27,375

 Jun
 11,010
 11,45
 10,218
 4,638
 21,228
 2,913
 280
 516
 24,44
 21,915

 Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
 "Workforce in employment jus 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.

 "Here so the self-employed up to mid-1990 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Survey carried out between 1981 and 1990. The figures for June 199.)

 are carried forward for later dates pending the results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey. A detailed description of the derivation of the estimates is given in the article on page 197 of the April 1991 issue of the Employment Gazette.

 ++ Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment, the self-employed.)

 ## Employees in employment, the self-employed.
 ## Employees in employment, the self-employeed.

 % The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes to the unemployment statistics. The seasonal adjustment series is shows the best estimate of trends in the workforce in employment, the self-employeed.

 ## Employees.
 Phologes.
 No and use allow for most of these changes. No adjustment maken are toreason and do not allow for changes to the un

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries ar (0-9)	nd services	Manufacturin (2-4)	ig industries	Produc (1-4)	ction industries		Production and c industries (1-5)	THOUSAN
SIC 1980 Divisions of classes	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	s Seasonal adjusted	ly Allemp	oloyees Se ad	asonally justed	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted
1974 June 1975 June 1976 June 1977 June 1978 June 1978 June 1980 June 1982 June 1982 June 1984 June 1985 June 1985 June 1987 June 1987 June 1988 June 1988 June 1989 June 1989 June	22,297 22,213 22,048 22,126 22,273 22,638 22,458 21,386 20,916 20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,134 22,370	22,296 22,209 22,039 22,124 22,246 22,452 21,362 20,557 20,731 20,910 20,876 21,081 21,748 22,143 22,143 22,265	7,722 7,351 7,118 7,172 7,138 7,107 6,801 6,099 5,751 5,418 5,302 5,254 5,302 5,254 5,122 5,049 5,089 5,080 5,080	7,722 7,351 7,118 7,172 7,143 7,173 6,808 6,107 5,761 5,761 5,316 5,269 5,138 5,518 5,109 5,101 5,056	8,425 8,065 7,830 7,846 7,845 7,845 7,845 7,845 7,845 7,845 6,422 6,057 5,909 5,836 5,5474 5,566 5,537 5,566 5,537		3,429 3,069 7,830 7,880 7,850 7,855 7,524 5,807 5,432 5,673 5,587 5,587 5,587 5,588 5,5499	9,652 9,276 9,033 9,048 9,020 8,723 7,900 7,460 7,707 6,919 6,830 6,622 6,531 6,587 6,594 6,518	9,652 9,276 9,033 9,048 9,007 9,022 8,727 7,907 7,470 7,087 6,936 6,848 6,639 6,550 6,613 6,551 6,613
Nov Dec	22,216	22,129	5,003 4,953	4,970 4,922	5,444 5,392		5,410 5,359	6,403	6,370
1991 Jan Feb Mar	21,813	21,917	4,889 4,841 4,785	4,899 4,863 4,818	5,328 5,279 5,220		5,335 5,299 5,254	6,188	6,227
Apr May June	21,710	21,700	4,756 4,717 4,691	4,791 4,752 4,715	5,188 5,150 5,122	) !	5,224 5,185 5,147	6,061	6,085
July Aug Sep	21,562	21,550	4,679 4,682 4,678	4,677 4,657 4,645	5,111 5,112 5,105	2	5,111 5,087 5,073	6,015	5,979
Oct Nov Dec	21,423	21,344	4,646 4,630 4,607	4,616 4,597 4,584	5,071 5,050 5,022	) !	5,041 5,016 4,997	5,895	5,870
1992 Jan Feb Mar	21,246	21,344	4,546 4,530 4,509	4,556 4,553 4,534	4,962 4,941 4,917		4,969 4,961 4,943	5,757	5,788
Apr May June	21,238	21,228	4,489 4,480 4,492	4,524 4,515 4,516	4,895 4,882 4,887	?	4,931 4,917 4,914	5,715	5,740
July R			4,471	4,470	4,868		4,869		
Aug R Sep	<u></u>		4,446 4,426	4,420 4,388	4,842 4,820		4,816 4,783		
GREAT BRITAIN	Service Industries (6-9)	S	4,426 Agriculture C forestry n	4,388 Coal, oil and atural gas	4,820 Electricity, gas, other energy	Metal manufac uring, ore and	4,816 4,783 t- Chemicals a man-made	nd Mechanical engineering	Office machin- ery, electrical
Sep GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(6-9) All employees	Seasonally adjusted	4,426 Agriculture forestry n and fishing e (01-03) (1	4,388 Coal, oil and	4,820 Electricity, gas,	Metal manufac	4,816 4,783 t- Chemicals a		
GREAT BRITAIN	(6-9)	Seasonally	4,426 Agriculture C forestry n and fishing e	4,388 Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	4,820 Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufac uring, ore and other mineral extraction	4,816 4,783 t- Chemicals a man-made fibres	engineering	ery, electrical engineering and instrument
Sep           GREAT BRITAIN           SIC1980           Divisions or classes           1974           June           1975           June           1976           1977           June           1976           1977           June           1978           1979           June           1980           1981           June           1982           June           1984           June           1985           June           1986           June           1985           June           1986           June           1987           June           1989           June           1989           June           1989           June           1980           June           1980           June           1980           June           1980           June           1980	(6-9) All employees 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,698 12,895 13,280 13,384 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,260 15,261	Seasonally adjusted 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,628 12,859 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,102 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242	4,426 Agriculture forestry and fishing e (01-03) (01-0	4,388 Coal, oil and iatural gas xtraction and processing 11-14) 352 356 355 355 355 354 355 354 355 344 265 344 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273	4,820 Electricity, gas, otherenergy and water supply (15-17) 355 361 356 349 357 361 356 349 357 361 356 343 328 319 309 302 297 296 290	Metal manufact uring, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24) 782 753 7716 729 707 634 642 544 544 507 462 445 507 462 445 430 336 336 336 336 336 337	4,816 4,783 t- Chemicals a man-made fibres (25-26) 440 432 424 431 434 434 436 420 383 367 345 343 367 345 343 339 328 320 324 329	engineering (32) 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,019 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 768 756 741 737 757 763 763	ery, electrical engineering and instrument (33-34,37) 1,043 925 939 941 954 938 862 815 788 862 815 788 786 780 755 740 740 737 733
Sep           GREAT BRITAIN           SIC1980           Divisions or classes           1974           June           1975           June           1976           1977           June           1978           1979           June           1979           June           1980           1981           June           1982           June           1984           June           1985           June           1986           June           1984           June           1985           June           1986           June           1987           June           1988           June           1989           June           1989           June           1980           June           1981           June           1982           June           1983           June	(6-9) All employees 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,685 13,260 13,384 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,574	Seasonally adjusted 12.240 12.545 12.658 12.659 13.222 13.345 13.02 13.078 13.01 13.465 13.731 13.918 14.220 14.841 15.540	4,426 Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	4,388 Coal, oil and atural gas xtraction and processing 11-14) 352 356 355 355 355 354 355 354 355 344 355 344 351 223 357 355 344 328 311 229 273 223 223 167 156	4,820 Electricity, gas, otherenergy and water supply (15-17) 355 361 356 349 357 361 356 349 357 361 356 343 328 319 309 302 297 296 290 285 287	Metal manufact uring, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24) 782 753 7716 729 707 634 642 544 544 544 507 462 445 507 462 445 366 366 366 372 388	4,816 4,783 t- Chemicals a man-made fibres (25-26) 440 432 424 431 434 434 436 420 383 367 345 343 367 345 343 328 329 324	engineering (32) 1,050 1,050 1,020 1,019 1,033 1,005 901 844 750 756 768 756 768 750 756 761 777 757 763 740	ery, electrical engineering and instrument (33-34,37) 1,043 925 939 941 954 938 862 815 788 862 815 788 786 786 786 786 786 786 787 733 733 728
Sep           GREAT BRITAIN           SIC1980           Divisions or classes           1974           June           1975           June           1975           June           1975           June           1975           June           1976           1977           June           1980           1981           June           1982           1984           June           1985           June           1986           1987           June           1988           June           1986           June           1987           June           1989           June           1990	(6-9) All employees 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,624 12,698 13,280 13,384 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,260 15,561 15,574 15,545	Seasonally adjusted 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,698 12,859 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,102 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,540	4,426 Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	4,388 coal, oil and iatural gas xtraction and processing 11-14) 352 356 352 357 354 355 344 355 344 355 344 328 357 355 344 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273	4,820 Electricity, gas, otherenergy and water supply (15-17) 355 361 366 349 356 349 356 349 356 343 328 319 309 302 297 296 290 285 287 287 286 286	Metal manufac uring, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24) 782 753 716 729 707 694 642 544 544 544 544 545 445 445 366 366 366 366 366 371 388 376 371 369 355	4,816 4,783 <b>t</b> Chemicals a man-made fibres (25-26) 440 432 424 431 434 434 436 420 383 367 345 345 345 345 345 328 329 324 329 324 318 317	engineering (32) 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,019 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 741 737 757 763 740 730 724 718 706	ery, electrical engineering and instrumen (33-34,37) 1,043 925 925 939 941 954 938 862 815 786 780 785 786 780 755 740 737 737 733 728 724 720 714
Sep           GREAT BRITAIN           SIC 1980           Divisions or classes           1974           1975           1980           1981           1982           1984           1985           1986           1987           1988           1989           1990           1991           1991           1991           1991           1991           1991           1991           1991           1991           1991           1991 <tr< td=""><td>(6-9) All employees 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,688 12,698 13,260 13,384 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,545 15,361</td><td>Seasonally adjusted 12,2445 12,5445 12,6244 12,6298 12,8599 13,222 13,3445 13,102 13,102 13,102 13,465 13,731 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,540 15,488</td><td>4,426 Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)</td><td>4,388 coal, oil and iatural gas ixtraction and processing 11-14) 352 356 356 355 354 355 355</td><td>4,820 Electricity, gas, otherenergy and water supply (15-17) 355 361 366 349 356 349 356 349 356 343 328 319 309 302 297 296 290 285 287 287 287 287 286 286 286 286</td><td>Metal manufac uring, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24) 782 753 7716 729 707 694 642 544 544 544 5507 462 445 507 462 445 507 462 445 338 366 356 356 371 388 376 371 369 355 352</td><td>4,816 4,783 <b>t</b> Chemicals a man-made fibres (25-26) 440 432 424 431 434 436 420 383 367 345 343 367 345 343 367 345 343 328 329 324 318 317 311 308 306</td><td>engineering (32) 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,019 1,032 1,005 1</td><td>ery, electrical engineering and instrumen (33-34,37) 1,043 925 939 941 954 938 862 815 788 862 815 788 786 780 755 780 774 7747 7733 728 724 720 714 709 700</td></tr<>	(6-9) All employees 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,688 12,698 13,260 13,384 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,545 15,361	Seasonally adjusted 12,2445 12,5445 12,6244 12,6298 12,8599 13,222 13,3445 13,102 13,102 13,102 13,465 13,731 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,540 15,488	4,426 Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	4,388 coal, oil and iatural gas ixtraction and processing 11-14) 352 356 356 355 354 355 355	4,820 Electricity, gas, otherenergy and water supply (15-17) 355 361 366 349 356 349 356 349 356 343 328 319 309 302 297 296 290 285 287 287 287 287 286 286 286 286	Metal manufac uring, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24) 782 753 7716 729 707 694 642 544 544 544 5507 462 445 507 462 445 507 462 445 338 366 356 356 371 388 376 371 369 355 352	4,816 4,783 <b>t</b> Chemicals a man-made fibres (25-26) 440 432 424 431 434 436 420 383 367 345 343 367 345 343 367 345 343 328 329 324 318 317 311 308 306	engineering (32) 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,019 1,032 1,005 1	ery, electrical engineering and instrumen (33-34,37) 1,043 925 939 941 954 938 862 815 788 862 815 788 786 780 755 780 774 7747 7733 728 724 720 714 709 700
Sep           GREAT BRITAIN           SIC 1980           Divisions or classes           1974           1975           1976           1975           1976           1977           1978           1979           1979           1979           1979           1980           1981           1982           1983           1984           1985           1986           1987           1988           1989           1980           1981           1982           1984           1985           1986           1987           June           1988           1990           June           1989           June           1990           June           1991           Jan           Feb           Mar           Apr           Mag           June	(6-9) All employees 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,698 12,895 13,260 13,384 13,142 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 13,503 13,769 13,554 15,574 15,361 15,377	Seasonally adjusted           12,240           12,545           12,624           12,698           12,859           13,102           13,010           13,078           13,465           13,731           13,918           14,841           15,242           15,540           15,488           15,416           15,338	4,426 Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	4,388 coal, oil and atural gas xtraction and processing 11-14) 352 356 356 357 354 355 344 328 311 223 355 344 223 344 223 224 224 223 167 154 152 153 152 149 150 149 149 149	4,820 Electricity, gas, otherenergy and water supply (15-17) (	Metal marking other mineral extraction (21-24) 782 753 7716 7729 707 684 544 544 544 507 462 544 455 365 365 365 365 365 365 365 365 365 3	4,816 4,783 t- Chemicals a man-made fibres (25-26) 432 424 431 434 434 436 420 383 367 345 343 367 345 343 328 329 324 329 324 329 324 311 316 307 308 306 303 302 303	engineering (32) 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,019 1,032 1,003 1,005 901 844 750 756 756 741 737 757 763 740 730 724 718 706 698 696 684 673 676 673	ery, electrical engineering and instrument (33-34,37) 1,043 9,25 9,25 9,33 9,41 9,54 9,54 9,54 9,54 9,54 9,54 9,55 7,88 7,86 7,80 7,80 7,85 7,86 7,80 7,85 7,86 7,80 7,85 7,86 7,80 7,85 7,86 7,80 7,85 7,86 7,80 7,85 7,86 7,80 7,85 7,86 7,80 7,85 7,86 7,80 7,85 7,86 7,80 7,85 7,85 7,85 7,85 7,85 7,85 7,85 7,85
Sep           GREAT BRITAIN           SIC1980           Divisions or classes           1974           1975           1976           1976           1977           1978           1979           1979           1979           1979           1980           1981           1982           1983           1984           1986           1986           1987           1988           1989           1980           1980           1981           1982           1984           1986           1987           1988           1989           1980           June           1980           June           1980           June           1981           Jan           Feb           Mar           Apr           May           June           June           June           June	(6-9) All employees 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,688 12,898 13,260 13,384 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,660 15,261 15,574 15,545 15,361 15,377 15,253	Seasonally adjusted 12:240 12:545 12:624 12:628 13:222 13:345 13:02 13:078 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 13:01 14:841 15:540 15:488 15:416 15:338	4,426       Agriculture forestry and fishing     0       (01-03)     0       404     388       382     378       378     373       399     362       343     388       330     320       321     310       302     228       2268     264       272     294	4,388 coal, oil and iatural gas xtraction and processing 11-14) 352 356 350 355 357 354 355 355	4,820 Electricity, gas, otherenergy and water supply (15-17) 355 361 356 349 357 361 356 349 357 361 356 349 357 361 356 349 328 319 309 302 297 296 280 285 287 287 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286	Metal manufac uring, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24) 782 733 716 729 7694 694 694 694 694 694 694 694 694 694	4,816 4,783 <b>t</b> Chemicals a man-made fibres (25-26) 440 432 424 431 434 434 436 420 383 367 345 345 345 328 329 324 329 324 311 311 306 303 302 303 309 306 306 307	engineering (32) 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,019 1,032 1,003 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 756 757 753 757 753 757 753 757 753 757 753 754 757 753 754 757 753 754 757 753 750 756 757 753 756 757 753 750 756 757 753 750 756 757 753 750 756 757 753 750 756 757 753 750 757 753 763 740 756 638 696 688 696 667 667	ery, electrical engineering and instrument (33-34,37) 1,043 925 939 941 954 938 862 815 788 786 786 786 786 787 787 737 733 728 724 720 714 709 700 695 692 695 682 683 682
Sep           GREAT BRITAIN           SIC1980           Divisions or classes           1974           June           1975           June           1980           June           1981           June           1982           June           1984           June           1985           June           1986           June           1987           June           1988           June           1989           June           1980           June           1980           June           Jan           Feb           Mar           Apr           Nov	(6-9) All employees 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,624 12,638 13,260 13,384 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,460 15,261 15,377 15,253 15,262	Seasonally adjusted 12:240 12:545 12:658 12:658 13:222 13:345 13:02 13:02 13:078 13:731 13:918 14:220 14:841 15:242 15:540 15:488 15:416 15:338 15:297 15:203	4,426           Agriculture forestry and fishing         P           (01-03)         P           404         388           382         378           378         359           352         343           330         320           321         310           302         283           280         278           268         264           272         234           267         267	4,388 coal, oil and iatural gas xtraction and processing 11-14) 352 356 357 354 355 344 355 344 355 344 355 344 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273	4,820 Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17) 355 361 356 363 364 356 349 356 343 361 356 343 361 356 343 361 356 343 328 309 302 297 296 280 285 287 287 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286	Metal manufac uring, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24) 782 733 716 729 7694 694 694 694 694 694 694 694 694 694	4,816 4,783 <b>t</b> Chemicals a man-made fibres (25-26) 440 432 424 431 434 434 436 420 383 367 343 328 320 324 329 324 317 311 306 303 302 303 302 303 306 306 307 307	engineering (32) 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,019 1,032 1,005 901 844 758 750 756 756 756 756 757 753 741 737 753 740 730 730 724 718 706 698 696 698 696 698 678 677 667 667 667 667 667 66	ery, electrical engineering and instrument (33-34,37) 925 925 939 941 954 938 964 938 862 815 778 778 778 778 778 776 776 776 773 773 728 728 724 720 714 720 714 720 714 720 714 720 695 692 686 682 683 682 679 672

# EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain \*



#### .2 **EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain**

THOUSAND Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49) (47) Wholesale Other transport equipment Metal goods n.e.s. Food, drink and Textiles, leather footwear and Constructio Great Britain Motor vehicles and parts clothing (43-45) and repairs (61-63,67) SIC 1980 Divisions or classes (50) (36) (31) (41/42) (35) 1,223 1,207 1,203 1,167 1,161 1,201 1,202 1,022 1,012 1,012 1,010 994 983 1,021 1,056 1,044 1,032 1,032 1,023 1,042 1,070 1,111 1,146 1,112 1,115 1,124 1,155 1,148 1,134 1,138 1,168 1,206 1,235 769 946 875 841 64 576 553 527 531 542 538 510 495 481 477 477 467 474 478 487 486 498 458 449 465 472 464 434 315 296 278 271 263 257 268 257 268 243 401 400 394 381 379 376 365 349 337 318 290 276 263 244 232 244 232 228 247 560 526 500 511 515 505 483 410 385 344 327 318 321 333 320 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 602 601 597 591 554 554 554 473 469 472 473 485 497 517 531 546 720 719 712 713 705 664 638 599 582 575 555 555 551 541 530 524 849 819 800 716 614 577 548 547 550 555 543 546 514 487 544 538 478 470 536 526 490 489 241 237 244 244 323 318 Nov Dec 1,011 1,234 532 529 526 461 459 450 517 512 504 486 484 480 233 229 225 242 240 238 315 310 306 Jan Feb Mar 1991 968 1,227 528 530 527 446 441 438 504 500 497 477 474 474 223 219 216 236 232 230 303 299 298 Apr May June 1.217 939 526 525 523 441 442 440 498 501 498 472 472 473 219 220 218 226 224 225 297 296 297 July Aug Sep 910 1.221 520 516 511 437 432 433 499 496 486 469 472 471 217 214 214 222 224 219 294 292 293 Oct Nov Dec 872 1.213 474 472 473 471 464 465 503 497 496 431 436 434 220 218 216 207 210 211 290 288 283 Jan Feb Mar 1992 840 1.198 470 468 473 457 458 468 495 498 496 435 432 429 215 215 219 209 207 202 282 281 285 Apr May June 828 F 1.187 469 466 464 470 469 468 500 499 500 417 417 420 220 219 216 284 278 275 July R Aug R Sep 199 197 195 Public administratic etc + Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95) Postal services and telecomm-unications Banking, finance, insurance Educatio Other services Hotels and catering GREAT BRITAIN Retail distribution Transport SIC 1980 Divisions or classes (91-92) (94,96-98) (79) (81-85) (93) (71-77) (64/65) (66) 1,032 1,112 1,141 1,150 1,172 1,214 1,247 1,258 1,247 1,252 1,301 1,312 1,337 1,388 1,418 1,438 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 2,051 2,050 2,025 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,051 1,984 1,964 2,012 2,038 2,054 2,054 2,054 2,054 2,054 2,054 2,054 2,054 2,054 804 824 862 882 931 959 930 959 949 995 1,027 1,026 1,028 1,105 1,198 1,256 1,035 1,041 1,015 1,020 1,038 1,046 1,036 975 932 902 897 889 867 889 867 852 870 902 930 435 439 422 411 407 414 428 429 428 424 424 424 424 424 419 412 413 430 438 431 1,472 1,468 1,472 1,495 1,546 1,622 1,662 1,712 1,711 1,848 1,941 2,039 2,136 2,250 2,428 2,594 2,594 2,709 1,861 1,937 1,935 1,934 1,943 1,944 1,925 1,844 1,825 1,861 1,879 1,862 1,868 1,910 1,924 1,868 1,910 1,927 1,464 1,534 1,562 1,568 1,605 1,586 1,559 1,541 1,535 1,544 1,557 1,592 1,641 1,691 1,721 1,750 1,056 1,108 1,161 1,262 1,282 1,282 1,282 1,305 1,315 1,403 1,620 1,723 1,680 1,662 Nov Dec 936 421 2,681 1,926 1,758 1.452 1,628 2,276 1,233 Jan Feb Mar 1991 2,676 1,932 1,764 1,460 1,615 1,187 920 415 2,167 Apr May June 1,925 1,744 1,465 1,672 415 2,652 2,143 1,230 913 July Aug Sep 1,670 1,922 1,635 1,480 1,219 911 413 2,644 2.140 Oct Nov Dec 1,749 1,491 1,631 404 2,611 1,919 2,185 1.144 915 Jan Feb Mar 1992 1,655 1,925 1,776 1,502 2,119 1,135 918 397 2,604 Apr May June 1,676 1,925 1,737 1,506 2,105 1,215 916 389 2.604 July Aug

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 omprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1.7. \*\* Excludes private domestic service

#### Employees in employment: industry: production industries

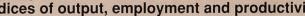
GREATBRITAIN	Division, class or	Sept1991	R		July 1992	R	
SIC 1980	group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,626.1	1,479.3	5,105.3	3,462.2	1,405.9	4,868.
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,281.0	1,397.5	4,678.4	3,143.5	1,327.5	4,471.
Energy and water supply	1	345.1	81.8	426.9	318.8	78.3	397.
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	75.4	4.3	79.7	59.4	3.1	62
Mineral oil processing	14	14.5	2.9	17.5	13.6	3.0	16
Electricity Gas	161 162	103.2 54.8	29.6 22.7	132.8 77.5	94.6 53.6	27.2 22.6	121 76
Water supply industry	17	43.0	12.7	55.8	42.0	12.4	54
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	489.7	157.5	647.2	469.2	152.8	622
Extraction of metal ores and minerals Metal manufacture	21/23 22	28.4 113.2	4.0 15.8	32.5 129.0	26.1 106.8	4.2 15.0	30. 121.
Non-metallic mineral products	24	139.3	40.1	179.4	132.1	37.7	169
	7						
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	208.8	97.6	306.4	204.2	96.0	300.
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	33	1,650.2	445.8	2,096.0	1,575.1	417.2	1,992.
Metal goods nes	31	233.0	64.1	297.2	224.4	59.9	284.
Mechanical engineering	32	564.9	109.0	673.9	540.0	106.1	646.
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	51.0	23.0	73.9	47.6	20.5	68.
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	350.2	167.2	517.4	331.5	153.7	485
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment Electrical equip. for industrial use	341/342	91.1	31.3	122.3	90.1	29.5	119
and batteries and accumulators	343	41.1	19.5	60.5	41.5	19.1	60
Telecommunications equipment	344	106.6	49.2	155.8	94.9	44.2	139
Other electronic equipment	345	64.0	44.4	108.4	59.5	39.0	98
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	47.4	22.9	70.3	45.5	22.0	67
Motor vehicles and parts	35	189.7	28.2	217.9	194.5	25.8	220.
Other transport equipment	36	198.8	26.1	224.9	176.1	23.1	199
Instrumentengineering	37	62.5	28.1	90.6	61.1	28.2	89.
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,141.0	794.2	1,935.3	1,099.1	757.5	1,856
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	302.9	220.4	523.3	294.4	205.5	499.
Food Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco	411-423	247.9	198.7	446.6	242.0	185.8	427.
manufacture	424-429	54.9	21.7	76.6	52.4	19.7	72.
Textiles	43	96.1	79.9	176.0	94.5	76.6	171.
Leather and leather goods	44	10.1	7.7	17.8	9.9	7.5	17.
Footwear and clothing	45	72.9	173.3	246.2	70.2	158.3	228
Footwear	451	16.4	17.6	34.0	14.7	15.6	30.
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods Household textiles	453/456 455	39.5 17.0	132.3 23.4	171.8 40.4	38.3 17.2	118.3 24.4	156. 41.
Timber and wooden furniture	46	173.9	47.3	221.2	153.6	44.2	197.
Paper, printing and publishing	47	299.9	173.6	473.5	297.1	173.2	470.
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	93.1	40.8	133.9	88.9		
Printing and publishing	471-472	206.7	40.8	339.6	208.1	39.6 133.6	128. 341.
Rubber and plastics	48	147.9	59.2	207.1	142.4	58.3	200.

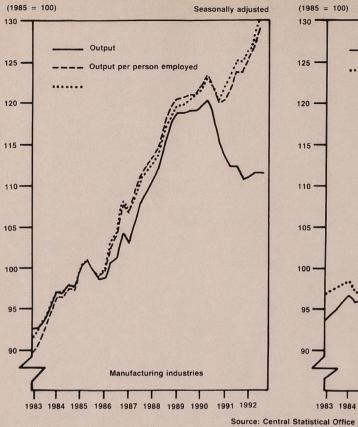
## **EMPLOYMENT**

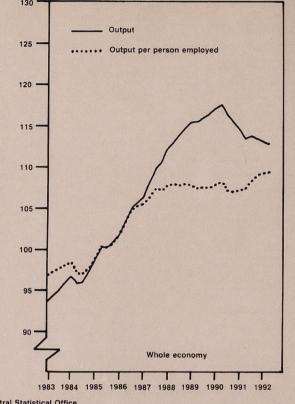
.3

Aug 1992 R Sept1992 All Males All Females Females 3,446.0 1,396.3 4,842.3 3,426.5 1,393.7 4,820.2 3,128.6 1,317.5 4,446.1 3,111.2 1,315.0 4,426.2 **78.8** 3.1 2.9 27.9 22.6 12.4 **396.3** 62.2 16.5 122.0 76.2 53.6 **78.7** 3.4 3.0 27.8 22.4 12.4 **394.0** 62.5 16.9 121.7 74.9 53.8 317.4 315.3 59.2 13.6 94.1 53.6 41.2 59.0 13.9 93.9 52.5 41.4 **466.4** 26.2 105.7 **152.9** 4.3 14.8 619.3 30.5 120.5 **461.7** 25.9 103.8 **152.1** 4.3 14.7 **613.8** 30.2 118.5 132.8 37.4 170.1 130.9 37.0 167.9 201.8 96.4 298.2 201.1 96.1 297.2 1.564.0 411.4 1,975.4 1,550.4 410.0 1.960.4 218.5 59.9 278.4 215.4 59.6 275.0 538.0 104.5 642.5 532.0 105.0 637.0 47.5 19.8 67.3 47.1 20.7 67.8 331.1 152.0 483.0 330.8 150.4 481.2 89.8 29.9 119.7 90.0 30.4 120.5 42.5 93.9 58.9 45.9 18.3 43.4 38.3 22.0 60.9 137.3 97.2 68.0 43.5 93.9 58.5 44.9 17.6 42.9 37.9 21.5 61.1 136.8 96.4 66.4 194.0 25.0 219.0 191.0 25.1 216.1 173.7 23.0 196.7 172.9 22.5 195.4 61.2 27.3 88.5 61.2 26.7 87.9 1,098.2 753.1 1,851.3 1,099.1 752.9 1,852.1 **293.6** 240.7 **205.0** 185.2 **498.6** 425.9 **294.4** 242.2 **205.9** 185.4 **500.3** 427.6 52.9 19.9 72.8 52.1 20.5 72.7 94.3 76.2 94.4 170.5 77.5 171.9 10.1 7.6 17.7 9.8 7.3 17.1 **157.6** 15.4 118.2 23.9 **71.3** 14.6 39.6 17.1 **228.9** 30.0 157.8 41.1 **72.3** 14.3 40.7 17.2 **158.7** 15.0 119.9 23.8 **231.0** 29.3 160.6 41.1 155.7 43.4 199.1 156.4 42.0 198.4 295.9 173.4 469.2 294.8 172.9 467.7 89.4 206.5 40.1 133.3 129.4 339.8 89.3 205.5 39.2 133.7 128.5 339.2 140.5 57.4 197.9 140.2 56.6 196.8 36.8 32.6 69.4 37.0 32.0 69.0

#### EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity 1.8







UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econd	omy		Production i Divisions 1-4	ndustries I		Manufacturir 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	113.7	119.0	98.5	120.8
1990	116.6	108.5	107.5	109.3	95.2	114.8	118.4	97.2	121.9
1991	113.8	105.4	108.0	106.1	90.1	117.8	112.2	91.6	122.5
1984 Q3	95.7	99.0	96.7	93.3	100.6	92.6	97.9	100.3	97.6
Q4	96.8	99.5	97.3	94.4	100.5	93.9	97.7	100.4	97.3
1985 Q1	98.5	99.8	98.7	97.8	100.4	97.4	100.4	100.3	100.2
Q2	100.3	100.0	100.3	101.7	100.2	101.5	101.1	100.1	101.0
Q3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.6	99.9	100.7	99.9	100.0	99.9
Q4	100.9	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	107.4	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	96.6	114.3	119.1	98.5	121.0
Q4	116.5	108.4	107.5	110.5	96.3	114.7	119.0	98.3	121.0
1990 Q1	117.2	108.6	107.9	109.8	96.1	114.3	119.5	98.0	121.9
Q2	117.6	108.8	108.1	111.7	95.7	116.7	120.3	97.5	123.4
Q3	116.2	108.6	107.0	108.6	95.2	114.1	118.8	97.2	122.2
Q4	115.3	107.9	106.9	107.0	94.0	113.9	115.2	96.0	120.0
1991 Q1	114.5	106.9	107.1	106.7	92.4	115.5	113.4	94.2	120.4
Q2	113.5	105.8	107.3	105.2	90.7	116.0	112.4	92.3	121.7
Q3	113.7	104.9	108.4	106.3	89.3	119.0	112.3	90.6	123.9
Q4	113.4	104.0	109.1	106.2	88.0	120.6	110.8	89.5	123.8
1992 Q1 Q2 Q3	113.0 112.8	103.5 103.0	109.2 109.5 	105.2 105.0 105.6	86.9 86.3 84.7	121.1 121.7 124.7	111.0 111.5 111.4	88.5 87.9 86.2	125.5 126.9 129.3

\* 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*.

GREAT BRITAIN		Employees in employment (Thousands)						Administ	Administrative, technical a				
	Division	Operative	s		Administr and cleric	ative, techn al	ical	Allemplo	yees		clerical si	aff as a perc loyees (per	entage
SIC 1980	or class	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
September 1990 R													
Other mineral and ore extraction etc	2	382.4	102.5	484.9	157.7	67.7	225.4	540.1	170.2	710.3	29.2	39.8	31.7
Non-metallic mineral products	24	119.5	26.5	145.9	34.7	18.3	53.0	154.2	44.7	199.0	22.5	40.8	26.6
Metal goods, engineering etc	3	1,229.4	268.3	1,497.6	573.6	221.0	794.6	1,802.9	489.3	2,292.2	31.8	45.2	34.7
Metalgoodsnes	31	198.6	42.7	241.3	53.0	28.1	81.2	251.6	70.9	322.5	21.1	39.7	25.2
Mechanical engineering	32	433.4	46.7	480.1	189.5	73.8	263.3	622.8	120.6	743.4	30.4	61.2	35.4
Office machinery, etc Electricity and electronic	33	27.9	11.4	39.4	28.7	13.0	41.7	56.6	24.4	81.0	50.7	53.3	51.4
engineering	34	217.7	121.7	339.4	159.0	63.1	222.1	376.7	184.8	561.5	42.2	34.1	39.5
Motor, vehicles and parts	35	161.9	16.4	178.4	54.1	14.7	68.7	215.9	31.1	247.0	25.0	47.3	27.8
Othertransport equipment	35 36	150.5	12.2	162.4	66.5	16.3	83.0	216.9	28.5	245.4	30.6	57.2	33.8
Instrument engineering	37	39.0	17.2	56.1	23.4	11.9	35.3	62.3	29.1	91.4	37.5	40.9	38.6
Other manufacturing industries	4	893.5	602.0	1,495.7	306.1	251.1	557.0	1,199.6	853.1	2,052.7	25.5	29.4	27.1
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	236.9	178.1	415.0	69.4	53.5	122.9	306.3	231.5	537.8	22.6	23.1	22.8
Textiles	43	78.6	70.1	148.7	23.2	17.1	40.3	101.8	87.2	189.0	22.8	19.6	21.3
Footwear and clothing	45	55.2	168.8	223.8	22.6	26.7	49.4	77.7	195.5	273.2	29.0	13.7	18.1
Timber and wooden furniture	46	157.4	24.0	181.1	36.9	25.4	62.6	194.3	49.5	243.8	19.0	51.4	25.7
Paper, printing and publishing	47	207.2	86.9	294.1	102.7	94.1	196.9	309.9	181.1	491.0	33.1	52.0	40.1
Rubber and plastics	48	119.8	42.2	161.9	37.1	19.2	56.3	156.9	61.3	218.2	23.6	31.3	25.8
All manufacturing industries*		2,505.5	973.2	3,478.8	1,037.2	539.3	1,576.4	3,542.7	1,512.6	5,055.2	29.3	35.7	31.2
September 1991 R													
Other mineral and ore extraction etc	2	324.3	72.9	397.3	165.5	84.6	249.9	489.7	157.5	647.2	33.8	53.7	38.6
Non-metallic mineral products	24	107.7	22.1	130.0	31.6	18.0	49.4	139.3	40.1	179.4	22.7	44.9	,27.5
Metal goods, engineering etc	3	1,075.4	223.8	1,299.4	574.8	221.9	796.5	1,650.2	445.8	2,096.0	34.8	49.8	38.0
Metalgoodsnes	31	181.6	37.3	219.0	51.4	26.8	78.2	233.1	64.1	297.2	22.1	41.8	26.3
Mechanical engineering	32	380.7	39.7	420.4	184.2	69.3	253.5	564.9	109.0	673.9	32.6	63.6	37.6
Office machinery, etc	33	14.2	8.7	22.9	36.8	14.3	51.1	51.0	23.0	73.9	72.2	62.1	69.1
Electricity and electronic	34	190.8	101.8	292.6	159.4	65.5	224.8	350.2	167.2	517.4	45.5	39.1	43.5
engineering Motor, vehicles and parts	35	144.1	13.8	158.1	45.7	14.4	59.9	189.7	28.2	217.9	24.1	51.2	27.5
Other transport equipment	36	127.0	8.0	134.9	71.8	18.2	90.0	198.8	26.1	224.9	36.1	69.5	40.0
Instrument engineering	37	37.0	14.6	51.6	25.5	13.6	39.0	62.5	28.1	90.6	40.7	48.2	43.1
Othermanufacturing industries	4	826.2	545.5	1.371.7	314.8	248.7	563.6	1.141.0	794.2	1.935.3	27.6	31.3	29.1
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	233.5	168.8	402.3	69.4	51.6	120.9	302.9	220.4	523.3	22.9	23.4	23.1
Textiles	43	73.6	63.9	137.5	22.5	16.0	38.5	96.1	79.9	176.0	23.4	20.0	21.9
Footwear and clothing	45	51.1	147.1	198.2	21.9	26.2	48.0	72.9	173.3	246.2	30.0	15.1	19.5
Timber and wooden furniture	46	139.4	23.6	163.0	34.5	23.7	58.2	173.9	47.3	221.2	19.8	50.1	26.3
Paper, printing and publishing	47	186.0	76.6	262.6	113.9	97.0	210.9	299.9	173.6	473.5	38.0	55.9	44.5
Rubber and plastics	48	109.5	37.0	146.5	38.4	22.2	60.5	147.9	59.2	207.1	25.9	37.5	29.2
All manufacturing industries*	~	2,225.8	842.2	3,068.5	1,055.1	555.3	1,610.0	3,281.0	1,397.5	4,678.4	32.2	39.7	34.4
September 1992													
Other mineral and ore extraction etc	2	304.8	70.5	375.3	156.9	81.6	238.5	461.7	152.1	613.8	34.0	53.6	38.9
Non-metallic mineral products	24	101.0	20.8	121.8	29.9	16.2	46.1	130.9	37.0	167.9	22.8	43.9	27.5
Metal goods, engineering etc	3	1,013.1	215.3	1,228.4	537.3	194.7	732.0	1,550.4	410.0	1,960.4	34.7	47.5	37.3
Metalgoodsnes	31	169.2	37.1	206.3	46.2	22.5	68.7	215.4	59.6	275.0	21.5	37.7	25.0
Mechanical engineering	32	356.2	39.6	395.8	175.7	65.5	241.2	532.0	105.0	637.0	33.0	62.3	37.9
Office machinery, etc	33	13.9	9.6	23.5	33.2	11.1	44.3	47.1	20.7	67.8	70.4	53.6	65.3
Electricity and electronic													
engineering	34	183.0	94.4	277.3	147.9	56.0	203.9	330.8	150.4	481.2	44.7	37.2	42.4
Motor, vehicles and parts	35	143.2	13.3	156.5	47.8	11.8	59.6	191.0	25.1	216.1	25.0	47.0	27.6
Othertransport equipment	36	110.0	6.5	116.4	62.9	16.0	78.9	172.9	22.5	195.4	36.4	71.1	40.4
Instrumentengineering	37	37.6	14.8	52.5	23.5	11.9	35.4	61.2	26.7	87.9	38.5	44.5	40.3
Other manufacturing industries	4	793.4	514.3	1,307.7	305.8	238.6	544.4	1,099.1	752.9	1,852.1	27.8	31.7	29.4
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	223.2	155.2	378.5	71.1	50.7	121.8	294.4	205.9	500.3	24.2	24.6	24.3
Textiles	43	70.1	60.9	131.0	24.3	16.6	40.8	94.4	77.5	171.9	25.7	21.4	23.8
Footwear and clothing	45	51.0	132.2	183.2	21.3	26.5	47.8	72.3	158.7	231.0	29.5	16.7	20.7
Timber and wooden furniture	46	128.1	22.4	150.5	28.3	19.6	47.9	156.4	42.0	198.4	18.1	46.6	24.1
Paper, printing and publishing	47	187.6	80.4	268.0	107.2	92.5	199.6	294.8	172.9	467.7	36.4	53.5	42.7
Rubber and plastics	48	101.0	34.6	135.7	39.2	22.0	61.1	140.2	56.6	196.8	27.9	38.8	31.1
All manufacturing industries*		2.111.3	800.1	2.911.4	9999.9	514.9	1.514.8	3.111.2	1.315.0	4.426.2	32.1	39.2	34.2

Note: Administrative, technical and clerical employees cover such groups as directors (except those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works or general foremen (ie: formen with other foremen under their control); professional, scientific, technical and design staff; draughtsmen and tracers; sales representatives and salesmen; and office (including works office) staff.
 All other employees are regarded as operatives.
 \* Estimates for SIC classes 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 44 and 49 are not seperately available but are included in the manufacturing industries totals.

# EMPLOYMENT Administrative, technical, clerical and operative: manufacturing industries 1.10

#### EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries 1.11

GRE	AT BRITAIN	OVERTIN	ЛЕ				SHORT-	TIME								
		Opera- tives	age of all	Hours of	overtime v	vorked	Stood of whole w		Working	part of we	ek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of	week	
		(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo	st	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours lo	st	
				operative working over- time		adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted R	Average per opera- tive on short- time R
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991		1,350 1,413 1,394 1,322 1,075	36.0 37.9 37.6 37.7 34.5	9.4 9.5 9.6 9.4 9.1	12.63 13.42 13.44 12.43 9.82		4 3 3 7 8	149 101 119 263 327	20 15 19 15 53	199 143 183 133 486	10.0 9.8 9.5 9.0 9.3	24 17 22 22 61	0.6 0.5 0.6 0.6 1.9	348 244 302 396 813		14.6 14.4 13.7 19.5 13.6
weeke 1990	ended Oct12 Nov9 Dec14	1,364 1,355 1,296	40.1 40.1 38.9	9.5 9.2 9.5	13.02 12.51 12.34	11.92 11.49 11.25	8 7 7	315 285 261	9 18 20	84 161 173	9.5 8.9 8.9	17 26 27	0.5 0.8 0.9	399 446 435	488 506 504	24.2 17.3 16.3
1991	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 15	1,096 1,061 1,060	33.6 32.9 33.3	9.0 8.7 9.0	9.80 9.22 9.49	10.80 9.57 10.00	11 10 11	432 393 420	28 55 94	290 523 836	10.1 9.5 9.1	39 65 104	1.3 2.0 3.2	722 917 1,255	674 727 956	18.5 14.0 12.0
	Apr12 May17 June14	1,052 1,052 1,041	33.4 33.8 33.6	8.8 9.0 9.2	9.21 9.36 9.57	9.70 9.65 9.83	10 11 7	385 431 278	88 61 48	842 545 452	9.7 9.1 9.4	98 72 55	3.0 2.3 1.8	1,226 976 730	984 906 938	12.6 13.6 13.2
	July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	1,104 1,020 1,047	35.7 33.0 34.1	9.3 9.3 9.3	10.32 9.54 9.69	10.50 9.94 9.41	6 12 8	212 451 325	48 43 47	422 386 411	8.7 9.0 8.7	53 54 55	1.7 1.8 1.8	634 837 736	723 899 819	11.8 15.3 13.3
	Oct11 Nov15 Dec13	1,134 1,133 1,098	37.2 37.2 36.3	9.4 9.2 9.5	10.70 10.46 10.44	9.58 9.45 9.34	3 5 7	115 200 283	44 42 34	373 405 352	8.4 9.7 10.3	47 47 41	1.5 1.5 1.4	488 605 634	604 697 730	10.3 12.9 15.3
1992	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	977 1,086 1,019	32.8 36.6 34.5	8.9 8.9 9.1	8.73 9.70 9.31	9.73 10.06 9.85	15 2 7	563 71 286	48 61 60	437 606 554	9.1 9.9 9.2	62 63 68	2.1 2.1 2.3	999 677 840	944 537 634	16.0 10.7 12.4
	Apr 10 May 15 June 12	1,088 1,134 1,037	37.0 38.6 35.2	9.2 9.6 9.3	10.00 10.92 9.67	10.51 11.24 9.95	5 3 5	200 103 185	50 31 34	500 276 314	10.0 8.8 9.2	55 34 39	1.9 1.2 1.3	700 379 499	558 351 643	12.7 11.2 12.9
010.40	July 10 R Aug 14 R Sep 11	1,076 994 996	36.7 34.1 34.2	9.5 9.3 9.7	10.23 9.29 9.65	10.40 9.65 9.36	2 3 5	80 126 197	24 27 34	255 270 299	10.6 10.0 8.8	26 30 39	0.9 1.0 1.3	335 . 396 497	387 424 548	12.8 13.1 12.6
Extrac ores &	ended 11 September, 1992 tion of metal minerals (21/23) Manufacturing (22)	2 10.5 30.9	49.8 38.6	12.8 9.7	0.13 0.30		-	0.9	0.6	8.3	14.7	0.6	0.7	92		15.6
Non-m	products (24)	45.2	37.1	15.2	0.69		0.3	11.4	1.6	9.3	5.8	1.9	1.6	20.7		10.8
/Man-r	ical industry nade fibres (25/26) goods nes (31)	48.2 79.6	31.6 38.6	10.0 9.0	0.48 0.71		1.1	41.2	- 4.5	42.2	- 9.5	5.5	- 2.7	83.4		- 15.1
Mecha	nical engineering (32) machinery & data processing	171.0	43.2	9.3	1.60		1.8	67.7	5.5	45.1	8.1	7.3	1.8	112.8		15.5
Electri	equipment (33) cal and electronic	6.9	29.3	8.8	0.06		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Wires,	engineering (34) cables,battteries & other electrical equipment (341/342)	83.1 27.3	30.0 36.5	9.7 11.0	0.81		0.1	3.0	1.8	18.8	10.8	1.8	0.7	21.8		11.9
Industr	rial electrical equipment (343)	11.6	33.5	10.0	0.30		0.1	3.0	0.5	0.1 7.8	6.3 15.2	0.1 0.5	0.1 1.5	3.1 7.8		31.2 15.2
	mmunication equipment (344)	17.3	26.7	9.4	0.16		-	-	0.1	0.4	7.3	0.1	0.1	0.4		7.3
	electronic equipment (345) g/appliances	13.8	23.9	8.1	0.11			-	0.8	8.1	9.6	0.8	1.5	8.1		9.6
/installa Motor	ation (346-348) vehicles (35)	13.0 40.8	29.0 26.1	8.9 8.9	0.12 0.36		0.2	- 8.9	0.3 4.0	2.3 32.5	7.5 8.1	0.3 4.2	0.7 2.7	2.3 41.4		7.5 9.7
Other to	ransport equipment (36)	50.2	43.1	10.1	0.51		-	-	0.6	7.2	13.0	0.6	0.5	7.2		13.0
	engineering (37) drink and	14.0	26.6	8.7	0.12		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Food (4	tobacco (41/42) 411-423) Jlic, soft drink &	136.3 115.8	36.0 34.9	10.0 9.9	1.37 1.14		0.3 0.3	10.5 9.9	1.7 1.7	12.9 12.9	7.8 7.8	1.9 1.9	0.5 0.6	23.4 22.9		12.2 12.0
Textile Leathe Footwe Footwe	tobaccomanu. (424-429) industry (43) rgoods (44) ear & clothing (45) ear (451)	20.5 43.4 2.9 26.5 4.0	44.3 33.1 21.3 14.5 18.3	10.9 9.2 8.4 6.1 4.8	0.22 0.40 0.02 0.16 0.02		0.5 0.4 0.1	0.6 18.1 0.4 13.6 3.3	2.2 0.4 5.6 2.6	22.0 5.2 44.8 17.6	10.2 13.5 8.0 6.8	2.6 0.4 6.0 2.7	2.0 2.9 3.3 12.2	0.6 40.1 5.6 58.4 20.8		38.6 15.3 14.2 9.8 7.8
Housel	g,hats,gloves & fur goods (453/456) hold textiles (455)	15.5 7.0	11.8 23.1	5.4 8.5	0.08 0.06		0.2 0.1	6.5 3.8	2.7 0.4	22.7 4.6	8.5 12.2	2.8 0.5	22 1.6	29.2 8.3		10.3 17.7
Timber	and wooden furniture (46)	48.5	32.2	8.8	0.43		0.3	10.4	2.9	18.7	6.5	3.1	2.1	29.1		9.2
	printing and publishing (47) and paper	89.9	33.6	9.4	0.84		0.1	2.2	0.5	6.5	13.4	0.5	0.2	8.7		16.0
Printing	products (471/472) gand	32.6	37.0	10.7	0.35		0.1	2.0	-		-	0.1	0.1	2.0		38.6
Rubbei Other m	publishing (475) rand plastics (48) nanufacturing (49) jufacturing (2-4)	57.3 55.8 12.0 995.6	31.9 41.1 25.5 34.2	8.6 10.1 7.8 9.7	0.49 0.56 0.09 9.65		0.1 0.1 5.1	0.1 4.7 4.4 197.3	0.5 1.5 1.0 34.2	6.5 15.0 10.6 299.2	13.4 10.1 10.7 8.8	0.5 1.6 1.1 39.3	0.3 1.2 2.3 1.3	6.7 19.7 15.0 496.5		13.6 12.2 13.6 12.6

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

GREA	TBRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	TAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKER	BY ALL OPER	ATIVES	INDEX OF A	VERAGE WEEKL	HOURS WOR	KED PER OPER	RATIVE	
		All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	
SIC 19		21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	R R	96.2 97.7 97.1 90.9 79.5	97.3 100.7 98.8 89.5 76.9	92.8 91.4 90.9 90.8 78.1	98.8 97.4 90.2 81.3 71.7	97.6 97.4 95.0 90.9 88.1	100.6 101.2 101.0 100.4 98.7	100.7 101.4 100.6 100.4 98.1	101.4 103.3 104.2 105.5 103.1	100.3 99.5 98.7 98.1 96.9	99.9 101.5 101.3 100.4 99.3	
Week 1990	ended Sept14R	89.2	88.8	92.1	80.3	90.1	100.5	100.5	106.0	98.3	100.0	
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14 R	88.2 87.0 86.0	85.8	89.5	77.2	91.1	100.2 99.8 99.8	100.2	106.6	97.6	100.3	
1991	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 15 R	84.7 82.9 81.8	79.5	83.1	73.1	91.4	99.3 98.2 98.3	97.4	104.6	95.8	100.3	
	Apr 12 May 17 June 14 R	81.0 80.1 79.5	76.7	79.5	71.7	90.0	98.1 98.4 98.6	97.8	104.6	96.7	99.9	
	July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	78.9 78.1 77.2	75.7	74.7	71.6	87.1	99.4 98.9 98.5	98.1	100.4	97.1	99.3	
	Oct 11 R Nov 15 R Dec 13 R	77.1 76.7 76.5	75.6	74.9	70.5	83.9	99.0 98.9 99.0	98.9	102.6	98.1	97.8	
1992	Jan 10 R Feb 14 R Mar 13 R	75.9 76.6 76.0	73.3	73.1	70.7	83.4	98.9 99.3 99.1	98.5	101.3	97.7	98.2	
	Apr 10 R May 15 R Jun 12 R	76.5 76.9 75.8	73.3	72.6	70.5	82.4	99.8 100.6 99.2	98.4	101.8	98.3	98.7	
	Jul 10 R Aug 14 R Sep 11	75.4 74.4 73.7	71.7	70.6	67.8	81.9	99.8 99.2 98.9	98.1	101.3	97.9	99.2	

# EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries in September 1992: regions

Overtime				Short-time									
			Hours of or worked	vertime	Stood off week	for whole	Working	part of week		Stood off or part of	for whole we week	ek	
								Hours los	it			Hours los	st
Week ended September 11 1992	Operatives (Thou)	Percent age of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	(Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the work	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per operative on short time
Analysis by region													
SouthEast	202.2	32.3	9.8	1,990.4	0.6	36.7	7.7	72.5	9.4	8.6	1.4	109.2	12.7
GreaterLondon*	57.3	27.3	10.6	605.0	0.6	24.6	1.1	13.3	12.3	1.7	0.8	37.9	22.1
EastAnglia	46.5	42.0	9.4	438.2			0.6	4.3	6.6	0.6	0.6	4.3	6.6
SouthWest	73.3	36.0	9.2	671.5			2.0	13.5	6.9	2.0	1.0	13.5	6.9
WestMidlands	129.3	34.2	9.0	1,161.5	0.9	35.6	7.8	78.2	10.0	8.7	2.3	113.8	13.1
EastMidlands	101.2	33.2	9.0	914.7	0.7	27.6	5.2	37.9	7.3	5.9 4.7	1.9	65.5	11.1 9.3
Yorkshire and Humberside	121.4	37.5	9.8	1,187.4		7.9	4.5	35.6	7.9		1.5 0.6	43.5 39.6	9.3
North West	120.8	32.9	11.5	1,388.3	0.6	22.2	1.7 1.2	17.4	10.0 8.4	2.3 1.7	0.6	39.6 27.6	16.6
North	62.7	35.1	9.4	587.6	0.5	17.5		10.1			1.1	21.0	11.6
Wales	50.9 87.4	30.9 34.5	9.4 9.5	476.7 831.5	1.1	9.0 40.8	1.6 1.9	11.9 17.8	7.6 9.5	1.8 2.9	1.1	58.5	20.0
Scotland * Included in the South East	67.4	54.5	9.5	031.5	1.1	40.8	1.9	17.0	9.5	2.9	1.2	30.5	20.0

# EMPLOYMENT Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries



#### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** 2.1 **UK Summary**

		MALE AND	FEMALE							
		UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION	I
		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
988+ 989 990 991	) )Annual )averages )	2,370.4 1,798.7 1,664.4 2,291.9	8.4 6.3 5.8 8.1	2,274.8 1,784.4 1,662.7 2,287.4	8.1 6.3 5.8 8.1					
990	Oct 11	1,670.6	5.9	1,723.6	6.1	41.9	33.2	257	1,390	24
	Nov 8	1,728.1	6.1	1,777.2	6.2	53.6	41.8	268	1,435	25
	Dec 13	1,850.4	6.5	1,853.1	6.5	75.9	57.1	273	1,550	27
991	Jan 10	1,959.7	6.9	1,893.6	6.7	40.5	56.7	267	1,664	29
	Feb 7	2,045.4	7.2	1,985.7	7.0	92.1	69.5	313	1,703	30
	Mar 14	2,142.1	7.6	2,089.2	7.4	103.5	78.7	300	1,810	32
	Apr11	2,198.5	7.8	2,166.6	7.7	77.4	91.0	292	1,873	34
	May9	2,213.8	7.8	2,232.2	7.9	65.6	82.2	270	1,908	35
	June13	2,241.0	7.9	2,292.9	8.1	60.7	67.9	262	1,942	37
	July 11	2,367.5	8.4	2,362.5	8.4	69.6	65.3	363	1,967	38
	Aug 8	2,435.1	8.6	2,422.5	8.6	60.0	63.4	310	2,086	40
	Sept 12	2,450.7	8.7	2,458.1	8.7	35.6	55.1	303	2,106	41
	Oct 10	2,426.0	8.6	2,477.1	8.8	19.0	38.2	310	2,075	42
	Nov 14	2,471.8	8.7	2,517.7	8.9	40.6	31.7	303	2,126	43
	Dec 12	2,551.7	9.0	2,551.2	9.0	33.5	31.0	296	2,211	44
992	Jan 9	2,673.9	9.5	2,607.1	9.2	55.9	43.3	297	2,330	47
	Feb 13	2,710.5	9.6	2,644.9	9.4	37.8	42.4	310	2,354	47
	Mar 12	2,707.5	9.6	2,652.7	9.4	7.8	33.8	282	2,379	47
	Apr9	2,736.5	9.7	2,695.3	9.5	42.6	29.4	302	2,387	47
	May14	2,707.9	9.6	2,715.7	9.6	20.4	23.6	254	2,407	48
	June11	2,678.2	9.5	2,724.3	9.6	8.6	23.9	258	2,373	47
	July 9	2,774.0	9.8	2,760.1	9.8	35.8	21.6	369	2,359	46
	Aug 13	2,845.5	10.1	2,811.1	9.9	51.0	31.8	324	2,476	45
	Sept 10 R	2,847.4	10.1	2,843.4	10.1	32.3	39.7	315	2,488	45
	Oct 8 P	2,814.4	10.0	2,867.6	10.1	24.2	35.8	345	2,425	44

# 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

Section 2										
1988+ 1989 1990 1991	) Annual )averages )	2,254.7 1,693.0 1,567.3 2,191.5	8.2 6.1 5.6 8.0	2,161.7 1,678.8 1,565.5 2,187.0	7.9 6.1 5.6 7.9					
1990	Oct 11	1,575.9	5.7	1,627.9	5.9	42.0	33.6	248	1,305	23
	Nov 8	1,633.8	5.9	1,680.7	6.1	52.8	41.5	260	1,350	24
	Dec 13	1,754.8	6.3	1,755.9	6.3	75.2	56.7	266	1,463	26
1991	Jan 10	1,861.5	6.8	1,796.2	6.5	40.3	56.1	259	1,574	28
	Feb 7	1,947.6	7.1	1,888.0	6.9	91.8	69.1	306	1,612	29
	Mar 14	2,043.9	7.4	1,990.5	7.2	102.5	78.2	293	1,720	31
	Apr 11	2,099.4	7.6	2,067.4	7.5	76.9	90.4	285	1,782	33
	May 9	2,115.8	7.7	2,132.8	7.7	65.4	81.6	264	1,818	34
	June 13	2,142.8	7.8	2,192.9	8.0	60.1	67.5	255	1,852	36
	July 11	2,263.9	8.2	2,261.7	8.2	68.8	64.8	351	1,876	37
	Aug 8	2,330.7	8.5	2,320.7	8.4	59.0	62.6	302	1,990	39
	Sept 12	2,346.3	8.5	2,356.1	8.6	35.4	54.4	294	2,013	40
	Oct 10	2,324.5	8.4	2,374.6	8.6	18.5	37.6	301	1,983	41
	Nov 14	2,371.0	8.6	2,414.8	8.8	40.2	31.4	296	2,033	42
	Dec 12	2,450.5	8.9	2,448.2	8.9	33.4	30.7	290	2,117	43
1992	Jan 9	2,569.1	9.3	2,503.3	9.1	55.1	42.9	290	2,234	46
	Feb 13	2,606.6	9.5	2,541.0	9.2	37.7	42.1	303	2,258	46
	Mar 12	2,603.4	9.5	2,548.2	9.3	7.2	33.3	275	2,283	46
	Apr9	2,632.1	9.6	2,590.8	9.4	42.6	29.2	295	2,291	46
	May14	2,604.1	9.5	2,610.5	9.5	19.7	23.2	247	2,310	46
	June11	2,573.9	9.3	2,618.1	9.5	7.6	23.3	250	2,278	46
	July 9	2,663.8	9.7	2,652.8	9.6	34.7	20.7	357	2,262	45
	Aug 13	2,734.1	9.9	2,702.6	9.8	49.8	30.7	316	2,374	44
	Sept 10 R	2,737.0	9.9	2,735.4	9.9	32.8	39.1	305	2,388	44
	Oct 8 P	2,708.0	9.8	2,759.9	10.0	24.5	35.7	337	2,328	43

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.

	MALE				FEMALE			
	UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #	UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LYAD
Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	1
	1,650.5 1,290.8 1,232.3 1,737.1	10.1 7.9 7.6 10.7	1,588.1 1,277.4 1,231.3 1,734.6	9.7 7.8 7.6 10.7	719.9 507.9 394.9 554.9	6.1 4.2 3.2 4.6	686.8 507.0 431.4 552.8	
24	1,244.4	7.6	1,288.8	7.9	426.2	3.5	434.8	
25	1,295.8	8.0	1,331.2	8.2	432.3	3.5	446.0	
27	1,400.6	8.6	1,393.0	8.6	449.8	3.7	460.1	
29	1,480.8	9.1	1,425.6	8.8	479.0	4.0	468.0	
30	1,547.8	9.6	1,499.5	9.3	497.6	4.1	486.2	
32	1,623.8	10.0	1,579.3	9.7	518.2	4.3	509.9	
34	1,668.2	10.3	1,639.3	10.1	530.2	4.4	527.3	
35	1,684.7	10.4	1,690.6	10.4	529.0	4.4	541.6	
37	1,707.7	10.5	1,739.0	10.7	533.4	4.4	553.9	
38	1,782.4	11.0	1,791.1	11.1	585.2	4.8	571.4	
40	1,823.0	11.3	1,835.5	11.3	612.2	5.1	587.0	
41	1,843.4	11.4	1,864.5	11.5	607.2	5.0	593.6	
42	1,839.7	11.4	1,883.4	11.6	586.2	4.9	593.7	
43	1,885.7	11.6	1,919.6	11.9	586.1	4.9	598.1	
44	1,957.4	12.1	1,948.0	12.0	594.3	4.9	603.2	
47	2,045.4	12.6	1,990.2	12.3	628.5	5.2	616.9	
47	2,074.5	12.8	2,022.4	12.5	636.0	5.3	622.5	
47	2,075.1	12.8	2,030.3	12.5	632.4	5.2	622.4	
47	2,100.1	13.0	2,065.9	12.8	636.5	5.3	629.4	
48	2,085.1	12.9	2,084.2	12.9	622.8	5.2	631.5	
47	2,061.2	12.7	2,089.7	12.9	617.0	5.1	634.6	
46	2,108.7	13.0	2,112.9	13.0	665.3	5.5	647.2	
45	2,149.4	13.3	2,149.4	13.3	696.1	5.8	661.7	
45	2,160.9	13.3	2,176.2	13.4	686.5	5.7	667.2	
44	2,151.9	13.3	2,198.0	13.6	662.5	5.5	669.6	
							CL	AIN
	1,213.1 1,159.1 1,660.4	7.6 7.3 10.5	1,199.8 1,158.1 1,657.9	7.5 7.3 10.5	479.9 408.2 531.1	4.1 3.4 4.5	479.1 407.4 529.1	
23	1,173.0	7.4	1,216.2	7.7	402.9	3.4	411.7	
24	1,224.2	7.7	1,258.1	7.9	409.6	3.4	422.6	
26	1,327.4	8.4	1,319.3	8.3	427.4	3.6	436.6	
28 28 29 31	1,405.5 1,472.6 1,548.3	8.9 9.3 9.8	1,351.6 1,425.2 1,504.2	8.6 9.0 9.5	456.0 475.0 495.6	3.9 4.0 4.2	444.6 462.8 486.3	
31 33 34 36	1,592.1 1,609.3 1,632.3	10.1 10.2 10.4	1,563.7 1,614.7 1,662.7	9.9 10.2 10.5	507.3 506.6 510.4	4.3 4.3 4.3	503.7 518.1 530.2	
37 39	1,704.8 1,744.9 1,764.9	10.8 11.1 11.2	1,714.3 1,757.8 1,786.5	10.9 11.1 11.3	559.2 585.8 581.3	4.8 5.0 4.9	547.4 562.9 569.6	
40	1,762.6	11.2	1,805.0	11.4	562.0	4.8	569.6	
41	1,808.2	11.5	1,840.6	11.7	562.8	4.8	574.2	
42	1,879.0	11.9	1,869.0	11.9	571.4	4.9	579.2	
43	1,964.6	12.5	1,910.8	12.1	604.4	5.1	592.5	
46	1,994.2	12.6	1,942.8	12.3	612.4	5.2	598.2	
46	1,994.4	12.6	1,950.1	12.4	609.0	5.2	598.1	
46	2,019.1	12.8	1,985.5	12.6	613.0	5.2	605.3	
46	2,004.5	12.7	2,003.3	12.7	599.6	5.1	607.2	
46	1,980.9	12.6	2,008.3	12.7	593.0	5.0	609.8	
46								

12.8 13.1 13.2

13.1

2,026.1 2,066.1 2,077.6

2,070.6

2,031.0 2,066.7 2,093.4

2,115.3

MALE

# 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.

621.8 635.9 642.0

644.6

5.4 5.7 5.6

5.4

637.7 668.0 659.4

637.4

12.9 13.1 13.3

13.4

FEMALE

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1



ADJUSTED #	MARRIED			
Per cent workforce *	Number			
5.8 4.2 3.5 4.6		1988+ 1989 1990 1991	) )Annual )averages )	
3.6 3.7 3.8	143.1 144.6 151.7	1990	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	
3.9 4.0 4.2	160.7 165.4 172.6	1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14	
4.4 4.5 4.6	178.2 178.3 179.9		Apr 11 May 9 June 13	
4.7 4.9 4.9	189.8 199.5 194.9		July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12	
4.9 5.0 5.0	192.4 192.6 197.1		Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	
5.1 5.2 5.2	208.9 210.5 210.5	1992	Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12	
5.2 5.2 5.3	214.2 210.4 207.7		Apr9 May 14 June 11	
5.4 5.5 5.5	215.0 224.9 218.8		July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 R	
5.5	215.4		Oct 8 P	

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2

199722222222222222222222222	and a second of the second	141121222044	
4.1		1989	)Annual
3.4		1990	)averages
4.5		1991	)
3.5	134.4	1990	Oct 11
3.6	136.2		Nov 8
3.7	143.3		Dec 13
3.8	152.3	1991	Jan 10
3.9	157.1		Feb 7
4.1	164.3		Mar 14
4.3	169.6		Apr11
4.4	169.8		May9
4.5	171.4		June13
4.7	180.3		July 11
4.8	189.9		Aug 8
4.8	186.0		Sept 12
4.8	183.8		Oct 10
4.9	184.3		Nov 14
4.9	188.8		Dec 12
5.0	200.3	1992	Jan 9
5.1	202.2		Feb 13
5.1	202.1		Mar 12
5.1	205.6		Apr9
5.2	201.9		May 14
5.2	199.1		June 11
5.3	205.3		July 9
5.4	215.0		Aug 13
5.5	209.7		Sept 10 R
5.5	206.7		Oct 8 P

# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBERU	INEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	*	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED				
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>UTI</b> 8+ 9 0 1	) )Annual )averages	508.6 367.4 372.4 638.8	346.8 259.6 273.3 477.9	161.8 107.8 99.2 160.9	5.5 3.9 4.0 6.9	6.5 4.9 5.2 9.2	4.1 2.7 2.5 4.1	495.8 366.9 371.8 637.8	5.4 3.9 4.0 7.0			339.8 259.3 273.1 477.4	156.0 107.6 99.0 160.4
91	Oct 10	705.8	526.6	179.2	7.8	10.2	4.6	717.6	7.9	11.2	18.1	537.6	180.0
	Nov 14	723.3	543.3	180.0	7.9	10.5	4.6	736.3	8.1	18.7	15.9	553.5	182.8
	Dec 12	753.5	569.4	184.1	8.3	11.0	4.7	752.6	8.3	16.3	15.4	567.2	185.4
92	Jan 9	784.2	592.3	191.9	8.6	11.4	4.9	776.2	8.5	23.6	19.5	584.7	191.5
	Feb 13	808.2	611.1	197.1	8.9	11.8	5.0	796.0	8.7	19.8	19.9	600.9	195.1
	Mar 12	814.9	617.1	197.8	9.0	11.9	5.0	803.4	8.8	7.4	16.9	607.8	195.6
	Apr9	832.1	631.0	201.1	9.1	12.2	5.1	820.0	9.0	16.6	14.6	621.7	198.3
	May14	830.4	631.7	198.7	9.1	12.2	5.1	829.7	9.1	9.7	11.2	630.0	199.7
	June11	826.1	628.9	197.2	9.1	12.1	5.0	833.7	9.2	4.0	10.1	632.9	200.8
	July 9	850.9	642.4	208.6	9.3	12.4	5.3	848.1	9.3	14.4	9.4	642.2	205.9
	Aug 13	881.9	660.3	221.6	9.7	12.7	5.6	870.1	9.6	22.0	13.5	657.3	212.8
	Sept 10 R	887.9	665.1	222.7	9.8	12.8	5.7	885.4	9.7	15.3	17.2	668.5	216.9
	Oct 8 P	885.9 ON (include	667.2 ed in South Eas	218.7 t)	9.7	12.9	5.6	898.8	9.9	13.4	16.9	679.2	219.6
38+ 39 90 91	) )Annual )averages )	291.9 218.2 211.8 332.1	205.1 156.5 154.7 244.3	86.7 61.8 57.1 87.8	6.8 5.1 5.0 8.2	8.2 6.4 6.4 10.4	4.9 3.4 3.2 5.1	285.3 218.0 211.4 331.7	6.6 5.1 5.1 8.2			201.5 156.4 154.5 244.1	83.8 61.7 57.0 87.6
91	Oct 10	366.9	269.4	97.6	9.1	11.6	5.7	370.3	9.2	6.1	8.9	272.8	97.5
	Nov 14	372.7	275.2	97.5	9.2	11.8	5.7	378.5	9.4	8.2	7.6	279.7	98.8
	Dec 12	385.3	286.0	99.4	9.5	12.3	5.8	385.8	9.5	7.3	7.2	285.9	99.9
92	Jan 9	394.0	292.7	101.4	9.7	12.5	5.9	395.5	9.8	9.7	8.4	293.2	102.3
	Feb 13	404.3	300.9	103.4	10.0	12.9	6.0	403.3	10.0	7.8	8.3	299.7	103.6
	Mar 12	408.9	304.9	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.1	10.1	3.8	7.1	303.3	103.8
	Apr9	418.1	312.1	106.0	10.3	13.4	6.2	414.3	10.2	7.2	6.3	309.1	105.2
	May 14	419.8	314.3	105.5	10.4	13.5	6.2	419.8	10.4	5.5	5.5	313.5	106.3
	June 11	420.4	315.0	105.4	10.4	13.5	6.2	422.2	10.4	2.4	5.0	315.3	106.9
	July 9	432.4	321.7	110.6	10.7	13.8	6.5	428.7	10.6	6.5	4.8	319.7	109.0
	Aug 13	446.5	329.6	116.8	11.0	14.1	6.8	438.1	10.8	9.4	6.1	326.0	112.1
	Sept 10 R	449.7	332.0	117.7	11.1	14.2	6.9	444.9	11.0	6.8	7.6	330.8	114.1
	Oct 8 P	447.6	332.1	115.5	11.1	14.2	6.8	451.0	11.2	6.1	7.4	335.7	115.3
8+		52.0 35.2	33.6	18.5 11.2	5.4 3.6	6.0	4.6	50.4 35.2	5.2			32.7 24.0	17.7 11.2
19 10 11	)Annual )averages )	37.5 59.1	24.0 27.3 44.2	10.2 15.0	3.7 5.8	4.2 4.7 7.5	2.7 2.4 3.5	37.4 59.0	3.6 3.7 5.8			27.2 44.1	10.2 14.9
	Oct 10	61.8	46.0	15.8	6.1	7.8	3.7	64.3	6.3	.4	1.1	48.1	16.2
	Nov 14	64.8	48.5	16.3	6.4	8.3	3.8	66.3	6.5	2.0	1.2	49.7	16.6
	Dec 12	67.8	51.2	16.7	6.7	8.7	3.9	67.8	6.7	1.5	1.3	50.8	17.0
	Jan 9	73.1	54.9	18.2	7.2	9.3	4.3	70.5	7.0	2.7	2.1	52.8	17.7
	Feb 13	75.8	57.1	18.7	7.5	9.7	4.4	72.4	7.1	1.9	2.0	54.4	18.0
	Mar 12	76.2	57.5	18.7	7.5	9.8	4.4	73.1	7.2	0.7	1.8	55.1	18.0
	Apr9	77.4	58.3	19.1	7.6	9.9	4.5	74.8	7.4	1.7	1.4	56.4	18.4
	May 14	76.2	57.6	18.6	7.5	9.8	4.4	75.2	7.4	0.4	0.9	56.8	18.4
	June 11	74.0	55.9	18.2	7.3	9.5	4.3	75.7	7.5	0.5	0.9	57.0	18.7
	July 9	76.2	56.8	19.4	7.5	9.7	4.5	77.0	7.6	1.3	0.7	57.7	19.3
	Aug 13	78.6	58.2	20.4	7.7	9.9	4.8	79.2	7.8	2.2	1.3	59.2	20.0
	Sept 10 R	78.9	58.6	20.3	7.8	10.0	4.7	80.6	7.9	1.4	1.6	60.3	20.3
	Oct 8 P	78.7	58.9	19.9	7.8	10.0	4.7	81.6	8.0	1.0	1.5	61.2	20.4
8+	) )Annual )averages )	137.6 98.1 97.3 161.2	88.5 66.1 69.8 121.1	49.1 31.9 27.5 40.1	6.4 4.5 4.4 7.1	7.2 5.3 5.6 9.4	5.4 3.3 2.8 4.1	133.7 98.0 97.2 160.8	6.2 4.5 4.4 7.1			86.5 66.1 69.8 120.9	47.3 31.9 27.5 39.9
	Oct 10	174.5	131.4	43.1	7.7	10.2	4.4	178.6	7.8	2.5	4.0	134.8	43.8
	Nov 14	181.3	136.9	44.4	8.0	10.6	4.5	182.9	8.0	4.3	3.7	138.5	44.4
	Dec 12	190.1	144.3	45.8	8.3	11.2	4.7	186.7	8.2	3.8	3.5	141.7	45.0
	Jan 9	201.3	152.4	48.9	8.8	11.8	5.0	192.4	8.4	5.7	4.6	145.9	46.5
	Feb 13	204.8	155.0	49.7	9.0	12.0	5.1	195.8	8.6	3.4	4.3	148.8	47.0
	Mar 12	203.8	154.7	49.1	8.9	12.0	5.0	196.9	8.6	1.1	3.4	149.8	47.1
	Apr9	205.6	156.8	48.7	9.0	12.1	5.0	201.9	8.9	5.0	3.2	153.8	48.1
	May 14	201.5	154.5	47.0	8.8	11.9	4.8	203.3	8.9	1.4	2.5	155.2	48.1
	June 11	197.5	151.5	46.0	8.7	11.7	4.7	204.1	9.0	0.8	2.4	155.6	48.5
	July 9	205.1	155.8	49.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	208.1	9.1	4.0	2.1	158.4	49.7
	Aug 13	212.3	160.2	52.2	9.3	12.4	5.3	213.4	9.4	5.3	3.4	162.1	51.3
	Sept 10 R	213.8	161.6	52.2	9.4	12.5	5.3	216.6	9.5	3.2	4.2	164.6	52.0
	Oct 8 P	212.2	161.0	51.2	9.3	12.4	5.2	216.8	9.5	0.2	2.9	164.9	51.9

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

	M	UMBERU	NEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTED				
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Percent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over3 months ended	Male .	Female
<b>VEST</b> 988+ 989 990	) ) Annual ) averages	238.0 168.5 152.7	163.0 118.8 111.7	75.0 49.7 41.1	9.4 6.7 6.0	11.1 8.1 7.6	7.1 4.7 3.9	229.7 167.9 152.6	8.9 6.6 5.9			158.3 118.2 111.6	71.4 49.6 41.0
991	)	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.6	11.2	5.1	218.4	8.6			164.9	53.5
991	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	236.0 239.4 247.0	178.3 182.2 189.2	57.7 57.2 57.8	9.3 9.5 9.8	12.1 12.4 12.8	5.5 5.4 5.5	240.1 245.0 249.0	9.5 9.7 9.8	2.3 4.9 4.0	4.4 4.0 3.7	181.9 186.3 189.8	58.2 58.7 59.2
992	Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12	258.8 263.5 263.0	197.4 201.0 200.9	61.4 62.5 62.1	10.2 10.4 10.4	13.4 13.6 13.6	5.8 5.9 5.9	254.4 259.0 259.0	10.1 10.2 10.2	5.4 4.6	4.8 4.7 3.3	193.5 197.3 197.5	60.9 61.7 61.5
	Apr9 May 14 June 11	265.4 264.7 262.6	203.0 203.2 201.3	62.4 61.6 61.3	10.5 10.5 10.4	13.8 13.8 13.7	5.9 5.8 5.8	263.2 265.6 265.6	10.4 10.5 10.5	4.2 2.4	2.9 2.2 2.2	201.0 203.1 202.9	62.2 62.5 62.7
	July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 R	270.8 278.0 278.5	205.3 209.4 210.4	65.5 68.7 68.1	10.7 11.0 11.0	13.9 14.2 14.3	6.2 6.5 6.5	268.2 273.3 276.0	10.6 10.8 10.9	2.6 5.1 2.7	1.7 2.6 3.5	204.5 208.1 210.5	63.7 65.2 65.5
	Oct 8 P	274.2	209.1	65.1	10.8	14.2	6.2	279.0	11.0	3.0	3.6	213.3	65.7
988+		147.8	101.9	45.9	7.5	9.1	5.4	137.3	7.1			93.5	43.9
989 990 991	)Annual )averages )	108.9 99.4 142.1	77.2 72.2 106.7	31.7 27.2 35.4	5.5 5.1 7.2	6.9 6.4 9.5	3.8 3.2 4.2	104.7 99.3 141.7	5.4 5.1 7.2			73.1 72.1 106.5	31.6 27.1 35.2
91	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	149.9 153.4 159.7	112.6 116.1 121.8	37.3 37.3 37.9	7.6 7.8 8.1	10.0 10.3 10.9	4.4 4.4 4.5	154.4 157.5 160.5	7.9 8.0 8.2	1.2 3.1 3.0	2.6 2.2 2.4	116.4 119.0 121.5	38.0 38.5 39.0
192	Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12	168.5 172.2 172.1	128.2 131.5 131.5	40.3 40.7 40.6	8.6 8.8 8.8	11.4 11.7 11.7	4.8 4.8 4.8	164.1 166.8 167.1	8.4 8.5 8.5	3.6 2.7 0.3	3.2 3.1 2.2	124.6 127.1 127.5	39.5 39.7 39.6
	Apr9 May14 June11	173.7 171.8 168.8	132.9 131.7 129.3	40.8 40.1 39.4	8.8 8.7 8.6	11.8 11.7 11.5	4.8 4.8 4.7	170.0 171.8 171.6	8.7 8.7 8.7	2.9 1.8 -0.2	2.0 1.7 1.5	129.9 131.3 131.1	40.1 40.5 40.5
	July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 R	174.5 177.7 177.6	131.9 133.4 133.9	42.6 44.2 43.8	8.9 9.0 9.0	11.8 11.9 11.9	5.1 5.3 5.2	173.5 175.5 178.0	8.8 8.9 9.1	1.9 2.0 2.5	1.2 1.2 2.1	132.2 133.6 135.6	41.3 41.9 42.4
0.01/	Oct 8 P	174.7	132.9	41.9	8.9	11.8	5.0	179.3	9.1	1.3	1.9	136.9	42.4
988+	SHIRE AND I	234.9	165.8	69.1	9.8	12.2	6.8	221.0	9.3			155.8	65.2
989 990 991	) Annual ) averages )	178.8 161.3 207.4	129.7 120.6 159.4	49.1 40.6 48.0	7.5 6.8 8.7	9.5 8.9 11.7	4.8 4.0 4.7	175.2 161.1 206.9	7.4 6.7 8.7			126.2 120.5 159.1	49.0 40.6 47.8
91	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	215.8 217.5 223.0	166.0 168.4 173.2	49.8 49.1 49.7	9.0 9.1 9.3	12.2 12.4 12.7	4.9 4.8 4.9	220.4 221.5 222.6	9.2 9.3 9.3	.4 1.1 1.1	2.2 1.1 .9	169.8 171.0 171.8	50.6 50.5 50.8
192	Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12	233.1 234.8 233.3	180.7 182.1 181.1	52.4 52.7 52.2	9.8 9.8 9.8	13.3 13.4 13.3	5.1 5.1 5.1	225.9 228.3 228.6	9.5 9.6 9.6	3.3 2.4 0.3	1.8 2.3 2.0	174.7 176.9 177.2	51.2 51.4 51.4
	Apr9 May14 June11	234.0 230.5 227.3	181.8 179.2 176.5	52.2 51.2 50.8	9.8 9.7 9.5	13.4 13.2 13.0	5.1 5.0 5.0	230.7 231.9 232.3	9.7 9.7 9.7	2.1 1.2 0.4	1.6 1.2 1.2	179.0 179.9 180.1	51.7 52.0 52.2
	July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 R	235.3 240.2 241.2	180.6 182.9 184.5	54.6 57.4 56.6	9.9 10.1 10.1	13.3 13.4 13.6	5.3 5.6 5.5	234.3 237.5 240.1	9.8 10.0 10.1	2.0 3.2 2.6	1.2 1.9 2.6	181.5 183.5 185.5	52.8 54.0 54.6
0.07	Oct 8 P	236.8	183.0	53.8	9.9	13.4	5.3	241.3	10.1	1.2	2.3	186.8	54.5
988+	Appus	333.0	235.9	97.1	10.9	13.5	7.4	320.8	10.4			228.3	92.4
)89 )90 )91	) Annual ) averages )	262.6 234.9 287.1	191.6 176.4 220.9	71.0 58.5 66.3	8.6 7.7 9.4	10.9 10.1 12.6	5.4 4.5 5.1	261.9 234.7 286.6	8.5 7.7 9.4			191.0 176.3 220.6	70.9 58.4 66.0
191	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	297.2 300.4 306.8	229.4 233.3 239.3	67.8 67.1 67.6	9.7 9.8 10.0	13.1 13.3 13.7	5.2 5.1 5.2	304.0 307.1 308.4	9.9 10.0 10.1	1.2 3.1 1.3	3.5 2.3 1.9	235.1 238.2 239.2	68.9 68.9 69.2
192	Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12	322.0 322.2 320.8	250.0 250.7 249.8	72.0 71.5 71.0	10.5 10.5 10.5	14.3 14.3 14.3	5.5 5.5 5.4	313.4 314.9 314.2	10.3 10.3 10.3	5.0 1.5 -0.7	3.1 2.6 1.9	243.2 244.8 244.3	70.2 70.1 69.9
	Apr9 May 14 June 11	323.8 319.3 314.1	252.3 249.7 245.5	71.5 69.7 68.5	10.6 10.4 10.3	14.4 14.2 14.0	5.5 5.3 5.3	319.2 319.9 319.6	10.4 10.5 10.5	5.0 0.7 -0.3	1.9 1.7 1.8	248.3 249.2 248.8	70.9 70.7 70.8
	July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 R	324.1 330.4 329.7	250.3 253.3 254.0	73.8 77.1 75.6	10.6 10.8 10.8	14.3 14.4 14.5	5.7 5.9 5.8	321.6 325.1 326.6	10.5 10.6 10.7	2.0 3.5 1.5	0.8 1.7 2.3	250.1 252.4 254.3	71.5 72.7 72.3
	Oct 8 P	320.7	249.4	71.3	10.5	14.2	5.5	327.2	10.7	0.6	. 1.9	255.0	72.2

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3 Regions



# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBERU	INEMPLOYED		PERCENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTED	•			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Percent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
ORT 988+ 989 990 991		179.4 141.9 122.9 143.7	130.7 105.7 93.4 111.1	48.7 36.2 29.5 32.6	13.0 10.2 8.9 10.4	16.4 13.3 11.7 14.0	8.3 6.1 5.0 5.5	171.0 140.0 122.7 143.4	11.9 9.9 8.7 10.4			124.6 103.8 93.3 110.9	46.4 36.2 29.4 32.5
991	Oct 10	146.2	113.1	33.1	10.6	14.2	5.6	149.6	10.8	-0.3	0.9	116.0	33.6
	Nov 14	147.7	115.0	32.7	10.7	14.4	5.6	150.0	10.8	0.4	0.4	116.6	33.4
	Dec 12	150.8	118.4	32.3	10.9	14.9	5.5	151.0	10.9	1.0	0.4	117.8	33.2
92	Jan 9	158.0	123.5	34.5	11.4	15.5	5.9	152.2	11.0	1.2	0.9	118.7	33.5
	Feb 13	157.2	122.6	34.5	11.3	15.4	5.9	152.7	11.0	0.5	0.9	119.2	33.5
	Mar 12	155.9	122.1	33.8	11.3	15.3	5.7	152.1	11.0	-0.6	0.4	119.0	33.1
	Apr9	156.7	123.0	33.7	11.3	15.4	5.7	153.6	11.1	1.5	0.5	120.4	33.2
	May14	153.6	121.0	32.7	11.1	15.2	5.5	153.8	11.1	0.2	0.4	120.7	33.1
	June11	151.3	119.2	32.2	10.9	15.0	5.5	154.3	11.1	0.5	0.7	121.2	33.1
	July 9	155.6	121.3	34.3	11.2	15.2	5.8	155.8	11.2	1.5	0.7	122.3	33.5
	Aug 13	157.4	122.1	35.4	11.4	15.3	6.0	157.6	11.4	1.8	1.3	123.8	33.8
	Sept 10 R	159.3	124.1	35.1	11.5	15.6	6.0	158.9	11.5	1.3	1.5	125.2	33.7
ALE	Oct 8 P	157.6	124.0	33.6	11.4	15.6	5.7	160.6	11.6	1.7	1.6	126.7	33.9
988+ 989 990 991	) Annual ) averages	130.0 97.0 86.3 113.2	92.9 70.9 65.7 88.6	37.1 26.2 20.6 24.6	10.0 7.5 6.6 8.7	12.3 9.4 8.7 11.7	6.8 4.8 3.8 4.5	123.9 96.0 86.2 113.0	9.8 7.3 6.6 8.7			88.6 69.9 65.6 88.5	35.3 26.1 20.6 24.5
991	Oct 10	117.1	92.0	25.1	9.0	12.2	4.6	119.9	9.2	-0.1	0.9	94.3	25.6
	Nov 14	119.7	94.3	25.4	9.2	12.5	4.7	121.0	9.3	1.1	0.6	95.2	25.8
	Dec 12	122.9	97.1	25.8	9.4	12.8	4.7	121.8	9.4	0.8	0.6	95.7	26.1
992	Jan 9	128.8	101.1	27.6	9.9	13.4	5.1	123.3	9.5	1.5	1.1	96.8	26.5
	Feb 13	128.1	100.7	27.4	9.8	13.3	5.0	123.6	9.5	0.3	0.9	97.3	26.3
	Mar 12	125.9	99.2	26.7	9.7	13.1	4.9	122.5	9.4	-1.1	0.2	96.4	26.1
	Apr9	125.7	99.1	26.6	9.7	13.1	4.9	123.6	9.5	1.1	0.1	97.4	26.2
	May14	122.9	97.4	25.5	9.4	12.9	4.7	124.2	9.5	0.6	0.2	98.0	26.2
	June11	120.5	95.7	24.8	9.3	12.6	4.6	124.6	9.6	0.4	0.7	98.4	26.2
	July 9	125.2	97.9	27.3	9.6	12.9	5.0	125.9	9.7	1.3	0.8	99.1	26.8
	Aug 13	128.4	99.9	28.5	9.9	13.2	5.2	128.2	9.9	2.3	1.3	101.0	27.2
	Sept 10 R	129.3	101.1	28.3	9.9	13.3	5.2	129.8	10.0	1.6	1.7	102.3	27.5
сот	Oct 8 P	127.2	100.5	26.7	9.8	13.3	4.9	130.2	10.0	0.4	1.4	103.0	27.2
988+ 989 990 991	) )Annual )averages )	293.6 234.7 202.5 220.2	207.2 169.5 148.7 165.5	86.4 65.2 53.8 54.7	11.6 9.3 8.0 8.7	14.3 11.7 10.3 11.5	8.0 6.1 5.0 5.1	278.2 233.2 202.1 219.4	11.2 9.3 8.1 8.7			197.4 168.2 148.5 165.0	80.8 65.0 53.6 54.3
91	Oct 10	220.4	167.3	53.1	8.7	11.6	4.9	225.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	171.0	54.7
	Nov 14	223.6	170.3	53.3	8.9	11.8	5.0	227.1	9.0	1.4	0.0	172.6	54.5
	Dec 12	228.8	175.2	53.6	9.1	12.1	5.0	227.9	9.0	0.8	0.7	173.6	54.3
92	Jan 9	241.4	184.1	57.2	9.6	12.7	5.3	230.9	9.2	3.0	1.7	176.0	54.9
	Feb 13	239.8	182.3	57.5	9.5	12.6	5.3	231.5	9.2	0.6	1.5	176.2	55.3
	Mar 12	237.6	180.5	57.1	9.4	12.5	5.3	231.3	9.2	-0.2	1.1	175.5	55.8
	Apr9	237.9	181.0	56.9	9.4	12.5	5.3	233.9	9.3	2.6	1.0	177.7	56.2
	May14	233.1	178.5	54.6	9.2	12.4	5.1	235.2	9.3	1.3	1.2	179.1	56.1
	June11	231.8	177.1	54.7	9.2	12.3	5.1	236.5	9.4	1.3	1.7	180.1	56.4
	July 9	246.2	183.8	62.4	9.8	12.7	5.8	240.3	9.5	3.8	2.1	183.1	57.2
	Aug 13	249.1	186.6	62.5	9.9	12.9	5.8	242.8	9.6	2.5	2.5	185.9	56.9
	Sept 10 R	240.9	184.2	56.7	9.6	12.7	5.3	243.5	9.7	0.7	2.3	186.8	56.7
ORT	Oct 8 P	239.9 AND	184.7	55.2	9.5	12.8	5.1	244.5	9.7	1.0	1.4	188.0	56.5
988+ 989 990 991	) )Annual )averages )	115.7 105.7 97.2 100.4	84.3 77.7 73.2 76.7	31.3 28.0 24.0 23.8	15.8 14.5 13.3 13.7	19.6 18.1 17.0 17.8	10.4 9.3 8.0 7.9	113.2 105.6 97.2 100.5	15.6 14.6 13.4 13.8			82.7 77.6 73.2 76.7	30.5 27.9 24.0 23.8
91	Oct 10	101.4	77.1	24.3	13.9	17.9	8.1	102.5	14.0	0.5	0.3	78.4	24.1
	Nov 14	100.8	77.5	23.3	13.8	18.0	7.7	102.9	14.1	0.4	0.0	79.0	23.9
	Dec 12	101.3	78.4	22.9	13.9	18.2	7.6	103.0	14.1	0.1	0.0	79.0	24.0
92	Jan 9	104.8	80.7	24.1	14.3	18.8	8.0	103.8	14.2	0.8	0.4	79.4	24.4
	Feb 13	103.9	80.3	23.5	14.2	18.7	7.8	103.9	14.2	0.1	0.3	79.6	24.3
	Mar 12	104.1	80.7	23.4	14.2	18.8	7.8	104.5	14.3	0.6	0.5	80.2	24.3
	Apr9 May14 June11	104.4 103.8 104.3	81.0 80.6 80.3	23.5 23.2 24.0	14.3 14.2 14.3	18.8 18.7 18.7	7.8 7.7 8.0	104.5 105.2 106.2	14.3 14.4 14.5	0.7 1.0	0.2 0.4 0.6	80.4 80.9 81.4	24.1 24.3 24.8
	July 9	110.1	82.6	27.5	15.1	19.2	9.2	107.3	14.7	1.1	0.9	81.9	25.4
	Aug 13	111.4	83.3	28.1	15.2	19.4	9.4	108.5	14.9	1.2	1.1	82.7	25.8
	Sept 10 R	110.4	83.3	27.1	15.1	19.4	9.0	108.0	14.8	-0.5	0.6	82.8	25.2
	Oct 8 P	106.4	81.3	25.2	14.6	18.9	8.4	107.7	14.7	-0.3	0.1	82.7	25.0

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

		Male	Female	AII	Rate#		_	Male	Female	All	Rates#	
					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
ASSI	STED REGIONS		_		_		Bournemouth	10,789	3,034	13,823	13.1	10.8
South	West Development Areas	9,359	0.001	10.000	170		Bradford (I) Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield	19,569 2,897	5,403 962	24,972 3,859	11.2 12.4	10.0 10.1
	Intermediate Areas Unassisted	19,728	2,861 6,419	12,220 26,147	17.6 14.5	· · · · ·	Bridport	2,053 823	757 290	2,810 1,113	13.6 13.4	11.0 9.7
AII	Unassisted	131,894 160,981	41,926 <b>51,206</b>	173,820 <b>212,187</b>	10.5 11.1	9.3	Brighton	17,516	5,464	22,980	14.3	11.9
							Bristol Bude (I)	27,483 834	8,704 279	36,187 1,113	10.5 18.2	9.4 12.4
Nest	Midlands Intermediate Areas	164,658	50,044	214,702	13.6		Burnley Burton-on-Trent	3,122 4,808	787 1,597	3,909 6,405	9.1 10.6	8.1 9.2
AII	Unassisted	44,426 209,084	15,099 65,143	59,525 274,227	9.2 12.3	10.8	Bury St Edmunds	1,702	667			
						10.0	Buxton Calderdale	1,198	470	2,369 1,668	6.8 7.3	5.8 5.8
East	Aidlands DevelopmentAreas	2,697	862	2.550	0.0		Cambridge	6,435 7,039	2,082 2,482	8,517 9,521	10.1 6.5	8.8 5.6
	Intermediate Areas	3,967	1,447	3,559 5,414	9.9 10.5	 	Canterbury	4,133	1,107	5,240	10.9	9.1
AII	Unassisted	126,186 132,850	39,583 <b>41,892</b>	165,769 174,742	10.3 10.3	8.9	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract	2,823 4,942	916 1,272	3,739 6,214	7.0 12.1	6.0 10.8
							Chard Chelmsford and Braintree	630 7,853	222 2,733	852 10,586	8.8 9.6	7.2
orks	hire and Humberside Development Areas	18,561	4,971	23,532	14.0		Cheltenham	4,882	1,547	6,429	8.1	7.1
	Intermediate Areas Unassisted	90,995 73,395	25,743 23,133	116,738 96,528	12.9 9.5		Chesterfield Chichester	6,898	2,097	8,995	11.9	10.4
AII		182,951	53,847	236,798	11.4	9.9	Chippenham	4,456 2,283	1,157 837	5,613 3,120	9.5 10.6	7.7 8.5
lott	West						Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye (I) Cirencester	2,135 896	836 310	2,971 1,206	11.6 8.3	9.4 7.0
orui	Development Areas	102,488	29,267	131,755	15.3		Clacton	2,985	782	3,767	19.2	14.9
	Intermediate Areas Unassisted	78,636 68,254	21,848 20,231	100,484 88,485	11.1 9.7	•••	Clitheroe Colchester	365 6,528	146 2,067	511 8,595	5.8 10.7	4.7 9.1
.III		249,378	71,346	320,724	12.0	10.5	Corby (D) Coventry and Hinckley (I)	2,475 22,861	810 7,308	3,285 30,169	9.4 12.9	8.5
lorth							Crawley	9,518	3,040	12,558	6.0	11.5 5.3
	Development Areas Intermediate Areas	97,000 14,121	25,458 3,941	122,458 18,062	14.5 11.4		Crewe Cromer and North Walsham	3,633 1,650	1,247 451	4,880	10.0	8.8
AII .	Unassisted	12,878 123,999	4,157 33,556	17,035 157,555	7.9 12.9	11.4	Darlington (I)	4,228	1,154	2,101 5,382	10.4 10.8	8.2 9.3
		120,000	00,000	101,000	12.5	11.4	Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	760	246	1,006	12.3	8.3
<b>Vales</b>	Development Areas	20.057	0.400	47.050	10.0		Derby Devizes	11,860 906	3,608 295	15,468 1,201	10.3 9.3	9.1 7.7
	Intermediate Areas	38,257 53,626	9,402 14,332	47,659 67,958	12.6 11.6	··· ··	Diss Doncaster (I)	777 11,545	344 3,346	1,121 14,891	7.7 15.1	5.9 13.2
11	Unassisted	8,651 <b>100,534</b>	2,923 <b>26,657</b>	11,574 127,191	9.1 <b>11.6</b>	9.8	Dorchester and Weymouth	3,180	1,045	4,225	10.9	9.2
							Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell (I)	3,735 27,072	1,051 8,267	4,786 35,339	10.6 13.7	9.3 12.2
cotla	nd Development Areas	108,600	30,025	138,625	13.1		Durham (I) Eastbourne	4,742	1,374	6,116	10.0	8.8
	Intermediate Areas Unassisted	29,783 46,361	9,701 15,450	39,484 61,811	12.4 7.6	··· ··	Evesham	4,726 1,761	1,412 663	6,138 2,424	11.2 8.2	9.1 6.4
11		184,744	55,176	239,920	10.9	9.5	Exeter	6,536	1,898	8,434	8.3	7.1
INAS	SISTED REGIONS						Fakenham Falmouth (D)	922 1,441	334 440	1,256 1,881	12.4 15.6	9.2 12.4
NAS		007.000					Folkestone Gainsborough (I)	3,424 1,207	804 400	4,228 1,607	13.4 12.9	11.2 10.7
	South East East Anglia	667,228 58,852	218,671 19,881	885,899 78,733	11.2 9.1	9.7 7.8	Gloucester	5,334	1,582	6,916	9.0	8.1
							Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham	2,475 4,906	830 1,708	3,305 6,614	11.2 12.2	9.7 10.6
reat	Britain DevelopmentAreas	376,962	102,846	479,808	14.0		Grantham Great Yarmouth	1,423 4,401	481 1,429	1,904 5,830	8.2	6.8
	Intermediate Areas Unassisted	455,514 1,238,125	133,475 401,054	588,989 1,639,179	12.6 10.4	•••	Grimsby (I)				13.6	11.4
11		2,070,601	637,375	2,707,976	11.4	9.8	Guildford and Aldershot	6,939 11,843	2,003 3,648	8,942 15,491	11.9 8.3	10.5 7.0
orthe	ern Ireland	81,281	25,155	106,436	17.1	14.0	Harrogate Hartlepool (D)	1,896 5,136	659 1,172	2,555 6,308	5.8 18.0	4.9 15.8
	Kingdom	2,151,882	662,530	2,814,412	11.5	14.6 10.0	Harwich *	799	239	1,038	14.0	12.1
DAVE	L-TO-WORK AREAS						Hastings Haverhill	6,292 935	1,708 344	8,000 1,279	15.9 11.3	12.6 9.3
							Heathrow Helston (D)	46,768 947	16,533 318	63,301 1,265	9.4 17.8	8.1 12.9
nglan							Hereford and Leominster	3,290	1,205	4,495	10.2	8.2
fretor	ton and Rossendale (I) and Ashfield	3,430 4,739	977 1,271	4,407 6,010	8.8 9.7	7.4 8.6	Hertford and Harlow Hexham	16,667 782	6,050 315	22,717 1,097	10.3 7.8	8.9
ndove		1,054 1,815	365 708	1,419 2,523	13.3 8.1	10.3 7.1	Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster	4,545 1,338	1,692	6,237	10.9	5.7 9.4
hford		2,803	732	3,535	10.4	8.7	Horncastle and Market Rasen	783	388 355	1,726 1,138	10.0 9.0	7.3 6.8
inbury	ury and Wycombe	10,430 2,327	3,309 827	13,739 3,154	8.0 9.8	6.8 8.4	Huddersfield Hull (I)	6,941	2,385	9,326	10.2	8.8
arnsle	y (I) ple and Ilfracombe	8,203 3,018	2,226 946	10,429 3,964	14.8 14.6	12.9	Huntingdon and St Neots	19,479 3,372	5,506 1,434	24,985 4,806	12.8 9.9	11.4 8.4
	in-Furness	3,447	940 992	3,964 4,439	14.6 9.9	11.6 8.7	lpswich Isle of Wight	6,551 4,924	1,946 1,470	8,497 6,394	7.6 14.0	6.8 11.4
isings th	stoke and Alton	4,291 4,674	1,405	5,696	6.7	6.1	Keighley	2,366	802	3,168	10.4	8.8
	and Halesworth	967	1,806 406	6,480 1,373	9.3 8.6	8.1 6.7	Kendal Keswick	890 132	288 50	1,178 182	4.8 5.0	3.9 3.5
	-on-Tweed	5,254 496	1,826 158	7,080 654	9.0 7.2	8.0 5.9	Kettering and Market Harborough	2,647	839	3,486	8.6	7.3
dford		1,184	485	1,669	9.2	7.5	Kidderminster (I)	3,178	1,085			
edford erwick cester		1,222 76,275	398 22,868	1,620 99,143	17.0 14.0	13.2 12.6	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe	3,102	1,031	4,263 4,133	10.6 9.9	9.1 8.3
dford rwick cester deford ming	l ham (I)				14.1	12.1	Launceston	4,271 719	1,345 293	5,616 1,012	12.5	10.4
dford rwick ester eford ming hop	l ham (I) Auckland (D)	4,382	1,186 1,504	5,568 7,520			Loode			1,012	12.2	8.6
dford erwick cester deforc ming shop ackbu	l ham (I) Auckland (D) ırn (I)	4,382 6,016	1,504	7,520	11.8	10.2	Leeds	25,704	7,575	33,279	9.6	8.7
edford erwick cester deford ming shop ackbu ackbu	l ham (I) Auckland (D) irn (I) ol d	4,382 6,016 8,242 617	1,504 1,992 217	7,520 10,234 834	11.8 9.0 8.3	10.2 7.3 6.5	Leek Leicester	25,704 552 19,216	7,575 202 5,872	33,279 754 25,088		8.7 5.2
edford erwick cester deforc rming shop ackbu ackbu ackpo andfor odmin	l ham (I) Auckland (D) irn (I) ol	4,382 6,016 8,242	1,504 1,992	7,520	11.8 9.0	10.2 7.3	Leek	25,704 552	7,575 202	33,279 754	9.6 6.3	8.7

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4 Unemployment in regions by assisted area status \* and in travel-to-work areas + at October 8 1992

## 2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in regions by assisted area status \* and in travel-to-work areas + at October 8 1992 **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT**

	Male	Female	All	Rate#			Male	Female	All	Rates#	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
Loughborough and Coalville	3,854	1,324	5,178	8.2	7.2	Wareham and Swanage	856	281	1,137	9.6	7.9
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,280	414	1,694	12.8	9.7	Warminster	570	252	822	10.6	8.7
Lowestoft	2,745	993	3,738	11.4	9.9	Warrington	5,426	1,516	6,942	8.2	7.4
Ludlow	891	326	1,217	9.5	7.0	Warwick	4,778	1,706	6,484	8.0	6.8
Macclesfield	2,534	921	3,455	5.7	4.8	Watford and Luton	25,259	8,024	33,283	10.3	8.9
Malton	296	127	423	5.4	4.4	Wellingborough and Rushden	3,452	1,202	4,654	9.6	8.2
Malvern and Ledbury	1,587	522	2,109	10.4	8.1	Wells	2,022	710	2,732	10.5	8.5
Manchester (I)	64,060	18,169	82,229	11.2	10.0	Weston-super-Mare	4,062	1,324	5,386	12.8	10.5
Mansfield	6,307	1,592	7,899	13.5	11.7	Whitby (D)	797	248	1,045	13.6	9.9
Matlock	778	315	1,093	6.0	4.9	Whitchurch and Market Drayton	980	394	1,374	10.0	7.4
Medway and Maidstone	21,039	6,191	27,230	12.7	11.0	Whitehaven	2,374	730	3,104	9.7	8.6
Melton Mowbray	1,235	442	1,677	7.8	6.3	Widnes and Runcorn (D)	6,162	1,745	7,907	13.4	12.2
Middlesbrough (D)	15,422	3,783	19,205	16.0	14.2	Wigan and St Helens (D)	18,333	5,546	23,879	14.2	12.4
Milton Keynes	7,447	2,399	9,846	10.0	9.1	Winchester and Eastleigh	3,588	1,039	4,627	5.5	4.8
Minehead	756	217	973	11.1	8.3	Windermere	281	99	380	4.8	3.5
Morpeth and Ashington (I)	5,165	1,420	6,585	14.0	12.2	Wirral and Chester (D)	20,756	6,043	26,799	13.3	11.8
Newark	1,934	644	2,578	11.3	9.3	Wisbech	1,769	567	2,336	14.3	11.2
Newbury	2,325	.892	3,217	7.8	6.6	Wolverhampton (I)	14,664	4,446	19,110	14.5	12.9
Newcastle upon Tyne (D)	34,918	9,477	44,395	12.7	11.4	Woodbridge and Leiston	1,005	360	1,365	5.5	4.6
Newmarket	1,668	672	2,340	8.3	6.9	Worcester	4,463	1,398	5,861	10.0	8.7
Newquay (D)	1,421	500	1,921	18.3	14.2	Workington (D)	2,817	967	3,784	13.6	11.3
Newton Abbot	2,318	681	2,999	12.2	9.7	Worksop	2,151	611	2,762	11.7	10.4
Northallerton	636	242	878	5.0	4.2	Worthing	6,235	1,634	7,869	10.2	8.4
Northampton	7,783	2,624	10,407	8.7	7.7	Yeovil	3,017	1,129	4,146	9.3	7.7
Northwich	3,301	1,092	4,393	8.5	7.3	York	4,794	1,637	6,431	6.7	5.8
Norwich Nottingham Okehampton Oldham (I) Oswestry	9,837 30,669 397 7,628 976	3,112 8,979 148 2,247 394	12,949 39,648 545 9,875 1,370	8.9 11.9 11.7 11.8 10.0	7.8 10.5 8.0 10.3 8.0	Wales Aberdare (D) Aberystwyth	2,502 687	553 262	3,055 949	15.6 7.2	13.4 5.7
Oxford Pendle	10,237 2,278	3,257 672	13,494 2,950	7.1 9.1	6.2 7.6	Bangor and Caernarfon (I) Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D)	3,069 3,500	896 772	3,965 4,272	13.9 13.7	11.5 11.4
Penrith	577	236	813	5.5	4.1	Brecon	504	163	667	7.9	5.7
Penzance and St Ives (D)	2,418	755	3,173	17.1	12.9	Bridgend (I)	5,325	1,541	6,866	12.2	10.5
Peterborough	8,583	2,558	11,141	11.2	9.9	Cardiff (I)	18,054	4,473	22,527	10.8	9.6
Pickering and Helmsley Plymouth (I) Poole	307 14,656 6,008	118 4,647 1,575	425 19,303 7,583	5.8 14.5 11.3	4.2 12.7 9.5	Cardigan (D) Carmarthen	876 973	284 278	1,160 1,251	16.4 6.4	9.9 4.9
Portsmouth Preston Reading	15,290 10,533 9,212	4,203 3,128 2,638	19,493 13,661 11,850	12.9 8.7 7.5	11.2 7.6 6.6	Conwy and Colwyn Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard (I)	2,915 661 443 360	875 257 152 114	3,790 918 595 474	11.6 9.8 12.3 15.8	9.1 6.6 9.1 9.2
Redruth and Camborne (D)	3,132	848	3,980	18.7	15.2	Haverfordwest (I)	2,097	539	2,636	13.8	10.9
Retford	1,600	616	2,216	10.7	8.9	Holyhead (D)	2,435	781	3,216	18.7	14.8
Richmondshire	665	363	1,028	7.9	6.1	Lampeter and Aberaeron (D)	509	174	683	12.3	7.9
Ripon	457	229	686	6.5	5.0	Llandeilo	276	99	375	13.1	7.3
Rochdale (I) Rotherham and Mexborough (D)	6,247 12,616	1,806 3,174	8,053 15,790	13.1 16.2	11.2 14.5	Llandrindod Wells Llanelli (I)	582 3,147	235 909	817 4,056	8.4 13.2	5.8 11.1
Rugby and Daventry Salisbury	3,299 2,887	1,503 1,037	4,802 3,924	9.2 8.5	7.8 7.3	Machynlleth Merthyr and Rhymney (D) Monmouth	332 5,999 367	133 1,246 128	465 7,245 495	12.1 13.6 11.5	8.2 11.9 8.1
Scarborough and Filey Scunthorpe (D) Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield (I)	2,618 5,065 222 1,145 26,794	830 1,487 97 409 7,833	3,448 6,552 319 1,554 34,627	10.3 10.9 4.9 11.1 13.3	8.5 9.5 3.5 8.0 11.9	Neath and Port Talbot (D) Newport (I) Newtown Pontypool and Cwmbran (I)	3,586 7,274 472 3,645	801 2,103 176 1,021	4,387 9,377 648 4,666	10.7 10.9 6.2 11.7	9.6 9.7 4.6 10.3
Shrewsbury	2,645	872	3,517	8.5	7.0	Pontypridd and Rhondda (D)	6,655	1,387	8,042	12.6	11.0
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	4,864	1,448	6,312	16.0	13.7	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I)	594	208	802	11.7	9.1
Skegness	1,227	430	1,657	14.9	11.4	Pwllheli (I)	574	182	756	13.1	9.1
Skipton	540	165	705	6.7	5.2	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	5,971	1,641	7,612	9.9	8.3
Sleaford Slough	622 10,786	287 3,593	909 14,379	7.3 8.1	5.9 7.1	South Pembrokeshire (D) Swansea (I) Welshpool	1,848 9,487 439	508 2,346 165	2,356 11,833 604	19.1 11.5 8.1	14.0 9.9 5.5
South Molton South Tyneside (D) Southampton Southend	428 7,938 16,438 27,098	132 2,120 4,148 8,310	560 10,058 20,586 35,408	12.1 20.4 11.2 14.4	8.1 18.0 9.9 12.1	Wrexham (D) Scotland	4,376	1,255	5,631	10.9	9.2
Spalding and Holbeach	1,280	489	1,769	7.4	5.7	Aberdeen	5,900	1,921	7,821	4.4	3.9
St Austell	2,371	755	3,126	13.7	10.7	Alloa (I)	1,738	555	2,293	13.1	11.4
Stafford	3,775	1,308	5,083	7.1	6.2	Annan	553	184	737	8.0	6.6
Stamford	1,015	383	1,398	7.9	6.4	Arbroath (D)	904	363	1,267	13.7	11.0
Stockton-on-Tees (D)	8,065	2,251	10,316	13.7	12.4	Ayr (I)	3,565	1,027	4,592	9.8	8.4
Stoke	14,292	4,406	18,698	10.0	8.7	Badenoch (I)	315	139	454	10.2	8.0
Stroud	3,104	1,081	4,185	11.0	8.9	Banff	423	173	596	6.9	5.1
Sudbury	1,482	568	2,050	12.6	9.9	Bathgate (D)	4,823	1,372	6,195	13.0	11.7
Sunderland (D)	18,627	4,616	23,243	15.1	13.4	Berwickshire	332	125	457	9.8	6.8
Swindon	7,498	2,395	9,893	9.0	8.0	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	660	276	936	8.5	6.5
Taunton Telford and Bridgnorth (I) Thanet Thetford Thirsk	2,896 5,955 5,579 1,777 237	902 1,870 1,422 684 108	3,798 7,825 7,001 2,461 345	8.3 10.6 17.9 11.6 5.6	6.9 9.3 14.4 9.7 4.5	Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown (I) Crieff Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	854 311 337 281 2,339	370 99 119 111 537	1,224 +E 410 456 392 2,876	3 7.5 9.6 13.4 10.3 22.3	7.6 9.2 7.8 18.2
Tiverton	881	288	1,169	10.4	8.2	Dumbarton (D)	2,971	868	3,839	12.9	11.4
Torbay	5,458	1,470	6,928	14.9	11.6	Dumfries	1,462	524	#NAME?	8.3	7.1
Torrington	514	209	723	14.4	9.9	Dundee (D)	7,727	2,559	10,286	11.4	10.2
Totnes	823	282	1,105	15.4	11.0	Dunfermline (I)	4,571	1,480	6,051	12.4	10.9
Trowbridge and Frome	3,627	1,136	4,763	10.2	8.6	Dunoon and Bute (I)	1,014	322	1,336	16.0	11.4
Truro	1,893	583	2,476	10.0	8.1	Edinburgh	20,070	6,007	26,077	8.7	7.8
Tunbridge Wells	5,633	1,628	7,261	7.6	6.2	Elgin	922	470	1,392	8.6	7.3
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	625	250	875	7.1	5.9	Falkirk (I)	5,121	1,661	6,782	11.2	10.0
Wakefield and Dewsbury	9,861	2,877	12,738	11.9	10.5	Forfar	554	265	819	8.4	6.9
Walsall (I)	15,370	4,453	19,823	13.5	11.9	Forres (I)	358	152	510	17.3	13.2

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status \* and in travel-to-work areas + at October 8 1992

	Male	Female	AII	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates#	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan (I) Glasgow (D)	405 634 491 58,777	148 237 151 16,082	553 871 642	7.1 5.3 17.2	5.6 4.4 13.2	Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross (I)	774 262 541	282 120 210	1,056 382 751	9.2 4.0 10.7	7.4 3.2 8.3
Greenock (D)	4,485	1,106	74,859 5,591	12.4 15.0	11.2 13.2	Stewartry (I) Stirling	444 2,166	197 710	641 2,876	9.7 8.1	6.8 7.0
Haddington Hawick	873 474	324 164	1,197 638	11.0 7.6	8.9 6.5	Stranraer (I) Sutherland (I)	669 371	246 162	915 533	12.5 12.9	9.9 9.6
Huntly	211	76	287	9.0	6.6	Thurso	441	156	597	8.5	7.1
nvergordon and Dingwall (I) nverness	1,355 2,934	401 836	1,756 3,770	13.3 10.2	11.4 8.7	Western Isles (I) Wick (I)	1,380 522	365 130	1,745 652	17.9 15.6	13.2 11.8
Irvine (D) Islay/Mid Argyll Keith	6,034 357 323	1,842 120 110	7,876 477 433	15.1 10.5 8.7	13.2 8.3 6.9	Northern Ireland					
(elso and Jedburgh (ilmarnock (D)	210 3,372	80 1,032	290 4,404	5.7 13.9	4.5 12.1	Ballymena Belfast Coleraine	2,013 39,627 4,755	746 13,046 1,409	2,759 52,673 6,164	11.7 15.1 19.3	9.8 13.2 16.1
Kirkcaldy (I) .anarkshire (D) .ochaber (I)	6,051 17,168 567	1,978 4,264 214	8,029 21,432 781	13.4 14.5 9.9	11.7 12.6 8.0	Cookstown Craigavon	1,590 6,494	520 2,246	2,110 8,740	24.0 15.0	19.0 12.6
Lockerbie Newton Stewart (I)	225 373	137 192	362 565	10.6 19.0	7.5 12.6	Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry	2,619 2,722 9,134	794 751 2,098	3,413 3,473	20.8 18.4	17.0 14.4
North East Fife Dban Drkney Islands	1,021 451 309	457 192 143	1,478 643 452	8.4 8.3 6.2	6.9 6.2 4.4	Magherafelt Newry	1,911 5,263	2,098 679 1,500	11,232 2,590 6,763	23.5 20.4 24.6	20.0 16.6 20.2
Peebles Perth	355 1,614	104 529	459 2,143	10.4 6.9	4.4 8.4 6.0	Omagh Strabane	2,485 2.668	802 564	3,287 3,232	19.9 28.4	15.9 22.8

(1) 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.

UNITI		18-24				25-49				50 and o	ver			All ages	•		
KING	DOM	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
	ANDFE				-	-		·		- /		·				<u></u>	
1990	Oct	332.2	83.6	81.0	496.8	436.6	161.1	272.1	869.9	102.6	44.7	154.5	301.8	873.4	289.5	507.7	1,670.
1991	Jan Apr July Oct	399.7 430.5 472.9 447.6	101.3 134.5 155.3 158.6	85.4 94.0 107.9 125.3	586.5 659.0 736.2 731.5	567.3 646.7 650.9 618.3	183.5 221.1 269.4 308.1	286.9 309.2 336.4 376.2	1,037.8 1,177.0 1,256.6 1,302.6	131.8 151.4 155.3 152.4	48.5 56.1 66.9 81.0	152.5 151.8 147.9 152.5	332.8 359.3 370.1 385.9	1,101.5 1,231.5 1,283.5 1,223.9	333.4 411.9 491.9 548.0	524.8 555.1 592.2 654.0	1,959. 2,198. 2,367. 2,426.
1992	Jan Apr July Oct	467.6 431.9 457.7 464.4	175.0 189.9 180.9 159.7	147.0 168.3 184.7 195.5	789.6 790.0 823.3 819.7	692.7 684.5 650.2 652.1	326.9 320.0 317.9 314.3	436.7 497.5 540.2 572.9	1,456.3 1,502.0 1,508.3 1,539.3	168.9 171.6 162.8 163.7	88.4 87.5 86.4 90.5	163.2 175.1 180.3 187.0	420.5 434.1 429.5 441.2	1,336.2 1,297.5 1,282.6 1,293.1	590.7 598.2 586.1 565.7	747.0 840.8 905.3 955.6	2,673. 2,736. 2,774. 2,814.
MALE																	_,
1990	Oct	220.5	59.5	60.9	340.9	322.7	121.6	227.3	671.7	80.1	34.6	116.1	230.8	624.4	215.8	404.3	1,244
1991	Jan Apr July Oct	272.8 295.9 314.2 296.8	72.6 96.9 113.6 117.6	65.0 72.2 83.2 97.2	410.4 465.0 511.0 511.6	430.0 488.6 481.9 459.2	140.0 171.9 212.9 243.1	240.9 260.2 284.3 319.3	810.8 920.7 979.1 1,021.6	105.4 121.5 123.3 121.0	37.7 44.4 53.7 65.4	115.1 115.1 112.7 116.9	258.2 280.9 289.8 303.3	809.5 907.4 921.8 880.1	250.3 313.2 380.3 426.2	421.0 447.6 480.3 533.4	1,480 1,668 1,782 1,839
1992	Jan Apr July Oct	315.8 295.0 300.7 307.1	128.0 136.0 130.4 117.1	115.4 132.8 145.2 153.5	559.3 563.8 576.3 577.8	521.7 513.7 477.4 482.7	255.2 248.3 247.9 244.6	372.6 424.8 461.6 490.4	1,149.4 1,186.8 1,186.9 1,217.6	134.8 137.2 128.1 129.5	71.3 70.2 69.3 72.6	126.4 136.3 140.9 146.4	332.6 343.7 338.4 348.6	976.1 951.2 912.8 926.5	454.8 454.9 448.1 434.9	614.4 694.0 747.8 790.4	2,045 2,100 2,108 2,151
EMA																	2,101
1990	Oct	111.8	24.0	20.2	156.0	113.8	39.5	44.8	198.2	22.4	10.1	38.4	71.0	249.0	73.7	103.5	426
1991	Jan Apr July Oct	126.9 134.6 158.7 150.8	28.8 37.6 41.8 41.0	20.4 21.8 24.7 28.0	176.1 194.0 225.2 219.8	137.4 158.2 169.0 159.1	43.6 49.2 56.5 65.0	46.0 48.9 52.1 57.0	227.0 256.4 277.5 281.0	26.4 30.0 31.9 31.4	10.8 11.8 13.2 15.7	37.4 36.7 35.1 35.6	74.6 78.4 80.3 82.6	292.0 324.1 361.7 343.9	83.1 98.7 111.6 121.8	103.8 107.5 111.9 120.6	479 530 585 586
992	Jan Apr July Oct	151.8 136.9 157.0 157.3	47.0 53.9 50.5 42.6	31.5 35.4 39.5 42.0	230.3 226.2 247.0 241.9	171.0 170.7 172.8 169.4	71.7 71.8 70.0 69.7	64.1 72.6 78.6 82.5	306.8 315.2 321.4 321.6	34.1 34.3 34.6 34.1	17.1 17.3 17.1 17.9	36.8 38.8 39.3 40.6	88.0 90.4 91.1 92.7	360.1 346.3 369.8 366.6	135.9 143.3 138.0 130.7	132.5 146.9 157.4 165.2	628 636 665 662

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5



2.6	UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: October 8 1992 Regions	
2.0	Regions	

	Mala				Female				Male				Female			
Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male 18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-21	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	SOUTH E 12,252 10,898 16,728	AST 21,990 17,877 28,692	6,414 4,150 7,579	40,981 33,215 53,381	7,194 6,655 9,763	9,123 6,965 11,937	1,792 1,207 2,359	18,346 15,080 24,406	<b>YORKSH</b> 4,402 3,761 5,540	IRE AND H 6,221 4,779 7,295	1,594 1,620 1,845	0 <del></del>	2,130 1,971 2,853	1,996 1,544 2,494	315 229 447	4,535 3,847 5,903
8 13 13 26 26 52	17,827 29,005 34,217	32,841 59,562 86,480	9,304 17,420 26,105	60,324 106,383 146,971	9,921 14,440 13,182	12,370 20,390 24,803	2,526 4,670 6,539	25,153 39,820 44,671	5,436 9,667 10,253	7,409 13,891 18,385	2,015 3,601 5,486	14,982 27,297 34,172	2,469 4,425 3,797	2,428 4,464 5,279	443 931 1,250	5,446 9,926 10,359
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	30,958 6,966 1,245 321 312 160,729	94,577 30,666 8,599 3,356 7,837 392,477	23,580 6,981 2,470 1,463 6,607 112,073	149,150 44,613 12,314 5,140 14,756 667,228	9,964 1,954 371 102 114 73,660	18,686 5,120 1,482 645 1,348 112,869	6,082 1,875 710 519 2,190 30,469	34,765 8,949 2,563 1,266 3,652 218,671	10,429 3,104 894 247 235 53,968	22,422 9,034 3,741 1,633 4,678 99,488	5,293 1,928 1,076 836 4,144 28,838	38,152 14,066 5,711 2,716 9,057 182,951	2,848 635 184 41 83 21,436	3,875 1,181 499 241 687 24,688	1,219 502 295 1,237 7,163	7,951 2,318 978 577 2,007 53,847
2 or less	GREATE 5,148 4,819	R LONDO 9,469 8,287	N (Include 2,358 1,613	d in South 17,094 14,808	East) 3,362 3,242	4,426 3,602	778 573	8,660 7,502	NORTH V 5,049 4,689	VEST 7,586 5,863	1,707 1,151	14,488 11,855	2,684 2,622	2,662 1,863	475 324	5,924 4,922
4 8 8 13	7,625 8,143	13,593 16,084	3,097 3,876	24,463 28,225	4,843 5,031	6,155 6,570	1,144 1,221	12,295 12,961	7,197 7,534	9,377 10,145	2,395	19,189 20,398	3,718 3,491	3,238 3,283 5,695	611 638 1,304	7,754 7,579 12,755
13 26 26 52	13,857 16,533	29,889 43,769	7,448 11,310 11,049	51,348 71,668 77,769	7,391 6,856 5,962	10,809 12,957 11,140	2,232 3,140 3,103	20,577 23,018 20,216	12,733 14,949 14,582	18,758 26,763 31,170	4,810 6,921 5,995	36,543 48,730 51,761	5,606 5,066 3,982	5,695 7,031 4,882	1,304 1,698 1,562	12,755 13,850 10,441
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	16,159 3,964 822 233 229 77,532	50,544 17,455 5,504 2,365 5,780 202,739	3,608 1,492 970 4,297 51,118	25,027 7,818 3,568 10,306 332,094	3,502 1,270 258 70 85 38,370	3,292 993 444 896 61,284	993 410 338 1,259 15,191	5,555 1,661 852 2,240 115,537	4,665 1,434 504 437 73,773	12,634 5,329 2,833 8,483 138,941	2,289 1,224 917 5,665 35,596	19,588 7,987 4,254 14,585 249,378	1,012 290 94 115 28,680	1,667 682 379 943 32,325	623 405 330 1,581 9,551	3,302 1,377 803 2,639 71,346
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	EAST AN 1,407 1,291 1,768	IGLIA 2,458 1,874 2,714	754 530 747	4,652 3,741 5,281	855 715 1,019	938 638 1,088	197 144 215	2,025 1,528 2,358	NORTH 2,698 2,464 3,693	4,606 3,267 5,376	1,179 700 1,363	8,550 6,510 10,567	1,253 1,276 1,895	1,260 936 1,515	207 137 316	2,786 2,404 3,797
8 13 13 26 26 52	1,775 2,771 3,207	2,840 4,663 6,770	896 1,735 2,492	5,556 9,227 12,486	923 1,399 1,294	1,033 1,727 2,183	216 434 607	2,212 3,613 4,108	3,446 6,519 6,833	5,033 9,188 12,377	1,242 2,237 3,369	9,812 18,032 22,603	1,437 2,608 2,358	1,499 2,693 3,341	307 528 734	3,327 5,901 6,448
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	2,624 665 133 26 24 15,691	6,802 2,423 703 253 570 32,070	2,004 663 262 121 635 10,839	11,431 3,751 1,098 400 1,229 58,852	821 130 29 11 8 7,204	1,344 439 109 53 124 9,676	488 166 72 41 200 2,780	2,655 735 210 105 332 19,881	6,725 2,116 646 212 162 35,514	14,936 6,489 2,556 1,348 3,897 69,073	2,994 1,325 778 591 3,147 18,925	24,658 9,930 3,980 2,151 7,206 123,999	1,736 409 108 28 44 13,152	2,487 809 340 161 402 15,443	748 358 201 204 856 4,596	4,973 1,576 649 393 1,302 33,556
2 or less	SOUTH W 3,355	VEST 6,024	1,941	11,418	2,134	2,240	433	4,880	WALES 2,547	3,688	922	7,221	1,280	1,165	213	2,700
Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	3,119 4,497	4,467 7,260	1,144 2,102	8,825 13,995	1,821 2,464	1,649 2,874	314 616	3,877 6,074	2,146 3,164	2,745 4,276	540 951	5,488 8,456	1,120 1,526	868 1,308	142 273	2,160 3,156
8 13 13 26 26 52	4,468 7,422 8,152	7,898 13,599 18,846	2,514 4,511 6,599	15,004 25,683 33,656	2,349 3,440 2,897	2,869 4,492 5,424	643 1,067 1,489	5,953 9,123 9,859	3,013 5,507 5,837	4,270 7,678 10,767	1,026 1,681 2,553	8,377 14,927 19,179	1,277 2,138 1,751	1,247 2,052 2,473	227 432 633	2,787 4,675 4,868
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	7,342 1,734 363 91 70 40,613	20,732 7,038 1,960 760 1,717 90,301	5,976 1,833 683 409 1,683 29,395	34,059 10,605 3,006 1,260 3,470 160,981	2,066 382 78 27 22 17,680	3,833 1,094 346 206 417 25,444	1,507 502 197 137 616 7,521	7,416 1,978 621 370 1,055 51,206	5,543 1,651 342 134 72 29,956	13,236 5,353 1,878 816 1,982 56,689	2,427 941 462 379 1,667 13,549	21,209 7,945 2,682 1,329 3,721 100,534	1,294 248 70 10 21 10,735	1,932 645 205 112 247 12,254	591 226 151 120 437 3,445	3,819 1,119 426 242 705 26,657
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4	WEST MI 3,998 3,558	DLANDS 6,063 4,577	1,823 1,231	11,958 9,431	2,170 2,020	2,118 1,689	426 302	4,794 4,078	SCOTLA 4,020 3,430	6,692 5,229	1,547 1,010	12,485 9,879	2,103 1,652	2,291 1,630	417 196	4,969 3,639
4 8 8 13 13 26	5,653 10,550	7,433 8,209 15,572	2,019 2,546 5.099	15,011 16,500 31,303	2,987 2,931 4,977	2,861 3,111 5,436	590 642 1,318	6,540 6,768 11,821	5,684 5,041 10,095	8,749 7,942 15,651	1,953 1,946 3,642	16,721 15,190 29,677	2,747 2,195 4,485	2,775 2,514 4,990	513 438 1,019	6,266 5,303 10,709
26 52 52 104 104 156 156 208	12,091 12,420 3,291 849	23,371 27,955 10,225 3,552	8,140 7,288 2,288 948	43,642 47,668 15,804 5,349	4,581 3,704 846 198	6,973 5,154 1,585 518	1,895 1,755 695 286	13,468 10,616 3,126 1,002	10,124 8,859 2,833 887	18,807 20,927 8,084 3,432	4,552 4,258 1,774 1,051	33,598 34,053 12,691 5,370	3,499 2,400 574 175	5,459 3,863 1,216 478	1,404 1,208 523 374	10,465 7,484 2,313 1,027 720
208 260 Over 260 All	276 229 58,361	1,674 4,834 113,465	804 4,601 36,787	2,754 9,664 209,084	76 106 24,596	244 784 30,473	302 1,418 9,629	622 2,308 65,143	314 299 51,586	2,053 6,006 103,572	1,040 5,368 28,141	3,407 11,673 184,744	61 85 19,976	305 740 26,261	354 1,456 7,902	2,281 55,176
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	EAST MI 2,919 2,600 3,774	DLANDS 4,490 3,366 5,330	1,188 746 1,388	8,688 6,784 10,620	1,573 1,533 2,126	1,554 1,213 2,039	286 210 364	3,466 3,029 4,637	NORTHE 1,240 1,232 2,155	ERN IREL/ 1,310 1,101 2,122	AND 239 184 424	2,793 2,521 4,706	757 819 1,469	667 553 1,037	101 87 192	1,527 1,461 2,704
8 13 13 26 26 52	3,927 6,557 7,557	5,578 10,555 14,859	1,716 3,298 4,970	11,327 20,511 27,437	1,909 3,157 2,819	2,013 3,557 4,486	391 881 1,148	4,398 7,683 8,487	1,572 3,908 3,849	1,897 4,626 7,146	414 848 1,446	3,890 9,384 12,444	805 2,015 1,398	835 1,975 2,238		1,754 4,334 4,149
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	7,106 2,076 462 114 115 37,207	16,431 6,436 2,196 933 2,343 72,517	4,099 1,449 705 517 2,491 22,567	27,643 9,961 3,363 1,564 4,949 132,847	1,922 421 86 22 48 15,616	3,083 984 328 176 463 19,896	1,032 417 211 192 801 5,933	6,043 1,822 625 390 1,312 41,892	3,926 1,307 541 200 426 20,356	8,789 4,942 2,921 2,067 12,118 49,039	1,540 839 643 558 4,725 11,860	14,256 7,088 4,105 2,825 17,269 81,281	381 155 71	1,850 842 480 348 1,470 12,295	304 261 235 1,011	3,522 1,527 896 654 2,627 25,155

\* 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.

S24	DECEMBER 1992	EMPLOYMENT	GAZETTE

BREAT BR		AGEGROU	IPS											
nweeks MALE		Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-45	55-59	60 and over	Allages
One or less Over 1 2 4	and up to 2 4 6	652 579 1,166 892	3,441 3,363 8,101 7,205	2,862 2,720 5,293 4,533	15,278 14,983 24,562 21,022	11,089 11,233 17,776 15,159	7,993 7,778 12,225 11,035	5,737 6,043 9,195 8,131	5,186 5,212 7,965 7,415	4,675 4,872 6,883 6,518	3,993 4,356 5,596 6,089	3,410 3,686 4,462 4,964	1,728 1,896 2,164 2,244	66,0 66,7 105,3 95,2
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	808 1,458 1,606 514	3,988 8,807 14,729 9,107	3,431 8,146 14,271 9,433	17,312 41,167 71,826 47,824	12,712 30,003 54,322 42,521	8,740 20,813 39,421 31,768	6,428 15,468 28,684 23,759	5,529 13,431 24,827 20,453	4,835 12,450 21,863 17,711	4,194 11,930 20,347 17,228	3,304 9,677 18,032 15,454	1,547 4,120 9,655 8,873	72,8 177,4 319,5 244,6
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	128 69 17 8	4,483 343 98 41	7,195 8,972 5,387 4,759	35,178 29,564 22,469 34,955	31,914 26,646 21,515 36,139	23,586 19,562 16,403 28,022	17,342 14,291 12,010 21,119	15,051 12,107 10,161 17,645	13,320 10,267 8,651 14,650	11,889 9,205 7,551 12,632	10,769 8,789 7,084 11,545	6,974 3,609 1,571 1,928	177,8 143,4 112,9 183,4
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0	16 0 0	76 1 0	29,009 7,254 2,239 1,955	30,468 10,038 4,437 6,498	23,480 8,176 3,716 8,459	17,421 5,829 2,824 8,527	14,718 5,265 2,474 9,358	12,295 4,638 2,208 9,505	10,603 4,475 2,767 11,949	9,853 4,859 4,092 23,128	1,015 325 218 931	148,9 50,8 24,9 80,3
11		7,897	63,722	77,079	416,597	362,470	271,177	202,808	176,797	155,341	144,804	143,108	48,798	2,070,5
EMALE Ine or less Iver 1 2 4	and up to 2 4 6	471 470 979 755	2,475 2,584 6,623 5,819	1,722 1,780 3,353 3,063	7,403 7,412 11,409 10,213	4,326 4,501 6,755 6,380	2,564 2,580 3,819 3,857	1,822 1,905 2,801 2,996	1,874 1,977 2,904 3,065	1,865 1,933 2,716 2,816	1,357 1,438 1,963 2,303	897 1,063 1,238 1,589	0 6 4 6	26,7 27,6 44,5 42,8
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	605 1,186 1,271 386	2,411 5,430 8,214 4,438	2,032 4,905 7,981 4,334	7,560 18,567 30,480 16,543	4,631 11,068 19,101 13,707	2,630 6,523 11,267 8,726	1,916 4,888 8,165 6,058	2,004 5,000 8,387 6,297	1,834 4,888 8,576 6,652	1,429 3,770 7,151 5,741	973 2,694 5,411 4,646	4 7 22 15	28,0 68,9 116,0 77,5
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	104 70 24 1	1,883 177 46 29	3,062 4,083 2,102 1,685	10,984 8,754 6,040 7,821	8,703 6,003 3,713 5,072	5,427 3,511 2,350 3,087	3,746 2,828 1,883 2,614	3,973 3,201 2,196 3,183	4,163 3,353 2,468 3,677	3,787 3,027 2,187 3,417	3,191 2,595 1,991 2,950	17 13 6 6	49,0 37,0 25,0 33,5
104 156 208	156 208 260	0 0 0	11 0 0	32 1 0	6,568 1,588 472 646	4,185 1,313 633 1,302	2,497 844 394 1,039	2,057 644 307	2,766 962 476	3,235 1,224 712 1,757	3,115 1,351 965	2,758 1,528 1,490 7,520	14 23 39 208	27, 9, 5,
ver 260		0	0					872	1,185		3,064		200	17,
		6,322	40,140	40,135	152,460	101,393	61,115	45,502	49,450	51,869	46,065	42,534	390	
II NITED KIN	GDOM		40,140											17,5 637,3
NITED KIN uration of weeks		6,322	40,140											
NITED KIN uration of nemployme weeks ALE ne or less		6,322	40,140 PS	40,135	152,460	101,393	61,115	45,502	49,450	51,869 45-49 4,753 4,937 7,018	46,065 50-45 4,047 4,409 5,681	42,534 55-59 3,448 3,731 4,538	390 60 and over 1,755 1,918 2,187	637,3 All ages 67,3 68,1 107,9
NITED KIN uration of memployme weeks ALE ne or less ver 1 ; 2	and up to 2	6,322 AGE GROU Under 18 655 580 1,170	40,140 PS 18 3,546 3,546 3,470 8,437	40,135 19 2,961 2,814 5,493	152,460 20-24 15,682 15,414 25,258	101,393 25-29 11,302 11,480 18,180	61,115 30-34 8,144 7,939 12,480	45,502 35-39 5,841 6,170 9,365	49,450 40-44 5,256 5,306 8,102 7,560 5,676 13,707 25,458	51,869 45-49 4,753 4,937 7,018 6,628 4,941 12,648 22,348	46,065 50-45 4,047 4,409 5,681 6,197 4,281 12,124 20,721	42,534 55-59 3,448 3,731 4,538 5,055 3,366 9,840 18,356	390 60 and over 1,755 1,918 2,187 2,289 1,578 4,177 9,805	637, All age: 67,3 68,3 107,5 97,5 74,1 181,3 328,5
NITED KIN uration of nemployme weeks ALE ne or less ver 1 2 4 6 8 13	and up to 2 4 6 8	6,322 AGE GROU Under 18 655 580 1,170 896 809 1,465 1,608	40,140 PS 18 3,546 3,470 8,437 7,585 4,104 9,070 15,339	40,135 19 2,961 2,814 5,493 4,817 3,582 8,387 14,843	152,460 20-24 15,682 15,414 25,258 21,725 17,833 42,235 74,552	101,393 25-29 11,480 18,180 15,616 13,063 30,683 30,683 55,962	61,115 30-34 8,144 7,939 12,480 11,299 8,958 21,242 40,530	45,502 35-39 5,841 6,170 9,365 8,318 6,565 15,782 29,445	49,450 40-44 5,256 5,306 8,102 7,560 5,676 13,707	51,869 45-49 4,753 4,937 7,018 6,628 4,941 12,648 18,181 13,667 10,586 8,836	46,065 50-45 4,047 4,409 5,681 6,197 4,281 12,124 20,721 17,585 12,137 9,448 7,775	42,534 55-59 3,448 3,731 4,538 5,555 3,366 9,840 9,840 9,840 18,356 15,772 11,021 8,998 7,222	390 60 and over 1,755 1,918 2,187 2,289 1,578 4,177 9,805 9,022 7,096 3,667 1,600	637, All age: 67, 68, 107, 97, 251, 181, 328, 251, 183, 148, 116,6
NITED KIN uration of neemployme weeks ALE ne or less ver 1 1 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65	and up to 2 4 6 13 39 52 66 78	6,322 AGE GROU Under 18 655 580 1,170 896 1,465 1,607 128 69 17	40,140 PS 18 3,546 3,470 8,437 7,585 4,104 9,070 15,339 9,321 4,586 347 98	40,135 19 2,961 2,814 5,493 4,817 3,582 8,387 14,843 9,779 7,494 9,388 5,627	152,460 20-24 15,682 15,414 25,258 21,725 17,833 42,235 74,552 49,526 36,363 30,703 30,703 22,299	101,393 25-29 11,302 11,480 18,180 15,616 13,063 30,683 55,962 43,869 32,955 27,574 22,284	61,115 30-34 8,144 7,939 12,480 11,299 8,958 21,242 40,530 32,761 24,311 20,175 16,921	45,502 35-39 5,841 6,170 9,365 8,318 6,565 15,782 29,445 15,782 29,445 14,742 14,742 14,742 14,742 14,742 14,740 12,1870 18,333 6,445 7,700 6,445 7,7000 7,700 7,700 7,700 7,700 7,7000 7,7000 7,7000 7,7000	49,450 40-44 5,256 5,306 8,102 7,560 13,707 25,458 20,975 15,462 12,471 10,482 18,145 15,432 5,713 2,836	51,869 45-49 4,753 4,937 7,018 6,628 4,941 12,648 22,348 18,181 13,667 10,586 8,936 15,096 12,869 5,024 2,503	46,065 50-45 4,047 4,409 5,681 6,197 4,281 12,124 20,721 12,124 20,721 12,137 9,448 12,137 9,448 12,137 9,448 12,137 9,448 12,965 11,024 4,800 3,024	42,534 55-59 3,448 3,731 4,538 5,055 3,366 9,840 18,356 15,772 11,021 8,998 7,722 11,791 11,021 8,998 7,722 11,791	390 60 and over 1,755 1,755 1,918 2,187 2,289 1,578 4,177 9,805 9,022 7,096 3,667 1,600 1,988 1,083 366 282	637,3 All ages 67,3 68,1 107,5 97,5 74,7 181,3 288,9 251,7 183,1 116,6 189,2 156,0 54,5 27,5
ver 260 II NITED KIN uration of nemployme weeks ALE ne or less ver 1 4 6 6 8 13 26 52 65 52 78 104 156 208	and up to 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 66 78 104 104 126	6,322 AGE GROU Under 18 655 580 1,170 806 1,608 517 128 69 1,608 517 128 9 0 0 0 0	40,140 PS 18 3,546 3,470 8,437 7,585 4,104 9,070 15,339 9,321 4,586 347 98 42 17 0 0	40,135 19 2,961 2,814 5,493 4,817 3,582 8,387 14,843 9,779 7,494 9,388 5,627 4,920 77 1 0	152,460 20-24 15,682 15,682 15,414 25,258 21,725 17,833 42,235 74,552 49,526 36,363 30,703 23,299 36,090 30,314 7,795 2,439	101,393 25-29 11,302 11,480 18,180 15,616 13,063 30,683 55,962 43,869 32,955 27,574 43,869 32,955 27,574 43,869 32,955 37,560 31,953 10,800 4,893	61,115 30-34 8,144 7,939 12,480 11,299 8,958 21,242 40,530 32,761 24,311 20,175 16,921 26,934 24,737 8,897 4,234	45,502 35-39 5,541 6,170 9,365 8,318 6,565 15,782 29,445 24,467 17,923 14,742 12,401 21,870 18,333 6,433	49,450 40-44 5,256 5,306 8,102 7,560 5,676 13,707 25,458 20,975 15,462 12,471 10,482 18,145 15,432 5,7713	51,869 45-49 4,753 4,337 7,018 6,628 4,941 12,648 22,348 18,181 13,667 10,586 8,936 15,096 12,869 5,024	46,065 50-45 4,047 4,409 5,681 6,197 4,281 12,124 12,124 20,721 17,585 12,137 12,137 12,965 12,965 12,965	42,534 55-59 3,448 3,731 4,538 5,055 3,366 9,840 18,356 15,772 11,021 11,021 11,021 11,791 10,203 5,136	390 60 and over 1,755 1,918 2,187 2,289 1,578 4,177 9,805 9,022 7,096 3,667 1,600 1,988 3,366	637,3
ver         260           II         III           NITED KIN uration of nemployme weeks         IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	and up to 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 66 78 104 104 126	6,322 AGE GROU Under 18 655 580 1,170 896 1,465 1,608 1,465 1,608 1,465 1,608 99 1,465 99 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	40,140 PS 18 3,546 3,470 8,437 7,585 4,104 9,070 15,339 9,321 4,586 347 347 98 42 17 0 0 0 0	40,135 19 2,961 2,814 5,493 4,817 3,582 8,387 14,843 9,779 7,494 9,388 5,627 4,920 77 1 0 0 0	152,460 20-24 15,682 15,414 25,258 21,725 17,833 42,235 74,552 49,526 36,363 30,703 30,703 49,526 36,363 30,703 30,703 30,703 30,703 30,703 30,703 2,3299 36,090 30,314 7,795 2,439 2,381	101,393 25-29 11,302 11,480 18,180 15,616 13,063 30,683 55,962 43,869 32,955 27,574 22,284 37,360 31,953 10,800 4,893 8,340	61,115 30-34 8,144 7,939 12,480 11,299 9,958 21,242 40,530 32,761 24,311 20,175 16,921 28,934 24,737 8,897 4,234 10,959	45,502 35-39 5,841 6,170 9,365 8,318 6,565 15,782 29,445 15,782 29,445 15,782 29,445 15,782 29,445 15,782 29,445 11,729 18,333 6,435 6,435 7,702 7,841 1,702 7,841 1,702 7,841 1,702 7,841 1,702 7,845 7,702 7,845 7,702 7,845 7,702 7,845 7,702 7,702 7,845 7,702 7,845 7,702 7,845 7,702 7,845 7,702 7,845 7,702 7,845 7,702 7,845 7,702 7,845 7,702 7,845 7,702 7,845 7,847 7,935 7,847 7,702 7,847 7,702 7,847 7,702 7,847 7,947	49,450 40-44 5,256 5,306 8,102 7,560 5,676 13,707 25,458 20,975 15,462 12,471 10,482 18,145 15,432 5,713 2,836 2,836 1,982 184,563 1,915 2,016 2,976	51,869 45-49 4,753 4,937 4,937 4,937 7,018 6,628 4,941 12,648 22,348 18,181 13,667 10,586 8,936 15,096 16,297 15,096 15,096 15,096 15,096 15,096 16,293 16,2	46,065 50-45 50-45 4,047 4,409 5,681 6,197 4,281 12,124 20,721 17,585 12,137 9,448 7,775 12,965 11,024 4,800 3,024 1,029 11,024 4,099 150,314 1,388 1,409 2,015	42,534 55-59 3,448 3,731 4,538 5,055 3,366 15,772 11,021 8,998 7,222 11,791 10,203 5,136 4,349 25,418 148,244 917 1,082 1,273	390 60 and over 1,755 1,918 2,187 2,289 1,578 4,177 9,805 9,022 7,096 3,667 1,600 1,988 1,083 3,667 1,608 1,083 3,667 1,608 1,219 50,012 0 6 4	637,; All age: 67,; 97,; 97,; 181,; 3286, 2251,; 183,; 1166,0 54,9,; 27,5; 2,151,£ 22,51,2
NITED KIN uration of nemployme weeks ALE 6 8 39 52 4 65 65 78 104 156 65 208 ver 200 104 156 208 ver 200 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 156 104 156 156 166 166 166 166 166 166 166 166	and up to 2 4 8 13 38 52 66 78 78 78 78 104 156 208 280 and up to 2 4	6,322 AGE GROU Under 18 655 555 1,200 1,465 809 1,465 517 128 60 1,608 517 128 60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	40,140 PS 18 3,546 3,470 8,437 7,585 4,104 9,070 15,339 9,321 4,586 3,477 98 42 17 0 0 0 65,962 2,535 2,653 6,894	40,135 19 2,961 2,814 5,493 4,817 3,582 8,387 14,943 9,779 7,494 9,388 5,627 4,920 77 4,920 77 1 0 0 80,183 1,793 1,853 3,520	152,460 20-24 15,682 15,414 25,258 21,5,414 25,258 21,7,833 42,235 74,552 49,526 36,363 30,703 42,235 24,39 36,090 30,314 7,795 2,439 2,381 431,609 7,631 7,668 11,790	101,393 25-29 11,302 11,480 18,180 15,616 13,063 30,683 30,683 30,683 30,683 30,683 32,955 27,574 43,869 32,955 27,574 43,869 32,955	61,115 30-34 8,144 7,939 12,480 11,299 8,958 21,242 40,530 32,761 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 26,934 24,737 8,897 4,234 10,959 282,521 2,635 2,655 2,3931	45,502 35-39 5,841 6,565 8,318 6,565 22,445 22,445 24,467 17,923 14,742 12,401 21,870 16,333 6,433 3,260 3,260 11,129 212,044 1,872 1,961 2,887	49,450 40-44 5,256 5,306 8,102 7,560 5,676 13,707 25,458 20,975 15,462 15,462 15,462 15,445 15,432 5,713 2,836 2,193 1,915 2,016	51,869 45-49 4,753 4,937 7,018 6,628 4,941 12,648 22,2348 18,181 13,667 10,586 10,586 11,056 12,889 5,024 2,503 12,055 162,190 1,904 1,900 2,799 2,899 1,875 4,983 8,848	46,065 50-45 50-45 4,047 4,409 5,681 6,197 4,281 12,124 20,721 17,785 12,137 9,448 12,137 9,448 12,137 9,448 12,965 11,024 4,800 3,024 14,096 150,314 1,388 1,469 2,015 2,369 1,464 3,823 7,344	42,534 55-59 3,448 3,731 4,538 5,055 3,366 9,840 18,356 15,772 11,021 8,998 7,322 11,791 10,203 5,5136 4,349 25,418 148,244 917 1,082 25,418 148,244 917 1,082 1,273 1,653 1,000 2,750	390 60 and over 1,755 1,918 2,187 2,289 1,578 4,177 9,805 9,022 7,096 3,667 1,600 1,988 1,083 366 262 1,219 50,012 0 6 4 7 26 26 26 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	637.3 All age: 67.3 68.13 107.9 97.7 74.7 181.3 328.9 251.7 183.1 148.1 148.1 148.1 148.6 189.2 1560.0 54.5 97.5 2,151.8 27.5 28.4 46.0 44.6 28.9 77.6 120.3 28.9 77.5 28.4 46.0 44.6 28.9 77.6 120.3 28.9 1560.0
Ver 260 II NITED KIN uration of nemployme weeks Ver 1 1 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 78 104 156 208 Ver 260 I MALE ne or less ver 260 I MALE 4 6 8 13 26 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208	and up to 2 4 8 13 28 39 52 52 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	6,322 AGE GROU Under 18 655 580 1,170 896 1,465 1,608 1,465 1,608 1,465 1,608 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7,923 471 472 98 661 0 1,191 1,282 661 1,191 1,282 661 1,191 1,283 1,285	40,140 PS 18 3,546 3,470 8,437 7,585 4,104 9,070 15,339 9,321 4,586 347 98 42 17 0 0 0 65,962 2,535 2,653 6,894 6,220 2,488 5,546 8,483	40,135  19  2,961 2,814 5,493 4,817 3,562 8,387 14,843 9,388 9,388 9,388 5,627 4,920 77 1 0 0 0 80,183 1,793 1,853 3,520 3,299 2,141 5,063 8,373	152,460 20-24 15,682 15,414 25,258 21,725 17,833 42,235 74,552 74,552 36,363 30,703 30,703 22,299 36,990 30,314 7,631 7,668 11,790 10,619 7,800 19,098 31,834	101,393 25-29 11,302 11,480 18,180 15,616 13,063 30,683 55,962 43,869 32,955 27,574 43,869 32,955 27,574 43,869 32,955 27,574 31,953 10,800 4,893 8,340 376,314 376,314	61,115 30-34 8,144 7,939 12,480 11,299 8,958 21,242 40,530 32,761 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 20,175 16,921 24,311 24,017 24,234 10,959 282,521 2,655 2,652 3,931 4,001 2,743 6,706 11,681 9,029 5,640 3,667 2,445	45,502 35-39 5,841 6,170 9,365 8,318 6,565 15,782 29,445 24,467 17,923 14,742 12,401 21,870 18,333 6,433 3,260 11,129 212,044 1,872 1,961 2,887 3,099 1,979 5,006 8,502 6,271 3,891 2,937 1,964	49,450 40-44 5,256 5,306 8,102 7,560 13,707 25,458 2,0975 15,462 12,471 10,482 15,432 5,713 2,458 15,432 15,432 15,432 15,432 11,982 184,563 1,915 2,016 2,976 3,159 2,068 5,142 8,669 6,495 4,079 3,316 2,280	51,869 45-49 4,753 4,937 7,018 6,628 4,941 12,648 22,348 18,181 13,667 10,586 8,936 15,096 12,869 5,024 2,503 12,055 162,190 1,904 1,960 2,799 2,899 1,875 4,983 8,648 6,863 4,298 3,466 6,863 4,298	46,065 50-45 50-45 4,047 4,409 5,681 6,197 4,281 12,124 20,721 17,585 12,137 9,448 9,448 12,137 9,448 12,965 11,024 4,800 3,024 14,096 150,314 1,388 1,489 2,015 2,389 1,464 3,823 7,344 5,917 3,127 2,267	42,534 55-59 3,448 3,731 4,538 5,055 3,366 9,840 18,356 15,772 11,021 8,998 7,222 11,791 10,203 5,136 4,339 25,418 148,244 917 1,082 1,273 1,633 1,000 2,750 2,548 4,774 3,297 2,683 2,047	390 60 and over 1,755 1,755 1,778 2,289 1,578 4,177 9,805 9,022 7,096 3,667 1,600 1,988 1,083 366 262 1,219 50,012 0 6 4 7 26 1,600 1,988 1,083 366 262 1,219 50,012 0 6 4 16 16 18 1,218 1,028 1,000 1,988 1,000 1,288 1,000 1,288 1,219 50,012 0 6 6 6 1,018 1,000 1,288 1,219 50,012 0 6 1,818 1,818 1,219 50,012 0 6 1,818 1,818 1,818 1,219 50,012 0 1,818 1,718	637; All age 67, 68, 107, 97, 74, 181, 2251, 183, 148, 148, 148, 148, 148, 189, 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 27,5 28,5 20,5
Ver 260 II II II II II II II II II I	and up to 2 4 8 13 28 39 52 65 78 104 156 208 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280	6,322 AGE GROU Under 18 655 565 1,170 8069 1,465 1,608 517 128 69 1,465 1,608 517 128 69 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	40,140 PS 18 3,546 3,470 8,437 7,585 4,104 9,070 15,339 9,321 4,586 347 98 42 17 0 0 0 65,962 2,535 2,653 6,894 6,220 2,488 5,546 8,483 4,554 1,939 179 46	40,135 19 2,961 2,961 2,814 5,493 4,817 3,582 8,387 14,843 9,779 7,494 9,388 5,627 7,494 9,388 5,627 14,920 77 1 0 0 80,183 1,853 3,520 3,520 3,520 3,529 2,141 5,063 8,373 4,271 2,160	152,460 20-24 15,682 15,682 15,585 21,725 24,525 24,525 36,363 30,703 30,703 42,235 74,552 49,526 36,363 30,703 30,703 2,239 36,090 30,314 7,795 2,439 2,381 431,609 7,631 7,668 11,790 10,619 7,800 19,098 31,834 17,098 11,367 9,104 6,293 11,367 9,104 6,293	101,393 25-29 11,302 11,302 11,480 18,180 15,616 13,063 30,683 55,962 43,869 32,955 27,574 43,869 32,955 27,574 4,869 31,953 10,800 4,893 8,340 376,314 4,450 4,649 6,955 6,575 4,768 11,365 19,771 14,144 8,980 6,227 3,836	61,115 30-34 8,144 7,939 12,480 11,299 8,958 21,242 40,530 32,761 24,311 20,175 16,921 28,934 24,337 8,897 4,234 10,959 282,521 2,635 2,652 2,655 2,652 3,931 4,001 2,743 6,706 11,681 9,029 5,640 3,667	45,502 35-39 5,841 6,170 9,365 8,318 6,565 15,782 29,445 22,445 22,445 14,742 12,401 21,870 18,333 6,433 3,260 11,129 212,044 1,872 1,961 2,887 3,099 1,979 5,006 8,502 6,271 3,891 2,397	49,450 40-44 5,256 5,306 8,102 7,560 13,707 25,458 20,975 15,462 12,471 10,482 18,145 15,432 2,438 11,985 11,985 11,985 1,915 2,016 2,976 3,159 2,068 5,142 8,669 6,495 4,079 3,316	51,869 45-49 4,753 4,937 7,018 6,628 6,628 12,648 13,181 13,667 10,586 8,936 15,096 12,869 5,024 2,503 12,055 162,190 1,904 1,960 1,904 1,960 1,904 1,960 1,904 1,960 1,904 1,960 1,904 1,960 1,904 1,960 1,979 2,899 1,875 4,983 8,848 6,863 8,3466	46,065 50-45 50-45 4,047 4,409 5,681 6,197 4,281 12,124 20,721 17,585 12,137 9,448 20,721 17,585 12,965 11,024 4,800 3,024 14,096 150,314 1,388 1,469 2,015 2,369 1,464 3,887 7,344 5,917 3,127	42,534 55-59 3,448 3,731 4,538 5,055 3,366 9,840 18,356 15,772 11,021 8,998 7,722 11,021 8,998 4,349 25,418 148,244 917 1,082 5,548 148,244 917 1,082 1,273 1,653 1,000 2,5548 4,774 3,297 2,5683	390 60 and over 1,755 1,918 2,187 2,289 1,578 4,177 9,805 9,022 7,096 3,667 1,600 1,988 1,083 3,667 1,600 1,988 1,083 3,667 1,600 1,988 1,988 1,083 3,667 1,219 50,012 0 6 4 4 7 25 1,600 1,988 1,229 1,219 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,978 1,988 1,988 1,988 1,988 1,229 1,219 1,219 1,229 1,219 1,228 1,988 1,988 1,228 1,219 1,228 1,219 1,228 1,228 1,219 1,228 1,228 1,228 1,228 1,228 1,228 1,228 1,228 1,228 1,228 1,228 1,219 50,012 1,218 1,21	637; All age 67; 68; 107; 97; 181; 128; 183; 148; 1166; 189; 2,151; 2,151; 28; 28; 27; 28; 28; 156; 44; 28; 27; 28; 20; 120; 38; 148; 156; 120; 38; 120; 1

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.6

# 2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

		Marine Same							THOU
UNITED KINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE 1991 Oct	2,420.0	208.4	523.0	418.2	506.9	377.5	338.0	47.9	2,426.0
1992 Jan Apr July Oct	2,666.4 2,726.1 2,761.0 2,800.1	219.0 217.8 221.1 229.7	570.6 572.2 602.2 590.0	465.2 474.8 475.1 481.6	567.4 588.2 593.4 605.7	423.6 439.0 439.8 452.0	367.2 379.9 377.8 390.7	53.4 54.2 51.6 50.5	2,673.9 2,736.5 2,774.0 2,814.4
MALE 1991 Oct	1,836.5	131.9	379.7	323.5	410.9	287.2	255.8	47.5	1,839.7
1992 Jan Apr July Oct	2,041.3 2,094.4 2,101.6 2,144.0	140.9 141.7 142.1 146.1	418.4 422.1 434.2 431.6	362.5 371.1 369.7 376.3	462.8 479.9 482.0 494.6	324.2 335.8 335.2 346.8	279.7 290.1 287.2 298.6	52.9 53.7 51.2 50.0	2,045.4 2,100.1 2,108.7 2,151.9
FEMALE 1991 Oct	583.5	76.5	143.3	94.8	95.9	90.3	82.2	0.5	586.2
1992 Jan Apr July Oct	625.1 631.8 659.4 656.2	78.1 76.1 79.0 83.5	152.2 150.1 168.0 158.4	102.8 103.6 105.4 105.2	104.6 108.3 111.4 111.1	99.5 103.2 104.6 105.2	87.5 89.9 90.6 92.2	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	628.5 636.5 665.3 662.5

\* Including some aged under 18.

# 2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE 1991	AND FEMALE	309.8	914.2	548.0	348.7	101.3	204.1	2,426.0	Thousand 654.0
1992	Jan Apr July Oct	297.2 302.4 369.2 345.4	1,039.0 995.1 913.4 947.7	590.7 598.2 586.1 565.7	424.7 497.1 538.3 553.7	115.4 134.9 156.4 184.8	206.9 208.8 210.5 217.1	2,673.9 2,736.5 2,774.0 2,814.4	747.0 840.8 905.3 955.6
1991	Oct	Propo 12.8	ortion of number un 37.7	employed 22.6	14.4	4.2	8.4	100.0	Percent 27.0
1992	Jan Apr July Oct	11.1 11.0 13.3 12.3	38.9 36.4 32.9 33.7	22.1 21.9 21.1 20.1	15.9 18.2 19.4 19.7	4.3 4.9 5.6 6.6	7.7 7.6 7.6 7.7	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	27.9 30.7 32.6 34.0
<b>MALE</b> 1991	Oct	218.7	661.4	426.2	282.9	83.4	167.1	1,839.7	Thousand 533.4
1992	Jan Apr July Oct	206.3 216.6 243.8 243.5	769.9 734.6 669.0 683.1	454.8 454.9 448.1 434.9	348.7 409.4 442.5 454.0	95.9 112.5 131.2 156.0	169.9 172.1 174.1 180.3	2,045.4 2,100.1 2,108.7 2,151.9	614.4 694.0 747.8 790.4
1991	Oct	Propo 11.9	ortion of number un 35.9	employed 23.2	15.4	4.5	9.1	100.0	Percent 29.0
1992	Jan Apr July Oct	10.1 10.3 11.6 11.3	37.6 35.0 31.7 31.7	22.2 21.7 21.2 20.2	17.0 19.5 21.0 21.1	4.7 5.4 6.2 7.3	8.3 8.2 8.3 8.4	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	30.0 33.0 35.5 36.7
FEMA 1991	ALE Oct	91.1	252.8	121.8	65.8	17.9	37.0	586.2	Thousand 120.6
1992	Jan Apr July Oct	90.9 85.8 125.4 102.0	269.1 260.5 244.4 264.6	135.9 143.3 138.0 130.7	76.0 87.7 95.9 99.7	19.5 22.4 25.2 28.8	37.0 36.8 36.4 36.7	628.5 636.5 665.3 662.5	132.5 146.9 157.4 165.2
1991	Oct	Propo 15.5	ortion of number un 43.1	employed 20.8	11.2	3.0	6.3	100.0	Percent 20.6
1992	Jan Apr July Oct	14.5 13.5 18.8 15.4	42.8 40.9 36.7 39.9	21.6 22.5 20.8 19.7	12.1 13.8 14.4 15.0	3.1 3.5 3.8 4.3	5.9 5.8 5.5 5.5	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	21.1 23.1 23.7 24.9

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workford
SOUTH EAST Bedfordshire	18,673	6,072	24,745	10.6	9.4	Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,982 2,865 2,848	612 952 964	2,594 3,817 3,812	_	
Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	8,025 2,721 4,501 3,426	2,307 1,007 1,555 1,203	10,332 3,728 6,056 4,629			Isle of Wight Medina South Wight	<b>4,924</b> 2,835 2,089	1,470 859 611	6,394 3,694 2,700	14.0	11.4
Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	<b>20,914</b> 2,483 3,223 5,012 4,585 2,885 2,726	<b>6,624</b> 789 1,157 1,273 1,474 1,027 904	27,538 3,272 4,380 6,285 6,059 3,912 3,630	7.7	6.8	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham	<b>53,956</b> 2,885 4,133 2,715 3,735 3,863 4,001	<b>15,218</b> 765 1,107 785 1,051 1,154 1,124	<b>69,174</b> 3,650 5,240 3,500 4,786 5,017 5,125	12.0	10.1
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	<b>17,963</b> 4,008 1,859 6,530 1,274 4,292	<b>5,788</b> 1,458 557 2,082 450 1,241	<b>23,751</b> 5,466 2,416 8,612 1,724 5,533	8.8	7.6	Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medwa Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling	3,877 ay 6,822 2,804 3,424 4,864 5,579 2,748	1,187 1,976 870 804 1,448 1,422 849	5,064 8,798 3,674 4,228 6,312 7,001 3,597		
East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	27,471 8,792 2,815 4,141 3,928 2,690 2,326 2,779	8,336 2,697 783 1,064 1,395 824 677 896	35,807 11,489 3,598 5,205 5,323 3,514 3,003 3,675	14.1	11.5	Tunbridge Wells Oxtordshire Cherwell Oxtord South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse WestOxfordshire	2,506 <b>14,540</b> 3,278 3,998 3,087 2,391 1,786	676 <b>4,731</b> 1,145 1,143 934 790 719	3,182 <b>19,271</b> 4,423 5,141 4,021 3,181 2,505	7.5	6.5
Essex Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Hartow Maldon Rochtord Southend-on-Sea	<b>53,095</b> 6,568 3,850 1,711 3,098 4,080 4,804 3,575 3,154 1,707 2,288 7,144	<b>17,090</b> 2,082 1,297 619 996 1,491 1,511 1,344 1,172 559 717 2,077	<b>70,185</b> 8,650 5,147 2,330 4,094 5,571 6,315 4,919 4,326 2,266 2,266 3,005 9,221	12.8	10.7	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spettrome Surrey Heath Tardridge Waverley Woking	23,065 2,518 1,506 2,890 1,619 2,642 1,791 2,345 1,767 1,534 2,499 1,954	<b>7,377</b> 837 531 908 528 775 561 870 576 482 741 568	<b>30,442</b> 3,355 2,037 3,798 2,147 3,417 2,352 3,215 2,343 2,016 3,240 2,522	•	·
Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley	4,519 5,060 1,537 <b>332,094</b> 6,797 9,690 7,702 15,501 8,725	1,253 1,416 556 <b>115,537</b> 1,969 3,962 2,607 5,446 2,891	6,476 2,093 447,631 8,766 13,652 10,309 20,947 11,616	12.5	11.1	WestSussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing EAST ANGLIA	18,738 1,857 3,862 2,572 2,245 2,546 2,650 3,006	<b>5,280</b> 459 924 751 716 774 843 813	24,018 2,316 4,786 3,323 2,961 3,320 3,493 3,819	8.2	6.9
Canden City of London City of Westminster Croydor Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulhan	10,123 101 8,020 12,534 12,238 11,179 11,650 15,365 8,945	4,266 44 3,302 4,116 4,267 3,608 3,662 4,934 3,538	14,389 145 11,322 16,650 16,505 14,787 15,312 20,299 12,483			Cambridgeshire Cambridge EastCambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough SouthCambridgeshire	<b>19,285</b> 3,119 1,254 2,650 3,623 6,498 2,141	<b>6,563</b> 1,002 472 906 1,524 1,837 822	<b>25,848</b> 4,121 1,726 3,556 5,147 8,335 2,963	8.8	7.7
Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth	15,184 6,109 7,521 7,146 7,928 12,194 5,816 3,974 18,773	5,403 2,280 2,411 2,469 2,965 4,723 2,754 1,324 6,628	20,587 8,389 9,932 9,615 10,893 16,917 8,570 5,298 25,401			Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	<b>23,135</b> 2,923 2,171 3,991 2,250 5,932 2,233 3,635	<b>7,571</b> 1,073 751 1,320 646 1,750 842 1,189	<b>30,706</b> 3,996 2,922 5,311 2,896 7,682 3,075 4,824	10.3	8.6
Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Wandsworth	15,345 6,501 15,136 8,447 4,367 15,989 5,371 12,790 11,748 13,185	5,276 2,221 4,387 2,907 1,830 5,230 1,728 3,445 3,967 4,977	20,621 8,722 19,523 11,354 6,197 21,219 7,099 16,235 15,715 18,162			Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk StEdmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney SOUTH WEST	<b>16,432</b> 2,041 1,104 4,060 1,499 2,386 2,049 3,293	<b>5,747</b> 715 463 1,130 580 915 711 1,233	<b>22,179</b> 2,756 1,567 5,190 2,079 3,301 2,760 4,526	8.1	6.9
ampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant	<b>51,952</b> 3,841 2,476 2,771 2,656 2,640 1,769 4,884	14,851 1,264 725 831 867 964 572 1,283	66,803 5,105 3,201 3,602 3,523 3,604 2,341 6,167	10.2	8.9	Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	<b>36,009</b> 3,184 19,345 2,733 3,460 2,017 5,270	<b>11,774</b> 1,218 6,008 794 1,257 729 1,768	<b>47,783</b> 4,402 25,353 3,527 4,717 2,746 7,038	10.5	9.3
New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	4,439 8,825 2,327 10,763 2,363 2,198	1,157 2,435 734 2,636 749 634	5,596 11,260 3,061 13,399 3,112 2,832			Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall	<b>18,767</b> 2,544 3,157 25 3,817 2,660	<b>5,919</b> 869 976 17 1,086 873	<b>24,686</b> 3,413 4,133 42 4,903 3,533	15.5	11.9
ertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage	29,843 2,920 3,787 2,992 2,510 3,501 3,095 3,343	10,297 1,173 1,224 1,057 870 1,272 1,030 1,143	<b>40,140</b> 4,093 5,011 4,049 3,380 4,773 4,125 4,486	9.8	8.4	Perwith Restormel Devon East Devon Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth	2,929 3,635 <b>37,418</b> 2,597 3,931 1,621 3,479 11,977	904 1,194 <b>11,484</b> 768 1,102 525 1,087 3,731	3,833 4,829 48,902 3,365 5,033 2,146 4,566 15,708	12.3	10.1

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

#### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** 2.9 **Area statistics**

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at October 8 1992

Unemployment in co	Male	Female	All	Rate +	no ur e ener		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams Teignbridge Torbay	2,097 3,301 5,287 1,876	742 988 1,411 658	2,839 4,289 6,698 2,534			North West Leicestershi Oadby and Wigston Rutland	1,081 481	709 346 180	2,912 1,427 661		
Torridge West Devon Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole	1,252 22,572 7,774 1,255 1,929 1,028 5,067	472 6,593 2,164 358 554 371 1,306	1,724 <b>29,165</b> 9,938 1,613 2,483 1,399 6,373	11.9	9.7	Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	<b>16,001</b> 1,342 3,334 3,816 1,623 1,344 2,464 2,078	<b>5,550</b> 455 1,209 1,104 684 513 852 733	<b>21,551</b> 1,797 4,543 4,920 2,307 1,857 3,316 2,811	10.0	8.1
Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	1,175 2,067 2,277	384 714 742	1,559 2,781 3,019		7.9	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire	<b>17,718</b> 2,336 1,365 1,548	<b>6,091</b> 751 612 558	<b>23,809</b> 3,087 1,977 2,106	9.2	8.0
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	<b>16,249</b> 3,293 1,593 1,939 4,109 3,137	<b>5,263</b> 965 579 745 1,143 1,067	<b>21,512</b> 4,258 2,172 2,684 5,252 4,204	9.2	1.9	Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	2,257 6,673 1,431 2,108 <b>40,707</b>	690 2,187 574 719 <b>11,624</b>	2,947 8,860 2,005 2,827 <b>52,331</b>	11.7	10.3
Tewkesbury Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	2,178 <b>13,664</b> 3,108 3,184 3,707 2,786 879	764 <b>4,602</b> 1,063 1,038 1,394 847 260	2,942 <b>18,266</b> 4,171 4,222 5,101 3,633 1,139	10.1	8.2	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham	4,099 3,548 3,034 3,336 4,091 3,344 16,684 2,571	1,079 1,188 1,039 1,098 1,032 997 4,246 945	5,178 4,736 4,073 4,434 5,123 4,341 20,930 3,516		
Viltshire Kennet	<b>16,302</b> 1,641	<b>5,571</b> 627	<b>21,873</b> 2,268	9.2	7.9	Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERS		540	0,010		
North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire NEST MIDLANDS	2,987 2,774 5,933 2,967	1,158 976 1,807 1,003	4,145 3,750 7,740 3,970			Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire	<b>34,845</b> 2,387 1,923 2,254 2,383 1,783	<b>10,163</b> 899 604 694 895 641	<b>45,008</b> 3,286 2,527 2,948 3,278 2,424	12.2	10.7
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster	<b>19,654</b> 2,619 1,787 921	<b>6,793</b> 921 649 313	<b>26,447</b> 3,540 2,436 1,234	10.7	8.9	Glanford Great Grimsby Holdemess Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	4,337 1,509 15,470 2,799	1,156 527 4,039 708	5,493 2,036 19,509 3,507		
Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	2,118 2,687 1,124 3,198 2,254 2,946	748 897 479 888 901 997	2,866 3,584 1,603 4,086 3,155 3,943			North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale	<b>15,124</b> 862 1,340 2,506 679 1,326	<b>5,417</b> 296 548 950 370 496	<b>20,541</b> 1,158 1,888 3,456 1,049 1,822	7.3	6.0
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry	<b>11,279</b> 1,186 1,122 846	<b>3,766</b> 443 432 345	<b>15,045</b> 1,629 1,554 1,191	9.9	8.2	Scarborough Selby York	3,363 1,932 3,116 <b>57,736</b>	1,057 780 920 <b>16,071</b>	4,420 2,712 4,036 <b>73,807</b>	14.4	12.7
Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	2,386 853 4,886 <b>31,810</b>	345 772 302 1,472 <b>10,439</b>	3,158 1,155 6,358 <b>42,249</b>	10.4	9.0	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	9,102 12,952 11,022 24,660	2,394 3,670 2,922 7,085	11,496 16,622 13,944 31,745	14.4	12.7
Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tarnworth	3,166 3,117 2,422 3,396 3,396 2,866 1,781 9,112 2,902	1,068 988 888 1,104 1,092 1,012 668 2,613 1,006	4,234 4,105 3,310 4,500 4,140 3,878 2,449 11,725 3,908			West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	<b>75,246</b> 19,003 6,435 12,178 26,365 11,265	<b>22,196</b> 5,285 2,082 3,820 7,781 3,228	97,442 24,288 8,517 15,998 34,146 14,493	10.6	9.4
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	14,809 1,962 4,678 2,438 2,314 3,417	<b>5,426</b> 727 1,519 1,125 863 1,192	<b>20,235</b> 2,689 6,197 3,563 3,177 4,609	10.2	8.7	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Net Halton	5,779	<b>8,919</b> 1,130 709 1,097 816 1,622	<b>37,556</b> 4,751 2,419 4,369 3,584 7,401	9.1	8.1
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull	<b>131,532</b> 57,705 15,356 11,720 15,473 6,827	<b>38,719</b> 16,457 4,757 3,835 4,448 2,296	<b>170,251</b> 74,162 20,113 15,555 19,921 9,123	14.0	12.6	Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington Greater Manchester Bolton Bury	2,980 3,081 5,426 <b>102,929</b> 9,850 4,899	1,034 995 1,516 <b>29,440</b> 2,622 1,590	4,014 4,076 6,942 <b>132,369</b> 12,472 6,489	11.6	10.3
Walsall Wolverhampton	11,705 12,746	3,184 3,742	14,889 16,488			Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford	27,360 8,411 8,007 10,376	7,317 2,508 2,350 2,542	34,677 10,919 10,357 12,918		
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover	<b>31,185</b> 2,827 2,698	<b>9,953</b> 998 790	<b>41,138</b> 3,825 3,488	10.9	9.3	Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	7,973 7,873 6,920 11,260	2,435 2,481 2,154 3,441	10,408 10,354 9,074 14,701		
Chesterfield Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	3,967 9,812 1,279 3,525 2,081 3,272 1,724	1,210 2,893 520 1,145 739 1,033 625	5,177 12,705 1,799 4,670 2,820 4,305 2,349			Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Bumley Chorley Fylde	<b>42,452</b> 5,710 5,192 3,085 2,450 1,118	<b>12,013</b> 1,392 1,162 779 885 326	<b>54,465</b> 7,102 6,354 3,864 3,335 1,444	9.8	8.3
Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Melton	<b>27,239</b> 1,801 3,414 1,200 2,204 13,865 990	<b>8,674</b> 643 1,244 469 813 3,927 343	<b>35,913</b> 2,444 4,658 1,669 3,017 17,792 1,333	9.1	7.9	Hyndbum Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire	2,081 4,271 2,278 5,316 738 1,669 2,485 3,874	609 1,353 672 1,379 259 470 786 -1,376	2,690 5,624 2,950 6,695 997 2,139 3,271 5,250		

S28 DECEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workford
Wyre Merseyside Knowsley	2,185 <b>75,360</b> 9,908	565 20,974 2,467	2,750 96,334 12,375	16.9	14.9	Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh	<b>2,005</b> 332 634 684	<b>710</b> 125 237 244	<b>2,715</b> 457 871 928	6.9	5.6
Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	31,291 12,267 7,456 14,438	8,588 3,570 2,212 4,137	39,879 15,837 9,668 18,575			Tweedale <b>Central Region</b> Clackmannan Falkirk	355 <b>8,771</b> 1,594 4,937	104 <b>2,843</b> 517 1,580	459 <b>11,614</b> 2,111 6,517	10.6	9.3
Cleveland	00.000	7,027	35,029	15.6	14.0	Stirling	2,240	746	2,986		70
Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	28,002 4,820 6,844 8,273 8,065	1,107 1,658 2,011 2,251	5,927 8,502 10,284 10,316	15.0	14.0	Dumfries and Galloway Regic Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	on <b>3,973</b> 778 1,709 444 1,042	<b>1,550</b> 321 594 197 438	<b>5,523</b> 1,099 2,303 641 1,480	9.9	7.9
Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland	<b>13,441</b> 3,068 2,974 2,557 2,509	<b>4,306</b> 1,078 829 819 761	<b>17,747</b> 4,146 3,803 3,376 3,270	8.4	7.1	Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	<b>11,806</b> 4,514 5,964 1,328	<b>3,976</b> 1,444 1,941 591	<b>15,782</b> 5,958 7,905 1,919	12.4	10.8
Eden South Lakeland	678 1,655	264 555 <b>5,676</b>	942 2,210 <b>26,579</b>	12.5	10.9	Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon	<b>9,773</b> 1,602 4,801 854	<b>3,516</b> 603 1,419	<b>13,289</b> 2,205 6,220	5.5	4.8
Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside	<b>20,903</b> 1,713 3,852 3,449	525 993 919	2,238 4,845 4,368	12.5	10.9	Kincardine and Deeside Moray	602 1,914	397 266 831	1,251 868 2,745		
Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,517 3,260 2,858 573 2,681	822 735 787 225 670	3,339 3,995 3,645 798 3,351			Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber	7,046 935 2,254 567	<b>2,248</b> 139 276 610 214	9,294 454 1,211 2,864 781	11.0	9.0
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed	<b>9,168</b> 897 546	<b>2,845</b> 307 182 805	<b>12,013</b> 1,204 728	12.1	10.1	Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	426 1,755 395 399	129 575 133 172	555 2,330 528 571		
Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	2,952 1,147 1,087 2,539	419 439 693	3,757 1,566 1,526 3,232			Lothian Region City of Edinburgh EastLothian Midlothian	<b>25,950</b> 15,898 2,572 2,473	<b>7,784</b> 4,849 772 710	<b>33,734</b> 20,747 3,344 3,183	9.3	8.3
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside	<b>52,485</b> 8,913 14,179 7,446 7,938	<b>13,702</b> 2,308 3,879 1,993 2,120	66,187 11,221 18,058 9,439 10,058	14.0	12.6	West Lothian Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie	5,007 <b>101,040</b> 2,029 750	1,453 <b>27,556</b> 698 280	6,460 <b>128,596</b> 2,727 1,030	13.1	11.5
Sunderland VALES	14,009	3,402	17,411			City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth		10,393 595 585 667	50,236 3,025 2,491 2,883		
Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	<b>12,237</b> 2,142 1,580 1,807 964 1,867 3,877	<b>3,525</b> 624 489 476 359 494 1,083	15,762 2,766 2,069 2,283 1,323 2,361 4,960	10.5	8.6	Cumnock and Doon Valle Cunninghame Dumbarton EastKilbride Eastwood Hamilton	6,053 2,971 2,704 990 4,354	516 1,852 868 935 401 1,034	2,846 7,905 3,839 3,639 1,391 5,388		
Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli	<b>10,924</b> 1,347 1,615 1,181 2,298	<b>3,213</b> 410 559 378 635	<b>14,137</b> 1,757 2,174 1,559 2,933	12.4	9.4	Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherweil Renfrew Strathkelvin	4,312 3,372 3,818 4,516 6,392 7,608 2,446	1,017 1,032 1,129 1,168 1,477 2,176 733	5,329 4,404 4,947 5,684 7,869 9,784 3,179		
Preseli South Pembrokeshire	2,635 1,848 <b>15,907</b>	723 508	3,358 2,356	11 7	10.1	Tayside Region Angus	<b>12,429</b> 2,415	<b>4,365</b> 1,016	<b>16,794</b> 3,431	10.1	8.7
Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport	2,820 1,798 1,917 5,840	<b>4,232</b> 543 414 680 1,623	20,139 3,363 2,212 2,597 7,463	11.7	10.1	City of Dundee Perth and Kinross Orkney Islands	7,329 2,685 <b>309</b>	2,383 966 <b>143</b>	9,712 3,651 <b>452</b>	6.2	4.4
Torfaen	3,532	972	4,504			Shetland Islands	262	120	382	4.0	3.1
wynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd	<b>9,027</b> 1,686 2,511 834 1,046	<b>2,816</b> 503 702 268 381	<b>11,843</b> 2,189 3,213 1,102 1,427	13.9	10.9	Western Isles	1,380	365	1,745	17.9	13.3
Ynys Món - Isle of Angl Iid Glamorgan	esey 2,950 <b>20,887</b>	962 4,699	3,912	13.4		Antrim Ards	1,742 2,093	642 825	2,384 2,918		
Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	2,848 2,482 4,753 3,220 4,287	630 556 1,250 554 877	25,586 3,478 3,038 6,003 3,774 5,164	13.4	11.7	Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus	2,285 2,013 1,191 1,059 20,315 1,388	825 754 746 320 436 5,627 514	3,039 2,759 1,511 1,495 25,942 1,902		
owys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	3,297 2,505 1,001 1,017 487	832 887 321 380 186	4,129 <b>3,392</b> 1,322 1,397	7.9	5.6	Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry	1,852 2,624 1,590 3,150 7,339	737 863 520 1,056 1,571	2,589 3,487 2,110 4,206 8,910		
<b>South Glamorgan</b> Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	487 <b>16,431</b> 12,557 3,874	<b>4,257</b> 3,130 1,127	673 <b>20,688</b> 15,687 5,001	10.5	9.3	Down Dungannon Fermanagh Lame Limayady	2,313 2,619 2,722 1,497	909 794 751 423 527	3,222 3,413 3,473 1,920		
Vest Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	<b>12,616</b> 1,527 1,770 2,059 7,260	<b>3,028</b> 302 469 499 1,758	<b>15,644</b> 1,829 2,239 2,558 9,018	11.2	9.8	Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down	1,795 3,787 1,911 940 5,263 2,724	527 1,326 679 226 1,500 1,089 954 802	2,322 5,113 2,590 1,166 6,763 3,813		

\* 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*.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

#### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** 2.10 **Area statistics**

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at October 8 1992

	Male	Female			Male	- Female	All
OUTHEAST				Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames	3,568 2,245	1,587 747	5,155 2,992
edfordshire Luton South	5,160	1,397	6,557	Lewisham East Lewisham West	4,002 4,948	1,367 1,742	5,369 6,690
Mid Bedfordshire	2,917 3,532	1,080 1,202	3,997 4,734	Lewisham Deptford Leyton	6,395 5,160	2,167 1,667	8,562 6,827
North Bedfordshire North Luton	3,731	1,210	4,941	Mitcham and Morden	4,021	1,247	5,268
South West Bedfordshire	3,333	1,183	4,516	Newham North East Newham North West	5,500 4,714	1,618 1,426	7,118 6,140
rkshire	2.010	986	3,996	Newham South Norwood	4,922 6,048	1,343 2,151	6,265 8,199
East Berkshire Newbury	3,010 2,605	966	3,571	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,732	623	2,355
Reading East Reading West	3,267 2,833	874 743	4,141 3,576	Orpington Peckham	1,964 6,220	627 2,012	2,591 8,232
Slough	4,585	1,474	6,059	Putney Ravensbourne	3,175 1,775	1,229 636	4,404 2,411
Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	2,358 2,256	830 751	3,188 3,007	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	2,076	938	3,014
ckinghamshire				Romford Ruislip-Northwood	2,422 1,648	805 609	3,227 2,257
Aylesbury	2,831	998	3,829 2,427	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,737 5,293	1,785 1,910	7,522 7,203
Beaconsfield Buckingham	1,810 1,638	617 628	2,266	Streatham Surbiton	1,729	577	2,306
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,844 2,860	554 962	2,398 3,822	Sutton and Cheam Tooting	2,316 4,876	829 1,871	3,145 6,747
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	3,670	1,120	4,790	Tottenham	8,960	2,902	11,862
Wycombe	3,310	909	4,219	Twickenham Upminster	2,291 2,615	892 768	3,183 3,383
tSussex	2,095	592	2,687	Uxbridge Vauxhall	2,572 7,432	865 2,567	3,437 9,999
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown	4,451	1,216	5,667	Walthamstow	3,940	1,326	5,266
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	4,341 3,049	1,481 857	5,822 3,906	Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North	2,150 5,020	810 2,059	2,960 7,079
Hastings and Rye	4,617	1,217	5,834	Wimbledon	2,480	974	3,454
Hove Lewes	3,928 2,790	1,395 855	5,323 3,645	Woolwich	4,819	1,449	6,268
Wealden	2,200	723	2,923	Hampshire			
x				Aldershot	3,290	1,034	4,324
Basildon Billericay	4,573 3,184	1,377 1,076	5,950 4,260	Basingstoke East Hampshire	3,125 2,751	1,011 829	4,136 3,580
Braintree	3,350	1,132	4,482	Eastleigh	3,696	1,035	4,731
Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point	2,094 3,098	726 996	2,820 4,094	Fareham Gosport	2,797 2,923	917 1,056	3,714 3,979
Chelmsford Epping Forest	3,053 2,768	1,125 1,062	4,178 3,830	Havant New Forest	4,198 2,329	1,087 633	5,285 2,962
Harlow	3,578	1.347	4,925	North West Hampshire	2,200	755	2,955
Harwich North Colchester	3,784 3,485	1,021 1,052	4,805 4,537	Portsmouth North Portsmouth South	3,844 5,667	1,008 1,623	4,852
Rochford	2,904	930	3,834	Romsey and Waterside	2,989	771	7,290 3,760
Saffron Walden South Colchester and Maldon	2,448 3,761	874 1,250	3,322 5,011	Southampton Itchen Southampton Test	5,095 4,743	1,291 1,141	6,386 5,884
Southend East	3,946	1,154	5,100	Winchester	2,305	660	2,965
Southend West Thurrock	3,198 3,871	923 1,045	4,121 4,916	Hertfordshire			
ter London				Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford	3,214 2,455	1,285 856	4,499 3,311
Barking	3,407	952	4,359	Hertsmere	2,750	943	3,693
Battersea Beckenham	5,134 3.027	1,877 1,000	7,011 4,027	North Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	3,323 2,403	1,205 786	4,528 3,189
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,277	1,639 850	7,916	StAlbans	2,447 3,856	813	3,260 5,192
Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar	2,274 6,513	1,806	3,124 8,319	Stevenage Watford	3,384	1,336 1,122	4,506
Brent East Brent North	5,997 3.458	1,966 1,387	7,963 4,845	Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	2,881 3,130	965 986	3,846 4,116
BrentSouth	6,046	2,093	8,139		0,100	300	4,110
Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington	3,523 3,055	1,404 899	4,927 3,954	Isle of Wight Isle of Wight	4,924	1,470	6,394
Chelsea	2,248	1,167	3,415		.,		choc ,
Chingford Chipping Barnet	2,648 2,155	974 860	3,622 3,015	Kent Ashford	2,885	765	3,650
Chislehurst City of London	1,959	628	2,587	Canterbury Dartford	3,021 3,244	805 973	3,826 4,217
and Westminster South	3,101	1,287	4,388	Dover	3,432	966	4,398
Croydon Central Croydon North East	3,072 3,657	900 1,244	3,972 4,901	Faversham Folkestone and Hythe	4,680 3,424	1,401 804	6,081 4,228
Croydon North West	3,737	1,242	4,979	Gillingham	3,935	1,175	5,110 5,125
Croydon South Dagenham	2,068 3,390	730 1,017	2,798 4,407	Gravesham Maidstone	4,001 2,975	1,124 871	5,125 3.846
Dulwich Ealing North	4,032	1,433 1,246	5,465 5,060	Medway	3,972	1,195	5,167
Ealing Acton	3,814 3,775	1,351	5,126	Mid Kent North Thanet	3,752 4,033	1,097 1,021	3,846 5,167 4,849 5,054
Ealing Southall Edmonton	4,649 4,330	1,670 1,322	6,319	Sevenoaks South Thanet	2,275 3,073	682 814	2,957 3,887
Eltham	3,297	998	5,652 4,295	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	2,748	849	3,597
Enfield North Enfield Southgate	4,083 2,766	1,272 1,014	5,355 3,780	l unbridge Wells	2,506	676	3,182
Erith and Crayford	3,696	1,134	4,830	Oxfordshire	0.075	4.070	1051
Feltham and Heston Finchley	4,405 2,444	1,561 1,092	5,966 3,536	Banbury Henley	2,975 1,798	1,079 585	4,054 2,383
Fulham Greenwich	4,002 3,534	1,681 1,215	5,683 4,749	Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon	3,442 2,194	911 748	4,353 2,942 2,665
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,428	2,477	9,905	Wantage	2,042	623	2,665
Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith	7,937 4,943	2,457 1,857	10,394 6.800	Witney	2,089	785	2,874
Hampstead and Highgate	4,126	2,029	6,800 6,155 4,854	Surrey			
Harrow East Harrow West	3,532 2,577	1,322 958	3 535	Chertsey and Walton East Surrey	2,396 1,534	732 482	3,128 2,016 2,697
Hayes and Harlington	2,926	995 960	3,921	Epsom and Ewell	2,017	680	2,697
Hendon North Hendon South	2,580 2,511	1,050	3,921 3,540 3,561 8,234	Esher Guildford	1,534 2,339	529 737	2,063 3,076
Holborn and St Pancras	5,997	2,237	8,234	MoleValley	1,723	557	2 280
Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	2,484 6,224	838 2,501	3,322 8,725	North West Surrey Reigate	2,464 2,131	814 626	3,278 2,757 2,724
llford North	2,525	884	3,409	South West Surrey	2,105	619	2,724
llford South							
Ilford South Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	3,772 6,551 5,643	1,213 2,525 2,198	3,409 4,985 9,076 7,841	Spelthome Woking	2,345 2,477	870 731	3,215 3,208

	Male	Female	All	
WestSussex		-		Leominster
Arundel	3,245	763	4,008	Mid Worce:
Chichester Crawley	2,572 2,692	751 887	3,323 3,579	South Word Worcester
Horsham	2,546	774	3,320	Wyre Fore:
Mid Sussex Shoreham	2,203 2,474	672 620	2,875 3,094	
Worthing	3,006	813	3,819	Shropshire
ASTANGLIA				Ludlow North Shrop
				Shrewsbur
Cambridgeshire Cambridge	2,835	904	2 720	The Wrekir
Huntingdon	3,009	1,216	3,739 4,225	Staffordshire
North East Cambridgeshire	3,256	1,115	4,371	Burton
Peterborough South East Cambridgeshire	5,759 1,826	1,556 748	7,315 2,574	Cannock a Mid Staffor
South West Cambridgeshire	2,600	1,024	3,624	Newcastle-
lorfolk				South East South Staff
Great Yarmouth	3,991	1,320	5,311	Stafford
Mid Norfolk North Norfolk	2,288 2,250	795 646	3,083 2,896	Staffordshi Stoke-on-T
North West Norfolk	2,911	910	3,821	Stoke-on-T
Norwich North Norwich South	2,761	852	3,613	Stoke-on-T
South Norfolk	4,016 2,233	1,178 842	5,194 3,075	Warwickshire
South West Norfolk	2,685	1,028	3,713	North Warv
uffolk				Nuneaton Rugby and
Bury St Edmunds	2,582	1,045	3,627	Stratford-or
Central Suffolk Ipswich	2,334 3,225	786 924	3,120 4,149	Warwickar
South Suffolk	2,949	1,048	3,997	West Midlands
Suffolk Coastal Waveney	2,049 3,293	711 1,233	2,760	Aldridge-Br
	3,293	1,233	4,526	Birminghar Birminghar
OUTHWEST				Birminghar
von				Birminghar Birminghar
Bath	3,184	1,218	4,402	Birminghan
Bristol East Bristol North West	4,292 3,912	1,280 1,132	5,572 5,044	Birminghar Birminghar
Bristol South	5,370	1,479	6,849	Birminghan
Bristol West Kingswood	4,596 3,487	1,826 985	6,422 4,472	Birminghan
Northavon	2,862	1,027	3,889	Birminghar Coventry N
Wansdyke Woston super Maro	2,487	878	3,365	Coventry N
Weston-super-Mare Woodspring	3,387 2,432	1,102 847	4,489 3,279	Coventry Se Coventry Se
			0,210	Dudley Eas
Falmouth and Camborne	4,117	1,164	5,281	Dudley Wes Halesowen
North Cornwall	3,944	1,306	5,250	Meriden
South East Cornwall St Ives	3,120 3,995	1,060 1,260	4,180 5,255	Solihull
Truro	3,591	1,129	4,720	Sutton Cold Walsall Nor
evon				Walsall Sou
Exeter	3,931	1,102	5,033	Warley Eas Warley We
Honiton North Devon	2,198	646	2,844	West Brom
Plymouth Devonport	3,605 4,397	1,126 1,219	4,731 5,616	West Brom Wolverham
Plymouth Drake	4,473	1,464	5,937	Wolverham
Plymouth Sutton South Hams	3,107 3,083	1,048 1,021	4,155 4,104	Wolverham
Teignbridge	2,948	862	3,810	EASTMIDLANDS
Tiverton Torbay	2,285 4,263	746 1,120	3,031	Dorbushing
Torridge and West Devon	3,128	1,120	5,383 4,258	Derbyshire Amber Valle
orset				Bolsover
Bournemouth East	4,796	1,398	6,194	Chesterfield Derby North
Bournemouth West	4,032	1,016	5,048	Derby South
Christchurch North Dorset	2,281 2,214	644 734	2,925 2,948	Erewash High Pook
Poole	4,013	1,056	2,948 5,069	High Peak North East [
South Dorset West Dorset	3,216	1,056	4,272	South Derby
	2,020	689	2,709	WestDerby
loucestershire	0.570			Leicestershire
Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury	3,570 2,589	1,054 915	4,624 3,504	Blaby
Gloucester	4,207	1,183	5,390	Bosworth Harborough
Stroud West Gloucestershire	3,234 2,649	1,121 990	4,355	Leicester Ea
	2,049	990	3,639	Leicester So Leicester W
Bridgwater	2042			Loughborou
Somerton and Frome	2,943 2,663	940 930	3,883 3,593	North West Rutland and
Taunton	2,885	881	3,766	
Wells Yeovil	2,683 2,490	913 938	3,596	Lincolnshire
	2,450	300	3,428	East Lindse Gainsborou
iltshire Devizes	2014	1044	0.050	Grantham
North Wiltshire	2,914 2,987	1,044 1,158	3,958 4,145	Holland with Lincoln
Salisbury	2,650	942	3,592	Stamford an
Swindon Westbury	4,660 3,091	1,390 1,037	6,050	
	0,091	1,037	4,128	Northamptonshire Corby
ESTMIDLANDS				Daventry
ereford and Worcester				Kettering Northamptor
Bromsgrove	2,619	921	3,540	Northamptor
Hereford	2,679	1,024	3,703	Wellingborou

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Male Female All 2,758 4,828 3,259 4,416 3,943 2,012 3,576 2,380 3,442 2,946 746 1,252 879 974 997 rcestershire /orcestershire ter orest 2,039 2,298 2,386 4,556 745 903 772 1,346 2,784 3,201 3,158 5,902 nropshire bury and Atcham 3,117 3,131 2,516 2,544 3,471 3,048 2,423 1,781 3,535 3,410 2,834 4,105 4,253 3,402 3,358 4,693 4,140 3,235 2,449 4,562 4,378 3,674 988 1,122 886 814 1,222 1,092 812 668 1,027 968 840 k and Burntwood fordshire tle-under-Lyme ast Staffordshire taffordshire shire Moorlands n-Trent Central n-Trent North n-Trent South 3,419 3,438 2,680 2,314 2,958 1,213 1,131 1,201 863 1,018 4,632 4,569 3,881 3,177 3,976 rwickshire n nd Kenilworth I-on-Avon Kand Leamington s -Brownhills ham Edgbaston ham Erdington ham Hall Green ham Northfield ham Northfield ham Small Heath ham Sparkbrook ham Sparkbrook ham Selly Oak ry North East ry North West ry South West East West wen and Stourbridge  $\begin{array}{c} 3,513\\ 4,843\\ 6,744\\ 6,744\\ 6,740\\ 8,433\\ 6,842\\ 7,500\\ 4,427\\ 7,500\\ 4,427\\ 7,502\\ 6,841\\ 4,247\\ 5,137\\ 3,888\\ 4,254\\ 4,257\\ 5,776\\ 3,347\\ 3,147\\ 3,147\\ 3,147\\ 4,602\\ 4,889\\ 6,174\\ 4,842\\ 4,$ 2,656 3,616 5,230 3,985 5,505 6,576 6,839 6,044 4,065 5,277 3,179 3,974 4,292 6,237 3,796 4,292 4,796 4,432 2,255 3,801 3,294 4,4544,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,454 4,4544,454 4,4544,454 4,454 857 1,227 1,514 1,181 1,311 1,467 1,487 1,288 1,1891,189 1, Coldfield INorth South East West romwich East romwich West nampton North East nampton South East nampton South West alley 2,440 3,148 3,623 3,567 5,303 3,383 2,219 3,166 2,666 1,670 833 918 1,100 1,050 1,521 1,105 794 1,015 947 670 3,273 4,066 4,723 4,617 6,824 4,488 3,013 4,181 3,613 2,340 ield orth outh an Ist Derbyshire Prbyshire rbyshire 795 868 663 1,167 1,453 1,307 905 809 707 3,023 3,225 2,517 5,058 6,244 6,490 3,393 3,261 2,702 2,228 2,357 1,854 3,891 4,791 5,183 2,488 2,452 1,995 ugh er East er South er West rough lest Leicestershire and Melton 3,036 2,376 2,426 1,999 4,289 1,875 1,067 875 921 707 1,290 690 4,103 3,251 3,347 2,706 5,579 2,565 lsey rough and Horncastle ith Boston and Spalding 1,037 900 787 1,101 1,275 991 4,192 2,985 3,274 4,645 4,885 3,828 3,155 2,085 2,487 3,544 3,610 2,837 Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough

# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at October 8 1992

Unemployment in Parliam	the second se	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	All		Male		All
Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside	3,577 3,173 2,476 2,763 3,524 2,767 6,819 5,254 4,611 2,571 3,172	924 968 858 933 885 963 1,809 1,151 1,286 945 892	4,501 4,141 3,334 3,696 4,419 3,730 8,628 6,405 5,897 3,516 4,064	Littleborough and Saddleworth Marchester Central Manchester Central Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Withington Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley	2,317 2,996 7,032 4,340 4,530 4,408 4,189 4,020 2,921 3,899 4,701 3,425 2,413 5,214 3,333	842 1,050 1,640 1,090 1,297 1,460 965 1,088 856 1,084 1,042 1,032 707 7,522 1,172 968	3,159 4,036 8,672 5,430 5,888 5,154 5,108 3,777 4,983 5,154 4,457 3,120 6,736 5,159 4,301
Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glandrof and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Skipton and Ripon	2,202 2,542 3,458 3,281 3,555 4,337 4,784 5,743 4,943 	825 864 1,236 1,088 955 1,156 1,199 1,480 1,360 1,360 649 838 641 9969 803 597	3,027 3,406 4,694 4,569 4,510 5,493 5,983 7,223 6,303 2,507 2,708 2,318 4,044 2,821 2,107	Lancashire Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Riibble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire	4,711 2,671 3,085 2,568 1,386 2,081 2,021 2,458 2,278 4,581 1,205 2,668 2,485 2,268 2,485 3,756	1,012 614 548 779 946 411 609 673 733 672 1,127 1,127 426 850 786 1,315 512	5.723 3.285 3.069 3.864 3.514 1.797 2.690 2.694 3.191 2.950 5.708 1.631 3.518 3.271 5.071 2.489
York South Yorkshire Barnsley Centrai Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	3,116 3,280 2,898 2,924 3,698 4,527 4,727 3,399 4,024 6,356 3,437 4,813 2,546 4,294 3,214 3,599	920 856 710 828 1,224 1,284 1,264 1,264 980 1,618 949 1,116 1,086 1,250 1,066 916	4,036 4,136 3,608 3,752 4,820 5,811 5,991 4,425 5,004 7,974 4,386 5,929 3,632 5,544 4,280 4,515	Wyre Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley North Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Watton Liverpool Watton Liverpool Watton Liverpool WestDerby Southport St Heiens North St Heiens South Wallasey Wirral South	1,977 5,480 6,351 3,182 4,803 5,105 5,203 4,329 4,329 6,074 6,214 5,082 2,734 3,423 4,033 4,033 4,033 4,033	1,298 1,508 1,133 1,186 1,281 1,410 1,193 1,388 1,583 1,583 1,583 1,583 1,583 1,573 1,079 1,079 1,079 1,079 1,079 1,079	6,778 7,859 4,315 5,989 6,386 6,613 5,522 5,777 7,766 7,807 7,807 7,807 7,807 4,502 4,502 5,166 5,619 3,001
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford South Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Hudfersfield Keighley	3,142 4,971 3,800 5,618 2,669 2,499 3,059 2,214 3,766 3,029 3,478 2,437	913 1,282 995 1,470 918 886 907 680 1,164 841 1,114 841	4,055 6,253 4,795 7,088 3,587 3,385 3,366 2,904 4,930 3,870 4,592 3,278	Wirral West NORTH Cleveland Harlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South Cumbria Barrow and Furness	2,330 4,820 4,277 5,584 4,490 4,789 4,052 3,387	847 1,107 1,135 1,351 986 1,187 1,261 972	3,177 5,927 5,412 6,935 5,466 5,976 5,313
Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley	5,259 4,596 2,916 2,380 3,659 2,865 2,311 3,299 1,973 2,177	1,409 1,113 964 833 1,060 869 787 808 688 688 697	6,668 5,709 3,880 3,213 4,719 3,734 3,098 4,107 2,661 2,874	Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington <b>Durham</b> Bishop Auckland City of Durham	2,100 2,509 1,563 1,314 2,568 3,254 2,517	903 825 761 636 434 878 903 822 908	4,359 2,725 3,270 2,199 1,748 3,446 4,157 3,339 4,509
Wakefield NORTHWEST Cheshire City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	3,129 2,965 1,830 3,152	947 861 756 1,050	4,076 3,826 2,586 4,202	Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield Northumberland Benvick-upon-Tweed	3,601 2,825 3,369 3,016 2,321	650 943 840 610 644	4,312 3,856 2,931 2,523 3,757
Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	2,512 3,054 4,566 1,869 2,050 3,423 3,216	838 932 1,309 655 689 906 923	3,350 3,986 5,875 2,524 2,739 4,329 4,139	Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck <b>Tyne and Wear</b> Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington	2,952 1,293 3,044 2,883 3,569 4,079	805 550 846 779 981 1,080	1,843 3,890 3,662 4,550 5,159
Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles	2,033 2,924 3,116 3,937 2,797 2,295 2,604 1,682 2,534 3,425 3,429	689 894 765 993 864 677 913 625 808 1.058 803	2,722 3,818 3,881 4,930 3,661 2,972 3,517 2,307 3,342 4,483 4,042 4,042	Jarröw Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	3,836 3,491 4,110 3,455 4,102 5,400 4,530 5,584 3,329 4,117	994 1,106 1,134 941 1,128 1,113 1,209 1,246 897 1,096	4,830 4,597 5,244 4,396 5,228 6,513 5,739 6,830 4,226 5,213
Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh	1,977 3,261 3,390	600 988 948	2,577 4,249 4,338	Clwyd Alyn and Deeside	2,330	668	2,998

#### stituonaias at October 8 1992

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Clwyd North West	2,907	804	3,711	Highlands Region			
Clwyd South West	2,012	657	2,669	Caithness and Sutherland	1,334 3.298	448 1,007	1,782 4,305
Delyn	2,211	595 801	2,806 3.578	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,298 2,414	793	4,30
Wrexham	2,777	801	3,578	Hoss, Cromarty and Skye	2,414	/30	0,20
vfed				Lothian Region East Lothian			
Carmarthen	2,292	710	3,002	East Lothian	2,572 2,976	772 1,088	3,34 4,06
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,099 2,534	729 713	2,828 3,247	Edinburgh Central Edinburgh East	2,970	630	3,09
Llanelli Pembroke	2,534	1,061	5.060	Edinburgh Leith	3,784	1,080	4,86
rempione	0,000	1,001	0,000	Edinburgh Pentlands	2,127	651	2,77
went				Edinburgh South	2,519	788	3,30
Blaenau Gwent	2,695	521	3,216 2,212	Edinburgh West Linlithgow	1,659 2,689	468 728	2,12 3,41
Islwyn	1,798 1,861	414 643	2,212	Livingston	2,684	869	3,55
Monmouth Newport East	2,914	883	3,797	MidLothian	2,473	710	3,18
NewportWest	3.336	876	4,212				
Torfaen	3,303	895	4,198	Strathclyde Region	0.000	000	0.70
				Argyll and Bute Ayr	2,029 2,687	698 793	2,72 3,48
wynedd Caernarfon	2,252	645	2,897	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,461	852	4,31
Conwy	2,232	741	3,281	Clydebank and Milngavie	2,809	707	3,51
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,285	468	1,753	Clydesdale	2,811	786	3,59
YnysMon	2,950	962	3,912	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,216	667	2,88
				Cunninghame North	2,828 3.225	880 972	3,70 4,19
id Glamorgan	2.519	737	3,256	Cunninghame South Dumbarton	2,971	868	3,83
Bridgend Caerphilly	3,488	739	4,227	EastKilbride	2,704	935	3,63
Cynon Valley	2,848	630	3,478	Eastwood	1,926	637	2,56
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,281	694	3,975	Glasgow Cathcart	2,133	566	2,69
Ogmore	2,689	611 734	3,300 3,576	Glasgow Central Glasgow Garscadden	4,095 3,237	1,042 713	5,13 3,95
Pontypridd Rhondda	2,842 3,220	734 554	3,576	Glasgow Govan	3,191	781	3,97
niioiioua	0,220		0,774	Glasgow Hillhead	3,212	1,239	4,45
owys				Glasgow Maryhill	4,321	1,203	5,52
Brecon and Radnor	1,488	507	1,995	Glasgow Pollock	3,682	941 944	4,62
Montgomery	1,017	380	1,397	Glasgow Provan Glasgow Rutherglen	4,204 3,350	944 856	5,14 4,20
outh Glamorgan				Glasgow Shettleston	3,913	927	4,84
Cardiff Central	3,852	1,193	5,045	GlasgowSpringburn	4,505	1,181	5,68
Cardiff North	1,895	1,193 524	2,419	Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,827	811	4,63
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,675	724	4,399	Hamilton	3,449	833	4,28
Cardiff West	3,907 3,102	906 910	4,813 4,012	Kilmarnock and Loudoun Monklands East	3,372 2,978	1,032 780	4,4
Vale of Glamorgan	3,102	910	4,012	Monklands West	2,338	637	2.9
/est Glamorgan				MotherwellNorth	3,392	737	4,12
Aberavon	2,039	429	2,468	MotherwellSouth	3,000	740	3,7 3.6
Gower Neath	1,947 2,201	614 514	2,561 2,715	Paisley North Paisley South	2,813 2,588	792 702	3,6
Swansea East	3,002	597	3,599	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,756	652	2,4
Swansea West	3,427	874	4,301	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,017	652	2,6
COTLAND				Tayside Region	0.100	050	0.0
orders Region				Angus East Dundee East	2,109 3,691	853 1,163	2,9 4,8
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,016	369	1,385	Dundee West	3,337	1,083	4,4
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	989	341	1,330	North Tayside	1,379	594	1,9
antrol Design				Perth and Kinross	1,913	672	2,5
entral Region Clackmannan	2,192	730	2,922	Orkney and Shetland Islands	571	263	8
Falkirk East	2,440	728	3,168				
Falkirk West	2,258	738	2,996	WesternIsles	1,380	365	1,7
Stirling	1,881	647	2,528	NORTHERNIRELAND			
umfries and Galloway Region							
Dumfries	2,044	759	2,803	BelfastEast	3,037	995	4,0
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,929	791	2,720	Belfast North Belfast South	5,498 4,189	1,438 1,772	6,9 5,9
ife Region				Belfast West	7,921	1,549	9,4
Central Fife	2,894	1,028	3,922	EastAntrim	4,145	1 321	5,4
Dunfermline East	2,670	803	3,473	East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,931 5,341	1,921 1,545	7,8
Dunfermline West Kirkcaldv	2,158 2,756	712 842	2,870 3,598	Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle	5,341 8.692	1,545 1,849	6,8 10,5
North East Fife	1,328	591	1,919	Lagan Valley	3,866	1.373	52
	.,	501	.,	Mid-Ulster	5,789	1,756 1,639	7,5
irampian Region	0.171		0.750	Newry and Armagh	5,818	1,639	7,5 7,4 5,4
Aberdeen North Aberdeen South	2,174 1,758	576 562	2,750 2,320	North Antrim North Down	4,144 2,713	1,292	5,4 3,9
Banff and Buchan	1,758	603	2,320	South Antrim	3,206	1,213 1,347	3,9 4,5
Gordon	1,223	536	1 759	South Down	4,504	1,708	6,2
Kincardine and Deeside	1,102	408	1,510	Strangford	2,739	1,129	3,8
Moray	1,914	831	2,745	UpperBann	3.748	1,308	5.0

S32 DECEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

# 2.13 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

		South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE 1991	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	499 425 436	362 303 308	23 19 29	64 51 53	110 108 102	47 38 40	75 68 55	78 73 76	46 35 37	43 34 36	57 47 48	1,042 898 912		1,042 898 912
1992	Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12	445 463 474	316 321 316	23 17 15	60 58 54	99 105 100	42 39 48	56 65 68	81 86 88	33 38 41	33 32 31	50 46 45	922 949 964	=	922 949 964
	Apr9 May14 June11	513 493 508	330 317 329	19 18 22	59 58 65	107 112 121	55 53 59	79 76 97	96 98 96	42 40 39	35 37 40	50 55 77	1,055 1,040 1,124		1,055 1,040 1,124
	July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	765 878 800	411 486 466	51 48 43	154 153 136	297 280 285	112 117 112	245 240 229	202 213 207	107 111 125	136 129 127	158 155 104	2,227 2,324 2,168		2,227 2,324 2,168
	Oct 8	628	419	23	81	163	64	210	101	46	58	65	1,439	_	1,439

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 une related benefits, via Unemployment Benefit Offices, during their vacations. \* Included in South East.

UNITED KINGDOM 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-39 40-49 MALE AND FEMALE 9.5 8.6 6.9 5.0 10.4 9.8 9.8 10.8 1990 Jan Apr July Oct 9.3 8.9 9.5 9.4 7.1 6.9 6.9 7.2 5.1 5.0 5.0 5.2 12.5 13.9 14.3 15.6 11.2 12.6 13.8 13.9 Jan Apr July Oct 8.6 9.8 10.7 10.8 6.2 7.0 7.6 7.8 1991 16.4 17.8 18.0 18.7 15.2 15.8 16.7 16.3 1992 Jan Apr July Oct 12.0 12.2 12.2 12.4 8.8 9.0 9.1 9.2 MALE 1989 Oct 10.9 10.5 8.3 6.6 11.9 11.3 11.2 12.4 11.7 11.3 11.8 12.0 Jan Apr July Oct 8.9 8.7 8.8 9.2 7.0 6.8 6.8 7.2 1990 Jan Apr July Oct 14.7 16.6 17.3 18.3 8.7 9.9 10.6 11.0 14.5 16.4 17.6 18.1 11.2 12.8 13.9 14.1 1991 19.5 22.0 22.1 22.7 1992 Jan Apr July Oct 19.9 20.7 21.3 21.1 15.8 16.0 16.0 16.2 12.3 12.6 12.7 13.0 FEMALE 1989 Oct 7.9 6.2 4.8 2.7 Jan Apr July Oct 8.6 8.1 8.2 9.0 6.3 5.9 6.6 6.1 4.6 4.4 4.3 4.3 2.6 2.5 2.5 2.4 1990 Jan Apr July Oct 9.9 10.8 10.9 12.5 7.0 7.8 9.0 8.7 4.9 5.5 6.1 6.0 2.8 3.2 3.5 3.5 1991 12.8 13.1 13.6 14.4 9.2 9.6 10.7 10.1 1992 Jan Apr July Oct 6.5 6.6 6.7 6.7 3.8 4.0 4.1 4.1

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

#### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions 2.14

	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1991 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	175 233 283	51 46 73	32 46 53	47 296 183	1,369 1,166 1,227	266 164 321	425 442 604	530 481 485	63 137 122	132 154 175	1,182 1,668 769	4,221 4,787 4,222	848 700 1,350	5,069 5,487 5,572
1992 Jan 9	467	125	67	63	971	525	489	602	155	180	2,384	5,903	1,513	7,416
Feb 13	441	157	64	142	2,761	353	1,217	1,022	269	325	5,539	12,133	1,773	13,906
Mar 12	291	154	71	73	2,353	291	1,087	1,194	412	340	1,425	7,537	1,924	9,461
Apr9	251	112	87	108	2,195	249	995	897	205	278	1,453	6,718	1,904	8,622
May14	200	129	41	86	1,461	291	853	657	242	225	950	5,006	1,321	6,327
June11	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

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

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

9	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
4.0	7.1	2.2	5.8
4.1	6.9	2.2	5.9
4.0	6.6	2.1	5.7
3.9 4.0	6.2 6.3	2.0 2.1	5.7 5.9
4.8	6.9	2.5	6.9
5.4	7.3	2.9	7.7
5.8	7.5	3.0	8.3
6.0	7.8	3.5	8.5
6.7	8.5	3.9	9.4
6.8 6.8	9.0 8.9	3.8 3.6	9.7
7.0	8.9 9.2	3.5	9.8 10.0
7.0	5.2	0.0	10.0
5.3	8.9	3.0	7.2
5.5	8.9	3.1	7.6
5.3 5.2	8.4	2.9	7.4
5.2 5.5	7.9 8.1	2.8 3.0	7.3 7.7
6.6 7.4	9.0 9.7	3.6 4.2	9.1
7.4 8.0	9.7 9.8	4.2 4.5	10.3 10.9
8.2	10.3	4.9	11.3 .
9.3	11.2	5.5	12.6
9.5	11.9	5.6	13.0
9.5	11.8	5.3	13.0
9.8	12.2	5.2	13.3
2.5	4.5	.1	3.8
2.4	4.3	.1	3.7
2.3	4.1	.1	3.5
2.3	3.9	.1	3.5
2.2	3.8	.1	3.5
2.6	4.0	.1	3.9
2.9 3.2	4.2 4.3	.1 0.1	4.4
3.2	4.3 4.5	0.1	4.8 4.8
3.5	4.7	0.1	5.2
3.5	5.0	.1	5.3
3.6	5.0	.1	5.5
3.6	5.1	.1	5.5

# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	United Kingdom *	Australia##	Austria#	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany# (FR)	Greece+
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NA	TIONAL DEFIN	NITIONS (1) NOTS	EASONALLYA	DJUSTED						
Vonthly 1991 Oct Nov Dec	2,426 2,472 2,552	802 818 920	177 197 224	456 452 459	1,299 1,375 1,384	296 299 303	282 303 341	2,872 2,882 2,919	1,599 1,618 1,731	168 187 207
992 Jan Feb Mar	2,674 2,710 2,707	960 998 949	250 235 199	461 451 443	1,551 1,575 1,695	340 332 330	337 344 344	2,966 2,938 2,877	1,875 1,863 1,768	225 220 213
Apr May June	2,737 2,708 2,678	911 920 914	185 168 153	439 430 436	1,552 1,548 1,553	319 304 292	342 338 370	2,824 2,770 2,753	1,747 1,704 1,716	187 160 168
July Aug Sep	2,774 2,846 2,847	926 906 926	153 157 165	488 506 502	1,615 1,590 1,434	290 	389 377 385	2,829 2,896 2,969	1,828 1,822 1,784	164 
Oct	2,814		189		1,433				1,830	
ercentage rate: latest month	10.0	10.7	5.8	12.0	10.4	10.4	14.9	10.5	6.7	4.2
test month: change on a year ago	+1.4	+0.7	+0.3	+1.1	+1.0	+0.7	+4.3	+0.7	+0.7	+0.2
UMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NA nnual averages 187 188 189 190	2,807 2,275 1,784 1,663	NITIONS (1) SEASO 629 575 509 590	0NALLY ADJU 165 159 150 169	5TED 459 419 403	1,150 1,031 1,018 1,110	217 238 259 267	142 129 104 106	2,621 2,564 2,533 2,505	2,231 2,234 2,029 1,870	110 109 118 140
onthly 91 Oct Nov Dec	2,477 2,518 2,551	870 894 908	192 186 184	440 443 446	1,420 1,423 1,420	301 303 303	292 301 308	2,798 2,826 2,827	1,692 1,676 1,676	185 184 183
192 Jan Feb Mar	2,607 2,645 2,653	894 908 900	186 183 176	450 454 457	1,429 1,451 1,525	303 305 305	314 322 334	2,860 2,876 2,858	1,694 1,695 1,723	192 187 190
Apr May June	2,695 2,716 2,724	887 906 963	186 192 196	461 466 470	1,511 1,536 1,603	308 310 310	347 362 377	2,898 2,913 2,925	1,768 1,784 1,805	183 179 188
July Aug Sep	2,760 2,811 2,843	960 948 928	195 196 202	474 478 482	1,606 1,607 1,567	313 	388 395 398	2,911 2,881 2,910	1,825 1,845 1,869	185 
Oct	2,868				1,561	··.			1,912	
ercentage rate: latest month	10.1	10.8	6.2	11.5	11.3	11.2	15.8	10.3	7.0	4.7
test three months: change on previous three months	+0.3	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+1.2	+0.1	+0.3	-0.1
ECD STANDARDISED RATES	SEASONAL			Sep	Sep		Aug	Aug	Ain	
atest month er cent	Sep 10.2	Sep 10.8		Sep 8.0	Sep 11.3		13.6	10.2	Aug 4.7	

THOUSAND

 Percent
 10.2
 10.8
 8.0
 11.3
 13.6
 10.2
 4.7

 Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
 2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.
 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.

		United States ##	Switzer- land ++	Sweden##	Spain +	Portugal#	Norway ++	Nether- lands ++	Luxem- bourg #	Japan**	Italy **	rish Republic +
ALLY ADJUSTE Month	NOTSEASONA	EFINITIONS (1	D, NATIONAL	SUNEMPLOYE	NUMBER				_			
inoriti	1991 Oct Nov Dec	8,013 8,286 8,569	40.7 46.4 52.8	140 141 159	2,317 2,327 2,329	290 296 297	95 99 107	310 317 322	2.5 2.6 2.5	1,320 1,310 1,270	2,686	257 260 269
	1992 Jan Feb Mar	9,949 10,161 9,691	60.9 65.2 68.0	181 178 187	2,336 2,338 2,327	309 313 313	121 115 113	316 314 314	2.8 2.8 2.7	1,410 1,370 1,510	2,713	277 278 279
	Apr May June	8,945 9,169 10,095	71.0 73.4 75.4	185 196 209	2,286 2,218 2,187	313 309 308	118 105 118	299 286 278	2.6 2.4 2.4	1,410 1,420 1,330	2,622	281 270 280
	July Aug Sep	9,845 9,390 9,090	80.2 84.4	245 259 229	2,143 2,134 2,195	310 315	130 122	274 288	2.5 2.6	1,340 1,440		291 293 287
	Oct	8,800										282
	Percentage rate	6.8	3.1	5.2	14.5	6.9	5.7	4.0	1.6	2.2	10.8	21.2
	latest month: cha a year ag	+0.4	+1.8	+2.1	-0.4	+0.6	+0.5	-0.3	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	+1.9
		ALDEFINITIC	OYED, NATIO	MBERSUNEMPL	NUI							
Annualaverag	1987 1988 1989 1990	7,412 6,696 6,521 6,884	21.9 19.5 15.1 16.0	84 72 62 70	2,924 2,858 2,550 2,349	319 306 312 307	32.3 49.9 83.5 93.2	432 391 345	2.7 2.5 2.3 2.1	1,729 1,552 1,417 1,344	2,885 2,656 2,751	247 241 232 225
Month	1991 Oct Nov Dec	8,641 8,602 8,891	44.5 46.7 49.2	136 142 162	2,329 2,300 2,291	296 282 282	105 105 108	308 312 297	2.4 2.5 2.4	1,330 1,380 1,410	2,678	265 265 266
	1992 Jan Feb Mar	8,929 9,244 9,242	51.0 58.0 63.7	167 175 188	2,274 2,273 2,280	295 296 298	104 105 108	307 304 313	2.5 2.7 2.6	1,390 1,320 1,360	2,655	269 273 276
	Apr May June	9,155 9,504 9,975	69.4 76.0 81.8	194 205 224	2,264 2,243 2,238	305 308 314	120 116 119	310 304 292	2.7 2.6 2.7	1,320 1,400 1,390	2,679 	281 276 281
	July Aug Sep	9,760 9,700 9,572	87.1 93.3	244 250 222	2,220 2,203 2,232	318 325	133 115	281 	2.7 2.8	1,410 1,450	  	289 290 291
	Oct	9,334										289
atestmonth	Percentagerate	7.4	3.2	5.0	14.7	7.2	5.4	3.9	1.8	2.2	10.9	21.6
sthree months	latest three mon	-0.2	+0.5	+0.7	-0.3	+0.4	+0.3	-0.2	N/C	+0.1	-0.1	+0.5
LYADJUSTED	ES: SEASONALI Latest month Per cent	ARDISED RAT Sep 7.4	OECDSTAN	Sep 4.7	May 17.5	May 4.2	May 6.0	Aug 6.3		Aug 2.2	Apr 9.9	Sep 17.6

 # 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 total labour force.

 ## Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force.

 #/ Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force.

 #/ Numbers registered at employment offices.

 N/C No change

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

•

# 2.19

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

NITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +						
Ionth Ending	Male and Female	e	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
991 Oct 10	387.2	+56.7	270.7	+39.1	116.5	+17.5	38.3 38.1
Nov 14 Dec 12	374.8 353.4	+35.1 +25.0	266.2 258.5	+24.5 +17.7	108.6 94.9	+10.6 +7.3	33.7
992 Jan 9	362.2	+34.8	249.5	+23.2	112.6	+11.7	41.1
Feb 13	389.6	+1.9	274.6	-0.1	115.0	+2.0	41.3
Mar 12	352.4	-25.7	249.3	-20.5	103.0	-5.2	38.9
Apr9	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
NITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +						
Ionth Ending	Male and Female	e	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
991 Oct 10	414.0	+79.8	274.7	+54.2	139.3	+25.6	41.0
Nov14	335.1	+57.6	226.4	+40.2	108.8	+17.4	37.9
Dec 12	266.8	+44.4	180.8	+31.0	86.0	+13.4	28.9
992 Jan 9	229.8	+21.0	154.2	+14.7	75.6	+6.3	28.3
Feb 13	357.9	+62.9	249.4	+47.2	108.5	+15.7	39.9
Mar 12	355.6	+61.3	248.7	+44.8	106.9	+16.6	38.9
Apr9	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

\* 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 41/<sub>3</sub> week month. + The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2.20*. While *table 2.20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

NFLOW	Age group									
Nonth Ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Allages
MALE 992 May 14 June 11	2.4 2.5	20.2 21.5	46.5 48.1	38.5 37.4	27.7 27.1	39.5 38.1	30.5 29.2	11.7 11.2	6.1 5.8	223.2 220.8
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8	2.8 3.0 2.9 3.0	31.6 28.3 31.5 34.1	83.9 68.3 60.6 68.0	46.3 44.9 42.1 49.2	31.5 30.6 29.7 34.4	42.6 42.1 41.4 47.9	31.9 34.1 32.0 36.8	12.1 12.7 11.8 13.8	6.0 5.5 5.5 7.0	288.7 269.5 257.5 294.3
EMALE 992 May 14 June 11	1.8 2.1	12.3 13.6	21.7 23.4	15.4 15.0	9.2 8.8	14.8 14.2	12.5 11.9	3.5 3.3	Ξ	91.1 92.2
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8	2.3 2.4 2.2 2.3	23.2 19.6 23.5 25.1	52.2 39.5 31.8 33.5	20.5 19.5 18.0 19.4	11.5 11.2 10.5 11.2	17.9 18.6 16.2 16.7	13.9 14.7 12.9 13.9	3.7 3.9 3.7 3.9		145.3 129.4 118.9 126.1
Changes on a year e MALE	arlier									
992 May 14 June 11	0.5 0.5	-2.5 -1.4	-5.3 -3.4	-2.3 -2.1	-0.2	-1.1 -0.7	-1.9 2.3	0.3 0.5	-0.4 -1.9	90.5 -4.4
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.6	0.1 0.6 -1.4 4.7	-0.5 2.2 1.6 5.4	-0.6 2.3 1.4 3.7	0.9 2.0 2.1 4.1	0.5 2.1 2.6 5.0	2.4 5.8 4.6 5.7	0.3 1.4 1.2 1.4	-0.9 -0.7 -0.2 0.1	2.7 16.2 12.4 30.7
EMALE 992 May 14 June 11	0.5 0.7	-1.4 -0.4	-2.6 -1.0	-1.0 -0.4	-0.1 -1.1	-0.2	1.2 1.3	0.4 0.3	Ξ	-3.3 0.4
July 9 Aug 13	0.5 0.5 0.5	0.7 -0.1 -1.3	0.1 1.9 0.4	0.4 0.7	0.4 0.8 0.9	0.1 1.2 0.4	1.1 1.4 1.5	0.2 0.2 0.4		3.3 6.1 3.4
Sept 10 Oct 8	0.6	4.4	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.4	—	13.7
Sept10 Oct 8	Age group	4.4		1.6	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.4	-	13.7
Oct 8	0.6 Age group Under 18	4.4 <u>18-19</u>	2.4	25-29	1.2 <b>30-34</b>	35-44	<u>1.9</u> <u>45-54+</u>	0.4 <u>55-59 +</u>	60 and over +	13.7 Allages
Sept 10 Oct 8	0.6 Age group	4.4	2.4		1.2				60 and over + 7.8 8.1	
Oct 8 Oct 8 OUTFLOW fonth Ending MALE 992 May 14	0.6 Age group Under 18 1.3	4.4 <u>18-19</u>	<u>2.4</u> <u>20-24</u> 	<u>25-29</u>	<u> </u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-54</u> +28.6	<u>55-59</u> +	7.8	Allages
Sept10 Oct 8 OUTFLOW Month Ending MALE 992 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8	0.6 Age group Under 18 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.9	4.4 <b>18-19</b> 16.8 17.7 17.2 16.8 19.0	2.4 20-24 50.0 52.6 52.2 53.7 58.6	25-29 38.0 40.7 39.6 37.4 39.7	1.2 30-34 27.0 29.2 27.9 26.6 27.7	35-44 38.0 40.3 38.5 36.3 38.3	<b>45-54</b> + 28.6 30.1 29.0 27.5 28.3	55-59 + 12.1 11.8 10.8 10.6 10.6	7.8 8.1 7.9 7.5 6.9	All ages 219.3 231.9 224.6 217.8 231.0
Sept10 Oct 8 DUTFLOW fonth Ending MALE July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 EMALE 992 May 14	0.6 Age group Under 18 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.9 2.3 1.1	4.4 <b>18-19</b> 16.8 17.7 17.2 16.8 19.0 32.9 12.2	2.4 20-24 50.0 52.6 52.2 53.7 58.6 77.8 25.9	25-29 38.0 40.7 39.6 37.4 39.7 47.2 16.6	1.2 30-34 27.0 29.2 27.9 26.6 27.7 32.5 9.5	35-44 38.0 40.3 38.5 36.3 38.3 43.4 43.4	45-54 + 28.6 30.1 29.0 27.5 28.3 31.0 12.4	55-59+ 12.1 11.8 10.6 10.6 11.4 3.8	7.8 8.1 7.9 7.5 6.9 7.7 0.2	All ages 219.3 231.9 224.6 217.8 231.0 286.0 96.7
Sept10 Oct 8 OUTFLOW Ionth Ending MALE 992 May 14 July 9 Aug 13 Sept10 Oct 8 FEMALE 992 May 14 July 9 Aug 13 Sept10 Oct 8 Cot 8	0.6 Age group Under 18 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.9 2.3 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.7 1.9	4.4 18-19 16.8 17.7 16.8 19.0 32.9 12.2 12.0 12.1 12.7 14.7	2.4 20-24 50.0 52.6 52.2 53.7 58.6 77.8 25.9 25.4 25.8 30.3 - 38.1	25-29 38.0 40.7 39.6 37.4 39.7 47.2 16.6 16.2 15.5 15.8 19.3	1.2 30-34 27.0 29.2 27.9 26.6 27.7 32.5 9.5 9.3 9.5 9.3 9.1 11.3	35-44 38.0 40.3 38.5 36.3 38.3 43.4 15.0 14.5 13.1 13.3 18.7	45-54 + 28.6 30.1 29.0 27.5 28.3 31.0 12.4 12.0 10.6 10.8 14.5	55-59+ 12.1 11.8 10.6 10.6 11.4 3.8 3.6 3.1 3.2 4.0	7.8 8.1 7.9 7.5 6.9 7.7 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	All ages 219.3 231.9 224.6 217.8 231.0 286.0 96.7 94.3 90.8 96.7 122.4
Sept10 Oct 8 DUTFLOW Nonth Ending May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 FEMALE 992 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8	0.6 Age group Under 18 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.9 2.3 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.7 1.9	4.4 18-19 16.8 17.7 16.8 19.0 32.9 12.2 12.0 12.1 12.7 14.7	2.4 20-24 50.0 52.6 52.2 53.7 58.6 77.8 25.9 25.4 25.8 30.3 - 38.1	25-29 38.0 40.7 39.6 37.4 39.7 47.2 16.6 16.2 15.5 15.8 19.3	1.2 30-34 27.0 29.2 27.9 26.6 27.7 32.5 9.5 9.3 9.5 9.3 9.1 11.3	35-44 38.0 40.3 38.5 36.3 38.3 43.4 15.0 14.5 13.1 13.3 18.7	45-54 + 28.6 30.1 29.0 27.5 28.3 31.0 12.4 12.0 10.6 10.8 14.5	55-59+ 12.1 11.8 10.6 10.6 11.4 3.8 3.6 3.1 3.2 4.0	7.8 8.1 7.9 7.5 6.9 7.7 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	All ages 219.3 231.9 224.6 217.8 231.0 286.0 96.7 94.3 90.8 96.7 122.4
Sept10 Oct 8 DUTFLOW fonth Ending MALE 992 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 EMALE 992 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 EMALE 992 May 14 Sept 10 Oct 8	0.6 Age group Under 18 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.9 2.3 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.7 1.9 artier 0.7	4.4 18-19 16.8 17.7 17.2 16.8 19.0 32.9 12.2 12.0 12.1 12.7 14.7 26.3 -0.7	2.4 20-24 50.0 52.6 52.2 53.7 58.6 77.8 25.9 25.4 25.8 30.3 - 38.1 45.4 2.7	25-29 38.0 40.7 39.6 37.4 39.7 47.2 16.6 16.2 15.5 15.8 19.3 21.4 2.9	1.2 30-34 27.0 29.2 27.9 26.6 27.7 32.5 9.5 9.3 9.2 9.1 11.3 12.4 3.5	35-44 38.0 40.3 38.5 36.3 38.3 43.4 43.4 15.0 14.5 13.1 13.3 13.3 18.7 18.4 4.0	45-54+ 28.6 30.1 29.0 27.5 28.3 31.0 12.4 12.0 10.6 10.8 14.5 14.1 4.6	55-59+ 12.1 11.8 10.6 10.6 11.4 3.8 3.6 3.1 3.2 4.0 3.9 2.4	7.8 8.1 7.9 7.5 6.9 7.7 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 1.7	All ages 219.3 231.9 224.6 217.8 231.0 286.0 96.7 94.3 90.8 96.7 122.4 143.9 22.0
Sept10 Oct 8 OUTFLOW Ionth Ending MALE 992 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 FEMALE 992 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Changes on a year ending May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8	0.6 Age group Under 18 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.9 2.3 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.7 1.9 artier 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.9	4.4 18-19 16.8 17.7 16.8 19.0 32.9 12.2 12.0 12.1 12.7 14.7 26.3 -0.7 0.6 0.1 -0.8 -2.0	2.4 20-24 50.0 52.6 52.2 53.7 58.6 77.8 25.9 25.4 25.8 30.3 38.1 45.4 2.7 6.2 3.9 2.3 0.9	25-29 38.0 40.7 39.6 37.4 39.7 47.2 16.6 16.2 15.5 15.8 19.3 21.4 2.9 6.3 5.4 3.6 2.1	1.2 30-34 27.0 29.2 27.9 26.6 27.7 32.5 9.5 9.3 9.2 9.1 11.3 12.4 3.5 5.9 4.6 3.7 2.7	35-44 38.0 40.3 38.5 36.3 38.3 43.4 43.4 15.0 14.5 13.1 13.3 18.7 18.4 4.0 6.8 5.5 4.2 3.8	45-54 + 28.6 30.1 29.0 27.5 28.3 31.0 12.4 12.0 10.6 10.8 14.5 14.1 4.6 6.5 6.2	55-59+ 12.1 11.8 10.6 10.6 11.4 3.8 3.6 3.1 3.2 4.0 3.9 2.4 2.8 2.3 2.0 1.8	7.8 8.1 7.9 7.5 6.9 7.7 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	All ages 219.3 231.9 224.6 217.8 231.0 286.0 96.7 94.3 90.8 96.7 122.4 143.9 22.0 38.1 31.1 22.7 16.4

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

# only

#### 2.32 **REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN**

	84227799739393	19-94/94-94-94-94-94-94-94-	1.11.1.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	at a constant of the second of		meedant
		1989	1990	1991	1992	
		Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All		63	96	79	
Not in employment	All	94	117	290	243	
All people	All	142	181	388	322	
	Men	94	118	268	217	
	Women	48	64	121	105	

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 the state of the state

#### 2.33 **REDUNDANCIES BY REGION**

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	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 1989	142	10	14	12		40	25	16	** 12		20		14
Spring 1990	181		20	17		61	35	26	11	17	18	11	12
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
Redundancy rates (Redundand	cies per 1,000	employees)											
Spring 1989	6.4	8.3	7.5	7.0		5.6	5.4	5.8	6.8		8.2		7.2
Spring 1990	8.1		10.1	10.3		8.5	7.9	9.5	6.0	8.1	7.4	10.4	6.1
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

#### **REDUNDANCIES BY AGE** 2.34

Years	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	Allages
Redundancies (Thousands)						
Spring 1990	46	43	31	32	29	181
Spring 1991	99	101	78	57	53	388
Spring 1992	72	80	65	61	45	322
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Spring 1990	10.2	7.6	5.9	7.7	10.9	8.1
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

#### 2.35 **REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY**

SIC	Agriculture	Energy and water supply	Mineral extraction	Metal goods etc	Other manu- facturing	Construction	Hotels, distribution	Transport, co- mmunication	Financial services	Other services
Redundancies (Thousands)										
Spring 1990				31	31	22	36		17	22
Spring 1991			20	67	60	52	72	22	45	37
Spring 1992		16	15	46	45	41	75	21	34	26
Redundancy rates (Redundanc	ies per 1,000 emp	lovees)								
Spring 1990				12.4	14.6	18.5	8.2		6.9	3.4
Spring 1991			25.7	28.3	29.7	46.3	16.4	15.3	18.1	5.3
Spring 1992		32.3	21.9	19.6	24.2	39.9	17.7	15.4	14.6	3.9

#### 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
Redundancy rates (Redundan	ncies per 1,000 emp	olovees)							
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		16.8

UNITE			UNFILLED V	ACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PL	ACINGS
KINGI	DOM		Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	) Annual ) averages )	-	235.4 248.6 219.5 173.6 117.9			226.4 231.2 226.0 201.2 171.3		222.3 232.8 229.2 207.4 172.5		159.5 159.0 158.5 147.0 126.6	
1990	Oct Nov Dec		148.5 139.9 132.5	-12.9 -8.6 -7.4	-8.3 -9.3 -9.6	186.7 184.4 177.6	-3.8 -4.3 -5.8	199.5 194.5 180.5	-3.9 -2.9 -6.9	144.9 142.0 132.4	-1.2 -1.2 -4.0
1991	Jan Feb Mar		141.1 139.8 134.9	8.6 -1.3 -4.9	-2.5 -0.0 0.8	192.7 166.3 166.8	2.0 -6.0 -3.6	181.3 167.6 171.8	-6.1 -9.0 -2.9	131.7 119.3 126.9	-4.4 -7.6 -1.8
	Apr May June	-	120.0 109.8 103.7	-14.9 -10.2 -6.1	-7.0 -10.0 -10.4	181.3 179.8 163.8	-3.8 4.5 -1.0	198.7 197.1 170.2	5.8 9.8 5	148.5 147.9 125.0	5.6 9.5 -0.6
	July Aug Sept		105.6 108.0 110.0	1.9 2.4 2.0	-4.8 6 2.1	166.2 168.1 168.4	-5.0 -3.9 1.5	164.6 165.5 166.7	-11.4 -10.5 -1.2	122.6 121.5 121.4	-8.6 -8.8 -1.2
	Oct Nov Dec	_	107.3 111.8 123.3	-2.7 4.5 11.5	0.6 1.3 4.4	167.9 164.1 	0.6 -1.3 	168.2 156.3 161.7	1.2 -3.1 	122.7 114.0 117.9	0.0 -2.5 -1.2
992	Jan Feb Mar		119.1 120.0 120.2	-4.2 0.9 0.2	3.9 2.7 -1.0	175.2 163.9 169.9	2.4 -0.1 -0.2	176.6 163.2 169.2	2.8 2.3 2.5	127.9 115.0 121.9	1.7 0.3 1.3
	Apr May June		117.8 115.2 112.5	-2.4 -2.6 -2.7	-0.4 -1.6 -2.6	160.3 158.6 169.1	-5.0 -1.8 -0.3	168.0 166.2 171.4	-2.9 1.0 0.7	122.3 121.7 128.9	-1.9 2.2 2.3
	July Aug Sept		112.6 108.4 100.1	0.1 -4.2 -8.3	-1.7 -2.3 -4.1	164.5 156.5 156.1	1.4 -0.7 -4.3	165.0 159.1 161.6	-1.0 -2.4 -3.3	125.1 121.1 125.0	0.9 -0.2 -1.3
	Oct		97.6	-2.5	-4.4	161.0	-1.6	159.1	-1.9	127.4	0.4

The second secon

		South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1990	Oct	35.1	9.5	4.0	11.8	11.9	9.2	10.5	19.6	9.1	11.2	21.6	143.9	4.6	148.5
	Nov	34.2	9.6	3.7	11.2	11.0	8.8	10.2	18.5	8.7	10.3	18.7	135.3	4.6	139.9
	Dec	32.5	9.3	3.7	11.1	10.4	8.5	9.5	17.8	7.7	10.2	16.8	128.2	4.3	132.5
1991	Jan	33.3	9.6	3.8	12.2	11.1	8.7	10.0	19.4	8.8	10.7	19.1	136.8	4.3	141.1
	Feb	32.0	9.5	3.6	12.5	10.1	8.0	9.1	19.0	8.0	10.5	22.6	135.5	4.3	139.8
	Mar	31.3	9.8	3.5	11.8	9.7	7.2	8.6	18.1	7.5	9.6	23.5	130.8	4.1	134.9
	Apr	28.1	9.0	3.4	10.0	8.2	7.1	8.1	16.7	6.8	8.6	18.9	116.0	4.0	120.0
	May	26.3	8.2	2.8	8.6	7.8	6.8	7.9	15.0	5.9	7.1	17.5	105.8	4.0	109.8
	June	24.2	7.2	2.8	7.7	7.8	6.2	7.2	14.2	5.4	7.0	17.2	99.5	4.2	103.7
	July	26.2	7.8	2.9	8.3	7.4	6.4	7.1	14.6	5.4	6.8	16.5	101.5	4.1	105.6
	Aug	27.9	8.0	2.9	8.8	7.4	6.7	7.2	14.5	5.7	6.8	16.0	103.9	4.1	108.0
	Sept	28.7	7.9	3.0	9.0	7.1	6.7	7.0	14.7	6.2	7.0	16.5	105.9	4.1	110.0
	Oct	26.6	6.1	3.0	9.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	13.6	6.2	7.2	17.0	103.4	3.9	107.3
	Nov	28.0	7.0	3.2	9.7	6.6	6.9	7.3	14.2	6.7	7.9	17.4	107.9	3.9	111.8
	Dec	32.5	8.4	3.7	10.4	8.2	7.5	8.2	15.8	6.7	8.8	17.5	119.1	4.2	123.3
992	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

# VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres \*: seasonally adjusted 3.1

# Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres \*: seasonally adjusted 3.2

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

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside		North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacar 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	ncies at Jobcentr ) )Annual )averages )	es:total + 90.7 95.1 71.7 47.6 28.8	37.7 32.2 23.6 14.8 8.2	8.0 9.7 8.3 5.4 3.2	19.7 20.4 18.5 13.9 9.9	21.1 24.1 20.5 14.6 8.2	12.2 13.8 12.9 10.5 7.1	15.6 15.5 13.3 11.7 7.9	24.2 23.9 24.4 21.1 15.8	12.0 11.4 10.7 10.7 6.6	11.0 12.1 13.8 12.1 8.2	18.8 20.0 21.7 21.6 18.3	233.2 245.9 215.8 169.1 113.8	1.6 2.0 2.6 3.4 2.8	234.9 247.8 218.4 172.5 116.9
991	Oct	34.3	9.3	3.8	10.3	9.3	8.7	9.1	17.1	6.9	8.0	19.6	127.0	2.9	129.9
	Nov	30.6	8.3	3.3	8.8	8.0	7.6	8.0	15.5	6.5	7.6	18.2	114.2	2.9	117.0
	Dec	26.7	7.3	2.9	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.8	13.5	5.4	7.0	15.9	99.0	2.8	101.7
992	Jan	24.2	7.0	2.6	6.6	6.3	5.8	6.3	12.4	5.0	6.6	14.4	90.1	2.6	92.7
	Feb	25.6	7.0	2.9	7.3	6.4	6.1	6.6	12.7	5.4	7.1	15.8	95.8	2.7	98.5
	Mar	27.6	7.2	3.1	8.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	13.1	5.5	7.8	16.9	103.3	2.9	106.3
	Apr	29.7	8.1	3.5	9.8	7.4	7.1	7.3	14.3	5.9	9.0	20.1	114.0	3.0	117.0
	May	30.1	8.3	3.9	10.8	7.6	7.6	7.8	14.9	6.3	9.7	20.7	119.4	3.2	122.6
	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
<b>/acan</b> 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	ocies at careers of ) ) Annual ) averages )	ffices 11.8 16.0 14.4 9.4 3.5	7.0 8.1 7.5 5.0 2.0	0.5 0.9 1.0 0.6 0.3	1.2 1.6 1.6 1.1 0.5	1.4 1.8 2.7 2.3 1.4	0.9 1.3 1.5 1.0 0.4	0.9 1.1 1.2 1.1 0.6	1.0 1.3 1.4 1.5 0.8	0.4 0.4 0.5 0.5 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.3 0.1	0.4 0.5 0.8 1.1 0.7	18.7 25.2 25.5 18.8 8.7	0.8 1.0 1.3 0.6 0.3	19.5 26.3 26.8 17.6 9.0
991	Oct	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.2	0.3	7.5
	Nov	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.1	0.3	7.4
	Dec	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.3	5.7
992	Jan	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	5.3	0.3	5.6
	Feb	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.3	5.7
	Mar	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	6.1	0.3	6.4
	Apr	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.3	6.5
	May	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.1	0.3	7.4
	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

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 that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies 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 Septemi	per 1991	12 months	to Septemb	per 1992	Stoppages: Septem
	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	United Kingdom
Agriculture, forestry							Stoppages in progres
andfishing	2	100	#	-		-	
Coalextraction	43	6,700	38,000	16	4,200	11,000	of which, stoppages:
Coke, mineral oil							Beginning in n
and natural gas	2	200	2,000	-	-	-	Continuing fro
Electricity, gas, other							All disc all insuch a
energy and water	3	2,400	4,000	2	900	4,000	<ul> <li>All directly involve</li> </ul>
Metal processing							
andmanufacture	4	800	3,000	3	300	8,000	
Mineral processing							
andmanufacture	5	800	6,000	3	300	1,000	
Chemicals and man-							
madefibres	1		#	1	100	#	The monthly
Metal goods nes	9	900	17,000	10	1,600	7,000	
Engineering	43	15,800	107,000	31	13,200	61,000	normally upwa
Motorvehicles	15	3,800	7,000	11	5,900	7,000	
Othertransport							received after
equipment	15	13,800	42,000	9	9,700	15,000	pageattheend
Food, drink and							payeattieeno
tobacco	9	3,600	18,000	5 2	10,100	10,000	areprovisiona
Textiles	1		#		200	#	areprenerena
Footwear and clothing	6	900	1,000	1	500	1,000	
Timber and wooden							
furniture	2	100	#	-	-	-	
Paper, printing and							
publishing	7	300	1,000	7	900	6,000	
Othermanufacturing	_						
industries	3	1,000	5,000	4	200	5,000	Stoppages in
Construction	20	7,800	20,000	10	2,700	9,000	
Distribution, hotels	_						United Kingdom
and catering, repairs	7	1,600	15,000		-		g
Transport services	-	04 500		15			
and communication	70	21,500	88,000	15	5,500	9,000	
Supporting and misc.	•		4 000		400	4 000	
transport services	2	200	1,000	1	400	1,000	Pay_wage-rates and
Banking, finance,							_extra-wage and fring
insurance, business		0 700	7 000	•	4 700	0.000	Duration and pattern of
services and leasi Public administration.	n 4	3,700	7,000	2	1,700	2,000	Redundancy question
education and							Trade union matters
health services	151	87.100	240.000	145	70 500	000.000	Working conditions ar
Other services	151 18	3,000	340,000 34,000	115 12	76,500	308,000	Manning and work allo
All industries	10	3,000	34,000	12	6,300	46,000	Dismissal and other d
and services	442 *	176,100	757,000	260 *	141,000	513,000	
and scivices	Carlos The So	110,100	151,000	200	141,000	515,000	Allcauses

industries subpages which a feet do more than one industry group hav industries but only once in the total for all industries and services. + Less than 50 workers involved. # Less then 500 working days lost.

#### Prominent stoppages in quarter ending September 30 1992

	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved +		Number of	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	<ul> <li>working days lost in quarter</li> </ul>	
Metal processing & manufacturing	9					
WestMidlands	10.06.92	15.07.92	300	-	3,000	For union recognition (Total days lost 8,000)
Mechanical Engineering						
Tyne and Wear Met Coun	ty 06.07.92	cont'g	100	-	7,000	Over pay and conditions
Public administration, education						
GreaterLondon	16.01.92	cont'g	1,600	-	38,000	Over redundancies (Total days lost 46,000)
Public administration, education						
S. Yorkshire	26.06.92	cont'g	2,100		6,000	For pay parity with other workers (Total days lost 7,000)
Public administration, education						
North London	26.06.92	cont'g	1,000	-	40,000	Over redundancies and cut backs (Total days lost 41,000)
Public administration, education						
Various areas in England & Wales	20.08.92	20.08.92	4,000	-	12,000	For pay parity
Public administration, education						
S. Yorkshire	28.09.92	28.09.92	8,000		8.000	Over compulsary redundancies

highest number of workers involved during the quarter

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work

	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	
ess	23	17,500	62,000	
s: n month from earlier months	11 12	10,700 * 6,800	11,000 51,000	

4.1

onthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, upwards, to take account of additonal or revised information after going to press. For notes on coverage, see 'Definitions' he end of the Labour Market Data section. The figures for 1992 sional.

#### ges in progress: cause

	12 months to September 1992			
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	
nd earnings levels	94	46,800	166.000	
inge benefits	8	12.600	13.000	
rn of hours worked	8	2.800	3.000	
ions	45	39,000	190.000	
S	13	1.600	11.000	
and supervision	33	17.300	66.000	
allocation	41	11,800	25.000	
er disciplinary measures	18	9,200	38,000	
	260	141,000	513,000	

# 4.2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES \* Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (Thou	1)	Working days lost in a period (Thou)	all stoppages in progess in
	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
986 987 988 989 989 990 991	1,053 1,004 770 833 620 357	1,074 1,016 781 701 630 369	538 884 759 727 285 175	720 887 790 727 298 176	1,920 3,546 3,702 4,128 1,903 761	1,069 595 1,639 751 1,072 222
990 Sep Oct Nov Dec	41 61 41 27	59 77 62 45	15 18 18 9	16 19 20 12	35 54 65 40	10 13 12 5
1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Dun Sep Oct Nov Dec	20 27 34 48 30 37 28 28 29 27 18 15	32 37 46 54 66 50 57 46 49 42 38 29	7 14 40 12 20 7 10 10 10 11 11 17 12 15	8 41 38 22 11 12 12 13 21 21 5 15	44 36 55 105 53 57 64 78 84 46 34	7 6 14 51 33 4 13 34 25 5 14
992 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	22 23 19 13 30 21 19	36 37 38 33 24 38 38 28 28 28 28 23	18 5 11 7 10 10 12 10 11	22 7 12 9 11 11 14 12 18	56 24 35 24 28 39 36 52 62	14 10 9 9 12 10 5 4

## 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 com- munication	All other non- manufacturing industries and services (01-03,15-17,
SIC 1980	(11-14)	(21,22,31)	(32-34,37)	(35)	(36)	(43-45)	(23-26,41, 42,44,46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	61-67,81-85, 91-99 and 00)
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	143 217 222 52 94 29	152 36 47 37 31 21	225 197 76 204 92 111	108 158 530 134 490 4	411 67 803 279 340 44	38 50 90 16 24 1	136 88 93 80 95 40	33 22 17 128 14 14	190 1,705 1,490 625 177 60	486 1,007 335 2573 545 436
1990 Sep Oct Nov Dec	5 5 6 3		5 4 9 5	3 - 2 -	- 5 -		1 3 1 -	1 - 5 -	1 9 16 4	18 27 25 28
1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	5 4 1 - 2 - 1 12 1 4 - -	1 1 4 3 3 2 2 1 - 1	2 2 19 23 9 2 27 17 2 2 27		- 4 27 5 - 1 - 6 -		4 3 2 1 1 - 7 6 1 2 10	4 - - - - - - -	2 4 2 32 4 13 - 1	27 22 23 23 26 26 26 28 29 24 20 21
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	1 1 2 4 - - -	1 - - 7 4 -	10 6 2 7 1 4 3 4 3	- 1 1 2 - 3 -	2 3 - 1 1 - 1	1	1 - - 4 1 - -	- 4 - 1 3 - 1	1 	40 12 24 11 12 17 25 46 58

\* See 'Definitions' page at the end of Labour Market Data section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1992 are provisional.

.

## Average earnings index: all employees

GREA	T BRITAIN 980	Whole e (Division	conomy ns 0-9)			Manufac (Division	turing ind	ustries		Producti (Division	ion indust ns 1-4)	ries		Service (Division	industries ns 6-9)		
510-1		Actual		ally adjusted		Actual		ally adjuste	d	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	d	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	d
				Per cent c over previ 12 months	ous			Per cent over prev 12 month	vious			Per cent over prev 12 month	/ious			Per cent over prev 12 month	vious
988=	100				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Unde lying
1988 1989 1990 1991	) ) Annual ) averages )	100.0 109.1 119.7 129.3				100.0 108.7 118.9 128.7				100.0 109.1 119.4 129.7				100.0 108.9 119.4 128.5			
988	Jan Feb Mar	95.4 95.5 98.3	96.1 96.7 97.5			95.8 95.6 98.0	96.6 96.3 97.7			95.8 95.3 97.8	96.5 96.0 97.8			95.4 96.0 98.6	96.3 97.1 97.4		
	Apr May June	97.8 98.4 99.8	97.9 98.6 99.3			98.8 99.3 100.6	98.0 98.9 99.5			98.9 99.5 100.4	98.2 99.2 99.5			97.3 98.0 99.6	97.6 98.2 99.2		
	July Aug Sept	101.3 100.3 100.9	100.2 100.9 101.5			101.1 99.5 100.2	99.9 100.9 101.3			101.3 99.9 100.5	100.1 100.9 101.5			101.3 100.5 100.6	100.4 100.8 101.4		
	Oct Nov Dec	101.7 103.7 106.9	102.6 103.5 105.2			101.8 103.6 105.5	102.6 103.5 104.4			101.9 103.7 105.3	102.7 103.4 104.3			101.2 103.6 107.9	102.3 103.5 105.6		
989	Jan Feb Mar	104.2 104.6 107.3	105.0 105.9 106.5	9.3 9.5 9.2	9 9 ¼ 9 ½	104.2 105.0 105.7	105.1 105.8 105.4	8.8 9.9 7.9	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	104.2 104.9 106.0	105.0 105.8 106.0	8.8 10.2 8.4	8 3/4 8 3/4 8 3/4	104.2 104.4 107.8	105.2 105.7 106.5	9.2 8.9 9.3	9 9 9
	Apr May June	107.3 107.5 109.1	107.4 107.7 108.4	9.7 9.2 9.2	9 ¼ 9 8 ¾	107.8 108.0 109.4	106.9 107.6 108.2	9.1 8.8 8.7	8 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ½	107.9 108.1 109.6	107.2 107.8 108.6	9.2 8.7 9.1	8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub>	107.1 107.2 108.5	107.4 107.3 108.1	10.0 9.3 9.0	0,0,00
	July Aug Sept	110.3 109.1 110.7	109.1 109.6 111.3	8.9 8.6 9.7	8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9	110.3 108.3 109.5	109.1 109.8 110.7	9.2 8.8 9.3	8 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ¾	110.8 109.2 109.8	109.5 110.3 110.9	9.4 9.3 9.3	9 9 ¼ 9	109.7 108.7 110.4	108.8 109.0 111.2	8.4 8.1 9.7	1
	Oct Nov Dec	111.7 113.2 114.7	112.6 112.9 112.9	9.7 9.1 7.3	9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4	110.6 112.2 113.8	111.5 112.1 112.7	8.7 8.3 8.0	9 8 ¾ 8 ½	111.0 112.9 114.3	111.8 112.5 113.3	8.9 8.8 8.6	9 ¼ 9 9	111.6 112.7 114.3	112.9 112.5 111.9	10.4 8.7 6.0	0.00
990	Jan Feb Mar	113.8 114.0 117.4	114.7 115.4 116.5	9.2 9.0 9.4	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½	112.7 113.9 116.8	113.6 114.7 116.5	8.1 8.4 10.5	8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> ⁄ <sub>2</sub>	113.2 114.3 117.0	114.1 115.1 117.0	8.7 8.8 10.4	9 1/4 9 1/2 9 3/4	113.9 113.7 117.2	115.0 115.0 115.8	9.3 8.8 8.7	
	Apr May June	117.3 118.5 120.5	117.5 118.8 119.9	9.4 10.3 10.6	9 3⁄4 9 3⁄4 10	117.2 117.9 120.1	116.2 117.5 118.8	8.7 9.2 9.8	9 ½ 9 ¼ 9 ½	117.4 118.2 120.7	116.6 117.8 119.7	8.8 9.3 10.2	9 3⁄4 9 3⁄4 9 3⁄4	116.9 118.6 119.8	117.2 118.8 119.4	9.1 10.7 10.5	( ( 1(
	July Aug Sept	121.2 120.9 121.3	120.0 121.6 122.0	10.0 10.9 9.6	10 ¼ 10 10	120.8 118.8 120.2	119.5 120.5 121.6	9.5 9.7 9.8	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½	121.3 119.7 121.0	119.9 120.9 122.1	9.5 9.6 10.1	10 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub>	120.5 121.1 120.6	119.5 121.5 121.5	9.8 11.5 9.3	1( 1( 1(
	Oct Nov Dec	121.7 123.8 126.3	122.7 123.5 124.2	9.0 9.4 10.0	9 3⁄4 9 3⁄4 9 3⁄4	120.8 123.0 125.1	121.7 122.9 123.8	9.1 9.6 9.8	9 ¼ 9 ½ 9 ½	121.6 123.7 125.2	122.4 123.3 124.1	9.5 9.6 9.5	9 3⁄4 9 3⁄4 9 3⁄4	120.9 123.0 126.3	122.2 122.8 123.7	8.2 9.2 10.5	0,0,0
991	Jan Feb Mar	124.3 124.7 127.5	125.2 126.2 126.5	9.2 9.4 8.6	9 ½ 9 ¼ 9	123.4 124.3 126.1	124.4 125.1 125.8	9.5 9.1 8.0	9 1/4 8 3/4 8 1/2	124.3 125.2 126.8	125.2 126.1 126.9	9.7 9.6 8.5	9 ½ 9 9	123.8 123.8 127.6	125.0 125.3 126.1	8.7 9.0 8.9	
	Apr May June	127.4 128.1 129.2	127.5 128.4 128.5	8.5 8.1 7.2	8 ¾ 8 ½ 8	128.0 127.7 129.7	126.9 127.3 128.3	9.2 8.3 8.0	8 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ¼	128.6 129.2 130.3	127.7 128.9 129.2	9.5 9.4 7.9	9 9 8 ¾	126.1 127.1 127.9	126.4 127.3 127.4	7.8 7.2 6.7	1
	July Aug Sept	130.5 130.8 130.8	129.1 131.5 131.7	7.6 8.1 8.0	7 3⁄4 7 3⁄4 7 3⁄4	130.0 128.7 129.2	128.5 130.6 130.6	7.5 8.4 7.4	8 ¼ 8 8	130.8 130.2 130.9	129.3 131.4 132.1	7.8 8.7 8.2	8 ½ 8 ¼ 8 ½	129.5 130.4 130.1	128.5 130.8 131.1	7.5 7.7 7.9	
	Oct Nov Dec	130.9 133.3 134.5	132.0 133.0 132.3	7.6 7.7 6.5	7 ½ 7 ½ 7 ¼	130.8 132.6 134.1	131.8 132.4 132.7	8.3 7.7 7.2	8 8 7 ¾	131.7 133.8 134.8	132.6 133.4 133.7	8.3 8.2 7.7	8 ½ 8 ¼ 8	129.8 132.7 133.6	131.3 132.5 130.8	7.4 7.9 5.7	
992	Jan Feb Mar	133.0 134.0 138.6	134.0 135.7 137.6	7.0 7.5 8.8	7 ¼ 7 ½ 7 ½	132.7 134.0 139.1	133.8 134.9 138.8	7.6 7.8 10.3	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8	133.9 135.0 140.0	134.9 136.1 140.0	7.7 7.9 10.3	7 ¾ 8 ¼ 8	132.3 133.3 137.6	133.5 134.9 136.0	6.8 7.7 7.9	
	Apr May June	135.3 136.3 137.1	135.5 136.6 136.3	6.3 6.4 6.1	7 6 ¼ 6 ¼	134.4 136.6 137.3	133.3 136.1 135.8	5.0 6.9 5.8	7 ½ 6 ¼ 6 ¼	135.9 137.7 138.3	135.1 137.4 137.1	5.8 6.6 6.1	7 ½ 6 ½ 6 ½	134.7 135.4 135.8	135.0 135.6 135.3	6.8 6.5 6.2	
	July Aug Sept P	137.8 137.3 137.3	136.4 138.0 138.2	5.7 4.9 4.9	6 5 ¾ 5 ½	138.1 137.1 136.7	136.6 139.1 138.2	6.3 6.5 5.8	6 ¼ 6OR 6	139.2 138.1 137.7	137.6 139.4 139.0	6.4 6.1 5.2	6 ½ 6 ¼F	136.7	135.5 136.9	5.4 4.7	(

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.

			RNINGS
s:	main	industria	sectors

5.1

## 5.3 EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry (unadjusted)

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Agricul- ture and forestry*	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water	Metal pro- cessing and manu- facturing	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechani- cal engi- neering	Electrical, electronic and instru- ment engi-	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco
1988=100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	supply (15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	neering (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
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 P	151.6	151.6	145.4	142.7	125.4	132.7	140.0	138.8	137.7	136.7	142.8	135.2	143.6

\* 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.

Textiles	Leather, footwear and clothing	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics, timber and other man- ufacturing (46,48,49)	Construc- tion	Distribu- tion and repairs (61,62, 64,65,67)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport and comm- unication + (71,72, 75-77,79)	insurance and	Public admini- stration (91-92pt)	Education and health services (93,95)	Other services # (92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)	Whole economy	GRE/	AT BRITAIN SIC 1980 1988=100
100.0 107.4 117.6	(44,45) 100.0 107.1 115.8 109.7	100.0 106.1 113.5	100.0 107.7 117.5	100.0 111.8 124.6 134.6	100.0 108.6 117.3 124.7	100.0 107.6 118.4 128.8	100.0 107.6 118.8 128.6	100.0 109.9 121.2 129.4	100.0 108.8 120.7 130.0	100.0 108.6 118.0 129.1	100.0 111.3 122.9 132.7	100.0 109.1 119.7 129.3	1988 1989 1990 1991	) )Annual )averages
128.1 96.2 96.3 98.7	123.7 97.0 97.5 100.0	121.6 94.9 95.5 98.0	126.0 95.0 96.5 98.5	93.4 93.9 98.7	95.6 96.1 100.1	96.0 95.1 97.0	97.3 96.6 97.8	95.7 96.8 100.0	95.2 97.2 98.3	93.0 93.5 97.1	97.8 95.9 96.3	95.4 95.5 98.3	1988	Jan Feb 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
137.9	130.1	130.1	134.5	140.6	128.4	135.2	137.2	133.8	141.1	143.1	139.9	137.3		Sept P

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

# EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry (unadjusted) 5.3

## EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry \* 5.4

IITED KINGDOM tober C 1980 ass	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing (21-22)	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing (23-24)	Chemicals and manmade fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engi- neering etc (33-34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instrument engineering (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41-42)
ALE (full-time on ad Weekly earnin 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989 1990 1991 *		172.96 184.98 198.94 216.29 229.61 248.83 261.77	187.19 201.37 215.84 234.67 255.71 279.94 284.50	167.86 176.15 192.92 212.22 229.02 245.92 258.71	160.26 167.36 179.27 196.04 217.18 228.76 240.66	170.94 184.09 210.58 226.97 247.11 263.70 277.41	174.76 186.36 197.89 213.22 231.45 262.23 262.23 275.87	156.56 168.16 184.19 197.33 212.40 228.41 240.29	£ 173.18 186.47 197.82 211.36 229.59 251.04 264.09
Hours worked 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 *		45.3 45.1 45.3 45.4 45.0 44.1	42.7 42.9 43.3 43.4 43.6 43.0	43.0 42.3 43.6 44.2 43.8 42.8	42.3 41.8 42.6 42.7 43.3 41.4	40.4 40.2 41.8 42.3 42.3 41.2	42.1 41.8 42.3 43.3 42.8 42.6	42.9 42.8 43.6 43.6 43.3 43.0	45.1 44.9 45.0 45.1 45.0 44.7
Hourly earning 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990	429.6 473.6 513.7 556.2 594.0 638.2	382.2 410.5 439.3 476.4 509.8 563.7	438.5 469.1 498.3 541.3 586.1 651.7	390.6 416.1 442.1 479.7 523.4 574.6	379.2 400.6 420.8 459.5 501.3 552.1	422.8 457.8 503.5 536.8 584.0 639.8	414.8 445.9 467.9 492.6 541.3 616.3	364.9 392.6 422.8 452.7 490.5 531.6	pence 383.7 415.7 439.2 468.3 509.9 561.7
MALE (full-time on Weekly earnin 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 *		106.43 112.92 121.14 131.60 139.90 152.88 163.12	118.44 130.58 137.88 147.78 164.11 177.25 189.13	118.10 125.38 131.67 147.78 159.79 171.79 183.30	109.74 117.27 127.08 139.18 148.50 162.56 173.45	126.39 140.86 155.14 174.17 197.97 207.23 221.11	126.63 127.86 138.76 151.51 166.95 177.75 189.66	105.55 115.19 123.99 133.24 145.28 155.76 166.20	£ 114.20 123.21 130.64 144.28 156.58 167.98 179.23
Hours worked 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990	38.5 38.9 39.0 39.4 39.6 39.2	38.4 38.1 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.1	38.5 39.1 39.1 39.8 40.0 39.2	39.0 38.8 39.4 40.0 39.7 38.8	38.6 38.9 39.0 39.6 39.5 39.5	38.1 38.0 39.0 40.8 40.5 39.1	38.2 38.9 39.4 39.6 39.0 38.2	38.1 38.7 39.3 39.4 39.0 39.2	38.7 39.0 38.7 39.7 40.1 39.0
Hourly earning 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 *	s 265.4 289.2 293.0 319.2 348.8 364.2 389.4	259.0 277.0 296.1 312.4 339.0 360.6 401.7	286.1 308.0 333.9 352.5 371.5 410.6 452.7	275.6 302.9 323.0 334.4 369.6 402.6 443.3	267.9 284.3 301.5 326.0 351.5 375.6 411.9	304.6 331.6 370.9 397.9 427.4 489.0 529.7	288.9 331.2 328.3 352.3 383.0 427.7 465.6	262.4 277.3 297.3 315.8 338.5 372.5 397.6	pence 274.2 295.0 316.1 337.7 363.5 390.0 430.3
(full-time on adult Weekly earnin 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990	rates)	165.23 175.69 189.58 205.75 218.09 236.72 249.27	174.30 187.43 201.11 217.86 237.12 280.62 .274.43	165.16 173.36 189.24 207.98 224.52 241.39 254.18	142.68 148.97 159.36 174.46 190.97 205.28 216.16	167.87 181.07 206.97 223.16 243.88 259.82 273.59	172.71 183.24 195.23 210.12 228.53 258.80 272.52	145.58 157.31 172.10 184.24 197.81 212.59 223.86	£ 156.17 168.55 178.69 192.27 209.25 227.61 239.67
Hours worked 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 *	41.8 41.8 42.7 42.7 42.6 41.5	44.5 44.2 44.5 44.6 44.2 43.4	41.9 42.2 42.5 42.7 42.9 42.2	42.8 42.1 43.4 44.0 43.5 42.6	41.0 40.7 41.2 41.5 41.9 40.7	40.3 40.1 41.6 42.2 42.2 41.1	42.0 41.6 42.2 43.1 42.6 42.4	41.9 42.0 42.7 42.7 42.4 42.1	43.3 43.2 43.6 43.6 43.7 43.1
Hourly earning 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990	s 425.4 468.6 507.8 549.9 587.5 631.0	371.6 397.8 426.0 461.5 493.0 545.7	416.0 444.4 473.0 510.6 552.9 617.0	386.2 411.4 436.2 473.1 516.2 567.3	348.1 365.8 386.5 420.4 456.0 503.9	416.9 452.0 497.1 529.1 578.0 632.6	411.6 440.0 463.1 487.5 536.6 610.8	347.8 374.6 403.1 431.2 466.9 504.5	pence 360.8 390.2 413.3 441.2 479.2 528.1

## EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers 5.5

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

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

S48 DECEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

extiles 3)	Leather, foot- wear and clothing (44-45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products, printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48-49)	All manufacturing industries (21-49)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication * (71-72,75-77,79)	All industries covered SIC 1980 Class
140.50 148.48 162.93 170.37 181.36	129.72 134.81 142.55 153.01 166.76	154.00 163.40 174.76 186.54 193.08	214.42 235.17 253.77 269.67 284.81	162.57 177.70 190.88 207.04 219.21	170.58 182.25 197.92 213.59 229.87 247.15	193.34 208.70 222.22 237.16 262.63 205.67	160.37 171.25 180.62 200.01 220.12 239.46		£   
196.51 206.73	180.71 190.11	208.11 218.93	301.03 316.68	235.83 248.09	247.15 260.00 43.0	295.57 310.94 41.1	251.94 44.0		
44.2 43.7 44.5 43.4 42.8 42.5	42.0 41.7 42.0 41.5 41.4 41.5	44.1 43.6 44.4 43.8 42.4 42.5	42.4 42.1 43.0 42.9 42.9 41.7	43.4 43.7 43.7 43.7 43.3 42.4	43.0 42.7 43.5 43.6 43.4 42.6	41.3 41.4 41.7 41.9 42.0	44.0 44.1 44.6 45.2 44.9		··· ··· ··· ··
317.9 340.0 366.3 392.7 424.1 462.7	309.0 323.6 339.7 368.4 403.1 435.5	348.9 374.7 393.9 425.4 455.7 489.5	506.1 558.6 590.7 628.1 663.6 721.4	374.5 409.6 436.3 473.6 506.8 556.0	397.1 426.8 455.1 489.6 529.6 580.0	470.0 504.9 536.3 568.1 627.1 704.3	364.8 389.3 409.4 448.3 487.4 533.1	··· ··· ··· ···	pence
89.52 94.47 102.13 110.05 117.87 128.36 136.96	85.22 89.55 96.51 102.63 112.31 120.34 128.40	113.18 121.09 128.43 137.79 145.85 157.59 168.15	129.16 139.81 152.00 163.55 179.34 194.17 207.18	98.23 107.39 113.63 123.37 129.52 142.26 151.79	103.21 110.48 118.79 128.82 139.93 150.44 160.52	124.17 157.49 163.79 183.91 188.28 209.22 223.24	95.86 98.55 104.68 107.21 123.40 138.96 148.27	    	£   
37.9 37.6 37.8 37.8 37.4 37.0	37.1 36.8 37.2 37.0 36.9 36.9	38.7 38.4 39.1 39.2 38.1 38.0	38.5 38.7 39.2 39.5 39.8 39.6	38.6 38.5 38.7 39.3 38.4 38.3	38.1 38.1 38.4 38.7 38.6 38.3	36.9 39.4 38.6 39.4 38.8 37.3	38.3 37.8 38.0 38.4 39.7 39.2	··· ··· ··· ···	
215.8 235.9 251.4 270.1 291.0 315.3 346.5	212.6 229.9 243.3 259.8 277.7 304.3 326.6	267.2 292.4 315.5 328.3 351.9 383.1 414.9	308.3 335.9 361.3 387.7 414.3 451.0 490.2	239.8 254.5 278.8 293.7 313.7 337.1 371.4	252.9 271.0 289.7 309.5 332.8 362.1 393.2	336.1 336.4 399.4 424.7 466.8 484.8 561.6	226.6 250.4 260.8 275.8 279.5 310.7 354.2	305.4    	pence 254.9   
118.15 124.66 135.89 143.59 153.67 167.59 176.47	95.10 99.31 106.78 113.66 124.62 133.91 141.01	149.83 159.09 170.20 181.70 188.29 202.37 213.10	198.21 215.74 233.61 247.94 262.12 279.30 294.10	145.72 161.91 171.85 187.21 196.60 212.93 224.22	155.04 164.74 178.54 192.55 207.53 223.75 235.61	192.65 208.03 221.48 236.44 261.48 294.48 310.09	160.11 170.99 180.30 199.61 219.74 239.06 251.73	181.06 193.47 206.73 218.52 233.30 251.11 264.42	£ 160.39 171.02 184.10 198.57 214.47 231.85 244.14
41.5 41.0 41.5 40.9 40.4 40.2	38.2 37.9 38.2 38.0 37.9 37.9	43.6 43.1 43.8 43.4 41.9 42.0	41.6 41.4 42.2 42.2 42.2 41.3	42.2 42.3 42.5 42.7 42.0 41.4	41.8 41.6 42.2 42.4 42.2 41.6	41.1 41.3 41.4 41.7 41.8 41.9	43.9 44.0 44.1 44.6 45.1 44.9	46.4 47.0 47.0 48.3 48.0 47.7	42.8 42.7 43.1 43.5 43.4 42.9
285.0 304.2 327.4 351.0 380.2 417.2	249.2 262.4 279.3 299.4 328.7 353.4	343.8 369.4 388.2 418.8 449.0 481.8	476.2 521.0 553.3 587.2 620.6 676.3	345.7 382.9 404.4 438.7 467.7 514.2	370.6 396.1 422.7 454.1 491.6 538.4	468.9 503.6 535.0 566.8 625.0 702.7	364.4 388.8 409.0 447.7 486.7 532.5	390.0 411.3 439.5 452.5 485.9 526.9	pence 374.7 400.6 426.7 456.3 493.9 540.4

\* Except sea transport.

GREAT BRITAIN		and services							
April of each year April 1970=100	Weights	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
FULL TIME ADULT Men Women	<b>575</b> 425	604.4 697.5	650.1 750.9	708.2 818.8	770.7 883.9	853.4 988.1	937.8 1097.4	1027.7 1212.9	1113.2 1343.9
Menandwomen	1,000	629.6	677.4	738.1	801.3	889.8	981.0	1077.7	1175.6

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

# EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry \*



# EARNINGS 5.5

# 5.6

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANOT ACTO	RING INDUSTRIE	:5			ALL INDUSTR	IES AND SERVI	CES		
	Weekly earnin	ngs (£)	Hours	Hourly earning	gs	Weekly earnin	igs (£)	Hours	Hourly earning	js
			excluding the was affected b	se whose pay				excluding those was affected by	se whose pay	
April of each year	Including those whose pay was affected by absence	Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		Including overtime pay and overtime hours	Excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	Including those whose pay was affected by absence	Excluding those whose pay was affected by		Including overtime pay and overtime hours	Excluding overtime par and overtime hours
DULTS				·	• • •		absence	·	-	). <u></u>
Aanual occupations 985	153.5	159.2	43.7	3.64	3.51	149.1	153.0	43.7	3.51	0.40
986 987	163.9	168.6	43.7 43.7 43.8	3.88	3.75	159.5	163.2	43.6	3.75	3.40 3.63
988	175.2 188.7	181.1 195.5	44.3	4.13 4.41	3.99 4.24	169.4 182.2	173.5 187.2	43.8 44.2	3.98 4.25	3.85 4.11
989 990 +	204.1 223.3	212.1 231.1	44.5 44.3	4.76 5.20	4.58 5.00	203.2 216.2	203.2 221.2	44.4 44.3	4.59 5.01	4.44 4.84
991	223.9 232.7	231.9 241.9	44.3 42.9	5.22 5.62	5.03 5.44	218.2 230.2	223.3 236.2	44.4 43.6	5.04	4.87
992	250.2	258.9	43.2	5.98	5.79	244.3	250.7	43.7	5.43 5.76	5.27 5.60
lon-manual occupations 985	200.0	201.5	38.8	5.11	5.00	400.0	`			
986	220.3	221.6	38.7	5.61	5.08 5.58	182.9 199.1	184.6 200.9	37.7 37.7	4.79 5.22	4.76 5.19
987 988	235.7 258.4	237.6 260.3	38.8 38.9	5.99 6.52	5.97 6.49	215.0 237.9	217.4 240.7	37.8 37.9	5.63 6.22	5.60 6.19
989 990 +	284.3 313.3	286.5 315.1	39.0 38.9	7.19 7.89	7.17 7.86	261.9 288.4	264.9 291.2	37.9 37.9	6.89	6.83
991	305.1 330.0	307.6	39.4	7.61	7.59	284.3	287.3	38.0	7.51 7.38	7.49 7.36
992	351.6	333.5 355.5	38.9 39.0	8.39 8.90	8.38 8.89	309.1 330.8	312.5 334.6	37.8 37.8	8.10 	8.09 8.67
loccupations										
985 986	169.2 183.1	174.7 188.6	41.9 41.9	4.12 4.44	4.05 4.38	167.4 181.2	171.0 184.7	40.4 40.4	4.17 4.51	4.13 4.47
987 988	196.0 212.7	202.0 219.4	42.0 42.3	4.74 5.09	4.68 5.02	194.9 213.6	198.9 218.4	40.4 40.6	4.85 5.29	4.81 5.26
389 390	231.7 255.1	239.5 262.8	42.5 42.4	5.55 6.09	5.48	234.3	239.7	40.7	5.81	5.79
91	271.3	280.7	41.3	6.69	6.01 6.62	258.0 278.9	263.1 284.7	40.5 40.0	6.37 7.00	6.34 6.98
992	290.7	299.7	41.5	7.09	7.02	298.5	304.6	39.9	7.50	7.49
EN lanual occupations								~		
985 986	167.5 178.4	172.6 183.4	44.6 44.5	3.87 4.12	3.74 3.99	159.8 170.9	163.6 174.4	44.5 44.5	3.68 3.93	3.57 3.81
187 188	191.2 206.8	195.9 212.3	44.7 45.2	4.38 4.69	4.24 4.52	182.0 .	185.5	44.6	4.17	4.04
189	223.8	230.6	45.5 45.2	5.06	4.89	196.3 212.9	200.6 217.8	45.0 45.3	4.46 4.81 5.25	4.32 4.66
990+	243.7 245.1	250.0 251.4	45.3	5.51 5.55	5.32 5.36	233.1 235.4	237.2 239.5	45.2 45.4	5.25 5.28	5.09 5.12
191 192	254.5 272.5	261.8 279.7	43.7 44.0	5.98 6.35	5.80 6.17	248.4 262.9	253.1 268.3	44.4 44.5	5.70 6.05	5.54 5.89
on-manual occupations								1 no	0.00	0.00
85	230.7 254.4	232.0 255.7	39.3 39.3	5.82 6.41	5.81 6.40	223.5 243.4	225.0	38.6	5.75	5.73
186 187 188	271.9 299.1	273.7	39.4	6.84	6.84	263.9	244.9 265.9	38.6 38.7	6.27 6.80	6.26 6.79
189	329.6	300.5 331.5	39.4 39.6	7.45 8.22	7.44 8.23	292.1 321.3	294.1 323.6	38.7 38.8	7.49 8.23	7.48 8.24
990 +	362.3 348.2	364.1 351.0	39.6 40.1	9.03 8.57	9.04 8.59	352.9 344.0	354.9 346.4	38.7 38.9	9.02 8.72	9.02 8.74
91 92	375.5 399.3	379.2 403.2	39.5 39.5	9.43 9.99	9.45 10.01	372.8 397.2	375.7 400.4	38.7 38.6	9.55 10.21	9.56 10.23
occupations				0.00	10.01	007.2	-00	30.0	10.21	10.23
85 86	187.2 202.3	192.6	42.9 42.9	4.44	4.39	187.9	192.4	41.9	4.53	4.50
87	217.0	207.8 222.3	43.0	4.79 5.11	4.74 5.07	203.4 219.4	207.5 224.0	41.8 41.9	4.89 5.27	4.87 5.26
88 89	236.3 257.3	242.3 264.6	43.3 43.6	5.50 5.98	5.44 5.94	240.6 263.5	245.8 269.5	42.1 42.3	5.74 6.28	5.73 6.29
90 91	282.2 299.5	289.2 308.1	43.4 42.1	6.55 7.20	6.50 7.15	290.2 312.9	295.6 318.9	42.2 41.5	6.88 7.55	6.89 7.57
92	319.8	328.3	42.3	7.62	7.58	333.6	340.1	41.3	8.07	8.10
OMEN anual occupations										
85 86	100.1 107.0	104.5 111.6	40.0 40.0	2.62	2.57	98.2	101.3	39.5	2.57	2.53
37	113.8	119.6	40.3	2.79 2.97	2.75 2.92	104.5 111.4	107.5 115.3	39.5 39.7	2.73 2.92	2.69 2.87
38 39	121.2 131.2	127.9 138.2	40.5 40.4	3.16 3.42	3.10 3.35	118.8	123.6 134.9	39.8 39.9	3.11 3.39	3.06 3.33
90+	145.2 145.2	152.8 152.8	40.5 40.5	3.77 3.77	3.69 3.69	129.7 142.2 142.4	148.0 148.4	39.8 40.0	3.72	3.66
91 92	152.8 165.6	162.1 174.4	40.0 40.2	4.06 4.34	3.98 4.25	142.4 152.5 163.3	159.2	39.7	3.71 4.01	3.65 3.95
- n-manualoccupations			TUL	4.04	4.20	103.3	170.1	39.8	4.28	4.21
5 6	125.5	126.8	37.4	3.37	3.35	132.4	133.8	36.6	3.59	3.58
17	135.8 147.7	136.7 149.1	37.4 37.5	3.63 3.92	3.61 3.89	144.3 155.4	145.7 157.2	36.7 36.8	3.91 4.18	3.89 4.16
18 19	161.6 181.3	163.3 182.8	37.6 37.6	4.30 4.82	4.28 4.80	172.9 192.5	175.5 195.0	36.9 36.9	4.68 5.22	4.65 5.20
90 +	201.6 199.7	202.8 201.2	37.6 37.7	5.31 5.25	5.29 5.23	213.0 211.7	215.5	36.9	5.76	5.73
1	219.3 235.6	221.8 237.7	37.6 37.7	5.86	5.83	233.8	214.3 236.8	36.9 36.8	5.72 6.38	5.70 6.36
occupations	200.0	201.1	01.1	6.26	6.24	253.2	256.5	36.8	6.90	6.88
5	110.6	114.7	38.8	2.94	2.92	123.9	126.4	37.3	3.34	3.32
86 87	119.2 128.2	123.2 133.4	38.8 39.0	3.16 3.39	3.13 3.36	134.7 144.9	137.2 148.1	37.3 37.5	3.63 3.88	3.61
8	138.4 152.7	144.3 159.1	39.2 39.1	3.66 4.04	3.62 4.00	160.1	164.2	37.6	4.31	3.86 4.29
0	170.3 184.2	177.1 192.9	39.1 38.8	4.48	4.44	178.1 197.0	182.3 201.5	37.6 37.5	4.80 5.30	4.78 5.28
2	199.3	207.1	38.8	4.94 5.28	4.91 5.24 IClassification	217.2 235.8	222.4 241.1	37.4 37.3	5.91 6.40	5.89 6.38

GREAT BRITAIN		Total labour costs * (pence per hour)	Percentage shares	of labour costs *				
SIC 1980		(pence per nour)	Total wages and salaries	National insurance	Redundancy payments	Voluntary social welfare payments	Subsadised services	All other labour costs +
Manufacturing	1975 1978 1981	161.68 244.54 394.34	88.1 84.3 82.1	6.5 8.5 9.0	0.6 0.5 2.1	3.9 4.8 5.2	1.1 1.3 1.3	 ( (
	1984 1985 1986 1987	509.80 555.90 597.20 641.20	84.0 84.4 84.2 84.8	7.4 6.9 6.8 6.9	1.3 1.6 2.2 1.8	5.3 5.1 4.7 4.5	1.3 12 12 12	
	1988 1989 1990 1991	692.35 751.50 827.00 910.00	85.2 85.3 84.8 83.4	7.0 7.1 7.0 6.9	1.6 1.4 2.0 3.6	42 42 42 42	1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1	
Energy (excl. coal) and water supply **	1975 1978 1981	217.22 324.00 595.10	82.9 78.2 75.8	6.0 6.9 7.0	0.6 0.4 1.9	8.5 12.2 13.1	1.2 1.3 1.3	
	1984 1985 1986 1987	811.41 847.50 919.90 924.80	77.7 78.4 75.8 79.5	5.5 5.5 5.3 5.6	1.9 2.6 7.1 3.8	12.1 10.7 9.1 8.3	1.8 1.7 1.6 1.6	
	1988 1989 1990 1991	937.89 1,029.20 1,147.50 1,322.40	81.9 82.0 81.9 78.5	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.0	1.6 1.5 1.5 5.6	7.4 7.4 7.4 7.1	1.7 1.7 1.7 1.6	
Construction	1975 1978 1981	156.95 222.46 357.43	90.2 86.8 85.0	6.3 9.1 9.9	0.2 0.2 0.6	1.7 2.3 2.8	0.7 0.8 0.8	
	1984 1985 1986 1987	475.64 504.70 535.90 566.70	86.0 86.4 86.5 87.1	7.7 7.7 7.6 7.6	0.6 0.5 0.7 0.5	4.1 3.8 3.5 3.3	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	
	1988 1989 1990 1991	616.86 688.90 769.70 830.20	87.6 87.7 87.5 87.6	7.6 7.6 7.6 7.2	0.4 0.3 0.5 0.7	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	
Distribution	1974 1978 1981	96.54 192.32 310.76	87.9 85.1 83.8	6.3 8.6 9.2	0.2 0.2 0.5	2.9 4.3 4.7	1.3 1.2 1.1	
	1984 1985 1986 1987	423.07 444.90 463.50 483.10	83.8 84.7 85.2 86.0	7.2 6.9 6.8 6.7	0.3 0.5 0.7 0.7	6.9 6.2 5.4 4.7	12 12 12 12	
	1988 1989 1990 1991	511.32 554.80 599.10 638.40	86.8 86.9 86.9 86.7	6.8 6.8 6.9 6.8	0.6 0.4 0.4 0.7	3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9	12 12 12 12	
lanking, finance nd insurance	1974 1978 1981	180.86 345.65 581.58	73.5 72.3 70.3	4.3 6.3 6.5	0.2 0.1 0.4	15.8 15.1 14.7	2.0 5.2 7.2	
	1984 1985 1986 1987	729.71 788.78 864.86 944.27	73.1 73.7 74.4 75.8	5.3 5.3 5.4 5.6	0.5 0.9 1.2 0.7	13.8 12.6 11.4 10.2	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2	
	1988 1989 1990 1991	1,011.49 1,117.50 1,198.90 1,303.50	77.1 76.7 77.1 75.8	5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.6	0.6 0.9 0.5 2.2	8.8 8.8 8.8 8.7	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.1	

S50 DECEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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

5.7

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Energy and — water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction	Whole economy	
SIC 1980 1985=100			Per cent change from a year earlier	- water suppry	Industries		industries		Per cent change from a year earlier
	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1989 1990	80.1 87.5 91.2 94.5 100.0 104.0 105.9 108.6 113.6 123.2 132.6	22.3 9.3 4.2 0.5 3.1 5.8 4.0 1.8 2.5 4.6 8.5 7.6	101.8 106.6 106.5 100.4 86.8 100.0 99.1 100.3 108.2 128.4 138.9 144.9	85.6 91.3 93.4 91.9 95.4 100.0 103.2 106.2 119.8 130.6 137.3	79.9 91.8 89.8 91.1 95.5 100.0 103.2 108.2 115.7 133.8 146.4 155.6	85.0 91.8 93.4 92.3 95.7 100.0 103.7 107.1 112.3 	76.1 83.4 90.2 95.2 100.0 104.6 109.3 117.1 128.2 141.1 152.1	22.7 9.6 4.8 3.2 5.5 5.0 4.6 4.5 7.1 9.5 10.1 7.8
	1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.9 104.0 104.0 103.1	8.3 5.8 3.0 -0.7	  	  	  	  	103.6 104.4 104.6 105.8	5.8 5.9 3.4 3.5
	1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105.8 105.4 105.5 106.9	0.9 1.3 1.4 3.7	  	  	  	  	106.9 108.4 109.6 112.3	32 3.8 4.8 6.1
	1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	107.8 108.9 108.2 109.4	1.9 3.3 2.6 2.3	  	  	  	  	113.8 115.6 118.1 121.1	6.5 6.6 7.8 7.8
	1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110.3 112.5 114.6 116.9	2.3 3.3 5.9 6.9	 	  	  	  	123.9 126.9 129.4 132.7	8.9 9.8 9.6 9.6
	1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	119.0 120.2 124.5 129.1	7.9 6.8 8.6 10.4	  	  	  	  	135.7 139.2 143.3 146.1	9.5 9.7 10.7 10.1
	1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	131.1 132.2 132.3 134.8	10.2 10.0 6.3 4.4	  	  	  	  	149.0 151.7 153.1 154.5	9.8 9.0 6.8 5.7
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 1990 Sep	136.6 134.3 134.6 126.5	42 1.6 1.8 9.1	  	  	  	  	158.0 158.1 	6.0 4.2
	Oct Nov Dec	127.6 130.2 129.6	9.6 11.0 10.9		  				  
	1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1297 132.1 131.5 132.4 132.0 132.1 130.3 133.3 133.3 135.0 134.7 134.7	9.7 11.0 9.9 11.7 10.1 82 6.3 72 54 54 58 35 3.9	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
	1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	136.0 135.2 138.6 132.5 135.6 134.7 134.2 135.5 134.2	4.9 2.3 5.4 0.1 2.7 2.0 3.0 1.8 0.7	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	     		··· ·· ·· ··	
hree months ending:	1990 Sep Oct Nov Dec	124.5 126.1 128.1 129.1	8.6 9.1 9.9 10.4	 	  		  	  	:: ::
	1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	129.8 130.4 131.1 132.0 132.2 131.5 131.9 132.3 133.9 134.3 134.3 134.8	10.5 10.5 10.2 10.9 10.6 10.0 8.2 7.2 6.3 6.1 4.9 4.4	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	     	··· ··· ··· ·· ·· ··	
	1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	135.1 135.3 136.6 135.4 135.6 134.3 134.8 134.8 134.8	4.1 3.7 4.2 2.6 2.7 1.6 2.6 2.2 1.8	··· ··· ··· ··· ···		··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	    	··· ·· ·· ··	

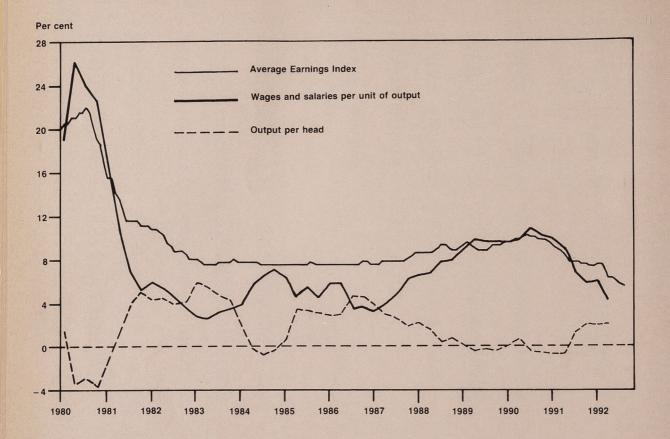
	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991	91.7 100.0 107.7 116.3 126.2 137.2 150.1 162.4	96 100 102 104 105 111 116 122	96 100 103 106 110 116 122 128	95.3 100.0 104.8 114.5 122.0 127.7 133.8 139.8	94.6 100.0 104.3 107.2 110.5 114.7 119.9 125.1	96 100 104 108 113 117 123 130	83 100 113 124 146 176 210	92 100 107 113 118 124 131 138	90.2 100.0 104.8 111.6 118.4 125.6 134.7 147.9	97.0 100.0 101.6 103.1 107.8 114.0 120.1 124.4	95 100 102 103 104 106 109 113	90.9 100.0 110.9 119.3 127.0 136.3 148.2 160.3	93.0 100.0 107.4 114.3 123.4 135.7 148.5 155.4	96 100 102 104 107 110 114 117
Quarterly average 1990 Q2 Q3 Q4	s 148.3 152.1 155.0	116 115 120	122 122 125	134.1 134.3 135.9	119.4 120.6 121.7	124 125 126	207 211 224	128 129 131	133.6 135.8 137.9	120.7 118.1 121.8	109 110 109	146.1 148.8 152.5	149.6 149.1 150.9	113 114 115
1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	157.9 160.9 163.9 167.0	119 120 121 127	127 128 128 130	136.1 140.9 140.7 141.6	123.2 124.4 125.8 126.7	126 132 133 134	230 241 251	133 135 136 138	142.0 146.7 150.3	121.1 125.7 122.5	111 112 114	155.0 158.7 161.2	152.5 155.1 155.8	116 117 118
1992 Q1 Q2 Q3	171.4 170.5 174.1	124 127	132 133	141.1 145.3	127.6 129.1		··· ··· ···		152.5 155.0 155.5	125.5 124.6 128.6	114 116 118	165.6  	158.2 158.3 163.0	119 119 120
Monthly 1990 Sep Oct Nov Dec	153.5 153.6 155.1 156.2	115  120	124 125 126 127	134.2 135.1 135.1 137.6	121.7	126 	 	129  131	135.9 135.9 138.7 139.0	119.2 119.7 121.5 124.0	109 109 109	  	149.9 149.3 149.9	115 115 115
1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	157.0 157.9 158.8 160.1 160.7 161.9 162.2 164.8 164.8 164.8 166.3 167.1 167.5		128 129 130 130 130 130 127 127 129 129 129 130 131	136.1 135.5 136.7 139.9 141.8 140.9 143.6 138.6 139.8 140.7 140.8 143.4	123.2  124.4  125.8  126.7	126  132  133  134	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	133  135  136  138	141.7 142.1 142.2 142.7 148.5 148.7 149.9 150.6 150.6 150.6 150.6	121.0 121.4 120.9 121.5 122.7 132.8 120.8 124.2 122.6 123.3 124.8	109 111 111 112 113 113 113 114 114 114 114	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	153.5 151.5 152.1 153.7 156.3 156.3 156.4 156.7 156.5 156.3 157.3 157.3	116 116 116 116 117 117 117 118 117 118 118 118
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jun Jun Sep	168.9 1702 1752 1682 171.8 171.4 172.4 175.5 174.4	124  127 	131 132 133 133 133 132 132	140.7 140.7 140.5 142.1 144.7 144.8 144.8 146.4 148.0 	127.6  129.1 		··· ·· ·· ·· ··	···	153.5 155.0 155.1 155.3 155.4 155.7 155.9 155.9	128.4 126.7 123.4 123.6 124.2 138.0 123.8	114 115 116 118 117 118 118 118	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	160.9 158.7 158.1 158.1 161.5 163.4 164.2 	119 118 119 120 120 120 120
ncreases on a yea Innual averages 985 986 987 988 989 989 990 991	rearlier 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 8	4 2 2 1 6 5 5	4 3 3 4 5 5 5 5	5 5 9 7 5 5 4	6 4 3 4 5 4	4 4 4 5 4 5 6	20 13 10 18 21 19	9 7 6 4 5 6 5	11 5 6 6 7 10	3 2 1 5 6 5 4	5 2 1 2 3 4	10 11 8 6 7 9 8	8 7 6 8 10 9 5	4 2 2 3 3 4 3
Quarterly averages 990 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 10 10	5 5 3	6 5 5	5 5 5	4 5 5	6 6 6	20 20 19	6 5 5	7 7 7 7	7 3	34	10 9	10 9	4
991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 8 8 8	5 3 5 6	7 5 5 4	4 5 5 4	5 4 4 4	6 6 6	14 16 19	6 5 5 5	8 10 11	6 4 4	3 4 3 4	8 7 9 8	8 6 4 4	4 4 4
992 Q1 Q2 Q3	9 6 6	4 6 	4 	4	4 4 	··· ···	  		11 9 6	3 3 2	5 5 5	9  	5 4 5	333
lonthly 990 Sep Oct Nov Dec	10 9 10 10	5  3	5 5 5 6	4 4 4 4	5	 6 	  	5	7 7 7 7	5 6 5 6	3 3 3 3	 	9 8 8	4 5 4
91 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	9 9 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 7	::5::3 5::6	677766556653	444565554444	5  5  4  4 	5  6  6 	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···		8 8 9 10 10 10 11 11 11	1 6 4 4 4 5 2 7 3 3 3	4443444555	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	9 84535345455	4 54334344333
92 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	8 8 10 5 7 6 6 7	······································	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 	4 3 4 4 3 2 	4  4  	··· ··· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ··	5    	10 9 9 9 5 5 4 4	4 5 2 2 2 1 4 2	5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4	··· ··· ·· ·· ··	5 54 3 5 5 6	3 233333223

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

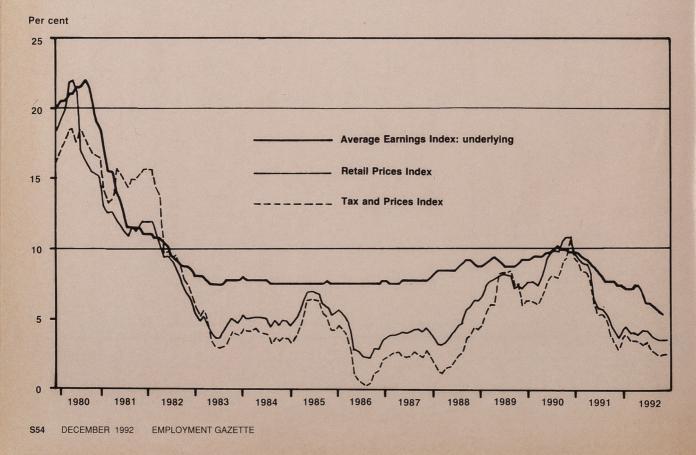
## EARNINGS 5.9

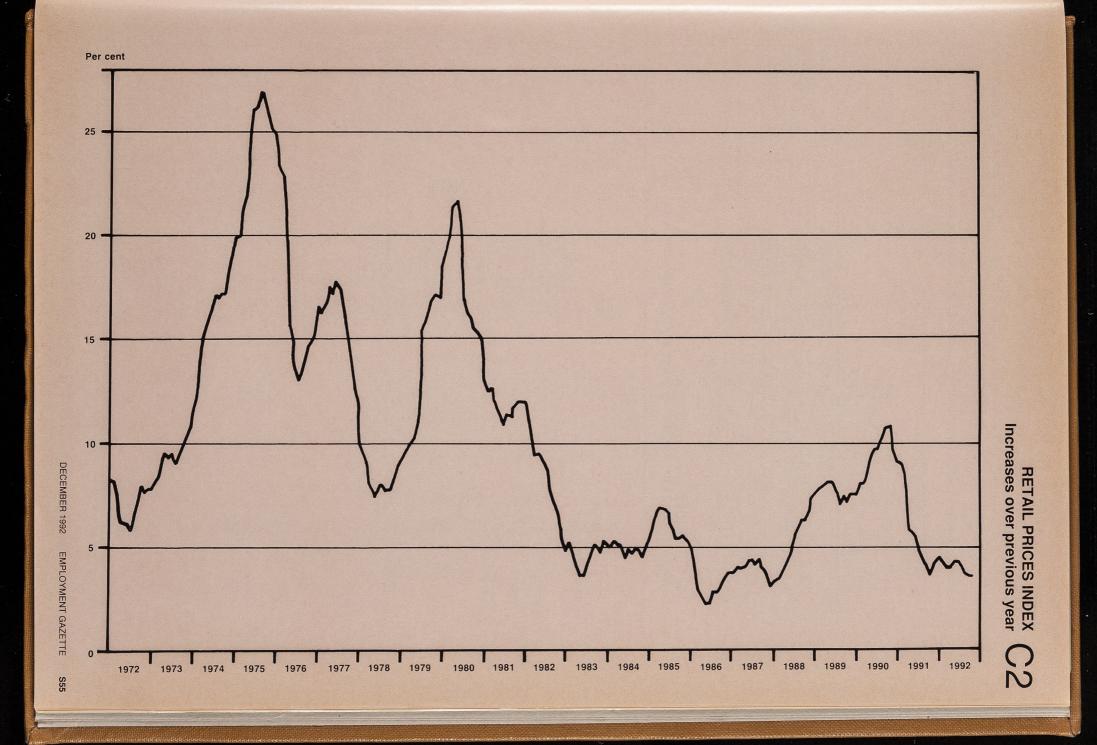
#### EARNINGS 1 C

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



## Earnings and prices: whole economy - increases over previous year





#### **RETAIL PRICES** 6 Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal food

All items except seasonal foods All items Percentage change over Percentage change over Index Jan 13 1987=100 Index Jan 13 1987=100 6 months 1 month 1 month 6 months 12 months 0.3 0.2 0.1 135.6 135.9 136.0 1991 Oct Nov Dec 0.4 0.4 0.1 1.5 1.6 1.2 135 4.3 4.5 1.6 1.3 135.6 135.7 1.3 1.6 135.9 136.6 137.0 139.2 139.7 139.9 139.6 139.7 140.3 140.7 -0.1 0.5 0.3 1.6 0.4 0.1 -0.2 0.1 135.6 136.3 136.7 138.8 139.3 139.3 139.3 138.8 -0.1 0.5 0.3 1.3 1.6 1.6 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.4 1.9 4.1 4.0 4.3 4.3 3.9 3.7 3.6 3.6 3.6 1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct 1.5 2.8 2.9 2.7 2.3 2.4 1.1 0.0 138.9 139.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 139.9 nber and October reflected price increases for c

rices index between September a stocks arrived in the shops, incre he rise in the ses in motoring costs and higher prices for some

and toolwear, as new slocks arrived in the slops, increases initioloning costs and higher plotes for some seasonal foods. Food: The index for the group rose by 0.2 per cent between September and October. There were increases of 2.4 per cent on average in the prices of seasonal food, reflecting price increases for eggs and some fresh vegetables, although there were falls in the prices of potatoes. The index for non-seasonal food remained unchanged over the month. There were some special offers on soft drinks and sweets and chocolates but milk products, processed fish and poultry were dearer. Catering: The index rose by 0.4 per cent over the month, reflecting dearer restaurant and canteen meals. Alcoholic drinks: The index rose by 0.5 per cent between September and October reflecting higher pub prices for beer and dearer off-sale prices for wines and spirits. Tobacco: There was no change in the group index over the month. Housing: An increase of 0.1 per cent between September and October reflected rent increases as well as a small rise in the index for mortgage interest payments although some reductions in the interestrates began to take effect. Some DIY goods, especially paints, were cheapt. Fuel and light: On average, prices rose by 0.2 per cent over the month reflecting sharp increases in the price of heating oil and further recovery in coal prices as remaining summer discounts finished. There were,

however, reductions in gas prices. Household goods: Overall, prices increased by 0.2 per cent in October. This mainly reflected some further price recoveries following extensive sales reductions particularly for electrical goods. Household services: The group index rose by 0.2 per cent over the month reflecting increases for domestic services and various fees and subscriptions. Clothing and footwear: Prices increased by 1.3 per cent on average mainly reflecting the arrival of the new seasons stocks in the shops. However, there were still some sales on a variety of clothes. Personal goods and services: On average, prices rose by 0.2 per cent the group index reflecting price increases for petrol and oil and increases immotor insurance premiums. However second hand carprices were lower. Fares and other travel costs: This index rose by 0.3 per cent the September and October reflecting increases in bus fares and in regional rail fares. increases in bus fares and in regional rail fares. Leisure goods: Price increases for a number of books, magazines and provincial newspapers helped push the index up by 0.2 per cent. Leisure services: The index fell by 0.2 per cent over the month. This was mainly due to price reductions

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

on TV video and satellite dish rental

#### **RETAIL PRICES** .2 6 Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for October 13

Ir	ndex	Percentage cha	ange over		dex	Percentage cha	ange over
	an 1987=100	1 month	12 months	Ja	an 1987=100	1 month	12 months
LLITEMS	139.9	0.4	3.6	Tobacco	145.9	0.0	9.5
LLITEMS	139.9	0.4	0.0	Cigarettes	146.7		9
ood and catering	132.4	0.3	2.3	Tobacco	140.1		9
lcohol and tobacco	149.2	0.3	6.3				
lousing and household expendit		0.0	3.4	Housing	162.3	0.1	4.8
ersonal expenditure	129.3	0.9	2.1	Rent	170.5		9
ravel and leisure	138.3	0.4	4.1	Mortgage interest payments	183.6		-1
raveranuleisule	100.0	0.4		Rates and community charges	136.6		13
				Water and other payments	191.8		10
Il items such ding as a second food	140.7	0.3	3.8	Repairs and maintenance charges			3
Il items excluding seasonal food	142.3	0.3	3.9	Do-it yourself materials	141.8		2
Il items excluding food	106.5	2.4	-8.3	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	199.2		2
easonalfood	131.1	0.0	2.9	Differing induction of ground form	TOOLE		
ood excluding seasonal	131.1	0.0	2.5	Fuel and Light	127.7	0.2	-0.2
				Coal and solid fuels	117.9		3
uu seedeedlaar bassalaar	105 E	0.4	3.4	Electricity	142.7		2
Il items excluding housing	135.5	0.4	3.4	Gas	115.3		-4
All items exc mortgage interest	137.8	0.4	5.0	Oil and other fuels	110.7		4
				Ollandotherideis	110.7		
	110.0	0.7	-0.1	Household goods	127.3	0.2	2.0
Consumer durables	116.8	0.7	-0.1	Furniture	128.1		2
				Furniture	123.6		ō
	107.4	0.0	14	Electrical appliances	113.8		1
ood	127.4	0.2	1.4	Other household equipment	130.6		Ó
Bread	134.5		4		145.4		5
Cereals	135.2		ļ	Household consumables	120.0		4
Biscuits and cakes	137.0		5	Petcare	120.0		
Beef	124.7		1	Household services	138.0	0.2	4.1
Lamb	107.8		9		138.2	0.2	0
of which, home-killed lamb	105.0		14	Postage			0
Pork	121.7		0	Telephones, telemessages, etc	120.6		5
Bacon	136.2		4	Domestic services	152.4		57
Poultry	112.3		-1	Fees and subcriptions	147.6		1
Othermeat	123.6		1	<b>OL 111 I1</b>	404.0	10	0.1
Fish	129.1		0	Clothing and footwear	121.6	1.3	
of which, fresh fish	141.9		-3	Men's outerwear	122.1		-1
Butter	125.9		3	Women's outerwear	112.6		-1
Oil and fats	125.8		2	Children's outerwear	119.9		0
Cheese	134.6		10	Other clothing	137.2		3
Eggs	116.1		2	Footwear	124.2		0
Milkfresh	140.3		5				
Milkproducts	139.0		3	Personal goods and services	144.2	0.2	5.3
Tea	150.5		-1	Personal articles	114.7		25
Coffee and other hot drinks	91.0		0	Chemists goods	148.9		
Softdrinks	153.5		5	Personal services	172.4		9
Sugar and preserves	136.3		-2				
Sweets and chocolates	122.4		4	Motoring expenditure	140.3	0.7	4.3
Potatoes	121.5		-2	Purchase of motor vehicles	128.8		<u>1</u>
of which, unprocessed potato			-10	Maintenance of motor vehicles	155.5		7
Vegetables	106.7		-2	Petrol and oil	134.4		2
of which, other fresh vegetab			-3	Vehicles tax and insurance	175.0		15
Fruit	112.9		-15				
of which, fresh fruit	108.7		-20	Fares and other travel costs	145.7	0.3	5.7
Otherfoods	135.8			Railfares	152.2		7
				Bus and coach fares	155.5		5
atering	150.2	0.4	5.3	Other travel costs	134.0		4
Restaurant meals	149.4		5				
Canteen meals	153.9		7	Leisure goods	121.2	0.2	1.8
Take-aways and snacks	149.7		5	Audio-visual equipment	82.2		-5
rano anayoundonacio				Records and tapes	112.4		3
lcoholic drink	150.9	0.5	5.1	Toys, photographic and sport goo			Ŭ 1
Beer	155.1	0.0	5	Books and newspapers	155.1		6
onsales	157.4		5	Gardening products	137.3		3
	139.0		4	Cardoningproducto	101.0		
off sales Wince and epirite			4 5	Leisure services	153.4	-0.2	6.1
Wines and spirits	144.8		5 5		118.4	-0.2	0.1
onsales	150.7			Television licences and rentals			8
off sales	140.4		5	Entertainment and other recreation	11 1/4.1		0

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

Average retail prices on October 13 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

Average prices on October 13 1992

outlets.

#### Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence) Number of Average price Item FOODITEMS Margarine Soft 500g tub Low fat spread, Beef: home-killed, per lb 119-202 224-299 169-219 299-399 166-269 st beef mince 640 639 490 662 635 155 259 196 365 179 Topside Cheese Cheddartype, pe Brisket (without bone) Rump steak Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), p Size 4 (55-60g), p Stewing steak Lamb: home-killed, per lb Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone) 650 636 630 189-295 98-155 168-219 252 111 187 Milk Pasteurised, pe Skimmed perp Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone) 270 279 178 170 148-279 148-197 Tea Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 25 Pork: home-killed, per lb Leg (foot off) Loin (with bone) 551 654 536 144 174 134 119-189 134-199 99-178 Coffee Pure, instant, pe Ground (filter fir Shoulder (with bone) Bacon, per Ib Streaky\* Gammon\* Sugar Granulated, perl 126-170 188-279 159-289 169-249 506 501 437 435 144 240 220 210 Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loc White Red Potatoes, new lo Cabbage, green: Cabbage, hearte Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts Carrots, per lb Onions, per lb Mushrooms, per Cucumber, each Lettuce - iceberg Back, vacuum packed Back, not vacuum packed Ham Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz 496 75 65-95 Sausages, per Ib Pork Beef 517 445 114 107 90-154 84-123 Canned meats Corned beef, 12oz can 317 81 69-98 Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per lb 306 620 71 89 63-80 89-125 Frozen Fresh or chilled Fresh fruit Apples, cooking, Apples, dessert, Pears, dessert, Oranges, each Bananas, perlb Grapes, per lb Fresh and smoked fish, per lb 524 463 549 299 100 123 250-350 80-138 108-189 Mackerel, whole Kippers, with bone Canned fish Red salmon, half size can 307 146 119-165 Bread White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g White loaf, unsiced, 400g Brown loaf, sliced, 400g Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g 39- 74 68- 79 44- 51 42- 54 73- 82 353 325 348 347 326 53 73 47 Items other than fo Draught bitter, p Draught lager, pe Draught lager, pe Whisky per nip Gin, per nip Cigarettes 20 kin Coal, per 50kg Smokeless fuel p 50 78 Flour Selfraising, per 1.5kg 325 64 49-73 Butter 4-star petrol, pe Home produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g 320 318 309 59-72 59-62 67-77 65 60 Derv per litre Unleaded petrol Superunlead

\* Or Scottish equivalent

**RETAIL PRICES** Average retail prices of selected items

#### standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail

6.3

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.

	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
250g	325 324	47 47	36- 85 42- 52
erlb	322	175	135-215
per dozen per dozen	302 268	124 107	99-146 88-116
pint nt	355 343	35 33	27- 33 27- 31
i0g	322 326	65 138	46- 76 75-159
r 100g e), per 8oz	653 318	124 138	65-149 89-209
kg	329	64	59- 69
ose, per lb ose, per lb os, per lb d, per lb s, per lb 4oz g, each	384 271 562 698 668 665 710 655 714 699 706 697 701	13 13 17 60 36 25 46 37 18 23 33 56 63	9- 17 10- 17 10- 19 55- 79 24- 49 20- 45 39- 52 25- 49 14- 20 16- 29 25- 37 48- 64 50- 69
, per lb per lb per lb	684 719 683 685 713 622	39 39 43 21 46 86	29- 45 29- 45 38- 49 13- 35 39- 49 65-119
er pint er pint ng size filter per 50kg litre ord. per litre petrol, per litre	817 828 835 5,317 441 531 646 587 647 9 366	133 149 104 103 209 629 885 51 46 46 49	117-153 132-168 92-116 92-116 177-221 500-765 725-1058 49-53 44-48 44-49 47-51

### RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices 6.4

										(Source.		tistical office)
UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National- ised	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
January 13, 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food +	except housing	except mortgage interest	industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		unnik
1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 849 848	974 975 977 976 976 976 978	843 840 825 815 808 828	956 958 940 925 924 936	57 54 46 —	139 141 135 132 128 127	167 163 154 158 151 152	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	141 138 131 134 127 130	46 50 49 47 47 47	76 78 83 77 77 80
1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1991	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3	100.9 106.7 — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6	101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6	101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2
1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1	100.0 102.8 110.9	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3
1990 Oct 16	130.3	132.2	130.7	122.6	125.8	=	113.2	120.4	111.8	121.9	130.0	128.2
Nov 13	130.0	131.7	130.4	122.7	125.9		113.8	121.3	114.5	122.4	130.8	128.3
Dec 11	129.9	131.4	130.2	122.6	125.9		114.1	122.1	119.2	122.6	131.4	128.6
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	=	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
Feb 12	130.9	132.2	131.1	123.5	126.7		111.8	124.4	125.9	124.0	132.8	130.9
Mar 12	131.4	132.8	131.6	123.9	127.2		113.0	124.4	124.4	124.4	133.3	131.5
Apr 16	133.1	134.5	133.3	127.6	129.3		115.2	125.9	125.6	125.8	137.9	139.3
May 14	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.5	130.2		116.0	125.6	122.5	126.2	139.1	140.1
Jun 11	134.1	135.5	134.3	129.3	130.9		116.1	126.9	126.0	127.1	139.9	140.9
Jul 16	133.8	135.4	134.2	129.2	130.9	=	113.2	125.3	117.3	126.8	140.7	142.0
Aug 13	134.1	135.6	134.4	129.8	131.4		113.9	126.4	121.6	127.3	141.2	142.6
Sep 10	134.6	136.4	135.2	130.4	132.0		116.2	125.4	114.9	127.4	142.0	143.2
Oct 15	135.1	136.9	135.6	131.1	132.7	Ξ	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	Ξ	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

(Source: Central Statistical Office) Fuel and light Clothing and footwear Personal goods and services Motoring expendi-ture Household goods Household services Tobacco Housing 157 160 175 185 192 172 38 37 37 39 38 40 127 132 128 131 141 143 74 72 73 61 55 54 441444548 50 5 82 88 70 77 3859 46 47 100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 100.0 101.4 105.6 108.3 100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 116.5 116.9 117.6 172.0 169.7 169.6 121.9 120.8 120.5 117.2 118.0 118.5 123.2 124.0 124.0 125.6 126.1 126.2 117.6 118.6 118.6 127.5 125.4 123.0 118.2 118.3 118.4 170.6 171.4 172.2 121.6 121.6 120.2 116.7 118.2 119.5 125.5 125.6 126.1 114.2 115.2 116.8 127.2 128.4 129.0 122.8 122.8 123.6 132.1 133.2 133.3 161.8 159.6 158.9 121.3 123.5 125.7 121.6 123.2 123.6 128.5 129.0 129.0 119.3 119.8 120.0 131.9 132.9 133.5 128.1 129.9 130.5 133.3 133.2 133.2 157.2 156.1 156.0 127.2 127.6 128.0 122.4 123.8 124.8 130.2 130.2 131.0 135.3 135.9 136.1 132.2 132.5 132.9 115.6 115.8 120.1 133.3 135.6 137.0 154.8 155.0 155.5 128.0 128.3 128.0 132.6 133.3 133.0 137.0 137.1 136.9 124.8 125.4 126.1 121.5 121.8 121.9 134.5 134.7 134.3 137.4 137.5 137.5 156.0 156.5 155.1 127.7 127.8 127.6 123.9 125.0 126.3 135.3 135.3 135.5 115.7 117.2 118.9 138.4 139.2 139.9 134.0 135.0 136.4 127.8 128.2 128.3 145.7 146.1 146.1 161.1 161.4 161.1 126.4 126.9 126.8 141.3 141.8 142.0 136.6 136.6 136.6 120.0 120.0 120.3 139.1 140.0 140.3 146.0 145.9 145.9 161.5 161.8 162.1 128.4 127.8 127.5 125.1 126.0 127.1 138.1 137.9 137.7 115.5 115.4 120.0 143.1 143.2 143.9 140.3 140.0 139.3

145.9

162.3

127.7

127.3

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

138.0

121.6

144.2

140.3

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

## RETAIL PRICES 6.4

Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
22 23 23 21 20 20	47 50 47 48 48 48 47	30 29 29 30 30 30 32	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Weights
101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annualaverages
107.5	104.2	108.1	1988	
115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
117.5	110.1	119.6	1990	Jan 16
126.0	114.2	128.4		Oct 16
126.1	114.9	129.2		Nov 13
126.2	115.1	129.6		Dec 11
130.8	114.9	130.7	1991	Jan 15
132.2	115.7	130.8		Feb 12
132.7	115.3	130.8		Mar 12
133.6	117.2	137.8		Apr 16
134.9	118.1	138.4		May 14
136.5	117.8	139.0		Jun 11
136.7	118.0	139.7		Jul 16
137.2	118.2	140.1		Aug 13
137.4	118.2	144.5		Sep 10
137.8	119.1	144.6		Oct 15
138.3	119.5	144.5		Nov 12
138.1	119.8	144.6		Dec 10
140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
141.4	119.9	145.6		Feb 11
141.8	120.4	145.8		Mar 10
142.6	120.8	149.6		Apr14
142.9	121.1	150.0		May12
145.0	120.9	150.2		Jun 9
144.9	120.7	150.2		Jul 14
145.0	120.9	150.4		Aug 11
145.2	121.0	153.7		Sep 8
145.7	121.2	153.4		Oct 13

#### **RETAIL PRICES** General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier 6.5 (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
1990	Oct 13	10.9	7.1	9.3	11.0	8.2	23.2	11.4	5.1	7.9	4.7	8.0	10.5	8.1	5.1	9.4
	Nov 13	9.7	6.9	9.5	11.2	8.1	17.9	10.1	5.5	7.7	5.0	8.1	9.0	7.8	4.5	9.1
	Dec 11	9.3	6.6	9.4	11.3	8.7	17.1	9.5	5.6	7.6	4.8	7.6	7.9	7.8	4.6	9.5
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
	Feb 12	8.9	6.3	9.0	11.8	9.1	16.8	10.6	4.8	7.6	2.5	7.5	6.4	8.9	4.7	9.1
	Mar 12	8.2	5.7	8.9	11.6	9.2	14.0	9.2	4.9	8.0	3.1	7.3	6.6	9.2	3.9	9.0
	Apr16	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
	May14	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
	Jun11	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
	Apr14	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
	May12	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

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-perso	on pensioner h	ouseholds		Two-perso	on pensioner h	ouseholds		General in	dex of retail p	rices (excl. ho	using)
January 1987=100	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1987 1988 1989 1990	100.3 102.8 108.0 115.3 123.8	101.2 104.6 110.0 118.1 127.4	100.9 105.3 111.0 119.9 128.5 131.6	102.0 106.6 113.2 122.4 129.9	100.3 103.1 108.2 115.4 123.7 131.5	101.3 104.8 110.4 118.3 128.0 133.2	101.1 105.5 111.3 120.2 128.9 132.6	102.3 106.8 113.4 122.6 130.4	100.3 103.6 109.0 115.2 123.4 132.3	101.5 105.5 111.2 118.5 128.5 134.8	101.7 106.4 112.0 120.3 129.8 134.5	102.9 107.7 113.7 122.6 131.5

UNITED KINGDOM January 1987=100	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
INDEX FOR ONE-	PERSONPE	NSIONER	HOUSEHOLD	s										
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	101.1 104.8 110.6 118.9 127.4	101.1 115.3 123.8 130.8 126.1	102.8 118.1 127.4 126.4 139.2	101.8 119.9 128.5 122.3 137.4	100.2 122.4 129.9 113.8 130.2	99.1 115.4 123.7 131.5 124.5	102.1 118.3 128.0 116.5 123.9	111.3 120.2 128.9 116.4 126.7	113.4 122.6 130.4 115.3 119.7	109.0 115.2 123.4 132.3 143.6	111.2 118.5 128.5 124.1 135.0	112.0 120.3 129.8 121.7 134.3	113.7 122.6 131.5 124.8 134.2	100.4 103.3 106.1 111.2 119.2
INDEX FOR TWO-	PERSONPE	NSIONER	HOUSEHOLD	s										
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	101.2 105.0 110.9 119.1 127.8	101.1 104.7 111.0 120.4 126.2	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.3 138.9	101.8 106.7 112.4 123.1 138.5	100.1 103.4 106.4 113.7 129.9	99.1 101.4 106.8 115.7 124.7	102.2 106.1 110.5 115.8 123.2	100.9 103.8 107.9 114.9 125.0	101.2 104.5 109.4 115.5 120.5	102.3 108.8 118.3 127.6 140.4	103.0 107.4 114.2 122.8 133.2	102.8 108.7 115.2 122.1 135.7	103.4 109.4 116.3 124.6 133.6	100.5 103.7 106.7 112.1 120.6
GENERAL INDEX	OF RETAIL	PRICES												
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2	100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9	99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1	102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5	101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5	101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5	101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4	103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9	101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5	101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7	101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8

### **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

killed lamb. goods.

## RETAIL PRICES Group indices: annual averages



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

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

## 6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxemburg
Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990	100.0 103.4 107.7 113.0 121.8 133.3 141.1	100.0 103.5 106.9 110.7 116.3 122.9 129.0	100.0 101.3 102.9 104.1 107.3 111.0 114.6	100.0 103.6 107.8 112.7 118.1 121.2 124.1	100.0 99.9 100.1 101.4 104.2 107.0 110.7	100.0 123.0 143.2 162.6 184.9 222.6 265.9	100.0 108.8 114.5 120.0 128.2 136.8 145.0	100.0 102.7 105.9 108.7 112.7 116.5 120.0	100.0 103.8 107.1 109.4 113.9 117.6 121.3	100.0 105.8 110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 140.2P	100.0 100.3 100.2 101.7 105.1 109.0 112.4
Monthly 1991 Sep	142.3	130.3	115.2	124.9	111.7	275.4	147.1	120.6		141.6	113.1
Oct Nov Dec	142.8 143.4 143.5	130.9 131.4 131.6	115.6 115.9 115.7	125.1 125.7 125.3	112.0 112.5 112.6	280.7 285.2 290.1	148.1 148.3 148.4	121.1 121.5 121.6	122.9	142.3 143.3 143.7	113.4 114.0 114.1
1992 Jan Feb Mar	143.4 144.1 144.5	132.1 132.8 133.2	116.0 116.4 116.4	125.1 125.7 126.2	113.1 113.8 114.2	290.4 291.2 297.1	150.6 151.6 152.2	121.9 122.2 122.5	124.0	144.6 145.2 145.8	114.5 114.5 115.0
Apr May Jun	146.7 147.3 147.3	134.0 134.5 134.6P	116.5 117.0 117.3	126.4 127.3 127.3	114.5 115.0 115.2	301.6 301.6 306.7	152.1 152.5 152.5	122.8 123.2 123.3	124.9	146.3 147.0 147.4P	115.1 115.7 115.9
Jul Aug Sep	146.7 146.8 147.4	134.7P 135.0P 135.5P	117.9 117.7 117.9	126.7 126.8 127.3P	115.2 115.4 115.7	301.0 305.2 317.7	153.0 154.4 155.7	123.6 123.7 123.8P	125.6 	147.6P 147.7P 148.1P	116.2 116.3 116.4
Oct	147.9					•					· · · ·
Increases on a year earli Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991	er 6.1 3.4 4.2 4.9 7.8 9.4 5.9	6.1 3.5 3.3 3.6 5.1 5.7 5.0	49 1.3 1.6 1.2 3.1 3.4 3.2	4.7 3.6 4.1 4.5 4.8 2.6 2.4	22 -0.3 02 1.3 28 2.7 3.5	19.3 23.0 16.4 13.5 13.7 20.4 19.5	7.8 8.8 5.2 4.8 6.8 6.7 6.0	5.9 27 3.1 26 3.7 3.4 3.0	5.4 3.8 3.2 2.1 4.1 3.2 3.1	9.2 5.8 4.8 5.0 6.3 6.5 6.4P	Per cen 4.1 0.3 -0.1 1.5 3.3 3.7 3.1
Monthly 1991 Sep	4.1	4.6	. 2.5	1.8	3.9	18.2	5.8	2.6		6.3	3.2
Oct Nov Dec	3.7 4.3 4.5	4.3 4.7 4.8	22 2.8 2.8	1.8 2.3 2.3	3.5 4.2 4.2	17.7 18.0 18.0	5.5 5.8 5.6	2.5 3.0 3.1	3.6 	6.0 6.0 6.1	2.4 2.6 2.6
1992 Jan Feb Mar	4.1 4.1 4.0	4.6 4.7 4.8	2.3 2.3 2.7	2.1 2.3 2.6	4.0 4.3 4.8	18.1 18.2 18.3	5.9 6.7 6.8	2.9 3.0 3.2	 3.7 	6.1 5.7 5.4	2.9 2.8 3.0
Apr May Jun	4.3 4.3 3.9	4.8 4.8 4.5P	2.8 2.8 2.6	25 25 23	4.6 4.6 4.3	16.0 15.8 15.1	6.5 6.5 6.2	3.1 3.1 3.0	3.6 	5.4 5.5 5.4P	3.6 3.6 3.6
Jul Aug Sep	3.7 3.6 3.6	4.1P 4.1P 4.0P	2.6 2.1 2.3	2.2 2.1 2.0P	3.3 3.5 3.6	13.6 15.3 15.3	5.2 5.7 5.8	2.9 2.7P 2.6P	 2.8 	5.2P 4.9P 4.7P	3.3 3.1 3.0
Oct	3.6				3.8P						

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.

1985=10		Canada	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Austria	Switzerland	Japan	United States	Portugal	Netherlands
alaverage	Ann 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990	100.0 104.1 108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 131.4	100.0 103.6 107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.6	100.0 104.2 108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 147.8	100.0 107.2 116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0	100.0 101.7 103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.0	100.0 100.8 102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8	100.0 100.6 100.7 101.4 103.7 106.9 110.4	100.0 101.9 105.7 110.0 115.3 121.5 126.6	100.0 111.7 122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.5	100.0 100.2 99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 108.4
ер	1991	131.9	133.0	149.1	141.1	116.1	120.8	110.6	127.6	192.1	Monthly 110.1
ov lec		131.7 132.2 131.6	133.3 133.4 134.0	149.7 150.4 150.1	141.1 141.2 141.2	115.7 115.9 115.7	120.9 122.4 122.1	111.8 112.0 111.4	127.8 128.1 128.2	193.3 194.3 195.5	110.5 110.7 110.6
an eb Iar		132.2 132.3 132.8	134.7 135.0 135.4	149.7 149.8 150.4	141.2 141.5 142.8	117.3 118.4 118.7	122.6 123.5 123.9	111.2 111.1 111.7	128.4 128.9 129.5	197.2 199.9 201.6	110.3 110.7 111.4
pr lay un		132.9 133.1 133.4	135.9 136.0 136.3	150.8 150.9 150.6	143.1 143.3 143.6	118.7 119.1 119.5	124.0 124.4 124.9	112.8 112.9 112.8	129.7 129.9 130.4	204.8 206.9 207.7	111.9 112.0 111.8
ul ug iep		133.7 133.7 133.6	136.1 135.9 136.4	150.4 150.5 152.6	143.7 143.3 144.0	120.9 121.4	124.5 124.9 125.0	112.0 112.3 112.9P	130.7 131.0 131.4	208.7 209.7 209.9	112.4 113.3 113.9
Oct											
a year earli Jal average	Increases or Ani 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	4.2 4.1 4.4 4.0 5.0 4.8 5.6	6.3 3.6 3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.2	7.4 4.2 5.8 6.4 10.5 9.4	5.5 7.2 8.7 4.6 4.2 3.4	3.3 1.7 1.4 1.9 2.6 3.2 3.3	3.4 0.8 1.4 2.0 3.1 5.4 5.8	20 06 0.1 0.7 2.3 3.1 3.3	3.5 1.9 3.7 4.1 4.8 5.4 4.2	19.6 11.8 9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9	Per cent 23 02 -0.4 09 1.1 26 3.9
Month Sep	1991	5.4	3.3	8.1	3.3	3.2	5.7	2.7	3.4	9.7	4.6
Det Nov Dec		4.4 4.2 3.8	3.2 3.3 3.9	7.8 8.0 7.9	2.5 2.6 2.9	2.7 3.3 3.1	5.1 5.5 5.2	2.7 3.1 2.7	2.9 3.0 3.1	9.2 9.0 8.9	4.5 4.8 4.9
lan Feb Mar	1992	1.6 1.7 1.6	2.9 2.6 2.8	5.2 2.4 2.4	2.4 2.3 2.5	3.9 4.1 4.1	4.9 4.6 4.9	1.8 2.0 2.0	2.6 2.8 3.2	8.6 8.0 8.5	4.1 4.3 4.3
Apr May Iun		1.7 1.3 1.1	2.8 2.4 2.7	2.1 2.1 2.0	2.4 2.4 2.5	4.0 4.3 4.0	4.8 4.2 4.2	24 20 23	3.2 3.0 3.1	9.6 9.8 9.6	4.4 4.3 4.0
lul Aug Sep		1.3 1.2 1.3	2.6 2.3 2.6	1.9 2.0 2.4	2.5 2.3 2.0	4.0 3.8	3.8 3.5 3.5	1.7 1.7 2.1P	3.2 3.1 3.0	9.6 9.2 9.3	3.1 3.6 3.5
Dct								·			

## RETAIL PRICES 68



## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity\* 7.1

GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen	it +				ULO unemployed ++	Total economically	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes#	Unpaid family workers§	All **		active		1
ALL Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992	22,218 21,187 20,236 20,454 20,629 20,703 20,755 21,419 22,055 22,254 21,876 21,396	1,762 2,177 2,295 2,618 2,714 2,726 2,996 3,142 3,426 3,472 3,318 3,318 3,131	355 315 396 396 488 488 520 481 481 448 408 357	··· ··· ··· ··· 179	24,210 23,606 22,944 23,739 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,085 25,962 26,175 25,601 25,064	3,094 2,968 2,990 2,879 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302 2,649	26,481 26,708 26,709 27,126 27,461 27,941 28,044 27,903 27,713	16,194 16,244 16,347 16,303 16,138 15,804 15,802 16,000 16,342	41,146 41,940 42,394 42,675 42,952 43,144 43,429 43,600 43,745 43,846 43,903 44,054
<b>stimated changes</b> Spring 1991 - Spring 199 Per cent	2 -480 -2.2	-186 <i>-5.6</i>	-50 -12.3	 	-537 -2.1	346 15.0	-191 <i>-0.7</i>	342 2.1	151 <i>0.3</i>
WALE           Spring 1979           Spring 1981           Spring 1983           Spring 1984           Spring 1985           Spring 1986           Spring 1986           Spring 1987           Spring 1988           Spring 1988           Spring 1988           Spring 1988           Spring 1991           Spring 1991           Spring 1992	13,179 12,212 11,571 11,572 11,490 11,399 11,727 11,866 11,943 11,647 11,248	1,429 1,726 1,747 2,029 2,046 2,234 2,236 2,608 2,608 2,628 2,512 2,353	 212 195 252 268 313 327 303 289 248 248 236	     53	14,743 14,093 13,565 13,710 13,853 13,806 13,951 14,413 14,777 14,860 14,407 13,890	1,838 1,788 1,800 1,717 1,398 1,148 1,091 1,434 1,785	 15,548 15,642 15,669 15,869 15,811 15,924 15,950 15,841 15,676	4,942 4,996 5,155 5,217 5,168 5,141 5,183 5,327 5,579	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,637 20,746 20,380 21,085 21,133 21,168 21,255
stimated changes pring 1991 - Spring 199 Per cent	92 -399 - <i>3.4</i>	-159 <i>-6.3</i>	-12 -4.7	 	-517 -3.6	351 24.5	-166 -1.0	252 4.7	86 0.4
EMALE paring 1979 paring 1981 paring 1984 paring 1984 paring 1984 paring 1986 paring 1986 paring 1986 paring 1988 paring 1989 paring 1991 paring 1991	9,039 8,975 8,665 8,918 9,057 9,214 9,356 9,692 10,189 10,311 10,229 10,148	333 451 549 639 685 680 762 785 819 845 806 778	 143 120 144 175 193 178 159 160 121	     126	9,467 9,512 9,379 9,678 9,886 10,023 10,296 10,672 11,186 11,315 11,194 11,174	1.256 1.180 1.190 1.161 978 831 779 868 868	10,933 11,066 11,205 11,457 11,650 12,016 12,094 12,062 12,037	11,233 11,249 11,192 11,086 10,970 10,664 10,620 10,673 10,762	21,462 21,852 22,166 22,315 22,337 22,543 22,620 22,620 22,620 22,713 22,735 22,735
Estimated changes Spring 1991 - Spring 199 Percent	92 -81 -0.8	-27 -3.4	-38 -24.1		-20 - <i>0.2</i>	-5 -0.5	-25 -0.2	90 <i>0.8</i>	65 0.3

\*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 ducation who also idd some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. # Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. \$ Unpaid family workers have been classified as in comployees or self-employed. ++ The definition of unemployment recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) was first used in spring 1984.

GREAT BRITAIN	All aged 16 a	and over		Age groups	Con II.				
	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
n employment *						E 466	7,879	4,777	
Spring 1984	23,387	13,710	9,678	1,917 1,976	2,937 3,075	5,155 5,280	8,053	4,684	722 672
pring 1985	23,739 23,828	13,853 13,806	9,886 10,023	1,927	3,086	5,412	8,166	4,598	640
Spring 1986 Spring 1987	23,020	13,951	10.296	1,985	3,186	5,624	8,262	4,545	644
pring 1988	25,085	14,413	10,672	2,072	3,227	5,973	8,570	4,575	668 765
pring 1989	25,962	14,777	11,186	2,081 1,917	3,350 3,264	6,311 6,563	8,785 8,950	4,669 4,717	763
pring 1990	26,175 25,601	14,860 14,407	11,315 11,194	1,707	3,022	6,537	8,958	4.617	761
pring 1991 pring 1992	25,064	13,890	11,174	1,505	2,826	6,471	8,932	4,535	794
_O unemployed *				544	~~~~	726	691	447	58
pring 1984	3,094	1,838	1,256 1,180	541 484	632 592	730	702	411	49
pring 1985 pring 1986	2,968 2,990	1,788 1,800	1,190	495	607	754	682	406	46
pring 1987	2,850	1,717	1,161	434	523	762	680	437	42
pring 1988	2,376	1,398	978	326	437	621 530	551 455	401 349	40 52 35
pring 1989	1,978	1,148	831	239 250	352 325	530 501	455 444	349	35
pring 1990	1,869 2,302	1,091 1,434	779 868	250	439	620	553	352	40
pring 1991 pring 1992	2,302 2,649	1,785	863	296	494	729	684	414	31
conomically inactive		1010	11.050	1.000	833	1,600	1,666	2.235	8,770
pring 1984	16,194 16,244	4,942 4,996	11,253 11,249	1,090 1,018	833	1,560	1,636	2,260	8,930
pring 1985 pring 1986	16,347	5,155	11,192	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	9,034
pring 1987	16,303	5,217	11,086	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	9,122
pring 1988	16,138	5,168	10,970	881	822 717	1,477 1,425	1,584 1,570	2,232 2,176	9,142 9.076
pring 1989	15,804	5,141 5,183	10,664 10,620	840 859	717	1,425	1,519	2,156	9,125
pring 1990 pring 1991	15,802 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
conomic activity rate (p	er cent) +	75.0	40.2	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	8.2
pring 1984 pring 1985	62.1 62.2	75.9 75.8	49.3 49.6	70.7	81.3	79.4	84.3	69.3	7.5
pring 1985 Spring 1986	62.1	75.2	50.0	71.4	81.2	79.9	84.2	68.8	7.1
pring 1987	62.5	75.0	50.8	72.2	81.7	80.9	84.3 85.2	69.0 69.0	7.0 7.2
Spring 1988	63.0	75.4	51.5 53.0	73.1 73.4	81.7 83.8	81.7 82.8	85.2 85.5	69.8	8.3
Spring 1989 Spring 1990	63.9 64.0	75.6 75.5	53.0 53.2	71.6	83.2	83.3	86.1	70.0	8.1
Spring 1990	63.6	74.8	53.1	70.1	81.3	83.0	85.9	69.6	8.0
pring 1992	62.9	73.8	52.8	64.0	78.7	82.4	86.1	69.3	8.3
LO unemployment rate (	per cent) # 11.7	11.8	11.5	22.0	17.7	12.3	8.1	8.6	7.4
pring 1984 pring 1985	11.7	11.8	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
pring 1987	10.6	11.0	10.1	17.9	14.1	11.9	7.6	8.8	6.2
pring 1988	8.7	8.8	8.4	13.6 10.3	11.9 9.5	9.4 7.8	6.0 4.9	8.1 7.0	5.6 6.3
Spring 1989	7.1 6.7	7.2 6.8	6.9 6.4	10.3	9.5 9.1	7.0 7.1	4.9	6.2	4.3
Spring 1990 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

## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity\* by age



### TOURISM Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain 8.1

	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 en	nployment					
1986 Mar	215.3	249.9	137.1	226.5	322.0	1150.8
June	229.2	259.8	138.2	270.5	370.9	1268.6
Sept	227.7	264.3	138.5	268.4	362.0	1260.9
Dec	225.2	263.4	139.2	232.3	331.2	1191.2
1987 Mar	223.8	257.0	138.4	220.9	328.5	1168.6
June	240.4	263.1	136.9	265.4	375.1	1280.9
Sept	242.2	264.1	139.9	270.1	367.0	1283.3
Dec	245.9	274.5	143.3	245.5	348.3	1257.5
1988 Mar	245.3	274.3	139.3	240.9	352.7	1252.4
June	265.1	289.3	140.5	281.2	373.5	1349.7
Sept	265.9	304.5	139.5	287.3	374.3	1371.6
Dec	269.9	313.1	144.9	251.7	346.3	1325.8
989 Mar	268.4	316.4	139.9	259.1	343.2	1327.0
June	290.1	326.2	140.4	301.0	373.3	1431.0
Sept	295.3	329.1	143.3	310.6	378.0	1456.4
Dec	296.3	336.3	144.5	282.1	343.1	1402.3
990 Mar	294.3	325.5	140.9	281.6	346.5	1388.8
June	306.4	337.2	142.5	323.1	394.6	1503.8
Sept	310.7	335.9	145.1	329.2	392.7	1513.6
Dec	302.9	328.6	150.4	302.2	365.8	1450.0
991 Mar	287.1	310.8	146.0	296.1	361.8	1401.7
June	296.0	317.3	145.7	325.6	401.8	1486.4
Sept	282.3	322.9	145.4	326.6	406.3	1483.4
Dec	281.4	305.4	144.0	282.3	379.6	1392.6
1992 Mar June CHANGES: Jun 1992-1991	276.6 296.5	299.8 318.6	141.9 141.8	282.2 321.2	382.9 408.6	1383.4 1486.8
no.(thous		1.3	-3.9	-4.4	6.8	.4
Percenta		.4	-2.7	-1.4	1.7	.0

rce Survey showed the following estimates (triousarius) or senemies 1986 211 1990 190 1987 200 1991 P 183 1988 204 1989 191 with the estimates for all industries and services shown in *table 1.4*. In addition the 1981 1983 1984 1985 + These are c 163 159 187 190

## 8.2

TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

		Overseas visitors (a)	s to the UK	UK residents abro (b)	bad	Balance (a) less (b)	
(*)           1982         3,188           1983         4,003           1984         4,614           1985         5,442           1986         5,553           1987         6,260           1988         6,184           1989         6,945           1990         7,785           1991         7,168			3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,083 7,280 8,216 9,357 9,916 9,834		-452. -87. -49. 571. -530. -1020. -2032. -2412. -2131. -2,666		
		Overseas visitors	to the UK	UK residents abro	bad	Balance	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
990	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,374 1,858 2,822 1,731	2,034 1,941 1,912 1,898	1,698 2,531 3,752 1,935	2,490 2,521 2,408 2,498	-324 -673 -930 -204	-456 -580 -495 -600
991	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,119 1,692 2,596 1,761	1,658 1,793 1,771 1,946	1,572 2,383 3,838 2,041	2,312 2,481 2,466 2,576	-453 -691 -1,242 -280	-655 -688 -695 -630
992	Q1 Q2 (e)	1,345 1,820	1,984 1,924	1,945 2,695	2,863 2,788	-600 -875	-879 -864
991	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Nov Dec	408 282 429 477 586 628 835 977 784 647 596 518	560 524 575 583 635 576 578 599 614 711 622	507 446 619 746 940 1.093 1,436 1,309 1,046 574 421	770 748 794 906 796 779 815 829 821 821 825 821 823 833	-99 -164 -190 -269 -111 -312 -258 -459 -525 -399 -22 -399 -22 -396	-211 -225 -220 -324 -160 -203 -238 -235 -223 -223 -223 -223 -223 -223 -223
992	Jan Feb Mar Apr (e) May (e) Jun (e) Jul (e) Aug (e)	494 368 483 570 620 630 850 855	656 657 671 678 633 613 583 595	657 587 701 810 885 1,000 1,210 1,580	961 972 930 952 994 842 900 909	-163 -219 -218 -240 -265 -370 -360 -585	-305 -315 -259 -274 -361 -229 -317 -314

(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

THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
-13	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
978	12,646		2,475 2,196 2,082	7,865 7,873	2,306
979 980	12,486		2,196	7,873 7,910	2,417 2,429
981	12,421 11,452 11,636		2,105	7.055	2.291
982	11,636		2,135	7.082	2.418
983 984	12,464 13,644		2,836	7,164	2,464
985	14,449		3,330 3,797	7,551 7,870	2,763 2,782
986	13.897		2.843	8,355 9,317	2,699 2,855
987	15,566		3,394	9,317	2,855
988 989	15,799 17,338		3,272 3,481	9,669 10,689	2,859 3,168
990	18,021		3,749	10,645	3.627
991 .	16,664		2,772	10,880	3,013
991 Q1	2,775 4,187	3,781 4,153	391 750	1,860 2,752	523 685
Q2 Q3 Q4	5,809	4,203	986	3,700	1,122
Q4	3,894	4,528	644	2,567	682
992 Q1 Q2 (e)	3,284 4,470	4,548 4,388	616 890	2,040	627
				2,830	750
991 Jan Feb	992 769	1,280 1,287	171 80	586 565	236 123
Mar	1,014	1,215	141	709	164
Apr May	1,288	1,402	178	924 935	186
June	1,436 1,463	1,432 1,319	256 316	935	245
July	1,939	1.361	349	1.223	255 367
Aug	2,204	1,398	359	1.458	388 367
Aug Sept Oct	1,666 1,449	1,444 1,439	279 312	1,019 853	367 285
Nov	1,272	1.535	187	881	204
Dec	1,173	1,553	145	834	193
992 Jan Feb	1,178 948	1,503	223	708	247
Mar	1,158	1,521 1,524	159 234	614 718	175 206
Apr(e)	1,490	1.476	210	1,070	210
May (e) Jun (e)	1,460	1,449	330	880	250
Jun (e) Jul (e)	1,520 1,930	1,463 1,329	350 390	880 1,180	290 360
Aug (e)	2,300	1,460	390	1,180	380 440

			Visits
	All areas		North America
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	_ /
1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1980 1990	13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,610 24,949 27,447 28,828 31,030 31,182 30,497		782 1,087 1,382 1,514 1,299 1,023 919 914 1,167 1,559 1,823 2,218 2,349 2,321
1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5,089 7,824 11,290 6,295	7,439 7,540 7,496 8,022	366 595 777 583
1992 Q1 Q2	e) 6,022 8,980	8,854 7,988	480 630
1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr Juni Juni Juli Sep Oct Nov Dec	3,304 4,275	2,575 2,378 2,485 2,939 2,408 2,133 2,521 2,439 2,476 2,558 2,708 2,755	132 92 142 188 167 240 201 307 269 327 143 112
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apri Jun Jun Jul ( Aug	(e) 2,990 (e) 3,090 e) 3,640	2,821 2,944 3,069 3,122 2,392 2,474 2,776 2,614	181 128 171 150 210 270 220 320

Notes: See table 8.2.



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



8.4

				JRISN	
s abroad	by	UK	resi	dents	5

Western Furene		
Western Europe	Other areas	
11,517	1,144	
12,959	1,420	
14,455	1,670	
15,862 17,625	1,671 1,687	
18,229	1,743	
19,371	1,781	
18,944	1,752	
21,877	1,905	
23,678 24,519	2,210	
26,128	2,486 2,684	
25,817	3,016	
25,383	2,793	
4,071	651	
6,577 9,686	652 826	
5,048	020 664	
4,733		
4,733 7,660	808 690	
	000	
1,277	264	
1,162 1,632	160	
2,218	226 265	
1,936	188	
2,424	199	
2,881	222	
3,676	292	
3,129 2,428	312	
1,558	274 200	
1,062	190	
1,386	294	
1,406	252	
1,941	262	
2,470 2,580	280 200	
2,610	200	
3,180	240	
3,790	360	
		Charles and State States

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

England 33,900 Business and Enterprise Support as at 13 September 1992 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.

#### **OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES** 3 9

0

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employn	nent by jobcentre advisory service, 5 September 1992 - 2 October 1992 +	3,532
Registered as disab	led on 7 April 1992 #	372,089

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

## **RETAIL PRICES INDEX** New for January 1993 **Business Monitor MM23**

From January 1993 the RPI series are being published in the CSO's Business Monitor series, and will include full detail with articles, graphs and charts.

The publication will be known as:

## **RETAIL PRICES INDEX**

(Business Monitor MM23) published by HMSO

For further details contact:

and to order your copy please contact:

Central Statistical Office, Cardiff Road, Newport,

HMSO Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT

The Librarian, Gwent NP9 IXG Tel: 0633 812973 Fax: 0633 812599

# EFINITION

#### 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 and 7.2 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are in employment (as employees, self employed, on advernment employment and training programmes, or from 1992, as unpaid family workers) together with those who are ILO unemployed.

#### • ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

In tables 7.1 and 7.2 (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 and 7.2 (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

## The terms used in the tables are defined more fully

in the periodic articles in Employment Gazette which relate to particular statistical series.

### aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions: for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4

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

#### • OVERTIME

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

## CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

- not available nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- provisional
- break in series revised
  - series revised from indicated entry onwards
  - not elsewhere specified nes **UK Standard Industrial** SIC
  - 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 selfemployed are not included.
- SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

#### SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than regular hours. Therefore, time lost through sickness, holidays, absenteeism and the direct effects of industrial disputes is not counted as short-time.

#### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL

**CLASSIFICATION (SIC)** The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968 and 1980.

#### • TAX AND PRICE INDEX

Measures the increase in gross taxable income needed to compensate taxpayers for any increase in retail prices, taking account of changes to direct taxes (including employees' National Insurance contributions). Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

#### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

People who at the date of the unemployment count are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are claiming benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.

#### VACANCY

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

#### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

#### WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

#### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

#### WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

RE	GU	LAF	RLY	PL	<b>JBL</b>	ISI

Freq	uency	Latest issue	Table number or page	
Employment and workforce				Holiday entitl
Workforce: UK and GB				Average earnings
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Dec 92	1.1	Manufacturin
Labour force estimates, projections	(_)	May 91	269	International Agriculture
Employees in employment				Coal-mining
Industry: GB All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Dec 92	1.4	Overtime and sho
: time series, by order group M	Dec	92 1.2	1.4	Latest figures
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Dec 92	1.3	Regions: sum Hours of work: ma
Occupation Administrative, technical and clerical in				
manufacturing	A	Jul 91	1.10	Output per l
Local authorities manpower	Q	Oct 92	1.7	Output per head:
Region: GB	~	No. 00		annual indice
Sector: numbers and indices Self-employed: by region	Q	Nov 92 Apr 90	1.5 224	Wages and salari Manufacturin
: by industry	-	Apr 90	222	Quarterly and
Census of Employment				
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1989) GB and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 91	209	Labour cost
International comparisons	Q	May 91 Nov 92	308 1.9	Survey results 19
Apprentices and trainees	-			Per unit of ou
Manufacturing industries: by industry	D	Aug 89	1.14	Detail price
: by region Employment measures	D M	Aug 89 Dec 92	1.15	Retail price
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 92	9.2 61	General index (RF Latest figures
Labour turnover in manufacturing	D	Mar 90	1.6	: perc
Trade union membership	Α	Jun 91	337	Recent move
Claimant unemployment and vacan	oloo			excluding set
<ul> <li>Claimant unemployment and vacan</li> </ul>	cies			Main compon Changes on a
Claimant unemployment Summary: UK	м	Dec. 00	0.1	Annual summ
: GB	M	Dec 92 Dec 92	2.1 2.2	Revision of w
Age and duration: UK	M(Q)	Dec 92	2.5	Pensioner househ
Broad category: UK	M	Dec 92	2.1	All items exclu Group indices
Detailed category: UK and GB Region: summary	Q	Dec 92	2.2	Revision of w
Age: time series UK	M(Q)	Dec 92 Dec 92	2.6 2.7	Food prices
: estimated rates	M	Dec 92	2.15	London weighting
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	Dec 92	2.8	International com
Region and area Time series summary: by region	м	Dec. 00	0.0	Labour Ford
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Dec 92 Dec 92	2.3 2.4	Economic activity
: counties, local areas	M	Dec 92	2.9	Economic activity
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Dec 92	2.10	
Age and duration: summary Flows	Q	Dec 92	2.6	
UK, time series	м	Dec 92	2.19	Industrial di
GB, time series	D	May 84	2.19	Summary: latest fi : time seri
Age time series Regions and duration	M	Dec 92	2.20	Latest year and an
Age and duration	D D	Oct 88 Oct 88	2.23/24/26 2.21/22/25	Industry
Students: by region	M	Dec 92	2.13	Monthly: broad
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Dec 92	9.3	Annual: detailed : prominer
International comparisons Ethnic origin	М	Dec 92	2.18	Main causes of st
		Mar 90	125	· Cumulative
Temporarily stopped				Latest year for
Latest figures: by UK region	М	Dec 92	2.14	Size of stoppages Days lost per 1,00
Vacancies				years by indus
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and				International comp
placings seasonally adjusted	М	Dec 92	3.1	Tourism
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Dec 92	3.2	Employment in tou
ornined unadjusted by region	Μ.	Dec 92	3.3	Time series G
Redundancies				Overseas travel: e
Confirmed: GB time series	D	Sep 92	2.30	Overseas travel: vi
Regions	D	Sep 92	2.30	overseas resid Visits abroad by U
Industries n Great Britain	D	Sep 92	2.31	Overseas travel ar
by region	M	Dec 92 Dec 92	2.32 2.33	Visits to the U
by age	M	Dec 92	2.34	Visits abroad I
by industry	Μ	Dec 92	2.35	Visits to the U purpose of vi
by occupation Advance notifications	M	Dec 92	2.36	Visits abroad t
Payments: GB latest quarter	S(M) D	Feb 91 Jul 86	48 284	purpose of vi
		001 00	204	Visitor nights
Earnings and hours				VTC
Average earnings				• YTS
Whole economy (New series) index Main industrial sectors	M	Dec 00	5.1	Entrants: regions
Industries	M	Dec 92 Dec 92	5.1 5.3	Regional aid
Underlying trend	Q(M)	Jul 91	364	
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	A	Nov 90	571	Selective Assistan Selective Assistan
Latest key results Time series	MAA	Dec 00	5.0	Development Gran
Verage weekly and hourly earnings	M(A)	Dec 92	5.6	Development Gran
and hours worked [Manual workers]				
Manufacturing and certain other industries				
Detailed results	B(A)	Dec 92	5.4	* Frequency of publ
	Α	Apr 91	227	A Annual. S Six mor

# **HED** statistics

Frequ	Jency	Latest issue	Table number or page
ay entitlements earnings: non-manual employees	A M(A)	Apr 90 Dec 92	222 5.5
facturing ational comparisons	M	Dec 92	5.9
ulture mining	A A	May 90 May 90	253 253
and short-time: manufacturing t figures:industry	M		
ns: summary	Q	Dec 92 Dec 92	1.1 1.13
work: manufacturing	М	Dec 92	1.1
It per head r head: quarterly and			
al indices	M(Q)	Dec 92	1.8
d salaries per unit of output facturing index, time series	м	Dec 92	5.8
erly and annual indices	Q	Dec 92	5.8
Jr costs	- I-ID		
sults 1988 Quadren nit of output	Q	90 431 Dec 92	5.7
l prices			
dex (RPI)			
t figures: detailed indices : percentage changes	M M	Dec 92 Dec 92	6.2 6.2
t movements and the index ding seasonal foods	м	Dec 92	6.1
components: time series and weight ges on a year earlier: time series	ts M M	Dec 92 Dec 92	6.4 6.5
al summary on of weights	A A	May 89 Apr 89	242 197
household indices ns excluding housing	M(Q)		
indices: annual averages	M(A)	Dec 92 Dec 92 Jun 91	6.6 6.7
on of weights	A M	Dec 92	351 6.3
eighting: cost indices nal comparisons	D M	May 82 Dec 92	267 6.8
Ir Force survey			
activity	м	Dec 92	7.1
activity by age	м	Dec 92	7.2
trial disputes: stoppages of w	vork		
latest figures ime series	M M	Dec 92 Dec 92	4.1
r and annual series	A	Jul 89	4.2 349
broad sector time series	м	Nov 92	4.1
detailed prominent stoppages	A A	Jul 90 Jul 90	337 344
es of stoppage ative	м	Dec 92	4.1
year for main industries ppages	A A	Jul 90 Jul 90	341 342
ber 1,000 employees in recent by industry	A	Jul 90	339
al comparisons	Â	Dec 92	653
im .			
nt in tourism: by industry eries GB	м	Dec 92	8.1
travel: earnings and expenditure travel: visits to the UK by	М	Dec 92	8.2
as residents ad by UK residents	M	Dec 92 Dec 92	8.3 8.4
ravel and tourism to the UK by country of residence	Q		
abroad by country visited	Q	Oct 92 Oct 92	8.5 8.6
to the UK by mode of travel and ose of visit	Q	Oct 92	8.7
abroad by mode of travel and ose of visit	Q	Oct 92	8.8
nights	Q	Oct 928.9	
regions	D	Oct 90	9.1
nal aid	0		
Assistance by region and company	Q	Oct 92 Oct 92	9.5 9.6
ent Grants by region ent Grants by region and company	QQ	Nov 92 Nov 92	9.7 9.8

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 **D**epartment enquiry telephone numbers are listed below.

### GENERAL ENQUIRIES

The latest published Emp Department statistics an	e available from
the Public Enquiry Office	071-273 6969
Press Enquiries	071-273 4961

## • FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Employment	0928 792563			
Employment census	0923 815312			
Employment Training and Yo	outh Training 0742 597714			
Industrial disputes	0928 792825			
Labour Force Survey; labour force projections	071-273 5585			
Monthly Average Earnings Index 0928 794547				
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked 0928 794603/4				
Redundancies	0928 792050			
Retail Prices Index (Central Statistical Office) Ansafone service	0923 815281			

Skills surveys and research into skills 0742 594216 shortages

Small firms; self employment 0742 594420

Iourism 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), review of 071-273 5530
Unemployment (claimant count) 071-273 5532
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs <b>071-273 5535</b>
Vacancies notified to Jobcentres 071-273 5532
Vocational qualifications 0742 597812
Wage rates, basic hours 071-273 5571
Workforce training 0742 593489
Youth Cohort Study 0742 594194

## • FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics 071-273 5532

Labour market analysis and research related to qualifications, skills and training 0742 594952

### FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED **INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:**

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

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

Skills and Enterprise Network

## 0742 594075

## **PARLIAMENTARY** questions

A selection of Parliamentary Questions put to Employment Department Ministers.

They are arranged by ubject matter. The date on which they were answered is iven at the end of each PQ

Employment Department Ministers





Gillian Shephard Secretary of State

Community.

**Michael Forsyth** Minister of State

Department whose main task is work related

wholly or mainly to the European

Michael Forsyth: The number of civil

servants in the Employment Department

whose main task is work wholly or mainly

related to the European Community is 158,

including clerical and secretarial staff. Of

these, 62 staff are concerned with

applications for grants from the European Social Fund. Of course the total number of

staff who spend a proportion of their time on

Marjorie Mowlam (Redcar) asked the

Secretary of State for Employment what

estimate she has made of the likely effect on

wage levels for women working in jobs

covered by wages councils when considering if Wages Councils should be

Michael Forsyth: As Wages Councils are a

barrier to employment their abolition would

Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras)

asked the Secretary of State for Employment

what proportion of employees covered by

Wages Councils are estimated by her

Department as being paid (a) less than the

Wages Council pay rate, (b) at the Wages

Council pay rate and (c) more than the

Patrick McLoughlin: Estimates, based on

an analysis of employers' wage records

checked by the Wages Inspectorate, show

that only 3-4 per cent of workers are

underpaid. Of the remainder about one-

third are paid on, or only just above, the

Council minimum rate, with two-thirds paid

Wages Council pay rate.

improve the job prospects for women.

(November 3)

(November 3)

EC business is much larger

Wages Councils

abolished

### raining Credits

mLester (Broxtowe) asked the Secretary State for Employment what plans she has extend the use of training credits.

Ilian Shephard: We will extend credits gressively, year by year. Our aim is that, 1996, every 16 and 17 year old leaving -time education will have the offer of a ining credit.

(November 3)

### he European Community

Fergus Montgomery (Altrincham and

- le) asked the Secretary of State for nployment what action is being taken at a
- ropean Community level under the British
- esidency to help combat unemployment.

chael Forsyth: My right hon Friends are

- hting to complete the single market and
- cure a conclusion of the GATT round nich is vital for jobs in Europe. We will also
- ntinue to oppose job destroying measures
- ch as Working Time Directive.

(November 3)

Graham Riddick (Colne Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what are the main issues which she is currently discussing with the European Commission and Britain's EC partners.

Gillian Shephard: As President of the Social Affairs Council. I have taken a wide range of nitiatives. These include discussions on unemployment in the Community, on mproving the implementation and enforcement in Member States of existing EC legislation; and on subsidiarity in the field of employment and social affairs.

(November 3)

significantly above the minimum. Bob Cryer (Bradford South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is he number of civil servants in her



Patrick McLoughlin Parliamentary Under Secretary of State



**Viscount Ullswater** Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

#### **Homeworkers**

Jon Owen Jones (Cardiff Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what estimates she has on the number of homeworkers in the United Kingdom.

Patrick McLoughlin: It is estimated that some 667,000 people work at home in the United Kingdom as their main job, including those who are self-employed.

(November 3)

### **Youth Training**

Bridget Prentice (Lewisham East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of those leaving Youth Training in the latest convenient period have found full-time employment within six months.

Michael Forsyth: Forty-five per cent of young people leaving Youth Training in 1991 in Great Britain were in full-time employment six months later. A further twenty per cent were in part-time work or further education or training.

(November 3)

#### Vocational qualifications

Anthony Coombs (Wyre Forest) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what progress she can report towards a national system of vocational qualifications.

Michael Forsyth: The National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ) is undertaking the lead role in the reform of the vocational qualifications system in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Scottish Vocational Education Council (SCOTVEC) is undertaking parallel work in Scotland.

NCVQ and SCOTVEC are on target to have accredited by the end of 1992, National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) and Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQs) covering 80 per cent of the employed population at Levels 1 to 4 of the national framework. These cover all the most (November 3) | economically significant occupations.≻

SVOs are based on the same standards of competence as NVQs and both sets of qualifications are therefore fully compatible. For the first time we will have a genuinely UK-wide system of vocational qualifications.

(November 3)

#### Publicity to people with disabilities

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how much is currently allocated by her Department to publicise grants established to assist trainees and employees with disabilities; and if she will list the publicity material produced by her Department relating to such grants during 1991 and to date, in 1992.

Michael Forsyth: It is not possible to provide the information on expenditure in the form requested.

The Department provides a variety of grants, free loans and similar financial assistance which were established to assist trainees and employees generally, including any with disabilities. Expenditure on publicising that financial help cannot be broken down to identify an element relating to people with disabilities.

In addition, there is a range of material which publicises financial assistance aimed specifically at people with disabilities but also publicises other schemes and services. The element relating to grants or other financial assistance cannot be identified separately.

Information on the resources devoted by Training and Enterprise Councils to publicising grants and similar financial assistance for which they are responsible is not collated centrally.

(November 3)

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what efforts are currently undertaken by her Department to ensure that all publicity material produced by her Department concerning training programmes relating to disabled people promotes positive images of disabled people.

Patrick McLoughlin: The Employment Department no longer produces national publicity material on training programmes. This is now the responsibility of individual Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs). TECs are responsible for the planning and delivery of training programmes and are contractually bound to ensure equality of opportunity for all trainees.

The Employment Department, however does produce advisory material on a range of issues for TECs and others. Material concerning people with disabilities is quality checked by a specialist team in the Department.

(October 28)

#### Part-time workers

Sam Galbraith (Strathkelvin and Bearsden) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is her estimate of the number of male and female part-time workers in Great Britain in April.

Patrick McLoughlin: Estimates of parttime workers are derived from guarterly surveys. These are carried out in March, June, September and December of each year, so April figures are not available. Latest figures are as follows:

#### Part-time workforce in employment in Great Britain

Seasor	ally adjusted		Thousan		
		Male	Femal		
March	1992	1,541	5,145		
June	1992	1,573	5,121		
THE MERT					

(November 3)

### **Employment Service targets**

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what progress the Employment Service has made in meeting the targets outlined in the 1992-93 agency agreement; and if she will show for the latest possible date the (a) total unemployed job placings and variances from target, (b) long-term unemployed placings and variance from target, (c) people with disabilities job placings and variance from target, (d) inner city job placings and variance from target (e) number of claims not pursued following initial contact and variance from profiled annual reference level, (f) number of claimants moved from unemployment benefit to another benefit and variance from annual reference level and (g) number of people who withdrew their claim to benefit after contact with fraud investigators and variance from annual reference level.

Patrick McLoughlin: I am informed by the Chief Executive of the Employment Service that in the period April to June 1992, the Employment Service placed a total of 350,000 unemployed people into jobs, against an annual target of 1.425 million. 24.6 per cent of these placings were longterm claimants, 2.8 per cent were people with disabilities and 33 per cent were unemployed people in inner cities against annual targets of 19 per cent, 2.5 per cent and 36 per cent respectively. Over the same period new claims not pursued following initial contact were at the annual target level of 10 per cent. The number of people who withdrew their claim to benefit after contact with fraud investigators was 17,100 against an annual target of 58,000. The number of claimants helped to move from unemployment benefits to a more appropriate benefit is not a reference level under the Annual Performance Agreement for 1992-93.

(October 28)

#### Local authority employee iniuries

Sam Galbraith (Strathkelvin and Bearsden asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people were (a) killed and (b seriously injured in local authority employment for each year since 1974.

Patrick McLoughlin: Occupational injuries to workers a occurring in premises owned by, or arising from activities controlled by local authorities, and reported to HSE's Factory and Agricultural Inspectorates for years between 1988-89 and 1990-91 are provided in the following table. Prior to April 1988 such injuries were not separately identified.

Year <sup>b</sup>	Fatal	Major <sup>c</sup>	Over 3-day <sup>d</sup>	Total
1988-89	11	2,553	33,689	36,253
1989-90	12	2,539	32,224	34,775
1990-91°	12	2,571	30,031	32,614

Injuries to employees and self-employed persons reported under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations, 1985 (RIDDOR).

Years commencing 1 April. As defined under RIDDOR.

An injury causing incapacity for normal work for more that three days

Includes reports made to the HSE's Quarries Inspectorate

#### (November 10

### **Skill comparisons**

Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe an Nantwich) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of the labou force is skilled in (a) the United Kingdom, (t France, (c) Germany, (d) Spain and (e Portugal

Patrick McLoughlin: The skills held b people in the labour force vary widely and are often a product of informal training an job experience rather than formal course It is not possible therefore to provid statistical measures which ar comprehensive and comparable betwee countries

(November 1

#### **Compulsory work**

Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked th Secretary of State for Employment what consideration she has given to the introduction of workfare to help solve the problem of rising unemployment.

Patrick McLoughlin: As my hon Friend aware, we have no plans for a compulsor work programme for unemployed people Our priority remains to help unemployed people back into work through ou employment and training programmes.

(November 10

### **Occupational ill-health**

Helen Jackson (Sheffield, Hillsborough) sked the Secretary of State for Employment that estimates she has made of the annual ost of occupational ill-health, and what ction she proposes to take to lessen this.

#### Patrick McLoughlin: Reliable estimates of e annual cost of occupational ill-health are

t presently available. Health and Safety ecutive economists are carrying out search into the cost of occupational illalth and expect to publish the results of s work early next year.

Improving the level of occupational health a main priority for the Health and Safety mmission and Executive. Details of their rrent activities and plans for action are set in the Commission's Annual Reports d Plans of Work. These include the eparation of a comprehensive framework egulations under the Health and Safety Work etc Act 1974 covering the main tegories of workplace health risks, actical guidance and campaigns, and an tensive programme of research and rvevs of the scale and pattern of cupational ill-health.

(November 10)

### EC funding

uan Wyn Jones (Ynys Mon) asked the cretary of State for Employment if she will ake a statement on the funding of Training d Enterprise Councils in 1992-93

G Ilian Shephard: Training and Enterprise ouncils have a key role in working with her bodies towards achieving the overnment's strategic priorities for training, terprise and vocational education. We

ve made £2.2 billion available for TEClivered programmes.

(November 3)

#### eadwear exemptions

Nax Madden (Bradford West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will range to exempt Sikhs from the EC gulations requiring those people in certain occupations to wear protective headwear in heir places of work; what representations she has received on this matter; what consultations EC institutions are undertaking with Sikh organisations and others: and if she will make a statement.

Patrick McLoughlin: My right hon Friend, the Secretary of State for Employment, has no plans to arrange for a general exemption for turban wearing followers of the Sikh ligion from the regulations to implement the European Directive on the Use of Personal Protective Equipment at Work. Nor has she any plans to remove the existing exemption for such Sikhs on construction sites. The Secretary of State has received a number of representations from Sikh organisations and others on this issue, to which she and ministers of this Department have responded individually. Consultations which EC institutions undertake are a matter for those institutions themselves.

(November 6)

### **Injuries to trainees**

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether trainees on European Social Fund training courses are covered by her Department's analogous industrial injuries compensation scheme; what statutory benefits a trainee who suffered an industrial injury whilst participating in an ESF course may claim; and if she will make a statement.

Patrick McLoughlin: Unemployed people on Government sponsored training courses such as Youth Training and Employment Training are covered by the Analogous Industrial Injuries Scheme.

Trainees on other courses are covered by statutory arrangements. Their entitlement to statutory industrial injury benefit depends upon their status and in particular on whether the trainees are classed as 'employed earners'

These arrangements apply irrespective of whether the course in question is in receipt of support from the European Social Fund.

(November 4)

### People, jobs and opportunity

Patrick Nicholls (Teignbridge) asked the secretary of State for Employment what responses she has received to the proposals in the White paper, People, Jobs and Opportunity, in respect of (a) giving employees information about company training policy and (b) making training contracts more easily enforceable; and what further action she intends to take.

Michael Forsyth: The Department has received some 75 responses from a range of organisations and individuals, including a number of firms. I am most grateful to all those who commented.

Many respondents saw the proposition as an important adjunct to the Investors in People standard. They believed that employers would welcome guidance on effective policies for developing and training their employees, and communicating these policies throughout the workforce. However, many replies pointed out that a major strength of the Investors in People standard is that it is voluntary, driven by business needs and by real commitment from top managers. It is also flexible enough to be relevant to individual circumstances. Accordingly, the Department plans to involve employers in drawing up detailed guidance on creating and communicating effective training policies. We do not propose to introduce legislation, as a clear majority of respondents opposed this.

The great majority of respondents did not support the idea of changing the law on the enforceability of training contracts. Most considered there was not a widespread problem and, even amongst respondents from the main sector where problems have been reported, there was no general agreement that legislation was required. Given the prevailing view, we propose not to take further action on this proposition.

(November 5)

### Unpaid probation

Llew Smith (Blaenau Gwent) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proposals she has to prohibit employers from offering unemployed people a period of unpaid probation on the basis of continuing to receive unemployment benefit and meal and travel allowances

Patrick McLoughlin: We have no such proposals. Under our successful Job Interview Guarantee a person unemployed for six months or more can try out a job with an employer for up to three weeks, with a guaranteed interview at the end of that period. In 1993-1994 we intend to expand the number of these work trials arranged by the Employment Service to 20,000.

(November 17)

### Sunday opening

Ray Powell (Ogmore) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what research she has commissioned into the likely effectiveness and enforceability of legal measures intended to protect shop managers and employees who do not wish to work on Sundays.

Patrick McLoughlin: None, The Government will shortly be announcing its intention regarding the current legislation governing Sunday trading.

(November 6)

#### **TEC training budgets**

Ann Coffey (Stockport) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what plans she has to allow the TECs more flexibility within their training budgets so that they can pay higher unit placement rates to the providers of quality engineering training

Patrick McLoughlin: TECs have the flexibility to allocate funds to their training providers in the light of local labour market conditions and needs. A TEC is free to take into consideration the differing costs of training in the various occupational categories when determining the payment arrangements for each of its training providers.

(November 18)

#### Public telephones at tribunals

Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether she will arrange for public telephone facilities to be made available at the premises of industrial tribunals.

Patrick McLoughlin: Public telephones are provided in the majority of industrial tribunal office. Where they are not, the tribunal staff arrange access to an official telephone for parties, their representatives or witnesses if they need this in connection with the tribunal hearing. The Central Offices of the Industrial Tribunals in England and Wales and Scotland have been asked to review the arrangements with a view to ensuring that the public have access to a telephone.

(November 20)

### **Trade union rights**

Angela Eagle (Wallasey) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what has been the cost to public funds of setting up the office of the Commissioner for Trade Union Rights: and what has been the cost of running the office in each year since its establishment

Patrick McLoughlin: The White Paper accounts of the independent Commissioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members show the costs of setting up and running the Commissioner's office, in each financial year since its establishment were:

£252,000		
£246,000		
£260,000		
£290,000		

(November 19)

### Strategic Guidance for TECs

David Faber (Westbury) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what strategic guidance she is giving to TECs for 1993-1994; and if she will make a statement.

Gillian Shephard: Strategic guidance for 1993-1994 on training, vocational education and enterprise will be issued today to all TECs. I am pleased that this year, it is being published jointly with my right hon. Friend, the President of the Board of Trade. emphasising a consistent, coherent strategy across Government. The Guidance builds on the six strategic priorities identified in earlier documents and sets out the key issues for TECs to address in their Plans for the coming year. Copies of the Guidance 'The Strategy for Skills and Enterprise' have been placed in the Library

(November 19)

#### Market testing

Andrew F. Bennett (Denton and Reddish) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the cost of the consultant assisting the Director General of HSE in compiling his report on market testing; how he was appointed; and what was his previous occupation or employer.

Patrick McLoughlin: The consultant is a partner with Touche Ross and has extensive experience of market testing in the public sector, both in central and local government. He was appointed under HSE's normal procedures, following an invitation to tender and a personal interview. HSE followed the guidance on the ethics of conducting business with the private sector contained in the Treasury Public Competition and Purchasing Unit publication - CUP16 in appointing him. I regard his rate of remuneration as commercial in confidence.

### (November 17)

Andrew F Bennett (Denton and Reddish) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what will be the cost of the market testing department in the Health and Safety Executive when it is fully staffed.

Patrick McLoughlin: The salary cost of the market testing section which the Executive plans to have in place are expected to be around £180,000 in a full year at 1992 costs.

(November 17)

#### **Private detectives**

John Denham (Southampton, Itchen) asked the Secretary of State for Employment on how many occasions since 1979 her Department has engaged private detective agencies to investigate the activities of British citizens; and if she will list the date and purpose of each investigation.

Patrick McLoughlin: The Employment Department Group has not engaged private detective agencies since 1979.

(November 18)

#### Privatisation

John McAllion (Dundee East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will list those agencies in her Department which are being considered for privatisation or contractorisation.

Michael Forsyth: The only agency in the Department, the Employment Service, is not a candidate for privatisation or contractorisation. However, these options are considered as a part of the regular three-year review of the agency. The next such review will be completed by September 1993

(November 16)

### Transfer of Undertakings Regulations

Dr lan Twinn (Edmonton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what effect the changes to the Transfer of Undertakings Regulations contained in the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill will have on local authority competitive tendering; and if she will make a statement.

Michael Forsyth: One of the provisions in the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill, published on 5 November, is to extend the applications of the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment Regulations 1981 to transfers o undertakings which are not 'in the nature of a commercial venture'.

These Regulations provide for a transfe of employment rights when an undertakin is transferred to a new employer. There ha been some misunderstanding about this amendment and its possible effects have been exaggerated in some Press comment It has been suggested that the amendment extends the application of the Regulations to the public sector and to th compulsory competitive tendering for loc authority services for the first time, and the

people covered in the past may now have claim for retrospective compensation. Th fact is that the Regulations have alway covered the public sector (including loc authority services) as well as the priva sector. Whether or not they apply in an individual case, however, depends on th facts of that case, and there are a number tests to be applied. For example, it needs be shown that an undertaking or part of a undertaking has actually been transferred This test has always applied and will continu to apply

The Government is of the view that th Regulations will not normally apply where local authority contracts out in-hous services, since such a transaction does not generally involve the transfer of a undertaking within the meaning of th Regulations. The facts need to b considered in each case to see whether a the necessary criteria which determin whether the Regulations apply have bee satisfied. There will be no change in th position as a result of the amendments the Regulations proposed in the Bill.

The only relevant changes we are making in the Bill are as follows. It will no longer b necessary to show that the undertaking is the nature of a commercial venture an property will not have to be transferred for there to be a transfer of an undertaking These changes are required to bring th wording into line with the EC Acquired Right Directive and to clarify its interpretation.

The changes in the Bill do not imply that past cases should have been decided differently, because other criteria may have been relevant to those decisions. Nor can i be assumed that future case will be decided differently.

(November 18)

one section defines grey areas such as sexually explicit language, pin-ups and sexual harassment as sex discrimination. Voluntary action such as

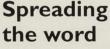
On **REVIEW** 

policy statements, complaints procedures and training is outlined as a means of demonstrating to employees experiencing harassment that there is an effective recourse.

There are sections dealing with action by international governmental organisations such as the EC, UN and, of course, the ILO. Also comparisons between individual countries' national legislation, collective agreements and employers' directives and guidelines.

The publication concludes with a section dealing with the ongoing work in the areas of research, awareness-raising, training and advisory services to combat sexual harassment at work.

• Combating sexual harassment at work, Conditions of Work Digest, Vol 11, 1/1992 International Labour Office, Vincent House, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2NB, tel 071-828 6401. Price £19.80 pbk.

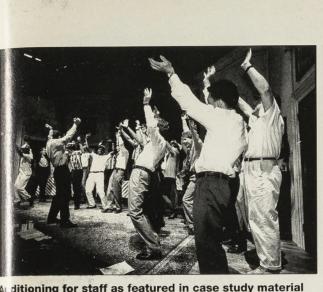


IF YOU want your female staff to have equal opportunities, tell them. This is the main message to employers from a report on the position of women in the workplace.

Presenting the findings of a recent research study, Women and Work highlights communication between an organisation and its employees as the key issue in furthering equal opportunities for women at work. Of the 20 blue chip

organisations interviewed, all had an equal opportunities policy and statement. But of their employees, 30 per cent were unaware of the policy. Similar knowledge gaps emerged regarding childcare provision and flexible working.

The survey examined the extent to which the concept of equal opportunities is accepted



Sunday Times Business Skills Training Course. See asuring quality

Skills Series II.

• Quality: Measuring and

Monitoring from The Sunday

Times Video Library, PO Box

169, Horsham, West Sussex,

RH13 5YL, tel 0403 242727.

Price: Self Study Module £145,

Course Leader's Module £295.

**Conditions of work** 

digest

at work

## leasuring quality

E IMPORTANCE of the tomer is stressed throughout

Sunday Times Business Skills

- ies II video course Ouality:
- asuring and Monitoring. The
- rse aims to get across the sage that TOM programmes
- st be monitored, and what to
- asure and how to do it.
- Featured in the videos are v Bendell, Professor of
- ality Management at
- ttingham Polytechnic and
- drew Neil Editor of the
- day Times. Also taking part executives from the Post
- ice, the Institute of Health
- vice Management, Motorola Stoves, the only UK

nufacturer of ovens.

There are two versions of the urse, one for the private sector

and one for the public sector. Both start with a studio iscussion, going on to report on selection of companies or

bublic sector organisations that ave effective measurement

grammes Both versions are available as ther a self-study module. mprising two videos and an

asy-to-use workbook, or a ourse leader's module for those vishing to run their own course. The course leader's version cludes instructions on how to un a course, handouts and full olour overhead projector

ransparencies. The course is the rst of five titles in the Business

I 1992 Combating sexual

Combating sexual harassment

## harassment

International Labour Office as

part of their twice-yearly series

of Conditions of Work Digests,

Combating sexual harassment at

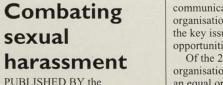
work deals comprehensibly with

It begins with tackling the

problem and its consequences,

then discusses what is actually

its subject.



meant by sexual harassment. Going into the legal remedies,

and understood in today's workplace. It provides a snapshot of the current situation in a number of prominent private and, public sector organisations, as seen from both the personnel and employees' viewpoint. It also illustrates some the complex developments now occurring within the field of equal opportunities, such as EC regulations, recessionary cutbacks and underlying skills shortages.

• Women and Work is published by Riley Research, Riley House, 4 Red Lion Court, London EC4A 3EN, tel 071-353 3223. Price £35.

## **Total quality** in training

A NEW guide designed to help training organisations achieve total quality management in training organisations is now available

TOM in Training: The Practitioner's Guide is a selfhelp package for any UK training provider wishing to improve its business performance through TQM.

By adopting a TQM culture, organisations can improve their efficiency and competitiveness, and provide a better quality service. In this way, both the organisation and the trainees stand to gain.

Based on successful pilot work carried out with ET and YT suppliers in Scotland, the pack comprises a set of units which can be used on a 'pick and mix' basis, according to the type of approach which best suits the individual organisation's needs. It also includes guidance on every stage of TQM

implementation and monitoring. The pack was produced by Glenrothes College in Fife, with sponsorship from the Employment Department, Scottish Enterprise and the Scottish Further Education Unit. • TQM in Training: The Practitioner's Guide is available. price £235 plus p & p, from Sheila Murcie, Publications Officer, Scottish Further Education Unit, Jordanhill College, Southbrae Drive, Glasgow G13 1PP, tel 041-950 3169



### This is ACAS

Using ACAS in Industrial Disputes The ACAS Role in Conciliation,

Arbitration and Mediation Advice and Help

Individual conciliation—a short guide Individual employment rights—

ACAS conciliation between individuals and employers

Appeals procedures for individual employees—the role of third parties WRU Information Leaflet

Summary of publications (a regularly updated listing of titles )

Annual Report

## ADVISORY HANDBOOKS

Employing people —a handbook for small firms Discipline at work The ACAS Employment Handbook

## ADVISORY BOOKLETS

- 1 Job evaluation
- 2 Introduction to payment systems
- 3 Personnel records
- 4 Labour turnover
- 5 Absence
- 6 Recruitment and selection
- 7 Induction of new employees
- 8 Workplace communications
- 9 The company handbook
- 10 Employment policies
- 11 Employee appraisal
- 12 Redundancy handling
- 13 Hours of work
- 14 Appraisal-related pay
- 15 Health and employment
- 16 Effective organisations: the people factor
- 17 Supervision
- 18 Recruitment policies for the 1990s

OCCASIONAL PAPERS (a selection)

- 27 Effective and satisfactory work systems
- 36 Job evaluation in transition



- 37 Redundancy arrangements
- 40 Performance appraisal
- 41 Labour flexibility in Britain
- 42 Quality at work
- 43 Quality circles —a broader perspective
- 45 Developments in payment systems
- 46 Self regulating work groups: an aspect of organisational change
- 47 State of the art technology and organisational culture
- 48 Increasing effectiveness through people: learning from abroad
- 49 Consultation and communication
- 50 Quality of working life and total quality management

## WRU BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### (a selection)

- 15 Work stress
- 37 Motivation
- 42 Quality circles
- 46 Performance appraisal
- 50 Management of change
- 53 Organisational culture
- 54 Managing quality in manufacturing and service systems
- 55 Payment systems

## CODES OF PRACTICE

- 1 Disciplinary practice and procedures in employment
- 2 Disclosure of information to trade unions for collective bargaining purposes
- 3 Time off for trade union duties and activities

(Codes of Practice are available only from HMSO)



Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service - 27 Wilton Street London SW1X 7AZ Telephone 071-210 3643/4/5