

# Employment Gazette

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# Employment Gazette

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## New help for disabled workers

**SPECIAL SCHEMES** run by the Employment Service to help people with disabilities find and keep jobs are to be replaced by a new, unified scheme.

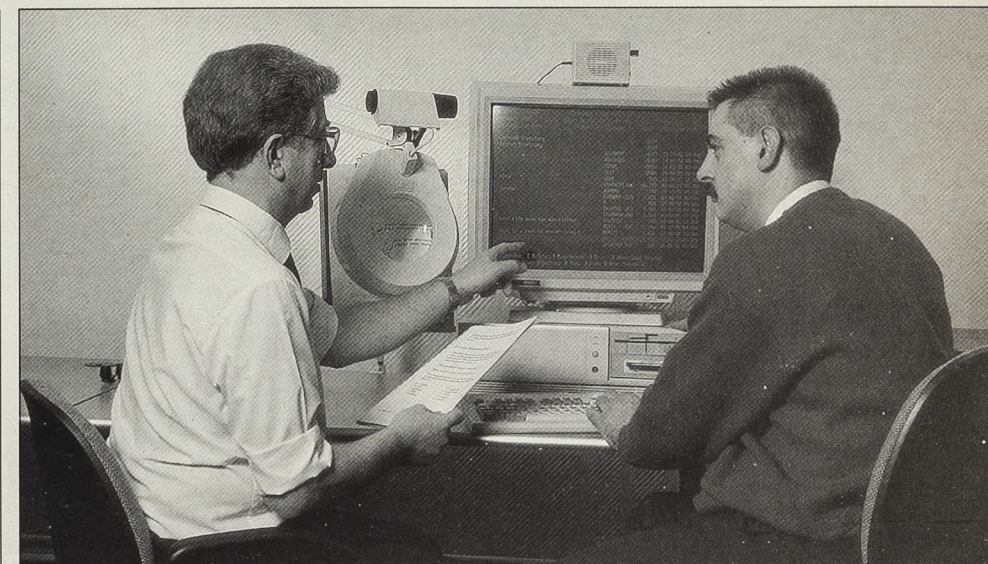
From April next year 'Access to Work' will replace and add to the £12 million-worth help currently channelled through the Special Aids to Employment, Adaptations to Premises and Equipment, Fares to Work and Personal Reader Service schemes.

New forms of help will include communication support for deaf people; adaptations of vehicles to get to work; and the provision of support workers for people with severe physical disabilities, mental illness or learning difficulties.

Access to Work will be open to unemployed, employed or self-employed people who are eligible to register as disabled, with unemployed people getting priority.

The scheme is designed to help many more than the estimated 8,000 people currently receiving help, simplifying eligibility conditions and providing a more even spread of financial help.

Each person will have a set amount of funds available to them plus flexibility to decide, with their employer, how best to meet their own needs.



**Under Access to Work, disabled jobseekers will still be able to receive practical guidance from Ability Development Centres to prepare for the working environment.**

Employers will be asked to contribute up to half of the cost of help for employees who have worked for them for six months or more, with contributions limited over a five-year period at a level yet to be specified.

The Job Introduction Scheme, which encourages employers to take on people with disabilities for short trial periods by contributing towards the first few weeks' wages, will continue

separately. The Business on Own Account Scheme, which provides help with business start-up, will be discontinued, but self-employed people will be eligible for help under Access to Work.

● For further information about Access to Work, contact Richard Dale, DS4, Employment Service, Sheffield, tel 0742 596017.

AS FROM 5 July this year unemployed deaf people are

able to get help towards the cost of communicators at job interviews.

Trials of others forms of communicator support for deaf people going into jobs will be run during 1993 by Employment Service PACTs in Cheshire, Gloucester and Wiltshire, Nottinghamshire and Wakefield, and Barnsley and Doncaster. Lessons learned will be taken into account in Access to Work.

### NEW MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES AT THE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

The policy responsibilities of each member of the new Employment Department ministerial team have now been announced. This follows the recent Cabinet reshuffle in which David Hunt became Secretary of State for Employment.

#### DAVID HUNT Secretary of State for Employment

*Overall charge of all Departmental programmes and policies*

- Women's issues
- Training and employment policy, including Investors in People
- European and international issues
- Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs)
- Relations with the National Advisory Council for Education and Training Targets and the National Council for Vocational Qualifications.

#### MICHAEL FORSYTH Minister of State

- European Community and international issues
- Industrial relations
- Employment policy and benefit issues
- Employment Service
- Employment agency licensing
- Regional and urban policy
- Pay issues
- Health and safety
- Citizen's Charter
- Market testing
- Deregulation

#### ANN WIDDECOMBE Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

- Youth and education policy and programmes
- Training strategy and infrastructure
- Women's issues (supporting the Secretary of State)
- TECs/TEC performance
- Industrial relations (supporting the Minister of State)
- ACAS
- Industrial tribunals
- Redundancy payments
- Careers Service
- Older workers
- Inner cities

#### VISCOUNT ULLSWATER Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

- Adult training policy and programmes
- Special needs and equal opportunities
- Quality assurance
- People with disabilities
- Work permits
- Environmental issues
- Statistics and research

## Northumberland

What is claimed to be the first-ever comprehensive package of financial services to be delivered jointly by a TEC and the private sector has been launched in Northumberland.

Northumberland TEC has set up a subsidiary company, Northumberland Enterprises Ltd, to help local businesses and industries achieve development objectives and create new job opportunities, whatever their scale of operation.

The company will deliver a portfolio of products and services including investment funds, business advice, start-up advice and finance, and training.

These are headed by a £5 million 'Oak Capital Venture' fund through which viable companies will be able to invest up to £200,000 for major business development projects.

Loans of up to £50,000 for projects linked to job creation are available from the 'Cedar Loan Fund', run in partnership with British Coal Enterprise, and the 'Rowan Loan Fund' with Midland Bank offers investments of up to £20,000 for business start-up of new, small firms.

The TEC has also launched a new training investment fund to provide loans of up to £20,000 interest-free to small and medium-sized companies seeking high quality training for their employees, to achieve the Investors in People award.

Says Northumberland TEC chief executive Stephen Cowell, "All of our new products offer substantial financial benefits to Northumberland companies and are designed to help establish an enterprise culture in the county and create new jobs."

- For further information, contact John Cooke on 0670 713303.

## North London

COMPANIES IN North London who want to develop business opportunities in Europe can now apply for 'Export Vouchers' from North London TEC.

Vouchers worth £200 may be granted to companies to pay towards DTI or London Chamber of Commerce export services and courses, language



**TRADING PLACES:** Jayne Pain was one of the first to benefit from the 'Spouses in Business' training scheme, piloted by Gloucestershire TEC (see below). It has given her new skills to help husband Chris run his farming business and dried flowers sideline.

training or visits to companies abroad to follow up leads.

The scheme was launched during the TEC's recent 'European Week', which included a series of free seminars and workshops explaining the intricacies of exporting, customs and VAT procedures, EC employment directives, and how to reach potential West and East European customers.

Teachers and students attended a 'Europe and your Future' seminar to find out how to get work placements abroad, and local schools ran special activities on the theme of European cultures.

- For further information, contact Honey Sueke on 081-447 9422.

## Gloucestershire

MARRYING MARITAL bliss with business benefits is the aim of a new scheme sponsored by Gloucestershire TEC.

Unlike most business-start-up schemes, the 'Spouses in Business' course provides complementary advice for the husbands and wives who are often drawn formally or informally into these businesses.

The course, run either over six weeks or one weekend, aims to give them a better understanding of business practice and shows how they

can help their partners achieve business success. It covers the basics of marketing, exporting, practical management, finance, legal aspects and sources of advice.

So far, the course has attracted the partners of people running such diverse businesses as a shop, a grave maintenance business, electrical contracting and a MG sports car renovation company. Several participants have been so enthused with the course that they have now gone on to further business training.

A similar pilot project is being run in Denmark.

- For further information, contact Kay Williamson on 0242 222765.

## Leicestershire

FOR AN outlay of £500 employers in Leicestershire have the chance to gain new customers in a potentially valuable new European market.

They are being invited to participate in a mobile business roadshow which will be touring the Czech republic in mid-October.

Up to 20 local firms will have the chance to mount displays of their products in the roadshow.

Sponsored by Leicestershire TEC, the initiative follows a similar exhibition which toured Holland recently, successfully promoting Leicestershire-made

products.

- For further information, contact Anthony Lurch on 0604 858225.

## Staffordshire

FOUR COLLEGES and one knitwear company have been able to buy new hi-tech equipment, thanks to a £500,000 grant from Staffordshire TEC.

As part of its county-wide drive to increase technology use and skills among the local business community, the TEC has awarded grants to help organisations purchase equipment they could not otherwise have afforded.

The winning organisations were able to demonstrate that the equipment would help improve quality, efficiency, value for money or output.

- For further information, contact Teresa Harris on 0782 202733.

## South Thames

A CELEBRATION of business opportunities in south London will run from 20-22 July.

The South Thames Festival, staged by South Thames TEC, will provide a showcase for businesses in Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham and Greenwich.

- For further information, contact Kirsten Hughes on 071-538 1322.

# Employers take on fewer 16-18s

**MANY EMPLOYERS** are moving away from the mass recruitment of 16 to 18 year-olds and towards taking on fewer, more qualified and older school leavers, suggests a report.

The trend is most marked in the service sector, where firms are also employing more women returners and older workers. Employers are also showing signs of supplementing academic requirements with the other selection criteria such as attitude and competence, making use of techniques including psychometric tests and bio-data. There is also a growing trend to identify high fliers for fast track development into middle management jobs.

The report, by the Institute of Manpower Studies for the Employment Department, is based on case studies of 12 organisations and their experience of recruiting and employing young people. It says the change in policy can be explained by



**SIXTEEN-YEAR-old 'cannon fodder' is being replaced by older workers and especially women returners.**

both long- and short-term pressures. First, difficulties in recruiting and retaining school leavers in the late 1980s encouraged employers to substitute young people with women returners and older workers. Second, the need to cut

costs and improve competitiveness have encouraged firms to restructure jobs. This has reinforced the trend away from the mass undifferentiated recruitment of young people - a change made easier by the wider diffusion of IT, which has

permitted the automation of a range of tasks.

- *Changing Policies Towards Young Workers*. IMS Report 243, June 1993, ISBN 1-85184-171-7. For more information contact IMS on 0273 686751.

# Work is not just a job, survey finds

**FOR MANY, work is much more important than simply a means of earning a living, says a new attitude survey of the British workforce.**

According to the *Employment in Britain* survey, more than two-thirds of workers would carry on working even if they did not need the money.

Their commitment to their employers was less strong, however, with less than a third reporting that they would turn down a job with more pay to stay with their current organisation.

The top five characteristics people look for in a job are security, the opportunity to show initiative and have some input in workplace decision-making, helpful supervision, and the availability of good training opportunities. Over half the people interviewed said they had received job-related training in the past three years, and nine out of ten said they had benefited

**Women have narrowed the gap with men in terms of access to training. However, they still feel much less hopeful about promotion.**

from it.

Training was seen as a key factor, partly in the light of computerised and automated technologies being introduced in many areas of work. It also links with the growing importance of 'social' skills in the service and caring sectors of the economy.

A majority of respondents (63 per cent) said that the skills levels required in their jobs have increased, that they are working harder and have taken on more responsibilities than previously. On the downside, this improvement in work content has been accompanied by a "sharp increase in the pressures at work".

The survey researched the

views of nearly 4,000 people working in private sector firms, and was conducted last summer by the Policy Studies Institute on behalf of an industrial consortium, the Employment Department and Employment Service.

It offers an up-to-date insight into what British people think about work and what they want out of it. The detailed findings on employees' motivation and commitment also provide employers with the first national baseline against which to compare results of their own staff attitude surveys, and review their investment in human resource policies.

The survey also sheds new light

on women's work aspirations. Compared with the situation in the mid-1980s, women have narrowed the gap with men in terms of access to training, and are also much closer in qualifications attainment. However, they still feel much less hopeful than men about their promotion chances.

Equally, the report highlights evidence of a substantial training gap with one in five of respondents who want training in the future feeling that they are unlikely to get it.

The complete findings, including additional surveys of the self-employed, unemployed people and women returners, will be published in 1994.

- First findings of the *Employment in Britain* survey are published in *Employee Commitment and the Skills Revolution*. Available from Policy Studies Institute, BEBC Distribution Ltd, PO Box 1496, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD, tel 0800 262260. Price £9.95.

"As usual, the Scots do things differently, and better," declared *The Economist* in a survey of Britain published last year.

And to any visitor from the South it soon becomes clear that local enterprise companies pack a very big punch indeed. For Sir David Nickson, chairman of Scottish Enterprise (SE), his network is quite simply "one of the world's most powerful economic development organisations."

What, then, is so distinctive about the LEC networks?

For one thing, SE and Highlands and Islands Enterprise (HIE) deal not only with training and business development but also the environment and infrastructure, including property, telecoms and transport.

In 1991-92 for example, Lanarkshire Development Agency spent £24 million (almost half its total budget) on developing business sites or improving the environment. Some of this went on planting more than a quarter of a million trees along the region's three main roads.

"We can also use our environmental powers to promote tourism and inward investment," explains SE's director of international operations, Charlie Woods.

When the Inland Revenue relocated to Dundee from the South East recently, it moved straight into 89,000 square feet of custom-built floorspace at the city's Discovery Quay. "We were so successful in attracting private sector investment that absolutely no public funding had to be found for this project," records SE's annual report.

That move was yet another success for Locate in Scotland, the inward investment agency run jointly by SE and the Scottish Office. With offices as far afield as Hong Kong, Houston and Chicago, the agency pulled in no less than £381 million in investment in 1991-92, creating nearly 5,000 new jobs and safeguarding more than 1,000 others.

Unlike Training and Enterprise Councils in England and Wales, both SE and HIE networks can take a direct financial stake in Scottish companies in the form of shares, grants or loans. In 1991-92 SE invested £7 million in more than a hundred Scottish firms,

## Taking the High Road

For many people south of the Border, the role of Scotland's local enterprise companies is something of a mystery. **Andrew Opie** went north to find out how they work.

levering in a further £32 million of private sector investment. Projects included the building of the world's largest walk-through aquarium in the shadow of the Forth Rail Bridge.

In the Highlands and Islands, the LECs' brief extends to community development as well. Investments here have ranged from half a million pounds towards the cost of a trawler in the Orkneys to £100,000 for a community swimming pool in Kyle of Lochalsh.

Taking a direct stake in local enterprises has a spin-off in other areas of LEC activity, claims Andrew Thin, chief executive of Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise: "The key advantage is that we're very firmly plugged into the business community through our business activities. You then create the links and a credibility which has allowed us to pull the training activities into the business community in a way that was never there before."

Another striking facet of the Scottish system is the degree of common purpose uniting the different tiers involved, from the Scottish Office at the top down through SE and HIE companies to the 40 or so enterprise trusts which deliver smaller-scale training and development programmes.

Having a population of only five million helps the process of networking no end, as Stephanie Young, planning director at

other parts are doing."

SE has mapped out no fewer than 12 'strategic directions' for its network in the 1990s, covering everything from technology and tourism to 'growing global companies'. Farther north, HIE's strategies range from one for aquaculture to another aimed at promoting Gaelic language and culture. Using different means, the LECs are working towards the same goals as the TECs in the shape of the National Education and Training Targets and the so-called 'strategic priorities' laid down by the Secretary of State for Employment in London.

One shining example of the cooperation between all the national and local players is the brand new Tourism Training Initiative. Here the tourism industry and the Scottish Tourist Board have joined forces with SE, HIE and the Scottish Office to improve skills and training across the industry - probably the single most important in Scotland.

Meanwhile, as plans develop south of the Border for One-Stop Shops housing all sources of advice for small firms, the Scots are once more ahead of the game.

The Scottish Business Shop is described by SE as "virtually a unique resource within the UK, if not in Europe." Originally centred in Glasgow, the Shop's services are now being franchised to the LECs and cover advice and counselling on the whole range of small business issues.

Dunbartonshire LEC, admits: "Being a smaller country we tend to know the key people quite well - there's not that many of us at the end of the day!"

SE and HIE are there to provide a strategic focus and to give added value to the work of the LECs. "The fact that we all operate within a fairly coherent national strategy is important, but it really comes down to the day-to-day elements like the LEC chief executives meeting once a month," says Charlie Woods.

"It's part of SE's job to try and ensure that different bits of the network learn the lessons of what

### Factfile: Highlands & Islands Enterprise

Base	Inverness
No. of LECs	10
Population	370,000
Budget	£77 million, 80 per cent spent by the LECs
Founded	April 1991, assuming powers of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, the Training Agency in Scotland and the Scottish Development Agency.



### Factfile: Scottish Enterprise

Base	Glasgow
No. of LECs	13
Population	4.8 million
Budget	£446 million - 85 per cent spent by the LECs.
Founded	April 1991, assuming the powers of the Scottish Development Agency and the Training Agency in Scotland.



### Picking winners in Lanarkshire

**NO ONE** has yet had time to put a signboard above the Coatbridge premises of Retronix, one of the newest success stories of Lanarkshire's Entrepreneurship Programme (EP).

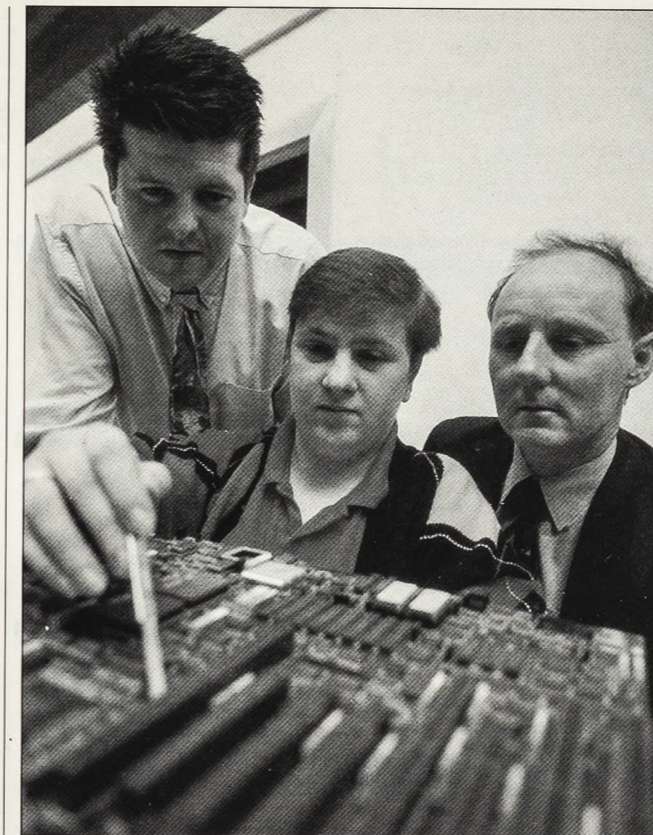
Inside, 18 people, most fresh off the dole queue, are hard at work repairing circuit boards for corporate giants such as Motorola and IBM. If all goes well the firm could be employing 30 by the end of this year.

EP brings together senior and middle managers with backgrounds in marketing, sales, finance and production who have a 'serious commitment' to starting new ventures.

Last year, Retronix founder Tony Boswell joined a group of other high-fliers for six months of intensive, practical training in business start-up. Only projects likely to employ ten people within two years and to reach a turnover of at least £750,000 will get support.

While Tony was going through his training, Lanarkshire Development Agency organised a 12-week customised training package for his new recruits to prepare them for work as soon as Retronix started trading.

Retronix is one of some ten companies now up and running thanks to EP, in fields ranging from document imaging to



**CHIPS WITH EVERYTHING:** (l to r) Tony Boswell, employee Jan Brannen, and Andy McNab at Retronix' new workshop in Coatbridge.

refrigeration and compressors. Some 70 jobs have so far been created - a welcome boost to a region still coping with the recent closure of the huge

Ravenscraig steelworks in Motherwell.

LDA's business development manager, Andy McNab, is an evangelist for EP. "If you

had a league table of those who are going to make a success of new firm formation, at the very top would be those with management skills who've got capital behind them," he argues.

"All the research has shown that it's teams of people with complementary skills that will make it. So we'll bring in about 30 people and forge them into a team and, if they're looking for funding, the first thing we do is look at the people behind the project."

Final proof of EP's success came in April with the news that Lanarkshire firms had secured five of the 20 places available on the EC's prestigious Euroleaders programme. These businesses - four of which had been launched through EP - will now benefit from two weeks of intensive business training from Europe's top new venture specialists.

For entrepreneurs taking part in EP who have no product to develop, LDA operates an idea imported from Ireland - the Business Opportunities Bank. The Bank is a database of viable commercial business projects from which the business people can then choose.

### Highlands and Islands take the call



**ROOM WITH A VIEW:** Phil Olsen runs his computer consultancy from rural Sutherland.

Photo: The Scottish Highland Photo Library.

**WHEN ONE** of the 70,000 users of a BT computer in London phones up with a problem, the call is taken not somewhere in the City but 600 miles away - in Thurso, Caithness and Sutherland.

Twenty-six local jobs were created following British Telecom's decision to site its help-desk service at the Thurso Enterprise Park. Thanks to a £16 million joint venture between HIE and BT, the Highlands and Islands can now claim the most advanced telecommunications network in Europe.

That network is set to play a vital role in the Highlands' industrial future by helping to

combat the age-old problem of remoteness. Already, six pilot telecottages have been set up in distant areas to give local firms and individuals a range of business and training services, including access to computers, fax and photocopiers. To demonstrate the practical applications, local road-shows have been staged throughout the region.

One company, Crossaig, uses a network of home workers based mainly in Argyll to provide a medical database accessed across the world by doctors, drug companies and others.

"The Highlands and Islands

are the teleworking capital of Europe," claims HIE spokesman Jonathan Poore. "There are individuals setting up here bringing a whole raft of new skills. There are businesses looking seriously at the Highlands as a place to locate."

Now serious plans are afoot to use the new technology to set up a Highlands and Islands university. Based on existing FE colleges like the one in Thurso, it would exploit the full range of IT to beam in distance learning to remote areas.

Local Enterprise Companies in Scotland

Scotland has two LEC networks - one coordinated by Scottish Enterprise in Glasgow and the other by Highlands and Islands Enterprise in Inverness. Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey Enterprise is contracted jointly by the two networks.



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**Renfrewshire Enterprise Company**

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14 October, London  
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Tel: 081-332 0044



EARLY YEARS nursery, Brighton. A common set of standards for nurseries and other childcare providers is one aim of Employers for Childcare.

Photo: Jacky Chapman

Firms combine on childcare

**AFFORDABLE, quality childcare for working parents is the aim of a new campaign group called Employers For Childcare (EFC).**

Formed by 12 major UK companies including British Airways, British Gas, and Shell UK, EFC is calling for a stronger partnership between Government and employers to create a national policy and strategy on childcare.

While recognising recent Government initiatives such as the £45 million grant to TECs for out-of-school childcare, EFC believes more could and should be done to enable more parents of children aged 0-14 to join the labour market.

All the founding companies of EFC have first-hand experience of trying to implement childcare and family-friendly policies, and of the costs involved in wasted training and recruitment costs when employees with young children are unable to return to work.

"Childcare will be a key business issue for the future."

**Gary Griffiths**  
Director, Development and Resourcing, British Telecom

A launch document, *Good childcare, good business*, outlines EFC's view of UK childcare provision, and sets out a number of recommendations. These include: creating a working group representing Government, employers and relevant organisations to consider child-care issues; setting a common set of standards governing nurseries,

registered childminders, nannies, daycare, holiday and out-of-school schemes; and setting measurable criteria for success.

Particular concern is expressed that help should be provided for small and medium-sized firms, which may not be able to afford the initial outlay required to set up childcare services, and for firms whose employees work in small, dispersed units.

The campaign has already gained support from 15 top companies including Abbey National, Boots and The Body Shop, plus a wide range of 'key players' such as Gillian Shephard (in her previous capacity as Employment Secretary), the TUC, the Daycare Trust, the Equal Opportunities Commission and Opportunity 2000.

• Further information on the campaign and copies of the *Good childcare, good business* document is available from: Employers For Childcare Secretariat, Priory House, 8 Battersea Park Road, London SW8 4BG, tel 071-498 3769.

## ITOs and TECs - coming closer

ADVICE ON how TECs and Industry Training Organisations (ITOs) can collaborate more closely is contained in a report from consultants Coopers and Lybrand.

It says that until now the 82 TECs and 126 ITOs may not have seen the value of each other's role, and gives case studies of successful partnerships between them in sectors such as publishing, engineering and agriculture.

In a survey, 56 per cent of TECs and 32 per cent of ITOs who responded agreed that more collaboration and a pooling of resources would benefit both groups.

Coopers and Lybrand have also produced a range of materials designed to improve cooperation between the two, including a questionnaire for TECs on how well they work with ITOs.

• Copies of the report, a summary

booklet and the other materials are available from Bill O'Connell, NCITO, 10 Amos Road, Unit 10, Meadowcourt, Sheffield S9 1BX, tel 0742 619926 or from Hilary Chadwick, AZTEC, 2 Manorgate Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT2 7AL, tel 081-547 3934.

## New flexible learning centre

A NEW flexible learning centre featuring the latest in open and flexible learning (OFL) technologies has opened at the Employment Department's Sheffield HQ.

The centre brings together paper-based OFL materials with 14 computer and video-based systems offering 50 different training programmes.

Programmes range from a language training package for hotel staff to custom-designed training for wine waiters. A prize-winning virtual reality programme is also featured.

The centre is designed as a national focal point for visitors

from industry, government departments, overseas delegations and others, spreading the message that OFL is a cost-effective solution to training and education needs.

• For more information about the Flexible Learning Presentation Centre and visits to it, contact the ED's Learning Methods Branch on 0742 593713.

## IT skills shortfall

BUSINESS, EDUCATION and training providers and Government should collaborate to improve information technology skills, recommends a new survey.

The survey of 700 companies, conducted by West London TEC, reveals that the widespread introduction of IT in British businesses has not been matched by the necessary skills development among employees.

The resultant skills shortfall "from boardroom to mailroom", is hindering market growth and job creation. Corrective investment, estimates the report, would cost up to £20 billion.

• The survey, *IT Skills in the '90s - Overcoming Obstacles to Growth*, is available from Meenu Vora, West London TEC, Sovereign Court, 15-21 Staines Road, Middlesex TW3 3HA, tel 081-577 1010. Price £25 (management summary) and £235 (full report).

## Inner city guide

A REVISED and updated guide to Employment Department services in the inner cities is now available.

Services covered include those offered by the Employment Service (such as Jobclubs and Work Trials); by TECs and LECs (such as Youth Training); and the work of other agencies like the Careers Service, City Action Teams and Inner City Task Forces.

Examples are given of collaboration between these agencies and a wide range of voluntary and other non-government bodies.

The 32-page brochure updates a previous edition first published in 1991.

• *City Action: People in Partnership* is available free from Vincent Archibald, Room 543, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NT, tel 071-273 4949.

## Down your way

The DTI's 'Enterprise Roadshow' is touring England this summer, offering free expert advice for people thinking of starting or expanding a small business.

The mobile business advice shop will be visiting the following TEC areas: East London, Birmingham, Merseyside, South and East Cheshire, South Thames, Surrey, Sheffield, Suffolk, North Derbyshire, Avon, Sandwell, Thames Valley and East Lancashire.

• For more details, contact Kevin Malcolmson, Department of Trade and Industry, on 0742 597524.

## Assessing the risks

A new booklet shows small to medium-sized manufacturers how to carry out their own workplace risk assessments. It sets out the assessment process which companies can follow to comply with the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992.

That process is broken into six parts, covering: activities; materials/substances; equipment; workplace; people; and procedures.

A hazard checklist and information on record keeping are also included.

• *Practical risk assessment: Guidance for SMEs*. Published by the Engineering Education Foundation, Despatch Department, Broadway House, Tothill Street, London, SW1H 9QF, tel 071 222 777. Price £10 to EEF members, £20 to non members.

## Hungary - open for business

EMPLOYMENT MINISTER Michael Forsyth has opened Hungary's first Training Technology Centre. Set up with a £350,000 grant from the Know How Fund for Hungary, the centre will train people in open learning techniques.

It marks a further joint venture to help modernise Hungary's labour market and promote trade between the two countries.

# Economic activity of 16 and 17 year olds

The quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides information about the economic activity of 16 and 17 year olds on internationally standard definitions.<sup>1</sup> This article discusses the treatment of students in the LFS and the differences between 16 and 17 year olds in education and employment, using some of the results from the autumn and winter 1992 surveys.

By Frances Sly, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.



Full-time students' jobs were predominantly in distribution, hotels and catering.

Photo: Jenny Matthews/FORMAT

### Key findings

#### In winter 1992-93:

- out of 1.3 million 16 and 17 year olds, 583,000 were in work, 125,000 were looking for and available to start employment - i.e. unemployed on the internationally standard ILO definition - and 592,000 were economically inactive;
- out of 913,000 16 and 17 year olds in full-time education, 299,000 also had a job and 50,000 were looking for one;
- of the 387,000 16 and 17 year olds not in full-time education, 284,000 had a job and 75,000 were looking for one.
- the types of jobs held by 16 and 17 year olds in full-time education were distinctly different from the jobs held by 16 and 17 year olds not in full-time education.
- in autumn 1992 more young women than young men were in full-time education but more of them had part-time jobs;
- 16 and 17 year olds in employment (whether or not they are in full-time education) are more likely to have qualifications than those who are not working.

### Introduction

MOST OF the information presented in this article, particularly in the tables and charts, is based on an analysis of LFS results for autumn (September to November) 1992. In addition, *table 1* and the text include some results from the latest LFS for December 1992 to February 1993 (winter 1992-93) which became available on 17 June. All the results relate to Great Britain.

### Employment status

The LFS uses the internationally standard (ILO) definitions of employment and unemployment (see *technical note*). This means that people at school or college full-time can be classified as in employment or ILO unemployed if they either have, or are looking for and available to start, a job which they can fit in outside their school or college hours.<sup>2</sup> Thus, of the 583,000 16 and

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**Table 1 Education and labour market status of 16 and 17 year olds**

(Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted)

	Thousands and per cent						
	All persons	In employment	ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate <sup>a</sup> %	ILO unemployment rate <sup>b</sup> %
<b>Autumn 1992</b>							
<b>16 year olds</b>							
All persons	640	243	75	319	321	49.8	23.6
In full-time education:							
School	319	88	18	106	213	33.2	17.0
Other full-time education <sup>c</sup>	162	55	14	68	94	42.2	19.8
Total	481	143	31	174	307	36.2	18.1
Not in full-time education	159	101 <sup>d</sup>	44 <sup>e</sup>	144	14	90.9	30.2
<b>17 year olds</b>							
All persons	667	374	64	438	229	65.7	14.7
In full-time education:							
School	199	85	*	91	108	45.7	6.9
Other full-time education <sup>c</sup>	185	78	*	86	100	46.2	8.7
Total	385	163	14	177	208	45.9	7.8
Not in full-time education	282	211 <sup>d</sup>	51 <sup>e</sup>	261	21	92.6	19.3
<b>16 and 17 year olds</b>							
All persons	1,307	617	139	757	550	57.9	18.4
In full-time education:							
School	518	173	24	197	321	38.0	12.3
Other full-time education <sup>c</sup>	347	133	21	154	193	44.3	13.7
Total	866	305	45	351	515	40.5	12.9
Not in full-time education	441	312 <sup>d</sup>	94 <sup>e</sup>	406	35	92.0	23.2
<b>16 and 17 year old men</b>							
All persons	668	308	75	383	285	57.3	19.5
In full-time education:							
School	258	77	13	90	168	35.0	14.6
Other full-time education <sup>c</sup>	161	49	*	58	103	36.1	15.4
Total	419	126	22	148	270	35.4	14.9
Not in full-time education	250	182 <sup>d</sup>	52 <sup>e</sup>	235	15	94.0	22.3
<b>16 and 17 year old women</b>							
All persons	638	309	65	374	265	58.5	17.4
In full-time education:							
School	260	95	11	107	154	40.9	10.4
Other full-time education <sup>c</sup>	187	84	12	96	91	51.4	12.6
Total	447	179	23	203	244	45.3	11.5
Not in full-time education	191	129 <sup>d</sup>	42 <sup>e</sup>	171	20	89.4	24.4
<b>Winter 1992</b>							
<b>16 and 17 year olds</b>							
All persons	1,300	583	125	708	592	54.5	17.6
In full-time education:							
School	611	189	26	215	396	35.2	12.3
Other full-time education <sup>c</sup>	302	111	23	134	167	44.6	17.3
Total	913	299	50	349	564	38.2	14.2
Not in full-time education	387	284 <sup>d</sup>	75 <sup>e</sup>	359	28	92.8	21.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Estimate below 10,000 not shown.  
 a Economically active as a percentage of all persons in the corresponding category.  
 b ILO unemployed as a percentage of economically active in the corresponding category.  
 c Excluding Youth Trainees.  
 d Includes those on Government training programmes, including all YT schemes.  
 e Not all of these will have chosen to register with the careers service.

17 year olds in employment in winter 1992-93, 299,000 were in full-time education and of the 125,000 who were ILO unemployed 50,000 were full-time students (see table 1).

Students in full-time education thus form a significant part of the labour market (about half of all economically active 16 and 17 year olds - see figure 1). However, they fill different jobs - part-time and in a narrow range of industries and occupations - from those who have left full-time education (table 2 and figure 4). This article therefore looks separately at those who were in full-time education and those who were not.

**Education status**

The proportion of 16 and 17 year olds in full-time education estimated from the LFS can be compared roughly with Department for Education (DFE) estimates for England which relate to mid-January. While the timing suggests that the LFS winter quarter would be nearest to DFE estimates, the difference in the way age is recorded has a greater effect.

The LFS records age at the date of interview. DFE estimates, on the other hand, use age calculated for 31 August at the beginning of the academic year. So those aged 16 in the DFE estimates were 16 on 31 August.

Interviewing for the autumn quarter of the LFS is carried out during September to November, which falls at the beginning of the academic year. This means that the numbers of people aged 16 shown by the autumn LFS to be in full-time education will include a relatively small number who were in their final year of compulsory education. The winter (and spring and summer) quarter LFS results will include a larger number of 16 year olds who were 15 on the previous 31 August and thus were all at school. The inclusion of Wales and Scotland in the LFS estimates will also have an effect, particularly in the case of Scotland

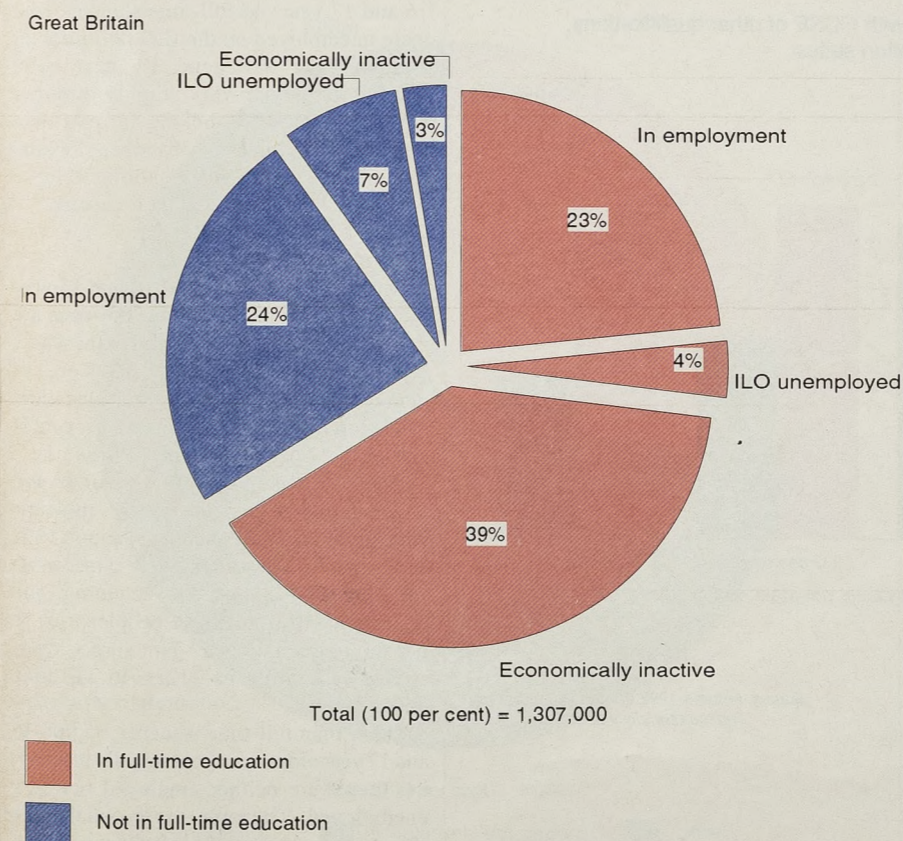
**Table 2 16 and 17 year olds in employment by industry and occupation**  
(Great Britain, autumn 1992 not seasonally adjusted)

	Per cent	
	In full-time education	Not in full-time education
<i>All 16/17 year olds in employment (thousands = 100 per cent)<sup>a</sup></i>		
	305	312
<b>Industry</b>		
Manufacturing and extraction <sup>b</sup>	6	24
Construction	*	8
Distribution, hotels & catering	78	31
Other Services <sup>c</sup>	15	28
<b>Occupation<sup>d</sup></b>		
Managerial/professional <sup>e</sup>	2	5
Clerical, secretarial	5	14
Craft and related	*	24
Personal, protective	17	13
Selling	43	13
Plant and machine operatives	*	7
Other occupations	29	13

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Estimate below 10,000; percentage not shown.  
 a Includes those who gave no information on occupation or industry.  
 b Agriculture, forestry & fishing; energy & water supply; minerals, ores, metals & chemicals; manufacturing.  
 c Transport & communication; banking, financial & business services; other services.  
 d Classification of occupations based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) major groups.  
 e Managers & administrators; professional occupations; associate professionals.

**Figure 1 Education and economic activity of 16/17 year olds**



Source: Autumn 1992 Labour Force Survey (not seasonally adjusted)

where the education system is arranged differently.

In fact, the LFS shows that in September to November 1992, 75 per cent of 16 year olds, and in December to February 80 per cent, were in full-time education (excluding Youth Training (YT) schemes) in Great Britain. After allowing for the effects of the differing ways age is calculated, and the inclusion of Youth Trainees in full-time education in the DFE estimates, the LFS estimates are broadly in line with the DFE provisional estimate for England for January 1993 of 71 per cent of those aged 16 on 31 August 1992.

**ILO unemployed**

Table 1 shows the ILO unemployment rates (calculated as percentages of those in employment and those who were ILO unemployed) for those in and out of education. Figure 2 shows the trends in ILO unemployment among 16 and 17 year olds since 1984 (when the ILO definition first became available from the LFS). Unemployment among those in full-time education has remained at a relatively constant level while the trend for those who have left education follows the economic cycle more closely. The figures for the last four quarters clearly show the seasonal pattern which occurs as young people leave school in the summer and either get jobs or training places,<sup>3</sup> or go back into education by the autumn.

**Qualifications**

The LFS Help-Line feature in the June 1993 *Employment Gazette* included a table showing the qualifications held by 16 and 17 year olds according to their economic activity and whether they were in full-time education. Figure 3 illustrates the sharp distinction between those in employment, ILO unemployed and economically inactive.

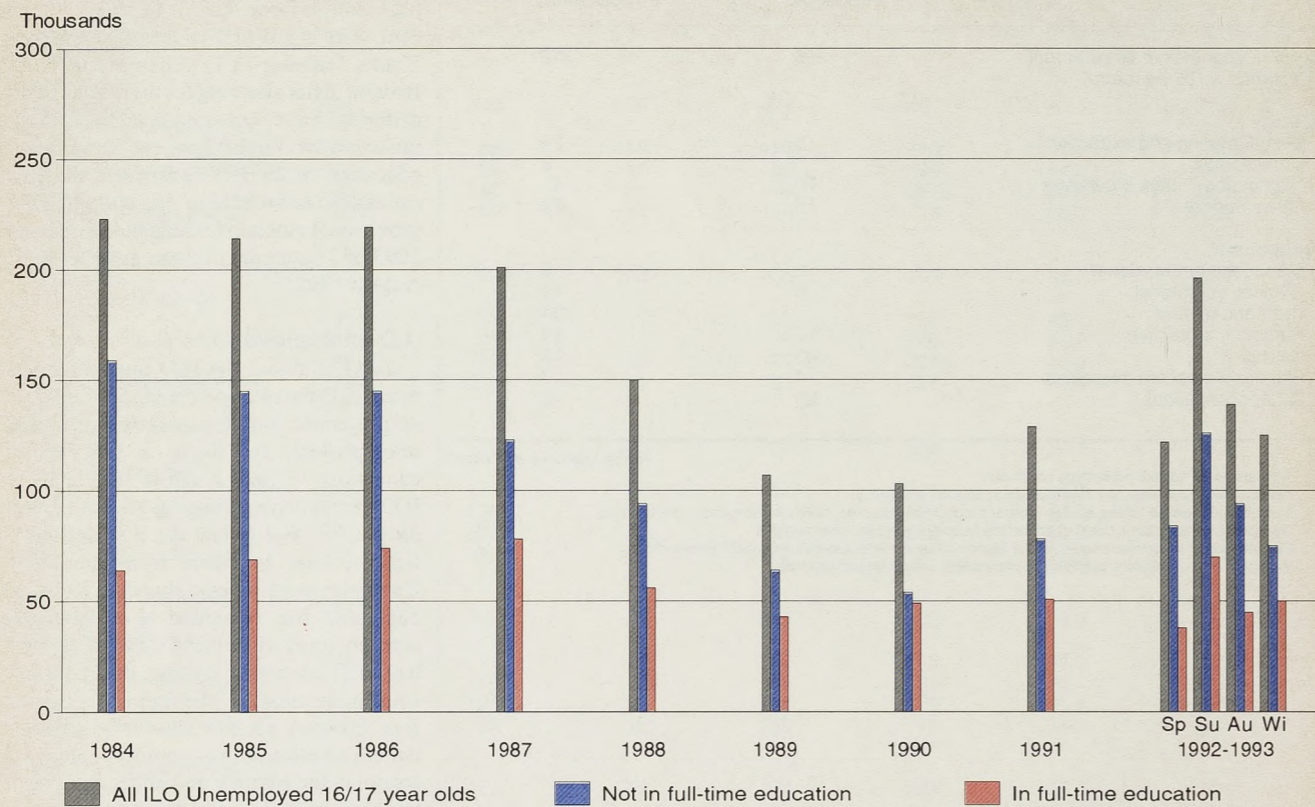
**Full-time students**

In autumn 1992, two-thirds of the age group were in full-time education, of which 518,000 (60 per cent) were still at school and 347,000 were in other full-time education. Half of those aged 16 were still at school but for 17 year olds this proportion had fallen to 28 per cent. There is not much difference between the sexes in the proportions staying at school but young women are more likely to go on to another form of full-time education, while more young men go into employment. However, more of the young women at school or college also had jobs.

Some 305,000 (35 per cent) full-time students aged 16 and 17 had jobs in autumn 1992. Figure 4 shows that the distribution of hours worked by students in their main job is very different from that of young people not in full-time education. As table 2 shows, these jobs were predominantly in distribution, hotels and catering and almost half were in selling occupations. The 45,000

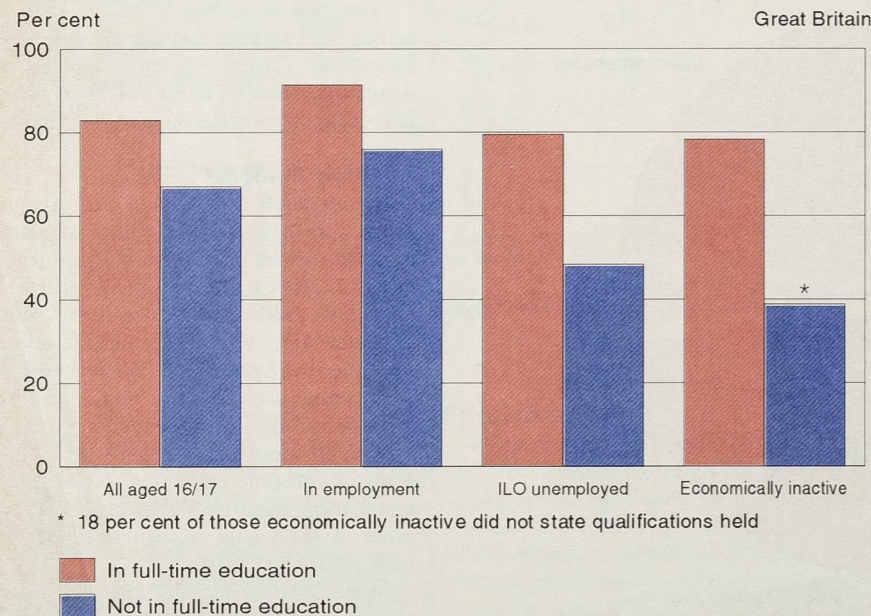
Figure 2 ILO unemployed 16/17 year olds

(Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey (Spring unless otherwise stated)

Figure 3 Proportions of 16/17 year olds with GCSE or other qualifications, by economic activity and education status



\* 18 per cent of those economically inactive did not state qualifications held

Source: Autumn 1992 Labour Force Survey (not seasonally adjusted)

16 and 17 year old full-time students who were unemployed on the ILO definition in autumn 1992 will generally have been looking for similar work. Eighty-three per cent said they were looking for part-time work. The remainder may have been looking for full-time employment in order to leave education and embark on their careers.

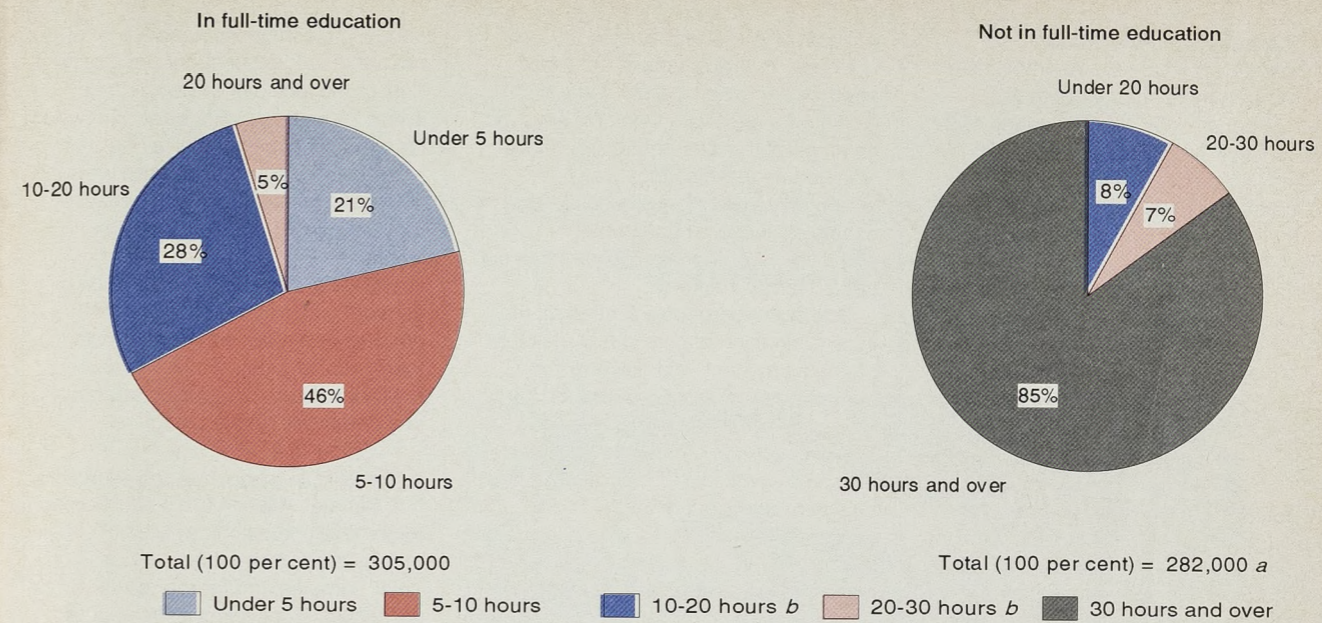
**Non-students**

More than 90 per cent of 16 and 17 year olds not at school or college full-time are economically active. A quarter of the whole age-group in autumn 1992 were in employment but not in full-time education. This proportion doubles from 16 per cent at age 16 to 32 per cent at age 17 (table 1).

The ILO unemployment rate for 16 and 17 year olds who were not in full-time education was 23.2 per cent in autumn 1992 and 21 per cent in winter 1992-93 (see table 1). Figure 5 shows the economic and education status of these people prior to becoming unemployed. Not surprisingly, almost two-thirds had been in full-time education.

Other than full-time students, 35,000 16 and 17 year olds were economically inactive, i.e. they were neither employed nor ILO unemployed. The sample is too small to be able to draw out much information about these people, but 13,000 were looking after

Figure 4 16/17 year olds total usual weekly hours worked in main job (Great Britain)

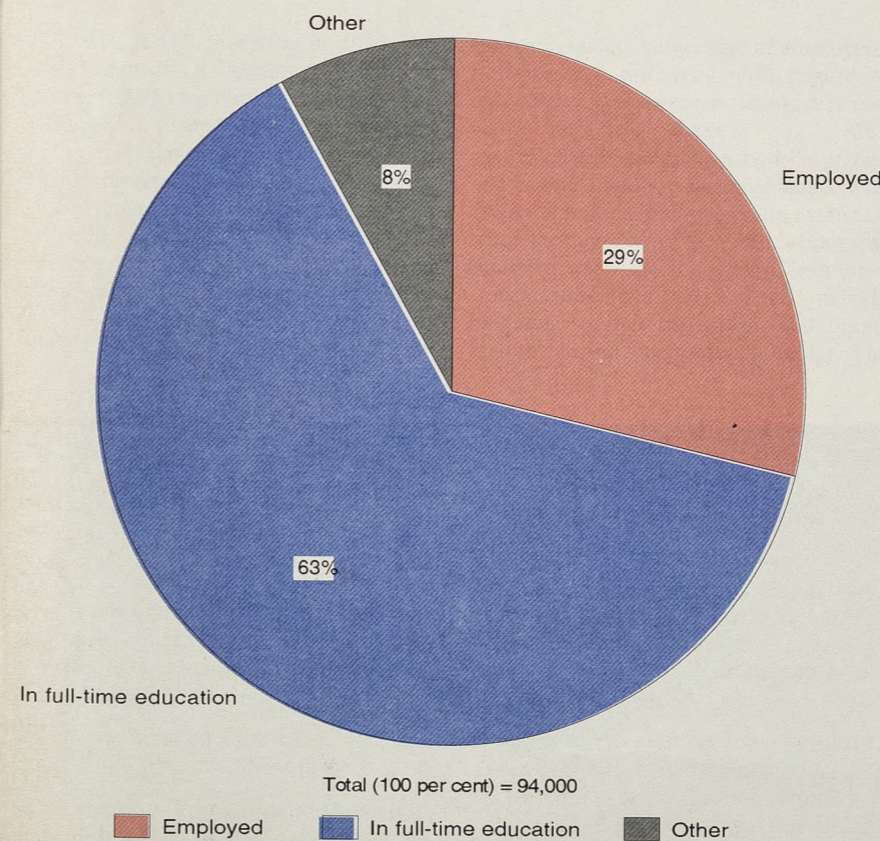


a Excluding those who did not specify total hours worked  
b Except where stated otherwise

Source: Autumn 1992 Labour Force Survey (not seasonally adjusted)

Figure 5 ILO unemployed 16/17 year olds not in full-time education previous activity

Great Britain



Source: Autumn 1992 Labour Force Survey (not seasonally adjusted)

their family or the home, or were sick, injured or disabled. A very small minority said they were not seeking work because they believed no jobs were available.

**Contact for further information**

Further information about the analyses presented in this article and about the LFS generally (including references to published results) is available on request by writing to Statistical Services Division C3, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, or by telephoning the LFS Help-Line: 071-273 5585.

**Footnotes**

- 1 See technical note.
- 2 Youth Trainees in full-time education have been reclassified as not in education in all the LFS estimates in this article. They can be regarded as receiving work-related off-the-job training.
- 3 Throughout this article, Youth Trainees and those on other Government schemes are included in the LFS totals for those 'in employment'.



## Technical note

### ● The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households. Before spring 1992, the survey was carried out annually, in March to May of each year.

The sample design and interviewing for the survey are carried out on behalf of the Employment Department by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS).

The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment-related information. Questions about economic activity - paid work, job search etc - are asked of all people aged 16 or over, and relate to a specified reference period (normally a period of one week or four weeks, depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

If any household member was unavailable for interview, information for that person could be provided by a related adult member of the same household.

### ● Definitions of economic activity

People in **employment** are those aged 16 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed), those who had a job which they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example), those on government employment or training programmes and unpaid family workers.

**Unemployed** people (based on the internationally recognised ILO measure of unemployment, laid down by the International Labour Organisation and also used by OECD) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and who either had looked for work at some time during the four weeks prior to the interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

The **economically active** population, or **labour force**, comprises people in employment together with unemployed people. The **economically inactive**

population comprises people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes all people aged under 16 together with those who were, for example, looking after a home or retired, and also **discouraged workers** who were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available.

Note that in classifying a person by economic activity in the LFS, whether or not they are in **full-time education** is not taken into account. Thus a person in full-time education can be classified to any one of the above categories.

### ● Results based on small samples

Estimates relating to 10,000 people or fewer (after grossing up) are not shown in this article, since they are based on small samples and therefore likely to be unreliable. This is in line with current practice for all LFS based analyses.

This article presents key findings from a recent Employment Department-commissioned survey redundancies and employers' perceptions of current statutory requirements.

By David Spilsbury, Andrew McIntosh and John Banerji, IFF Research Ltd.

## special FEATURE

# Redundancies and the Statutory Redundancy Payments Scheme: results from a survey of employers



Photo: Monique Cabal/FORMAT

□ SINCE ITS inception in 1965, the Statutory Redundancy Payments Scheme (SRPS) has remained substantially unchanged in its operation, apart from the abolition of rebate arrangements.<sup>1</sup> The last reliable survey of employers' redundancy policies and practices, and their attitudes to the SRPS, was conducted in 1981.<sup>2</sup>

Recognising that there have been considerable changes in the labour market over the past decade, the Employment Department (ED) commissioned a new

survey to update knowledge of employers' policies and practices with regard to redundancy. The survey involved interviews with decision makers in 1,062 establishments, and covered both the private and public sectors. Establishments with fewer than five employees were excluded, while the coverage of the public sector was limited to a few specific types of institution (local authorities; NHS trusts; private hospitals; higher education; and grant-maintained and independent schools). The

interviews were conducted by telephone in August and September 1992. Further details of the methodology can be found in the *technical note* at the end of this article.

### Employers' redundancy arrangements

Employers were asked to define the type of redundancy arrangement at their establishment. The question differentiated between an agreement (that is, with employees or their representatives such as trade unions) and a policy laid down by management; and between a formal, written agreement or policy and an informal arrangement.

The differences between establishments in terms of industry sector, size, union presence and region are shown in *table 1*.

Those employers who had made redundancies in the past year were more likely to have some kind of redundancy arrangement (58 per cent) than those who had not made redundancies (38 per cent).

In terms of the proportions of private sector *employees* covered by the various types of arrangement, approximately 30 per cent would have a written agreement, 17 per cent would be covered by written policy, eight per cent would have an informal agreement and 12 per cent would be covered

### Key findings

- 20 per cent of employers had made redundancies in the twelve months up to September 1992, an estimated 127,000 employers in total.
- 84 per cent of employers said the main reason for making redundancies was the current economic climate.
- 57 per cent of employers had no redundancy arrangements.
- Although many firms provided additional benefits (both financial and non-financial) to employees

made redundant, 60 per cent of employers only provided the statutory minimum.

- The vast majority of employers (84 per cent) believed that the Statutory Redundancy Payments Scheme (SRPS) has had no overall effect on their organisation.
- Just under half (46 per cent) of employers believed that they would definitely or probably continue to make redundancy payments if the SRPS did not exist.

by an informal policy. Therefore, around one third of employees would not be covered by any arrangement.<sup>3</sup>

In nine per cent of private sector establishments the agreement or policy did not cover the whole workforce. This will lead to the figures above being slight over-estimates of the percentage of employees covered.

Employers were asked to define which parties were involved in drawing up the redundancy arrangements. The results are shown in table 2.

The role of trade unions in drawing up

agreements was of interest. At only 22 per cent of establishments where unions were recognised were they involved in the formulation of the redundancy arrangements. However, this figure was higher in education, health and local authorities (40 per cent) and larger establishments, for example 48 per cent of establishments with over 500 employees.

#### Employers' experience of redundancies

Twenty per cent of employers had made redundancies over the 12 months to

September 1992 and this equates to about 127,000 employers. Of these, 94 per cent had made only compulsory redundancies, two per cent only voluntary redundancies and four per cent redundancies of both types.

An estimated total of 1.36 million redundancies had been made over the 12 months to September 1992 - an average of just over ten per employer who had made employees redundant. This figure is higher than those derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The spring 1992 LFS estimates that in the three months prior to the survey 322,000 employees were made

Table 1 Employers' redundancy arrangements

Type of arrangement (row percentages, weighted)	September 1992					Number in sample (unweighted)
	Formal written agreement	Formal written policy	Informal agreement	Informal policy	No agreement	
<b>All employers</b>	14	9	9	11	57	1,062
<b>By industry sector</b>						
Production & Construction	9	8	15	8	60	202
Engineering	23	12	16	16	33	258
Business and Financial Services	20	9	9	18	44	208
Retail, Transport, Consumer and Other Services	11	9	6	8	65	225
Education, Health and Local Authorities	46	20	8	7	19	169
<b>By size of workplace (employees)</b>						
5 to 9	7	6	13	8	66	156
10 to 24	15	9	7	12	57	157
25 to 49	17	7	5	12	59	117
50 to 99	23	19	4	12	42	98
100 to 199	25	18	8	10	39	139
200 to 499	39	20	12	12	17	162
500 or more	52	26	9	9	4	233
<b>By region</b>						
North	11	9	3	4	73	64
Yorkshire & Humberside	15	7	15	8	55	81
North West	11	9	9	12	59	124
East Midlands	12	2	7	7	53	69
West Midlands	17	10	14	14	45	95
East Anglia	8	17	6	8	61	40
London	11	16	6	13	54	123
Rest of South East	16	8	12	10	54	276
South West	23	6	1	8	62	80
Wales	9	3	14	6	32	39
Scotland	9	10	8	3	70	71
<b>By union recognition</b>						
Recognise trade union	27	13	13	12	35	513
Do not recognise trade union	10	8	9	11	62	497
Number in sample (unweighted)	297	159	97	141	368	1,062

Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey

Table 2 Parties involved in drawing up redundancy arrangements

Type of arrangement (column percentages, weighted) <sup>a</sup>	September 1992					Number in sample (unweighted)
	Formal written agreement	Formal written policy	Informal agreement	Informal policy	Total	
<b>Parties involved</b>						
Management at the location interviewed	55	44	95	84	68	451
Management at a higher level of the organisation	44	51	4	17	31	230
Trade union officials	16	2	5	1	7	167
Other employee representatives	5	1	*	1	2	37
Other	4	5	2	*	3	22
Don't know	2	3	9	16	7	44
Number in sample (unweighted)	297	159	97	141	694	694

Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey

Based on all employers with a redundancy agreement or policy (265,131 weighted).

\* Less than 0.5 per cent.

<sup>a</sup> As more than one party can be involved in drawing up agreements, percentages may sum to more than 100.



Nearly two-thirds of employers in the education, health and local authorities sector gave more than the statutory minimum redundancy payment.

Photo: Brenda Prince/FORMAT

redundant; the corresponding figures for the summer and autumn 1992 surveys were 278,000 and 310,000 respectively.<sup>4</sup> The methodology of the LFS is different to that employed in this research in that it asks *individuals* whether or not they have been made redundant, whereas this research asks employers about the number of redundancies they have made.

The breakdown of employers making redundancies and the number of redundancies made is shown in table 3.

Manufacturing sectors of industry and the Midlands and Eastern England had high proportions of employers making redundancies, but in terms of employees made redundant, the service sectors and London and the South East were the hardest hit areas.

Figures 1 and 2 show the shares of redundancies by region and by industry, relative to their respective shares of employees in employment. London, the rest of the South East, East Anglia and the West Midlands had more than their 'fair share' of redundancies, with Wales and the East Midlands least affected, while the hardest hit industry sectors on this basis were business and financial services and engineering.

In overall terms, men accounted for 60 per cent of compulsory redundancies, but this figure varies considerably by industry,

Table 3 Analysis of redundancies by industry, workplace size and region

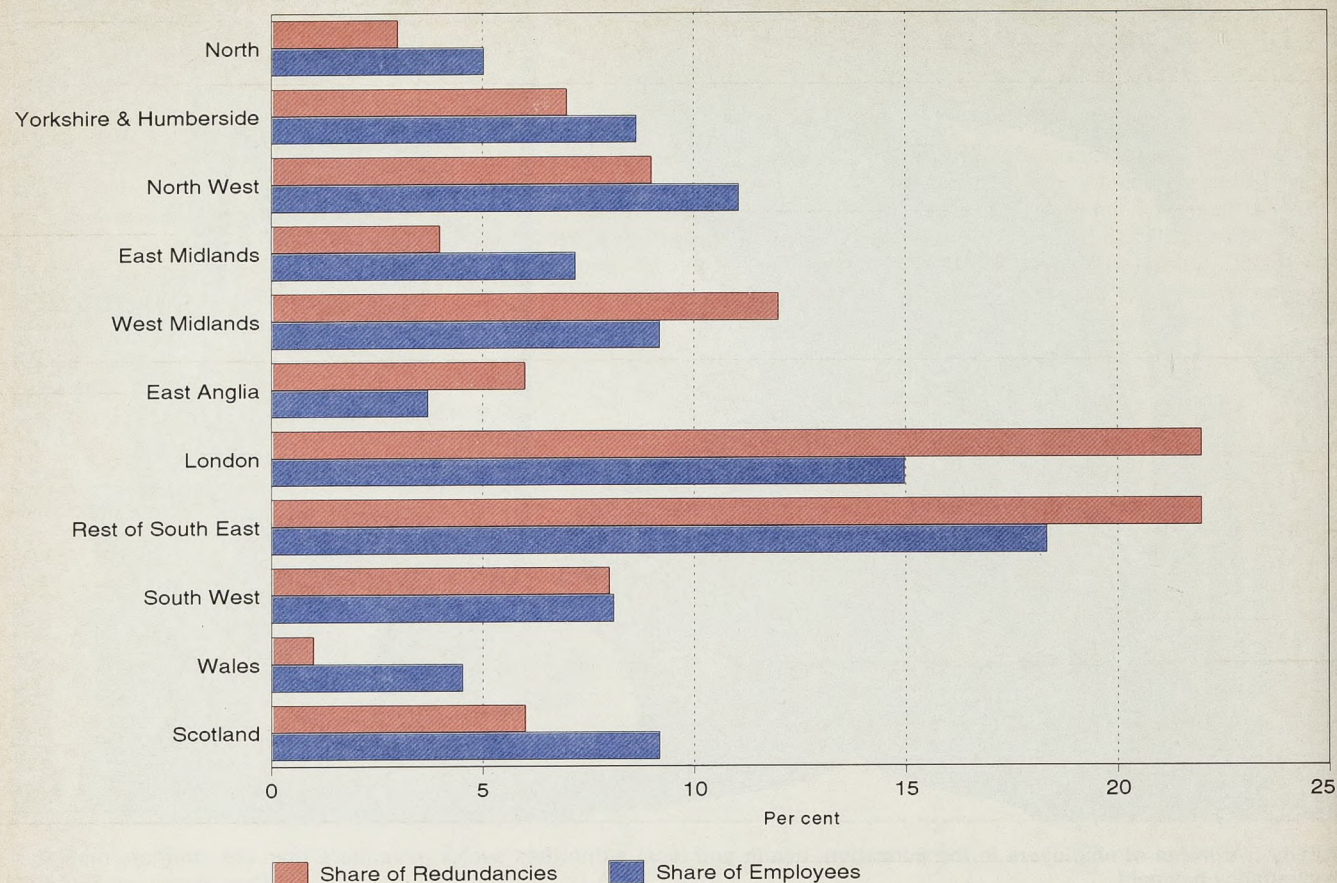
	12 months to September 1992		
	Percentage of employers making redundancies <sup>a</sup>	Share of all redundancies (per cent) <sup>b</sup>	Number in sample (unweighted)
<b>All employers</b>	20	100	1,062
<b>By industry sector</b>			
Production and Construction	27	22	202
Engineering	27	18	258
Business & Financial Services	25	23	208
Retail, Transport, Consumer and Other Services	14	28	225
Education, Health and Local Authorities	36	9	169
<b>By size of workplace (employees)</b>			
5 to 9	13	9	156
10 to 24	20	21	157
25 to 49	37	10	117
50 to 99	28	10	98
100 to 199	44	5	139
200 to 499	43	9	162
500 or more	54	36	233
<b>By region</b>			
North	14	3	64
Yorkshire & Humberside	28	7	81
North West	11	9	124
East Midlands	29	4	69
West Midlands	30	12	95
East Anglia	32	6	40
London	14	22	123
Rest of South East	21	22	276
South West	27	8	80
Wales	19	1	39
Scotland	15	6	71

<sup>a</sup> As a proportion of all employers in the relevant category.

<sup>b</sup> Column percentages, based on total number of employees made redundant.

Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey

Figure 1 Shares of redundancies and employees in employment, by region



Sources: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey 1992; *Employment Gazette*, February 1993, table 1.5 Redundancy figures quoted relate to the 12 months to September 1992; Employees In Employment figures quoted are those at the start of those 12 months - September 1991

size of establishment and region. Table 4 shows the sex of employees made redundant, according to their industry.

In establishments with over 500 employees, more women were made redundant than men, probably a reflection of the fact that many of these very large establishments were in the education, health and local authority sectors, where the majority of employees tend to be women.

As shown in figure 3, redundancies of women formed the highest proportion of total redundancies in the South East outside London (52 per cent), London (43 per cent) and Scotland (40 per cent). They were lowest in the South West (11 per cent), Yorkshire and Humberside (13 per cent), and East Anglia (14 per cent). Only in the South East outside London is the female share of redundancies greater than their share of employees in employment. This distribution can be related to the industrial composition of redundancies within the regions as shown in table 5.

In total 22 per cent of those made redundant were in managerial grades; 27 per cent were other white collar staff; 26 per cent skilled manual workers and 16 per cent other manual workers. In the remaining nine per cent of cases, the grade was

Table 4 Distribution of compulsory redundancies by industry and sex

	Sex of those made redundant <sup>a</sup>			Percentage of employees in employment in Great Britain who are men <sup>b</sup>	Number of compulsory redundancies (thousands)
	Men	Women	Not known		
	12 months to September 1992				
<b>All employees</b>	60	35	5	*	1,175
<b>By industry sector</b>					
Production & Construction	82	15	3	70	260
Engineering	74	15	11	79	201
Business and Financial Services	50	48	2	49	295
Retail, Transport, Consumer and Other Services	51	43	6	52	349
Education, Health and Local Authorities	25	65	10	*	69

Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey

\* Due to the selective nature of interviewing in the public sector it is not possible to give comparable employee in employment-based figures for these categories.

<sup>a</sup> Row percentages. Figures are based on all employees made compulsorily redundant.

<sup>b</sup> Figures derived from *Employment Gazette*, August 1992, p S13 table 1.4.

unknown.

The pattern of redundancies between different types of staff by industry sector and region, shown in figures 4 and 5, was as expected. For example, the number of skilled manual workers made redundant in the engineering sector and in the West Midlands

was high; in contrast, redundancies were more likely to affect managerial or other white collar staff in the service industries and in London and the South East.

A different pattern occurred when size of establishment was considered. In medium sized firms (between 25 and 199 employees)

# LABOUR MARKET DATA

prepared by  
the Government  
Statistical Service

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

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August .....	12 Thursday
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# LABOUR MARKET commentary

## Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 24,920,000 in March 1993. This represents a fall of 17,000 in the first quarter of 1993 and a fall of 703,000 over the year to March 1993.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,188,000, is estimated to have fallen by 13,000 in April 1993. Employment in manufacturing fell by 240,000 over the year to April 1993, compared with a fall of 284,000 in the previous twelve months.

Claimant unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 26,100 between April 1993 and May 1993 to 2,913,800. This is the fourth consecutive fall and unemployment is now at its lowest level for six months. The unemployment level is 1,320,000 higher than in April

1990 when the current upward trend began. The claimant unemployment rate in May 1993 was 10.4 per cent of the workforce, a fall of 0.1 percentage points on the rate for April.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to April was 4 per cent (provisional estimate), the same as the March rate. In the three months to April 1993, productivity increased by 7.8 per cent. Manufacturing unit wage costs for the three months to April 1993 were down 2.8 per cent on a year earlier.

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

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 1.3 per cent in May,

unchanged from last month.

It is provisionally estimated that 0.7 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to labour disputes in the 12 months to April 1993, the same figure as the previous 12 months, and an annual average over the 10 year period to April 1992 of 5.6 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,270,000 visits to the United Kingdom in March 1993, while United Kingdom residents made about 2,550,000 visits abroad.

## Economic background

The latest output based estimate for the United Kingdom economy shows that *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) in the first quarter of 1993 grew by 0.3 per cent from the previous quarter and by 0.7 per cent compared with a year ago. *Output of the production*

*industries* in the three months to April 1993 rose by 0.6 per cent compared with the previous three months, and was 1.4 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

*Manufacturing output* in the three months to April 1993 rose by 2.2 per cent compared to the previous three months, and was 2.2 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

In the three months to April 1993 the output of oil and natural gas fell by 5.0 per cent, and other energy and water supply fell by 2.4 per cent, compared with the previous three months. Compared with a year earlier, the output of oil and natural gas rose by 1.7 per cent, but other energy and water supply fell by 3.2 per cent.

Latest estimates suggest that in the first quarter of 1993 *consumers' expenditure* was £68.1 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.1 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

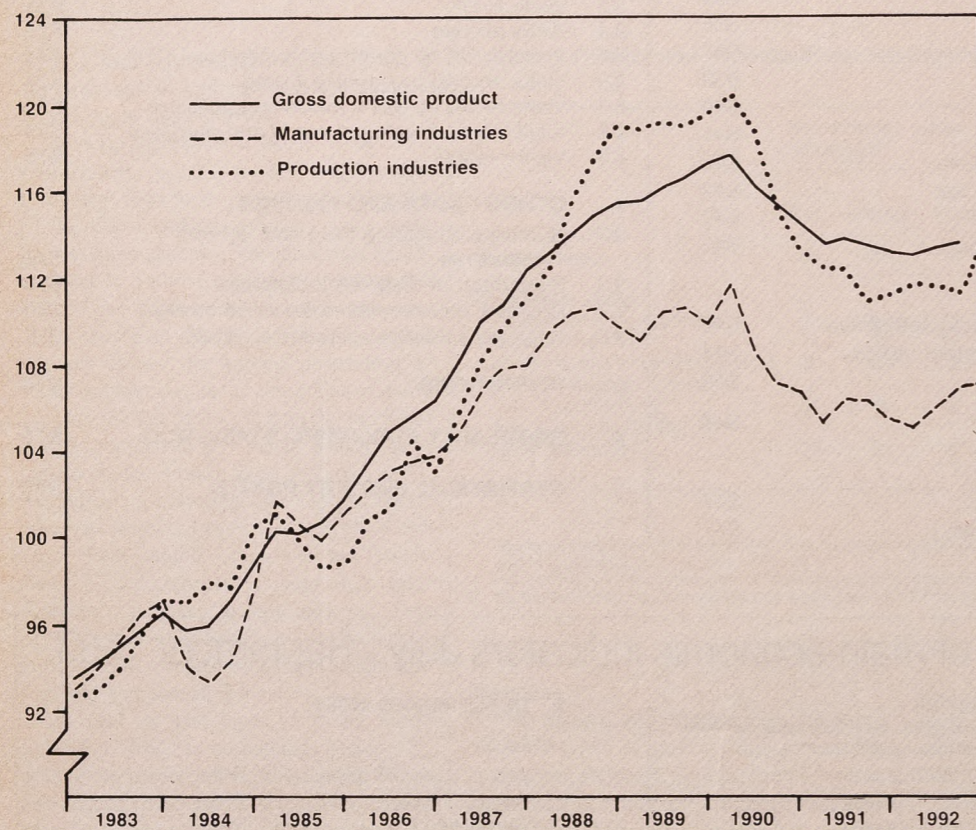
The provisionally estimated May index of the volume of *retail sales* is 101.7 (now re-based to 1990=100). This is down by 0.2 per cent from the April 1993 figure. Over the period March to May 1993, the volume of sales was 0.8 per cent higher compared with the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 3.0 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

*New credit advanced to consumers* in April 1993 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was £4.42 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared to £4.74 billion in March. *Total consumer credit* outstanding at the end of April 1993 is estimated to have been £29.9 billion (seasonally adjusted), 0.4 per cent lower than a year earlier.

*Fixed investment* (capital expenditure, see Table 0.1 note 5 for definition) in the first quarter of 1993 at 1985 prices was estimated to have been 0.3 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 0.9 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. *Fixed investment by the manufacturing industries* (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the first quarter of 1993 was estimated to be 3.0 per cent higher than in

## OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom

Index  
1985 = 100



the previous quarter, but 5.0 per cent lower than a year ago.

The estimate of *stocks and works in progress* in the first quarter of 1993 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £1027 million following an increase of £105 million in the previous quarter. Manufacturers decreased their stocks by £634 million following a fall of £479 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £510 million in the first quarter following a rise of £280 million in the previous quarter. Retailers' stocks rose by £337 million following a rise of £190 million in the previous quarter.

The latest figures indicate that *visible trade* in the first quarter of 1993 was in deficit by £4.5 billion, up from £4.4 billion in deficit in quarter four of 1992.

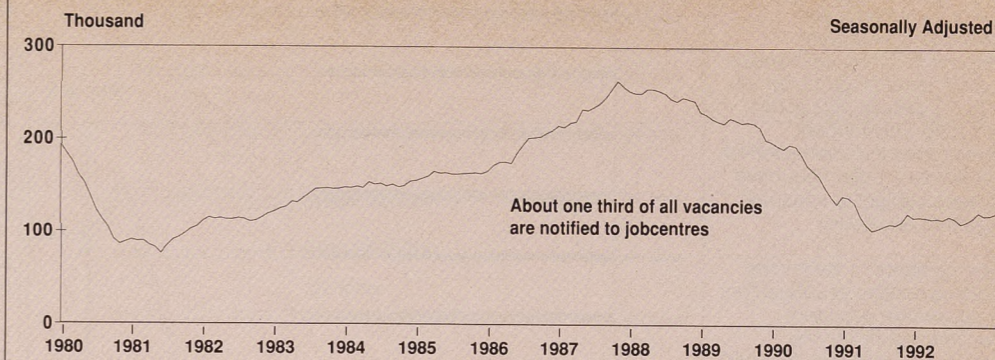
The *volume of exports*, excluding oil and erratic items in the first quarter of 1993 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 6.5 per cent higher than a year earlier. *Import volume*, excluding oil and erratic items, in the first quarter of 1993 was 2.5 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 7.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Sterling's effective *Exchange Rate Index* (ERI) for May 1993 was provisionally estimated to be 80.4 (1985=100), a fall of 0.1 per cent from April 1993.

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

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in May 1993 is provisionally estimated to have been £5.0 billion. Privatisation proceeds were nil. PSBR for the first two months

## JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



of 1993-4 was £9.7 billion, up by 3.1 per cent from 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 13,000 in April to 4,188,000. This follows rises of 5,000 in March, 4,000 in February and 3,000 in January. Over the year to April 1993, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 240,000 in the previous year.

The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) was 24,920,000 in March 1993. This represents a fall of 703,000 over the year and a fall of 17,000 in the first quarter of 1993. It is now 2,018,000 below the June 1990 peak.

The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 5,000 in April 1993 to 364,000. This follows falls of 4,000 in March and 3,000 in February.

Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 8.30 million hours per week in April 1993, a fall of 0.81 million hours per week since March.

Short-time working by operatives stood at 0.23 million hours per week in April 1993, a fall of 0.16 million hours per week since March.

The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 98.5 in April 1993 compared with 99.2 in March.

## Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom fell by

26,100 between April and May to 2,913,800. This is the fourth consecutive monthly fall and takes unemployment to its lowest level for six months. The unemployment level is 1,320,000 (83%) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough. The claimant

unemployment rate in May 1993 was 10.4 per cent of the workforce, a fall of 0.1 percentage points on the rate for April.

The May fall in seasonally adjusted unemployment compares with falls of 25,800 in March and 1,100 in April. Over the three months to May unemployment has fallen by an average of 17,700 per month. This compares with an average monthly rise of 200 over the latest six months.

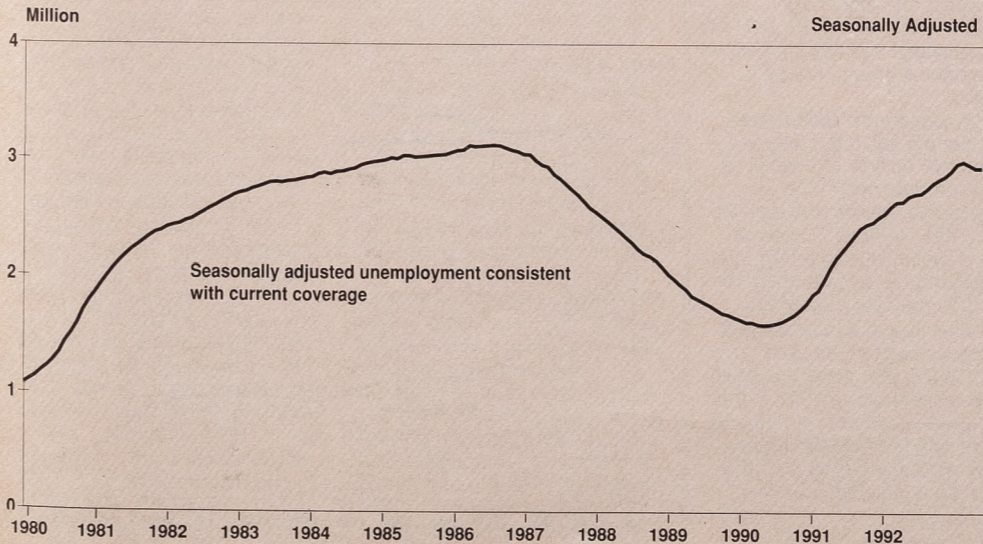
Between April and May there were falls in the level of seasonally adjusted unemployment in all regions except the Northern region, where the level remained the same. The largest percentage falls occurred in East Anglia and the South West.

The United Kingdom unemployment rate is 0.7 percentage points higher than 12 months ago and is higher than a year ago in all regions.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 83,932 between April and May to 2,916,579 or 10.4 per cent of the workforce, a fall of 0.3 percentage points on the rate for the previous month. The fall in the unadjusted total is larger than the fall in the seasonally adjusted total because seasonal influences tend to decrease the unadjusted total between April and May by about 58,000.

(Note: Corrections to the Jobcentre vacancies series covering the period from May 1992 to March 1993 have now been completed. These figures were previously affected by a software fault in the Employment Service's

## UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



computerised system for recording vacancies. This month's corrections also incorporate consequent amendments to the seasonally adjusted series. Figures for the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service remained unaffected by the software problem but have also been subject to seasonal adjustment revisions.)

The numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased slightly by 100 between April and May to stand at 123,600, this is 6,500 higher than the equivalent figure last year.

Between April and May, on the seasonally adjusted basis, the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell slightly while the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased slightly and both were higher than their equivalent figures for the same month last year. However, monthly movements in these figures tend to be volatile.

#### Labour Force Survey

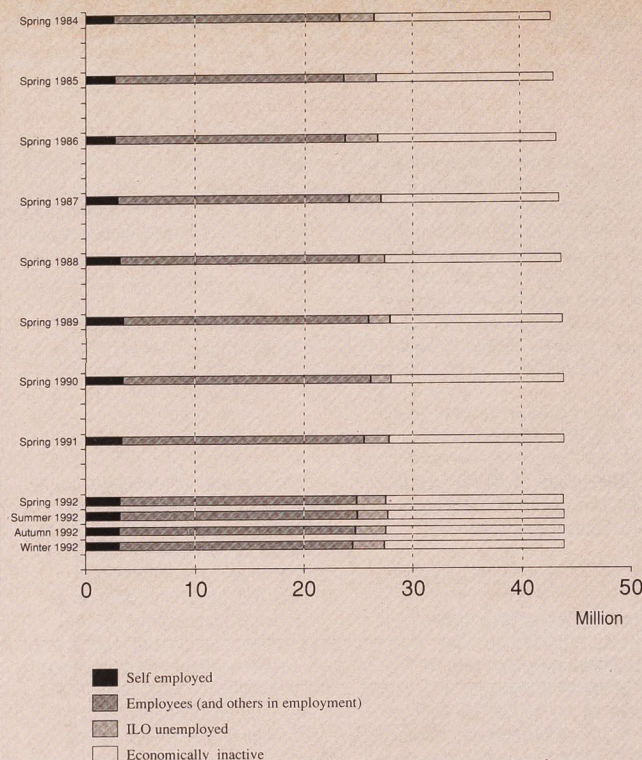
The results from the LFS for winter (December 1992 to February 1993) are now available.

The format of tables 7.1 and 7.2 have been changed so that the seasonally adjusted estimates are now contained in table 7.1 instead of table 7.2, and vice versa. The seasonally adjusted estimates are now available back to 1979 and have also been included in table 7.1.

Among people aged 16 and over, 73.2 per cent of men and 52.8 per cent of women (seasonally adjusted - table 7.1) were economically active in winter 1992. Between 1984 and 1990, economic activity rates for women increased, while those for men showed little change. Since spring 1991, activity rates have been decreasing; there have been falls since autumn 1992 of 0.3 percentage points in the male economic activity rate and no change in the rate for women. Numbers of people in employment (seasonally adjusted - table 7.1) have also fallen in the quarter to winter 1992, by 0.9 per cent for men and 0.2 per cent for women.

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

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



more jobs are counted only once in the LFS.

Of the 24.7 million people in employment (seasonally adjusted - table 7.1) in winter 1992, 21.2 million were employees, 3.0 million were self-employed, 0.3 million were on employment and training programmes and 0.2 million were unpaid family workers.

The proportions of each age group (see table 7.3) who are in employment increase steadily from the 16-19 age group and reach a peak among people aged 35-49. In contrast, the ILO unemployment rate is at a peak among 16-19 year olds and decreases for older age groups. The proportions economically inactive are, as expected, highest for the youngest and oldest age groups which include, respectively, people still in full-time education and retired people.

Since autumn 1992, there has been a fall in the overall economic activity rate which is more pronounced in the unadjusted figures (tables 7.2 and 7.3). As table 7.3 shows, this is mainly due to a fall in the activity rate of people aged 16-19. This may be a seasonal effect since the academic year begins in September. The table also shows that there has been a fall since autumn 1992 in the ILO unemployment rate among those aged 16-19, although both are less marked than the reductions between summer and autumn.

Numbers of people in employment (not seasonally adjusted - table 7.3) fell in all age bands since autumn 1992. Since spring 1984, employment numbers have fallen for the 16-19, 20-24 and 50-59/64 age groups and risen for the others.

#### Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the

year to April 1993 was provisionally estimated to be 4 per cent, the same as the March figure. The rate is 6 1/2 percentage points below the peak rate of 10 1/2 per cent in July 1990 and the lowest rate since 1967.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to April was 5 per cent. This is the same as the March figure which has been revised up 1/4 point. The provisional underlying increase for manufacturing was also 5 per cent, which is the same as the revised March rate.

The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to April was 3 1/2 per cent, 1/4 point below the rate for March. The rate has not been lower since the series began in January 1985.

The actual increase in earnings in the whole economy was 3.9 per cent in the year to April.

#### Productivity and unit wage costs

In the 3 months ending April 1993, manufacturing output was up 2.2 per cent.

Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head showed a rise of 7.8 per cent for the three months ending April 1993. This is the second largest rise since December 1986. The highest was 8.0 per cent for March 1993 (revised up from 7.8 per cent).

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to April were

down 2.8 per cent on the same period a year earlier. This is the second largest fall since the series began, in 1970. The largest fall was in March 1993, 2.9 per cent. Unit wage cost growth has now declined by over 13 percentage points from the peak of 10.2 per cent in January 1991.

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

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

#### Prices

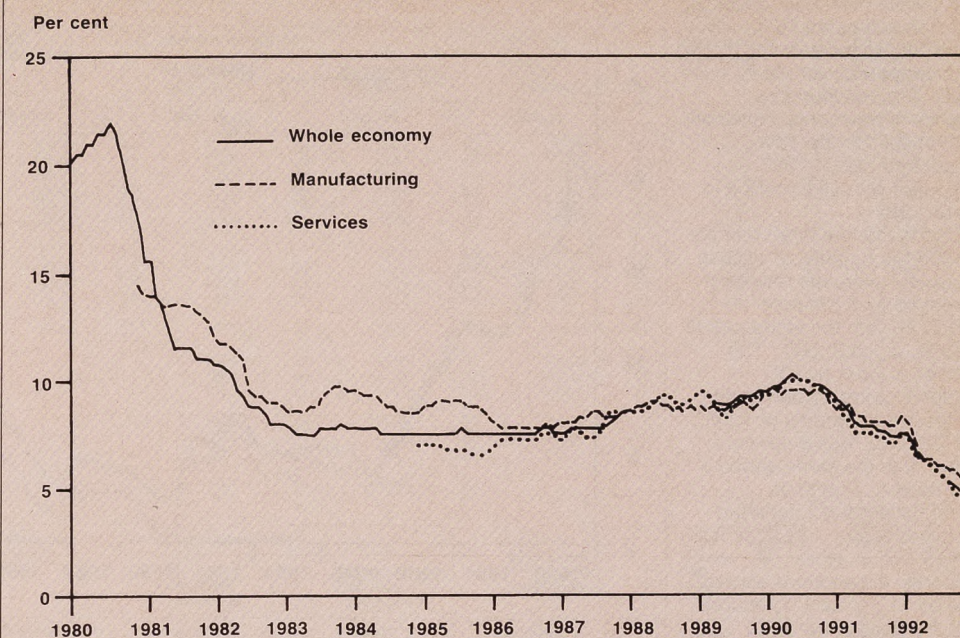
The latest 12-month increase in the 'all-items' retail prices index was unchanged at 1.3 per cent for May, remaining at its lowest for more than 29 years. Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases was 2.8 per cent for May, down from 2.9 per cent for April. This is the lowest 12-month rate on record for this series since mortgage interest payments were introduced into the index in 1975.

Between April and May the 'all-items' index rose by 0.4 per cent, the same as a year ago. Price increases in the month included some for food, particularly for seasonal food. Fresh fruit and vegetable prices have fluctuated in recent months and the unusually steep rise for seasonal food for May follows an exceptionally sharp fall for April. Between April and May there were also some increases in second-hand car prices and taxi fares. The remaining effects of the Budget increases in excise duties on alcohol and tobacco fed through to the index. There were however some reductions in domestic fuel costs, notably electricity charges.

The Tax and Price Index for May shows an increase over the latest 12 months of 1.2 per cent, slightly down from 1.3 per cent for the 12 months to April.

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.0 per cent for

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



May 1993, up from 3.8 per cent for April. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry increased by 7.3 per cent over the year to May 1993, compared with an increase of 8.1 per cent (revised) to April.

#### Labour disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 150,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to labour disputes in April 1993. The estimate of 150,000 working days lost in April is higher than the revised March estimate of 70,000, and much higher than the corresponding figure for April 1992 (24,000). It also compares with an average of 416,000 for April during the ten-year period 1983 to 1992. Of the 150,000 days lost in April, 112,000 (75%) were lost in the transport services and communication group.

In the 12 months to April 1993 a provisional total of 0.7 million working days were lost, this is the same as the figure for the corresponding period a year ago. It compares with an annual average over the ten year period to April 1992 of 5.6 million days. In the 12 months to April 1993 a provisional total of 223 stoppages were recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 344 stoppages in the 12 months to April 1992 and an annual average over the

ten year period to April 1992 of 917 stoppages in progress.

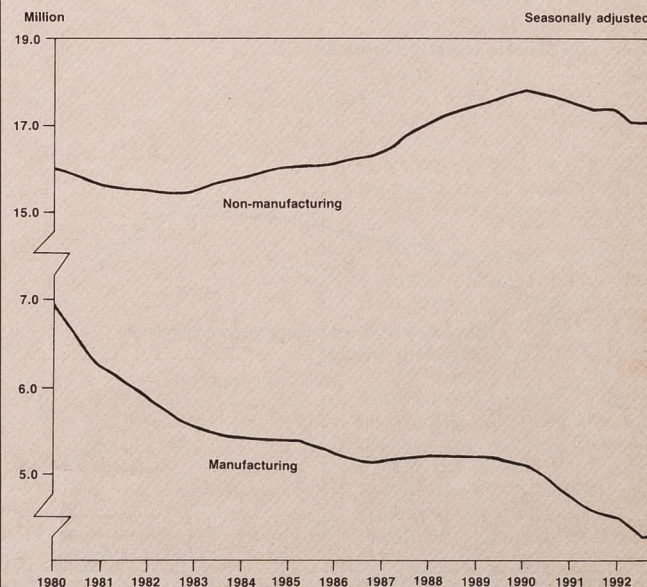
#### Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,270,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in March 1993, which was 10 per cent higher than the figure for March 1992. There was a fall of 10 per cent in visits by residents of North America and rises of 17 per cent in visits from residents of Western Europe and 7 per cent in visits from other parts of the world. Of the total number of visits, 840,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 210,000 by residents of North

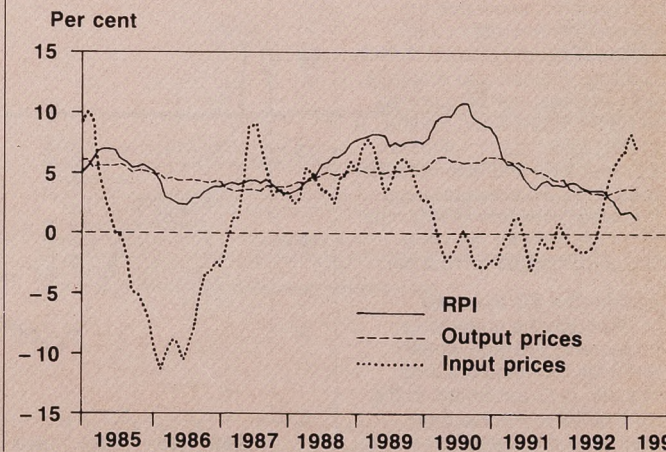
America and 220,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

UK residents made an estimated 2,550,000 trips abroad in March 1993, a rise of 7 per cent compared with March 1992. The number of visits to Western Europe rose by 8 per cent, visits to North America fell by 6 per cent, and visits to other parts of the world rose by 10 per cent. Western Europe is the most popular destination with an estimated 2,100,000 visits being made in March 1993. There were an estimated 160,000 visits to North America, and an estimated 290,000 visits to other parts of the world.

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



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



UK residents spent an estimated £765 million abroad in March 1993, an increase of 9 per cent compared with March 1992, while overseas residents spent an estimated £570 million in the UK, an increase of 18 per cent compared with March 1992. This resulted in a balance of payments' deficit of £195 million on the travel account for March 1993, compared with £218 million in March 1992.

During the first three months of 1993 the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents increased by 8 per cent compared with the same period of 1992, to 3,560,000. The number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first three months of 1993, at 6,520,000, was 8 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK increased by 13 per cent to £1,525 million, whilst UK residents' expenditure abroad rose by 11 per cent compared with the previous year, to £2,150 million.

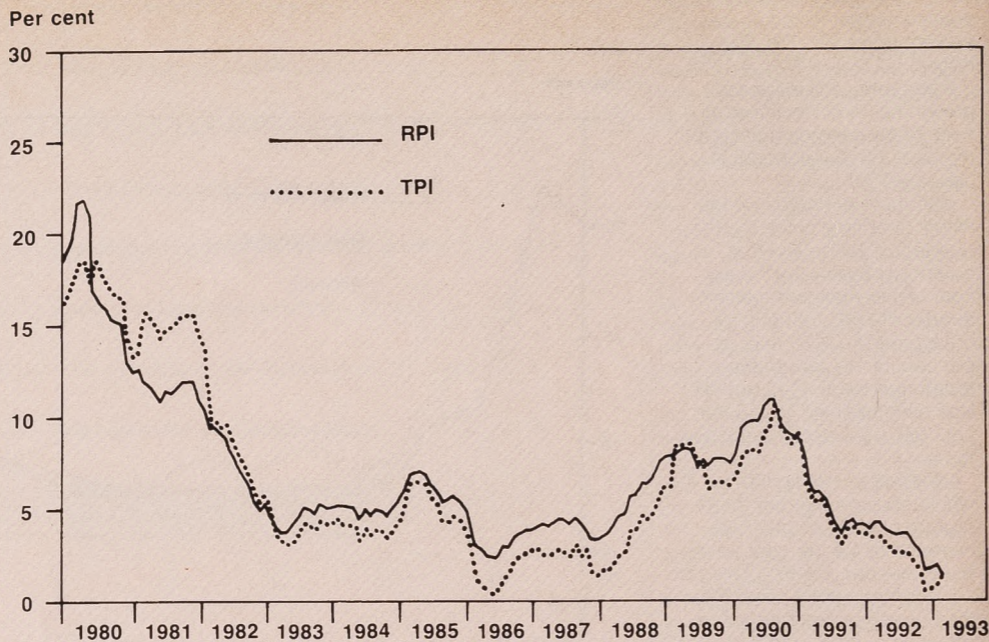
In the twelve months ending March 1993, the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents rose by 7 per cent compared with the previous twelve months, to 18,460,000. The number of visits abroad by UK residents rose by 8 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to 34,060,000. Expenditure by overseas residents in the twelve months to March 1993 rose by 6 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to £7,865 million. Over the same period, expenditure by UK residents going abroad rose by 11 per cent to £11,295 million. As a result, the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments, for the twelve month period ending in March 1993, was £3,430 million, compared with £2,813 million in the corresponding period a year ago.

#### International comparisons

The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom is lower than in Canada, Finland and Australia, and amongst our EC partners, in Spain, France and Ireland. It is still higher than in all other EC countries and also remains above the EC average using the latest available SOEC data (11.3 per cent for the UK in March compared to 10.2 per cent for the EC average).

Although the underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to April at 5 per cent, is at the lowest level since

RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year



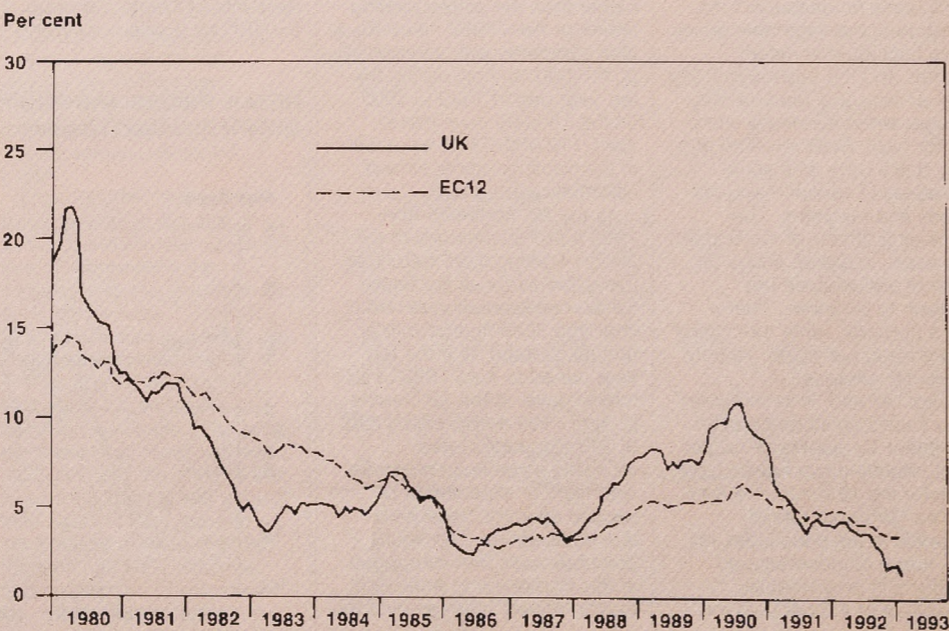
1967, it still compares unfavourably with the latest figures for other OECD countries, which are shown in Table 5.9. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increases in 9 of the other 13 countries shown. The latest available OECD estimates of manufacturing productivity, however, show that of the 11 countries (excluding Belgium and Denmark for which figures are not available) only Ireland had faster annual growth than

Great Britain, which grew by 7.8 per cent in the year to three months ending April 1993. In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.4 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to April 1993, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.1 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 4.3 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 3.2 per cent in the United States, 1.8 per cent in Canada and 0.9 per cent in Japan.

It should be noted that these

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

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



## BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS\*

0.1  
UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	Output						Income							
	GDP		GDP 1985 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>4</sup>			
	1985=100	£ billion	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%			
1987	108.6	334.4	4.6	105.7	3.2	106.6	5.2	105.0r	3.7	107.8	3.6	53.8	17.1	
1988	113.5	349.4	4.5	109.5	3.6	114.1	7.0	110.3	5.1	114.2	5.9	63.9	18.8	
1989	115.8	356.7	2.1	109.9	0.4	119.0	4.3	113.8	3.2	119.4	4.6	67.7	5.9	
1990	116.6	359.0	0.6	109.3	-0.5	118.4	-0.5	115.6	1.6	122.4	2.5	70.6	4.3	
1991	113.7	350.2	-2.5	106.1	-2.9	112.2	-5.2	115.0	-0.5	121.8	-0.5	71.3	1.1	
1992	113.2	348.5	-0.5	105.8	-0.3	111.4	-0.7	114.5	-0.5	124.6	2.3	71.5	0.2	
1992 Q1	113.1	87.0	-1.2	105.4	-1.1	111.1	-1.9	115.0r	0.1	123.3	1.2	17.3	2.3	
Q2	113.0	87.0	-0.4	105.0	-0.2	111.6	-0.7	114.6	-0.1	123.8	1.7	18.1	2.8	
Q3	113.3	87.2	-0.4	105.9	-0.4	111.5	-0.7	114.5	-0.7	126.1	3.7	18.2	—	
Q4	113.5	87.4	0.1	106.8	0.6	111.2	0.4	113.8	-1.1	125.1	2.5	17.9	-3.8	
1993 Q1	113.9R	87.7	0.7	107.0R	1.5	113.5	2.2	113.9	-1.0	...	...	...	...	
1992 Oct	...	...	...	107.4	0.4	111.5	—	114.6r	-0.7	...	...	...	...	
Nov	...	...	...	106.7r	0.5	111.1	0.2	113.9	-1.0	...	...	...	...	
Dec	...	...	...	106.5	0.7	111.1	0.4	112.8	-1.1	...	...	...	...	
1993 Jan	...	...	...	106.4	0.9	112.7r	0.9	113.3	-1.4	...	...	...	...	
Feb	...	...	...	108.0	1.3	114.0	1.6	114.0	-1.1	...	...	...	...	
Mar	...	...	...	106.7	1.5	113.7	2.2	114.1	-1.0	...	...	...	...	
Apr	...	...	...	106.7	1.3	114.5	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Expenditure						Income							
	Consumer expenditure 1985 prices		Retail sales volumes <sup>1</sup>		Fixed investments <sup>5</sup>		General government consumption at 1985 prices		Stock changes 1985 prices <sup>7</sup>		Base lending rates + <sup>8</sup>		Effective exchange rate + <sup>9</sup>	
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%
1987	245.8	5.5	...	...	51.0	11.2	10.0	6.6	76.0	1.2	1.16	8.5	90.1	-1.5
1988	264.1	7.4	...	...	58.3	14.2	11.2	11.4	76.5	0.6	4.01	13.0	95.5	6.0
1989	272.9	3.3	...	...	65.1	11.8	12.4	10.7	77.2	0.9	2.66	15.0	92.6	-3.0
1990	274.7	0.7	...	...	64.5	-0.9	11.8	-5.1	79.7	3.2	-1.11	14.0	91.3	-1.4
1991	269.1	-2.1	...	...	59.5	-7.9	10.7	-9.4	82.3	3.3	-3.42	10.5	91.7	0.4
1992	269.6	0.2	...	...	59.5	—	10.3	-3.2	82.1	-0.2	-1.10	7.0	88.4	-3.6
1992 Q1	66.7	-1.8	...	...	14.8	-3.2	2.5	-8.6	20.6	2.2	0.20	10.5	90.6	-3.4
Q2	67.4	0.3	...	...	14.9	0.7	2.6	-3.5	20.8	-0.2	-0.47	10.0	92.3	1.0
Q3	67.6	0.8	...	...	14.8	0.9	2.6	-0.4	20.4	-1.6	-0.28	9.0	90.9	0.2
Q4	67.8	1.3	...	...	14.9	1.7	2.7	-0.3	20.4	-1.2	-0.55	7.0	79.8	-12.2
1993 Q1	68.1P	2.1	...	...	...	...	2.6	4.9	20.5P	-0.3	...	6.0	78.5	-13.4
1992 Nov	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.0	78.3	-9.4
Dec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.0	80.1	-12.3
1993 Jan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	80.6	-12.4
Feb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	76.8	-12.9
Mar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	78.2	-13.4
Apr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	80.5	-13.5
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	80.4P	-12.8
	Visible trade				Balance of payments				Prices					
	Export volume <sup>1</sup>		Import volume <sup>1</sup>		Visible balance		Current balance		Tax and price index + <sup>1,10</sup>		Producer price index + <sup>1,3,10</sup>			
	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	Materials and fuels		Home sales	
											1985=100	%	1985=100	
1987	109.7	5.3	115.3	7.4	-11.2	-4.3	100.4	2.6	95.3	3.1	103.3	-1.0	103.3	-1.0
1988	111.6	1.7	130.1	12.8	-21.5	-15.5	103.3	2.9	98.4	3.2	113.2	9.6	113.2	9.6
1989	116.6	4.5	140.5	8.0	-24.7	-20.4	110.6	7.1	104.0	5.7	119.0	5.1	119.0	5.1
1990	124.2	6.5	142.1	1.1	-18.8	-17.0	119.7	8.2	103.8	-0.2	126.0	5.8	126.0	5.8
1991	126.3	1.7	138.1	-2.8	-10.3	-6.3	126.2	5.4	102.6	-1.1	133.1	5.6	133.1	5.6
1992	129.8	2.8	146.3	5.9	-13.8	-11.8	129.8	2.8	103.1	0.4	138.0	3.7	138.0	3.7
1992 Q1	126.5	2.4	142.7	4.8	-3.0	-2.9	128.7	3.5	102.9	-0.5	136.5	3.0	136.5	3.0
Q2	129.1	2.5	147.4	7.1	-3.1	-3.1	130.0	3.3	102.2	-0.2	134.6	4.5	134.6	4.5
Q3	130.5	2.1	148.5	6.2	-3.3	-2.2	129.9	2.6	100.7	-1.2	137.9	1.1	137.9	1.1
Q4	133.0	3.3	146.8	5.5	-4.4	-3.7	130.5	2.0	106.6	-0.9	139.1	3.0	139.1	3.0
1993 Q1	134.8	6.6	149.9	5.0	-4.5	...	129.5	0.6	110.4	4.0	141.5	3.4	141.5	3.4
1992 Nov	133.3	4.4	145.7	5.7	-1.4	-1.2	130.6	2.4	107.0	2.2	139.2	3.3	139.2	3.3
Dec	129.0	2.6	147.9	5.0	-1.7	-1.5	130.1	2.0	109.1	4.0	139.5	3.3	139.5	3.3
1993 Jan	...	...	...	...	...	...	128.7	1.3	109.8	5.3	140.7	3.5	140.7	3.5
Feb	...	...	...	...	...	...	129.6	0.9	110.5	6.3	141.4	3.6	141.4	3.6
Mar	...	...	...	...	...	...	130.2	0.6	110.8	7.3	142.3R	3.7	142.3R	3.7
Apr	...	...	...	...	...	...	131.3	0.9	110.0P	7.5	143.1P	3.8	143.1P	3.8
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	131.8	1.1	109.7P	7.6	143.4P	3.8	143.4P	3.8

P = Provisional  
R = Revised

(1) Series revised from indicated entry onwards. Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.

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

+ Not seasonally adjusted.

(3) 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.

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

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

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

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

(8) Including leased assets.

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

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

(11) Average of daily rates.

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

# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce \*

Employees in employment						Self-employed persons (with or without employees)**	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programme ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce * THOUSAND
Male		Female		All						
All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1991	Mar	11,642		10,727		22,369	3,181	298	406	28,396
	Jun	11,530		10,731		22,262	3,143	297	353	28,296
	Sep	11,447	1,015	10,664	4,738	22,112	3,104	297	338	28,302
	Dec	11,344		10,691		22,035	3,066	295	355	28,302
1992	Mar	11,227		10,637		21,864	3,028	293	363 R	28,256 R
	Jun	11,206		10,639		21,845	2,989	290	335 R	28,136 R
	Sep R	11,031	1,185	10,432	4,825	21,463	2,977	284	322	27,893
	Dec R	10,924		10,496		21,420	2,936	280	369	27,988
1993	Mar	10,875	1,163	10,424	4,785	21,300	2,914	275	360	27,845
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1991	Mar	11,685		10,766		22,450	3,181	298	406	28,426
	Jun	11,535		10,715		22,251	3,143	297	353	28,338
	Sep	11,409	1,049	10,696	4,803	22,105	3,104	297	338	28,296
	Dec	11,326		10,640		21,965	3,066	295	355	28,231
1992	Mar	11,267		10,671		21,938	3,028	293	363 R	28,271 R
	Jun	11,211		10,621		21,832	2,989	290	335 R	28,167 R
	Sep R	10,997	1,167	10,468	4,780	21,465	2,977	284	322	27,889
	Dec R	10,906		10,446		21,352	2,936	280	369	27,910
1993	Mar	10,914	1,156	10,457	4,797	21,371	2,914	275	360	27,861
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1991	Mar	11,363	1,043	10,462	4,657	21,825	3,105	298	390	27,662
	Jun	11,253	1,049	10,467	4,703	21,719	3,066	297	333	27,558
	Sep	11,170	981	10,399	4,632	21,569	3,028	297	318	27,559
	Dec	11,066	1,056	10,423	4,730	21,490	2,989	295	336	27,560
1992	Mar	10,952	1,054	10,372	4,697	21,394	2,951	293	345 R	27,517 R
	Jun	10,931	1,098	10,374	4,722	21,306	2,913	290	316 R	27,398 R
	Sep R	10,756	1,071	10,167	4,597	20,923	2,901	284	303	27,149
	Dec R	10,651	1,150	10,224	4,711	20,875	2,861	280	352	27,245
1993	Mar	10,603	1,127	10,154	4,672	20,757	2,838	275	343	27,104
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1991	Mar	11,405	1,039	10,500	4,669	21,905	3,105	298	390	27,690
	Jun	11,257	1,029	10,450	4,672	21,707	3,066	297	333	27,597
	Sep	11,132	1,015	10,431	4,696	21,563	3,028	297	318	27,556
	Dec	11,049	1,037	10,375	4,686	21,423	2,989	295	336	27,491
1992	Mar	10,991	1,048	10,406	4,709	21,397	2,951	293	345 R	27,530 R
	Jun	10,935	1,078	10,355	4,690	21,291	2,913	290	316 R	27,426 R
	Sep R	10,722	1,106	10,203	4,664	20,925	2,901	284	303	27,147
	Dec R	10,632	1,131	10,178	4,667	20,810	2,861	280	352	27,168
1993	Mar	10,641	1,120	10,186	4,684	20,827	2,838	275	343	27,118

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.  
 \* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.  
 # HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.  
 \*\* Estimates of the self-employed are based on the 1981 Census of Population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys. The estimates are not seasonally adjusted.  
 ++ Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.  
 ## Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See page S6 of *Employment Gazette*, August 1988.  
 § The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes to the unemployment statistics. The seasonal adjustment series shows the best estimate of trends in the workforce and does allow for most of these changes. No adjustment has been made for the change to the unemployment series resulting from the new benefit regulations, introduced in September 1988, for under 18 year olds, most of whom are no longer eligible for Income Support. However, the associated extension of the YTS guarantee will result in an increase in the numbers included in the workforce in employment. For the unemployment series see table 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.  
 + Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain \* THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)*		
SIC 1980 Divisions of classes		All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	
1975	June	22,213	22,209	7,351	7,351	8,069	8,069	9,276	9,276	
1976	June	22,048	22,039	7,118	7,118	7,930	7,930	9,033	9,033	
1977	June	22,126	22,124	7,172	7,172	7,880	7,880	9,048	9,048	
1978	June	22,273	22,246	7,138	7,143	7,845	7,850	9,006	9,007	
1979	June	22,638	22,611	7,107	7,113	7,819	7,825	9,020	9,022	
1980	June	22,458	22,432	6,801	6,808	7,517	7,524	8,723	8,727	
1981	June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,907	7,907	
1982	June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	
1983	June	20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087	
1984	June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936	
1985	June	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848	
1986	June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639	
1987	June	21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550	
1988	June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606	
1989	June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613	
1990	June	22,380	22,373	4,994	5,018	5,434	5,461	6,494	6,519	
1991	June	21,719	21,707	4,599	4,623	5,029	5,054	5,994	6,017	
1991	July			4,583	4,580	5,013	5,012			
	Aug			4,582	4,559	5,010	4,986			
	Sep	21,569	21,563	4,574	4,538	4,999	4,963	5,938	5,898	
	Sep	21,569	21,563	4,574	4,538	4,999	4,963	5,969	5,929	
	Oct			4,542	4,511	4,965	4,932			
	Nov			4,529	4,492	4,947	4,909			
	Dec	21,490	21,423	4,512	4,485	4,926	4,899	5,860	5,835	
1992	Jan			4,447	4,455	4,859	4,866			
	Feb			4,429	4,452	4,836	4,858			
	Mar	21,324	21,397	4,417	4,444	4,824	4,851	5,728	5,760	
	Apr			4,389	4,428	4,792	4,832			
	May			4,380	4,418	4,779	4,817			
	June	21,306	21,291	4,396	4,419	4,791	4,815	5,678	5,701	
	July			4,376	4,374	4,771	4,769			
	Aug			4,353	4,330	4,747	4,723			
	Sep	20,923 R	20,925 R	4,342	4,309	4,735	4,701	5,605	5,568	
	Oct			4,298	4,266	4,689	4,656			
	Nov			4,262	4,225	4,648	4,610			
	Dec	20,875 R	20,810 R	4,217	4,190	4,597	4,571	5,445 R	5,420 R	
1993	Jan			4,184	4,193	4,563	4,570			
	Feb			4,173	4,197	4,548	4,571			
	Mar	20,757	20,827	4,175	4,201	4,544	4,571	5,382	5,414	
	Apr P			4,149	4,188	4,512	4,552			
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
		Service Industries (6-9)*		Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing (11-14)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments (33-34,37)
SIC 1980 Divisions of classes		All employees	Seasonally adjusted							
1975	June	12,545	12,545	388	356	361	753	432	1,050	972
1976	June	12,624	12,624	382	350	361	716	424	1,020	925
1977	June	12,698	12,698	378	352	356	729	431	1,019	939
1978	June	12,895	12,859	373	357	349	707	434	1,032	941
1979	June	13,260	13,222	359	354	357	694	436	1,033	954
1980	June	13,384	13,345	352	355	361	642	420	1,005	938
1981	June	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862
1982	June	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983	June	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
1984	June	13,503	13,465	320	289	319	445	343	750	750
1985	June	13,769	13,731	321	273	309	430	339	756	780
1986	June	13,954	13,918	310	234	302	392	328	741	755
1987	June	14,247	14,220	302	203	297	320	320	737	740
1988	June	14,860	14,841	293	182	296	356	324	757	737
1989	June	15,261	15,242	280	167	290	372	329	763	733
1990	June	15,609	15,573	277	157	284	385	325	741	718
1991	June	15,457	15,417	268	150	280	337	307	679	664
1991	July				152	279	335	303	678	660
	Aug				151	278	332	314	674	659
	Sep	15,341	15,395	290	148	278	334	311	676	657
	Sep	15,310	15,364	290	148	278	334	311	676	657
	Oct				147	275	328	313	668	654
	Nov				144	274	324	313	668	655
	Dec	15,366	15,320	263	141	273	326	312	671	651
1992	Jan									

# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND

Great Britain SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction (50)*	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)
1975 June	458	400	526	731	875	602	553	1,207	1,032
1976 June	449	394	500	720	841	601	530	1,203	1,023
1977 June	465	381	511	719	849	601	527	1,167	1,042
1978 June	472	379	515	712	819	597	531	1,161	1,070
1979 June	464	376	505	713	800	591	542	1,201	1,111
1980 June	434	365	483	705	716	554	538	1,206	1,146
1981 June	431	349	410	664	614	510	510	1,102	1,112
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115
1983 June	296	344	344	548	481	469	481	1,015	1,124
1984 June	290	332	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155
1985 June	271	276	327	575	550	473	477	994	1,148
1986 June	263	263	318	555	555	467	467	964	1,134
1987 June	257	244	321	551	543	497	474	983	1,138
1988 June	268	233	333	546	517	478	478	1,021	1,168
1989 June	262	228	333	530	514	487	487	1,066	1,206
1990 June	248	243	313	524	477	540	481	1,060	1,198
1991 June	222	220	282	528	414	483	461	965	1,131
1991 July	225	217	280	527	416	484	459		
1991 Aug	226	214	279	525	415	486	458		
1991 Sep	224	215	279	524	413	482	459	940	1,123
1991 Sep	224	215	279	524	413	482	459	971	1,123
1991 Oct	229	207	276	514	416	483	455		
1991 Nov	231	204	274	510	413	479	457	934	1,122
1991 Dec	226	206	274	504	414	470	457		
1992 Jan	231	197	272	496	407	458	457		
1992 Feb	228	201	270	490	411	456	450	904	1,112
1992 Mar	227	203	266	489	411	459	450		
1992 Apr	226	200	264	488	409	454	443		
1992 May	225	198	263	491	406	452	444		
1992 June	232	193	268	489	407	456	453	888	1,087
1992 July	235	190	267	492	394	453	456		
1992 Aug	234	188	262	492	393	451	455		
1992 Sep	232	187	259	494	399	449	455	871	1,056
1992 Oct	225	184	258	492	392	449	454		
1992 Nov	222	181	256	489	390	445	447		
1992 Dec	217	179	253	480	389	436	445	848 R	1,058
1993 Jan	212	179	251	475	387	433	443		
1993 Feb	213	179	251	467	389	430	447		
1993 Mar	217	179	250	465	393	428	447	837 P	1,054
1993 Apr P	216	176	251	461	389	427	444		

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	Retail distribution (64/65)	Hotels and catering (66)*	Transport (71-77)	Postal services and telecomm- unications (79)	Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing (81-85)*	Public administration etc + (91-92)*	Education (93)*	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95)	Other services ** (94,96-98)*
1975 June	2,050	824	1,041	439	1,468	1,937	1,534	1,112	1,108
1976 June	2,025	849	1,015	422	1,472	1,935	1,581	1,141	1,161
1977 June	2,052	862	1,020	411	1,495	1,934	1,562	1,150	1,169
1978 June	2,063	882	1,038	407	1,546	1,943	1,568	1,172	1,206
1979 June	2,135	931	1,044	414	1,622	1,947	1,605	1,190	1,262
1980 June	2,135	959	1,036	428	1,669	1,925	1,586	1,214	1,286
1981 June	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282
1982 June	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305
1983 June	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1984 June	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
1985 June	2,038	1,027	889	419	2,039	1,862	1,557	1,301	1,489
1986 June	2,054	1,026	867	412	2,136	1,868	1,592	1,312	1,553
1987 June	2,057	1,028	852	413	2,250	1,910	1,641	1,337	1,620
1988 June	2,132	1,105	870	430	2,428	1,924	1,691	1,388	1,723
1989 June	2,234	1,198	902	438	2,594	1,924	1,721	1,418	1,859
1990 June	2,301	1,257	924	437	2,701	1,942	1,735	1,450	1,664
1991 June	2,294	1,232	899	429	2,633	1,960	1,710	1,491	1,677
1991 July									
1991 Aug									
1991 Sep	2,311	1,222	895	429	2,623	1,957	1,595	1,510	1,676
1991 Sep	2,311	1,198	895	429	2,614	1,807	1,737	1,510	1,686
1991 Oct									
1991 Nov									
1991 Dec	2,364	1,131	891	421	2,595	1,807	1,846	1,524	1,665
1992 Jan									
1992 Feb									
1992 Mar	2,303	1,125	899	414	2,579	1,815	1,871	1,537	1,686
1992 Apr									
1992 May									
1992 June	2,287	1,205	893	405	2,583	1,811	1,836	1,552	1,710
1992 July									
1992 Aug									
1992 Sep	2,232	1,183	885 R	377	2,553	1,808	1,725	1,549	1,673
1992 Oct									
1992 Nov									
1992 Dec	2,298	1,150	887 R	372	2,550	1,810 R	1,833	1,559 R	1,669
1993 Jan									
1993 Feb									
1993 Mar	2,219	1,126	890	371	2,566	1,811	1,859	1,566	1,674
1993 Apr									

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

# EMPLOYMENT 1.3 Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division, class or group or AH	Apr 1992 R	Feb 1993	Mar 1993	Apr 1993 P								
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All			
<b>Production industries</b>	1-4	3,407.2	1,384.5	4,791.7	3,239.7	1,308.8	4,548.4	3,233.9R	1,310.4	4,544.3R	3,211.7	1,300.4	4,512.1
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>	2-4	3,084.5	1,304.5	4,389.0	2,943.2	1,230.2	4,173.4	2,942.2	1,232.6	4,174.8	2,926.2	1,223.0	4,149.2
<b>Energy and water supply</b>	1	322.8	80.0	402.8	296.5	78.6	375.1	291.7R	77.8	369.5R	285.5	77.4	362.9
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	59.6	3.4	62.9	48.6	2.8	51.4	46.7	2.7	49.4	41.0	2.6	43.7
Mineral oil processing	14	14.5	3.3	17.8	13.0	3.0	15.9	13.6	3.0	16.6	13.4	3.0	16.4
Electricity	161	98.1	27.5	125.6	89.1	27.5	116.6	88.0	27.3	115.3	87.0	26.8	113.8
Gas	162	55.1	22.2	77.3	52.8	22.0	74.8	51.6R	21.6R	73.3R	52.3	21.7	74.0
Water supply industry	17	40.7	12.5	53.2	38.1	12.2	50.3	37.4	12.0	49.4	37.4	12.2	49.6
<b>Metal manufacturing and chemicals</b>	2	468.1	154.0	622.2	441.5	145.8	587.3	441.2	145.7	586.9	437.9	145.3	583.2
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	22.3	3.4	25.6	20.2	3.3	23.5	20.0	3.1	23.1	19.6	3.2	22.8
Metal manufacture	22	114.4	16.2	130.5	106.7	15.1	121.7	107.7	15.5	123.2	106.5	15.3	121.9
<b>Non-metallic mineral products</b>	24	122.3	38.7	161.0	114.0	36.0	150.0	112.6	35.7	148.2	111.8	35.7	147.6
<b>Chemical industry/man-made fibres</b>	25/26	209.2	95.8	305.0	200.6	91.5	292.1	200.9	91.4	292.3	199.9	91.0	290.9
<b>Metal goods, engineering and vehicles</b>	3	1,555.3	416.1	1,971.5	1,469.7	384.1	1,853.8	1,468.9	386.2	1,855.1	1,463.1	382.5	1,845.6
<b>Metal goods nes</b>	31	207.8	56.5	264.4	197.6	53.1	250.8	197.2	53.1	250.3	197.7	53.7	251.4
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	32	547.3	104.5	651.8	511.0	99.6	610.6	508.5	100.5	609.0	507.5	99.6	607.1
<b>Office machinery and data processing equipment</b>	33	47.7	19.8	67.6	46.6	18.4	65.0	46.1	18.4	64.5	45.4	17.8	63.1
<b>Electrical and electronic engineering</b>	34	321.9	154.1	475.9	311.4	139.6	451.0	312.8	140.5	453.3	310.7	139.3	450.0
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	90.0	34.0	123.9	89.7	30.0	119.7	89.3	29.9	119.3	88.2	29.0	117.2
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	41.8	21.1	62.9	44.5	18.1	62.6	45.0	18.4	63.4	44.2	18.5	62.6
Telecommunications equipment	344	88.9	39.6	128.6	81.7	37.2	118.9	82.7	37.2	120.0	82.4	37.0	119.3
Other electronic equipment	345	59.4	37.7	97.1	57.2	34.3	91.5	56.8	35.0	91.8	57.2	35.3	92.5
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	41.8	21.6	63.4	38.3	20.0	58.3	38.8	20.0	58.9	38.7	19.6	58.3
<b>Motor vehicles and parts</b>	35	198.0	27.5	225.5	188.0	24.5	212.6	191.1	26.3	217.5	190.5	25.0	215.6
<b>Other transport equipment</b>	36	176.9	23.1	200.0	158.4	20.6	179.0	158.4	20.6	179.0	155.7	20.1	175.9
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	37	55.7	30.6	86.3	56.6	28.4	84.9	54.8	26.7	81.5	55.6	26.9	82.5
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	4	1,061.0	734.3	1,795.3	1,032.1	700.2	1,732.3	1,032.1	700.7	1,732.8	1,025.2	695.2	1,720.4
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	41/42	288.7	199.7	488.3	278.1	188.4	466.5	276.8	188.2	465.0	274.4	186.4	460.8
Food	411-423	228.8	177.2	406.0	223.4	166.8	390.3	222.1	166.6	388.7	220.0	164.6	384.6
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	59.9	22.5	82.4	54.7	21.6	76.3	54.7	21.7	76.3	54.4	21.8	76.2
<b>Textiles</b>	43	91.6	79.1	170.8	90.2	76.6	166.8	90.3	76.7	167.0	88.4	76.4	164.8
<b>Leather and leather goods</b>	44	8.9	6.5	15.4	9.1								



# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: March 1993

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Mar 1992 R			Dec 1992			Mar 1993						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female		All		
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
SIC 1980														
All industries and services #	0-9	10,951.9	1,054.4	10,372.3	4,697.0	21,324.2	10,650.6R	10,224.4R	20,875.0R	10,603.1	1,127.3	10,153.9	4,672.3	20,757.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	191.8	29.4	64.2	24.4	256.0	180.8	63.0	243.8	183.3	31.6	56.4	22.6	239.7
Production and construction industries	1-5	4,201.4	74.2	1,526.5	338.5	5,727.9	3,976.9R	1,468.4R	5,445.3R	3,934.0	77.8	1,447.7	325.5	5,381.7
Production industries	1-4	3,434.7	60.0	1,389.1	281.4	4,823.8	3,266.2R	1,331.0R	4,597.2R	3,233.9	63.6	1,310.4	268.4	4,544.3
of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,108.7	58.3	1,308.8	266.6	4,417.5	2,965.0R	1,251.9R	4,216.9R	2,942.2	62.1	1,232.6	253.7	4,174.8
Service industries #	6-9	6,558.7	950.8	8,781.6	4,334.1	15,340.2	6,492.9R	8,693.1R	15,186.0R	6,485.8	1,017.9	8,649.8	4,324.2	15,135.6
Agriculture and horticulture	01	180.1	28.9	61.6	23.4	241.7	169.1	60.4	229.5	171.6	31.1	53.8	21.6	225.3
Energy and water supply	1	326.0	1.7	80.3	14.8	406.3	301.2R	79.1	380.3R	291.7	1.6	77.8	14.8	369.5
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	62.7	0.2	3.5	0.5	66.1	51.7	3.0	54.6	46.7	0.2	2.7	0.4	49.4
Mineral oil processing	14	14.5	0.1	3.2	0.3	17.7	13.8	3.1	16.9	13.6	0.1	3.0	0.3	16.6
Electricity	161	98.7	0.7	27.7	6.0	126.4	90.3	27.9	118.2	88.0	0.6	27.3	5.9	115.3
Gas	162	54.3	0.3	22.0	5.3	76.3	52.3R	21.9	74.2R	51.6	0.4	21.6	5.5	73.3
Water supply industry	17	41.0	0.3	12.7	1.9	53.7	38.2	12.0	50.1	37.4	0.3	12.0	1.8	49.4
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	473.2	3.7	154.9	23.7	628.1	446.5R	149.5	596.0R	441.2	3.9	145.7	22.3	586.9
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	22.5	0.2	3.4	0.7	25.9	20.8R	3.5	24.2R	20.0	0.3	3.1	0.7	23.1
Metal manufacture	22	116.0	0.6	16.2	2.6	132.2	107.7	15.2	122.8	107.7	0.4	15.5	2.2	123.2
Non-metallic mineral products	24	123.7	1.1	38.8	6.5	162.5	116.1R	36.6	152.7R	112.6	1.3	35.7	6.8	148.2
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	211.0	1.8	96.5	13.9	307.4	202.0	94.3	296.4	200.9	1.9	91.4	12.6	292.3
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,563.0	21.3	416.7	71.0	1,979.7	1,479.3R	391.8R	1,871.2R	1,468.9	19.4	386.2	69.2	1,855.1
Metal goods nes	31	208.8	3.9	56.9	12.1	265.7	198.7R	54.7	253.5R	197.2	3.7	53.1	11.3	250.3
Mechanical engineering	32	547.4	7.9	104.6	24.0	652.1	514.9R	102.8	617.8R	508.5	7.0	100.5	24.9	609.0
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	48.6	0.3	20.1	2.2	68.8	46.2R	19.3	65.5R	46.1	0.2	18.4	2.4	64.5
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	323.3	5.4	153.8	20.5	477.1	313.8R	140.4	454.2R	312.8	5.3	140.5	19.6	453.3
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342	91.7	1.8	34.1	4.3	125.8	91.0	29.7	120.7	89.3	1.5	29.9	4.3	119.3
Industrial electrical equipment	343	40.7	0.6	20.4	3.1	61.1	45.3R	18.4	63.7R	45.0	0.4	18.4	2.5	63.4
Telecommunications equipment	344	88.8	0.9	39.1	4.2	127.9	82.3R	37.2	119.4R	82.7	1.2	37.2	4.4	120.0
Other electronic equipment	345	60.0	1.5	38.1	4.9	98.1	56.2	34.3	90.5	56.8	1.1	35.0	4.7	91.8
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	42.0	0.6	22.1	4.1	64.1	39.1	20.7	59.8	38.8	1.1	20.0	3.7	58.9
Motor vehicles and parts	35	200.0	1.8	27.3	3.4	227.2	191.3	25.4	216.6	191.1	0.8	26.3	4.6	217.5
Other transport equipment	36	179.3	0.6	23.2	2.3	202.5	158.2R	20.5R	178.7R	158.4	0.7	20.6	2.0	179.0
Instrument engineering	37	55.6	1.5	30.7	6.3	86.3	56.2	28.7	84.8	54.8	1.8	26.7	4.4	81.5
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,072.5	33.3	737.2	171.9	1,809.7	1,039.1R	710.6R	1,749.7R	1,032.1	38.7	700.7	162.1	1,732.8
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	288.8	9.3	199.9	66.9	488.7	283.0R	197.2	480.2R	276.8	9.9	188.2	61.0	465.0
Food	411-423	229.5	8.5	177.6	63.8	407.2	228.2	175.3	403.4	222.1	8.9	166.6	57.9	388.7
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	59.2	0.8	22.3	3.2	81.5	54.8R	22.0	76.8R	54.7	1.0	21.7	3.2	76.3
Textiles	43	91.1	1.9	78.8	14.0	169.9	89.4	76.7	166.0	90.3	3.4	76.7	14.0	167.0
Leather and leather goods	44	9.0	0.3	6.7	1.3	15.7	9.8	6.2	15.9	9.0	0.6	5.9	1.2	15.0
Footwear and clothing	45	66.2	3.4	159.5	20.2	225.8	60.7R	146.7R	207.4R	61.6	4.2	149.6	20.3	211.2
Footwear	451	18.4	0.4	19.0	1.9	37.4	15.2	15.3	30.5	15.5	0.4	15.5	2.0	31.0
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	32.8	2.6	118.7	15.2	151.5	30.9R	109.5R	140.5R	31.7	3.5	113.2	14.6	144.9
Household textiles	455	15.1	0.4	21.8	3.1	36.9	14.6	21.8	36.4	14.4	0.4	20.9	3.7	35.2
Timber and wooden furniture	46	153.4	2.8	41.7	11.3	195.1	145.1R	38.6	183.6R	143.0	3.6	37.5	9.5	180.5
Paper, printing and publishing	47	283.7	9.2	166.6	37.3	450.3	278.3R	166.2	444.5R	280.6	10.8	166.4	37.2	447.1
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	85.9	1.1	36.9	6.2	122.8	84.3	34.6	118.9	83.8	3.0	33.4	5.5	117.2
Printing and publishing	475	197.9	8.1	129.7	31.0	327.6	194.0R	131.6	325.6R	196.8	7.9	133.0	31.8	329.9
Rubber and plastics	48	143.8	3.7	53.1	12.1	196.9	137.6R	51.0R	188.6R	136.4	3.0	48.0	11.2	184.4
Other manufacturing industries	49	36.4	2.7	30.9	8.8	67.3	35.3	28.1	63.4	34.5	3.2	28.2	7.6	62.7
Construction	5	766.7	14.2	137.4	57.1	904.1	710.7R	137.4	848.1R	700.1P	14.2P	137.4P	57.1P	837.5P
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,065.8	421.9	2,473.5	1,483.7	4,539.3	2,046.6	2,458.9	4,505.5	2,009.7	439.5	2,389.5	1,460.0	4,399.2
Wholesale distribution	61	591.3	32.9	282.4	84.0	873.7	565.2	266.1	831.3	564.4	36.6	264.4	80.1	828.8
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	79.2	3.0	30.8	9.1	110.1	74.3	27.9	102.2	76.0	3.5	29.8	8.8	105.8
Timber and building materials	613	91.3	2.0	25.1	8.0	116.4	86.6	22.9	109.5	85.3	3.2	23.0	8.1	108.3
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	134.5	5.2	52.1	13.1	186.6	131.4	49.2	180.6	134.0	6.1	49.6	12.4	183.6
Household goods/clothing	615/616	59.6	3.9	39.7	10.8	99.2	56.9	38.3	95.2	57.0	5.0	37.7	10.6	94.7
Food, drink and tobacco	617	151.0	8.9	75.4	27.1	226.5	144.7	72.1	216.7	141.6	11.0	67.9	24.1	209.5
Pharmaceutical and other goods	618/619	75.6	9.8	59.3	16.0	134.9	71.3	55.7	127.0	70.6	7.8	56.4	16.0	127.0

# EMPLOYMENT 1.4

## Employees in employment: March 1993

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Mar 1992 R			Dec 1992			Mar 1993						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female		All		
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
SIC 1980														
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	15.8	1.7	3.1	1.2	18.9	13.7	3.1	16.8	13.5	0.7	3.0	1.3	16.5
Commission agents	63	19.2	1.3	14.6	4.0	33.9	19.7	14.7	34.4	20.1	3.1	15.5	4.4	35.6
Retail distribution	64/65	868.1	187.8	1,435.1	886.7	2,303.1	866.2	1,431.3	2,297.5	843.3	193.7	1,375.8	860.5	2,219.2
Food	641	242.0	80.8	474.0	341.5	716.0	237.1	466.3	703.4	229.8	84.7	454.9	332.6	684.7
Confectionery, tobacco, etc	642	31.0	15.1	77.9	59.3	108.9	33.6	77.5	111.1	33.4	17.1	75.7	56.3	109.1
Dispensing and other chemists	643	18.3	6.1	102.4	60.8	120.7	19.6	109.2	128.8	18.3	7.3	103.8	63.8	122.1
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	54.8	13.1	194.9	122.4	249.6	56.1	191.5	247.6	51.7	12.4	183.8	120.3	235.5
Retail household textiles/goods	647/648	139.8	21.4	136.7	70.7	276.5	135.7	131.2	266.9	134.7	19.3	132.0	70.0	266.6
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	185.4	17.2	80.1	33.1	265.6	180.9	78.8	259.7	181.5	16.5	79.0	31.6	260.5
Other retail distribution	653-656	196.8	33.9	369.1	199.0	565.9	203.2	376.9	580.1	194.0	36.4	346.7	185.9	540.6
Hotels and catering	66	424.0	191.6	700.7	491.6	1,124.6	439.6	710.6	1,150.2	428.3	198.8	697.6	500.3	1,125.8
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	118.8	45.6	164.5	114.4	283.3	125.5	169.2	294.8	125.4	53.4	170.9	123.2	296.3
Public houses and bars	662	102.6	67.3	212.6	180.1	315.3	108.8	220.3	329.1	104.6	68.5	210.5	180.4	315.1
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	52.8	35.2	85.9	73.6	138.7	51.9	85.4	137.3	52.7	35.1			

# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment by region\*

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Index June 1990 =100	Production and construction industries 1-5	Index June 1990 =100	Production industries 1-4	Index June 1990 =100	Manufacturing industries 2-4	Index June 1990 =100	Service industries 6-9
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time									
<b>SIC 1980</b>													
<b>South East</b>													
1991 Dec	3,725	392	3,487	1,452	7,212	94.1	1,466	87.9	1,198	88.9	1,100	88.1	5,692
1992 Mar	3,683 R	380	3,464	1,437	7,147 R	93.3	1,430	85.7	1,170	86.8	1,074	85.9	5,666
1993 Jun	3,668 R	392	3,465	1,444	7,133 R	93.1	1,425	85.4	1,170	86.9	1,075	86.1	5,652 R
1991 Dec	3,593	374	3,360	1,377	6,952 R	90.7	1,411	84.6	1,160	86.1	1,065	85.3	5,482 R
1992 Mar	3,578 R	397 R	3,369	1,407 R	6,948 R	90.6	1,368 R	82.0	1,124 R	83.4	1,030 R	82.5	5,532 R
1993 Jun	3,560	389	3,340	1,389	6,900	90.0	1,351	81.0	1,109	82.4	1,017	81.4	5,503 R
<b>Greater London (Included in South East)</b>													
1991 Dec	1,733	164	1,510	502	3,242 R	92.6	515	87.1	401	87.2	360	86.0	2,726
1992 Mar	1,719	156	1,497	493	3,216 R	91.8	509	86.0	398	86.6	357	85.3	2,706
1993 Jun	1,711 R	160	1,484	487	3,196 R	91.2	506	85.5	397	86.3	356	85.0	2,689
1991 Dec	1,688	163	1,445	470	3,133	89.5	512	86.6	405	88.1	364	87.1	2,620
1992 Mar	1,677 R	169 R	1,439 R	474 R	3,116 R	89.0	491 R	82.9	387 R	84.0	346 R	82.7	2,624
1993 Jun	1,667	165	1,429	469	3,095	88.4	481	81.3	378	82.2	338	80.8	2,613
<b>East Anglia</b>													
1991 Dec	411	46	375	181	785	97.0	209	90.7	177	91.6	164	90.2	550
1992 Mar	405	42	370	180	775	95.6	208	89.2	175	90.4	161	89.0	544
1993 Jun	406	45	365	178	772	95.3	208	90.4	178	92.0	165	90.7	537
1991 Dec	403 R	42	359	170	762	94.1	205	88.9	175	90.6	162	89.3	529
1992 Mar	396	44	359	179	762 R	94.0	202 R	87.6	173	89.5	160	88.3	535
1993 Jun	394	42	366	181	760	93.9	198	85.9	170	87.6	157	86.3	538
<b>South West</b>													
1991 Dec	855	91	844	418	1,699	96.0	418	88.7	354	89.9	326	89.2	1,242
1992 Mar	844	95	832	412	1,676	94.8	403	85.5	341	86.6	314	85.7	1,236
1993 Jun	848	104	845	423	1,693	95.7	395	83.9	335	85.0	307	84.0	1,262
1991 Dec	838	101	826	408	1,665	94.1	389	82.6	330	83.6	303	82.7	1,237
1992 Mar	824 R	106	832	421	1,655 R	93.6	378 R	80.4	321 R	81.4	295 R	80.6	1,242
1993 Jun	836	111	831	423	1,667	94.3	378	80.2	321	81.4	295	80.6	1,255
<b>West Midlands</b>													
1991 Dec	1,065	86	942	430	2,007	94.8	721	88.4	634	88.7	605	88.9	1,263
1992 Mar	1,061	83	931	427	1,992	94.0	699	86.7	615	86.1	586	86.2	1,270
1993 Jun	1,058	94	934	433	1,992	94.1	698	86.6	616	86.1	589	86.4	1,270
1991 Dec	1,024	90	917	421	1,942 R	91.7	683	84.7	602	84.2	574	84.4	1,233
1992 Mar	1,011 R	101	918 R	428	1,929 R	91.1	656 R	81.3	577 R	80.7	550 R	80.9	1,250 R
1993 Jun	1,007	98	906	425	1,913	90.3	650	80.6	572	80.0	547	80.4	1,241
<b>East Midlands</b>													
1991 Dec	782	70	736	350	1,518	96.7	548	91.3	488	91.9	444	91.9	944
1992 Mar	783	75	733	345	1,516	96.5	539	89.8	480	90.4	439	90.9	952
1993 Jun	780	75	729	343	1,509	96.1	536	89.4	479	90.2	439	90.9	948
1991 Dec	776	74	720	336	1,495	95.2	533	88.8	477	89.8	437	89.6	936
1992 Mar	771 R	82	736	353	1,508 R	96.0	520 R	86.7	465 R	87.6	428 R	88.7	964 R
1993 Jun	766	82	729	349	1,495	95.2	511	85.1	457	86.0	422	87.4	961
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>													
1991 Dec	944	83	905	455	1,849	96.2	592	91.5	502	91.6	452	91.7	1,235
1992 Mar	934	80	905	454	1,839	95.7	582	89.9	494	90.2	445	90.3	1,236
1993 Jun	939	87	906	455	1,845	96.0	573	88.5	487	89.8	443	89.2	1,250
1991 Dec	923	86	894	451	1,817	94.5	568	87.8	484	88.4	440	88.2	1,225
1992 Mar	918 R	93	894	457	1,812 R	94.3	557 R	86.0	475 R	86.6	434 R	88.0	1,235
1993 Jun	917	93	897	450	1,804	93.9	552	85.3	471	86.0	432	87.6	1,232
<b>North West</b>													
1991 Dec	1,191	104	1,161	535	2,351	96.6	704	88.8	604	89.1	567	89.2	1,631
1992 Mar	1,174	102	1,162	535	2,337	96.0	690	87.0	593	87.4	556	87.5	1,632
1993 Jun	1,169	103	1,158	537	2,327	95.6	677	85.4	582	85.9	547	86.0	1,635
1991 Dec	1,153	106	1,147	532	2,300	94.5	665	83.8	571	84.3	536	84.4	1,619
1992 Mar	1,146 R	116	1,157	547	2,303 R	94.7	651 R	82.0	560 R	82.6	525 R	82.6	1,638 R
1993 Jun	1,133	108	1,153	548	2,287 R	94.0	640	80.8	551	81.3	518	81.5	1,631
<b>North</b>													
1991 Dec	576	50	534	259	1,108	99.2	366	95.9	301	96.9	269	98.1	731
1992 Mar	564	51	534	261	1,088	98.3	356	93.3	293	94.4	262	95.6	731 R
1993 Jun	562	56	525	259	1,088	97.4	348	91.3	287	93.4	256	93.4	729
1991 Dec	554	53	518	256	1,073 R	96.0	346	90.7	286	92.1	255	93.1	715
1992 Mar	542 R	54	519 R	260 R	1,061 R	95.0	333 R	87.3	275 R	88.4	245 R	89.3	718 R
1993 Jun	539	54	513	256	1,052	94.2	327	85.9	270	86.9	241	88.0	714
<b>Wales</b>													
1991 Dec	482	47	465	222	948	95.7	276	89.8	231	88.9	209	88.9	653
1992 Mar	479	49	461	218	940	94.9	274	89.0	231	88.5	208	88.5	648
1993 Jun	478	49	464	219	942	95.1	273	88.7	231	88.7	209	89.1	650
1991 Dec	476	52	455	217	931	94.0	273	88.7	231	88.8	210	89.3	636
1992 Mar	474 R	59	459 R	222	933	94.2	263	85.4	222	85.4	201	85.7	653 R
1993 Jun	473	59	461	224	934	94.3	262	85.3	222	85.4	202	86.0	655
<b>Scotland</b>													
1991 Dec	1,037	85	976	427	2,013	101.4	560	95.1	435	95.5	377	94.9	1,425
1992 Mar	1,026	87	980	429	2,005	101.0	551	93.6	431	94.5	372	93.8	1,426
1993 Jun	1,024	92	981 R	428 R	2,005 R	101.0	544	92.3	425	94.5	368	92.7	1,434 R
1991 Dec	1,015	93	972	428 R	1,969 R	100.0	534	90.6	418	91.6	360	90.7	1,425 R
1992 Mar	990 R	96 R	974 R	437	1,965 R	98.9	518 R	87.9	406	88.9	348	87.8	1,421 R
1993 Jun	978	91	966	429	1,945	97.9	512	86.9	401	88.0	345	86.8	1,406
<b>Great Britain</b>													
1991 Dec	11,066 R	1,056	10,423	4,730	21,490	96.0	5,860	90.2	4,926	90.6	4,512	90.4	15,366 R
1992 Mar	10,952	1,054	10,372	4,697	21,324 R	95.3	5,728	88.2	4,824	88.8	4,417	88.5	15,340 R
1993 Jun	10,931 R	1,098	10,374 R	4,722	21,306 R	95.2	5,678	87.4	4,791	88.2	4,396	88.0	15,367 R
1991 Dec	10,756 R	1,071	10,157 R	4,597 R	20,923 R	93.5	5,605	86.3	4,735	87.1	4,342	87.0	15,041 R
1992 Mar	10,651 R	1,150 R	10,224 R	4,711 R	20,875 R	93.3	5,445 R	83.8	4,597 R	84.6	4,217 R	84.4	15,186 R
1993 Jun	10,603	1,127	10,154	4,672	20,757	92.7	5,382	82.9	4,544	83.6	4,175	83.6	15,136
<b>Northern Ireland</b>													
1991 Dec	278	...	267	...	545	101.3	137	97.2	112	97.7	104	97.8	389
1992 Mar	275	...	265	...	539	100.2	133	94.7	109	95.5	102	95.6	387
1993 Jun	275	...	264	...	539	100.2	132	93.5	108	94.3	100	94.5	389
1991 Dec	276	...	264	...	540	100.3	132	93.4	108	94.3	100	94.6	389
1992 Mar	274	36	271 R	113	545 R	101.2	130 R	92.4	108 R	94.2	100 R	94.6	396 R
1993 Jun	272	36	271	113	543	100.8	128	91.1	106	92.6	99	92.9	395
<b>United Kingdom</b>													
1991 Dec	11,344	...	10,691	...	22,035	96.1	5,997	90.4	5,037	90.8	4,616	90.5	15,755 R
1992 Mar	11,227	...	10,637	...	21,864	95.4	5,861	88.3	4,933	88.9	4,519	88.6	15,727 R
1993 Jun	11,206 R	...											

# 1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

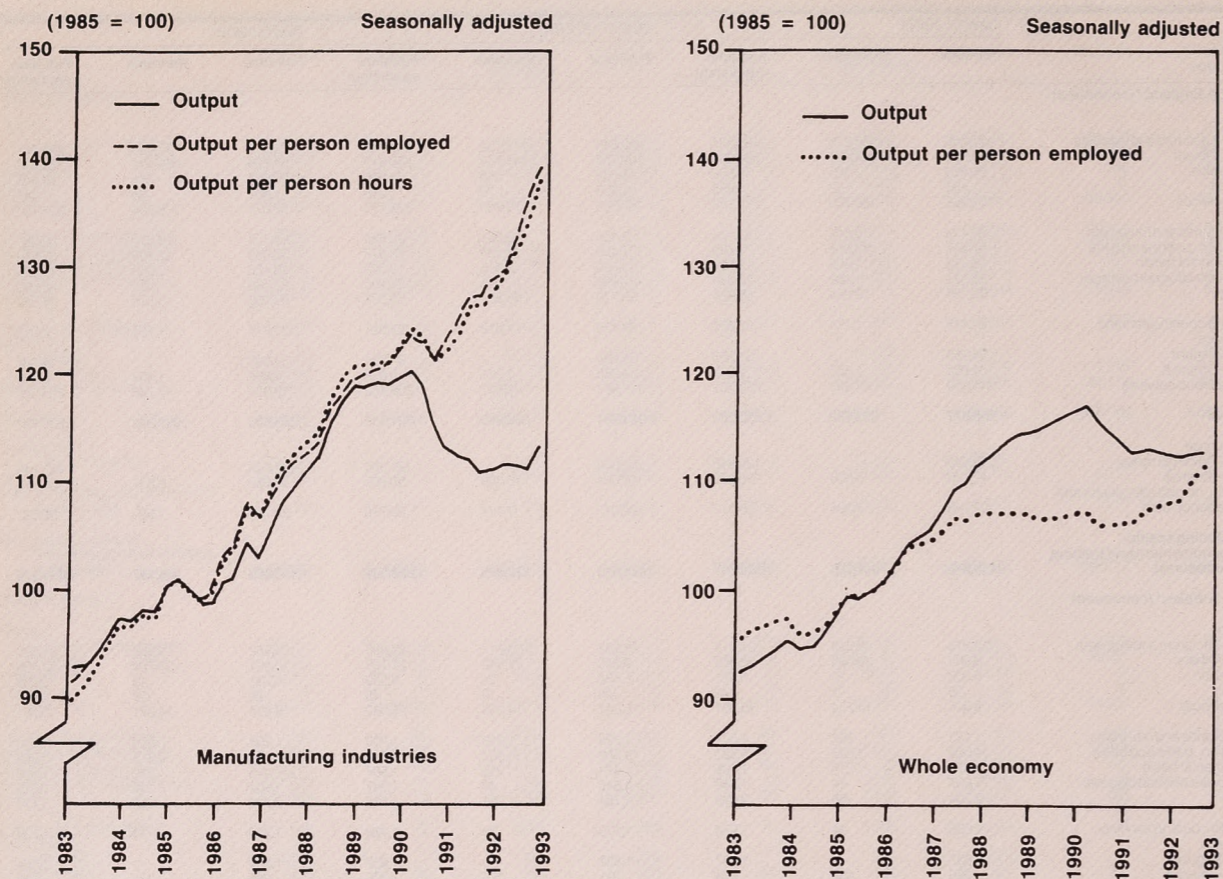
	Sept 13 1991			Dec 13 1991 R			Mar 13 1992 PR		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent*	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent*	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent*
<b>TABLE A England*</b>									
Education									
-Lecturers and teachers	427,913	119,807	462,858	429,741	177,747	471,059	431,741	181,136	474,914
-Others	154,155	453,313	354,699	155,293	469,265	363,385	156,233	472,699	366,339
Construction	82,232	913	82,667	81,208	978	81,678	79,785	846	80,187
Transport	1,470	84	1,510	1,451	84	1,492	1,401	71	1,433
Social services	155,500	182,801	234,767	154,810	183,427	234,439	154,261	182,360	233,437
Public libraries and museums	22,801	19,506	32,716	22,615	19,400	32,491	22,394	19,638	32,380
Recreation, parks and baths	61,384	33,226	76,142	57,403	32,191	71,713	55,875	30,950	69,608
Environmental health	18,287	1,745	19,108	18,294	1,917	19,194	18,419	1,951	19,328
Refuse collection and disposal	25,069	465	25,275	24,426	408	24,609	23,719	424	23,907
Housing	58,697	13,670	65,023	58,806	13,717	65,173	58,504	13,948	64,977
Town and country planning	22,349	1,656	23,217	22,367	1,682	23,249	22,332	1,727	23,229
Fire service									
-Regular	34,455	-	34,455	34,378	-	34,378	34,411	-	34,411
-Others #	4,888	1,840	5,717	4,887	1,878	5,732	4,900	1,915	5,761
Miscellaneous services	222,109	47,251	243,825	220,581	47,523	242,419	217,455	48,113	239,536
<b>All above</b>	<b>1,291,309</b>	<b>876,277</b>	<b>1,661,979</b>	<b>1,286,260</b>	<b>950,217</b>	<b>1,671,011</b>	<b>1,281,430</b>	<b>955,778</b>	<b>1,669,447</b>
Police service									
-Police (all ranks)	120,794	-	120,794	120,551	-	120,551	120,892	-	120,892
-Others \$	46,599	6,147	49,252	46,990	6,146	49,643	47,173	6,217	49,856
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	21,505	7,347	25,170	21,589	7,525	25,333	21,701	7,717	25,504
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>1,480,207</b>	<b>889,771</b>	<b>1,857,195</b>	<b>1,475,390</b>	<b>963,888</b>	<b>1,866,538</b>	<b>1,471,196</b>	<b>969,712</b>	<b>1,865,699</b>
<b>TABLE B Wales*</b>									
Education									
-Lecturers and teachers	29,915	6,249	31,478	29,785	9,213	31,760	30,227	9,225	32,117
-Others	10,914	29,277	23,373	11,175	30,370	24,140	10,702	30,031	23,504
Construction	6,949	32	6,964	6,806	32	6,821	6,796	32	6,811
Transport	36	13	43	28	20	39	28	39	37
Social services	9,860	13,901	15,733	9,788	14,216	15,791	9,788	14,063	15,728
Public libraries and museums	1,176	993	1,666	1,207	985	1,692	1,207	985	1,692
Recreation, parks and baths	4,667	2,960	5,940	4,159	2,891	5,402	4,159	2,891	5,402
Environmental health	1,356	201	1,442	1,364	199	1,449	1,353	210	1,443
Refuse collection and disposal	1,583	13	1,599	1,559	13	1,565	1,559	13	1,565
Housing	2,629	670	2,938	2,647	685	2,964	2,647	685	2,964
Town and country planning	1,644	71	1,681	1,655	61	1,686	1,649	61	1,680
Fire service									
-Regular	1,824	-	1,824	1,832	-	1,832	1,832	-	1,832
-Others #	295	210	364	291	207	378	291	207	378
Miscellaneous services	17,370	3,457	18,870	17,319	3,408	18,798	17,335	3,408	18,814
<b>All above</b>	<b>90,218</b>	<b>58,047</b>	<b>113,925</b>	<b>89,615</b>	<b>62,300</b>	<b>114,317</b>	<b>89,573</b>	<b>61,831</b>	<b>113,969</b>
Police service									
-Police (all ranks)	6,551	-	6,551	6,556	-	6,556	6,556	-	6,556
-Others \$	2,057	415	2,236	2,034	428	2,219	2,034	428	2,219
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,275	348	1,440	1,282	363	1,455	1,282	363	1,455
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>100,101</b>	<b>58,810</b>	<b>124,152</b>	<b>99,487</b>	<b>63,091</b>	<b>124,547</b>	<b>99,445</b>	<b>62,622</b>	<b>124,199</b>
<b>TABLE C Scotland**++</b>									
Education									
-Lecturers and teachers ##	55,598	7,849	58,737	56,172	8,717	59,659	56,621	8,790	60,133
-Others *	17,733	19,595	27,574	17,694	19,989	27,733	17,764	20,225	27,929
Construction	13,076	84	13,116	12,730	96	12,776	12,252	69	12,285
Transport	746	45	770	743	45	766	745	49	770
Social services	23,367	27,476	36,463	23,368	27,942	36,680	23,632	27,549	36,766
Public libraries and museums	3,642	1,703	4,575	3,462	1,655	4,375	3,481	1,670	4,401
Recreation, parks and baths	11,506	3,357	13,113	10,384	3,104	11,873	3,128	11,701	11,701
Environmental health	2,282	526	2,530	2,250	501	2,486	2,251	466	2,472
Refuse collection and disposal	8,116	267	8,241	7,821	238	7,932	7,733	226	7,839
Housing	6,934	594	7,251	6,849	581	7,161	6,861	600	7,184
Town and country planning	1,974	138	2,053	1,994	120	2,062	2,012	126	2,084
Fire service									
-Regular	4,624	11	4,630	4,628	11	4,634	4,648	13	4,656
-Others #	459	155	532	455	146	502	463	146	532
Miscellaneous services	46,353	24,496	57,797	46,077	24,438	57,505	46,647	24,246	57,990
<b>All above</b>	<b>196,410</b>	<b>86,295</b>	<b>237,382</b>	<b>194,627</b>	<b>87,535</b>	<b>236,144</b>	<b>195,309</b>	<b>87,292</b>	<b>236,742</b>
Police service									
-Police (all ranks)	13,843	10	13,849	13,852	11	13,858	13,938	10	13,944
-Others \$	3,434	2,574	4,633	3,436	2,611	4,656	3,477	2,618	4,700
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	146	19	156	144	17	153	145	19	154
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>213,833</b>	<b>88,898</b>	<b>256,020</b>	<b>212,059</b>	<b>90,174</b>	<b>254,811</b>	<b>212,869</b>	<b>89,939</b>	<b>255,540</b>

# EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

	June 12 1992 P			Sept 11 1992 PR			Dec 18 1992 P		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent*	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent*	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent*
<b>TABLE A England* (continued)</b>									
Education									
-Lecturers and teachers	425,209	167,225	466,824	420,849	111,754	455,782	422,618	172,480	464,231
-Others	153,554	464,291	360,036	152,755	444,750	350,613	154,869	459,494	359,793
Construction	76,529	905	78,969	75,632	963	76,096	73,633	851	74,045
Transport	1,456	79	1,495	1,478	79	1,516	1,402	96	1,447
Social services	153,958	180,733	232,642	154,688	179,280	232,781	152,071	178,064	229,794
Public libraries and museums	22,413	19,648	32,429	22,486	19,884	32,624	22,248	19,854	32,381
Recreation, parks and baths	69,608	33,065	72,609	57,499	34,124	53,663	34,124	32,109	67,963
Environmental health	18,713	1,925	19,620	18,690	2,015	19,642	18,428	2,052	19,404
Refuse collection and disposal	23,337	439	23,534	22,996	456	23,200	22,586	475	22,800
Housing	58,785	13,964	65,285	58,779	13,866	65,258	59,036	13,875	65,529
Town and country planning	22,148	1,774	23,080	22,135	1,822	23,091	21,871	1,794	22,813
Fire service									
-Regular	34,258	-	34,258	34,284	-	34,284	34,388	-	34,388
-Others #	4,961	1,875	5,807	4,966	1,921	5,833	4,864	1,952	5,746
Miscellaneous services	215,659	47,809	237,701	215,997	48,001	238,162	213,331	47,746	235,387
<b>All above</b>	<b>1,268,877</b>	<b>933,732</b>	<b>1,652,289</b>	<b>1,263,234</b>	<b>858,905</b>	<b>1,631,559</b>	<b>1,255,008</b>	<b>930,842</b>	<b>1,635,721</b>
Police service									
-Police (all ranks)	120,848	-	120,848	121,364	-	121,364	121,443	-	121,443
-Others \$	47,210	6,588	50,053	48,004	6,709	50,900	48,630	6,833	51,579
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	21,743	7,385	25,417	22,017	7,411	25,716	21,784	7,522	25,532
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>1,458,678</b>	<b>947,705</b>	<b>1,848,607</b>	<b>1,454,619</b>	<b>873,025</b>	<b>1,829,539</b>	<b>1,446,865</b>	<b>945,197</b>	<b>1,834,275</b>
<b>TABLE B Wales* (continued)</b>									
Education									
-Lecturers and teachers	29,213	8,509	31,111	29,252	6,417	30,896	29,662	9,909	31,690
-Others	9,984	29,685	22,665	9,940	27,542	21,703	10,101	28,790	22,468
Construction	6,509	26	6,521	6,528	24	6,539	6,231	18	6,239
Transport	36	12	42	34	15	42	26	21	37
Social services	9,846	14,274	15,901	10,041	14,163	16,060	9,894	14,271	15,961
Public libraries and museums	1,185	992	1,677	1,198	1,018	1,703	1,018	996	1,698
Recreation, parks and baths	4,520	3,023	5,823	4,508	3,067	5,831	4,052	2,815	5,258
Environmental health	1,375	219	1,469	1,474	215	1,567	1,415	219	1,509
Refuse collection and disposal	1,637	14	1,643	1,640	16	1,647	1,604	14	1,610
Housing	2,704	704	3,029	2,784	701	3,106	2,794	688	3,110
Town and country planning	1,636	74	1,674	1,679	79	1,720	1,700	74	1,739
Fire service									
-Regular	1,837	-	1,837	1,837	-	1,837	1,854	-	1,854
-Others #	236	183	374	291	175	366	295	177	370
Miscellaneous services	17,221	3,409	18,706	17,276	3,394	18,755	17,114	3,239	18,527
<b>All above</b>	<b>87,999</b>	<b>61</b>							

# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output, employment and productivity



UNITED KINGDOM	Seasonally adjusted (1985=100)								
	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1-4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2-4		
	Output*	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	103.9	100.1	103.7	102.4	97.3	105.3	101.3	97.9	103.5
1987	108.6	101.9	106.6	105.7	96.1	110.1	106.6	97.0	109.8
1988	113.5	105.2	107.9	109.5	96.7	113.2	114.1	98.2	116.2
1989	115.9	107.8	107.5	109.9	96.6	113.8	119.0	98.4	120.9
1990	116.6	108.5	107.4	109.3	94.6	115.6	118.4	96.5	122.8
1991	113.7	105.5	107.7	106.1	88.6	119.7	112.2	90.1	124.6
1992	113.1	102.6	110.2	105.8	83.7	126.4	111.4	85.1	130.9
1995 Q3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.6	99.9	100.7	100.0	99.9	99.0
1996 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
1987 Q2	103.3	100.0	103.3	102.2	97.6	104.7	100.8	98.2	102.6
1988 Q3	104.8	100.1	104.7	103.0	96.8	106.4	101.3	97.3	104.1
1989 Q4	105.6	100.4	105.2	103.5	96.2	107.5	104.4	97.0	107.7
1990 Q1	106.2	100.7	105.5	103.7	95.8	108.3	103.0	96.5	106.7
1991 Q2	107.9	101.5	106.3	104.8	95.9	109.2	105.6	96.8	109.1
1992 Q3	109.8	102.3	107.4	106.7	96.2	111.0	108.1	97.2	111.2
1993 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
1989 Q2	113.0	104.8	107.9	109.4	96.7	113.2	112.3	98.1	114.5
1990 Q3	113.9	105.7	107.8	110.3	96.7	114.0	115.4	98.3	117.4
1991 Q4	114.8	106.3	108.0	110.5	96.9	114.0	117.5	98.4	119.4
1992 Q1	115.4	107.1	107.8	109.7	96.9	113.2	118.9	98.6	120.6
1993 Q2	115.5	107.6	107.3	109.0	96.7	112.7	118.8	98.5	120.7
1994 Q3	116.1	108.0	107.5	110.3	96.5	114.3	119.1	98.5	121.0
1995 Q4	116.5	108.4	107.5	110.5	96.2	114.9	119.0	98.2	121.2
1996 Q1	117.2	108.6	107.9	109.8	95.7	114.8	119.5	97.6	122.4
1997 Q2	117.6	108.8	111.7	111.7	95.2	117.4	120.3	97.0	124.1
1998 Q3	116.2	108.7	106.9	108.6	94.4	115.0	118.8	96.4	123.3
1999 Q4	115.3	108.0	106.8	107.0	93.1	115.0	115.2	94.9	121.3
2000 Q1	114.4	106.9	107.0	106.6	91.1	117.0	113.3	92.9	122.0
2001 Q2	113.4	105.9	107.1	105.2	89.3	117.9	112.4	90.8	123.7
2002 Q3	113.6	105.1	108.2	106.3	87.6	121.2	112.3	88.9	126.4
2003 Q4	113.3	104.3	108.7	106.2	86.4	122.9	110.8	87.7	126.4
2004 Q1	112.9	103.9	108.7	105.4	85.5	123.3	111.1	86.8	128.0
2005 Q2	112.8	103.4	109.1	105.0	84.7	123.9	111.6	86.2	129.5
2006 Q3	113.2	102.1	110.9	105.9	83.3	127.1	111.5	84.7	131.6
2007 Q4	113.5	101.2	112.2	106.8	81.3	131.4	111.2	82.8	134.4
2008 Q1	114.0	100.9	113.0	107.0	80.5	132.9	113.5	82.1	138.2

\* 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*.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.11

## Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME										
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week					
			Average per operative working over-time	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time	
1988	1,413	37.9	9.5	13.42		3	101	15	143	9.8	17	0.5	244		14.4	
1989	1,394	37.6	9.6	13.44		3	119	19	183	9.5	22	0.6	302		13.7	
1990	1,322	37.7	9.4	12.44		7	263	15	132	9.0	22	0.6	356		19.6	
1991	1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63		8	323	52	478	9.3	60	2.0	800		13.6	
1992	1,019	35.5	9.3	9.51		5	211	40	386	9.5	46	1.5	596		12.9	
week ended																
1991 May 17	1,034	33.9	9.0	9.19	9.46	11	426	60	535	9.1	71	2.3	961	899	13.6	
June 14	1,021	33.7	9.2	9.39	9.65	7	275	47	444	9.4	55	1.8	719	920	13.2	
July 12	1,082	35.7	9.3	10.12	10.09	6	211	47	414	8.7	52	1.7	624	785	11.9	
Aug 16	999	33.0	9.3	9.34	9.67	12	445	42	378	9.0	53	1.8	822	909	15.3	
Sep 13	1,024	34.2	9.3	9.49	9.11	8	321	46	402	8.7	54	1.8	723	733	13.3	
Oct 11	1,108	37.3	9.4	10.46	9.43	3	113	44	368	8.4	47	1.6	480	640	10.2	
Nov 15	1,110	37.4	9.2	10.25	9.30	5	193	41	396	9.6	46	1.6	589	674	12.8	
Dec 13	1,074	36.4	9.5	10.22	9.41	7	275	34	346	10.3	41	1.4	621	693	15.2	
1992 Jan 10	957	32.9	8.9	8.55	9.63	14	553	47	423	9.0	61	2.1	977	927	16.0	
Feb 14	1,065	36.7	8.9	9.51	9.86	2	70	60	593	9.9	82	2.1	664	552	10.7	
Mar 13	998	34.5	9.1	9.12	9.65	7	275	59	541	9.2	66	2.3	816	550	12.4	
Apr 10	1,066	37.1	9.2	9.80	10.19	5	196	48	481	10.0	53	1.9	677	521	12.7	
May 15	1,111	38.7	9.6	10.71	11.01	3	101	30	268	8.8	33	1.1	369	346	11.2	
June 12	1,016	35.3	9.3	9.48	9.73	5	181	33	305	9.2	38	1.3	485	622	12.9	
July 10	1,053	36.7	9.5	10.01	9.97	2	78	24	250	10.6	26	0.9	328	423	12.8	
Aug 14	973	34.1	9.3	9.09	9.36	3	123	27	265	10.0	30	1.0	388	427	13.1	
Sep 11	977	34.3	9.7	9.46	9.09	5	194	34	294	8.8	39	1.4	487	530	12.6	
Oct 9	1,028	36.3	9.4	9.69	8.67	4	137	35	311	9.0	38	1.3	448	610	11.7	
Nov 13	1,045	35.2	9.2	9.66	8.73	5	178	38	370	9.7	43	1.4	647	747	12.8	
Dec 18	943	33.8	9.6	9.03	8.25	12	444	52	526	10.1	64	2.3	970	1,075	15.3	
1993 Jan 15	905	32.9	9.2	8.37	9.45	6	241	55	483	8.9	61	2.2	724	690	11.9	
Feb 12	928	33.8	9.5	8.83	9.18	10	375	55	537	9.9	64	2.3	912	763	14.2	
Mar 12	923	33.6	9.3	8.56	9.11	4	156	46	421	9.2	50	1.8	586	390	11.8	
Apr 16 P	875	32.1	9.0	7.92	8.30	3	105	26	197	7.7	28	1.0	302	231	10.6	

# EMPLOYMENT 1.12

## Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
1988	97.7	100.7	91.4	97.4	97.4	101.2	101.4	103.3	99.5	101.5
1989	97.1	98.8	90.9	90.2	95.0	101.0	100.6	104.2	98.7	101.3
1990	90.3	88.6	90.0	79.4	91.3	100.6	100.4	105.0	98.3	100.8
1991	78.4	75.3	76.9	68.3	88.1	99.3	98.2	102.0	97.4	100.0
1992	73.3	70.6	70.5	65.3	82.4	99.5	98.5	99.9	98.3	101.3
Week ended										
1991 Apr 12	80.0					98.6				
May 17	79.0					99.0				
June 14	78.2	75.2	78.3	67.9	88.8	99.3	97.9	103.5	97.1	99.0
July 12	77.6					99.9				
Aug 16	76.8					99.5				
Sep 13	76.0	73.9	73.2	67.5	87.7	99.1	98.3	99.0	97.7	100.5
Oct 11	75.7					99.5				
Nov 15	75.3					99.3				
Dec 13	75.2	73.9	74.4	67.7	84.2	99.4	99.0	101.7	98.4	99.6
1992 Jan 10	74.6					99.5				
Feb 14	75.0					99.8				
Mar 13	74.7	71.7	73.2	67.4	83.6	99.5	98.6	100.4	98.4	100.3
Apr 10	74.8					100.0				
May 15	75.3					101.1				
Jun 12	74.3	71.7	72.8	66.9	83.1	99.6	98.6	100.6	98.6	101.5
Jul 10	73.8					100.0				
Aug 14	73.0					99.3				
Sep 11	72.4	70.3	71.4	64.6	82.6	99.1	98.3	100.1	98.2	102.1
Oct 9	71.3					98.8				
Nov 13	70.7					98.8				
Dec 18	69.5	68.5	64.6	62.4	80.4	98.2	98.6	98.7	98.0	101.5
1993 Jan 15	70.3					99.3				
Feb 12	70.2					99.2				
Mar 12	70.6	67.5	66.5	63.9	79.7	99.2	98.6	98.8	99.1	102.1
Apr 16 P	69.9					98.5				

## 2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

		MALE AND FEMALE				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over			
1989 )	Annual averages	1,798.7	6.3	1,794.4	6.3								
1990 )	Annual averages	1,664.4	5.8	1,662.7	5.8								
1991 )	Annual averages	2,291.9	8.1	2,287.4	8.1								
1992 )	Annual averages	2,778.6	9.9	2,766.5	9.8								
1991	May 9	2,213.8	7.8	2,227.8	7.9	66.3	81.0	270	1,908	35			
	June 13	2,241.0	7.9	2,293.9	8.1	66.1	67.9	262	1,942	37			
	July 11	2,367.5	8.4	2,362.1	8.3	68.2	66.9	363	1,967	38			
	Aug 8	2,435.1	8.6	2,416.8	8.5	54.7	63.0	310	2,086	40			
	Sept 12	2,450.7	8.7	2,451.3	8.7	34.5	52.5	303	2,106	41			
	Oct 10	2,426.0	8.6	2,484.8	8.8	33.5	40.9	310	2,075	42			
	Nov 14	2,471.8	8.7	2,526.3	8.9	41.5	36.5	303	2,126	43			
	Dec 12	2,551.7	9.0	2,550.1	9.0	23.8	32.9	296	2,211	44			
1992	Jan 9	2,673.9	9.5	2,611.3	9.3	61.2	42.2	297	2,330	47			
	Feb 13	2,710.5	9.6	2,645.8	9.4	34.5	39.8	310	2,354	47			
	Mar 12	2,707.5	9.6	2,647.9	9.4	2.1	32.6	282	2,379	47			
	Apr 9	2,736.5	9.7	2,689.8	9.6	41.9	26.2	254	2,387	47			
	May 14	2,707.9	9.6	2,712.0	9.7	22.2	22.1	254	2,407	48			
	June 11	2,678.2	9.5	2,722.5	9.7	10.5	24.9	258	2,373	48			
	July 9	2,774.0	9.9	2,758.3	9.8	35.8	22.8	369	2,359	46			
	Aug 13	2,845.5	10.1	2,815.7	10.0	57.4	34.6	324	2,476	45			
	Sept 10	2,847.4	10.1	2,841.0	10.1	25.3	39.5	315	2,488	45			
	Oct 8	2,814.4	10.0	2,868.1	10.2	27.1	36.6	345	2,425	44			
	Nov 12	2,864.1	10.2	2,912.8	10.4	44.7	32.4	324	2,488	45			
	Dec 17	2,983.3	10.6	2,972.4	10.6	59.6	43.8	309	2,627	47			
1993	Jan 14	3,062.1	10.9	2,992.3	10.6	19.9	41.4	314	2,700	48			
	Feb 11	3,042.6	10.8	2,966.8	10.6	-25.5	18.0	296	2,700	47			
	Mar 11	2,996.7	10.7	2,941.0	10.5	-25.8	-10.5	269	2,681	46			
	Apr 8 R	3,000.5	10.7	2,939.9	10.5	-25.8	-10.5	301	2,653	46			
	May 13 P	2,916.6	10.4	2,913.8	10.4	-26.1	-17.6	257	2,613	46			

## 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1990 )	Annual averages	1,567.3	5.6	1,565.5	5.6					
1991 )	Annual averages	2,191.5	8.0	2,187.0	7.9					
1992 )	Annual averages	2,672.4	9.8	2,660.4	9.7					
1991	May 9	2,115.8	7.7	2,128.3	7.7	66.1	80.4	264	1,818	34
	June 13	2,142.8	7.8	2,194.0	8.0	65.7	67.5	255	1,852	34
	July 11	2,263.9	8.2	2,261.3	8.2	67.3	66.4	351	1,876	37
	Aug 8	2,330.7	8.5	2,315.1	8.4	53.8	62.3	302	1,990	39
	Sept 12	2,346.3	8.5	2,349.5	8.5	34.4	51.8	294	2,013	40
	Oct 10	2,324.5	8.4	2,382.4	8.6	32.9	40.4	301	1,983	41
	Nov 14	2,371.0	8.6	2,423.4	8.8	41.0	36.1	296	2,033	42
	Dec 12	2,450.5	8.9	2,447.1	8.9	23.7	32.5	290	2,117	43
1992	Jan 9	2,569.1	9.4	2,507.5	9.2	60.4	41.7	290	2,234	46
	Feb 13	2,606.6	9.5	2,541.8	9.3	34.3	39.5	303	2,258	46
	Mar 12	2,603.4	9.5	2,543.2	9.3	1.4	32.0	275	2,283	46
	Apr 9	2,632.1	9.6	2,585.3	9.5	42.1	25.9	295	2,291	46
	May 14	2,604.1	9.5	2,606.8	9.5	21.5	21.7	247	2,310	46
	June 11	2,573.9	9.4	2,616.5	9.6	9.7	24.4	250	2,278	46
	July 9	2,663.8	9.7	2,651.2	9.7	34.7	22.0	357	2,262	45
	Aug 13	2,734.1	10.0	2,707.3	9.9	56.1	33.5	316	2,374	44
	Sept 10	2,737.0	10.0	2,733.2	10.0	25.9	38.9	305	2,388	44
	Oct 8	2,708.0	9.9	2,760.6	10.1	27.4	36.5	337	2,328	43
	Nov 12	2,759.4	10.1	2,805.8	10.3	45.2	32.8	325	2,391	44
	Dec 17	2,877.9	10.5	2,865.3	10.5	59.5	44.0	303	2,529	46
1993	Jan 14	2,954.1	10.8	2,885.1	10.5	19.8	41.5	307	2,601	47
	Feb 11	2,935.4	10.7	2,859.4	10.5	-25.7	17.8	289	2,600	46
	Mar 11	2,890.7	10.6	2,834.5	10.4	-24.9	-10.3	263	2,583	45
	Apr 8 R	2,895.2	10.6	2,834.3	10.4	-24.9	-16.9	295	2,555	45
	May 13 P	2,813.7	10.3	2,809.3	10.3	-25.0	-17.1	251	2,517	45

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

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

		MALE				FEMALE					
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED	
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1989 )	Annual averages	1,290.8	7.9	1,277.4	7.8	507.9	4.2	507.0	4.2		
1990 )	Annual averages	1,232.3	7.6	1,231.3	7.6	394.9	3.2	431.4	3.5		
1991 )	Annual averages	1,737.1	10.7	1,734.6	10.8	554.9	4.6	532.8	4.6		
1992 )	Annual averages	2,126.0	13.3	2,119.3	13.3	652.6	5.4	647.2	5.3		
1991	May 9	1,684.7	10.4	1,686.2	10.5	529.0	4.3	541.6	4.5	178.3	
	June 13	1,707.7	10.6	1,739.5	10.8	533.4	4.4	554.4	4.6	179.9	
	July 11	1,782.4	11.1	1,792.0	11.1	585.2	4.8	570.1	4.7	189.8	
	Aug 8	1,823.0	11.3	1,831.4	11.4	612.2	5.0	585.4	4.8	199.5	
	Sept 12	1,843.4	11.4	1,861.3	11.5	607.2	5.0	590.0	4.8	194.9	
	Oct 10	1,839.7	11.4	1,889.7	11.7	586.2	4.8	595.1	4.9	192.4	
	Nov 14	1,885.7	11.7	1,925.7	11.9	586.1	4.8	600.6	4.9	192.6	
	Dec 12	1,957.4	12.1	1,946.6	12.1	594.3	4.9	603.5	5.0	197.1	
	Jan 9	2,045.4	12.8	1,994.6	12.5	628.5	5.2	616.7	5.1	208.9	
	Feb 13	2,074.5	13.0	2,022.0	12.6	636.0	5.2	623.8	5.1	210.5	
	Mar 12	2,075.1	13.0	2,026.3	12.7	632.4	5.2	621.6	5.1	210.5	
	Apr 9	2,100.1	13.1	2,061.1	12.9	636.5	5.3	628.7	5.2	214.2	
	May 14	2,085.1	13.0	2,080.7	13.0	622.8	5.1	631.3	5.2	210.4	
	June 11	2,061.2	12.9	2,088.3	13.1	617.0	5.1	634.2	5.2	207.7	
	July 9	2,108.7	13.2	2,112.5	13.2	665.3	5.5	645.8	5.3	215.0	
	Aug 13	2,149.4	13.4	2,151.2	13.5	696.1	5.7	664.5	5.5	224.9	
	Sept 10	2,160.9	13.5	2,175.2	13.6	686.5	5.7	665.8	5.5	218.8	
	Oct 8	2,151.9	13.5	2,199.6	13.8	662.5	5.5	668.5	5.5	215.4	
	Nov 12	2,199.7	13.8	2,236.5	14.0	664.4	5.5	676.3	5.6	216.9	
	Dec 17	2,299.7	14.4	2,283.0	14.3	683.7	5.6	689.4	5.7	224.7	
	Jan 14	2,353.8	14.7	2,299.0	14.4	708.2	5.8	693.3	5.7	232.6	
	Feb 11	2,335.9	14.6	2,277.0	14.2	706.7	5.8	689.8	5.7	230.8	
	Mar 11	2,303.2	14.4	2,259.3	14.1	693.5	5.7	681.7	5.6	226.7	
	Apr 8 R	2,304.2	14.4	2,256.1	14.1	696.3	5.7	683.8	5.6	231.0	
	May 13 P	2,248.4	14.1	2,238.9	14.0	668.1	5.5	674.9	5.6	219.3	

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1990 )	Annual averages	1,159.1	7.3	1,158.1	7.3	408.2	3.4	407.4	3.4		
1991 )	Annual averages	1,660.4	10.5	1,658.9	10.6	531.1	4.5	529.1	4.5		
1992 )	Annual averages	2,044.6	13.2	2,037.9	13.1	627.8	5.3	622.5	5.3		
1991	May 9	1,609.3	10.3	1,610.3	10.3	506.6	4.3	518.0	4.4	169.8	
	June 13	1,632.3	10.4	1,663.2	10.6	510.4	4.3	530.8	4.5	171.4	
	July 11	1,704.8									

# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Percent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>												
1989 )	367.4	259.6	107.8	3.9	4.9	2.7	366.9	3.9			259.3	107.6
1990 ) Annual	372.4	273.3	99.2	4.0	5.2	2.5	372.1	4.0			273.1	99.0
1991 ) averages	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.2	4.1	637.8	7.0			477.4	160.4
1992 )	854.1	645.4	288.7	9.4	12.5	5.3	851.2	9.3			643.8	207.3
1992 May 14	830.4	631.7	198.7	9.1	12.2	5.0	828.2	9.1	10.7	11.1	628.4	199.8
June 11	826.1	628.9	197.2	9.1	12.2	5.0	833.5	9.1	5.3	10.7	632.5	201.0
July 9	850.9	642.4	208.6	9.3	12.5	5.3	847.3	9.3	13.8	9.9	641.8	205.5
Aug 13	881.9	660.3	221.6	9.7	14.4	5.6	871.5	9.6	24.2	14.4	657.8	213.7
Sept 10	887.9	665.1	222.7	9.7	12.9	5.6	885.2	9.7	13.7	17.2	668.3	216.9
Oct 8	885.9	667.2	218.7	9.7	12.9	5.5	899.2	9.9	14.0	17.3	680.0	219.2
Nov 12	903.4	682.6	220.8	9.9	13.2	5.6	918.0	10.1	18.8	15.5	694.5	223.5
Dec 17	943.3	715.3	228.0	10.3	13.9	5.8	940.5	10.3	22.5	18.4	711.8	228.7
1993 Jan 14	960.7	727.5	233.2	10.5	14.1	5.9	951.4	10.4	10.9	17.4	719.7	231.7
Feb 11	961.3	726.9	234.4	10.5	14.1	5.9	945.0	10.4	-6.4	9.0	713.8	231.2
Mar 11 R	952.0	719.9	232.1	10.4	14.0	5.9	939.6	10.3	-5.4	-0.3	710.3	229.3
Apr 8 R	957.0	722.5	234.5	10.5	14.0	5.9	938.1	10.3	-5.4	-4.4	708.1	230.0
May 13 P	934.4	707.2	227.2	10.3	13.7	5.7	930.8	10.2	-7.3	-4.7	702.8	228.0
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>												
1989 )	218.2	156.5	61.8	5.1	6.4	3.4	218.0	5.1			156.4	61.7
1990 ) Annual	211.8	154.7	57.1	5.0	6.4	3.2	211.6	5.0			154.7	57.0
1991 ) averages	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.2	10.4	5.1	331.7	8.1			244.1	87.6
1992 )	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.6	13.6	6.5	429.2	10.6			319.6	109.6
1992 May 14	419.8	314.3	105.5	10.4	13.4	6.2	419.2	10.3	5.7	5.1	312.9	106.3
June 11	420.4	315.0	105.4	10.4	13.4	6.2	422.1	10.4	2.9	5.3	315.1	107.0
July 9	432.4	321.7	110.6	10.7	13.7	6.5	428.2	10.6	6.1	4.9	319.4	108.8
Aug 13	446.5	329.6	116.8	11.0	14.0	6.8	438.5	10.8	10.3	6.4	326.3	112.2
Sept 10	449.7	332.0	117.7	11.1	14.1	6.9	444.6	11.0	6.1	7.5	330.6	114.0
Oct 8	447.6	332.1	115.5	11.0	14.1	6.8	451.2	11.1	6.6	7.7	336.0	115.2
Nov 12	452.3	336.2	116.1	11.2	14.3	6.8	458.8	11.3	7.6	6.8	341.5	117.3
Dec 17	469.3	349.7	119.6	11.6	14.9	7.0	468.4	11.6	9.6	7.9	348.7	119.7
1993 Jan 14	471.0	350.8	120.1	11.6	14.9	7.0	471.6	11.6	3.2	6.8	350.9	120.7
Feb 11	473.5	352.5	121.0	11.7	15.0	7.1	471.6	11.6	4.3	3.0	350.8	120.8
Mar 11 R	473.4	352.6	120.7	11.7	15.0	7.1	470.8	11.6	-0.8	0.8	350.6	120.2
Apr 8 R	478.2	355.8	122.4	11.8	15.2	7.2	472.0	11.6	1.2	0.1	351.0	121.0
May 13 P	471.5	351.5	120.0	11.6	15.0	7.0	470.4	11.6	-1.6	-0.4	349.8	120.6
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>												
1989 )	35.2	24.0	11.2	3.6	4.2	2.7	35.2	3.6			24.0	11.2
1990 ) Annual	37.5	27.3	10.2	3.7	4.7	2.4	37.4	3.7			27.2	10.2
1991 ) averages	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.8	7.5	3.5	59.0	5.9			44.1	14.9
1992 )	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.8	10.1	4.6	77.3	7.8			58.1	19.2
1992 May 14	76.2	57.6	18.6	7.7	10.0	4.4	75.1	7.5	0.6	1.0	56.7	18.4
June 11	74.0	55.9	18.2	7.4	9.7	4.3	75.6	7.6	0.5	1.0	56.9	18.7
July 9	76.2	56.8	19.4	7.7	9.9	4.6	77.1	7.7	1.5	0.9	57.8	19.3
Aug 13	78.6	58.2	20.4	7.9	10.1	4.9	79.3	8.0	2.2	1.4	59.2	20.1
Sept 10	78.9	58.6	20.3	7.9	10.2	4.8	80.6	8.1	1.3	1.7	60.3	20.3
Oct 8	78.7	58.9	19.9	7.9	10.2	4.7	81.6	8.2	1.0	1.5	61.3	20.3
Nov 12	81.4	61.3	20.1	8.2	10.6	4.8	83.3	8.4	1.7	1.3	62.8	20.5
Dec 17	86.0	65.1	20.9	8.6	11.3	5.0	85.6	8.6	2.3	1.7	64.6	21.0
1993 Jan 14	90.0	67.9	22.1	9.0	11.8	5.3	86.9	8.7	1.3	1.8	65.6	21.3
Feb 11	90.0	67.8	22.2	9.0	11.8	5.3	85.7	8.6	-1.2	0.8	64.5	21.2
Mar 11 R	89.0	67.2	21.8	8.9	11.7	5.2	85.0	8.5	-0.7	-0.2	64.1	20.9
Apr 8 R	88.5	66.7	21.8	8.9	11.6	5.2	85.1	8.5	-0.7	-0.6	64.1	21.0
May 13 P	85.1	64.2	20.9	8.5	11.1	5.0	83.8	8.4	-1.3	-0.6	63.2	20.6
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>												
1989 )	98.1	66.1	31.9	4.5	5.3	3.3	98.0	4.5			66.1	31.9
1990 ) Annual	97.3	69.8	27.5	4.4	5.6	2.8	97.2	4.4			69.7	27.5
1991 ) averages	161.2	121.1	40.1	7.1	9.4	4.1	160.8	7.1			120.9	39.9
1992 )	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.4	12.7	5.2	207.9	9.4			158.1	49.7
1992 May 14	201.5	154.5	47.0	9.1	12.4	4.8	203.1	9.2	1.8	2.5	155.0	48.1
June 11	197.5	151.5	46.0	8.9	12.2	4.7	204.1	9.2	1.0	2.6	155.6	48.5
July 9	205.1	155.8	49.3	9.3	12.5	5.1	208.1	9.4	4.0	2.3	158.4	49.7
Aug 13	212.3	160.2	52.2	9.6	12.9	5.4	213.4	9.6	5.3	3.4	162.0	51.4
Sept 10	213.8	161.6	52.2	9.6	13.0	5.4	216.1	9.7	2.7	4.0	164.2	51.9
Oct 8	212.2	161.0	51.2	9.6	12.9	5.3	217.1	9.8	1.0	3.0	165.2	51.9
Nov 12	219.3	166.4	52.9	9.9	13.4	5.4	221.3	10.0	4.2	2.6	168.4	52.9
Dec 17	229.6	174.7	55.0	10.4	14.0	5.7	225.4	10.2	4.1	3.1	171.4	54.0
1993 Jan 14	236.6	179.5	57.1	10.7	14.4	5.9	227.0	10.2	1.6	3.3	172.7	54.3
Feb 11	234.1	177.0	57.1	10.6	14.2	5.9	223.9	10.1	-3.1	0.9	169.9	54.0
Mar 11 R	229.0	173.3	55.7	10.3	13.9	5.7	221.8	10.0	-2.1	-1.2	168.5	53.3
Apr 8 R	226.8	172.2	54.7	10.2	13.8	5.6	221.3	10.0	-0.5	-1.9	167.8	53.5
May 13 P	216.7	165.0	51.7	9.8	13.2	5.3	218.1	9.8	-3.2	-1.9	165.4	52.7

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3 THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Percent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1989 )	168.5	118.8	49.7	6.7	8.1	4.7	167.9	6.6			118.3	49.6
1990 ) Annual	152.7	111.7	41.1	6.0	7.6	3.9	152.7	5.8			111.6	41.0
1991 ) averages	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.6	11.2	5.1	218.4	8.5			164.9	53.5
1992 )	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.6	13.8	6.0	269.7	10.6			205.9	63.8
1992 May 14	264.7	203.2	61.6	10.4	13.6	5.8	264.9	10.4	2.6	1.9	202.5	62.4
June 11	262.6	201.3	61.3	10.3	13.5	5.8	265.3	10.4	0.4	2.3	202.7	62.6
July 9	270.8	205.3	65.5	10.6	13.8	6.2	267.9	10.5	2.6	1.9	204.4	63.5
Aug 13	278.0	209.4	68.7	10.9	14.1	6.5	274.1	10.7	6.2	3.1	208.3	65.8
Sept 10	278.5	210.4	68.1	10.9	14.1	6.4	275.5	10.8	1.4	3.4	210.3	65.2
Oct 8	274.2	209.1	65.1	10.7	14.0	6.1	279.1	10.9	3.6	3.7	213.5	65.6
Nov 12	277.7	213.0	64.7	10.9	14.3	6.1	283.9	11.1	4.8	3.3	217.6	66.3
Dec 17	288.3	222.1	66.3	11.3	14.9	6.2	290.2	11.4	6.3	4.9	222.6	67.6
1993 Jan 14	295.5	221.7	68.4	11.6	15.2	6.4	291.8	11.4	1.6	4.2	224.1	67.7
Feb 11	294.2	225.7	68.5	11.5	15.1	6.4	289.2	11.3	-2.6	1.8	221.8	67.4
Mar 11 R	290.5	223.3	67.2	11.4	15.0	6.3	286.3	11.2	-2.9	-1.3	219.7	66.6
Apr 8 R	290.7	223.1	67.6	11.4	15.0	6.4	286.1	11.2	-0.2	-1.9	219.3	66.8
May 13 P	282.9	217.8	65.0	11.1	14.6	6.1	282.3	11.1	-3.8	-2.3	216.5	65.8
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1989 )	108.9	77.2	31.7	5.5	6.9	3.8	104.7	5.4				



# 2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status \* and in travel-to-work areas + at May 13 1993

	Male			Female			All			Rate #	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
Loughborough and Coalville	3,889	1,187	5,076	7.8	6.9	Wareham and Swanage	851	297	1,148	10.6	8.8
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,443	405	1,848	13.7	10.8	Warminster	598	234	832	12.9	10.6
Lowestoft	3,253	1,002	4,255	13.9	12.0	Warrington	5,387	1,480	6,867	8.1	7.4
Ludlow	943	324	1,267	11.1	7.8	Warwick	4,781	1,659	6,440	7.9	6.7
Macclesfield	2,656	933	3,589	5.9	5.0	Watford and Luton	26,672	8,076	34,748	10.6	9.3
Malton	315	125	440	5.3	4.4	Wellingborough and Rushden	3,669	1,197	4,866	10.2	8.8
Malvern and Ledbury	1,668	533	2,201	10.0	7.9	Wells	2,098	704	2,802	11.3	9.3
Manchester (I)	65,931	17,941	83,872	11.7	10.5	Weston-super-Mare	4,227	1,347	5,574	13.8	11.5
Mansfield	6,933	1,609	8,542	15.0	13.3	Whitby (D)	818	208	1,027	14.3	10.3
Matlock	840	303	1,143	6.8	5.6	Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,005	408	1,413	9.7	7.2
Medway and Maidstone	22,591	6,589	29,180	13.4	11.6	Whitehaven	2,868	789	3,657	11.4	10.2
Melton Mowbray	1,343	495	1,838	8.2	6.8	Widnes and Runcorn (D)	6,156	1,582	7,738	12.9	11.9
Middlesbrough (D)	17,060	3,720	20,780	17.0	15.2	Wigan and St Helens (D)	18,210	5,181	23,391	14.3	12.5
Milton Keynes	7,945	2,539	10,484	10.2	9.3	Winchester and Eastleigh	3,897	1,076	4,973	6.1	5.4
Minehead	855	252	1,107	13.4	10.2	Windermere	313	102	415	5.1	3.8
Morpeth and Ashington (I)	5,515	1,434	6,949	15.4	13.5	Wirral and Chester (D)	21,345	6,029	27,374	13.6	12.1
Newark	2,120	677	2,797	11.8	9.9	Wisbech	1,853	603	2,456	14.7	11.6
Newbury	2,456	885	3,341	7.8	6.7	Wolverhampton (I)	15,562	4,512	20,074	15.4	13.8
Newcastle upon Tyne (D)	37,555	9,248	46,803	13.1	11.8	Woodbridge and Leiston	1,249	419	1,668	6.7	5.6
Newmarket	1,852	724	2,576	9.6	7.9	Worcester	1,424	424	1,848	9.6	8.4
Newquay (D)	1,380	490	1,870	16.7	13.4	Workington (D)	3,151	923	4,074	15.2	12.7
Newton Abbot	2,299	708	3,007	11.4	9.4	Worksop	2,368	619	2,987	12.5	11.3
Northallerton	659	262	921	5.0	4.3	Worthing	6,519	1,628	8,147	10.8	9.0
Northampton	8,229	2,683	10,912	9.7	8.6	Yeovil	3,008	1,101	4,109	9.6	8.0
Northwich	3,463	1,150	4,613	8.8	7.7	York	5,439	1,754	7,193	7.4	6.4
Norwich	10,724	3,393	14,117	9.7	8.5						
Nottingham	32,059	9,107	41,166	12.7	11.4	<b>Wales</b>					
Okehampton	519	171	690	14.1	10.1	Aberdare (D)	2,608	617	3,225	20.1	16.9
Oldham (I)	7,845	2,287	10,132	13.4	11.6	Aberystwyth	609	232	841	7.8	6.0
Oswestry	1,140	430	1,570	11.8	9.4	Bangor and Caernarfon (I)	2,995	896	3,891	13.5	11.2
Oxford	10,622	3,289	13,911	7.5	6.6	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D)	3,907	916	4,823	14.8	12.4
Pendle	2,220	641	2,861	7.6	6.6	Brecon	508	156	664	8.4	5.9
Pennth	614	240	854	5.8	4.3	Bridgend (I)	5,360	1,514	6,874	12.7	10.9
Penzance and St Ives (D)	2,484	834	3,318	18.2	14.1	Cardiff (I)	18,329	4,408	22,737	11.2	10.0
Peterborough	9,296	2,673	11,969	11.9	10.5	Cardigan (D)	857	243	1,100	15.0	9.2
Pickering and Helmsley	336	114	450	5.9	4.4	Cardmarthen	907	266	1,173	6.4	4.8
Plymouth (I)	14,643	4,650	19,293	14.2	12.6	Conwy and Colwyn	2,951	865	3,816	11.8	9.2
Poole	5,879	1,588	7,467	11.2	9.6	Denbigh	700	253	953	10.1	6.8
Portsmouth	15,647	4,402	20,049	12.7	11.2	Dolgellau and Barmouth	431	135	566	12.3	9.0
Preston	11,160	3,238	14,398	9.4	8.2	Fishguard (I)	376	119	495	13.2	8.4
Reading	9,786	2,691	12,477	8.1	7.1	Haverfordwest (I)	1,951	530	2,481	13.6	10.7
Redruth and Camborne (D)	3,094	883	3,977	18.9	15.7						
Retford	1,846	587	2,433	11.9	10.2	Holyhead (D)	2,411	785	3,196	19.0	15.1
Richmondshire	676	327	1,003	7.4	5.8	Lampeter and Aberaeron (D)	510	177	687	11.4	7.5
Ripon	600	236	836	8.9	6.6	Llandello	268	94	362	10.1	6.1
Rochdale (I)	6,544	1,772	8,316	14.2	12.2	Llandrindod Wells	625	257	882	9.7	6.5
Rotherham	13,257	3,126	16,383	16.8	15.0	Llanelli (I)	3,136	817	3,953	13.1	10.9
Rugby and Daventry	3,740	1,388	5,128	9.4	8.1	Machynlleth	312	106	418	10.4	7.1
Salisbury	2,873	975	3,848	8.5	7.4	Merthyr and Rhymney (D)	6,198	1,320	7,518	16.3	14.0
Scarborough and Filey	2,769	895	3,664	11.1	9.2	Monmouth	397	154	551	13.4	9.2
Scunthorpe (D)	4,954	1,433	6,387	10.6	9.3	Neath and Port Talbot (D)	3,663	728	4,391	11.1	9.9
Settle	245	100	345	5.4	3.9	Newport (I)	7,692	2,198	9,890	11.9	10.6
Shaftesbury	1,065	375	1,440	9.5	7.2	Newtown	487	166	653	6.6	4.8
Sheffield (I)	27,704	7,584	35,288	13.4	12.0	Pontypool and Cwmbran (I)	3,729	973	4,702	12.1	10.6
Shrewsbury	2,795	932	3,727	6.1	6.7	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I)	615	204	819	12.2	9.5
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	5,152	1,524	6,676	16.9	14.6	Pwllheli (I)	583	184	767	13.0	9.2
Skegness	1,368	407	1,775	15.0	12.0	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	6,027	1,742	7,769	9.7	8.2
Skipton	580	171	751	6.8	5.3	South Pembrokeshire (D)	1,806	477	2,283	17.2	12.8
Seaforth	742	287	1,029	8.7	7.1	Swansea (I)	9,466	2,145	11,611	11.8	10.2
Slough	11,583	3,725	15,308	8.5	7.5	Welsphool	455	195	650	8.3	5.7
South Molton	436	141	577	12.2	8.5	Wrexham (D)	4,416	1,189	5,605	11.3	9.5
South Tyneside (D)	9,064	2,150	11,214	22.3	18.8						
Southampton	17,123	4,281	21,404	11.6	10.3	<b>Scotland</b>					
Southend	29,715	9,055	38,770	15.6	13.3	Aberdeen	5,913	1,923	7,836	3.9	3.6
Spalding and Holbeach	1,525	493	2,018	8.8	6.9	Alloa (I)	1,869	576	2,445	14.9	13.0
St Austell	2,393	758	3,151	13.6	10.9	Annan	639	227	866	9.4	7.8
Stoke Newington	4,152	1,279	5,431	8.8	7.6	Arbroath (D)	1,039	386	1,425	15.0	12.3
Stamford	1,132	399	1,531	9.0	7.4	Ayr (I)	3,602	1,150	4,752	9.7	8.5
Stockton-on-Tees (D)	8,937	2,169	11,106	14.0	12.8	Badenoch (I)	369	134	503	12.5	9.7
Stoke	15,456	4,390	19,846	10.6	9.4	Banff	430	161	591	6.2	4.8
Stroud	3,219	1,105	4,324	11.3	9.3	Bathgate (D)	4,641	1,305	5,946	11.5	10.5
Sudbury	1,591	602	2,193	13.5	10.5	Berwickshire	457	173	630	11.2	8.3
Sunderland (D)	19,946	4,513	24,459	15.4	13.8	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	713	250	963	8.6	6.7
Swindon	7,409	2,409	9,818	8.7	7.9	Brechin and Montrose	930	406	1,336	9.0	7.3
Taunton	3,118	879	3,997	8.6	7.3	Buckie	236	156	392	11.2	9.2
Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	6,291	2,051	8,342	10.5	9.3	Campbeltown (I)	120	54	174	14.0	10.0
Thames	6,289	1,609	7,898	20.2	16.5	Crieff	253	101	354	8.5	6.8
Thetford	1,929	725	2,654	11.8	10.0	Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	2,312	583	2,895	22.9	18.8
Thirsk	267	126	393	6.0	4.9	Dumbarton (D)	3,013	999	4,012	12.6	11.3
Tiverton	903	294	1,197	10.5	8.5	Dumfries	1,483	516	1,999	7.7	6.7
Torbay	5,803	1,536	7,339	16.0	12.7	Dundee (D)	7,731	2,516	10,247	11.8	10.6
Torrington	610	207	817	17.1	12.0	Dunfermline (I)	4,858	1,441	6,299	12.5	11.2
Totnes	856	271	1,127	14.0	10.7	Dunoon and Bute (I)	966	335	1,301	15.3	11.2
Trowbridge and Frome	3,748	1,212	4,960	10.1	8.8	Edinburgh	20,250	5,790	26,040	8.5	7.6
Turo	1,985	601	2,586	9.9	8.3	Elgin	497	149	646	7.6	6.6
Tunbridge Wells	5,827	1,691	7,518	7.9	6.5	Falkirk (I)	5,393	1,607	7,000	11.3	10.2
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	799	306	1,105	8.4	7.1	Forfar	566	282	848	9.3	7.6
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,478	2,799	13,277	12.0	10.7	Forres (I)	439	173	612	20.9	16.4
Walsall (I)	16,485	4,650	21,135	14.8	13.0						

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

## Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status \* and in travel-to-work areas + at May 13 1993

	Male			Female			All			Rate #	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
Fraserburgh	388	161	549	8.2	6.4	Peterhead	694	249	943	7.1	5.9
Galashiels	622	203	825	5.2	4.4	Shetland Islands	372	143	515	4.8	4.0
Girvan (I)	437	138	575	15.7	12.2	Skye and Wester Ross (I)	569	199	768	11.3	8.8
Glasgow (D)	58,513	15,800	74,313	12.5	11.3	Stewartry (I)	455	181	636	9.1	6.8
Greenock (D)	4,604	1,002	5,606	14.5	12.9						



## 2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									
1992 Apr	2,726.1	217.8	572.2	474.8	588.2	439.0	379.9	54.2	2,736.5
July	2,761.0	221.1	602.2	475.1	593.4	439.8	377.8	51.6	2,774.0
Oct	2,800.1	229.7	590.0	481.6	605.7	452.0	390.7	50.5	2,814.4
1993 Jan	3,046.3	237.8	633.1	527.0	669.3	499.7	425.2	54.3	3,062.1
Apr	2,983.0	221.8	602.7	512.8	662.4	496.9	433.0	53.4	3,000.5
<b>MALE</b>									
1992 Apr	2,094.4	141.7	422.1	371.1	479.9	335.8	290.1	53.7	2,100.1
July	2,101.6	142.1	434.2	369.7	482.0	335.2	287.2	51.2	2,108.7
Oct	2,144.0	146.1	431.6	376.3	494.6	346.8	298.6	50.0	2,151.9
1993 Jan	2,344.9	152.8	465.2	413.2	548.8	384.8	326.2	53.8	2,353.8
Apr	2,294.3	143.4	443.6	401.8	541.2	380.8	330.7	52.9	2,304.2
<b>FEMALE</b>									
1992 Apr	631.8	76.1	150.1	103.6	108.3	103.2	89.9	0.5	636.5
July	659.4	79.0	168.0	105.4	111.4	104.6	90.6	0.5	665.3
Oct	656.2	83.5	158.4	105.2	111.1	105.2	92.2	0.5	662.5
1993 Jan	701.4	85.0	167.9	113.8	120.5	114.9	98.9	0.4	708.2
Apr	688.7	78.5	159.1	111.0	121.2	116.1	102.3	0.5	696.3

\* Including some aged under 18.

## 2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>								
1992 Apr	302.4	995.1	598.2	497.1	134.9	208.8	2,736.5	840.8
July	369.2	913.4	586.1	538.3	156.4	210.5	2,774.0	905.3
Oct	345.4	947.7	565.7	553.7	184.8	217.1	2,814.4	955.6
1993 Jan	314.1	1,126.6	591.0	573.6	226.2	230.5	3,062.1	1,030.3
Apr	301.3	993.6	630.5	569.3	260.3	245.4	3,000.5	1,075.1
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>								
1992 Apr	11.0	36.4	21.9	18.2	4.9	7.6	100.0	30.7
July	13.3	32.9	21.1	19.4	5.6	7.6	100.0	32.6
Oct	12.3	33.7	20.1	19.7	6.6	7.7	100.0	34.0
1993 Jan	10.3	36.8	19.3	18.7	7.4	7.5	100.0	33.6
Apr	10.0	33.1	21.0	19.0	8.7	8.2	100.0	35.8
<b>MALE</b>								
1992 Apr	216.6	734.6	454.9	409.4	112.5	172.1	2,100.1	694.0
July	243.8	668.0	448.1	442.5	131.2	174.1	2,108.7	747.8
Oct	243.5	683.1	434.9	454.0	156.0	180.3	2,151.9	790.4
1993 Jan	216.8	832.1	449.2	470.1	193.1	192.6	2,353.8	855.9
Apr	212.5	725.8	473.3	464.2	222.8	205.8	2,304.2	892.7
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>								
1992 Apr	10.3	35.0	21.7	19.5	5.4	8.2	100.0	33.0
July	11.6	31.7	21.2	21.0	6.2	8.3	100.0	35.5
Oct	11.3	31.7	20.2	21.1	7.3	8.4	100.0	36.7
1993 Jan	9.2	35.3	19.1	20.0	8.2	8.2	100.0	36.4
Apr	9.2	31.5	20.5	20.1	9.7	8.9	100.0	38.7
<b>FEMALE</b>								
1992 Apr	85.8	260.5	143.3	87.7	22.4	36.8	636.5	146.9
July	125.4	244.4	138.0	95.9	25.2	36.4	665.3	157.4
Oct	102.0	264.6	130.7	99.7	28.8	36.7	662.5	165.2
1993 Jan	97.4	294.6	141.9	103.5	33.1	37.9	708.2	174.4
Apr	88.9	267.8	157.2	105.1	37.5	39.7	696.3	182.3
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>								
1992 Apr	13.5	40.9	22.5	13.8	3.5	5.8	100.0	23.1
July	18.8	36.7	20.8	14.4	3.8	5.5	100.0	23.7
Oct	15.4	39.9	19.7	15.0	4.3	5.5	100.0	24.9
1993 Jan	13.7	41.6	20.0	14.6	4.7	5.3	100.0	24.6
Apr	12.8	38.5	22.6	15.1	5.4	5.7	100.0	26.2

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at May 13 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>												
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	19,993	6,210	26,203	11.6	10.3		Three Rivers	2,153	633	2,786		
Luton	8,478	2,373	10,851				Watford	3,165	975	4,140		
Mid Bedfordshire	2,836	994	3,830				Welwyn Hatfield	2,782	913	3,695		
North Bedfordshire	5,039	1,653	6,692				<b>Isle of Wight</b>	5,290	1,538	6,828	14.6	12.0
South Bedfordshire	3,640	1,190	4,830				Medina	3,076	888	3,964		
<b>Berkshire</b>	22,289	6,846	29,135	8.1	7.2		South Wight	2,214	650	2,864		
Bracknell	2,702	831	3,533				<b>Kent</b>	58,322	16,121	74,443	12.6	10.8
Newbury	3,366	1,174	4,540				Ashford	3,008	782	3,790		
Reading	5,531	1,337	6,868				Canterbury	4,355	1,132	5,487		
Slough	4,851	1,540	6,391				Dartford	2,950	876	3,826		
Windsor and Maidenhead	3,145	1,068	4,213				Dover	4,291	1,091	5,382		
Wokingham	2,694	886	3,580				Gillingham	4,122	1,228	5,350		
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	18,843	6,011	24,854	8.9	7.8		Gravesham	4,390	1,219	5,609		
Aylesbury Vale	4,090	1,365	5,455				Maidstone	4,240	1,301	5,541		
Chiltern	1,921	588	2,509				Rochester-upon-Medway	7,174	2,039	9,213		
Milton Keynes	7,041	2,234	9,275				Sevenoaks	2,896	861	3,757		
South Buckinghamshire	1,401	466	1,867				Shepway	3,943	862	4,805		
Wycombe	4,390	1,358	5,748				Swale	5,152	1,524	6,676		
<b>East Sussex</b>	28,805	8,730	37,535	14.5	11.9		Thanet	6,289	1,609	7,898		
Brighton	9,280	2,624	12,104				Tonbridge and Malling	2,923	864	3,787		
Eastbourne	2,987	881	3,868				Tunbridge Wells	2,589	733	3,322		
Hastings	4,263	1,119	5,382				<b>Oxfordshire</b>	14,962	4,757	19,719	8.0	6.9
Hove	4,155	1,454	5,609				Cherwell	3,280	1,131	4,411		
Lewes	2,958	866	3,824				Oxford	4,123	1,176	5,299		
Rother	2,402	718	3,120				South Oxfordshire	3,171	905	4,076		
Wealden	2,760	868	3,628				Vale of White Horse	2,398	804	3,202		
<b>Essex</b>	57,764	18,175	75,939	13.8	11.6		West Oxfordshire	1,990	741	2,731		
Basildon	7,175	2,226	9,401				<b>Surrey</b>	24,455	7,752	32,207		
Braintree	4,053	1,305	5,358				Elmbridge	2,639	913	3,552		
Brentwood	1,808	594	2,402				Epsom and Ewell	1,514	475	1,989		
Castle Point	3,394	1,053	4,447				Guildford	3,176	964	4,140		
Chelmsford	4,437	1,496	5,933				Mole Valley	1,739	543	2,282		
Colchester	5,085	1,643	6,728				Reigate and Banstead	2,753	819	3,572		
Epping Forest	3,971	1,382	5,353				Runnymede	1,842	611	2,453		
Harlow	3,434	1,241	4,675				Spelthorne	2,512	902	3,414		
Maldon	1,874	567	2,441				Surrey Heath	1,838	570	2,408		
Rochford	2,482	813	3,295				Tandridge	1,663	522	2,185		
Southend-on-Sea	7,840	2,313	10,153				Waverley	2,601	815	3,416		
Tendring	4,953	1,309	6,262				Woking	2,178	618	2,796		
Thurrock	5,602	1,635	7,237				<b>West Sussex</b>	19,974	5,501	25,475	8.9	7.5
Uttlesford	1,656	598	2,254				Adur	1,918	474	2,392		
<b>Greater London</b>	351,513	120,032	471,545	13.0	11.6		Arun	4,031	1,040	5,071		
Barking and Dagenham	7,380	2,063	9,443				Chichester	2,807	753	3,560		
Barnet	10,275	4,104	14,379				Crawley	2,436	781	3,217		
Bexley	8,089	2,674	10,763				Horsham	2,659	808	3,467		
Brent	16,677	5,775	22,452				Mid Sussex	2,887	882	3,769		
Bromley	9,172	3,007	12,179				Worthing	3,236	763	3,999		
Camden	10,789	4,466	15,255				<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>					
City of London	107	51	158				<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	20,507	6,693	27,200	9.5	8.2
City of Westminster	8,527	3,593	12,120				Cambridge	3,167	1,032	4,199		
Croydon	13,705	4,268	17,973				East Cambridgeshire	1,411	530	1,941		
Ealing	12,867	4,472	17,339				Fenland	2,844	983	3,827		
Enfield	12,275	4,102	16,377				Huntingdon	3,870	1,443	5,313		
Greenwich	12,608	4,007	16,615				Peterborough	7,017	1,928	8,945		
Hackney	15,940	5,022	20,962				South Cambridgeshire	2,198	777	2,975		
Hammersmith and Fulham	9,615	3,888	13,503				<b>Norfolk</b>	25,298	8,273	33,571	11.3	9.4
Haringey	16,069	5,728	21,797</									

# 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at May 13 1993

	Male			Female			All			Rate +		
	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce
South Hams	2,174	750	2,924				North West Leicestershire	2,160	637	2,797		
Teignbridge	3,268	976	4,244				Oadby and Wigston	942	276	1,218		
Torbay	5,607	1,472	7,079				Rutland	551	211	762		
Torridge	2,100	709	2,809				<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>18,044</b>	<b>5,592</b>	<b>23,636</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>
West Devon	1,406	472	1,878				Boston	1,695	539	2,234		
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>22,755</b>	<b>6,692</b>	<b>29,447</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>		East Lindsey	3,809	1,202	5,011		
Bournemouth	8,096	2,294	10,390				Lincoln	4,227	1,110	5,337		
Christchurch	1,287	399	1,686				North Kesteven	1,830	662	2,492		
East Dorset	1,838	566	2,404				South Holland	1,601	510	2,111		
North Dorset	964	345	1,309				South Kesteven	2,739	826	3,565		
Poole	4,945	1,302	6,247				West Lindsey	2,143	743	2,886		
Purbeck	1,167	418	1,585				<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>18,670</b>	<b>6,174</b>	<b>24,844</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>
West Dorset	2,003	700	2,703				Corby	2,362	823	3,185		
Weymouth and Portland	2,385	688	3,073				Daventry	1,550	614	2,164		
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>16,836</b>	<b>5,246</b>	<b>22,082</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>		East Northamptonshire	1,614	531	2,145		
Cheltenham	3,475	1,029	4,504				Kettering	2,313	662	2,975		
Cotswold	1,625	567	2,192				Northampton	7,060	2,281	9,341		
Forest of Dean	2,084	727	2,811				South Northamptonshire	1,497	535	2,032		
Gloucester	4,235	1,110	5,345				Wellingborough	2,274	728	3,002		
Stroud	3,261	1,105	4,366				<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>43,366</b>	<b>11,881</b>	<b>55,247</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Tewkesbury	2,156	708	2,864				Ashfield	4,478	1,093	5,571		
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>14,194</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>18,731</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>		Bassetlaw	3,936	1,175	5,111		
Mendip	3,199	1,059	4,258				Broxtove	3,274	1,095	4,369		
Sedgemoor	3,273	974	4,247				Geodling	3,415	1,070	4,485		
South Somerset	3,751	1,369	5,120				Mansfield	4,418	1,054	5,472		
Taunton Deane	2,982	825	3,807				Newark	3,740	1,054	4,794		
West Somerset	989	310	1,299				Nottingham	17,346	4,422	21,768		
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>16,419</b>	<b>5,569</b>	<b>21,988</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>		Rushcliffe	2,759	918	3,677		
Kenet	1,674	672	2,346				<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>					
North Wiltshire	3,053	1,129	4,182				<b>Humberside</b>	<b>36,930</b>	<b>10,305</b>	<b>47,235</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Salisbury	2,755	928	3,683				Beverley	2,468	905	3,373		
Thamesdown	5,823	1,782	7,605				Boothferry	2,004	597	2,601		
West Wiltshire	3,134	1,058	4,192				Cleethorpes	2,623	759	3,382		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>							East Yorkshire	2,638	927	3,565		
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	<b>21,070</b>	<b>6,943</b>	<b>28,013</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>		Glanford	1,858	609	2,467		
Bromsgrove	2,781	925	3,706				Great Grimsby	4,846	1,157	6,003		
Hereford	1,894	652	2,546				Holderness	1,635	515	2,150		
Leominster	1,064	316	1,380				Kingston-upon-Hull	16,153	4,144	20,297		
Malvern Hills	2,232	744	2,976				Souththorpe	2,705	692	3,397		
Redditch	2,952	980	3,932				<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>16,718</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>22,385</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>
South Herefordshire	1,239	525	1,764				Craven	904	307	1,211		
Worcester	3,327	960	4,287				Hambleton	1,459	603	2,062		
Wycharon	2,386	857	3,243				Harrogate	2,899	1,000	3,899		
Wyre Forest	3,195	984	4,179				Richmondshire	691	333	1,024		
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>11,971</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>16,021</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>		Ryedale	1,509	527	2,036		
Bridgnorth	1,264	478	1,742				Scarborough	3,536	1,081	4,617		
North Shropshire	1,158	450	1,608				Selby	2,200	739	2,939		
Oswestry	1,003	383	1,386				York	3,520	1,017	4,537		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,520	832	3,352				<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>60,010</b>	<b>15,549</b>	<b>75,559</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>
South Shropshire	876	303	1,179				Barnsley	9,421	2,335	11,756		
The Wrekin	5,150	1,604	6,754				Doncaster	13,672	3,503	17,175		
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>34,419</b>	<b>10,514</b>	<b>44,933</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>		Rotherham	11,503	2,823	14,326		
Cannock Chase	3,467	1,121	4,588				Sheffield	25,414	6,888	32,302		
East Staffordshire	3,361	1,010	4,371				<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>77,820</b>	<b>21,843</b>	<b>99,663</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Lichfield	2,673	907	3,580				Bradford	19,347	5,245	24,592		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,698	1,121	4,819				Calderdale	6,623	2,078	8,701		
South Staffordshire	3,335	1,096	4,431				Kirkstiles	12,758	3,688	16,446		
Stafford	3,134	989	4,123				Leeds	27,296	7,644	34,940		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,924	660	2,584				Wakefield	11,796	3,188	14,984		
Stoke-on-Trent	9,786	2,591	12,377				<b>NORTHWEST</b>					
Tamworth	3,061	1,019	4,080				<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>29,424</b>	<b>8,739</b>	<b>38,163</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>20,411</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>		Chester	3,688	1,083	4,771		
North Warwickshire	2,071	706	2,777				Congleton	1,903	733	2,636		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,685	1,434	6,119				Crewe and Nantwich	3,583	1,159	4,742		
Rugby	2,657	1,021	3,678				Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,801	745	3,546		
Stratford-on-Avon	2,412	913	3,325				Halton	5,762	1,459	7,221		
Warwick	3,375	1,137	4,512				Macclesfield	3,101	1,065	4,166		
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>135,161</b>	<b>39,315</b>	<b>174,476</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>		Vale Royal	3,189	1,015	4,204		
Birmingham	58,489	16,218	74,707				Warrington	5,387	1,480	6,867		
Coventry	15,655	4,528	20,183				<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>105,569</b>	<b>28,920</b>	<b>134,489</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Dudley	12,187	3,678	15,865				Bolton	10,050	2,477	12,527		
Sandwell	15,995	4,509	20,504				Bury	5,103	1,666	6,769		
Solihull	6,989	2,285	9,274				Manchester	28,357	7,383	35,740		
Walsall	12,392	3,286	15,678				Oldham	8,561	2,540	11,101		
Wolverhampton	13,454	3,811	17,265				Rochdale	8,398	2,312	10,710		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>							Salford	10,609	2,465	13,074		
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>33,377</b>	<b>9,725</b>	<b>43,102</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>		Stockport	8,141	2,290	10,431		
Amber Valley	2,860	938	3,798				Tameside	8,033	2,405	10,438		
Bolsover	3,208	727	3,935				Trafford	7,179	2,117	9,296		
Chesterfield	4,489	1,190	5,679				Wigan	11,138	3,265	14,403		
Derby	9,958	2,808	12,766				<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>44,478</b>	<b>12,085</b>	<b>56,563</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Derbyshire Dales	1,502	574	2,076				Blackburn	5,647	1,352	6,999		
Erewash	3,699	1,145	4,844				Blackpool	6,172	1,489	7,661		
High Peak	2,232	755	2,987				Burnley	3,090	757	3,847		
North East Derbyshire	3,578	947	4,525				Chorley	2,761	880	3,641		
South Derbyshire	1,851	641	2,492				Fylde	1,157	365	1,522		
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>28,681</b>	<b>8,745</b>	<b>37,426</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>		Hyndburn	2,387	675	3,062		
Blaby	1,858	694	2,552				Lancaster	4,390	1,283	5,673		
Charnwood	3,560	1,158	4,718				Pendle	2,220	641	2,861		
Harborough	1,401	500	1,901				Preston	5,354	1,388	6,742		
Hinckley and Bosworth	2,412	884	3,296				Ribble Valley	721	220	941		
Leicester	14,724	4,010	18,734				Rossendale	1,627	443	2,070		
Melton	1,073	375	1,448				South Ribble	2,786	857	3,643		
							West Lancashire	3,842	1,136	4,978		

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at May 13 1993

	Male			Female			All			Rate +		
	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce
Wyre	2,324	599	2,923				<b>Borders Region</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>75,523</b>	<b>20,290</b>	<b>95,813</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>		Berwick	457	173	630		
Knowsley												

# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at May 13 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				Kensington	3,741	1,812	5,553
<b>Bedfordshire</b>				Kingston-upon-Thames	2,396	763	3,159
Luton South	5,494	1,456	6,950	Lewisham East	4,211	1,353	5,564
Mid Bedfordshire	3,128	1,091	4,219	Lewisham West	5,174	1,720	6,894
North Bedfordshire	3,977	1,283	5,260	Lewisham Deptford	6,442	2,149	8,591
North Luton	3,916	1,221	5,137	Leyton	5,448	1,695	7,143
South West Bedfordshire	3,478	1,159	4,637	Mitcham and Morden	4,317	1,190	5,507
<b>Berkshire</b>				Newham North East	5,673	1,541	7,214
East Berkshire	3,284	1,036	4,320	Newham North West	4,994	1,500	6,494
Newbury	2,729	991	3,720	Newham South	5,007	1,342	6,349
Reading East	3,588	901	4,489	Norwood	6,395	2,231	8,626
Reading West	3,059	763	3,822	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,751	651	2,402
Slough	4,851	1,540	6,391	Orpington	4,489	671	5,160
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,563	863	3,426	Packham	6,352	2,092	8,444
Wokingham	2,215	752	2,967	Pulney	3,312	1,293	4,605
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>				Ravensbourne	1,934	653	2,587
Aylesbury	2,944	982	3,926	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	2,236	949	3,185
Beaconsfield	1,982	637	2,619	Romford	2,622	796	3,418
Buckingham	1,613	562	2,175	Ruislip-Northwood	1,755	650	2,405
Chesham and Amersham	1,884	574	2,458	Southwark and Bermondsey	6,122	1,847	7,969
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	3,104	1,009	4,113	Streatham	5,661	1,995	7,656
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	3,937	1,225	5,162	Surbiton	1,821	580	2,401
Wycombe	3,379	1,022	4,401	Sutton and Cheam	2,472	858	3,330
<b>East Sussex</b>				Tooting	1,879	7,080	8,959
Bexhill and Battle	2,157	609	2,766	Tottenham	9,525	3,009	12,534
Brighton Kemptown	4,704	1,278	5,982	Twickenham	2,377	893	3,270
Brighton Pavilion	4,576	1,546	6,122	Upminster	2,790	819	3,609
Eastbourne	3,224	923	4,147	Uxbridge	2,632	917	3,549
Hastings and Rye	4,747	1,291	6,038	Vauxhall	7,649	2,580	10,229
Hove	4,155	1,454	5,609	Walthamstow	4,169	1,330	5,499
Lewes	3,047	896	3,943	Wanstead and Woodford	2,242	833	3,075
Wealden	2,195	703	2,898	Westminster North	5,345	2,249	7,594
<b>Essex</b>				Wimbledon	2,603	932	3,535
Basildon	4,998	1,502	6,500	Woolwich	5,528	1,658	7,186
Billerica	3,496	1,123	4,619	<b>Hampshire</b>			
Braintree	3,565	1,145	4,710	Aldershot	3,408	1,149	4,557
Brentwood and Ongar	2,243	725	2,968	Basingstoke	3,267	1,067	4,334
Castle Point	3,394	1,053	4,447	East Hampshire	2,894	892	3,786
Chelmsford	3,297	1,115	4,412	Eastleigh	3,995	1,131	5,126
Epping Forest	3,062	1,073	4,135	Fareham	2,744	863	3,607
Harlow	3,908	1,419	5,327	Gosport	2,855	961	3,816
Harwich	4,230	1,086	5,316	Havant	4,319	1,149	5,468
North Colchester	3,562	1,149	4,711	New Forest	2,308	670	2,978
Rochford	3,183	1,032	4,215	North West Hampshire	2,343	755	3,098
Saffron Walden	2,583	920	3,503	Portsmouth North	4,000	1,095	5,095
South Colchester and Maldon	4,120	1,284	5,404	Portsmouth South	5,701	1,657	7,358
Southend East	4,313	1,266	5,579	Romsey and Waterside	3,061	810	3,871
Southend West	3,527	1,047	4,574	Southampton Itchen	5,409	1,285	6,694
Thurrock	4,283	1,236	5,519	Southampton Test	5,017	1,169	6,186
<b>Greater London</b>				Winchester	2,460	672	3,132
Barking	3,708	992	4,700	<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Battersea	5,389	1,940	7,329	Broxbourne	3,509	1,277	4,786
Beckenham	3,142	1,044	4,186	Hertford and Stortford	2,589	921	3,510
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,622	1,627	8,249	Hertsme	2,855	952	3,807
Bexleyheath	2,439	798	3,237	North Hertfordshire	3,488	1,101	4,589
Bow and Poplar	6,813	1,839	8,652	South West Hertfordshire	2,616	823	3,439
Brent East	6,466	2,143	8,609	St Albans	2,459	809	3,268
Brent North	3,647	1,434	5,081	Stevenage	3,996	1,300	5,296
Brent South	6,564	2,198	8,762	Watford	3,707	1,155	4,862
Brentford and Isleworth	3,757	1,436	5,193	Welwyn Hatfield	2,826	916	3,742
Carshalton and Wallington	3,318	928	4,246	West Hertfordshire	3,274	933	4,207
Chelsea	2,430	1,118	3,548	<b>Isle of Wight</b>			
Chingford	2,811	948	3,759	Isle of Wight	5,290	1,538	6,828
Chipping Barnet	2,284	867	3,151	<b>Kent</b>			
Chislehurst	2,078	639	2,717	Ashford	3,008	782	3,790
City of London				Canterbury	3,240	845	4,085
and Westminster South	3,289	1,395	4,684	Dartford	3,490	1,048	4,538
Croydon Central	3,399	918	4,317	Dover	3,954	990	4,944
Croydon North East	3,996	1,252	5,248	Faversham	4,926	1,477	6,403
Croydon North West	4,161	1,354	5,515	Folkestone and Hythe	3,943	862	4,805
Croydon South	2,149	744	2,893	Gillingham	4,207	1,250	5,457
Dagenham	3,672	1,071	4,743	Gravesham	4,390	1,219	5,609
Dulwich	4,221	1,504	5,725	Maidstone	3,257	980	4,237
Ealing North	4,062	1,318	5,380	Medway	4,121	1,234	5,355
Ealing Acton	3,973	1,488	5,461	Mid Kent	4,026	1,126	5,152
Ealing Southall	4,832	1,666	6,498	North Thanet	4,507	1,163	5,670
Edmonton	4,812	1,563	6,375	Sevenoaks	2,356	689	3,045
Eltham	3,310	1,014	4,324	South Thanet	3,375	859	4,234
Enfield North	4,397	1,389	5,786	Tonbridge and Malling	2,923	864	3,787
Enfield Southgate	3,066	1,150	4,216	Tunbridge Wells	2,589	733	3,322
Erith and Crayford	3,909	1,225	5,134	<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Feltham and Heston	4,631	1,632	6,263	Banbury	2,990	1,059	4,049
Finchley	2,582	1,141	3,723	Henley	1,821	557	2,378
Fulham	4,222	1,717	5,939	Oxford East	3,623	934	4,557
Greenwich	3,770	1,335	5,105	Oxford West and Abingdon	2,107	741	2,848
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,764	2,510	10,274	Wantage	2,141	653	2,794
Hackney South and Shoreditch	8,176	2,512	10,688	Witney	2,280	813	3,093
Hammersmith	4,324	1,971	6,295	<b>Surrey</b>			
Hampstead and Highgate	4,324	2,117	6,441	Chertsey and Walton	2,454	795	3,249
Harrow East	3,808	1,372	5,180	East Surrey	1,663	522	2,185
Harrow West	2,721	1,075	3,796	Epsom and Ewell	2,055	620	2,675
Hayes and Harlington	3,051	1,067	4,118	Esher	1,625	581	2,206
Hendon North	2,797	1,044	3,841	Guildford	2,592	763	3,355
Hendon South	2,612	1,052	3,664	Mole Valley	1,844	580	2,424
Holborn and St Pancras	6,437	2,349	8,786	North West Surrey	2,588	833	3,421
Homchurch	2,701	864	3,565	Reigate	2,212	674	2,886
Hornsey and Wood Green	6,544	2,719	9,263	South West Surrey	2,165	688	2,853
Ilford North	2,716	914	3,630	Spelthorne	2,512	902	3,414
Ilford South	4,022	1,221	5,243	Woking	2,745	794	3,539
Islington North	6,927	2,595	9,522				
Islington South and Finsbury	5,596	2,073	7,669				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at May 13 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>West Sussex</b>				Leominster	2,238	778	3,016
Arundel	3,405	868	4,273	Mid Worcestershire	3,887	1,301	5,188
Chichester	2,807	753	3,560	South Worcestershire	2,529	857	3,386
Crawley	2,933	947	3,880	Worcester	3,575	1,044	4,619
Horsham	2,659	808	3,467	Wyre Forest	3,195	984	4,179
Mid Sussex	2,390	716	3,106	<b>Shropshire</b>			
Shoreham	2,544	646	3,190	Ludlow	2,140	781	2,921
Worthing	3,236	763	3,999	North Shropshire	2,548	969	3,517
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,520	832	3,352
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>				The Wrekin	4,763	1,468	6,231
Cambridge	2,886	931	3,817	<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Huntingdon	3,117	1,156	4,273	Burton	3,361	1,010	4,371
North East Cambridgeshire	3,575	1,216	4,791	Cannock and Burntwood	3,475	1,182	4,657
Peterborough	6,238	1,664	7,902	Mid Staffordshire	2,784	877	3,661
South East Cambridgeshire	1,945	745	2,690	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,780	820	3,600
South West Cambridgeshire	2,746	981	3,727	South East Staffordshire	3,638	1,263	4,901
<b>Norfolk</b>				South Staffordshire	3,335	1,096	4,431
Great Yarmouth	4,243	1,360	5,603	Stafford	2,647	804	3,451
Mid Norfolk	2,474	930	3,404	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,924	660	2,584
North Norfolk	2,553	756	3,309	Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,774	1,033	4,807
North West Norfolk	3,225	1,012	4,237	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,568	911	4,479
Norwich North	3,006	873	3,879	Stoke-on-Trent South	3,133	858	3,991
Norwich South	4,348	1,261	5,609	<b>Warwickshire</b>			
South Norfolk	2,435	908	3,343	North Warwickshire	3,490	1,165	4,655
South West Norfolk	3,014	1,173	4,187	Nuneaton	3,470	1,077	4,547
<b>Suffolk</b>				Rugby and Kenilworth	2,888	1,070	3,958
Bury St Edmunds	2,804	1,059	3,863	Stratford-on-Avon	2,412	913	3,325
Central Suffolk	2,612	817	3,429	Warwick and Leamington	2,940	906	3,846
Ipswich	3,494	869	4,363	<b>West Midlands</b>			
South Suffolk	3,213	1,072	4,285	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,852	930	3,782
Suffolk Coastal	2,371	826	3,197	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,696	1,244	4,940
Waveney	3,922	1,250	5,172	Birmingham Erdington	5,330	1,423	6,753
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				Birmingham Hall Green	4,112	1,161	5,273
<b>Avon</b>				Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,132	1,293	6,425
Bath	3,403	1,216	4,619	Birmingham Ladywood	6,613	1,829	8,442
Bristol East	4,506	1,331	5,837	Birmingham Northfield	5,412	1,430	6,

# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at May 13 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>				Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,428	855	3,283
Ashfield	3,939	949	4,888	Makerfield	3,000	934	3,934
Bassetlaw	3,511	954	4,465	Manchester Central	7,303	1,645	8,948
Broxthorpe	2,674	903	3,577	Manchester Blackley	4,476	1,052	5,528
Geoling	2,856	915	3,771	Manchester Gorton	4,700	1,290	5,990
Mansfield	3,811	916	4,727	Manchester Withington	4,611	1,538	6,149
Newark	3,047	1,000	4,047	Manchester Wythenshawe	4,291	1,017	5,308
Nottingham East	6,957	1,927	8,884	Oldham Central and Royton	4,129	1,096	5,225
Nottingham North	5,412	1,215	6,627	Oldham West	2,887	854	3,741
Nottingham South	4,977	1,280	6,257	Rochdale	4,024	1,053	5,077
Rushcliffe	2,759	918	3,677	Salford East	4,823	1,049	5,872
Sherwood	3,423	904	4,327	Stalybridge and Hyde	3,495	1,039	4,534
				Stockport	2,550	722	3,272
				Stretford	5,369	1,458	6,827
				Wigan	3,978	1,154	5,132
				Worsley	3,355	939	4,294
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>							
<b>Humberside</b>				<b>Lancashire</b>			
Beverly	2,263	818	3,081	Blackburn	4,652	1,010	5,662
Booth Ferry	2,680	876	3,556	Blackpool North	3,161	752	3,913
Bridlington	3,802	1,250	5,052	Blackpool South	3,011	737	3,748
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,773	1,133	4,906	Burnley	3,090	757	3,847
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,413	927	4,340	Chorley	2,904	927	3,831
Great Grimsby	4,846	1,157	6,003	Fylde	1,433	435	1,868
Kingston-upon-Hull East	5,006	1,278	6,284	Hyndburn	2,387	675	3,062
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,860	1,441	7,301	Lancaster	2,062	641	2,703
Kingston-upon-Hull West	5,287	1,425	6,712	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,542	718	3,260
				Pendle	2,220	641	2,861
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Preston	4,548	1,104	5,652
Harrogate	2,115	671	2,786	Ribble Valley	1,251	434	1,685
Richmond	1,963	838	2,801	Rossendale and Darwen	2,622	785	3,407
Ryedale	1,876	691	2,567	South Ribble	2,786	857	3,643
Scarborough	3,256	986	4,241	West Lancashire	3,699	1,089	4,788
Selby	2,301	828	3,129	Wyre	2,110	523	2,633
Skipton and Ripon	1,688	636	2,324				
York	3,520	1,017	4,537	<b>Merseyside</b>			
				Birkenhead	5,680	1,396	7,076
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Bosley	6,225	1,423	7,648
Barnsley Central	3,376	794	4,170	Crosby	3,219	1,033	4,252
Barnsley East	3,104	706	3,810	Knowsley North	4,744	1,128	5,872
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,941	835	3,776	Knowsley South	5,110	1,297	6,407
Don Valley	4,074	1,069	5,143	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,165	1,399	6,564
Doncaster Central	4,784	1,221	6,005	Liverpool Garston	4,123	1,119	5,242
Doncaster North	4,814	1,213	6,027	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,330	1,299	5,629
Rother Valley	3,581	998	4,579	Liverpool Riverside	5,803	1,574	7,377
Rotherham	4,055	959	5,014	Liverpool Walton	6,422	1,550	7,972
Sheffield Central	6,184	1,591	7,775	Liverpool West Derby	5,118	1,259	6,377
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,719	974	4,693	Southport	2,875	909	3,784
Sheffield Brightside	5,088	1,128	6,216	St Helens North	3,437	1,036	4,473
Sheffield Hallam	2,455	937	3,392	St Helens South	4,009	1,017	5,026
Sheffield Heeley	4,463	1,232	5,695	Wallasey	4,624	1,304	5,928
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,505	1,026	4,531	Wirral South	2,242	726	2,968
Wentworth	3,867	866	4,733	Wirral West	2,397	821	3,218
				<b>NORTH</b>			
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				<b>Cleveland</b>			
Batley and Spen	3,379	956	4,335	Hartlepool	5,656	1,282	6,938
Bradford North	4,994	1,264	6,258	Langbaugh	4,692	1,101	5,793
Bradford South	3,866	1,028	4,894	Middlesbrough	6,112	1,300	7,412
Bradford West	5,711	1,451	7,162	Redcar	4,990	1,018	6,008
Calder Valley	2,736	890	3,626	Stockton North	5,368	1,171	6,539
Colne Valley	2,552	817	3,369	Stockton South	4,503	1,189	5,692
Dewsbury	3,224	862	4,086				
Elmet	2,255	668	2,923	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Halifax	3,887	1,188	5,075	Barrow and Furness	3,555	956	4,511
Hemsworth	3,141	777	3,918	Carlisle	2,345	668	3,013
Huddersfield	3,603	1,053	4,656	Copeland	3,009	824	3,833
Keighley	2,577	818	3,395	Penrith and the Border	1,709	664	2,373
Leeds Central	5,490	1,399	6,889	Westmorland	1,390	444	1,834
Leeds East	4,805	1,101	5,906	Workington	2,929	834	3,763
Leeds North East	2,962	955	3,917				
Leeds North West	2,426	790	3,216	<b>Durham</b>			
Leeds West	3,833	1,025	4,858	Bishop Auckland	3,333	776	4,109
Morley and Leeds South	2,986	895	3,881	City of Durham	2,666	791	3,457
Normanton	2,476	811	3,287	Darlington	3,739	887	4,626
Pontefract and Castleford	3,439	828	4,267	Easington	3,135	608	3,743
Pudsey	1,968	647	2,615	North Durham	3,501	859	4,360
Shipley	2,199	684	2,883	North West Durham	3,171	789	3,960
Wakefield	3,311	936	4,247	Sedgefield	2,480	594	3,074
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				<b>Northumberland</b>			
<b>Cheshire</b>				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,124	657	2,781
City of Chester	3,056	842	3,898	Blyth Valley	3,319	866	4,185
Conington	2,037	784	2,821	Hexham	1,305	524	1,829
Crewe and Nantwich	3,459	1,108	4,567	Wansbeck	3,181	838	4,019
Eddisbury	2,547	843	3,390				
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,079	839	3,918	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Halton	4,559	1,178	5,737	Blaydon	3,154	760	3,914
Macclesfield	1,878	677	2,555	Gateshead East	3,901	952	4,853
Tatton	2,219	707	2,926	Houghton and Washington	4,482	1,061	5,543
Warrington North	3,512	926	4,438	Jarrow	4,302	1,019	5,321
Warrington South	3,078	835	3,913	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,561	1,043	4,604
				Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,451	1,107	5,558
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,721	861	4,582
Altrincham and Sale	2,068	697	2,765	South Shields	4,762	1,131	5,893
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,971	861	3,832	Sunderland North	5,651	1,151	6,802
Bolton North East	3,199	783	3,982	Sunderland South	4,717	1,141	5,858
Bolton South East	3,977	866	4,843	Tyne Bridge	5,675	1,243	6,918
Bolton West	2,874	828	3,702	Tynemouth	3,794	922	4,716
Bury North	2,488	735	3,223	Wallsend	4,771	1,135	5,906
Bury South	2,615	931	3,546				
Cheadle	1,624	547	2,171	<b>WALES</b>			
Davyhulme	2,718	803	3,521	<b>Clwyd</b>			
Denton and Reddish	3,543	958	4,501	Alyn and Deeside	2,380	751	3,131
Eccles	3,291	737	4,028				
Hazel Grove	1,986	568	2,554				
Heywood and Middleton	3,491	994	4,485				
Leigh	3,300	887	4,187				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at May 13 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Clwyd North West	2,927	830	3,757	<b>Highlands Region</b>			
Clwyd South West	2,058	615	2,673	Cathness and Sutherland	1,507	455	1,962
Delyn	2,245	616	2,861	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	4,162	1,184	5,346
Wrexham	2,793	764	3,557	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,034	876	3,910
				<b>Lothian Region</b>			
<b>Dyfed</b>				East Lothian	2,673	758	3,431
Carmarthen	2,208	667	2,875	Edinburgh Central	2,955	1,022	3,977
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,002	665	2,667	Edinburgh East	2,543	638	3,181
Llanelli	2,560	648	3,208	Edinburgh Leith	3,951	1,043	4,994
Pembroke	3,811	1,021	4,832	Edinburgh Pentlands	2,254	609	2,863
				Edinburgh South	2,457	707	3,164
<b>Gwent</b>				Edinburgh West	1,637	426	2,063
Blaenau Gwent	3,027	653	3,680	Linlithgow	2,627	675	3,302
Islwyn	2,044	530	2,574	Livingston	2,566	856	3,422
Monmouth	2,030	680	2,710	Mid Lothian	2,413	721	3,134
Newport East	2,961	891	3,852				
Newport West	3,549	939	4,488	<b>Strathclyde Region</b>			
Torfaen	3,367	844	4,211	Argyll and Bute	2,039	696	2,735
				Ayr	2,729	902	3,631
<b>Gwynedd</b>				Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,369	882	4,251
Caernarfon	2,190	651	2,841	Clydebank and Milingavie	2,758	697	3,455
Conwy	2,551	719	3,270	Clydesdale	2,893	753	3,646
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,285	422	1,707	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,284	710	2,994
Ynys Mon	2,893	951	3,844	Cunninghame North	2,959	911	3,870
				Cunninghame South	3,311	1,039	4,350
<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>				Dumarton	3,013	999	4,012
Bridgend	2,556	714	3,270	East Kilbride	2,758	974	3,732
Caerphilly	3,506	768	4,274	Eastwood	1,945	612	2,557
Cynon Valley	2,953	678	3,631	Glasgow Cathcart	2,118	560	2,678
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhyimey	3,325	708	4,033	Glasgow Central	4,098	1,042	5,140
Ogmore	2,719	643	3,362	Glasgow Garscadden	3,205	698	3,903
Pontypridd	2,849	749	3,598	Glasgow Govan	3,140	787	3,927
Rhondda	3,254	624	3,878	Glasgow Hillhead	3,125	1,148	4,273
				Glasgow Maryhill	4,247	1,170	5,417
<b>Powys</b>				Glasgow Pollock	3,665	863	4,528
Brecon and Radnor	1,571	514	2,085	Glasgow Provan	4,125	836	5,021
Montgomery	1,051	401	1,452	Glasgow Rutherglen	3,359	831	4,189

## 2.13 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1992														
May 14	493	317	18	58	112	53	76	98	40	37	55	1,040	—	1,040
June 11	508	329	22	65	121	59	97	96	39	40	77	1,124	—	1,124
July 9	765	411	51	154	297	112	245	202	107	136	158	2,227	—	2,227
Aug 13	878	486	48	153	260	117	240	213	111	129	155	2,324	—	2,324
Sept 10	800	466	43	136	285	112	229	207	125	127	104	2,168	—	2,168
Oct 8	628	419	23	81	163	64	210	101	46	58	65	1,439	—	1,439
Nov 12	668	475	43	71	155	59	153	82	40	50	58	1,379	—	1,379
Dec 17	718	513	24	84	147	58	99	85	38	52	64	1,369	—	1,369
1993														
Jan 14	732	527	25	92	145	56	106	92	40	63	69	1,420	—	1,420
Feb 11	718	506	26	81	148	57	105	105	39	59	76	1,414	—	1,414
Mar 11	696	493	26	79	139	60	104	126	41	52	73	1,398	—	1,398
Apr 8	758	547	24	87	143	53	100	118	57	53	88	1,481	—	1,481
May 13	736	489	21	74	138	48	99	111	43	55	81	1,406	—	1,406

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

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>								
1990								
Apr	9.8	8.9	6.9	5.0	4.0	6.6	2.1	5.7
July	9.8	9.5	6.9	5.0	3.9	6.2	2.0	5.7
Oct	10.8	9.4	7.2	5.2	4.0	6.3	2.1	5.9
1991								
Jan	12.5	11.2	8.6	6.2	4.8	6.9	2.5	6.9
Apr	13.9	12.6	9.8	7.0	5.4	7.3	2.9	7.7
July	14.3	13.8	10.7	7.6	5.8	7.5	3.0	8.3
Oct	15.6	13.9	10.8	7.8	6.0	7.8	3.5	8.5
1992								
Jan	16.4	15.2	12.0	8.8	6.7	8.5	3.9	9.4
Apr	17.8	15.8	12.2	9.0	6.8	9.0	3.8	9.7
July	18.0	16.7	12.2	9.1	6.8	8.9	3.6	9.8
Oct	18.7	16.3	12.4	9.2	7.0	9.2	3.5	10.0
1993								
Jan	19.4	17.5	13.5	10.2	7.7	10.0	3.8	10.8
Apr	18.1	16.7	13.2	10.1	7.7	10.2	3.7	10.6
<b>MALE</b>								
1990								
Apr	11.3	11.3	8.7	6.8	5.3	8.4	2.9	7.4
July	11.2	11.8	8.8	6.8	5.2	7.9	2.8	7.3
Oct	12.4	12.0	9.2	7.2	5.5	8.1	3.0	7.7
1991								
Jan	14.7	14.5	11.2	8.7	6.6	9.0	3.6	9.1
Apr	16.6	16.4	12.8	9.9	7.4	9.7	4.2	10.3
July	17.3	17.6	13.9	10.6	8.0	9.8	4.5	10.9
Oct	18.3	18.1	14.1	11.0	8.2	10.3	4.9	11.3
1992								
Jan	19.5	19.9	15.8	12.3	9.3	11.2	5.5	12.6
Apr	22.0	20.7	16.0	12.6	9.5	11.9	5.6	13.0
July	22.1	21.3	16.0	12.7	9.5	11.8	5.3	13.0
Oct	22.7	21.1	16.2	13.0	9.8	12.2	5.2	13.3
1993								
Jan	23.7	22.8	17.8	14.4	10.9	13.0	5.5	14.5
Apr	22.3	21.7	17.3	14.2	10.8	13.2	5.4	14.2
<b>FEMALE</b>								
1990								
Apr	8.1	5.9	4.4	2.5	2.3	4.1	.1	3.5
July	8.2	6.6	4.3	2.5	2.3	3.9	.1	3.5
Oct	9.0	6.1	4.3	2.4	2.2	3.8	.1	3.5
1991								
Jan	9.9	7.0	4.9	2.8	2.6	4.0	.1	3.9
Apr	10.8	7.8	5.5	3.2	2.9	4.2	.1	4.4
July	10.9	9.0	6.1	3.5	3.2	4.3	0.1	4.8
Oct	12.5	8.7	6.0	3.5	3.2	4.5	0.1	4.8
1992								
Jan	12.8	9.2	6.5	3.8	3.5	4.7	0.1	5.2
Apr	13.1	9.6	6.6	4.0	3.5	5.0	.1	5.3
July	13.6	10.7	6.7	4.1	3.6	5.0	.1	5.5
Oct	14.4	10.1	6.7	4.1	3.6	5.1	.1	5.5
1993								
Jan	14.6	10.7	7.2	4.4	3.9	5.4	.1	5.9
Apr	13.5	10.1	7.0	4.4	4.0	5.6	.1	5.8

\* 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 not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

## 2.14 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1992														
May 14	200	129	41	86	1,461	291	853	657	242	225	950	5,006	1,321	6,327
June 11	212	70	42	125	1,370	174	584	573	225	215	1,009	4,529	979	5,508
July 9	121	53	27	117	1,193	765	639	490	173	134	935	4,584	965	5,549
Aug 13	209	76	45	105	1,233	748	682	452	149	243	684	4,610	894	5,494
Sept 10	86	36	23	65	797	327	755	410	191	86	1,136	3,876	868	4,744
Oct 8	95	41	67	86	1,693	747	725	520	178	129	906	5,146	954	6,100
Nov 12	129	47	79	127	1,266	775	996	519	238	315	1,157	5,601	638	6,239
Dec 17	122	62	91	119	1,334	221	1,400	499	303	255	1,944	6,288	287	6,575
1993														
Jan 14	143	55	85	5	2,512	252	1,243	647	381	469	3,067	8,824	765	9,589
Feb 11	162	74	164	221	2,346	456	1,271	1,012	515	491	1,337	7,975	567	8,542
Mar 11	177	86	90	153	2,086	853	1,192	711	383	392	1,302	7,339	738	8,077
Apr 8	189	89	98	152	1,652	434	986	689	273	267	1,424	6,164	684	6,848
May 13	151	75	65	83	1,620	417	805	577	188	220	1,210	5,336	633	5,969

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

# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)	Greece +
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>										
<b>Monthly</b>										
1992 May	2,708	920	168	430	1,548	304	338	2,770	1,704	160
June	2,678	914	153	436	1,553	292	370	2,753	1,716	168
July	2,774	926	153	488	1,615	290	389	2,829	1,828	164
Aug	2,846	906	157	506	1,590	310	377	2,896	1,822	161
Sep	2,847	926	165	502	1,434	306	385	2,969	1,784	159
Oct	2,814	903	189	501	1,433	312	404	3,009	1,830	183
Nov	2,864	886	213	501	1,591	317	420	3,028	1,885	183
Dec	2,983	989	251	515	1,540	326	461	3,076	2,026	202
1993 Jan	3,062	1,018	274	521	1,618	369	460	3,113	2,258	208
Feb	3,043	1,053	268	520	1,591	361	465	3,098	2,288	213
Mar	2,997	989	239	512	1,696	359	469	3,078	2,223	201
Apr	3,001	991	223	509	1,552	..	470	3,037	2,197	..
May	2,917	..	201	..	..	..	..	2,148	..	..
Percentage rate: latest month	10.4	10.8	6.2	12.1	11.5	12.0	19.3	10.6	7.7	N/A
latest month: change on a year ago	+0.8	+0.2	+1.0	+1.7	N/C	+0.2	+5.5	+0.6	+1.5	N/A
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>										
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1988	2,275	575	159	459	1,031	238	129	2,564	2,234	109
1989	1,784	509	150	419	1,018	259	104	2,533	2,029	118
1990	1,663	590	167	403	1,110	267	106	2,506	1,876	140
1991	2,287	823	186	429	1,418	291	233	2,709	1,685	173
<b>Monthly</b>										
1992 May	2,712	906	192	466	1,536	310	362	2,913	1,783	179
June	2,723	963	196	470	1,603	310	377	2,925	1,803	188
July	2,758	960	195	474	1,606	314	391	2,911	1,824	185
Aug	2,816	948	196	478	1,607	316	401	2,881	1,843	187
Sep	2,841	932	202	482	1,567	316	409	2,911	1,870	188
Oct	2,868	973	203	486	1,561	316	416	2,942	1,919	195
Nov	2,913	971	202	491	1,645	321	421	2,971	1,956	178
Dec	2,972	974	210	497	1,593	326	425	2,989	1,989	178
1993 Jan	2,993	954	208	508	1,528	334	431	2,993	2,064	174
Feb	2,967	956	213	519	1,500	336	438	3,024	2,112	179
Mar	2,941	941	217	526	1,537	..	443	3,066	2,171	176
Apr	2,940	914	225	532	1,514	..	447	3,112	2,207	..
May	2,914	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,231	..	..
Percentage rate: latest month	10.4	10.7	6.9	12.6	11.1	12.0	18.0	10.9	8.0	N/A
latest three months: change on previous three months	-0.2	-0.3	+0.3	+0.6	-0.5	+0.5	+0.7	+0.2	+0.5	N/A
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>										
Latest month	Apr	Apr	..	Apr	Apr	..	Mar	Mar	Mar	..
Percent	10.5	10.7	..	8.8	11.3	..	15.9	10.7	5.7	..

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.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

THOUSAND

	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
<b>Monthly</b>											
1992 May	270	..	1,420	2.4	286	105	309	2,218	214	73.4	9,169
June	280	..	1,330	2.4	278	118	308	2,187	228	75.4	10,095
July	291	2,667	1,340	2.5	274	130	310	2,143	267	80.2	9,845
Aug	293	..	1,440	2.6	288	122	315	2,134	282	84.4	9,390
Sep	287	..	1,470	2.9	307	105	319	2,195	249	90.8	9,090
Oct	282	2,205	1,450	2.9	324	103	325	2,272	247	96.9	8,600
Nov	286	..	1,460	3.0	323	105	334	2,323	256	107.1	8,848
Dec	294	..	1,440	3.1	332	117	339	2,360	262	115.8	8,829
1993 Jan	302	..	1,520	3.2	353	129	351	2,423	322	126.4	9,911
Feb	300	..	1,570	3.1	368	124	359	2,471	315	131.6	9,770
Mar	297	..	1,680	3.3	371	119	..	2,530	302	134.6	9,276
Apr	295	..	1,570	..	..	..	..	2,510	329	..	8,635
May	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage rate: latest month	N/A	9.5	2.4	N/A	5.2	5.6	N/A	16.5	7.7	4.9	6.8
latest month: change on a year ago	N/A	-1.5	+0.3	N/A	+0.8	+0.2	N/A	+1.5	+3.1	+2.4	-0.3
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1988	241	2,885	1,550	2.5	433	49.9	306	2,858	..	19.5	6,696
1989	232	2,865	1,420	2.3	390	83.5	312	2,550	..	15.1	6,523
1990	225	2,656	1,340	2.1	346	93.0	307	2,350	..	16.0	6,890
1991	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	100.9	293	2,266	..	35.0	8,446
<b>Monthly</b>											
1992 May	276	..	1,400	2.6	304	116	308	2,243	..	75.0	9,504
June	281	..	1,390	2.7	292	116	314	2,238	..	80.7	9,975
July	289	2,685	1,410	2.7	281	126	318	2,220	..	86.5	9,760
Aug	289	..	1,450	2.8	287	113	325	2,203	..	93.2	9,624
Sep	291	..	1,440	2.9	303	113	329	2,232	..	102.0	9,550
Oct	290	2,210	1,460	2.9	316	115	331	2,266	..	105.9	9,379
Nov	292	..	1,530	2.9	313	113	335	2,289	..	108.0	9,301
Dec	292	..	1,580	2.9	306	119	339	2,309	..	108.6	9,280
1993 Jan	295	..	1,500	2.9	327	115	343	2,356	..	110.5	9,013
Feb	294	..	1,540	3.0	347	114	348	2,393	..	116.7	8,876
Mar	293	..	1,530	3.1	..	117	..	2,465	..	124.7	8,864
Apr	295	..	1,490	..	..	..	..	2,480	..	..	8,925
May	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage rate: latest month	N/A	9.5	2.3	N/A	4.8	5.5	N/A	16.3	..	4.8	7.0
latest three months: change on previous three months	N/A	-1.6	N/C	N/A	+0.2	-0.1	N/A	+0.8	..	+0.7	-0.2
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>											
Latest month	May	Jan	Mar	..	Mar	Feb	Nov	Feb	Apr	..	Apr
Percent	16.9	9.1	2.3	..	8.2	5.9	4.2	21.1	8.5	..	6.9

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

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

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month Ending		INFLOW +		Male		Female		Married
		Male and Female	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1992	May 14	322.8	-11.9	228.9	-8.7	93.9	-3.2	36.5
	June 11	322.4	-3.9	226.8	-4.4	95.6	+0.5	34.8
	July 9	448.0	+6.1	296.2	+2.7	151.8	+3.4	42.3
	Aug 13	408.0	+22.2	275.2	+16.2	132.8	+6.1	43.4
	Sept 10	387.9	+15.6	264.6	+12.4	123.4	+3.2	39.7
	Oct 8	431.5	+44.3	301.3	+30.6	130.2	+13.7	41.3
	Nov 12	408.9	+34.1	291.0	+24.7	118.0	+9.4	41.2
	Dec 17	365.4	+12.0	266.3	+7.9	99.1	+4.1	34.7
1993	Jan 14	390.7	+28.5	267.5	+18.0	123.2	+10.5	44.4
	Feb 11	370.1	-19.5	258.3	-16.3	111.9	-3.1	38.9
	Mar 11	338.0	-14.3	239.0	-10.3	99.0	-4.0	36.0
	Apr 8	354.8	-1.6	256.8	-4.8	108.0	+3.2	41.6
	May 13	313.1	-9.7	222.7	-6.2	90.4	-3.5	32.2

UNITED KINGDOM Month Ending		OUTFLOW +		Male		Female		Married
		Male and Female	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1992	May 14	347.6	+29.5	241.9	+22.2	105.7	+7.3	39.7
	June 11	354.6	+51.9	252.7	+41.3	101.9	+10.6	37.7
	July 9	344.3	+39.4	244.7	+32.1	99.5	+7.3	34.5
	Aug 13	346.0	+33.5	240.0	+24.9	106.1	+8.6	34.8
	Sept 10	385.9	+27.0	252.1	+17.7	133.8	+9.4	46.3
	Oct 8	467.2	+53.3	311.1	+36.3	156.2	+16.9	44.9
	Nov 12	365.9	+30.8	249.6	+23.2	116.3	+7.6	40.0
	Dec 17	262.0	-4.8	179.6	-1.2	82.4	-3.6	27.9
1993	Jan 14	305.4	+75.6	208.8	+54.6	96.6	+21.0	35.8
	Feb 11	391.2	+33.3	277.7	+28.3	113.6	+5.1	40.9
	Mar 11	387.8	+32.1	274.5	+25.8	113.3	+6.3	40.5
	Apr 8	360.7	+25.7	255.7	+21.1	105.1	+4.6	36.9
	May 13	365.8	+38.2	271.0	+29.1	114.8	+9.0	42.3

\* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 week month.  
+ The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2.20. While table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

# LFS Help-Line

## CONTENTS FOR JULY 1993

**Ethnic minority groups**  
**Women in employment**  
**Temporary workers**  
**Job related training**

**ILO unemployment**  
**Second jobs**  
**Part-time workers**

**Sickness absence**  
**Reasons for economic inactivity**

**Redundancies: region of residence**  
**Hours worked**

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

some of the requests for LFS data which are dealt with each month by the Employment Department. Brief details are given of the information requested, the types of organisations requesting the data and the way they are used. Most of the requests have been

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

results from the winter (December 1992 to February 1993) LFS. Key results from the Survey were released in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin on 17 June 1993 and are summarised in Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 of the "Labour Market Data" pages of this month's *Employment Gazette*.

## Ethnic minority groups

Information about the position of ethnic minority groups in the labour market is of regular interest to many organisations, including those directly involved in promoting

equality of opportunity. An overview of the labour market situation for ethnic groups provided by the LFS is given in Table 1. The table uses the ethnic origin classification

which was adopted in the 1992 LFS to allow comparison of data with the 1991 Census of Population. A description of how these are arrived at, using responses to LFS

questions, is given in the box. The regions in which employment of people from ethnic minorities is greatest are shown in figure 1.

**Table 1 Ethnic groups<sup>a</sup> in the labour force (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted).**

	White	Ethnic Minority Groups			
		All <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>c</sup>	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi
All persons aged 16+ (Thousands <sup>d</sup> )					
All	42,000	2,080	550	680	440
Males	20,250	1,030	270	350	220
Females	21,760	1,050	290	330	220
All persons in employment (Thousands <sup>d</sup> )					
All	23,600	1,050	280	400	140
Males	12,960	600	140	230	110
Females	10,650	450	150	170	30
Economic activity rate (Per cent)					
All	63	63	69	68	47
Males	73	75	76	76	71
Females	53	51	62	59	24
ILO Unemployment rate (Per cent)					
All	10	20	26	12	33
Males	12	22	33	13	32
Females	7	17	18	12	37

a Does not include people who did not state their ethnic origin.

b Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

c Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.

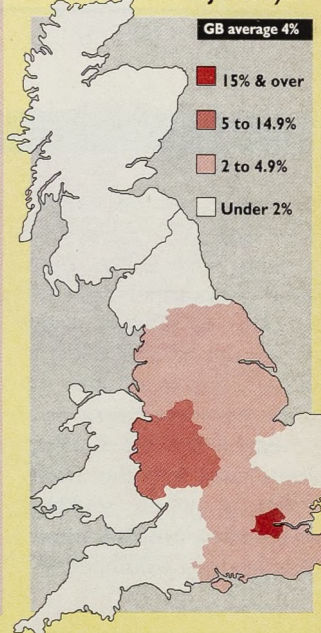
d Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10,000.

## ETHNIC MINORITY GROUP CLASSIFICATION

People interviewed in the Labour Force Survey were asked to classify their own ethnic origin by means of the question: "To which of these groups do you ... belong?". The ethnic groups were: White, Black-Caribbean, Black-African, Black-Other, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese and Other. Respondents who answered Black-Other or Other were asked for further details of ethnic origin.

To allow comparison of data with the 1991 Census of Population responses to the two questions were aggregated into twelve categories: White, Black-Caribbean, Black-African, Black-Other (non-mixed), Black-mixed, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Other-Asian (non-mixed), Other-Other (non-mixed) and Other-mixed. In Table 1 these categories have been further aggregated into groups which are comparable with those used in Census analyses.

**Figure 1 Ethnic minorities as a percentage of all persons in employment by region (winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**



## Women in employment

One of the most frequent topics of enquiry on the LFS Help-Line is the labour market characteristics of women. In winter 1992 there were 10.1 million women employees, 48 per cent of all employees, but compared with men a much larger proportion worked part-time, 44 per cent compared with 6 per cent of men employees.

Two of the tables asked

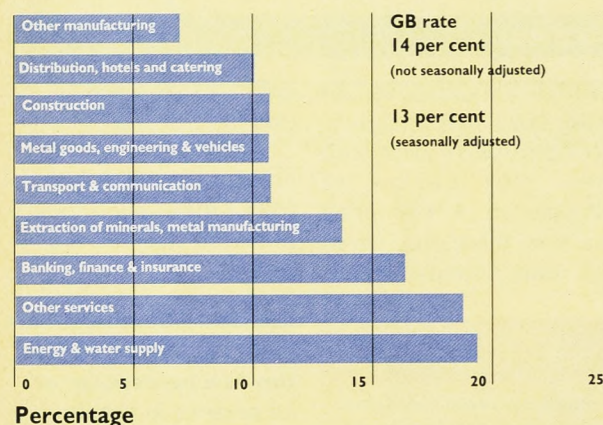
for most often are the percentage of women in professional jobs and the employment of women by industry.

Analyses of the percentage of employees (full-time and part-time) in each industry and occupation who are women are shown in figures 2 and 3 below. 2.7 million (27 per cent of women employees) worked in the clerical & secre-

tarial occupation and it can be seen that these comprised 76 per cent of all clerical & secretarial employees. At the other end of the scale only 13 per cent in the craft & related occupations were women. 16 per cent of the construction industry's employees were women whereas banking, finance & insurance had almost an equal proportion of men and women employ-

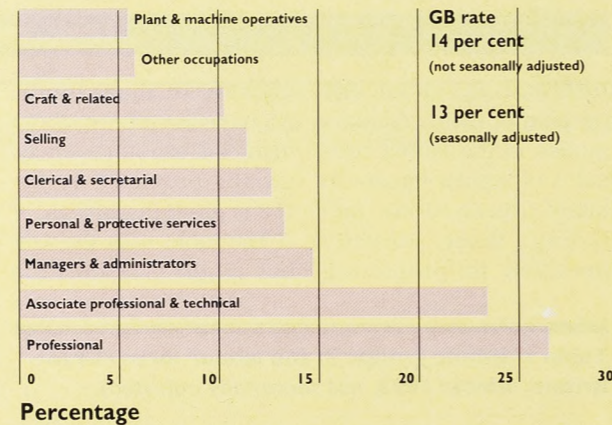
ees. 2.3 million (23 per cent of all women employees) were employed in the distribution, hotels & catering industry. 91 per cent of the 1.04 million women in 'other occupations' were in other sales and service occupations (58 per cent were cleaners, domestics and 29 per cent were either kitchen porters or catering assistants).

**Figure 2 Percentage of employees that are women by industry (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification  
Agriculture not included as estimate less than 10,000

**Figure 3 Percentage of employees that are women by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**



Occupations are coded according to the Standard occupational Classification

## Temporary workers

Employers take on temporary staff for a variety of reasons, such as for short term cover, gaining specialist skills or to cope with the peaks in demand for labour, and a number of firms have commissioned research by marketing consultants into the availability of people seeking temporary employment. This leads to a number of

enquiries from such firms and from individuals planning to set up employment agencies specialising in temporary jobs.

Relevant information of interest provided by the LFS includes the number of people in temporary jobs and the reasons they give for taking such work. Table 2 shows the figures for winter 1992.

**Table 2 Main reasons for working in temporary employment (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**

Main reasons for working in a temporary job (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Could not find a permanent job	41	49	35
Did not want a permanent job	26	16	33
Had a contract which included a period of training	6	8	5
Other reasons	27	28	27
<b>Base: All in part-time jobs* (Thousands)</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>712</b>

\* Temporary workers are employees who assess themselves to have either a seasonal, temporary or casual job or a job done under contract or for a fixed period

## Job-related training

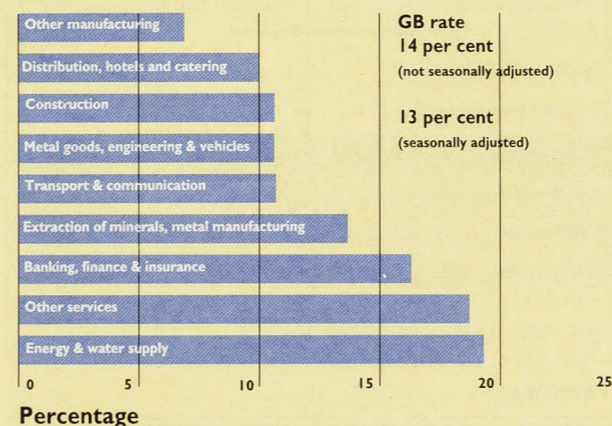
Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS

data about training are received from employers on ED's Training statistics Help-line (0742-594027), and often concern the amount of training received in their own industries and in different occupations.

In winter 1992, 2.8 million (*seasonally adjusted*) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 13.4 per cent of all such employees. The equivalent (*seasonally adjusted*)

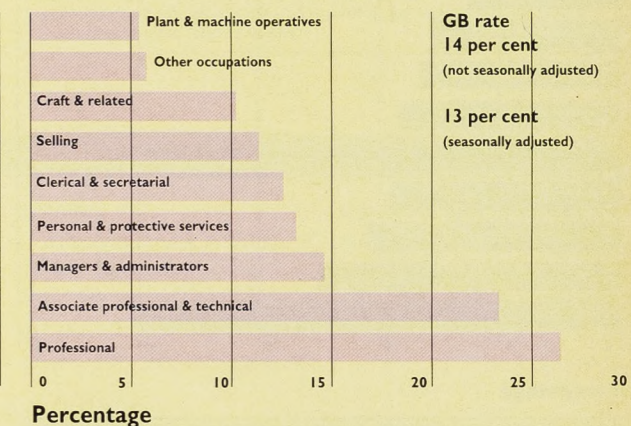
percentage in autumn 1992 was 13.5 per cent. The percentage of employees receiving job-related training in each industry and occupation is shown in figures 4 and 5.

**Figure 4 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by industry (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification  
Agriculture not included as estimate less than 10,000

**Figure 5 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**



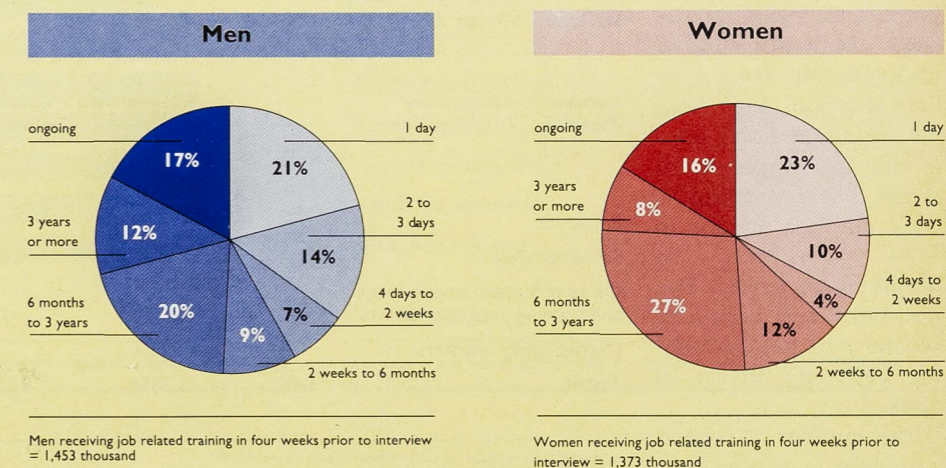
Occupations are coded according to the Standard occupational Classification

LFS data on training in the past four weeks shows that very similar proportions of men and women employees of working age experience periods of job-related training (13.4% of male employees and 14.1% of female employees in winter 1992).

A period of training can of course last for anything from 1 day or less to a period of years, and another valuable feature of the LFS is that it provides information about the duration of training courses.

Figure 6 draws on these data and shows that the distributions by duration, of periods of training received by men and women employees in winter 1992, were very similar.

**Figure 6 Length of training courses received by employees of working age in the four weeks prior to interview (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**



Men receiving job related training in four weeks prior to interview = 1,453 thousand

Women receiving job related training in four weeks prior to interview = 1,373 thousand

Note: The total length of the course was recorded not just the part that was completed. For persons engaged on day or block release the total length of training is given. For persons who have dropped out of a course the time spent on the course, not the length, is recorded



## ILO Unemployed

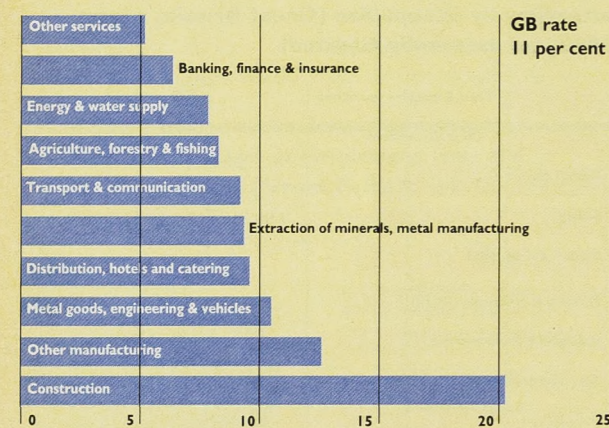
Many Help-Line enquirers find it useful that, because people classified as ILO unemployed in the LFS are asked for details of their most recent job, esti-

mates of ILO unemployment rates can be obtained for particular industries and occupations. Excluded from the calculations are 16 per

cent of the ILO unemployed who either did not have a previous job or had left their most recent job 8 years or more before the interview.

Winter 1992 ILO unemployment rates for those for whom details of the most recent job were obtained are shown in Figures 7 and 8.

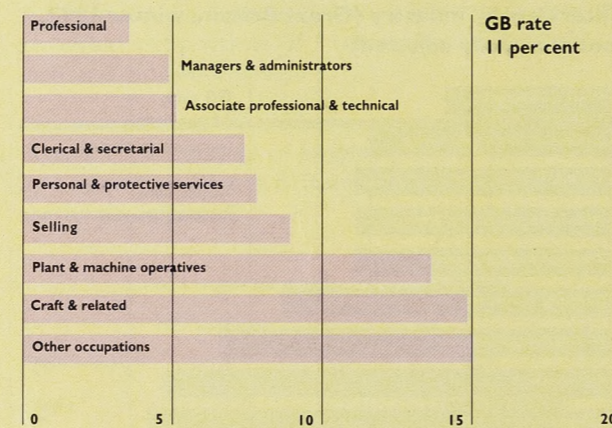
**Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates by previous industry (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**



Percentage

Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification

**Figure 8 ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**



Percentage

Occupations are coded according to the Standard occupational Classification

## Second jobs

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users about the number of people who have more than one job. Such people are counted only once in the LFS employment totals, but according to their number of jobs in ED's Workforce in Employment series. The numbers and types of second jobs held in winter 1992 are given in Table 3.

The number of second jobs held in winter 1992 was 933,000, a decrease of 39,000 (not seasonally adjusted) since autumn 1992.

**Table 3 Employment status of persons with more than one job (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**

Employment status in main activity (Thousands)	Employment status in second job			People with no second job <sup>a</sup>	All in employment <sup>d</sup>
	Employee	Self-employed	All		
Employee	571	205	776 <sup>c</sup>	20,353	21,129
Self-employed	67	79	145	2,901	3,046
On government employment and training programmes	-	-	11	315	326
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	154
<b>Total</b>	<b>647<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>285<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>933<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>23,569<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>24,655</b>

a includes those who did not state whether they had a second job  
 b excludes unpaid family workers  
 c includes those who did not state the status of their second job  
 d includes those who did not state whether they had a second job and those that had changed jobs  
 - sample size too small for a reliable estimate  
 + unpaid family workers were not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week

## Part-time workers

Part-time employment plays an increasingly important role in the labour market, especially (as mentioned earlier) for women. The LFS Help-Line receives many enquiries about why people take part-time jobs. The LFS provides information about this from a question asking why respondents took a part-time

rather than a full-time job.

The percentage of part-

time workers classified according to the main reasons they gave for working part-time in winter 1992 are given in table 4. Three quarters of those interviewed said they worked part-time because they did not want to work full-time and more than 80 per cent of the women gave this reason. Only 13 per cent said it was because they could not find a full-time job.

**Table 4 Main reasons for working part-time<sup>a</sup> (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**

Reasons for taking part-time work (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time work	75	39	81
Could not find full-time work	13	29	10
Student / still at school	10	29	7
Ill or disabled	2	3	1

Base: All in part-time jobs<sup>b</sup>

(Thousands) 5,716 852 4,864

a The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.  
 b All employees and self-employed who worked part-time. Part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time are included.

## Sickness absence

The LFS is a regular source of information about peoples' absences from work caused by sickness or injury. Many companies telephone the

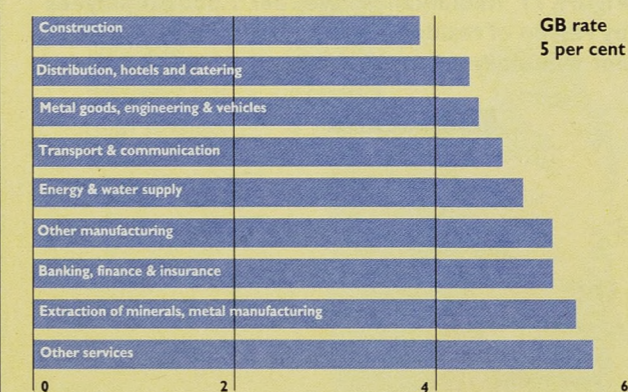
LFS Help-Line to enquire whether these LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness absence in their company against the national back-

ground.

Information which is often helpful to them is that presented in figures 9 and 10 below, which show the percentages of

employees in different industry and occupational groups absent for at least one day in the reference week

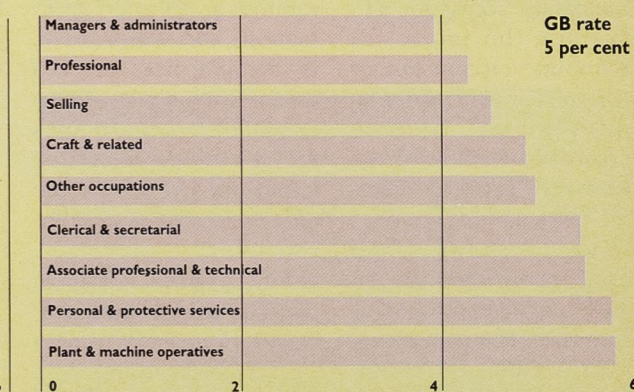
**Figure 9 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by industry (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**



Percentage

Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification

**Figure 10 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**



Percentage

Occupations are coded according to the Standard occupational Classification

## Reasons for economic inactivity

Enquirers to the LFS Help-Line often ask whether people who would like work but are not seeking work because they believe there is no work available, are classified as unemployed on the internationally standard ILO definition used in the LFS.

Such people are separately identified in the LFS

as "discouraged workers", but are excluded from the LFS estimates of unemployment based on the ILO definition because they have not looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview. In winter 1992, there were 119,000 discouraged workers out of a total of 16.5 million economically

inactive people.

Table 5 gives a breakdown of all economically inactive persons accord-

ing to the reasons they are classified as "economically inactive" rather than "ILO unemployed".

**Table 5 Economically inactive persons by availability and whether seeking work (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted).**

Availability and whether seeking work (Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Not seeking work: believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	119	49	69
Seeking work but unavailable to start within two weeks	232	110	122
Not seeking work: says does not want work	14,582	5,103	9,479
Not seeking work: other	1,582	478	1,103
<b>Base: All economically inactive persons<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>16,515</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>10,774</b>

<sup>a</sup> Does not include persons under 16 years of age

## ILO DEFINITION OF UNEMPLOYED

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

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

## DISCOURAGED WORKERS

Discouraged workers are a sub-group of the economically inactive population, who are not in employment and are not seeking work, but who said that, although they would like a job, they were not looking for one because they believed there were no jobs available.

## ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

## Redundancies: region of residence

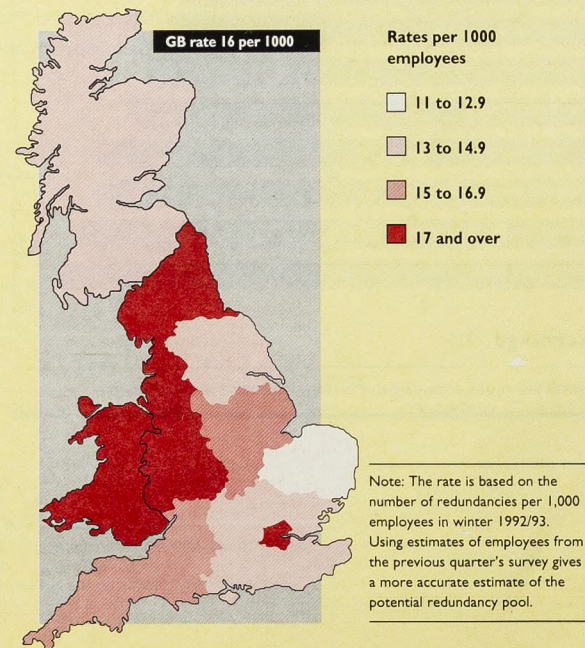
A wide range of private companies access the LFS to track the impact of economic circumstances upon rates of redundancies. Interest is often expressed in how these rates vary between different parts of the country. Figure 11 shows winter 1992 redundancies in each region expressed as rates per 1,000 employees.

Information on redundancies has been collected in the LFS since 1989. The figures relate to people who had left a job as an employee in the three months before interview because their employer was closing down or cutting back and, as a result,

they had been made redundant. Further information, not shown here, is available from the LFS distinguishing between cases of redundancies where the person had found another job by the time of interview and others.

The Great Britain redundancy rate (not seasonally adjusted) rose to 16 per 1,000 employees in winter 1992, up from 14 per 1,000 in autumn 1992. The highest rates were 20 per 1,000 employees in Wales and 19 per 1,000 in the North West. The North had the highest rate (18 per 1,000) in the autumn 1992 quarter.

**Figure 11 Redundancy rates per 1,000 employees by region of residence (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**



## Hours worked

The LFS Help-Line continues to receive calls on the number of hours worked by employees. Information available from the LFS of interest to enquirers deals with the numbers of hours worked by full-time and part-time employees and by men and women.

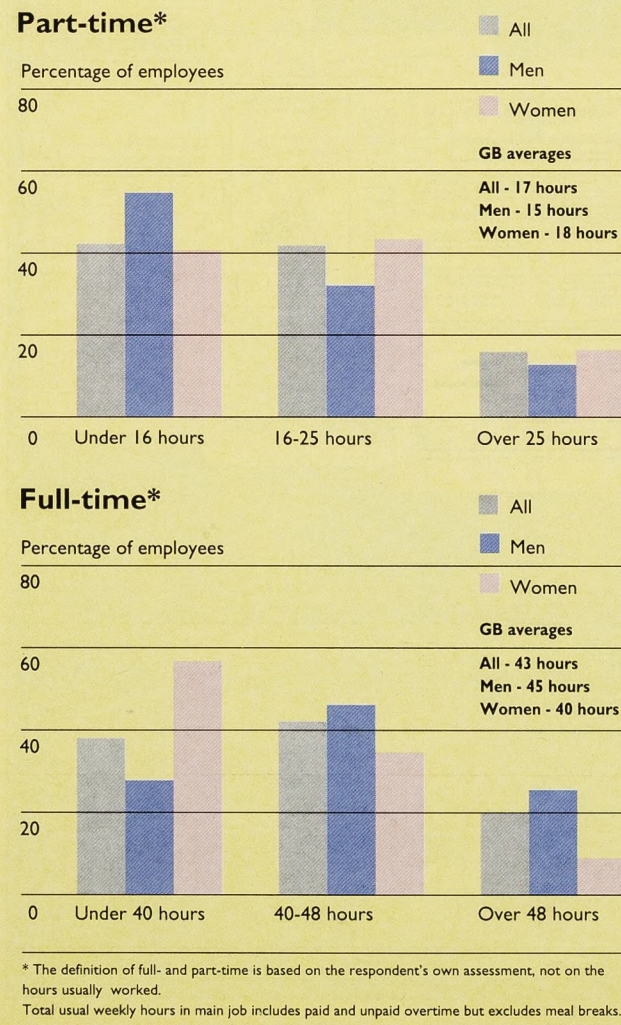
Including paid and unpaid overtime 3.1 million full-time employees usually worked over 48 hours per week in winter 1992, accounting for 20 per cent of all full-time employees. This figure was made up

of 2.6 million men and 0.5 million women.

A detailed analysis of LFS data for years up to 1991 which compared hours of work in Great Britain with other EC countries appeared in the November 1992 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

The distribution of total usual weekly hours in main job worked by all full-time and part-time employees and by men and women separately is shown by the two charts in Figure 12.

**Figure 12 Total usual weekly hours worked by employees in full-time and part-time employment in their main job (Great Britain, winter 1992, not seasonally adjusted)**



## INDEX OF TOPICS COVERED IN LFS HELP-LINE FEATURES: NOVEMBER 1992 TO JULY 1993

- Disability, ill-health by region (Feb '93)
- managerial responsibility (Dec '92)
- Economic activity by nationality (Mar '93)
- how the LFS classifies people (Dec '92)
- Economic inactivity reasons for (Nov '92, Jan '93, April '93, July '93)
- Employment hotels and catering sector (Feb '93)
- information technology (Mar '93)
- Ethnic minority groups in the labour force by sex (Nov '92, Jan '93, April '93, July '93)
- as a percentage of all persons in employment by region (Nov '92, April '93, July '93)
- managerial responsibility (Dec '92)
- by industry (Mar '93)
- by occupation (Mar '93)
- Equal opportunities managerial responsibilities by sex, limited health, ethnic origin (Dec '92)
- Gazette articles list of LFS articles (Dec '92, Jan '93)
- Home workers by industry (Dec '92)
- by occupation (Dec '92)
- Hours worked total usual weekly hours worked (all persons) (Nov '92)
- employees working over 48 hrs by industry and occupation (Dec '92)
- total usual weekly hours worked by sex and FT/PT (Jan '93, April '93, July '93)
- Housing tenure by region (Feb '93)
- ILO unemployment long term proportions by age, sex and family type (May '93)
- rates by qualifications (Nov '92, June '93)
- rates by previous occupation (Nov '92, Jan '93, April '93, July '93)
- rates by previous industry (April '93, July '93)
- Job-related training by industry (Jan '93, April '93, July '93)
- by occupation (Jan '93, April '93, July '93)
- by region (Feb '93)
- by age and sex (Mar '93)
- duration of course by sex (May '93, July '93)
- Managerial responsibilities equal opportunities (Dec '92)
- sickness absence (Feb '93)
- Nationality economic activity (Mar '93)
- Part-time workers main reasons for working part-time (Nov '92, Jan '93, April '93, July '93)
- hours worked (Jan '93, April '93, July '93)
- length of time with employer (Mar '93)
- managers in 1984, 1990 and 1992 (May '93)
- Population structure by sex, age and economic activity (Mar '93)
- Qualifications ILO unemployment rates (Nov '92, June '93)
- by economic activity of 16/17 year olds (June '93)
- Redundancy by region of residence (Nov '92, Jan '93, April '93, July '93)
- Second jobs employment status of jobs (Nov '92, Jan '93, April '93, July '93)
- Shift workers frequency of working night shifts (Dec '92)
- Sickness absence by industry (Nov '92, Jan '93, April '93, July '93)
- by occupation (Nov '92, Jan '93, April '93, July '93)
- by industry & occupation (% of working days lost) (Dec '92)
- by sex and managerial responsibility (Feb '93)
- in local/central government by sex (May '93)
- Size of workplace by industry (June '93)
- by occupation (June '93)
- Temporary workers main reasons for temporary work (Nov '92, Jan '93, April '93, July '93)
- Time with employer by FT/PT and sex (Mar '93)
- Unpaid family workers effect of classification (May '93)
- Union density by region (June '93)
- Weekend working frequency of (Nov '92)
- Women by industry (Feb '93, July '93)
- by occupation (Feb '93, July '93)
- economic activity according to that of husband (June '93)
- Young people economic activity and qualification of 16/17 year olds (June '93)

## Getting access to the LFS

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

## Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin

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

The advertisement describes the Bulletin and provides a subscription form.

## Quantime Bureau Service

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

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

## LFS Help-Line

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



# Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin



Government Statistical Service

\*\*\*\*\* Free Offer to Subscribers\*\*\*\*\*

As a subscriber to the Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin (LFSQB), you will get rapid access every quarter to all key LFS results. You will also receive a free copy of the LFS Historical Supplement (worth £20) including the main results of every LFS since 1984 (some series go back to 1979). Don't delay fill in the form below now.

The LFSQB is a full colour publication with summary charts, tables and commentary providing an 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 by the Employment Department in March, June, September and December, and is a vital source of information about the labour market using internationally standard concepts and definitions. Key data on the following topics will be presented in all editions of the LFSQB

- Economic activity & employment
- Self-employment
- Full-time & part-time employment
- Second jobs
- ILO unemployment
- Comparison of ILO & claimant unemployment
- Economic activity by sex & age group
- Occupation & industry
- Hours of work
- Job related training
- Redundancies
- Discouraged workers
- Regional analysis

The collage displays various components of the LFSQB, including a cover page with the title 'Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin' and a date 'No. 3 - March 1993'. It features a map of the United Kingdom with regional data, a table titled 'LY INACTIVE (discouraged workers)', and a bar chart comparing 'Changes between Summer 1992 and Autumn 1992' for categories like 'ILO unemployment', 'ILO discouraged workers', 'ILO part-time', 'ILO full-time', 'Employees', and 'Part-time'. The bar chart shows significant increases in ILO unemployment and discouraged workers, while other categories show smaller changes.

To: Chris Randall, SSD C2, Employment Department, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, SW1H 9NF (Tel no. 071 273 6110)

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Name: Title:    Initials    Surname    Position

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LFSQBA

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW Month Ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
<b>MALE</b>										
1992 Dec 17	3.5	28.9	69.3	56.6	41.4	58.0	45.2	16.2	7.7	326.4
1993 Jan 14	2.5	22.2	55.6	43.8	32.1	46.0	37.3	14.3	7.4	261.3
Feb 11	3.9	23.6	53.5	43.2	31.3	43.8	34.5	12.4	6.3	252.5
Mar 11	3.4	20.7	49.0	39.4	23.1	41.4	33.3	12.3	6.1	233.8
Apr 8	3.2	19.9	48.6	40.3	30.3	44.6	39.7	17.0	8.4	252.1
May 13	3.4	18.7	44.1	36.6	27.2	38.6	31.9	11.6	5.5	217.7
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1992 Dec 17	2.5	17.4	31.0	20.2	11.8	18.0	15.9	4.2	—	121.0
1993 Jan 14	2.0	17.1	31.9	19.2	11.3	18.0	15.7	4.3	—	119.4
Feb 11	3.0	16.2	27.5	18.0	10.7	15.9	13.8	3.8	—	108.9
Mar 11	2.5	13.2	23.6	15.8	9.5	14.9	13.4	3.7	—	96.6
Apr 8	2.5	12.5	23.9	16.6	10.6	17.5	16.7	5.0	—	105.3
May 13	2.6	11.6	21.1	14.5	8.9	13.4	12.4	3.6	—	88.0
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>										
<b>MALE</b>										
1992 Dec 17	0.9	5.2	12.7	12.5	10.0	13.3	13.1	4.4	1.5	73.5
1993 Jan 14	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.9	2.5	3.4	4.6	1.7	0.5	17.6
Feb 11	0.5	-2.7	-6.6	-3.8	-1.9	-2.7	1.5	-0.2	-0.1	-16.1
Mar 11	0.6	-2.1	-4.5	-2.7	-1.3	-1.3	1.8	0.5	-0.1	-9.1
Apr 8	1.0	-2.9	-4.4	-3.0	-0.9	-0.1	3.6	2.2	0.6	-3.8
May 13	1.0	-1.6	-2.4	-1.9	-0.5	-0.9	1.4	.0	-0.6	-5.5
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1992 Dec 17	0.8	3.5	6.3	4.9	3.0	4.0	4.8	1.3	—	28.5
1993 Jan 14	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.2	0.5	—	10.2
Feb 11	0.6	-1.5	-2.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	0.9	0.3	—	-3.1
Mar 11	0.4	-1.0	-1.6	-0.9	-0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.3	—	-3.4
Apr 8	0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.8	2.9	1.1	—	3.2
May 13	0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3	-1.4	.0	-0.2	-0.2	-3.1

OUTFLOW Month Ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54+	55-59+	60 and over +	All ages
<b>MALE</b>										
1992 Dec 17	1.5	15.5	46.7	34.7	24.8	35.3	28.0	10.4	7.3	204.2
1993 Jan 14	2.0	12.5	39.7	32.7	23.7	33.5	26.1	9.8	7.0	186.9
Feb 11	2.2	17.2	54.7	43.9	32.6	45.3	34.7	12.7	8.9	252.4
Mar 11	2.2	17.7	54.9	44.2	32.4	44.8	34.1	12.6	8.3	251.2
Apr 8	2.1	16.2	51.1	40.0	29.7	40.8	32.1	13.0	8.1	233.1
May 13	2.3	16.8	52.6	41.4	30.6	43.1	34.5	15.6	8.7	245.6
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1992 Dec 17	1.2	13.3	27.4	15.8	9.1	13.2	11.1	3.1	0.1	94.4
1993 Jan 14	1.6	10.1	22.8	15.4	9.0	13.5	11.5	3.3	0.2	87.4
Feb 11	1.9	12.7	28.1	18.1	10.7	15.3	12.9	3.6	0.1	103.4
Mar 11	1.7	12.9	28.3	17.6	10.5	15.6	13.6	3.9	0.1	104.3
Apr 8	1.6	12.2	26.1	16.4	9.6	13.9	12.3	3.8	0.1	96.0
May 13	1.9	12.3	26.8	17.4	10.4	16.2	14.6	4.9	0.1	104.7
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>										
<b>MALE</b>										
1992 Dec 17	0.6	0.7	6.6	6.1	4.9	7.0	7.3	2.5	1.8	37.6
1993 Jan 14	1.1	1.7	8.5	8.4	6.5	9.3	8.5	3.0	2.0	49.1
Feb 11	1.0	-0.1	3.0	3.1	3.9	5.0	6.2	2.1	1.1	25.3
Mar 11	0.9	-0.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.1	5.1	2.1	0.8	23.0
Apr 8	1.0	-0.1	2.4	1.9	3.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	0.6	18.3
May 13	1.0	.0	3.0	3.3	3.6	5.1	5.9	3.5	0.9	26.3
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1992 Dec 17	0.5	1.2	3.4	2.6	1.7	2.1	2.6	0.6	—	14.8
1993 Jan 14	0.8	1.3	4.2	3.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	0.7	0.1	18.7
Feb 11	0.8	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	—	4.1
Mar 11	0.7	-0.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.5	—	5.7
Apr 8	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.4	—	3.2
May 13	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.0	—	8.0

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

## 2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1992	1992
		Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Summer	Autumn
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All	48	63	98	79	66	87
Not in employment	All	94	117	230	243	212	223
All people	All	142	181	388	322	278	310
	Men	94	118	268	217	185	207
	Women	48	64	121	105	92	103

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

## 2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

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

## 2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

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

## 2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

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

## 2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

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

## VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at jobcentres \*: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFULFILLED VACANCIES (R)			INFLOW (R)		OUTFLOW (R)		of which PLACINGS (R)	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1988 } Annual averages	248.6			231.2		232.8		159.0	
1989 }	219.5			226.1		229.2		153.3	
1990 }	173.6			201.2		207.4		148.3	
1991 }	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.6	
1992 }	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1991 May	109.3	-9.9	-9.9	180.2	4.1	197.2	9.4	144.2	7.2
June	103.6	-5.7	-10.0	163.4	-1.4	169.3	-1.1	125.3	-0.6
July	105.7	2.1	-4.5	166.1	-5.1	164.0	-11.1	123.3	-7.0
Aug	108.3	2.6	-0.3	168.8	-3.8	165.2	-10.7	122.2	-7.3
Sept	110.9	2.6	2.4	169.4	2.0	166.7	-0.9	122.2	-1.0
Oct	109.8	-1.1	1.4	168.0	0.6	167.9	1.3	122.4	-0.3
Nov	113.2	3.4	1.6	166.6	-0.7	160.1	-1.7	116.8	-1.8
Dec	122.2	9.0	3.8	170.0	0.2	162.6	-1.4	118.1	-1.4
1992 Jan	117.9	-4.3	2.7	166.7	-0.4	171.5	1.2	126.3	1.3
Feb	118.4	0.5	1.7	167.1	0.2	166.1	2.0	120.0	1.1
Mar	117.6	-0.8	-1.5	170.8	0.3	170.4	2.6	122.9	1.6
Apr	116.6	-1.0	-0.4	163.0	-1.2	168.0	-1.2	117.5	-2.9
May	117.1	0.5	-0.4	162.1	-1.7	168.4	0.8	117.7	-0.8
June	116.1	-1.0	-0.5	176.1	1.8	176.2	1.9	129.0	2.0
July	119.0	2.9	0.8	172.7	3.2	170.3	0.8	125.6	2.7
Aug	117.1	-1.9	0.0	165.2	1.0	165.0	-1.1	121.6	1.3
Sept	111.5	-5.6	-1.5	166.0	-3.4	168.3	-2.6	125.8	-1.1
Oct	113.5	2.0	-1.8	171.1	-0.5	165.9	-1.5	126.6	0.3
Nov	117.3	3.8	0.1	168.3	1.0	161.5	-1.2	123.6	0.7
Dec	123.4	6.1	4.0	178.5	4.2	173.9	1.9	133.5	2.6
1993 Jan	120.3	-3.1	2.3	178.8	2.6	180.9	5.0	135.9	3.1
Feb	120.5	0.2	1.1	176.6	2.8	174.6	4.4	132.5	3.0
Mar	123.2	2.7	-0.1	180.5	0.7	176.1	0.7	130.5	-1.0
Apr	123.5	0.3	1.1	174.3	-1.5	179.1	-0.6	127.8	-2.7
May	123.6	0.1	1.0	173.7	-1.0	180.0	1.8	128.5	-1.3

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.  
\* Excluding vacancies on Government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1990. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, October 1995, page 143.  
(R) Vacancy figures for United Kingdom, Great Britain and all regions were revised in May 1993. A software fault affected unadjusted unfilled vacancies, inflows and outflows between May 1992 and March 1993, with consequent amendments back to January 1989 in the seasonally adjusted series.

## VACANCIES 3.2

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres \*: seasonally adjusted (R)

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1991 May	26.3	8.2	2.8	8.7	7.7	6.8	7.9	14.9	5.9	7.0	17.3	105.3	4.0	109.3
June	24.2	7.1	2.8	7.7	7.7	6.2	7.1	14.2	5.5	7.0	17.1	99.4	4.2	103.6
July	26.2	7.7	2.9	8.4	7.3	6.3	7.1	14.6	5.4	6.8	16.6	101.6	4.1	105.7
Aug	27.9	7.9	2.9	8.8	7.3	6.6	7.2	14.5	5.7	6.9	16.2	104.2	4.1	108.3
Sept	28.8	7.8	3.0	9.0	7.2	6.9	7.1	14.7	6.1	7.1	16.8	106.7	4.2	110.9
Oct	27.7	6.9	3.1	9.5	6.9	7.0	7.2	13.8	6.3	7.3	17.2	106.0	3.8	109.8
Nov	28.7	7.3	3.3	9.7	6.8	7.0	7.4	14.4	6.8	8.0	17.4	109.4	3.8	113.2
Dec	32.1	8.4	3.7	10.1	8.1	7.4	8.0	15.6	6.7	8.7	17.6	118.0	4.2	122.2
1992 Jan	31.4	8.8	3.6	9.5	7.5	7.0	7.7	14.8	6.4	8.1	18.0	113.9	4.0	117.9
Feb	31.5	8.5	3.7	9.4	7.7	7.2	7.9	14.4	6.2	8.2	18.2	114.4	4.0	118.4
Mar	30.9	8.1	3.5	9.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	14.3	5.9	8.4	18.0	113.3	4.3	117.6
Apr	29.8	8.0	3.4	8.5	7.9	7.4	7.6	14.3	5.6	8.7	19.3	112.5	4.1	116.6
May	28.4	8.0	3.6	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.7	14.7	6.0	8.9	19.8	113.0	4.1	117.1
June	28.2	8.0	3.3	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.8	14.8	6.0	8.6	19.5	112.1	4.0	116.1
July	29.7	8.4	3.6	9.0	7.7	7.8	8.2	15.4	6.2	8.7	18.8	114.9	4.1	119.0
Aug	28.7	8.4	3.6	9.1	7.7	7.5	7.7	15.1	6.1	8.6	18.7	112.8	4.3	117.1
Sept	26.9	7.9	3.5	8.8	7.0	6.8	7.6	14.4	5.7	8.3	18.3	107.2	4.3	111.5
Oct	27.1	8.3	3.3	8.8	6.8	6.9	8.1	15.1	5.8	8.2	18.7	108.7	4.8	113.5
Nov	27.9	8.5	3.6	9.0	7.3	7.1	8.2	15.3	5.8	8.6	19.9	112.6	4.7	117.3
Dec	30.4	9.3	3.8	9.4	7.9	7.5	8.6	16.1	6.1	9.1	19.8	118.8	4.6	123.4
1993 Jan	30.2	9.5	3.7	8.8	7.6	7.5	8.5	14.8	6.1	8.8	19.5	115.4		

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

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +</b>														
1987	95.1	32.2	9.7	20.4	24.1	13.8	15.5	23.9	11.4	12.1	20.0	245.9	2.0	247.8
1988	71.7	23.6	8.3	18.5	20.5	12.9	13.3	24.4	10.7	13.8	21.7	215.8	3.7	219.5
1989	47.6	14.8	5.4	13.9	14.6	10.5	11.7	21.1	10.7	12.1	21.6	169.1	4.5	173.6
1990	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	4.1	117.9
1991	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	4.3	117.1
<b>1992</b>														
May	29.7	8.1	3.5	9.8	7.4	7.1	7.3	14.3	5.9	9.1	20.1	114.0	4.1	118.2
June	30.7	8.5	3.9	11.1	7.9	7.6	8.0	15.2	6.6	9.9	21.0	121.8	4.4	126.2
July	33.2	8.9	4.1	11.4	8.5	8.3	8.8	15.8	7.2	10.2	21.3	128.7	4.4	133.0
Aug	31.7	8.3	3.9	9.8	7.7	7.9	8.3	14.9	6.8	9.5	19.1	119.5	4.2	123.7
Sept	29.2	7.8	3.7	9.2	7.5	7.5	7.7	15.0	6.3	8.9	18.7	113.5	4.3	117.8
Oct	31.4	9.1	4.1	9.9	8.5	8.0	8.8	16.7	6.3	9.1	20.0	122.6	4.6	127.3
Nov	33.1	10.4	4.0	9.4	9.0	8.5	10.0	18.3	6.3	8.9	21.0	128.6	5.0	133.5
Dec	29.4	9.3	3.5	8.0	8.3	7.7	8.8	16.3	5.6	8.2	20.7	116.4	4.6	121.0
<b>1993</b>														
Jan	25.1	8.2	3.0	6.5	6.9	6.7	7.3	14.0	4.8	7.4	18.0	99.6	4.1	103.7
Feb	23.3	7.8	2.8	5.9	6.4	6.2	7.1	12.5	4.8	7.2	15.9	92.1	4.4	96.5
Mar	24.6	8.0	3.0	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.6	13.0	4.8	7.6	17.2	98.0	4.6	102.5
Apr	27.4	9.0	3.7	8.2	7.7	7.6	8.6	14.1	5.3	8.6	18.5	109.6	4.4	114.0
May	32.8	10.0	4.3	10.8	8.9	8.8	10.3	16.0	6.3	10.3	19.0	127.6	3.8	131.5
<b>Vacancies at careers offices</b>														
1987	16.0	8.1	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	25.2	1.0	26.3
1988	14.4	7.5	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	25.5	1.3	26.8
1989	9.4	5.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	18.8	0.6	17.6
1990	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1991	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
<b>1992</b>														
May	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.1	0.3	7.4
June	5.1	3.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	10.4	0.4	10.8
July	4.8	3.0	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	9.7	0.3	10.1
Aug	3.3	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.8	0.3	8.1
Sept	3.2	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.7	0.4	8.1
Oct	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	5.8	0.4	6.2
Nov	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.8	0.4	5.2
Dec	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.4	4.5
<b>1993</b>														
Jan	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.4	5.0
Feb	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.4	5.4
Mar	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.3
Apr	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.4
May	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.4	0.6	7.0

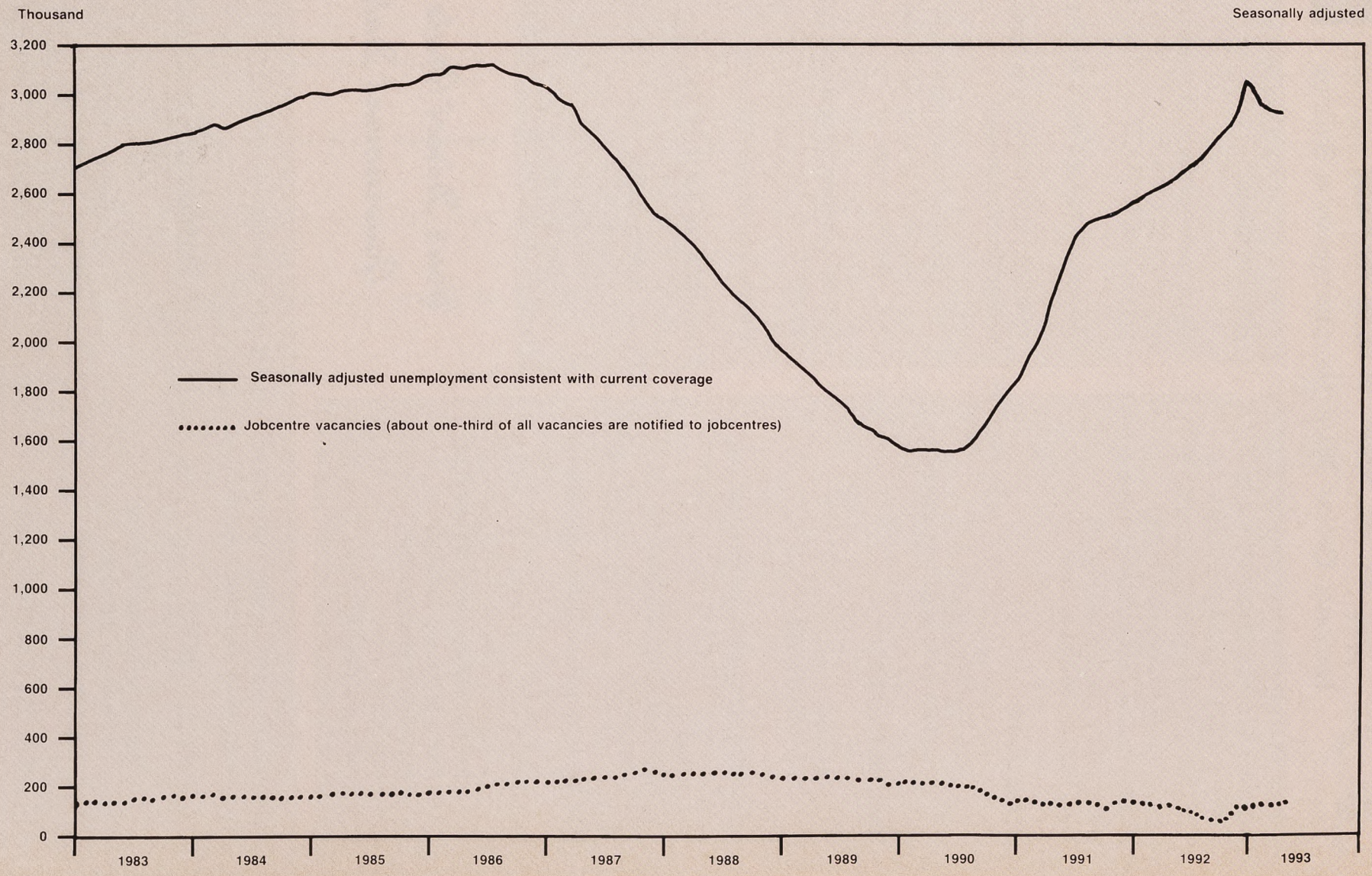
Note: About one-third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining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

\* Included in South East.

+ Excluding vacancies on Government programmes. See note to table 3.1.

(R) See footnote to table 3.1.

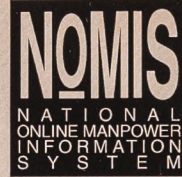
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## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1

### Stoppages of work

#### Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to April 1992			12 months to April 1993		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC1980						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	1	100	#
Coal extraction	30	7,800	27,000	5	14,100	27,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	2	2,300	4,000	6	6,300	26,000
Metal processing and manufacture	5	500	3,000	2	300	8,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	3	200	#	3	500	1,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	1	100	#	-	-	-
Metal goods nes	9	700	16,000	5	1,500	5,000
Engineering	40	18,600	127,000	19	4,100	36,000
Motor vehicles	15	3,700	5,000	11	15,600	18,000
Other transport equipment	15	16,200	46,000	6	4,200	35,000
Food, drink and tobacco	6	11,200	23,000	5	400	1,000
Textiles	2	200	#	2	-	#
Footwear and clothing	4	1,000	2,000	-	-	-
Timber and wooden furniture	2	100	#	1	-	#
Paper, printing and publishing	11	1,000	4,000	6	1,400	4,000
Other manufacturing industries	3	200	3,000	5	700	11,000
Construction	14	2,800	10,000	10	3,400	6,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and communication	4	400	3,000	1	100	#
Transport services	28	9,700	51,000	24	71,600	138,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	1	200	#	2	500	1,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	6	5,400	8,000	1	6,500	7,000
Public administration and sanitary services	85	44,600	213,000	69	54,300	297,000
Education, research and development	31	12,500	44,000	22	39,700	73,000
Health services	6	400	1,000	6	1,700	1,000
Other services	22	5,700	71,000	11	7,300	29,000
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>344 *</b>	<b>145,400</b>	<b>660,000</b>	<b>223 *</b>	<b>234,300</b>	<b>725,000</b>

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

#### Stoppages: April 1993

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	19	84,200	150,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	13	78,900 *	137,000
Continuing from earlier months	6	5,300	13,000

\* ALL directly involved

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

#### Stoppages in progress: cause

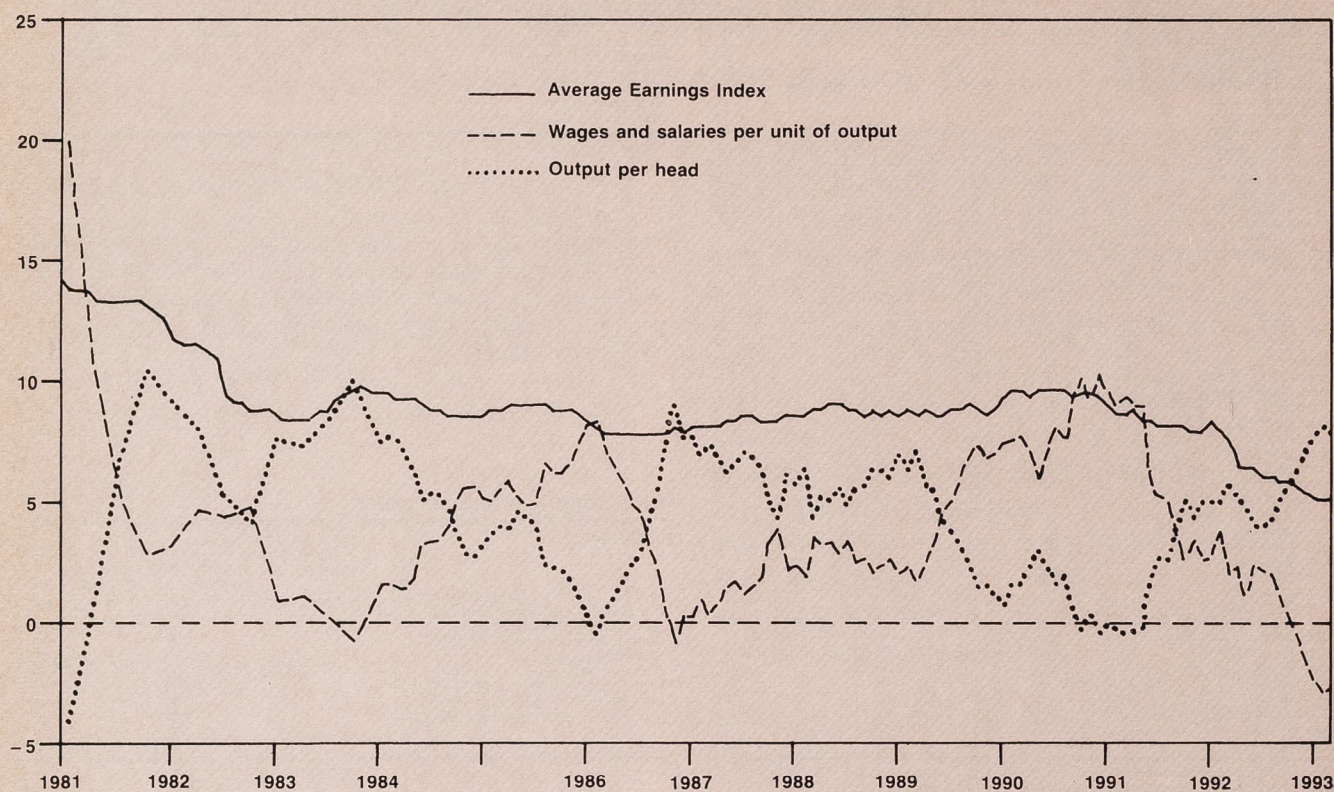
United Kingdom	12 months to April 1993		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	77	61,400	231,000
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	5	900	2,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	7	3,200	18,000
Redundancy questions	50	142,500	331,000
Trade union matters	11	2,200	10,000
Working conditions and supervision	21	9,000	32,000
Manning and work allocation	31	8,800	92,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	21	6,400	9,000
<b>All causes</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>234,300</b>	<b>725,000</b>

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.2

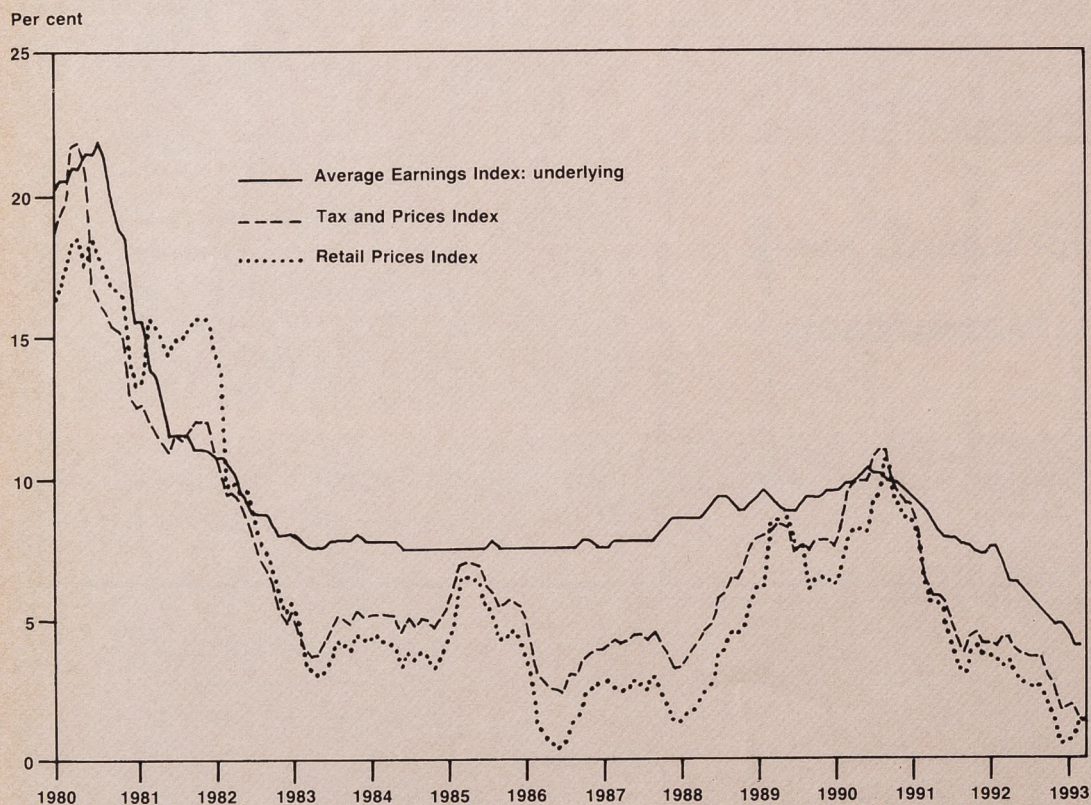
### Stoppages of work \*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages:		Number of workers (Thousand)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thousand)						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22,31-37)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-79)	All other industries and services
SIC 1980											
1986	1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	143	885	38	33	190	622
1987	1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	217	458	50	22	1,705	1,095
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	222	1,456	90	17	1,490	428
1989	663	701	727	727	4,128	52	655	16	128	625	2,652
1990	620	630	255	238	1,903	94	563	24	14	177	641
1991	357	369	175	175	761	29	181	1	14	60	476
1992	240	253	142	148	528	8	60	1	10	12	437
1991											
Apr	44	54	12	38	105	-	11	-	2	2	90
May	48	65	20	22	105	2	50	-	7	32	21
Jun	30	50	7	11	53	-	32	-	1	4	16
Jul	37	57	10	12	57	1	13	-	11	13	28
Aug	28	46	10	12	64	12	6	-	-	-	46
Sep	29	40	11	13	78	1	28	-	4	-	44
Oct	27	42	17	21	84	4	24	-	-	-	55
Nov	18	38	12	15	46	-	3	-	-	1	42
Dec	15	29	15	17	34	-	3	-	-	-	31
1992											
Jan	22	35	17	22	56	1	14	-	-	1	41
Feb	23	37	5	7	24	1	10	-	-	-	13
Mar	29	40	11	12	35	2	3	1	4	-	25
Apr	21	35	7	9	24	4	8	-	-	-	12
May	13	24	10	11	28	-	4	-	1	7	17
Jun	33	41	11	13	33	-	12	-	3	-	19
Jul	22	33	12	15	37	-	10	-	-	1	25
Aug	20	29	17	19	54	-	4	-	1	1	48
Sep	15	26	14	27	70	-	4	-	-	-	66
Oct	14	20	10	11	47	-	3	-	1	-	43
Nov	17	24	25	28	65	-	3	-	-	1	62
Dec	11	22	2	4	53	-	1	-	-	2	50
1993											
Jan	14	21	9	11	46	-	2	-	-	-	44
Feb	19	26	20	22	71	-	30	-	-	-	33
Mar	21	29	22	23	70	-	22	-	1	15	31
Apr	13	19	79	84	150	25	7	-	-	112	6

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



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



GREAT BRITAIN SIC=1980	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 2-4)		Production industries (Divisions 1-4)		Service industries (Divisions 6-9)									
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months									
			Underlying*	Underlying*	Underlying*	Underlying*										
1988=100																
1988 ) Annual averages	100.0				100.0			100.0								
1989 )	109.1			108.7		109.1		108.9								
1990 )	119.7			118.9		119.4		119.4								
1991 )	129.3			128.7		129.7		128.5								
1992 )	137.2			137.2		138.3		136.2								
1988 Jan	95.4	96.1		95.8	96.6		95.8	96.5		95.4	96.3					
1988 Feb	95.5	96.7		95.6	96.3		95.3	96.0		95.0	97.1					
1988 Mar	98.3	97.5		98.0	97.7		97.8	97.8		98.6	97.4					
1988 Apr	97.8	97.9		98.8	98.0		98.9	98.2		97.3	97.6					
1988 May	98.4	98.6		99.3	98.9		99.5	99.2		98.0	98.2					
1988 June	99.8	99.3		100.6	99.5		100.4	99.5		99.6	99.2					
1988 July	101.3	100.2		101.1	99.9		101.3	100.1		101.3	100.4					
1988 Aug	100.3	100.9		99.5	100.9		99.9	100.9		100.5	100.8					
1988 Sept	100.9	101.5		100.2	101.3		100.5	101.5		100.6	101.4					
1988 Oct	101.7	102.6		101.8	102.6		101.9	102.7		101.2	102.3					
1988 Nov	103.7	103.5		103.6	103.5		103.7	103.4		103.6	103.5					
1988 Dec	106.9	105.2		105.5	104.4		105.3	104.3		107.9	105.6					
1989 Jan	104.2	105.0	9.3	9	104.2	105.1	8.8	8%	104.2	105.0	9.2	9				
1989 Feb	104.6	105.9	9.5	9 1/4	105.0	105.8	9.9	8 1/2	104.9	105.8	10.2	8%	104.4	105.7	8.9	9 1/4
1989 Mar	107.3	106.5	9.2	9 1/2	105.7	105.4	7.9	8%	106.0	106.0	8.4	8%	107.8	106.5	9.3	9 1/2
1989 Apr	107.3	107.4	9.7	9 1/4	107.8	106.9	9.1	8 1/2	107.9	107.2	9.2	8%	107.1	107.4	10.0	9 1/4
1989 May	107.5	107.7	9.2	9	108.0	107.6	8.8	8%	108.1	107.8	8.7	8%	107.2	107.3	9.3	9
1989 June	109.1	108.4	9.2	8%	109.4	108.2	8.7	8 1/2	109.6	108.6	9.1	8%	108.5	108.1	9.0	8 1/2
1989 July	110.3	109.1	8.9	8%	110.3	109.1	9.2	8 1/2	110.8	109.5	9.4	9	109.7	108.8	8.4	8 1/4
1989 Aug	109.1	109.6	8.6	8%	108.3	109.8	8.8	8%	109.2	110.3	9.3	9 1/4	108.7	109.0	8.1	8 1/2
1989 Sept	110.7	111.3	9.7	9	109.5	110.7	9.3	8%	109.8	110.9	9.3	9	110.4	111.2	9.7	8%
1989 Oct	111.7	112.6	9.7	9 1/4	110.6	111.5	8.7	9	111.0	111.8	8.9	9 1/4	111.6	112.9	10.4	9
1989 Nov	113.2	112.9	9.1	9 1/4	112.2	112.1	8.3	8%	112.9	112.5	8.8	9	112.7	112.5	8.7	9 1/4
1989 Dec	114.7	112.9	7.3	9 1/4	113.8	112.7	8.0	8 1/2	114.3	113.3	8.6	9	114.3	111.9	6.0	9
1990 Jan	113.8	114.7	9.2	9 1/2	112.7	113.6	8.1	8%	113.2	114.1	8.7	9 1/4	113.9	115.0	9.3	9 1/4
1990 Feb	114.0	115.4	9.0	9 1/2	113.9	114.7	8.4	8%	114.3	115.1	8.8	9 1/4	113.7	115.0	8.8	9 1/4
1990 Mar	117.4	116.5	9.4	9 1/2	116.8	116.5	10.5	9 1/2	117.0	117.0	10.4	9%	117.2	115.8	8.7	9 1/4
1990 Apr	117.3	117.5	9.4	9%	117.2	116.2	8.7	9%	117.4	116.6	8.8	9%	116.9	117.2	9.1	9 1/2
1990 May	118.5	118.8	10.3	9%	117.9	117.5	9.2	9%	117.8	117.8	9.3	9%	118.6	118.8	10.7	9%
1990 June	120.5	119.9	10.6	10	120.1	118.8	9.8	9 1/2	120.7	119.7	10.2	9%	119.8	119.4	10.5	10
1990 July	121.2	120.0	10.0	10 1/4	120.8	119.5	9.5	9 1/2	121.3	119.9	9.5	10	120.5	119.5	9.8	10
1990 Aug	120.9	121.6	10.9	10	118.8	120.5	9.7	9 1/2	119.7	120.9	9.6	9%	121.1	121.5	11.5	10
1990 Sept	121.3	122.0	9.6	10	120.2	121.6	9.8	9 1/2	121.0	122.1	10.1	9%	120.6	121.5	9.3	10
1990 Oct	121.7	122.7	9.0	9%	120.8	121.7	9.1	9%	121.6	122.4	9.5	9%	120.9	122.2	8.2	9%
1990 Nov	123.8	123.5	9.4	9%	123.0	122.9	9.6	9%	123.7	123.3	9.6	9%	123.0	122.8	9.2	9%
1990 Dec	126.3	124.2	10.0	9%	125.1	123.8	9.8	9 1/2	125.2	124.1	9.5	9%	126.3	123.7	10.5	9 1/2
1991 Jan	124.3	125.2	9.2	9 1/2	123.4	124.4	9.5	9%	124.3	125.2	9.7	9 1/2	123.8	125.0	8.7	9 1/2
1991 Feb	124.7	126.2	9.4	9 1/4	124.3	125.1	9.1	8%	125.2	126.1	9.6	9	123.8	125.3	9.0	9
1991 Mar	127.5	126.5	8.6	9	126.1	125.8	8.0	8 1/2	126.8	126.9	8.5	9	127.6	126.1	8.9	8%
1991 Apr	127.4	127.5	8.5	8%	128.0	126.9	9.2	8%	128.6	127.7	9.5	9	126.1	126.4	7.8	8 1/4
1991 May	128.1	128.4	8.1	8 1/2	127.7	127.3	8.3	8%	128.2	128.9	9.4	9	127.1	127.3	7.2	8
1991 June	129.2	128.5	7.2	8	129.7	128.3	8.0	8%	130.3	129.2	7.9	8%	127.9	127.4	6.7	7 1/2
1991 July	130.5	129.1	7.6	7%	130.0	128.5	7.5	8%	130.8	129.3	7.8	8 1/2	129.5	128.5	7.5	7 1/2
1991 Aug	130.8	131.5	8.1	7%	128.7	130.6	8.4	8	130.2	131.4	8.7	8%	130.4	130.8	7.7	7 1/2
1991 Sept	130.8	131.7	8.0	7%	129.2	130.6	7.4	8	130.9	132.1	8.2	8 1/2	130.1	131.1	7.9	7 1/2
1991 Oct	130.9	132.0	7.6	7 1/2	130.8	131.8	8.3	8	131.7	132.6	8.3	8 1/2	129.8	131.3	7.4	7 1/4
1991 Nov	133.3	133.0	7.7	7 1/2	132.6	132.4	7.7	8	133.8	133.4	8.2	8 1/4	132.7	132.5	7.9	7 1/4
1991 Dec	134.5	132.3	6.5	7 1/4	134.1	132.7	7.2	7%	134.8	133.7	7.7	8	133.6	130.8	5.7	7
1992 Jan	133.0	134.0	7.0	7 1/4	132.7	133.8	7.6	7%	133.9	134.9	7.7	7%	132.3	133.5	6.8	7
1992 Feb	134.0	135.7	7.5	7 1/2	134.0	134.9	7.8	8%	135.0	136.1	7.9	8 1/4	133.3	134.9	7.7	7 1/2
1992 Mar	138.6	137.6	8.8	7 1/2	139.1	138.8	10.3	8	140.0	140.0	10.3	8	137.6	136.0	7.9	7 1/4
1992 Apr	135.3	135.5	6.3	7	134.4	133.3	5.0	7 1/2	135.9	135.1	5.8	7 1/2	134.7	135.0	6.8	7
1992 May	136.3	136.6	6.4	6 1/4	136.6	136.1	6.9	6%	137.7	137.4	6.6	6%	135.4	135.6	6.5	6 1/2
1992 June	137.1	136.3	6.1	6 1/4	137.3	135.8	5.8	6%	138.3	137.1	6.1	6 1/2	135.8	135.3	6.2	6 1/4
1992 July	137.8	136.4	5.7	6	138.1	136.6	6.3	6%	139.2	137.6	6.4	6 1/2	136.7	135.5	5.4	6
1992 Aug	137.3	138.0	4.9	5%	137.1	139.1	6.5	6	138.1	139.4	6.1	6 1/4	136.5	136.9	4.7	5 1/4
1992 Sept	137.3	138.2	4.9	5 1/2	136.6	138.1	5.7	6	137.7	139.0	5.2	6	136.5	137.5	4.9	5 1/2
1992 Oct	138.9	140.1	6.1	5 1/4	139.0	140.1	6.3	5%	140.1	141.1	6.4	5%	137.8	139.3	6.1	5 1/4
1992 Nov	139.4	139.0	4.5	5	140.0	139.8	5.6	5%	141.2	140.8	5.5	5%	138.2	138.0	4.2	4%
1992 Dec	141.2	138.9	5.0	4%	141.3	139.8	5.4	5 1/2	142.4	141.2	5.6	5 1/2	140.1	137.2	4.9	4 1/2
1993 Jan	139.0	140.1	4.6	4%	139.3	140.5	5.0	5 1/4	140.5	141.6	5.0	5 1/4	137.9	139.2	4.3	4 1/2
1993 Feb	139.8	141.5	4.3	4 1/2	140.8	141.7	5.0	5	141.8	142.9	5.0	5	138.6	140.3	4.0	4 1/4
1993 Mar	143.2	142.1	3.3	4	145.0	144.6	4.2	5	145.9	145.9	4.2	5	141.4	139.8	2.8	3 1/4
1993 AprP	140.6	140.8	3.9	4	141.4	140.2	5.2	5	142.8	141.8	5.0	5	139.0	139.4	3.3	3 1/2

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



# 5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Agriculture and forestry*	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal processing and manufacturing (21,22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23,24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25,26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (33,34,37)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41,42)
1988=100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988 } Annual averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1989 } Annual averages	108.0	113.3	110.3	109.8	107.2	109.4	109.0	109.8	109.5	109.9	112.7	107.9	109.3
1990 } Annual averages	120.0	125.0	126.7	121.6	115.5	119.1	122.6	119.3	119.3	119.5	125.6	117.5	121.7
1991 } Annual averages	132.1	141.9	140.4	134.2	122.8	125.9	134.0	130.2	129.5	129.1	136.2	124.7	134.6
1992 } Annual averages	136.6	154.8	147.1	142.8	129.4	131.9	142.4	139.5	138.2	140.0	143.1	134.0	144.5
1988 Jan	90.1	94.3	97.3	95.3	97.3	95.6	94.5	95.8	96.5	93.6	98.6	96.2	96.4
1988 Feb	89.2	86.0	95.2	94.7	91.1	96.8	95.7	97.3	97.1	83.7	98.9	96.8	95.0
1988 Mar	91.8	97.1	96.0	94.9	91.6	97.9	95.3	98.3	99.5	101.7	100.3	96.9	95.6
1988 Apr	95.5	97.0	97.0	98.4	107.1	98.2	98.2	98.7	98.3	98.6	98.9	98.6	99.3
1988 May	95.2	98.5	100.5	101.2	93.8	99.8	98.7	99.3	99.0	100.4	99.0	100.5	100.5
1988 June	97.9	97.8	96.2	100.3	97.7	100.6	100.9	99.3	100.2	105.2	94.9	100.2	101.3
1988 July	100.8	103.4	101.1	102.8	111.2	100.5	98.4	100.9	100.2	104.0	97.0	101.7	100.1
1988 Aug	109.4	101.8	100.0	103.7	101.3	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.5	100.7	95.4	99.3	98.8
1988 Sept	114.2	103.7	99.0	101.6	96.4	101.0	99.0	99.9	100.4	100.2	100.6	100.8	100.2
1988 Oct	116.3	104.8	101.4	102.4	111.5	101.4	99.8	101.8	101.6	100.5	102.0	101.4	101.6
1988 Nov	98.6	104.5	109.1	102.7	97.0	102.6	108.2	104.0	102.6	105.5	103.9	105.6	104.6
1988 Dec	101.3	103.8	107.6	101.6	104.5	106.6	111.9	105.6	105.1	106.2	110.8	102.6	106.8
1989 Jan	96.4	106.7	106.6	100.7	107.9	104.8	102.5	104.9	105.0	105.2	108.1	104.6	104.2
1989 Feb	95.2	107.2	104.0	101.8	99.8	106.6	104.8	106.8	105.5	107.1	108.2	105.9	102.7
1989 Mar	98.5	111.0	104.0	106.6	99.6	105.5	103.7	107.1	107.2	109.3	112.2	103.9	104.9
1989 Apr	102.1	112.3	105.9	105.4	116.3	107.3	107.0	108.4	108.3	106.8	111.7	106.5	111.6
1989 May	103.6	109.5	110.4	107.3	102.6	110.6	108.1	108.9	107.8	109.4	111.5	107.4	109.6
1989 June	103.2	110.6	107.3	109.8	102.2	111.2	108.8	110.6	109.7	110.8	116.1	107.7	108.7
1989 July	110.5	114.7	111.0	114.7	121.7	109.9	107.3	110.6	110.5	111.8	114.4	110.1	110.6
1989 Aug	119.5	115.6	111.0	118.3	101.2	108.7	109.6	109.1	109.6	107.8	111.3	107.5	108.9
1989 Sept	126.3	115.1	110.0	110.9	103.0	111.1	108.5	110.2	110.7	108.7	112.9	109.2	110.2
1989 Oct	120.4	117.2	110.1	113.0	118.6	110.8	109.6	111.6	112.0	110.1	114.3	109.5	110.9
1989 Nov	111.6	122.2	120.5	114.9	104.2	112.6	117.5	113.2	113.5	112.2	115.5	111.3	113.4
1989 Dec	108.3	119.6	118.9	114.4	109.6	114.2	120.8	115.6	113.6	119.4	115.7	110.8	115.9
1990 Jan	104.3	124.7	123.1	112.6	111.5	112.6	115.7	114.4	113.5	109.3	115.3	112.7	112.7
1990 Feb	103.8	124.5	118.2	113.3	104.9	114.4	117.2	116.2	115.4	109.4	118.1	113.3	114.1
1990 Mar	108.1	124.5	120.4	114.8	107.9	115.7	117.7	118.9	118.4	122.8	123.8	115.5	115.4
1990 Apr	110.8	124.2	121.6	116.3	121.2	117.9	120.2	116.9	116.2	122.0	116.1	116.1	120.5
1990 May	110.6	121.7	123.3	118.7	109.4	119.3	120.9	118.4	117.9	118.4	125.3	117.0	122.3
1990 June	122.6	123.1	125.3	126.5	119.8	121.4	123.4	119.9	119.2	122.3	127.7	118.8	123.9
1990 July	124.9	122.5	130.7	124.3	131.8	121.8	121.9	121.5	119.9	121.3	127.3	119.0	124.3
1990 Aug	133.3	125.9	129.2	127.2	112.6	118.3	122.7	118.2	119.0	119.4	127.3	118.0	122.2
1990 Sept	139.3	125.9	130.8	125.8	114.7	119.6	122.0	120.0	121.2	119.1	127.3	118.9	123.7
1990 Oct	136.0	128.3	130.4	126.9	122.0	120.5	122.3	120.7	122.1	121.5	127.9	118.9	122.9
1990 Nov	126.5	131.1	131.4	126.8	113.0	122.6	130.2	122.3	123.5	124.0	132.1	121.4	127.3
1990 Dec	120.1	123.7	135.8	125.4	117.7	124.8	136.9	124.7	124.7	125.0	132.8	120.6	130.9
1991 Jan	118.7	137.8	139.6	125.7	123.2	122.3	126.3	124.2	123.6	124.5	135.0	119.9	127.0
1991 Feb	122.0	141.0	131.5	127.8	114.9	121.9	129.7	126.6	125.3	124.8	132.4	121.8	128.4
1991 Mar	120.9	142.7	136.0	126.4	116.9	122.2	135.4	127.8	127.3	124.9	135.7	122.0	131.3
1991 Apr	129.9	139.3	140.0	127.8	127.2	123.7	129.9	129.1	127.1	139.4	139.2	122.6	135.5
1991 May	126.4	140.6	140.8	140.9	119.5	125.8	130.7	129.2	129.4	126.7	133.2	123.9	135.9
1991 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
1991 July	134.4	139.7	145.1	133.4	128.6	127.5	132.4	131.0	131.3	131.3	136.0	127.4	134.5
1991 Aug	160.4	141.5	140.8	140.8	125.9	126.5	134.6	130.5	129.3	124.9	136.2	124.3	134.3
1991 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
1991 Oct	137.6	141.8	141.1	136.2	130.1	127.3	136.8	132.6	131.7	129.1	139.8	125.9	135.0
1991 Nov	130.4	152.7	141.1	139.1	121.8	128.5	140.6	134.5	133.0	131.5	139.0	128.0	141.3
1991 Dec	129.7	142.8	146.5	137.6	125.2	130.2	144.5	135.1	134.6	134.3	137.6	129.4	141.5
1992 Jan	126.6	156.2	142.1	136.5	130.1	128.0	138.7	134.7	134.6	133.8	139.4	129.2	137.8
1992 Feb	121.4	155.7	143.4	137.1	124.2	129.3	138.9	136.0	134.9	137.8	140.3	130.6	139.6
1992 Mar	128.1	158.9	155.8	137.7	126.2	130.4	150.4	140.5	140.1	141.5	144.0	134.5	149.7
1992 Apr	137.1	161.3	142.8	142.4	134.5	130.0	138.9	135.8	135.9	137.6	140.3	132.3	140.6
1992 May	139.6	153.4	144.2	144.3	126.3	131.7	139.4	136.4	138.2	152.0	140.5	133.3	143.3
1992 June	138.3	149.5	147.7	143.6	126.9	133.6	140.7	138.8	139.0	144.1	142.1	135.0	143.7
1992 July	140.7	155.4	147.6	143.7	139.7	132.7	141.3	140.8	139.0	142.8	141.5	136.0	142.9
1992 Aug	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
1992 Sept	151.6	151.6	145.6	142.8	125.4	132.7	140.0	138.7	137.5	136.4	143.0	135.2	143.7
1992 Oct	143.0	146.9	146.3	150.1	140.3	133.0	141.4	146.4	138.4	137.0	146.6	134.4	144.5
1992 Nov	136.0	157.9	148.8	147.0	125.4	133.8	147.1	142.4	140.5	138.4	146.8	136.3	153.5
1992 Dec	128.4	159.0	154.1	146.3	129.3	134.6	150.9	143.8	142.6	140.9	146.3	135.9	151.4
1993 Jan	131.7	159.5	147.7	145.3	140.9	133.8	146.4	143.6	140.5	137.6	143.8	133.9	146.5
1993 Feb	130.8	158.9	147.1	146.0	127.1	136.2	146.1	145.0	142.0	140.7	146.4	134.5	150.8
1993 Mar	135.7	159.5	158.8	147.0	129.0	136.5	159.9	148.6	146.3	142.7	152.5	137.9	157.2
1993 Apr P	139.5	165.0	151.1	148.0	137.2	136.6	145.7	144.5	142.4	139.8	149.0	139.8	149.5

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

# EARNINGS 5.3

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

Textiles (43)	Leather, footwear and clothing (44,45)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manufacturing (46,48,49)	Construction (50)	Distribution and repairs (61,62,64,65,67)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport and communication (71,72,75-77,79)	Banking, finance and insurance and business services (81-82, 83pt-84pt)	Public administration (91-92pt)	Education and health services (93,95)	Other services # (92pt, 94, 96 pt, 97, 98pt)	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 1988=100
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1988 } Annual averages
107.4	107.1	106.1	107.7	111.8	108.6	107.6	107.6	109.9	108.8	108.6	111.3	109.1	1989 } Annual averages
117.6	115.8	113.5	117.5	124.6	117.3	118.4	118.8	121.2	120.7	118.0	122.9	119.7	1990 } Annual averages
128.1	123.7	121.6	126.0	134.6	124.7	128.8	128.6	129.4	130.0	129.1	132.7	129.3	1991 } Annual averages
138.6	130.1	129.0	133.6	140.8	129.6	136.5	136.9	137.1	137.7	140.1	139.4	137.2	1992 } Annual averages
96.2	97.0	94.9	95.0	93.4	95.6	97.3	97.3	95.7	95.2	93.0	97.8	95.4	1988 Jan
96.3	97.5	95.5	96.5	93.9	96.1	96.6	96.6	96.8	97.2	93.5	95.9	95.5	1988 Feb
98.7	100.0	98.0	98.5	98.7	100.1	97.0	97.8	100.0	98.3	97.1	96.3	98.3	1

# 5.4

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
<b>MEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1985	124.4	193.6	182.3	171.6	162.0	171.5	173.2	204.0	169.0	156.8	138.1	115.6
1986	131.4	213.2	182.6	182.6	176.5	182.7	184.3	216.4	180.3	167.2	146.8	126.0
1987	135.1	228.4	205.3	191.6	189.7	194.4	194.8	231.9	193.1	180.5	156.7	128.8
1988	154.2	252.8	221.3	211.8	201.2	212.2	209.2	247.9	208.0	195.8	169.0	142.4
1989	162.0	270.7	242.7	232.9	221.2	232.3	225.1	263.7	222.1	214.2	184.9	154.3
1990	179.5	298.7	252.7	239.4	229.4	241.2	227.8	287.7	241.2	245.7	200.0	165.7
1991	178.1	302.8	262.4	254.8	243.1	254.0	248.5	280.5	242.2	245.9	204.4	165.0
1992	192.5	334.1	273.1	261.4	250.7	263.2	259.2	294.1	254.2	257.1	217.0	174.4
1992	203.1	360.0	292.7	279.3	270.2	282.2	280.7	311.2	270.2	274.7	227.3	184.4
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1985	47.0	41.3	44.8	45.3	43.5	44.5	46.2	43.1	44.6	44.4	43.7	42.9
1986	45.2	42.0	44.9	45.0	44.1	44.3	45.9	43.3	44.7	44.4	43.7	42.8
1987	44.6	42.5	45.2	44.8	44.2	44.4	45.8	43.6	44.8	44.6	44.0	43.7
1988	46.8	42.8	45.2	46.1	44.5	45.2	46.1	44.2	45.3	43.9	42.9	42.9
1989	46.7	43.3	45.4	46.6	45.2	45.7	46.2	43.9	45.2	46.0	44.0	42.4
1990	47.5	43.5	45.0	46.2	45.0	45.4	46.6	43.6	45.0	44.0	44.2	42.6
1991	47.6	43.5	45.0	46.3	44.9	45.5	46.5	43.7	45.1	46.0	44.3	42.5
1992	47.8	43.8	44.0	46.3	44.3	45.3	46.2	42.7	44.1	45.4	43.8	41.9
1992	47.0	43.6	44.1	44.9	43.1	43.7	46.0	42.6	44.3	45.1	43.6	41.8
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1985	2.65	4.66	4.06	3.79	3.72	3.85	3.74	4.73	3.79	3.52	3.16	2.70
1986	2.89	5.02	4.27	4.05	4.01	4.12	4.03	4.97	4.03	3.75	3.36	2.94
1987	3.00	5.34	4.54	4.28	4.27	4.38	4.26	5.24	4.28	4.04	3.56	3.03
1988	3.27	5.88	4.89	4.60	4.52	4.70	4.51	5.54	4.59	4.30	3.85	3.29
1989	3.45	6.17	5.34	4.99	4.90	5.08	4.86	5.97	4.90	4.64	4.20	3.64
1990	3.77	6.77	5.80	5.46	5.32	5.53	5.31	6.32	5.34	5.01	4.52	3.86
1991	3.73	6.83	5.81	5.50	5.41	5.58	5.33	6.41	5.36	5.31	4.62	3.83
1992	4.02	7.50	6.19	5.95	5.80	6.08	5.84	6.82	5.74	5.63	4.97	4.13
1992	4.36	8.22	6.61	6.24	6.27	6.45	6.09	7.28	6.08	6.05	5.24	4.37
<b>WOMEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1985	105.0	..	110.9	111.9	108.1	110.9	111.0	118.8	100.0	..	96.4	83.2
1986	103.1	..	117.4	116.7	113.7	117.1	118.0	130.0	107.5	..	100.0	90.3
1987	111.8	..	124.2	127.5	124.3	127.6	136.2	144.4	114.4	..	106.3	96.2
1988	109.0	..	133.3	131.6	132.6	136.0	144.2	148.5	122.8	..	113.1	105.0
1989	118.7	..	147.3	141.7	143.6	146.1	161.8	161.8	132.7	..	125.4	115.4
1990	134.3	..	164.9	159.9	155.2	159.0	164.6	175.7	147.4	..	132.7	126.2
1991	132.2	..	165.6	158.8	154.2	158.3	162.9	182.9	147.7	..	135.0	124.5
1992	142.1	..	176.3	166.8	162.4	167.2	176.8	185.1	157.2	..	148.8	135.0
1992	152.6	..	190.1	180.0	175.4	181.2	191.3	193.8	168.4	..	153.1	137.7
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1985	43.3	..	39.9	40.4	40.1	40.4	41.0	39.2	39.8	..	39.3	38.4
1986	41.3	..	39.9	41.0	40.0	40.4	40.5	40.0	39.8	..	39.4	38.2
1987	41.7	..	40.0	41.1	40.6	40.8	41.0	39.6	40.0	..	39.4	38.9
1988	40.8	..	40.3	41.4	40.9	41.1	41.1	39.9	40.2	..	39.5	38.7
1989	40.9	..	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.5	40.2	40.2	..	39.8	39.2
1990	41.1	..	40.7	41.5	40.7	40.9	41.6	40.3	40.3	..	39.5	39.0
1991	41.2	..	40.9	41.6	40.8	41.0	41.6	40.2	40.3	..	39.6	39.0
1992	42.3	..	40.3	39.8	40.0	39.9	41.5	40.0	40.0	..	40.0	39.1
1992	40.9	..	40.3	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.7	39.7	40.2	..	39.6	39.1
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1985	2.49	..	2.78	2.77	2.69	2.75	2.72	3.03	2.52	..	2.45	2.18
1986	2.50	..	2.87	2.87	2.85	2.90	2.92	3.23	2.70	..	2.55	2.29
1987	2.69	..	3.11	3.10	3.06	3.12	3.12	3.44	2.87	..	2.70	2.55
1988	2.69	..	3.31	3.18	3.24	3.30	3.26	3.72	3.05	..	2.88	2.75
1989	2.93	..	3.65	3.45	3.51	3.57	3.53	4.02	3.30	..	3.14	2.97
1990	3.34	..	4.06	3.85	3.81	3.89	3.96	4.36	3.66	..	3.37	3.26
1991	3.29	..	4.06	3.82	3.78	3.86	3.91	4.55	3.67	..	3.42	3.20
1992	3.39	..	4.38	4.19	4.06	4.18	4.27	4.65	3.93	..	3.72	3.50
1992	3.77	..	4.71	4.44	4.36	4.50	4.59	4.88	4.19	..	3.87	3.59
<b>ALL</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1985	123.0	192.4	173.3	168.1	146.2	163.5	158.6	189.4	148.3	156.5	133.3	99.9
1986	129.4	211.5	182.0	178.5	157.5	173.9	169.2	201.6	159.3	166.7	140.9	108.9
1987	133.4	227.1	195.4	187.5	169.9	185.4	179.1	215.1	170.3	180.2	150.3	113.1
1988	149.7	251.5	210.1	207.3	180.9	201.8	190.8	231.3	182.9	195.2	162.2	124.9
1989	158.0	268.9	231.8	227.1	196.8	220.2	206.1	246.4	195.4	213.7	177.9	135.0
1990	175.6	296.6	250.4	247.0	213.8	239.2	227.0	258.7	214.2	244.9	192.4	145.7
1991	174.4	300.6	250.3	248.8	216.3	240.7	228.8	281.9	214.2	245.2	195.4	144.2
1992	187.6	331.5	280.9	275.4	224.5	250.3	244.2	272.6	225.0	256.6	207.8	155.5
1992	198.7	357.6	280.1	273.6	242.4	268.3	258.1	289.4	240.4	274.0	218.1	162.3
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1985	46.7	41.2	44.2	45.0	42.5	44.0	45.0	42.4	43.2	44.4	43.2	40.7
1986	44.9	42.0	44.2	44.7	42.8	43.8	44.6	42.7	43.3	44.4	43.2	40.6
1987	44.3	42.4	44.5	44.6	43.2	43.9	44.6	42.9	43.4	44.6	43.4	41.4
1988	46.2	42.7	44.6	45.8	43.4	44.6	44.9	43.4	43.8	45.3	43.4	40.9
1989	46.2	43.2	44.8	46.3	43.8	45.1	45.1	43.2	43.7	46.0	43.5	40.8
1990	46.9	43.4	44.5	45.9	43.7	44.8	45.3	43.0	43.7	45.9	43.5	40.7
1991	47.0	43.4	44.5	46.0	43.7	44.9	45.2	43.0	43.6	46.0	43.7	40.7
1992	47.3	43.7	43.6	43.7	42.3	42.8	44.9	42.1	42.9	45.3	43.3	40.5
1992	46.5	43.5	43.7	44.6	42.2	43.3	44.8	42.1	43.0	45.0	43.1	40.5
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1985	2.64	4.64	3.92	3.74	3.44	3.72	3.52	4.46	3.43	3.52	3.08	2.45
1986	2.86	4.98	4.11	3.99	3.68	3.97	3.79	4.69	3.67	3.75	3.27	2.69
1987	2.98	5.31	4.38	4.21	3.93	4.22	4.01	4.93	3.90	4.04	3.46	2.81
1988	3.22	5.85	4.70	4.53	4.16	4.52	4.22	5.26	4.15	4.30	3.74	3.04
1989	3.41	6.14	5.16	4.91	4.50	4.89	4.56	5.66	4.45	4.64	4.08	3.31
1990	3.73	6.73	5.61	5.37	4.89	5.33	4.99	6.29	4.88	5.29	4.43	3.56
1991	3.70	6.79	5.61	5.41	4.95	5.36	4.99	6.07	4.89	5.30	4.48	3.51
1992	3.97	7.46	5.97	5.85	5.31	5.84	5.43	6.41	5.22	5.63	4.81	3.83
1992	4.32	8.18	6.39	6.14	5.73	6.20	5.72	6.84	5.56	6.04	5.09	4.01

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

# EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
135.0	180.2	178.0	179.4	215.8	154.0	160.7	139.8	135.6	138.9	172.6	152.9	163.6
143.8	190.1	192.4	190.9	230.5	163.9	169.6	148.3	144.9	148.2	183.4	162.9	174.4
152.4	202.0	206.9	203.6	233.2	167.4	175.3	156.8	153.2	154.8	195.9	172.0	185.5
164.5	215.2	212.5	214.3	260.6	176.6	188.4	174.0	163.8	168.2	212.3	184.0	200.6
180.4	229.1	233.3	230.7	278.0	207.8	208.2	182.8	177.3	181.5	230.6	200.5	217.8
194.4	247.1	248.6	247.7	312.4	233.5	234.8	200.9	189.6	197.4	250.0	216.	

# 5.5

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
<b>MEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1985	..	261.9	242.2	223.9	223.4	228.5	240.5	240.7	232.5	208.4	187.4	177.1
1986	195.2	288.2	266.7	246.5	245.0	251.4	260.0	275.5	252.2	229.8	204.3	189.2
1987	..	314.8	289.5	256.9	261.6	269.5	279.5	287.7	272.1	243.9	223.2	200.9
1988	243.7	338.7	312.2	292.2	292.2	296.6	300.4	326.6	300.9	274.0	247.7	223.9
1989	250.8	370.4	336.6	321.1	315.4	331.0	333.6	350.5	328.4	312.6	273.7	246.8
1990	290.8	410.8	364.8	351.8	343.2	361.6	371.0	394.7	368.2	346.8	300.2	272.2
1991	273.6	404.3	353.5	340.5	336.4	350.9	379.4	349.9	342.7	343.8	284.2	256.1
1992	302.9	451.4	387.6	366.5	368.4	379.4	380.9	404.2	374.5	368.2	302.7	274.6
1992	308.7	486.1	416.6	387.9	392.7	400.0	417.7	433.0	401.5	390.0	319.4	300.2
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1985	..	38.4	38.6	39.7	40.1	39.9	38.6	37.8	38.7	39.8	39.8	42.0
1986	..	40.0	38.5	40.0	40.0	37.9	38.6	37.9	38.7	39.8	39.9	41.6
1987	42.6	38.5	38.6	39.9	39.9	38.7	38.7	37.9	39.9	40.0	40.0	42.4
1988	..	38.5	38.8	39.9	40.0	40.0	38.5	38.0	38.7	39.8	40.1	42.2
1989	41.5	38.8	38.7	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.5	38.1	38.8	40.3	40.1	42.0
1990	..	39.2	38.8	40.2	39.7	40.2	38.6	38.0	38.8	40.2	40.0	42.3
1991	..	39.3	39.5	40.6	40.0	40.5	40.0	38.4	39.6	40.3	40.4	42.6
1992	41.7	39.1	39.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.7	38.2	39.3	40.0	40.5	42.4
1992	42.5	39.1	38.9	40.0	39.6	39.7	39.6	38.6	39.5	40.3	40.2	43.0
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1985	..	6.79	6.19	5.54	5.49	5.67	6.29	6.19	5.91	5.15	4.56	4.30
1986	4.27	7.36	6.86	6.08	6.07	6.23	6.74	7.07	6.50	5.59	5.00	4.61
1987	..	8.13	7.38	6.35	6.49	6.68	7.09	7.30	6.83	6.07	5.41	4.74
1988	5.16	8.70	7.86	7.15	6.97	7.31	7.68	8.19	7.49	6.83	5.98	5.13
1989	..	9.50	8.66	7.76	7.74	8.08	8.52	8.83	8.24	7.73	6.63	5.82
1990	..	10.32	9.35	8.54	8.54	8.89	9.41	9.86	9.14	8.54	7.20	6.58
1991	6.16	10.16	8.87	8.17	8.20	8.54	9.33	8.44	8.46	6.72	5.98	5.82
1992	..	11.40	9.85	9.06	9.13	9.46	9.40	10.05	9.14	9.12	7.13	6.70
1992	6.77	12.36	10.64	9.46	9.92	10.52	10.48	9.76	9.61	7.69	6.91	6.91
<b>WOMEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1985	..	150.0	131.7	112.2	123.7	122.8	130.1	141.0	129.0	111.9	103.7	109.0
1986	..	161.6	139.9	126.0	134.5	134.5	138.5	153.2	137.6	122.3	117.8	117.8
1987	..	171.3	154.4	132.9	145.1	144.9	150.7	169.0	151.2	134.2	122.9	127.8
1988	151.7	187.7	170.0	142.1	162.3	159.6	170.6	185.2	164.2	152.4	136.6	148.3
1989	..	205.9	190.6	164.9	172.7	181.5	176.7	203.2	180.8	167.8	150.7	156.7
1990	176.4	228.7	210.2	178.9	192.7	197.9	203.7	204.3	190.4	163.9	178.5	178.5
1991	173.3	228.6	209.4	179.0	191.8	197.6	201.4	222.2	201.4	179.9	174.2	174.2
1992	195.7	258.7	231.4	197.7	216.2	219.3	215.7	247.6	220.2	196.2	182.2	184.6
1992	220.8	278.2	251.3	211.9	226.6	233.5	232.0	263.9	236.3	206.9	193.7	202.7
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1985	..	37.4	37.2	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.1	36.3	36.9	37.3	38.1	38.5
1986	..	37.7	37.2	37.5	37.9	37.8	37.1	36.5	36.9	37.5	38.2	39.3
1987	..	37.6	37.6	37.8	38.3	38.0	37.0	36.5	37.0	37.2	38.2	39.3
1988	37.4	37.6	37.5	37.9	38.3	38.1	37.3	36.5	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.2
1989	..	37.6	37.4	38.2	38.2	37.4	37.4	36.8	37.2	37.4	38.4	39.9
1990	..	37.8	37.5	37.7	38.2	38.0	37.3	36.5	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.6
1991	..	37.9	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.1	37.7	36.6	37.4	37.3	38.3	39.5
1992	38.7	37.8	37.5	37.6	38.2	38.0	37.6	36.6	37.4	37.5	38.5	39.1
1992	..	37.8	37.5	37.7	38.0	38.0	37.7	36.7	37.4	37.5	38.3	39.6
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1985	..	4.01	3.54	2.94	3.23	3.22	3.49	3.85	3.46	2.97	2.69	2.77
1986	..	4.30	3.73	3.32	3.53	3.54	3.73	4.16	3.69	3.18	2.93	3.03
1987	..	4.56	4.11	3.47	3.78	3.79	4.05	4.49	3.46	3.19	3.17	3.17
1988	3.97	4.99	4.52	3.74	4.21	4.16	4.52	4.97	4.35	3.97	3.54	3.60
1989	..	5.47	5.11	4.26	4.53	4.71	4.72	5.45	4.45	3.90	3.84	3.94
1990	..	6.04	5.50	4.66	4.95	5.14	5.28	6.15	5.40	4.78	4.24	4.35
1991	..	6.03	5.48	4.66	4.92	5.13	5.23	6.06	5.29	4.78	4.23	4.29
1992	5.09	6.86	6.19	5.22	5.59	5.75	5.73	6.66	5.83	5.20	4.68	4.89
1992	..	7.34	6.67	5.58	5.95	6.13	6.12	7.05	6.22	5.46	5.01	5.21
<b>ALL</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1985	..	229.8	210.4	198.1	198.2	202.9	202.7	203.0	194.8	188.1	147.5	148.7
1986	175.6	251.5	230.1	219.6	217.0	223.3	219.1	228.7	214.1	208.0	160.8	160.8
1987	195.7	272.2	250.3	227.5	232.5	239.6	235.8	243.2	227.4	222.3	175.1	168.9
1988	218.0	293.1	270.1	254.4	262.8	269.3	268.5	272.8	254.6	246.7	195.6	191.2
1989	228.2	321.1	292.7	284.6	294.9	275.4	290.5	271.6	278.3	215.4	203.8	203.8
1990	261.4	356.7	314.9	312.9	305.5	321.6	307.6	305.5	309.1	235.6	226.1	226.1
1991	249.5	352.5	310.1	306.1	299.4	314.6	298.8	319.4	296.3	231.1	216.4	216.4
1992	277.8	392.0	340.8	329.0	328.3	341.5	324.6	341.4	318.7	249.9	229.3	229.3
1992	287.9	420.3	369.0	347.9	350.3	360.6	353.2	368.6	342.1	350.7	264.1	250.6
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1985	..	38.1	38.2	39.2	39.6	39.4	38.1	37.2	38.0	39.3	38.9	40.2
1986	40.8	38.6	38.1	39.4	39.5	39.4	38.1	37.3	38.0	39.3	39.0	40.5
1987	..	38.2	38.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	38.1	37.3	38.1	39.3	39.1	40.9
1988	40.1	38.2	38.4	39.4	39.6	39.5	38.1	37.4	38.1	39.2	39.2	40.6
1989	39.7	38.4	38.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	38.1	37.5	38.1	39.6	39.2	41.4
1990	39.8	38.8	38.3	39.6	39.3	39.6	38.1	37.3	38.1	39.5	39.1	40.8
1991	40.8	38.9	38.8	39.9	39.5	39.9	39.1	37.7	38.8	39.5	39.4	40.9
1992	41.0	38.6	38.5	39.3	39.2	39.3	38.9	37.5	38.6	39.4	39.6	40.5
1992	41.5	38.7	38.5	39.4	39.1	39.3	38.9	37.8	38.7	39.6	39.3	41.0
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1985	..	5.97	5.42	4.93	4.93	5.08	5.31	5.28	4.98	4.69	3.63	3.52
1986	3.90	6.45	5.94	5.47	5.44	5.60	5.93	6.42	5.44	5.09	3.98	3.87
1987	..	7.05	6.42	5.66	5.82	5.99	6.01	6.22	5.74	5.56	4.31	4.00
1988	4.77	7.56	6.86	6.30	6.55	6.61	6.87	7.42	6.28	6.17	4.79	4.34
1989	5.31	8.28	7.54	6.93	6.94	7.28	7.42	8.28	6.86	6.78	6.30	6.30
1990	6.11	9.04	8.09	7.67	7.64	7.99	8.24	9.04	7.62	7.68	5.73	5.35
1991	5.74	8.95	7.86	7.43	7.43	7.75	7.85	8.00	7.26	7.63	5.59	5.09
1992	6.44	10.00	8.74	8.22	8.20	8.59	8.10	8.64	7.91	8.22	6.02	5.70
1992	6.43	10.77	9.48	8.58	8.75	9.02	8.91	9.13	8.44	8.69	6.48	5.96

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

# 5.5

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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
5	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
<b>MEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1985	187.1	234.2	247.3	239.8	263.0	244.0	250.0	215.0	221.5	217.8	232.0	221.3
1986	204.0	252.5	261.4	256.3	289.2	270.2	271.2	228.2	241.9	234.5	255.7	239.5
1987	222.6	273.7	281.9	277.0	316.9	305.3	302.0	244.2	260.9	251.8	273.7	261.9
1988	246.6	296.6	309.5	301.1	364.6	344.0	340.8	265.9	291.1	276.9	300.5	291.0
1989	272.9	334.1	331.2	332.9	388.6	380.3	374.8	287.5	315.8</			

# 5.6

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manu- facture of metals, mine- ral products/ chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
<b>MEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1985	132.7	218.4	201.7	188.7	191.0	192.3	193.5	218.8	188.1	169.6	163.7	£
1986	138.8	240.3	216.8	203.5	207.5	206.6	203.3	240.3	203.3	183.8	176.6	148.3
1987	145.1	261.5	233.6	213.2	223.4	222.0	219.9	254.2	216.5	198.6	191.9	153.3
1988	167.0	286.0	251.6	238.1	240.3	243.1	237.7	279.8	236.3	218.1	210.6	169.9
1989	174.5	312.1	273.5	262.3	299.0	265.8	254.4	227.8	254.9	232.3	232.3	184.9
1990	195.7	345.8	295.4	287.0	289.2	292.9	284.0	324.5	280.3	277.3	253.6	200.2
1991	214.2	385.4	316.3	302.1	311.5	311.6	344.2	298.7	294.9	271.7	212.5	212.5
1992	225.0	416.6	340.1	320.7	332.0	331.2	327.6	367.6	318.3	315.6	285.7	227.1
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1985	46.7	40.2	42.9	43.5	42.0	42.9	44.1	41.1	43.0	43.3	41.8	42.7
1986	45.0	40.9	42.8	43.4	42.2	42.8	43.9	41.3	43.0	43.3	41.8	42.5
1987	44.3	41.0	43.0	43.3	42.2	42.8	43.8	41.4	43.2	43.4	42.0	43.3
1988	46.3	41.2	43.2	44.2	42.4	43.3	44.0	41.9	43.4	44.0	42.0	42.7
1989	46.2	41.4	43.3	44.6	42.7	43.8	44.2	41.7	43.4	44.5	42.1	42.6
1990	46.7	41.7	43.1	44.2	42.5	43.6	44.5	41.5	43.3	44.2	42.0	42.5
1991	47.0	41.8	42.2	42.4	41.4	41.8	44.1	40.8	42.5	43.7	41.8	42.1
1992	46.3	41.6	42.2	43.1	41.3	42.1	44.0	40.9	42.7	43.5	41.5	42.1
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1985	2.73	5.39	4.66	4.28	4.50	4.45	4.36	5.24	4.31	3.86	3.82	3.09
1986	2.98	5.80	5.02	4.63	4.94	4.81	4.67	5.72	4.64	4.16	4.14	3.40
1987	3.14	6.33	5.37	4.88	5.25	5.14	4.95	5.95	4.91	4.52	4.45	3.50
1988	3.45	6.88	5.75	5.31	5.61	5.55	5.33	6.42	5.29	4.89	4.86	3.74
1989	3.63	7.46	6.26	5.77	6.14	6.06	5.70	6.97	5.73	5.38	5.37	4.24
1990	4.04	8.17	6.79	6.37	6.73	6.65	6.24	7.52	6.27	6.12	5.82	4.53
1991	4.40	9.09	7.43	7.02	7.42	7.38	6.82	8.11	6.82	6.60	6.25	4.91
1992	4.73	9.97	7.98	7.30	7.90	7.76	7.34	8.57	7.22	7.09	6.70	5.12
<b>WOMEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1985	109.2	148.3	122.9	112.1	114.7	117.4	119.1	133.6	110.6	110.8	102.8	90.5
1986	106.7	158.5	130.4	123.0	122.5	126.5	126.6	145.5	118.8	121.7	111.2	98.4
1987	122.3	169.6	142.3	131.3	137.2	137.0	137.0	157.6	134.8	120.9	105.7	107.0
1988	124.9	186.2	155.0	139.2	145.0	148.7	148.8	173.3	138.4	133.7	118.2	118.2
1989	135.5	203.5	174.2	157.7	155.2	164.9	159.3	190.7	151.5	167.7	147.8	128.4
1990	150.5	226.0	193.3	173.2	170.7	180.3	178.4	213.5	170.5	178.5	160.5	142.4
1991	164.3	255.4	211.7	189.3	188.0	197.8	189.4	228.5	184.8	195.5	178.7	155.0
1992	184.1	275.3	229.5	203.9	198.8	211.6	209.6	242.8	198.3	205.7	188.8	163.9
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1985	41.5	37.5	38.4	38.6	39.2	39.0	39.4	37.3	38.8	37.4	38.2	38.4
1986	39.9	37.8	38.4	38.7	39.1	39.0	39.1	37.6	38.7	38.3	38.5	38.5
1987	40.1	37.6	38.6	38.8	39.6	39.3	39.4	37.6	38.9	37.6	38.3	39.0
1988	39.6	37.7	38.6	38.9	39.8	39.5	39.6	37.7	39.1	37.4	38.5	38.8
1989	39.8	37.7	38.5	39.1	39.8	39.5	39.8	37.8	39.1	37.6	38.5	39.4
1990	40.0	37.9	38.7	39.3	39.7	39.3	39.9	37.8	39.1	37.6	38.4	39.2
1991	40.9	37.8	38.5	38.2	39.1	38.8	39.9	37.6	38.9	37.6	38.6	39.1
1992	39.9	37.8	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.0	40.0	37.6	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.3
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1985	2.62	3.95	3.20	2.89	2.91	3.00	3.02	3.56	2.84	2.95	2.66	2.34
1986	2.67	4.20	3.38	3.16	3.12	3.23	3.23	3.83	3.05	3.16	2.88	2.57
1987	3.05	4.51	3.68	3.35	3.35	3.47	3.47	4.09	3.25	3.46	3.13	2.73
1988	3.13	4.93	4.00	3.57	3.63	3.75	3.72	4.53	3.51	3.53	3.45	3.00
1989	3.40	5.40	4.52	4.00	3.90	4.15	4.00	4.97	3.84	4.41	4.41	3.22
1990	3.75	5.96	4.92	4.39	4.25	4.54	4.46	5.54	4.30	4.70	4.14	3.56
1991	4.03	6.76	5.50	4.92	4.76	5.07	4.84	5.99	4.71	5.16	4.58	4.02
1992	4.43	7.26	5.92	5.27	5.06	5.41	5.22	6.32	5.02	5.41	4.90	4.21
<b>ALL</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1985	130.5	208.8	187.1	179.3	170.1	179.1	173.4	195.9	163.3	165.8	142.5	115.2
1986	135.7	229.1	200.4	193.6	185.3	193.3	185.6	214.5	177.0	179.5	153.7	125.5
1987	142.7	248.1	216.5	202.6	198.9	207.0	197.7	228.2	188.7	194.1	166.5	130.9
1988	161.6	271.1	233.1	225.4	214.4	226.2	213.6	250.8	205.2	212.6	183.9	146.3
1989	169.7	295.0	254.8	248.8	234.2	249.7	229.0	288.0	220.8	236.3	202.5	157.2
1990	190.5	326.8	275.2	272.8	268.5	272.6	253.6	291.6	245.1	268.5	229.9	171.2
1991	207.9	363.2	295.3	287.3	276.9	291.1	274.1	308.9	261.6	285.7	238.5	184.4
1992	220.0	391.4	318.6	305.5	295.4	309.5	293.6	331.5	280.1	305.5	251.7	196.4
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1985	46.2	39.8	42.0	42.9	41.2	42.2	42.8	40.0	41.6	43.0	40.5	40.5
1986	44.5	40.5	42.0	42.9	41.3	42.1	42.6	40.2	41.7	42.9	40.6	40.6
1987	43.9	40.5	42.2	42.7	41.5	42.2	42.6	40.4	41.8	43.0	40.6	41.2
1988	45.4	40.6	42.3	43.5	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.7	42.0	43.4	40.7	40.8
1989	45.4	40.8	42.4	43.9	41.9	43.0	42.9	40.5	41.9	43.9	40.8	40.9
1990	46.0	41.1	42.2	43.6	41.7	42.8	43.1	40.4	41.9	43.8	40.7	40.7
1991	46.2	41.1	41.4	41.9	40.7	41.3	42.8	39.8	41.3	43.2	40.6	40.5
1992	45.5	40.9	41.5	42.5	40.7	41.5	42.7	39.9	41.5	43.0	40.3	40.7
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1985	2.72	5.20	4.41	4.13	4.08	4.21	4.02	4.81	3.86	3.81	3.42	2.73
1986	2.96	5.59	4.73	4.47	4.45	4.55	4.32	5.22	4.16	4.10	3.70	3.02
1987	3.13	6.08	5.08	4.70	4.76	4.87	4.57	5.47	4.41	4.46	3.99	3.15
1988	3.41	6.61	5.43	5.11	5.09	5.25	4.90	5.92	4.75	4.82	4.38	3.39
1989	3.61	7.15	5.96	5.57	5.52	5.74	5.24	6.43	5.14	5.31	4.82	3.74
1990	4.01	7.84	6.45	6.15	6.06	6.29	5.74	6.96	5.62	6.02	5.24	4.03
1991	4.35	8.72	7.06	6.77	6.70	6.98	6.29	7.48	6.15	6.49	5.66	4.46
1992	4.69	9.51	7.60	7.06	7.12	7.35	6.74	7.94	6.54	6.96	6.07	4.67

# 5.6

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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommuni- cations	Transport and communi- cation	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administra- tion	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufact- uring industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1985	161.2	195.7	203.4	198.5	259.7	234.2	201.3	200.9	195.3	192.6	194.5	£
1986	174.0	207.6	217.3	211.2	285.2	258.3	214.3	219.2	210.1	207.8	209.5	192.3
1987	188.1	222.9	234.1	225.9	311.9	288.8	235.5	224.1	222.3	227.6	229.5	224.0
1988	206.1	238.5	246.9	241.4	358.3	324.4	252.3	262.5	247.0	242.3	250.6	245.8
1989	227.8	258.8	265.6	262.0	382.6	358.1	274.0	282.8	269.2	264.6	275.2	269.5
1990	247.8	281.1	281.3	281.2	433.0	397.2	298.8	308.1	293.4	289.2	300.9	295.6
1991												

# 5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS \*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries	Whole economy
SIC 1980 1985=100		Percent change from a year earlier					Percent change from a year earlier
1980	80.1	22.3	101.8	85.6	80.0	85.0	21.7
1981	87.5	9.3	106.6	91.2	91.9	91.8	9.4
1982	91.3	4.4	106.5	93.4	89.9	93.4	5.2
1983	91.7	0.4	100.4	91.9	91.2	92.3	3.5
1984	94.5	3.1	86.8	95.4	95.5	95.7	5.9
1985	100.0	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.4
1986	104.0	4.0	99.1	103.2	103.6	103.7	4.6
1987	105.9	1.8	100.3	106.2	108.1	107.1	4.5
1988	108.6	2.5	108.2	110.3	113.3	112.3	7.1
1989	113.5	4.5	128.4	119.9	131.2	117.1	9.5
1990	122.3	7.8	139.0	130.7	142.9	141.1	10.1
1991	130.3	6.5	142.7	134.9	153.6	151.7	7.5
1992	132.2	1.5	137.5	136.3	150.9	157.9	4.1
1986 Q3	104.0	3.0	..	..	..	104.6	3.3
1986 Q4	103.1	-0.7	..	..	..	105.8	3.6
1987 Q1	105.8	0.9	..	..	..	106.9	3.2
1987 Q2	105.4	1.3	..	..	..	108.4	3.8
1987 Q3	105.5	1.4	..	..	..	109.6	4.8
1987 Q4	106.9	3.7	..	..	..	112.3	6.1
1988 Q1	107.8	1.9	..	..	..	113.8	6.5
1988 Q2	108.9	3.3	..	..	..	115.6	6.6
1988 Q3	108.2	2.6	..	..	..	118.1	7.8
1988 Q4	109.4	2.3	..	..	..	121.1	7.8
1989 Q1	110.3	2.3	..	..	..	123.9	8.9
1989 Q2	112.5	3.3	..	..	..	126.9	9.8
1989 Q3	114.6	5.9	..	..	..	129.4	9.6
1989 Q4	116.7	6.7	..	..	..	132.7	9.6
1990 Q1	118.5	7.4	..	..	..	135.7	9.5
1990 Q2	119.5	6.2	..	..	..	139.2	9.7
1990 Q3	123.4	7.7	..	..	..	143.3	10.7
1990 Q4	127.7	9.4	..	..	..	146.1	10.1
1991 Q1	129.3	9.1	..	..	..	149.0	9.8
1991 Q2	130.1	8.9	..	..	..	151.3	8.7
1991 Q3	129.7	5.1	..	..	..	152.4	6.4
1991 Q4	132.1	3.4	..	..	..	154.2	5.5
1992 Q1	133.8	3.5	..	..	..	159.4	7.0
1992 Q2	131.6	1.2	..	..	..	158.1	4.5
1992 Q3	132.2	1.9	..	..	..	156.6	2.8
1992 Q4	131.3	-0.6	..	..	..	157.3	2.0
1993 Q1	129.9	-2.9	..	..	..	157.8	-1.0
1991 Apr	130.5	10.1	..	..	..	..	..
1991 May	129.9	8.3	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Jun	129.8	6.3	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Jul	127.8	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Aug	130.8	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Sep	130.5	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Oct	132.2	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Nov	131.9	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Dec	132.1	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jan	133.2	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Feb	132.4	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Mar	136.0	4.9	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Apr	129.9	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..
1992 May	133.0	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jun	132.0	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jul	131.5	2.9	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Aug	133.1	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Sep	131.9	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Oct	132.3	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Nov	131.3	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Dec	130.3	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	129.2	-3.0	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Feb	128.8	-2.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Mar	131.8	-3.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Apr	126.5	-2.6	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1991 Apr	130.1	9.3	..	..	..	..	..
1991 May	130.0	8.9	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Jun	130.1	8.9	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Jul	129.2	6.3	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Aug	129.5	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Sep	129.7	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Oct	131.2	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Nov	131.5	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Dec	132.1	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jan	132.4	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Feb	132.6	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Mar	133.8	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Apr	132.8	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1992 May	133.0	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jun	131.6	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jul	132.2	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Aug	132.2	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Sep	132.2	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Oct	132.4	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Nov	131.8	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Dec	131.3	-0.6	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	130.3	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Feb	129.4	-2.4	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Mar	129.9	-2.9	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Apr	129.0	-2.8	..	..	..	..	..

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

# EARNINGS 5.9

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1984	91.7	96	96	95.3	94.6	96	83	92	90.2	97.0	95	90.9	93.0	96
1985	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100
1986	107.7	102	103	104.8	104.3	104	113	107	104.8	101.6	102	110.9	107.4	102
1987	116.3	104	106	114.5	107.2	108	124	113	111.6	103.1	103	119.3	114.3	104
1988	126.2	105	110	122.0	110.5	113	146	118	118.4	107.8	104	127.0	123.4	107
1989	137.2	111	116	127.7	114.7	117	176	124	125.6	114.0	106	136.3	135.7	110
1990	150.1	116	122	133.8	119.9	123	210	131	134.7	120.1	109	148.2	148.5	114
1991	162.4	122	128	139.8	125.1	130	246	138	147.9	124.3	113	160.3	155.4	117
1992	173.1	128	133	144.4	129.6	..	..	..	155.9	125.6	118	..	162.6	120
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1991 Q1	157.9	119	127	136.1	123.2	126	230	133	142.0	121.5	111	155.0	152.7	116
1991 Q2	160.9	120	128	140.9	124.4	132	241	135	146.7	125.9	113	158.7	155.1	117
1991 Q3	163.9	121	128	140.7	125.8	133	251	136	150.3	123.0	114	161.2	155.8	118
1991 Q4	167.0	127	130	141.6	126.7	134	261	138	152.5	124.6	114	165.6	158.2	119
1992 Q1	171.4	124	132	141.1	127.6	..	271	139	155.0	124.4	116	167.3	158.3	119
1992 Q2	170.5	128	133	145.3	129.1	..	275	142	155.5	128.2	118	171.4	163.5	120
1992 Q3	174.0	127	132	145.2	130.2	..	..	..	156.0	123.6	119	173.7	163.6	120
1992 Q4	176.6	130	134	146.1	131.2	..	..	..	156.9	125.2	119	..	164.9	121
1993 Q1	179.6	..	..	..	131.9	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	122
<b>Monthly</b>														
1991 Mar	158.8	119	130	136.7	..	..	..	133	142.2	120.9	111	..	153.7	116
1991 Apr	160.1	118.1	130	139.9	124.4	132	..	..	142.7	121.5	112	..	153.9	116
1991 May	160.7	..	130	141.8	..	..	..	..	148.5	122.7	113	..	156.3	117
1991 Jun	161.9	120	130	140.9	..	..	..	135	148.7	132.8	113	..	154.9	117
1991 Jul	162.2	..	127	143.6	125.8	133	..	..	149.9	120.8	114	..	156.1	118
1991 Aug	164.8	..	127	138.6	..	..	..	..	150.6	124.2	114	..	154.7	117
1991 Sep	164.8	121	129	139.8	..	..	..	..	150.6	122.6	114	..	156.5	118
1991 Oct	166.3	..	129	140.7	126.7	134	..	..	150.6	123.3	114	..	156.3	118
1991 Nov	167.1	..	130	140.8	..	..	..	..	153.5	124.8	114	..	157.3	119
1991 Dec	167.5	127	131	143.4	..	..	..	..	153.5	128.4	114	..	160.9	119
1992 Jan	168.9	..	131	140.7	127.6	..	..	..	155.0	126.7	115	..	158.7	118
1992 Feb	170.2	..	132	140.5	..	..	..	..	155.0	123.9	116	..	158.1	119
1992 Mar	175.2	124	133	142.1	..	..	..	139	155.1	123.9	116	..	158.1	119
1992 Apr	168.2	..	133	144.7	129.1	..	..	..	155.3	123.7	118	..	162.2	120
1992 May	171.8	..	133	144.8	..	..	..	..	155.4	123.9	118	..	164.0	120
1992 Jun	171.4	128	132	146.4	..	..	..	..	155.7	137.1	118	..	164.4	120
1992 Jul	172.4	..	131	148.0	130.2	..	..	142	155.9	123.9	119	..	165.6	120
1992 Aug	175.5	..	132	143.4	..	..	..	..	155.9	121.8	119	..	162.0	120
1992 Sep	174.3	127	133	144.3	..	..	..	..	156.2	125.0	119	..	163.2	121
1992 Oct	176.8	..	134	145.2	131.2	..	..	..	156.8	125.4	119	..	163.8	120
1992 Nov	176.4	..	134	144.8	..	..	..	..	156.8	125.7	119	..	164.4	121
1992 Dec	176.4	130	136	148.4	..	..	..	..	157.2	124.4	119	..	166.6	122
1993 Jan	177.3	..	136	..	131.9	..	..	..	..	120.7	120	..	166.6	122
1993 Feb	178.													

## 6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

		All items			All items except seasonal foods				
		Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over		
			1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1992	May	139.3	0.4	2.7	4.3	139.7	0.4	2.8	
	Jun	139.3	0.0	2.7	3.9	139.9	0.1	2.9	
	Jul	138.8	-0.4	2.4	3.7	139.6	-0.2	2.7	
	Aug	138.9	0.1	1.9	3.6	139.7	0.1	2.3	
	Sep	139.4	0.4	2.0	3.6	140.3	0.4	2.4	
	Oct	139.9	0.4	0.8	3.6	140.7	0.3	1.1	
	Nov	139.7	-0.1	0.3	3.0	140.5	-0.1	0.6	
	Dec	139.2	-0.4	-0.1	2.6	139.9	-0.4	0.0	
1993	Jan	137.9	-0.9	-0.6	1.7	138.6	-0.9	-0.7	
	Feb	138.8	0.7	-0.1	1.8	139.4	0.6	-0.2	
	Mar	139.3	-0.4	-0.1	1.9	139.8	0.3	-0.4	
	Apr	140.6	-0.1	0.5	1.3	141.3	1.1	0.4	
	May	141.1	0.4	1.0	1.3	141.6	0.2	0.8	

Between April and May there were increases in food prices, particularly for fresh fruit and vegetables, second-hand car prices and other travel costs. In addition, further effects of the Budget increases in excise duties led through to the index in May. There were, however, reductions in domestic fuel costs.

**Food:** The overall rise of 1.1 per cent between April and May reflected a sharp increase in seasonal food prices of 4.4 per cent, the largest May increase for seasonal food since 1982. This was principally caused by price rises for fresh fruit and vegetables. Among non-seasonal foods, there were price rises for poultry, beef, pork, bacon and sweets and chocolates.

**Catering:** There were price increases in May for restaurant, canteen and take-away meals.

**Alcoholic Drink:** Price rises in May reflected further effects of the Budget increases in excise duties.

**Tobacco:** Increases in tobacco prices also showed the remaining effects of the Budget changes in excise duties feeding through to the index.

**Fuel and Light:** The month's fall in this index was mainly caused by the recent reductions in electricity charges and summer discounts for coal.

**Clothing and Footwear:** The price rises in the month were mainly for mens' clothing.

**Motoring Expenditure:** The rise between April and May was mainly the result of increases in second-hand car prices.

**Fares and other Travel Costs:** Increases in the month included some dearer taxi fares.

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES

### Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for May 18

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months			1 month	12 months
		<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	141.1			0.4	1.3
<b>Food and catering</b>	137.2	0.9	2.8	Cigarettes	157.7		7
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	155.3	0.4	5.4	Tobacco	149.2		7
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	141.0	-0.1	-2.8	<b>Housing</b>	150.1	0.1	-7.0
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	130.5	0.3	2.4	Rent	181.5		8
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	142.1	0.4	3.3	Mortgage interest payments	141.6		-23
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	141.6	0.2	1.4	Fees, community charge and council tax	124.5		-9
<b>All items excluding food</b>	142.8	0.2	1.1	Water and other payments	207.7		8
<b>Seasonal food</b>	118.0	4.4	-2.4	Repairs and maintenance charges	147.1		3
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	134.6	0.4	2.7	Do-it-yourself materials	142.7		1
<b>All items excluding housing</b>	139.0	0.4	3.0	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	198.0		4
<b>All items exc mortgage interest</b>	141.0	0.3	2.8	<b>Fuel and Light</b>	126.2	-0.6	-1.6
<b>Consumer durables</b>	117.3	0.3	0.8	Coal and solid fuels	113.6		-2
<b>Food</b>	132.2	1.1	2.1	Electricity	141.3		0
Bread	139.9		3	Gas	113.3		-5
Cereals	139.7		3	Oil and other fuels	113.3		9
Biscuits and cakes	139.9		4	<b>Household goods</b>	128.9	0.2	1.6
Beef	137.6		10	Furniture	130.0		1
Lamb	138.8		14	Furnishings	124.6		1
of which, home-killed lamb	149.1		17	Electrical appliances	113.4		1
Pork	125.7		-6	Other household equipment	133.4		1
Bacon	139.2		1	Household consumables	146.8		2
Poultry	111.9		-1	Pet care	122.4		2
Other meat	124.7		0	<b>Household services</b>	141.8	-0.3	3.8
Fish	124.3		-1	Postage	139.7		1
of which, fresh fish	129.2		-11	Telephones, telemessages, etc	122.6		2
Butter	137.4		8	Domestic services	156.1		4
Oil and fats	128.9		0	Fees and subscriptions	153.1		6
Cheese	144.5		9	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	121.3	0.3	1.1
Eggs	117.0		1	Men's outerwear	121.9		0
Milk fresh	140.3		3	Women's outerwear	110.1		1
Milk products	141.5		3	Children's outerwear	118.6		-2
Tea	149.3		-2	Other clothing	138.6		2
Coffee and other hot drinks	91.3		0	Footwear	126.5		3
Soft drinks	157.9		1	<b>Personal goods and services</b>	147.8	0.2	4.2
Sugar and preserves	148.1		8	Personal articles	116.2		2
Sweets and chocolates	127.8		5	Chemists goods	152.8		4
Potatoes	125.4		-5	Personal services	178.5		6
of which, unprocessed potatoes	112.1		-12	<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	145.3	0.4	3.8
Vegetables	117.3		5	Purchase of motor vehicles	127.9		-2
of which, other fresh vegetables	110.4		8	Maintenance of motor vehicles	162.6		7
Fruit	121.4		-7	Petrol and oil	144.4		8
of which, fresh fruit	119.8		-9	Vehicles tax and insurance	190.7		14
Other foods	137.3		2	<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	152.3	1.3	6.6
<b>Catering</b>	155.1	0.5	5.4	Rail fares	161.9		7
Restaurant meals	153.9		5	Bus and coach fares	161.6		5
Canteen meals	160.4		8	Other travel costs	139.4		7
Take-aways and snacks	154.5		5	<b>Leisure goods</b>	123.2	0.3	1.7
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	154.8	0.3	4.7	Audio-visual equipment	82.4		-2
Beer	159.8		5	Tapes and discs	114.4		2
on sales	161.8		6	Toys, photographic and sport goods	122.0		0
off sales	144.9		4	Books and newspapers	158.9		5
Wines and spirits	147.7		4	Gardening products	141.4		2
on sales	155.1		4	<b>Leisure services</b>	156.1	0.2	4.1
off sales	142.5		3	Television licences and rentals	120.2		-1
				Entertainment and other recreation	179.0		7
				Foreign Holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)*	100.8		

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

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

## RETAIL PRICES 6.3

### Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on May 18 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

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

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

#### Average prices on May 18 1993

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
<b>FOOD ITEMS</b>				<b>Margarine</b>			
<b>Beef: home-killed, per lb</b>				Soft 500g tub	325	46	34-85
Best beef mince	661	171	130-226	Low fat spread, 250g	324	49	43-55
Topside	643	233	248-339	<b>Cheese</b>			
Brisket (without bone)	517	219	189-246	Cheddar type, per lb	310	189	160-225
Rump steak *	669	391	340-439	<b>Eggs</b>			
Stewing steak	667	214	189-292	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	312	127	99-146
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per lb</b>				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	272	104	89-138
Loin (with bone)	609	372	249-468	<b>Milk</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	612	162	128-199	Pasteurised, per pint	351	34	26-31
Leg (with bone)	603	256	209-299	Skimmed, per pint	345	34	27-31
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb</b>				<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	283	196	157-285	Loose, per 125g	325	64	46-80
Leg (with bone)	271	181	169-198	Tea bags, per 250g	329	123	75-159
<b>Pork: home-killed, per lb</b>				<b>Coffee</b>			
Leg (foot off)	534	155	120-198	Pure, instant, per 100g	653	124	67-159
Loin (with bone)	648	177	159-209	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	311	140	89-209
Shoulder (with bone)	543	142	99-188	<b>Sugar</b>			
<b>Bacon, per lb</b>				Granulated, per kg	327	70	64-73
Streaky *	490	147	125-175	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Gammon *	500	245	184-296	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	512	16	9-22
Back, Danish	432	237	159-299	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	660	27	20-35
Back, home produced	393	220	174-280	Tomatoes, per lb	716	64	59-85
<b>Ham</b>				Cabbage, greens, per lb	662	42	30-55
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	521	74	59-98	Cabbage, hearted, per lb	594	37	28-49
<b>Sausages, per lb</b>				Cauliflower, each	702	65	48-75
Pork	535	114	85-149	Brussels sprouts, per lb	-	-	-
<b>Canned meats</b>				Carrots, per lb	716	34	25-39
Corned beef, 12oz can	321	86	76-95	Onions, per lb	724	29	19-39
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per lb</b>				Mushrooms, per 4oz	710	34	25-39
Frozen	310	71	62-82	Cucumber, each	716	48	34-60
Fresh or chilled	659	99	80-138	Lettuce - iceberg, each	705	75	59-89
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per lb</b>				<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Cod fillets	567	263	199-320	Apples, cooking, per lb	702	38	30-39
Rainbow trout	524	205	160-399	Apples, dessert, per lb	716	42	35-49
Kippers, with bone	546	132	98-175	Pears, dessert, per lb	718	52	39-79
<b>Canned fish</b>				Oranges, each	715	19	14-29
Red salmon, half size can	309	136	125-149	Bananas, per lb	724	47	35-54
<b>Bread</b>				Grapes, per lb	698	133	89-199
White loaf, sliced, 800g	351	56	39-79	<b>Items other than food</b>			
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	334	75	59-84	Draught bitter, per pint	839	135	120-157
White loaf, unsliced, 400g	344	49	40-54	Draught lager, per pint	847	152	135-172
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	337	52	43-58	Whisky per nip	857	106	95-118
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	318	78	69-86	Gin, per nip	854	105	95-118
<b>Flour</b>				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	5,247	224	188-237
Self raising, per 1.5kg	323	63	52-73	Coal, per 50kg	461	610	490-745
<b>Butter</b>				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	560	841	668-1040
Home produced, per 250g	315	69	64-77	4-star petrol, per litre	660	55	53-56
New Zealand, per 250g	309	67	65-67	Derv per litre	630	49	48-51
Danish, per 250g	307	77	74-83	Unleaded petrol ord, per litre	667	50	48-51
				Super unleaded petrol, per litre	399	53	52-55

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

#### General Notes - Retail Prices

Responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Central Statistical Office. The RPI is now being published in full in the CSO's Business Monitor MM23.

#### Structure

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

#### Definitions

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

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

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink		
January 13, 1987 = 100									All	Seasonal +	Non-seasonal + food		
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	966	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1991	May 14	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.5	130.2	—	116.0	125.6	122.5	126.2	139.1	140.1
	Jun 11	134.1	135.5	134.3	129.3	130.9	—	116.1	126.9	126.0	127.1	139.9	140.9
	Jul 16	133.8	135.4	134.2	129.2	130.9	—	113.2	125.3	117.3	126.8	140.7	142.0
	Aug 13	134.1	135.6	134.4	129.8	131.4	—	113.9	126.4	121.6	127.3	141.2	142.6
	Sep 10	134.6	136.4	135.2	130.4	132.0	—	116.2	125.4	114.9	127.4	142.0	143.2
	Oct 15	135.1	136.9	135.6	131.1	132.7	—	116.9	125.6	116.1	127.4	142.6	143.6
	Nov 12	135.6	137.3	135.9	131.7	133.1	—	117.3	126.8	121.3	127.8	143.2	143.4
	Dec 10	135.7	137.4	136.0	131.8	133.2	—	117.6	127.2	122.7	128.0	143.7	142.9
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
	Feb 11	136.3	137.8	136.6	132.3	133.8	—	114.4	129.1	126.0	129.7	144.8	144.6
	Mar 10	136.7	138.2	137.0	133.0	134.5	—	115.7	129.4	124.8	130.2	145.3	145.2
	Apr 14	138.8	140.7	139.2	134.4	136.7	—	116.2	128.9	122.4	130.1	146.3	147.1
	May 12	139.3	141.2	139.7	134.9	137.1	—	116.4	129.5	120.9	131.0	147.2	147.9
	Jun 9	139.3	141.3	139.9	135.0	137.2	—	116.4	129.0	117.4	131.0	147.9	148.4
	Jul 14	138.8	141.1	139.6	134.3	136.7	—	113.1	127.2	105.8	130.9	148.3	149.2
	Aug 11	138.9	141.2	139.7	134.4	136.9	—	113.5	127.5	107.0	131.1	148.8	149.6
	Sep 8	139.4	141.8	140.3	134.9	137.3	—	116.0	127.1	104.0	131.1	149.6	150.1
	Oct 13	139.9	142.3	140.7	135.5	137.8	—	116.8	127.4	106.5	131.1	150.2	150.9
	Nov 10	139.7	142.1	140.5	135.6	137.9	—	116.8	127.3	106.3	130.9	150.7	150.7
	Dec 8	139.2	141.3	139.9	135.7	138.1	—	117.1	128.4	110.6	131.5	151.2	150.0
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
	Feb 9	138.8	140.5	139.4	136.0	138.3	—	114.5	130.2	114.6	132.9	152.2	151.7
	Mar 16	139.3	140.8	139.8	137.0	139.2	—	115.9	131.3	116.3	133.9	153.0	152.4
	Apr 20	140.6	142.5	141.3	138.4	140.6	—	117.0	130.8	113.0	134.0	154.4	154.4
	May 18	141.1	142.8	141.6	139.0	141.0	—	117.3	132.2	118.0	134.6	155.1	154.8

+ 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 6.3.

# RETAIL PRICES 6.4

## General index of retail prices

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29
34	185	50	71	40	69	36	131	21	48	30
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1
113.6	163.7	115.4	119.6	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	124.5	124.5
129.9	180.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8
144.2	196.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7
133.2	159.6	123.5	123.2	129.0	119.8	132.9	129.9	134.9	118.1	138.4
133.3	158.9	125.7	123.6	129.0	120.0	133.5	130.5	136.5	117.8	139.0
133.3	157.2	127.2	122.4	130.2	115.6	135.3	132.2	136.7	118.0	139.7
133.2	156.1	127.6	123.8	130.2	115.8	135.9	132.5	137.2	118.2	140.1
133.2	156.0	128.0	124.8	131.0	120.1	136.1	132.9	137.4	118.2	144.5
133.3	154.8	128.0	124.8	132.6	121.5	137.0	134.5	137.8	119.1	144.6
135.6	155.0	128.3	125.4	133.3	121.8	137.1	134.7	138.3	119.5	144.5
137.0	155.5	128.0	126.1	133.0	121.9	136.9	134.3	138.1	119.8	144.6
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5
137.5	156.5	127.8	125.0	135.3	117.2	139.2	135.0	141.4	119.9	145.6
137.5	155.1	127.6	126.3	135.5	118.9	139.9	136.4	141.8	120.4	145.8
145.7	161.1	127.8	126.4	136.6	120.0	141.3	139.1	142.6	120.8	149.6
146.1	161.4	128.2	126.9	136.6	120.0	141.8	140.0	142.9	121.1	150.0
146.1	161.1	128.3	126.8	136.6	120.3	142.0	140.3	145.0	120.9	150.2
146.0	161.5	128.4	125.1	138.1	115.5	143.1	140.3	144.9	120.7	150.2
145.9	161.8	127.8	126.0	137.9	115.4	143.2	140.0	145.0	120.9	150.4
145.9	162.1	127.5	127.1	137.7	120.0	143.9	139.3	145.2	121.0	153.7
145.9	162.3	127.7	127.3	138.0	121.6	144.2	140.3	145.7	121.2	153.4
147.1	160.4	127.8	127.9	138.5	121.1	144.6	140.3	146.1	121.6	153.0
149.5	156.3	127.4	128.8	138.1	120.5	144.3	139.7	145.7	121.6	153.1
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6
150.0	152.0	127.1	126.7	140.5	117.0	145.5	139.2	149.2	122.4	153.9
150.0	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6	149.5	122.5	154.2
155.7	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	147.5	144.7	150.4	122.8	155.8
156.6	150.1	126.2	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8				

## 6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM		All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1988	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1991	May 14	5.8	4.6	11.3	13.2	16.0	-4.3	8.0	7.0	9.4	3.6	9.2	8.8	10.2	5.3	12.2
	Jun 11	5.8	5.8	11.1	13.4	15.9	-5.2	8.4	7.0	9.0	4.1	9.4	8.8	10.3	4.9	12.0
	Jul 16	5.5	5.5	10.7	12.9	15.9	-7.0	9.0	6.7	9.1	2.8	10.2	9.5	10.1	5.3	12.3
	Aug 13	4.7	5.3	10.6	12.5	15.7	-8.2	7.6	7.0	9.0	1.8	9.7	7.3	9.9	5.1	12.3
	Sep 10	4.1	4.2	10.0	12.4	15.6	-8.8	7.1	6.9	7.6	3.2	9.0	5.2	9.9	4.7	13.2
	Oct 15	3.7	4.3	9.7	12.0	14.4	-10.0	5.0	6.5	7.6	3.3	9.1	5.5	9.4	4.3	12.6
	Nov 12	4.3	4.5	9.5	11.8	16.0	-8.7	6.2	6.3	7.5	2.7	8.7	7.4	9.7	4.0	11.8
	Dec 10	4.5	4.2	9.4	11.1	16.5	-8.3	6.2	6.4	7.3	2.8	8.5	9.2	9.4	4.1	11.6
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
	Feb 11	4.1	3.8	9.0	10.5	16.2	-8.7	5.1	5.8	7.7	1.7	8.4	9.9	7.0	3.6	11.3
	Mar 10	4.0	4.0	9.0	10.4	16.1	-9.9	6.2	5.7	7.5	1.8	8.4	10.4	6.9	4.4	11.5
	Apr 14	4.3	2.4	6.1	5.6	10.3	-0.4	5.4	3.9	6.3	0.6	7.1	8.6	6.7	3.1	8.6
	May 12	4.3	3.1	5.8	5.6	9.7	1.1	3.8	3.0	5.9	0.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	2.5	8.4
	Jun 9	3.9	1.7	5.7	5.1	9.6	1.4	2.1	2.6	5.9	0.2	6.4	7.5	6.2	2.6	8.1
	Jul 14	3.7	1.5	5.4	5.1	9.5	2.7	0.9	2.2	6.1	-0.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	2.3	7.5
	Aug 11	3.6	0.9	5.4	4.9	9.5	3.7	0.2	1.8	5.9	-0.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	2.3	7.4
	Sep 8	3.6	1.4	5.4	4.8	9.5	3.9	-0.4	1.8	5.1	-0.1	5.7	4.8	5.7	2.4	6.4
	Oct 13	3.6	1.4	5.3	5.1	9.5	4.8	-0.2	2.0	4.1	0.1	5.3	4.3	5.7	1.8	6.1
	Nov 10	3.0	0.4	5.2	5.1	8.5	3.5	-0.4	2.0	3.9	-0.6	5.5	4.2	5.6	1.8	5.9
	Dec 8	2.6	0.9	5.2	5.0	9.1	0.5	-0.5	2.1	3.8	-1.1	5.4	4.0	5.5	1.5	5.9
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
	Feb 9	1.8	0.9	5.1	4.9	9.1	-2.9	-0.5	1.4	3.8	-0.2	4.5	3.1	5.5	2.1	5.7
	Mar 16	1.9	1.5	5.3	5.0	9.1	-3.6	-0.2	1.3	4.2	0.3	4.6	3.1	5.4	1.7	5.8
	Apr 20	1.3	1.5	5.5	5.0	6.9	-6.9	-0.6	1.8	4.1	0.8	4.4	4.0	5.5	1.7	4.1
	May 18	1.3	2.1	5.4	4.7	7.2	-7.0	-1.6	1.6	3.8	1.1	4.2	3.8	6.6	1.7	4.1

Notes: See notes under table 6.3.

## 6.6 RETAIL PRICES

Indices for pensioner households: all items (except housing)

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

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

## RETAIL PRICES 6.7

Group indices: annual averages

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
January 1987=100															
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS															
1987		101.1	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.2	99.1	102.1	111.3	113.4	109.0	111.2	112.0	113.7	100.4
1988		104.8	115.3	118.1	119.9	122.4	115.4	118.3	120.2	122.6	115.2	118.5	120.3	122.6	103.3
1989		110.6	123.8	127.4	128.5	129.9	123.7	128.0	128.9	130.4	123.4	128.5	129.8	131.5	106.1
1990		118.9	130.8	126.4	122.3	113.8	131.5	116.5	116.4	115.3	132.3	124.1	121.7	124.8	111.2
1991		127.4	126.1	139.2	137.4	130.2	124.5	123.9	126.7	119.7	143.6	135.0	134.3	134.2	119.2
1992		131.8	128.0	148.0	146.0	144.5	126.9	128.2	133.5	121.2	153.3	146.3	143.2	140.8	122.9
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS															
1987		101.2	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.1	99.1	102.2	100.9	101.2	102.3	103.0	102.8	103.4	100.5
1988		105.0	104.7	109.6	106.7	103.4	101.4	106.1	103.8	104.5	108.8	107.4	108.7	109.4	103.7
1989		110.9	111.0	116.5	112.4	106.4	106.8	110.5	107.9	109.4	118.3	114.2	115.2	116.3	106.7
1990		119.1	120.4	126.3	123.1	113.7	115.7	115.8	114.9	115.5	127.6	122.8	122.1	124.6	112.1
1991		127.8	126.2	138.9	138.5	129.9	124.7	123.2	125.0	120.5	140.4	133.2	135.7	133.6	120.6
1992		132.7	128.2	147.6	147.3	144.2	127.5	127.3	132.1	122.0	150.2	144.5	144.7	140.0	124.9
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES															
1987		101.6	101.1	102.8	101.7	100.1	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6
1988		105.8	104.6	109.6	106.9	103.4	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1
1989		111.5	110.5	116.5	112.9	106.4	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1
1990		119.2	119.4	126.4	123.8	113.6	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	124.4	124.5
1991		128.3	125.6	139.1	139.2	129.9	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8
1992		134.3	128.3	147.9	148.1	144.2	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.9	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0

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

### FUTURE PUBLICATION GF RPI

Responsibility for the RPI was transferred in July 1989 from ED to the CSO. The RPI is now being published in the CSO's *Business Monitor* series. Monitor MM23 includes the index in full detail, with articles, graphs and charts.

We intend to continue publishing some RPI information in *Employment Gazette*, that is existing tables 6.1 - 6.4, 6.8 and the short general notes. Tables 6.5 - 6.7 will not be published in the *Employment Gazette* after September 1993.

We hope this will continue to meet the needs of *Employment Gazette* readers for summary RPI information, including international comparisons. However, before we make any changes we would like your views on the future publication of the RPI in the *Gazette*. Please send all comments by 10 September 1993 to:

Russell Green  
Statistical Services Division B4  
Employment Department  
Level 1  
Caxton House  
Tothill Street  
London SW1H 9NF



# 6.8 RETAIL PRICES

## Selected countries

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxemburg
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1986	103.4	103.5	101.3	103.6	99.9	123.0	108.8	102.7	103.8	105.8	100.3
1987	107.7	106.9	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9	100.2
1988	113.0	110.7	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5	101.7
1989	121.8	116.3	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8	105.1
1990	133.3	122.9	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8	109.0
1991	141.1	129.0	114.6	124.1	110.7	265.9	145.0	120.0	121.3	140.2	112.4
1992	146.4	134.6	117.3	126.7	115.1	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.4	115.9
<b>Monthly</b>											
1992	Apr	146.7	134.0	116.5	126.4	114.5	301.6	122.9	..	146.2	115.1
	May	147.3	134.5	117.0	127.3	115.0	301.6	123.2	124.9	147.0	115.7
	Jun	147.3	134.6	117.3	127.3	115.2	306.7	123.3	..	147.4	115.9
	Jul	146.7	134.6	117.9	126.7	115.2	301.0	123.1	..	147.6	116.2
	Aug	146.8	134.9	117.7	126.8	115.4	305.2	123.0	125.6	148.0	116.3
	Sep	147.4	135.5	117.9	127.3	115.7	317.7	123.3	..	148.4	116.4
	Oct	147.9	136.0	118.1	127.2	116.1	325.4	123.7	..	148.1	117.0
	Nov	147.7	136.3	118.5	127.5	116.7	328.0	123.8	125.8	150.1	117.4
	Dec	147.2	136.3P	118.5	127.2	116.8	331.7	123.8	..	150.4P	117.4
1993	Jan	145.8	136.8P	119.3	127.0	118.1	332.5	124.3	..	150.9P	118.5
	Feb	146.7	137.4P	119.6	127.3	118.6	335.5	124.7	126.4	151.6P	118.9
	Mar	147.3	137.9P	119.8	127.6	119.0	345.9	125.3	..	151.8P	119.2
	Apr	148.6	138.5P	119.9	127.7P	119.4	350.4	125.4P	..	152.5P	119.5
	May	149.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1986	3.4	3.5	1.3	3.6	-0.3	23.0	8.8	2.7	3.8	5.8	0.3
1987	4.2	3.3	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8	-0.1
1988	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0	1.5
1989	7.8	5.1	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3	3.3
1990	9.5	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5	3.7
1991	5.9	5.0	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.0	3.1	6.4	3.1
1992	3.7	4.3P	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.9	5.9	2.5	3.1	5.1P	3.1
<b>Monthly</b>											
1992	Apr	4.3	4.8	2.8	2.5	4.6	6.5	2.8	..	5.3	3.6
	May	4.3	4.8	2.8	2.5	4.6	6.5	2.8	3.6	5.5	3.6
	Jun	3.9	4.5	2.6	2.3	4.3	6.2	2.6	..	5.4	3.6
	Jul	3.7	4.1	2.6	2.2	3.3	5.2	2.2	..	5.2	3.3
	Aug	3.6	4.1	2.1	2.1	3.5	5.7	2.0	2.8	5.1	3.1
	Sep	3.6	4.0	2.3	2.0	3.6	5.3	2.1	..	4.8	3.0
	Oct	3.6	4.0	2.2	1.6	3.7	5.9	1.9	..	4.7	3.2
	Nov	3.0	3.8	2.2	1.4	3.7	5.1	1.6	2.4	4.8	2.9
	Dec	2.6	3.6	2.4	1.5	3.7	4.3	1.9	..	4.7	2.9
1993	Jan	1.7	3.6P	2.8	1.5	4.4	4.7	2.1	..	4.4P	3.5
	Feb	1.8	3.5P	2.8	1.3	4.2	4.5	2.2	1.9	4.4P	3.8
	Mar	1.9	3.5P	2.9	1.1	4.2	4.0	2.2	4.2P	3.7	..
	Apr	1.3	3.4P	2.9	1.1P	4.3	4.5	2.1P	..	4.3P	3.8
	May	1.3	..	2.7	..	4.2	..	..	..	4.0P	..

Source: Eurostat

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

# RETAIL PRICES 6.8

## Selected countries

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

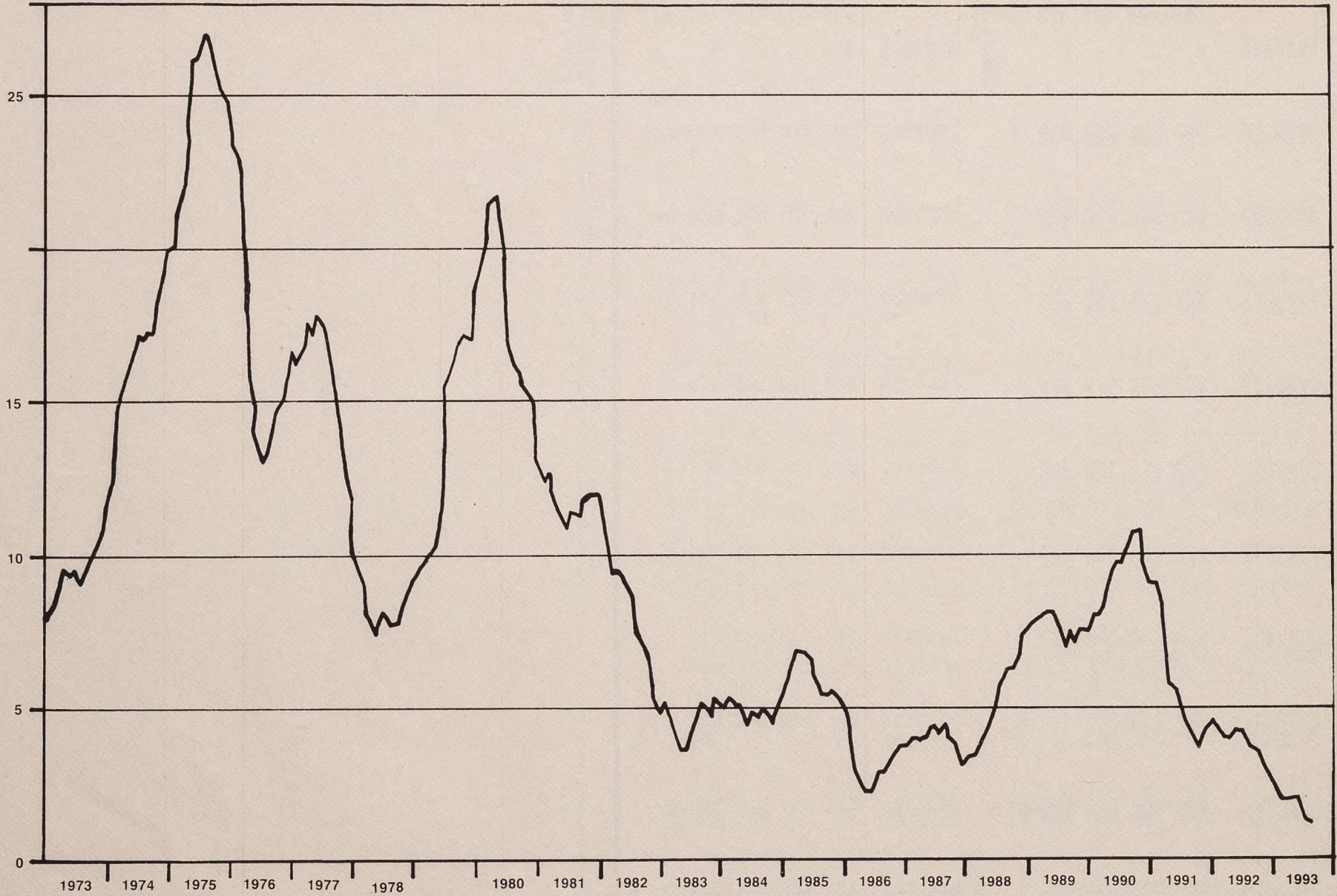
1985=100	Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1986	100.2	111.7	101.9	100.6	100.8	101.7	107.2	104.2	103.6	104.1
1987	99.8	122.2	105.7	100.7	102.2	103.1	116.5	108.6	107.1	108.7
1988	100.7	133.9	110.0	101.4	104.2	105.1	124.3	114.9	112.6	113.1
1989	101.7	151.0	115.3	103.7	107.4	107.8	130.0	122.3	120.0	118.7
1990	104.3	170.9	121.5	106.9	113.2	111.3	135.4	111.3	127.3	124.4
1991	108.4	189.5	126.6	110.4	119.8	115.0	140.0	147.8	132.6	131.4
1992	112.5	206.7	130.5	112.3	124.6	119.7	143.3	151.1	136.0	133.4
<b>Monthly</b>										
1992	Apr	111.9	204.8	129.7	112.8	118.7	143.1	150.8	136.5	132.9
	May	112.0	206.9	129.9	112.9	119.1	143.3	150.9	136.6	133.1
	Jun	111.8	207.7	130.4	112.8	119.5	143.6	150.6	137.2	133.4
	Jul	112.4	208.7	130.7	112.0	120.9	143.7	150.4	136.8	133.7
	Aug	113.3	209.7	131.0	112.3	121.4	143.3	150.5	135.5	133.7
	Sep	113.9	209.9	131.4	112.8	120.6	144.0	152.6	137.4	133.6
	Oct	114.1	210.5	131.9	112.9	120.4	144.3	152.9	137.8	133.8
	Nov	114.2	211.3	132.0	112.7	120.5	144.3	152.2	137.9	134.4
	Dec	113.8	212.1	132.0	112.7	120.6	144.3	152.8	137.5	134.4
1993	Jan	113.2	214.0	132.6	112.6	120.9	144.7	156.7	138.9	135.0
	Feb	113.6	215.7	133.1	112.7	122.8	145.1	157.1	139.4	135.4
	Mar	114.1	216.4	133.5	113.4P	123.3	146.4	157.9	139.5	135.3
	Apr	114.6	217.5	133.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>										
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1986	0.2	11.8	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	7.2	4.2	3.6	4.1
1987	-0.4	9.4	3.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	8.7	4.2	3.4	4.4
1988	0.9	9.6	4.1	0.7	2.0	1.9	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.0
1989	1.1	12.8	4.8	2.3	3.1	2.6	4.6	6.4	6.6	5.0
1990	2.6	13.2	5.4	3.1	5.4	3.2	4.2	10.5	6.1	4.8
1991	3.9	10.9	4.2	3.3	5.8	3.3	3.4	9.4	4.2	5.6
1992	3.8	9.1	3.1	1.7	4.0	4.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	1.5
<b>Monthly</b>										
1992	Apr	4.4	9.6	3.2	2.4	4.8	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.7
	May	4.3	9.8	3.0	2.0	4.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.3
	Jun	4.0	9.6	3.1	2.3	4.2	2.5	2.0	2.7	1.1
	Jul	3.1	9.6	3.2	1.7	3.8	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.3
	Aug	3.6	9.3	3.1	1.7	3.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.2
	Sep	3.5	9.3	3.0	2.0	3.5	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.3
	Oct	3.3	8.9	3.2	1.1	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.6
	Nov	3.2	8.7	3.0	..	3.3	2.2	1.2	2.8	1.7
	Dec	2.9	8.5	2.9	1.2	3.4	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.1
1993	Jan	2.6	8.5	3.3	1.2	3.5	2.5	4.7	2.9	2.0
	Feb	2.6	8.0	3.2	1.4	3.4	2.6	4.9	2.9	2.3
	Mar	2.4	7.3	3.1	1.2	3.7	2.5	4.9	2.7	1.9
	Apr	2.4	6.2	3.2	0.9	3.8	2.6	5.1	2.6	1.8
	May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C3 RETAIL PRICES INDEX  
Increases over previous year

S68

JULY 1993  
EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Per cent.



# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity +, seasonally adjusted §§

# 7.1

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
<b>ALL</b>									
Spring 1979	22,576	1,788	-	-	24,364	1,440 X	25,804 X	15,346 X	41,150
Spring 1981	21,550	2,211	-	-	23,760	2,494 X	26,255 X	15,690 X	41,944
Spring 1983	20,420	2,310	368	-	23,098	2,865 X	25,963 X	16,435 X	42,398
Spring 1984	20,587	2,627	328	-	23,542	2,928 X	26,470 X	16,210 X	42,680
Spring 1984	20,587	2,627	328	-	23,542	3,105	26,647	16,033	42,680
Spring 1985	20,758	2,723	408	-	23,889	2,980	26,869	16,085	42,954
Spring 1986	20,827	2,739	410	-	23,976	2,981	26,957	16,191	43,148
Spring 1987	20,878	3,009	502	-	24,389	2,890	27,279	16,151	43,430
Spring 1988	21,535	3,154	534	-	25,222	2,385	27,607	15,993	43,600
Spring 1989	22,171	3,433	496	-	26,099	1,983	28,082	15,663	43,745
Spring 1990	22,379	3,477	462	-	26,318	1,871	28,189	15,658	43,847
Spring 1991	22,008	3,323	420	-	25,751	2,301	28,051	15,854	43,905
Spring 1992	21,524	3,138	369	179	25,209	2,649	27,858	16,199	44,057
Summer 1992	21,387	3,136	348	176	25,048	2,758	27,806	16,263	44,069
Autumn 1992	21,262	3,078	331	179	24,850	2,837	27,687	16,408	44,096
Winter 1992	21,183	3,046	312	154	24,694	2,931	27,625	16,461	44,086
<b>Estimated changes</b>									
Autumn 1992 - Winter 1992	-79	-32	-19	*	-156	94	-62	53	-10
Percent	-0.4	-1.0	-5.8	*	-0.6	3.3	-0.2	0.3	0.0
<b>MALE</b>									
Spring 1979	13,380	1,444	-	-	14,824	774 X	15,598 X	4,087 X	19,685
Spring 1981	12,426	1,748	-	-	14,174	1,570 X	15,744 X	4,344 X	20,088
Spring 1983	11,671	1,753	221	-	13,645	1,825 X	15,470 X	4,862 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,607	1,980	203	-	13,790	1,788 X	15,578 X	4,912 X	20,490
Spring 1984	11,607	1,980	203	-	13,790	1,848	15,639	4,851	20,490
Spring 1985	11,639	2,032	260	-	13,931	1,798	15,730	4,908	20,637
Spring 1986	11,554	2,055	278	-	13,886	1,796	15,682	5,066	20,748
Spring 1987	11,462	2,246	324	-	14,032	1,724	15,756	5,130	20,886
Spring 1988	11,783	2,372	338	-	14,492	1,401	15,893	5,087	20,980
Spring 1989	11,924	2,620	314	-	14,858	1,146	16,004	5,061	21,065
Spring 1990	12,006	2,641	300	-	14,946	1,085	16,031	5,103	21,134
Spring 1991	11,716	2,527	257	-	14,500	1,424	15,924	5,247	21,170
Spring 1992	11,318	2,368	245	53	13,983	1,775	15,758	5,499	21,257
Summer 1992	11,260	2,351	230	53	13,894	1,850	15,743	5,522	21,265
Autumn 1992	11,152	2,300	216	55	13,722	1,915	15,637	5,639	21,277
Winter 1992	11,055	2,294	199	46	13,594	1,982	15,575	5,705	21,281
<b>Estimated changes</b>									
Autumn 1992 - Winter 1992	-96	*	-17	*	-128	67	-62	66	*
Percent	-0.9	*	-7.8	*	-0.9	3.5	-0.4	1.2	*
<b>FEMALE</b>									
Spring 1979	9,197	344	-	-	9,541	666 X	10,207 X	11,259 X	21,466
Spring 1981	9,123	463	-	-	9,586	924 X	10,510 X	11,346 X	21,856
Spring 1983	8,749	557	147	-	9,453	1,040 X	10,493 X	11,573 X	22,066
Spring 1984	8,980	647	125	-	9,751	1,140 X	10,891 X	11,298 X	22,190
Spring 1984	8,980	647	125	-	9,751	1,257	11,008	11,181	22,190
Spring 1985	9,119	691	148	-	9,958	1,181	11,139	11,177	22,317
Spring 1986	9,273	684	132	-	10,090	1,186	11,275	11,125	22,400
Spring 1987	9,416	763	178	-	10,357	1,166	11,523	11,021	22,544
Spring 1988	9,752	782	196	-	10,730	984	11,714	10,906	22,620
Spring 1989	10,247	813	181	-	11,241	836	12,077	10,602	22,680
Spring 1990	10,373	836	163	-	11,372	785	12,158	10,556	22,713
Spring 1991	10,291	797	163	-	11,251	877	12,128	10,607	22,735
Spring 1992	10,206	770	124	126	11,226	874	12,100	10,701	22,801
Summer 1992	10,127	785	119	124	11,154	909	12,063	10,741	22,804
Autumn 1992	10,111	778	115	124	11,128	922	12,050	10,769	22,819
Winter 1992	10,128	752	113	108	11,101	949	12,050	10,755	22,805
<b>Estimated changes</b>									
Autumn 1992 - Winter 1992	17	-26	*	-16	-28	27	*	-13	-13
Percent	0.2	-3.3	*	-13.2	-0.2	3.0	*	-0.1	-0.1

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

# 7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity+, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment#					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	THOUSAND								
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
<b>ALL</b>									
Spring 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,454	2,518	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,629	2,714	396	-	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spring 1986	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,739	2,968	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spring 1987	20,762	2,997	488	-	24,247	2,979	27,126	16,347	43,146
Spring 1988	21,422	3,143	520	-	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spring 1989	22,055	3,426	481	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1990	22,254	3,472	448	-	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spring 1991	21,876	3,318	408	-	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Spring 1992	21,396	3,135	330	-	25,064	2,649	27,713	16,342	44,054
Summer 1992	21,485	3,131	357	179	25,127	2,797	27,923	16,156	44,079
Autumn 1992	21,353	3,091	344	179	24,967	2,901	27,768	16,331	44,099
Winter 1992	21,129	3,046	326	154	24,655	2,920	27,575	16,515	44,090
<b>Estimated changes</b>									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	-223	-45	-19	*	-312	*	-193	184	*
Percent	-1.0	-1.4	-5.4	*	-1.3	*	-0.7	1.1	*
<b>MALE</b>									
Spring 1979	13,302	1,442	-	-	14,743	763 X	15,507 X	4,177 X	19,684
Spring 1981	12,348	1,745	-	-	14,093	1,590 X	15,851 X	4,434 X	20,087
Spring 1983	11,601	1,751	212	-	13,565	1,815 X	15,379 X	4,952 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,537	1,978	195	-	13,710	1,777 X	15,487 X	5,002 X	20,489
Spring 1985	11,537	1,978	195	-	13,710	1,838	15,548	4,942	20,489
Spring 1986	11,572	2,029	252	-	13,853	1,788	15,642	4,966	20,637
Spring 1987	11,491	2,047	268	-	13,806	1,786	15,592	5,155	20,748
Spring 1988	11,403	2,225	313	-	13,951	1,717	15,669	5,217	20,886
Spring 1989	11,728	2,358	327	-	13,951	1,786	15,592	5,155	20,748
Spring 1990	11,866	2,608	303	-	14,413	1,398	15,811	5,168	20,980
Spring 1991	11,943	2,628	289	-	14,777	1,148	15,924	5,141	21,065
Spring 1992	11,647	2,512	248	-	14,407	1,091	15,950	5,183	21,133
Summer 1992	11,248	2,353	236	53	13,890	1,785	15,676	5,579	21,255
Autumn 1992	11,341	2,352	221	53	13,966	1,867	15,833	5,435	21,268
Winter 1992	11,182	2,321	222	55	13,779	1,873	15,652	5,630	21,282
Winter 1992	11,012	2,295	207	46	13,560	1,981	15,541	5,741	21,282
<b>Estimated changes</b>									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	-169	-26	-15	*	-220	*	-112	112	*
Percent	-1.5	-1.1	-6.7	*	-1.6	*	-0.7	2.0	*
<b>FEMALE</b>									
Spring 1979	9,130	337	-	-	9,467	665 X	10,132 X	11,330 X	21,462
Spring 1981	9,057	455	-	-	9,512	923 X	10,435 X	11,417 X	21,852
Spring 1983	8,687	550	143	-	9,379	1,039 X	10,418 X	11,644 X	22,062
Spring 1984	8,918	639	120	-	9,678	1,139 X	10,816 X	11,369 X	22,186
Spring 1985	8,918	639	120	-	9,678	1,091	10,816 X	11,369 X	22,186
Spring 1986	9,057	685	144	-	9,886	1,256	10,933	11,253	22,186
Spring 1987	9,215	680	128	-	10,023	1,180	11,066	11,249	22,315
Spring 1988	9,358	762	175	-	10,296	1,182	11,205	11,192	22,398
Spring 1989	9,694	785	193	-	10,672	1,161	11,457	11,086	22,543
Spring 1990	10,189	819	178	-	11,186	831	12,016	10,664	22,680
Spring 1991	10,311	845	159	-	11,315	779	12,094	10,620	22,713
Spring 1992	10,229	806	160	-	11,194	868	12,062	10,673	22,735
Summer 1992	10,148	778	121	126	11,174	863	12,037	10,762	22,799
Autumn 1992	10,144	763	109	124	11,180	900	12,090	10,721	22,811
Winter 1992	10,171	770	122	124	11,189	928	12,116	10,701	22,817
Winter 1992	10,117	751	119	108	11,095	939	12,034	10,774	22,808
<b>Estimated changes</b>									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	-54	-18	*	*	-93	11	-81	72	*
Percent	-0.5	-2.4	*	*	-0.8	1.2	-0.7	0.7	*

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

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity\* by age, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	All aged 16 and over		Age groups								
	THOUSAND		All	Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Male) 50-59 (Female)	65 and over (Male) 60 and over (Female)
	In employment*	Economically inactive									
Spring 1984	23,387	13,710	9,678	1,917	2,937	5,155	7,879	4,777	722		
Spring 1985	23,739	13,853	9,886	1,976	3,075	5,280	8,053	4,884	672		
Spring 1986	23,828	13,806	10,023	1,927	3,086	5,412	8,166	4,598	640		
Spring 1987	24,247	13,951	10,296	1,985	3,186	5,624	8,262	4,545	644		
Spring 1988	25,085	14,413	10,672	2,072	3,227	5,973	8,570	4,575	668		
Spring 1989	25,962	14,777	11,186	2,081	3,350	6,311	8,785	4,669	765		
Spring 1990	26,175	14,860	11,315	1,917	3,264	6,563	8,950	4,717	764		
Spring 1991	25,001	14,407	11,194	1,707	3,022	6,537	8,958	4,617	761		
Spring 1992	25,084	13,990	11,174	1,505	2,826	6,479	8,932	4,535	794		
Summer 1992	25,127	13,966	11,160	1,548	2,859	6,489	8,927	4,518	788		
Autumn 1992	24,967	13,779	11,188	1,441	2,812	6,501	8,975	4,477	760		
Winter 1992	24,655	13,560	11,095	1,370	2,720	6,454	8,909	4,464	757		
<b>ILO unemployed*</b>											
Spring 1984	3,094	1,838	1,256	541	632	726	691	447	58		
Spring 1985	2,968	1,788	1,180	484	592	730	702	411	49		
Spring 1986	2,990	1,800	1,190	495	607	754	682	406	46		
Spring 1987	2,879	1,717	1,161	434	523	762	680	437	42		
Spring 1988	2,376	1,398	978	326	437	621	551	401	52		
Spring 1989	1,978	1,148	831	239	352	530	349	349	52		
Spring 1990	1,869	1,091	779	250	325	501	444	314	35		
Spring 1991	2,302	1,434	868	298	439	620	553	352	40		
Spring 1992	2,649	1,785	863	296	494	729	684	414	31		
Summer 1992	2,797	1,867	930	420	537	733	668	411	28		
Autumn 1992	2,801	1,873	928	351	523	758	692	447	31		
Winter 1992	2,920	1,981	939	322	541	793	752	484	28		
<b>Economically inactive</b>											
Spring 1984	16,194	4,942	11,253	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	8,770		
Spring 1985	16,244	4,966	11,249	1,018	841	1,560	1,636	2,280	8,930		
Spring 1986	16,347	5,155	11,192	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	9,034		
Spring 1987	16,303	5,217	11,086	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	9,122		
Spring 1988	16,138	5,168	10,970	881	822	1,477	1,584	2,232	9,142		
Spring 1989	15,804	5,141	10,664	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	9,076		
Spring 1990	15,802	5,183	10,620	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	9,125		
Spring 1991	16,000	5,327	10,673	854	788	1,470	1,557	2,194	9,148		
Spring 1992	16,342	5,579	10,762	1,011	899	1,534	1,555	2,194	9,170		
Summer 1992	16,156	5,435	10,721	909	804	1,545	1,610	2,218	9,148		
Autumn 1992	16,331	5,630	10,701	954	827	1,524	1,564	2,245	9,217		
Winter 1992	16,515	5,741	10,774	1,021	872	1,553	1,592	2,239	9,236		
<b>Economic activity rate +</b>	<b>per cent</b>										
Spring 1984	62.1	75.9	49.3	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	8.2		
Spring 1985	62.2	75.6	49.6	70.7	81.3	79.4	84.3	69.3	7.5		
Spring 1986	62.1	75.2	50.0	71.4	81.2	79.9	84.2	68.8	7.1		
Spring 1987	62.5	75.0	50.8	72.2	81.7	80.9	84.3	69.0	7.0		
Spring 1988	63.0	75.4	51.5	73.1	81.7	81.7	85.2	69.0	7.2		
Spring 1989	63.9	75.6	53.0	73.4	83.8	82.8	85.5	69.8	8.3		
Spring 1990	64.0	75.5	53.2	71.6	83.2	83.3	86.1	70.0	8.1		
Spring 1991	63.6	74.8	53.1	70.1	81.3	83.0	85.9	69.6	8.0		
Spring 1992	62.9	73.8	5								

# 8.1 TOURISM

## Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services 977, 979	All
	661	662	663	665, 667		
Self-employed*						
1981	48.0	51.7	1.6	36.4	18.4	156.1
Employees in employment						
1988 Mar	245.3	274.3	139.3	240.9	352.7	1252.4
June	265.1	289.3	140.5	281.2	373.5	1349.7
Sept	265.9	304.5	139.5	287.3	374.3	1371.6
Dec	269.9	313.1	144.9	251.7	346.3	1325.8
1989 Mar	268.4	316.4	139.9	259.1	343.2	1327.0
June	290.1	326.2	140.4	301.0	373.3	1431.0
Sept	295.3	329.1	143.3	310.6	378.0	1456.4
Dec	297.0	338.2	143.9	280.4	342.6	1402.2
1990 Mar	295.7	329.4	139.8	278.2	345.5	1388.7
June	308.5	343.0	140.8	318.1	393.1	1503.6
Sept	313.5	343.7	142.9	322.4	390.7	1513.2
Dec	306.3	338.4	147.7	293.8	363.4	1449.6
1991 Mar	291.2	322.6	142.7	286.0	358.9	1401.3
June	300.8	331.0	141.8	313.8	398.4	1485.8
Sept	287.7	338.6	141.0	313.1	402.4	1482.8
Dec	287.9	320.9	140.4	271.2	380.6	1401.0
1992 Mar	283.4	315.3	138.7	270.9	382.5	1390.6
June	305.7	334.6	139.4	309.8	407.8	1497.3
Sept	298.1	329.1	137.9	304.9	399.8	1469.8
Dec	294.8	329.1	137.3	271.3	379.8	1412.2
1993 Mar	296.3	315.1	137.2	266.4	380.0	1394.9
CHANGES: Mar 1993-1993						
no.(thousands)	12.9	-2	-1.5	-4.5	-2.5	4.3
Percentage	4.6	-1	-1.1	-1.7	-0.6	3

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

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

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

# 8.2 TOURISM

## Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)		UK residents abroad (b)		Balance (a) less (b)
1984	4,614		4,663		-49
1985	5,442		4,871		571
1986	5,553		6,083		-530
1987	6,260		7,280		-1,020
1988	6,184		8,216		-2,032
1989	6,945		9,357		-2,412
1990	7,785		9,916		-2,131
1991	7,168		9,834		-2,666
1992 RP	7,686		11,090		-3,403

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1991 Q1	1,119	1,658	1,572	2,312	-453	-655
Q2	1,692	1,793	2,383	2,481	-691	-688
Q3	2,596	1,771	3,838	2,466	-1,242	-695
Q4	1,761	1,946	2,041	2,576	-280	-630
1992 Q1	1,345	1,959	1,945	2,796	-600	-837
Q2	1,879	1,959	2,738	2,772	-859	-813
Q3	2,694	1,836	4,135	2,625	-1,441	-789
Q4 R	1,768	1,932	2,272	2,896	-503	-965
1992 P Jan	494	652	657	936	-163	-284
Feb	368	649	587	953	-219	-304
Mar	483	657	701	907	-218	-249
Apr	589	701	823	932	-234	-231
May	640	644	899	996	-259	-353
Jun	651	615	1,016	966	-365	-229
Jul	872	802	1,190	873	-318	-271
Aug	1,021	612	1,554	880	-533	-268
Sep	800	623	1,391	871	-591	-249
Oct R	652	598	1,117	905	-466	-307
Nov R	533	634	651	969	-118	-335
Dec R	584	700	504	1,023	-81	-323
1993 Jan (e)R	505	659	725	1,049	-220	-390
Feb (e)R	450	844	660	1,093	-210	-248
Mar (e)	570	779	765	990	-195	-211

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

# TOURISM 8.3

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

THOUSAND

	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985	14,449		3,797	7,870	2,782
1986	13,897		2,843	8,355	2,699
1987	15,566		3,394	9,317	2,855
1988	15,799		3,272	9,659	2,859
1989	17,338		3,481	10,689	3,168
1990	18,021		3,749	10,645	3,627
1991	16,664		2,772	10,880	3,013
1992 RP	18,179		3,303	11,555	3,321
1991 Q1	2,775	3,781	391	1,860	523
Q2	4,187	4,153	750	2,752	685
Q3	5,809	4,203	986	3,700	1,122
Q4	3,694	4,528	644	2,567	682
1992 Q1	3,284	4,603	616	2,040	627
Q2	4,820	4,621	878	3,203	739
Q3	5,974	4,288	1,125	3,627	1,222
Q4 R	4,100	4,668	683	2,685	733
1992 P Jan	1,178	1,509	223	708	247
Feb	948	1,546	159	614	175
Mar	1,158	1,547	234	718	206
Apr	1,625	1,547	207	1,211	207
May	1,568	1,528	326	996	246
Jun	1,627	1,545	345	996	286
Jul	1,967	1,348	392	1,206	370
Aug	2,346	1,491	392	1,502	452
Sep	1,662	1,449	342	919	401
Oct R	1,482	1,440	321	868	293
Nov R	1,234	1,470	176	838	220
Dec R	1,384	1,759	186	978	220
1993 Jan (e)R	1,150	1,474	220	660	270
Feb (e)R	1,140	1,959	150	790	200
Mar (e)	1,270	1,761	210	840	220

Notes: See table 8.2.

# TOURISM 8.4

## Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625	1,687
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		919	19,371	1,781
1985	21,610		914	18,944	1,752
1986	24,949		1,167	21,877	1,905
1987	27,447		1,559	23,678	2,210
1988	28,828		1,823	24,519	2,486
1989	31,030		2,218	26,128	2,684
1990	31,182		2,349	25,817	3,016
1991	30,497		2,321	25,383	2,793
1992 RP	33,559		2,767	27,527	3,264
1991 Q1	5,089	7,439	366	4,071	651
Q2	7,824	7,540	595	6,577	652
Q3	11,290	7,496	777	9,686	826
Q4	6,295	8,022	583	5,048	664
1992 Q1	6,022	8,675	480	4,733	808
Q2	8,971	8,427	668	7,534	769
Q3	11,845	7,974	879	10,039	927
Q4 R	6,721	8,483	741	5,220	760
1992 P Jan	1,862	2,765	181	1,386	294
Feb	1,786	2,888	128	1,406	252
Mar	2,374	3,021	171	1,941	282
Apr	2,900	2,982	159	2,429	312
May	2,983	2,967	223	2,538	223
Jun	3,087	2,477	286	2,567	234
Jul	3,581	2,713	212	3,127	242
Aug	4,399	2,589	309	3,727	363
Sep	3,866	2,673	357	3,186	322
Oct R	3,156	2,663	406	2,462	288
Nov R	2,083	2,835	155	1,674	253
Dec R	1,481	2,985	179	1,083	219
1993 Jan (e)R	2,000	2,911	180	1,440	380
Feb (e)R	1,970	3,356	140	1,610	220
Mar (e)	2,550	3,432	160	2,100	290

Notes: See table 8.2.

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

THOUSAND

	1990	1991	1992 P	1991				1992 P			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Total all countries</b>	18,021	16,664	18,179	2,775	4,187	5,809	3,894	3,284	4,820	5,974	4,100
North America											
USA	3,048	2,250	2,690	316	609	801	524	504	716	910	560
Canada	701	521	613	75	140	186	120	112	162	216	123
<b>Total</b>	3,749	2,772	3,303	391	750	986	644	616	878	1,125	683
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	572	681	799	115	174	212	179	108	202	245	243
France	2,309	2,292	2,477	490	634	682	486	444	655	619	549
Federal Republic of Germany	1,878	2,090	2,257	311	571	702	497	391	645	765	455
Italy	714	714	777	92	125	376	122	113	183	346	136
Netherlands	993	1,070	994	158	283	350	279	194	251	297	252
Denmark	231	236	309	51	54	71	59	66	61	85	97
Greece	134	116	127	26	31	33	26	25	25	27	27
Spain	605	619	678	115	125	228	150	136	146	236	161
Portugal	105	100	101	23	22	30	25	23	17	31	30
Irish Republic	1,317	1,314	1,299	238	323	472	281	242	368	389	299
<b>Total</b>	8,858	9,222	9,818	1,620	2,343	3,156	2,103	1,743	2,764	3,063	2,249
Other Western Europe											
Austria	154	156	179	20	40	66	30	28	40	84	27
Switzerland	446	428	430	80	108	129	112	72	113	125	120
Norway	272	267	289	29	61	92	86	48	59	96	86
Sweden	474	444	493	50	109	137	148	75	145	151	123
Finland	134	109	96	9	32	33	35	14	31	32	18
Others	306	253	250	54	60	87	53	60	51	77	61
<b>Total</b>	1,787	1,658	1,737	241	409	544	464	297	439	564	436
Other countries											
Middle East	473	427	464	95	85	168	79	84	85	197	97
North Africa	81	73	64	12	15	32	15	11	11	23	14
South Africa	177	175	202	32	43	65	35	29	43	81	49
Eastern Europe	310	259	287	36	51	119	53	41	54	101	90
Japan	571	440	534	91	154	120	164	98	148	124	124
Australia	629	449	492	89	107	85	117	194	97	194	97
New Zealand	126	107	111	20	32	31	24	10	37	44	19
Latin America	187	197	232	32	45	62	58	51	45	91	45
Rest of World	1,073	886	935	133	217	335	202	148	249	342	196
<b>Total</b>	3,627	3,013	3,321	523	685	1,122	682	627	739	1,222	733

Notes: See table 8.2.

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

THOUSAND

	1990	1991	1992 P	1991				1992 P			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Total all countries</b>	31,182	30,497	33,559	5,089	7,824	11,290	6,295	6,022	8,971	11,845	6,721
North America											
USA	1,986	2,023	2,414	326	517	641	539	447	580	721	667
Canada	363	298	354	40	78	136	44	34	88	158	74
<b>Total</b>	2,349	2,321	2,767	366	595	777	583	480	668	879	741
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	958	975	953	189	269	255	263	242	236	247	228
France	6,865	7,386	7,875	1,318	1,904	2,838	1,326	1,571	2,062	2,764	1,479
Federal Republic of Germany	1,796	1,713	1,766	331	443	531	407	365	437	584	380
Italy	1,195	1,150	1,215	176	286	491	196	223	374	454	165
Netherlands	1,216	1,400	1,362	233	479	346	340	214	527	374	246
Denmark	167	184	180	37	52	58	37	28	44	62	47
Greece	1,633	1,652	1,906	23	446	944	240	19	495	1,185	207
Spain	5,096	4,887	5,665	731	1,218	1,976	963	893	1,563	2,102	1,108
Portugal	982	1,090	1,229	141	253	458	238	165	367	442	255
Irish Republic	2,123	2,097	2,065	352	518	756	472	356	591	618	500
<b>Total</b>	22,032	22,535	24,216	3,532	5,867	8,654	4,482	4,076	6,695	8,831	4,614
Other Western Europe											
Yugoslavia	655	127	22	31	81	13	3	3	2	11	6
Austria	746	595	637	203	135	178	79	256	90	217	73
Switzerland	611	605	624	153	113	237	103	203	134	197	90
Norway/Sweden/Finland	384	361	363	63	89	124	87	76	96	127	81
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	1,087	949	1,300	77	247	371	254	93	413	477	317
Others	304	209	348	13	45	110	41	25	104	179	40
<b>Total</b>	3,786	2,849	3,311	539	710	1,033	566	657	839	1,208	607
Other countries											
Middle East	252	178	264	22	46	62	48	60	64	59	80
North Africa	342	231	388	29	24	89	85	85	95	116	92
Eastern Europe	417	501	594	79	117	231	75	101	131	265	93
Australia/New Zealand	272	260	296	102	64	44	50	111	76	62	48
Commonwealth Caribbean	233	230	315	69	72	78	72	62	90	88	75
Rest of World including Cruise	1,449	1,332	1,407	351	330	323	329	389	313	336	369
<b>Total</b>	3,016	2,793	3,264	651	652	826	664	808	769	927	760

Notes: See table 8.2.

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

THOUSAND

	Total visitors	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1990	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
1981	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
1982	11,636	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393	2,410	1,568
1983	12,464	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,566	2,560	1,530
1984	13,644	8,515	5,129	6,385	2,863	2,626	1,770
1985	14,449	9,413	5,036	6,666	3,014	2,880	1,890
1986	13,887	8,851	5,046	5,919	3,286	2,946	1,746
1987	15,566	10,335	5,231	6,828	3,564	3,179	1,936
1988	15,799	10,967	4,832	6,655	4,096	3,178	1,870
1989	17,338	11,829	5,509	7,286	4,363	3,497	2,193
1990	18,021	12,814	5,207	7,700	4,494	3,616	2,211
1991	16,664	11,341	5,323	6,942	4,133	3,498	2,092
1992 P	18,179	12,449	5,730	7,826	3,766	3,796	2,792
Percentage change 1992/1991	9	10	8	13	-9	9	33
1990 Q1	3,319	2,574	745	1,174	1,069	737	339
Q2	4,525	3,068	1,458	2,124	1,108	858	436
Q3	6,305	4,211	2,094	2,993	1,140	1,195	977
Q4	3,872	2,962	911	1,410	1,176	826	460
1991 Q1	2,775	2,022	753	886	861	692	335
Q2	4,187	2,718	1,469	1,815	1,075	866	430
Q3	5,809	3,753	2,056	2,798	1,022	1,154	835
Q4	3,894	2,848	1,443	1,443	1,175	785	491
1992 P Q1	3,284	2,510	774	1,135	854	838	456
Q2	4,820	3,023	1,797	2,249	967	920	684
Q3	5,974	3,939	2,035	2,990	888	1,161	936
Q4	4,100	2,977	1,124	1,452	1,057	876	715

Notes: See table 8.2.

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

THOUSAND

	Total visitors	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1980	17,507	10,748	6,759	11,666	2,690	2,317	834
1981	19,046	11,374	7,672	13,131	2,740	2,378	797
1982	20,611	12,031	8,580	14,224	2,768	2,529	1,090
1983	20,994	12,361	8,634	14,568	2,886	2,559	982
1984	22,072	13,934	8,137	15,246	3,155	2,689	982
1985	21,610	13,732	7,878	14,838	3,188	2,628	896
1986	24,949	16,390	8,569	17,896	3,249	2,774	1,029
1987	27,447	19,369	8,077	19,703	3,639	3,051	1,054
1988	28,828	21,026	7,802	20,700	3,957	3,182	990
1989	31,030	21,925	9,105	21,847	4,505	3,485	1,193
1990	31,182	21,474	9,708	21,255	4,807	3,963	1,157

## 9.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

### Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

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

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

## 9.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

### Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

	3,978	371,734
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 3 April 1993 - 7 May 1993 +		
Registered as disabled on 19 April 1993 #		

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

## 9.5 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

### Regional Selective Assistance: January-March 1993\*

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	West Midlands	South West	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	33	61	32	3	36	18	183	56	55	294
Value of Offers (£,000)	5,189	4,509	4,898	189	6,557	1,325	22,667	20,683	29,375	72,725

Note: Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 071-215 2597.  
\* Date of first payment.

## 9.6 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

### Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan-Mar 1993\*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1980 description
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>				
Snack Ptnrs Ltd	Corby	140,000	A	Fd,drnk & tob processing,pckgng mach
<b>Total</b>		<b>140,000</b>		
<b>NORTH EAST</b>				
Durham Plastic Ltd	Bishop Auckland	600,000	A	Metal-working machine tools
Sabre Rail Services Ltd	Bishop Auckland	90,000	A	Railway and tramway vehicles
H C Controls Ltd	Middlesbrough	80,000	A	Electrical equipment nes
Priory Knitwear Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	95,000	A	Woolen & worsted industry
Hashimoto Ltd	South Tyneside	500,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
Interconnection Systems Ltd	South Tyneside	3,000,000	A	Non-active components for elec eqp
Thermal Transfer Technology Ltd	Sunderland	90,000	A	Boilers & process plant fabrictrns
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,455,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				
Classic Converture Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	A	Cocoa,chocolate & sugar confection
CPR Marine Ltd	Liverpool	85,000	A	Plastics products nes
Marine Manpower (Services) Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	A	Int comb engns (exc rd & agric vhs)
T C Scaffolding	Liverpool	97,000	A	Construction & repair of buildings
Tomkins PLC	Liverpool	305,000	B	Ferrous metal foundries
Hawke Cable Glands Ltd	Manchester	75,000	A	Mechanical & marine engineering nes
Manchester Ductwork Ltd	Manchester	89,000	A	Refrigerating & ventilating equip
Marketing & Merchandising Co Ltd	Manchester	90,000	A	Shop & office fitting
Ryalux Carpets Ltd	Rochdale	160,000	A	Pile carpets,carpeting & rugs
Plastech Extrusions Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	275,000	A	Synthetic resins & plastics mats
Ashville Exhausts Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	150,000	B	Motor vehicle parts
Euro-bind Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	85,000	A	Stationery
Garrett Automotive Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	85,000	A	Business services nes
Motor Panels (Wigan) PLC	Wigan & St Helens	695,000	B	Motor vehicle bodies
Steiner (Southern) Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	760,000	A	Miscellaneous foods
Snack Factory Ltd	Wirral & Chester	90,000	B	Hairdressing & beauty parlours
Calypso Soft Drinks Ltd	Workington	80,000	A	Soft drinks
Freeman Shoemakers Ltd	Workington	85,000	A	Footwear
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,356,000</b>		
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				
Watts Industrial Tyres Ltd	Cinderford & Ross-On-Wye	230,000	A	Wholesale distrib of vehicles & acc
Character Ceramics Ltd	Falmouth	88,000	A	Retail dist of household goods etc
Labbs Clotted Cream Ltd	Newquay	215,000	A	Preparation of milk & milk products
Barden Corporation (UK) Ltd	Plymouth	320,000	A	Ball,needle & roller bearings
Harris Cox Woodcraft Ltd	Plymouth	85,000	A	Machinery for working wood,tbbr etc
Chelbec Ltd	Truro	80,000	A	Other dress industries
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,018,000</b>		

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.6

### Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan-Mar 1993\*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1980 description
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				
Miller Machine Tools (UK) Ltd	Birmingham	4,500,000	A	Metal-working machine tools
Lawis Spring Products Ltd	Birmingham	80,000	A	Bolts,springs & non precn chains
Rockwell Automotive Body Systems (UK) Ltd	Birmingham	300,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
Coventry Motor & Sundries Co Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	95,000	A	Plastic products nes
Earling International Technology Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	350,000	B	Non-ferrous metal foundries
Carton Eng PLC	Dudley & Sandwell	400,000	A	Bolts,springs & non precn chains
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,725,000</b>		
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>				
Flat Glass Ltd	Bradford	100,000	A	Flat glass
Plas Packaging Ltd	Bradford	75,000	A	Plastic packaging products
Bluecrest Foods Ltd	Grimsby	1,800,000	A	Fish processing
Amakers Ltd	Hull	120,000	B	Retail dist of vehicles & parts
Open Tools Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	500,000	B	Engineers small tools
CSI Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	500,000	A	Computer services
Metall Simplex Industries Ltd	Scunthorpe	100,000	A	Metal working machine tools
Crystal Polymers Ltd	Scunthorpe	1,095,000	A	Plastics semi-manufactures
Arc Wheatley Printing Ltd	Scunthorpe	150,000	A	Other printing & publishing
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,440,000</b>		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				
European Monitors Ltd	Ayr	525,000	A	Electronic data processing equip
G Turnkey Services	Bathgate	300,000	A	Electronic data processing equip
British Sky Broadcasting Ltd	Bathgate	975,000	A	Radio & tv services,theatres etc
Capital HPLC Specialists	Bathgate	140,000	A	Electric instruments & control syst
Crossbrook Engineering Ltd	Bathgate	120,000	A	Engineers small tools
Method Electronic INC (USA)	Dumbarton	700,000	A	Non-active components for elec eqp
Delta Capillary Products Ltd	Dumfries	1,700,000	B	Finished metal products nes
Es Ltd Tystar GMBH OBO Co Formed	Girvan	80,000	A	Electronic data processing equip
J Gelfer & Co Ltd	Glasgow	98,000	A	Hats,caps & millinery
Wendside Tools Ltd	Glasgow	200,000	A	Engineers small tools
Ecology Ltd	Glasgow	296,000	A	Fabricated constructional steelwork
TS Medical Ltd	Glasgow	280,000	A	Dispensing & other chemists
Abcock Energy Ltd	Glasgow	650,000	B	Steel tubes
Arhead Sanitary Ware PLC	Glasgow	400,000	A	Ceramic goods
British Telecommunications PLC	Glasgow	1,250,000	A	Computer services
Britton's Plastics Ltd	Glasgow	300,000	B	Plastics products nes
Lyde Socket Screws Ltd	Glasgow	82,825	A	Finished metal products nes
Connector Moulds (Scotland) Ltd	Glasgow	400,000	A	Plastics products nes
Direct Line Insurance PLC	Glasgow	1,000,000	A	Insurance,exc comp social security
Armfoods (Aberdeen) Ltd	Glasgow	410,000	A	Slaughterhouses
John Brown Engineering Ltd	Glasgow	280,000	B	Basic electronic equipment
Enda Knitwear Ltd	Glasgow	85,000	A	Hosiery & other welt knitted goods
Inloch Interconnect Ltd	Glasgow	95,000	A	Insulated wires & cables
Maclean Rubber Ltd	Glasgow	750,000	B	Other rubber products
Satsushita Industrial Equipment Ltd	Glasgow	1,800,000	A	Non-active components for elec eqp
CS Smarts Group Ltd	Glasgow	80,000	B	Dry cleaning & allied services
Robert Cullen & Sons Ltd	Glasgow	140,000	A	Packaging products of board
Oycot Factors Ltd	Glasgow	140,000	A	Other financial institutions
Cottish Tooling Ltd	Glasgow	130,000	A	Engineers small tools
Seaboard Loyd Ltd	Glasgow	1,350,000	A	Contraction & earth-moving equip
Ranskem Plant Ltd	Glasgow	90,000	B	Chem ind mch kins gs wtr wst trmt
Guard (Scotland) Ltd	Glasgow	110,000	A	Electrical equipment installation
Walker Precision Eng Ltd	Glasgow	225,000	A	Engineers small tools
Wilson Pipe Fittings Ltd	Irvine	300,000	B	Ferrous metal foundries
Ken Moorfield Ltd	Kilmarnock	135,000	A	Office machinery
Kilmor Dairy Ltd	Kilmarnock	130,000	A	Woolen & worsted industry
Pricot Computers Ltd	Kirkcaldy	700,000	A	Electronic equipment installation
Argival Plastics Ltd	Kirkcaldy	90,000	A	Other rubber products
ITE (Glenrothes) Ltd	Kirkcaldy	300,000	A	Mining machinery
Balluna Technology Ltd	Kirkcaldy	490,000	A	Electronic data processing equip
Trigeosse Ltd	Lanarkshire	140,000	A	Wholesale dist of food,drink & tob
Comagg Ltd	Lanarkshire	200,000	A	Electric instruments & control syst
William Grant & Sons Ltd	Lanarkshire	2,500,000	B	Spirit distilling & compounding
Osopon Dairy Products Ltd	Newton Stewart	100,000	A	Preparation of milk and milk products
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,266,825</b>		
<b>WALES</b>				
Gooding Sanken Ltd	Aberdare	2,000,000	A	Non-active components for elec eqp
Justin Taylor Communications	Bangor & Caernarfon	100,000	B	Insulated wires & cables
Industrial Cleaning Papers Ltd	Bangor & Caernarfon	100,000	A	Household & personal hygiene prods
Brown Cork Co Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	96,250	B	Packaging products of metal
Billet-Toursmaskiner	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	1,000,000	A	Compressors & fluid power equipment
Millery Valley Foods Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	600,000	A	Food Retailing
Days Medical Aids Ltd	Bridgend	80,000	A	Medical & surgical equipment
Rockwool Ltd	Bridgend	700,000	A	Other glass products
Silent Channel Products Ltd	Bridgend	350,000	B	Other rubber products
Industrial Electronic Automation	Cardiff	84,000	A	Electric instruments & control system
Peter's Savoury Products Ltd	Cardiff	950,000	B	Bacon curing & meat processing
Golden Food Products Ltd	Holyhead	750,000	A	Preparation of milk and milk products
McIntosh Reynolds Ltd	Holyhead	900,000	A	Slaughterhouses
W O Jones (Printers) Ltd	Holyhead	120,000	A	Other printing & publishing
Lawyer Siddley Switchgear Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	1,850,000	B	Basic electrical equipment
International Sample Preparation Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	250,000	A	Measuring & checking instruments
P C Wise Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	100,000	A	Business services nes
Texturing Technology Ltd	Neath & Port Talbot	750,000	A	Iron & steel industry
Newport Waferfab Ltd	Newport	3,000,000	A	Non-active components for elec eqp
Northern Telecom Europe Ltd	Newport	1,750,000	B	Insulated wires & cables
Lucas Automotive Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	1,000,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
Trico Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	1,000,000	B	Motor vehicle parts
A & A (Electronics) Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	275,000	A	Active components & sub-assemblies
Alexon International Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	100,000	B	Womens & girls tailored outerwear
Alleward Springs Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	800,000	A	Bolts,springs & non precn chains
Gift Design Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	75,000	A	Narrow fabrics
Morris Cohen (Underwear) Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	100,000	A	Female light underwear,lingerie etc
Sunjuice	Pontypridd & Rhondda	500,000	A	Soft drinks
Treforest Textile Printers	Pontypridd & Rhondda	375,000	B	Narrow fabrics
Brockfields Foods Ltd	Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	1,000,000	A	Bacon curing & meat processing
Pilkington Micronics Ltd	Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	950,000	A	Other glass products
Pilkington P E Ltd	Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	1,500,000	B	Optical precision instruments
TW Ltd	Swansea	250,000	B	Bolts,springs & non precn chains
Medical Express (UK) Ltd	Swansea	197,000	A	Dispensing & other chemists
Roy's Quality Foods Ltd	Swansea	400,000	A	Fd,drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach
Clan Recipe Ltd	Wrexham	100,000	A	Poultry slaughter & processing
CMB Bottles & Speciality Closures UK	Wrexham	2,300,000	B	Plastics packaging products
Pann Krisp Ltd	Wrexham	575,000	A	Fish processing
Phillips Plastics Corporation	Wrexham	1,600,000	A	Plastic products nes
Rowan Foods Ltd	Wrexham	100,000	A	Miscellaneous Foods
Royalite Plastics Ltd	Wrexham	111,000	B	Plastics semi-manufactures
Velmore Fashions Ltd	Wrexham	90,000	A	Womens & girls tailored outerwear
W & J Tod Ltd	Wrexham	100,000	A	Plastics products nes
<b>Total</b>		<b>29,028,250</b>		

\* Date of first payment.  
+ A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

# DEFINITIONS

## ● CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

## ● EARNINGS

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

## ● ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

## ● ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

## ● EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

## ● FULL-TIME WORKERS

People normally working for more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

## ● GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

## ● HM FORCES

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

## ● ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

## ● INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

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

## ● MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

Employees other than those in administrative, professional, technical and clerical occupations.

## ● MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

## ● NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

## ● OVERTIME

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

# CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

## ● PART-TIME WORKERS

People normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

## ● PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

## ● SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

## ● SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

## ● SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

## ● SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

## ● STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

## ● TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

## ● TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

## ● VACANCY

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

## ● WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

## ● WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

## ● WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

## ● WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

# REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>● Employment and workforce</b>			
Workforce: UK and GB			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Jul 93	1.1
Labour force estimates, projections		Mar 91	100
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Jul 93	1.4
: time series, by order group	M	Jul 93	1.2
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Jul 93	1.3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 92	1.10
Local authorities manpower	Q	Jul 93	1.7
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices	Q	Jul 93	1.5
Self-employed: by region	Q	Apr 90	224
: by industry		Apr 90	222
Census of Employment			
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 93	117
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 93	117
International comparisons	Q	May 93	1.9
Apprentices and trainees			
Manufacturing industries: by industry	D	Aug 89	1.14
: by region	D	Aug 89	1.15
Employment measures	M	May 93	9.2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 93	61
Labour turnover in manufacturing	D	Mar 90	1.6
Trade union membership	A	May 93	189
<b>● Claimant unemployment and vacancies</b>			
Claimant unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	Jul 93	2.1
: GB	M	Jul 93	2.2
Age and duration: UK	M(Q)	Jul 93	2.5
Broad category: UK	M	Apr 93	2.1
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Apr 93	2.2
Region: summary	Q	Jun 93	2.6
Age: time series UK	M(Q)	Jul 93	2.7
: estimated rates	M	Jul 93	2.15
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	Jul 93	2.8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	Jul 93	2.3
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Jul 93	2.4
: counties, local areas	M	Jul 93	2.9
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Jul 93	2.10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 93	2.6
Flows			
UK, time series	M	Jul 93	2.19
GB, time series	D	May 84	2.19
Age time series	M	Jul 93	2.20
Regions and duration	D	Oct 88	2.23/24/26
Age and duration	D	Oct 88	2.21/22/25
Students: by region	M	Jul 93	2.13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	May 93	9.3
International comparisons	M	Jul 93	2.18
Ethnic origin		Feb 93	25
Temporarily stopped			
Latest figures: by UK region	M	Jul 93	2.14
Vacancies			
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Jul 93	3.1
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Jul 93	3.2
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Jul 93	3.3
<b>● Redundancies</b>			
Confirmed: GB time series	D	Sep 92	2.30
Regions	D	Sep 92	2.30
Industries	D	Sep 92	2.31
In Great Britain	M	Jul 93	2.32
by region	M	Jul 93	2.33
by age	M	Jul 93	2.34
by industry	M	Jul 93	2.35
by occupation	M	Jul 93	2.36
Advance notifications	S(M)	Feb 91	48
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	Jul 86	284
<b>● Earnings and hours</b>			
Average earnings			
Whole economy (New series) index	M	Jul 93	5.1
Main industrial sectors	M	Jul 93	5.3
Industries	Q(M)	Jul 91	364
Underlying trend	A	Nov 90	571
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Latest key results			
Time series	M(A)	Jul 93	5.6
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked [Manual workers]			
Manufacturing and certain other industries	B(A)	Jul 93	5.4
Summary (Oct)	A	Feb 93	23
Detailed results			

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Holiday entitlements			
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M	Apr 90	222
Manufacturing	M	Jul 93	5.5
International comparisons	M	Jul 93	5.9
Agriculture	A	May 90	253
Coal-mining	A	May 90	253
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	Jul 93	1.11
Regions: summary	Q	Jun 92	1.13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Jul 93	1.12
<b>● Output per head</b>			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices			
Wages and salaries per unit of output	M(Q)	Jul 93	1.8
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Jul 93	5.8
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Jul 93	5.8
<b>● Labour costs</b>			
Survey results 1988			
Per unit of output	Q	Dec 90	431
<b>● Retail prices</b>			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Jul 93	6.2
: percentage changes	M	Jul 93	6.2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods			
Main components: time series and weights	M	Jul 93	6.4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Jul 93	6.5
Annual summary	A	May 89	242
Revision of weights	A	Apr 89	197
Pensioner household indices			
All items excluding housing	M(Q)	Jul 93	6.6
Group indices: annual averages	M(A)	Jul 93	6.7
Revision of weights	A	Jun 91	351
Food prices	M	Jul 93	6.3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82	267
International comparisons	M	Jul 93	6.8
<b>● Labour Force Survey</b>			
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Jul 93	7.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jul 93	7.2
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jul 93	7.3
<b>● Industrial disputes: stoppages of work</b>			
Summary: latest figures			
: time series	M	Jul 93	4.2
Latest year and annual series	A	May 92	235
Industry			
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Jul 93	4.1
Annual: detailed	A	May 93	197
: prominent stoppages	A	May 93	197
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Jun 93	4.1
Latest year for main industries	A	May 92	243
Size of stoppages	A	May 92	246
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	May 92	241
International comparisons	A	Dec 92	653
<b>● Tourism</b>			
Employment in tourism: by industry			
Time series GB	M	Jul 93	8.1
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Jul 93	8.2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Jul 93	8.3
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Jul 93	8.4
Overseas travel and tourism			
Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Jul 93	8.5
Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Jul 93	8.6
Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Jul 93	8.7
Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Jul 93	8.8
Visitor nights	Q	Jul 93	8.9
<b>● YTS</b>			
Entrants: regions	D	Oct 90	9.1
<b>● Regional aid</b>			
Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 93	9.5
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Jul 93	9.6
Development Grants by region	Q	May 93	9.7
Development Grants by region and company	Q	May 93	9.8

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



# STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

## GENERAL ENQUIRIES

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

Press Enquiries **071-273 4961**

## FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Employment **0928 792563**

Employment census **0928 792690**

Employment Training and Youth Training **0742 594027**

Industrial disputes **0928 792825**

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

Monthly Average Earnings Index **0928 794847**

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

Redundancies **071-273 5530**

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

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

Small firms; self employment **0742 597538**

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

Trade union membership **0928 792825**

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

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

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

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

Vocational qualifications **0742 594216**

Wage rates, basic hours **071-273 5571**

Workforce training **0742 593489**

Youth Cohort Study **0742 594027**

## FOR ADVICE ON:

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

Labour market analysis and research related to qualifications, skills and training **0742 594027**

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

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

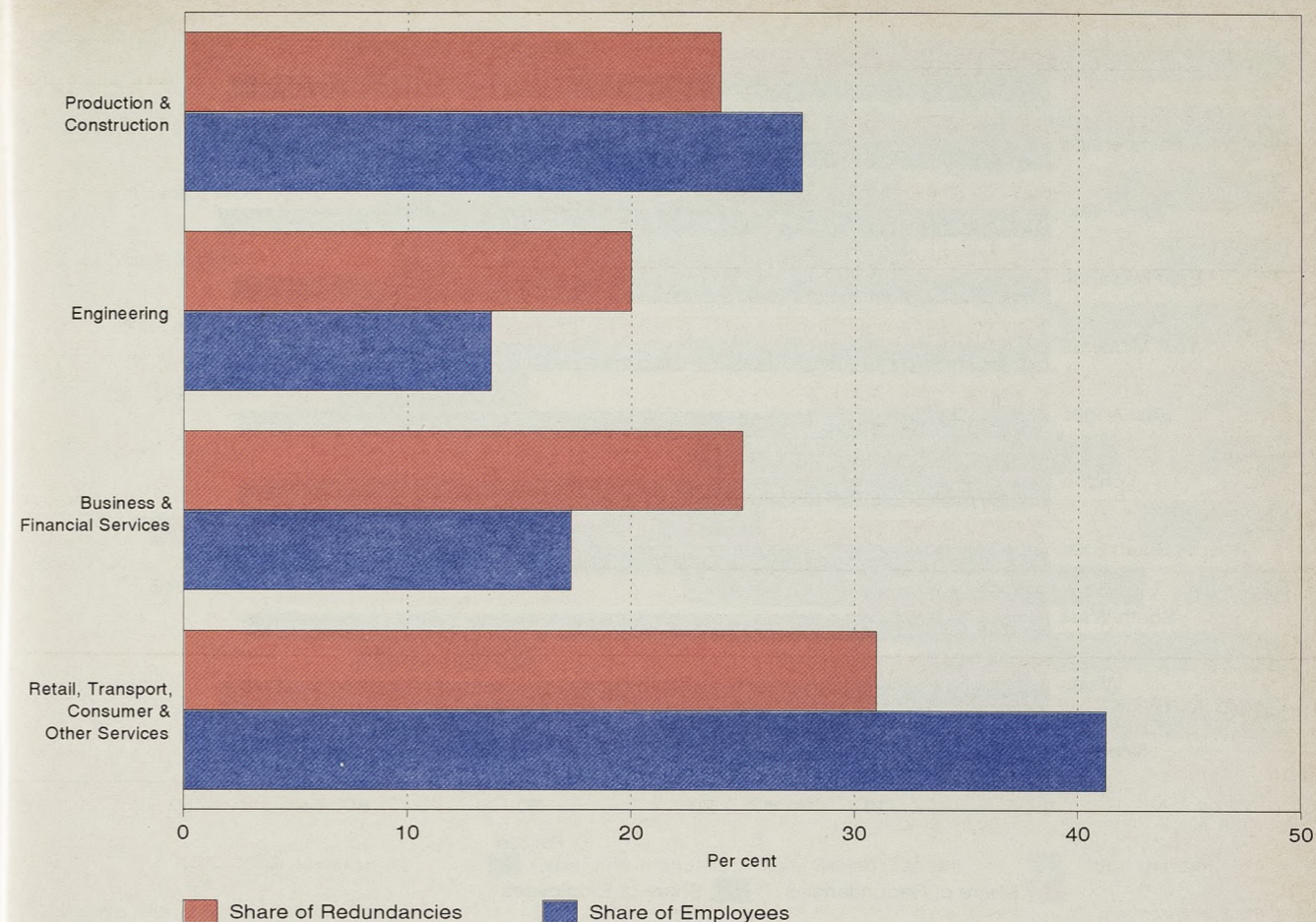
Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access to Labour Force Survey data) **071-625 7111**

Skills and Enterprise Network **0742 594075**

## STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

Figure 2 Shares of redundancies and employees in employment. Private sector, by industry



Sources: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey 1992; *Employment Gazette*, February 1993, table 1.4. Figures quoted are of Redundancies or Employees in Employment as a proportion of the total for the sectors shown on this graph. Comparable figures for the public sector could not be produced.

the vast majority of redundancies were of blue collar workers, whereas in smaller establishments and very large ones, white collar and blue collar workers were affected more or less equally, or white collar workers were affected more.

In total, 85 per cent of employees made redundant were full-time. Of the rest, virtually all were part-time workers who worked more than 16 hours a week. However, over the 12 months to September 1992 only 73 per cent of employees in employment were full-time employees, indicating that full-time employees were more likely to be made redundant.<sup>5</sup>

Once again, the pattern by industry sector was not surprising, with the sector where redundancies of part-time workers were highest being the education, health and local authority sector (52 per cent of redundancies).

Age information was more difficult for employers to provide accurately. However, where employers could give a breakdown, almost all employees made redundant were in the 18 to 29 and 30 to 59 age brackets (39 per cent and 55 per cent respectively).

Economic circumstances were identified as the main cause of redundancies. Some 84 per cent of employers gave this reason with

only 12 per cent saying that the main reason was a deliberate reorganisation strategy. The exception to this pattern was in the education, health and local authority sector, where reorganisation was the main cause (45 per cent).

Among larger establishments, deliberate reorganisation was also more often seen as the main cause of redundancies, with 36 per cent of employers with more than 500 employees giving this as the main reason. However, it could well be the case that reorganisations within a company were the result of a downturn in business and were therefore inextricably linked to economic circumstances. The main influence on decisions about which employees would be made redundant was loss of business (55 per cent), which in turn meant that certain jobs were no longer viable. This was obviously linked to the recession, with firms losing orders and contracts, and was especially the case in the business and financial services sector (70 per cent) where jobs are often linked to the retention of clients and the handling of specific accounts. Further evidence of this came with the fact that only one per cent of business and financial services employers used the 'last in, first out' criterion which is still common

in other areas, especially in production and construction (34 per cent).

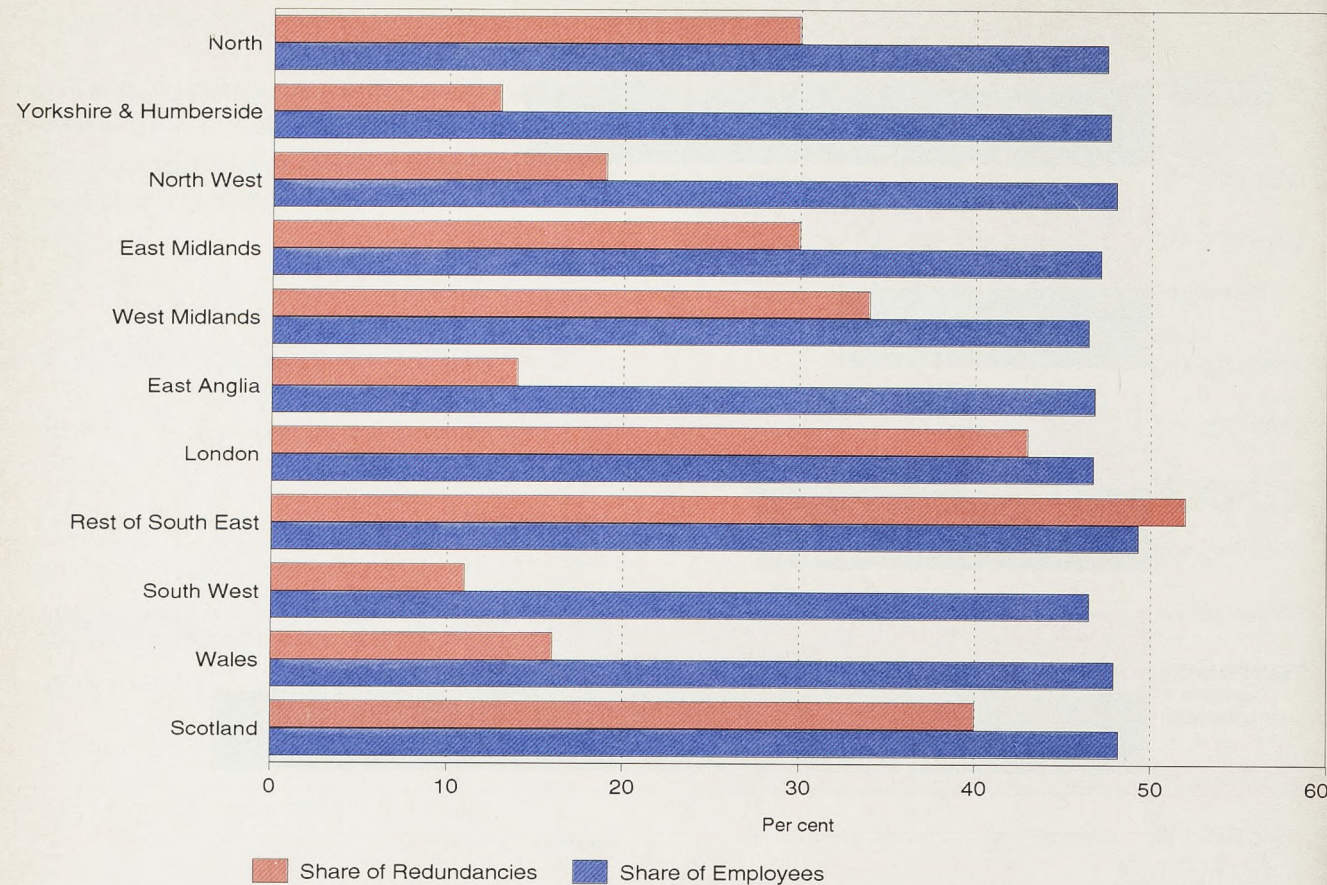
### Terms of redundancy payments

The main terms of the SRPS are:

- an employer must make a lump sum payment to any employee dismissed because of redundancy, subject to these length of service criteria:
  - two years for employees working a minimum of 16 hours a week;
  - five years for employees working between eight and 16 hours a week.
- The payments are calculated using a formula which takes into account length of service, age and weekly earnings up to a current maximum of £205.<sup>6</sup>
- Service before the age of 18, or above the age of 65, does not count towards redundancy compensation entitlement. There is a maximum reckonable service of 20 years.
- Employees are also entitled to a minimum period of notice from their employer, usually one week per year of service up to a maximum of 12 weeks.

In 60 per cent of cases where employers had made compulsory redundancies, all

Figure 3 Women as a proportion of total redundancies and employees in employment, by region



Sources: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey 1992; *Employment Gazette*, February 1993, table 1.5. Redundancy figures quoted relate to the 12 months to September 1992; Employees in Employment figures quoted are those at the start of those 12 months - September 1991.

employees received the statutory minimum. This figure rose to 81 per cent in the production and construction sector. In the remaining firms at least some, if not all, employees received more than the statutory

minimum. However, in the education, health and local authority sector 62 per cent of employers gave those made redundant more than the statutory minimum.

The pattern by size of establishment was

not very consistent, but in general employers in larger establishments were more likely to pay more than the statutory minimum. Therefore, while 60 per cent of employers paid only the statutory minimum, over half

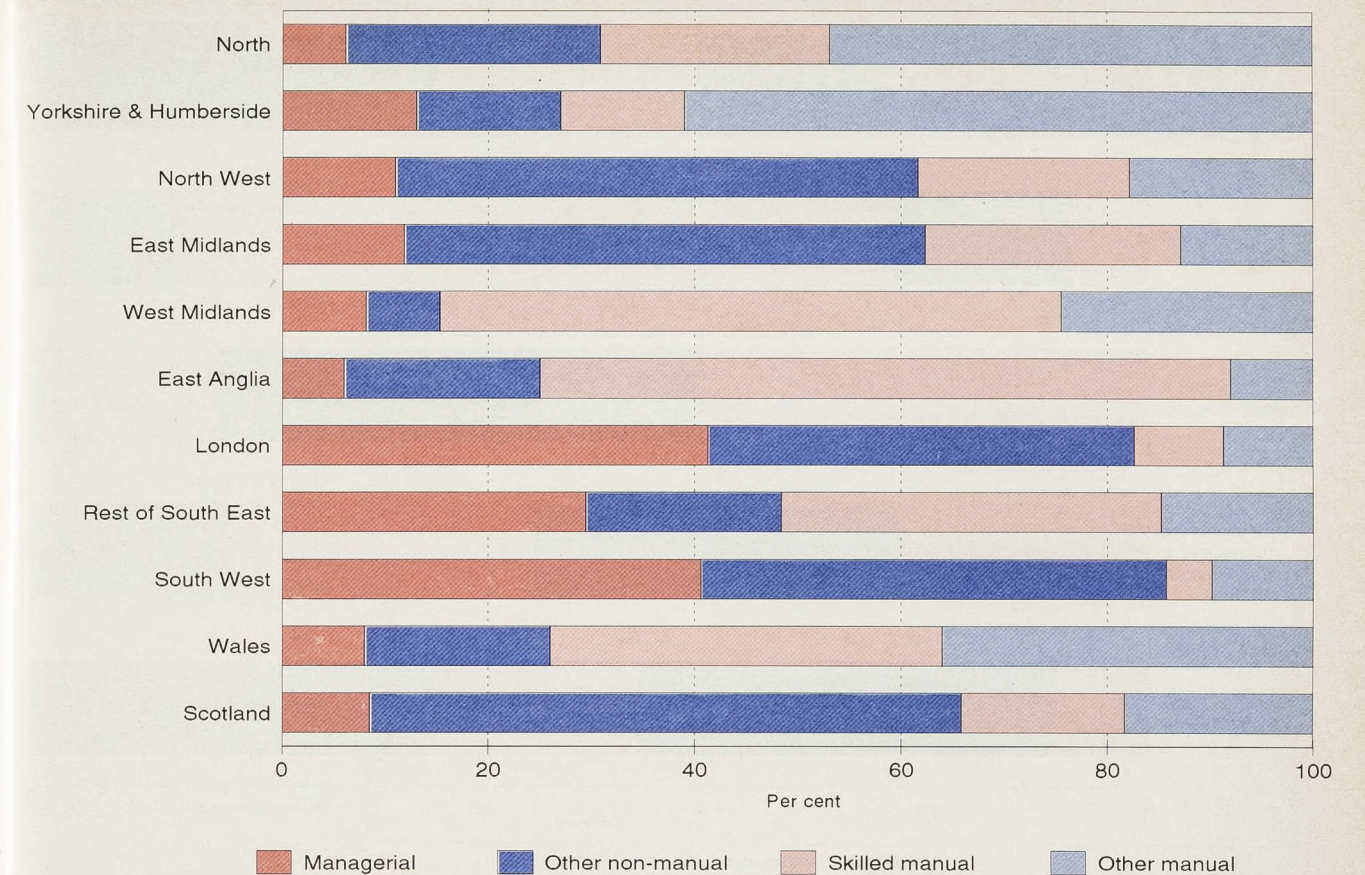
Table 5 Distribution of compulsory redundancies by region and industry

Industry sector (row percentages) <sup>a</sup>	12 months to September 1992					Number of compulsory redundancies (thousands)
	Production and Construction	Engineering	Business and Financial Services	Retail, Transport, Consumer and Other Services	Education, Health and Local Authorities	
<b>All employees</b>	22	17	25	30	6	1,175
<b>By region</b>						
North	57	17	6	19	1	25
Yorkshire and Humberside	60	15	4	20	1	68
North West	11	29	12	40	8	94
East Midlands	19	4	15	59	3	40
West Midlands	34	39	25	1	1	143
East Anglia	18	58	11	12	*	74
London	1	2	72	22	3	258
Rest of South East	13	10	13	55	9	281
South West	55	6	4	34	1	109
Wales	30	23	0	35	12	12
Scotland	33	21	4	9	33	70
<b>Number of compulsory redundancies (thousands)</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,175</b>

\* Less than 0.5 per cent  
<sup>a</sup> Figures are based on all employees made compulsorily redundant.

Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey

Figure 4 Grade distribution of redundancies, by region



Figures have been adjusted for non-response  
 Figures are based on all employees made compulsorily redundant

Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey 1992



One-third of employers provided some form of non-financial help to redundant employees.

Photo: Stephanie Henry/FORMAT

of employees made compulsorily redundant received more than the minimum.

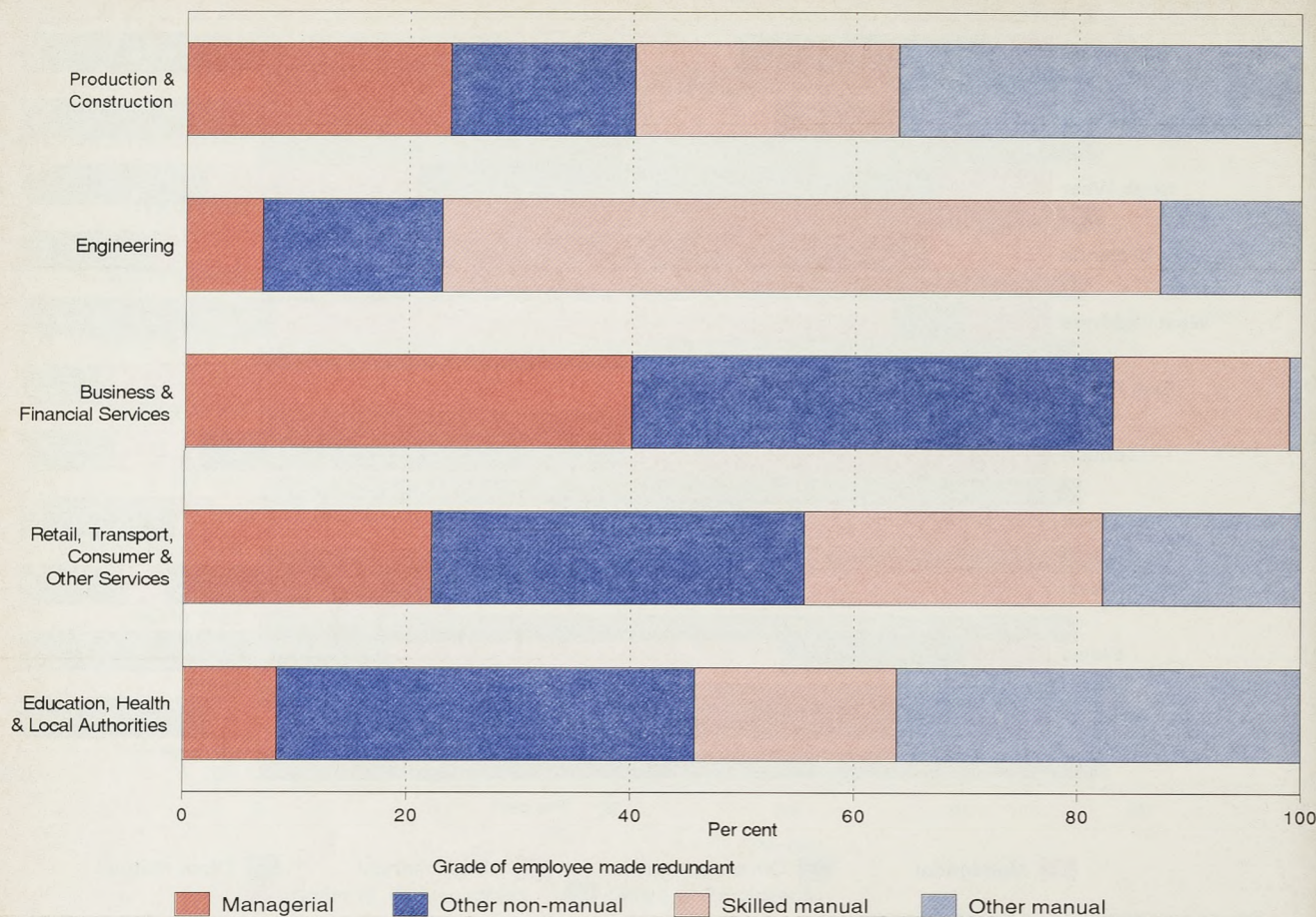
In establishments where unions were recognised, the proportion where all received the statutory minimum was 35 per cent, compared with 71 per cent in establishments where unions were not recognised. However, this pattern may also be related to the size of establishment, since employers in larger establishments are more likely both to recognise trade unions and, as already noted, pay more than the statutory minimum.

The existence of a formal agreement on redundancy led to employers being more likely to differentiate between employees. A quarter of employers having a formal agreement said that there was a division between some employees receiving the minimum and others receiving more.

When making voluntary redundancies, employers were more likely to provide redundancy terms above the statutory minimum. In 60 per cent of cases of voluntary redundancies being made, employers said that at least some employees received more than the statutory minimum.

In cases where it was stated that some

Figure 5 Grade distribution of redundancies, by industry



Figures have been adjusted for non-response  
 Figures are based on all employees made compulsorily redundant  
 Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey

Table 6 Criteria for making compulsory redundancies

Criterion (row percentages, weighted) <sup>a</sup>	12 months to September 1992							
	Particular business lost	Last in, first out	Appraisal of performance	Retained those with skills	Location (site closure)	Retained experienced staff	Consultation with trade unions	Number in sample
<b>All employers</b>	55	24	15	11	11	4	1	366
<b>By industry sector</b>								
Production & Construction	38	34	28	12	14	1	1	64
Engineering	69	21	17	21	3	15	4	120
Business and Financial Services	70	1	13	9	10	4	*	76
Retail, Transport, Consumer and Other Services	58	29	6	10	11	3	0	52
Education, Health and Local Authorities	49	7	11	12	15	3	21	54
<b>By size of workplace (employees)</b>								
5 to 9	47	22	9	19	25	3	0	19
10 to 24	58	22	15	5	4	1	0	34
25 to 49	63	29	20	7	11	5	1	40
50 to 99	53	29	21	19	13	2	0	25
100 to 199	52	28	19	19	8	9	6	64
200 to 499	53	23	25	15	8	9	6	72
500 or more	44	20	29	25	3	18	13	112
Number in sample <sup>b</sup>	198	72	79	70	30	35	33	366

Based on all employers who made compulsory redundancies in the 12 months to September 1992 (123,068 weighted).

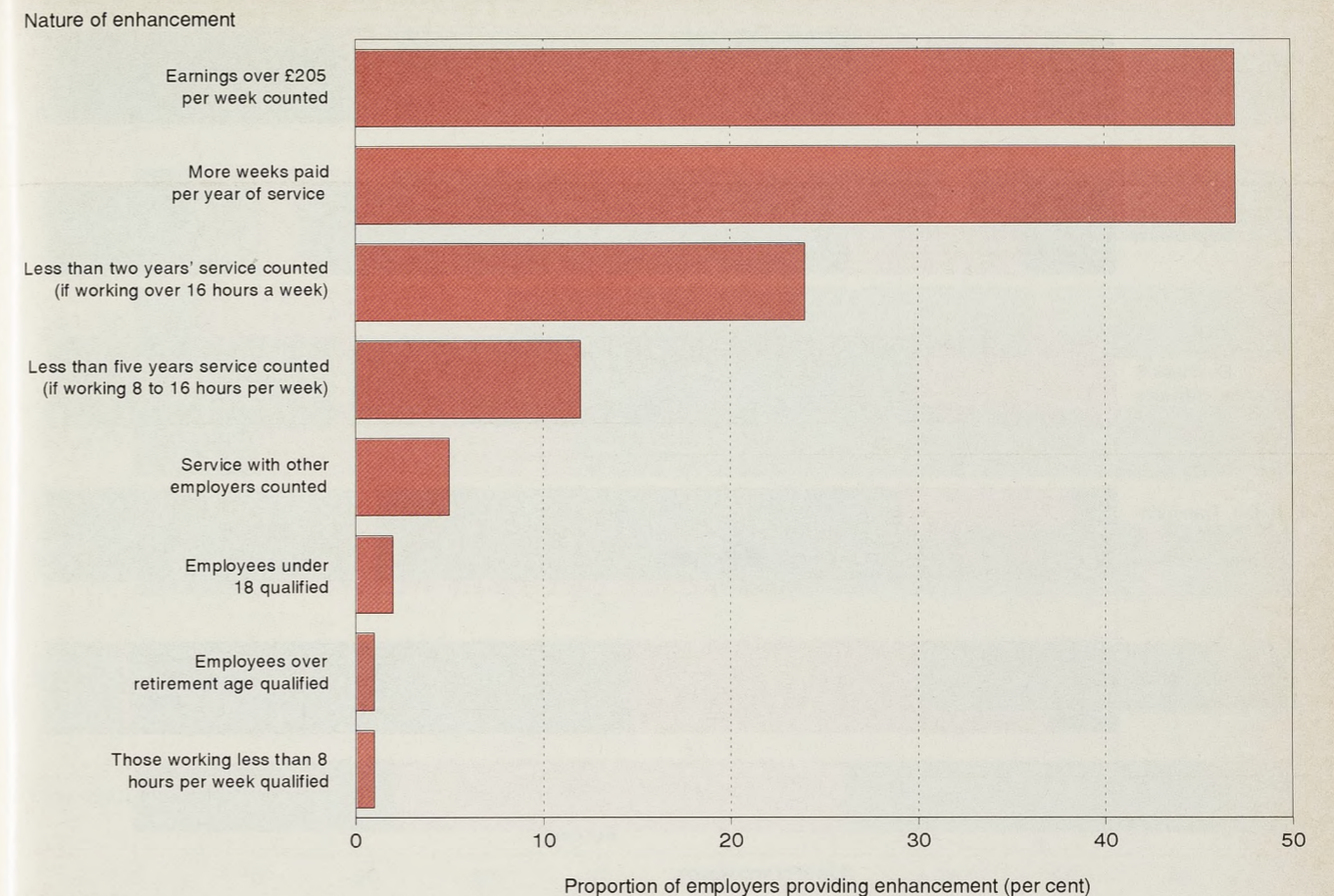
\* Less than 0.5 per cent.

<sup>a</sup> Percentages may sum to more than 100 since multiple-response was allowed.

<sup>b</sup> Responses sum to more than 366 since multiple-response was allowed.

Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey

Figure 6 Employers enhancements to statutory benefits, where employer provided more than statutory minimum



The total sums to more than 100 per cent as employers could offer several enhancements

Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey 1992

employees received more than the minimum while others did not, respondents were asked to define those employees. In nearly all cases they were either long service employees (49 per cent) or managers (32 per cent).

As shown in table 7, the terms of redundancy showed a number of differences according to the sex, grade and working status of the person made redundant. The analysis by industry sector and region shows the very different terms given to employees in the service sectors compared to those in manufacturing industries.

Those employers who stated that either some or all employees made redundant had received more than the statutory minimum were asked to state the nature of these 'extras'. The responses are shown in figure 6.

By far the most common extra benefits were that earnings over the weekly limit were counted (47 per cent) and that employers provided more weeks of pay per year of service (47 per cent).

In terms of non-financial assistance, only 34 per cent of employers were aware of any provisions.

As with all other benefits, employers in

larger establishments were more likely to provide non-financial assistance. Three quarters of employers with over 500 employees did so. By sector, non-financial assistance was highest in education, health and local authorities (64 per cent) and lowest in production and construction (26 per cent). The main forms of non-financial assistance were specific job-seeking assistance (69 per cent), general career counselling (45 per cent) and financial advice (23 per cent).

#### Employers' perceptions of the statutory requirements

In total, 70 per cent of employers were aware of the existence of the SRPS. By industry type the only significant difference was the 91 per cent awareness of the SRPS in the education, health and local authority sector. This is shown in figure 7.

As shown in figure 8, the level of awareness rose with the size of establishment. There was 65 per cent awareness in establishments with between five and nine employees, compared with a figure of 97 per cent among establishments with over 500 employees.

The fact that an employer had made redundancies did not necessarily entail

awareness of the SRPS. Some 77 per cent of those making redundancies claimed awareness, and the awareness figure only dropped to 68 per cent among employers who had not made redundancies.

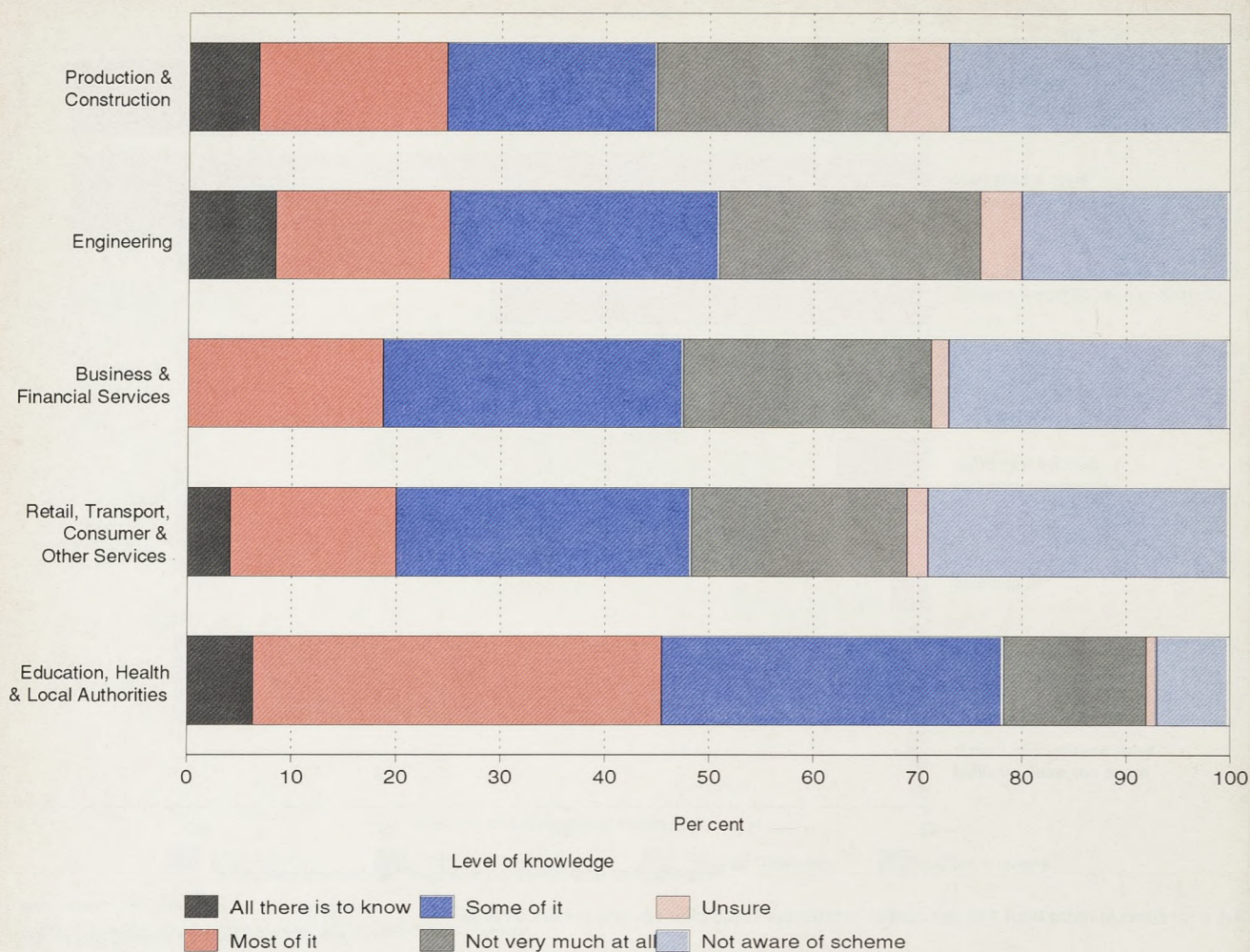
Only six per cent of employers said that they knew 'all there is to know' about the SRPS and a further 25 per cent stated that they knew 'most of it'. These figures would indicate that the respondents were realistic about their level of knowledge and that any over-claiming was kept to a minimum.

As with awareness of the SRPS itself, the level of knowledge was heavily dependent on the size of establishment. Nearly one in four respondents in establishments with over 200 employees claimed to have complete knowledge of the details of the SRPS. In contrast, only two per cent of employers with between five and nine employees made this claim.

Employers were reminded of the main terms of the SRPS and were then asked to give their reaction. A high proportion, 49 per cent, simply said that they felt that it was a 'good and fair scheme'.

In more service-orientated industries there was a feeling that the SRPS was useful in protecting employees but this was less

Figure 7 Employers' awareness and level of knowledge of the statutory redundancy payments scheme, by industry

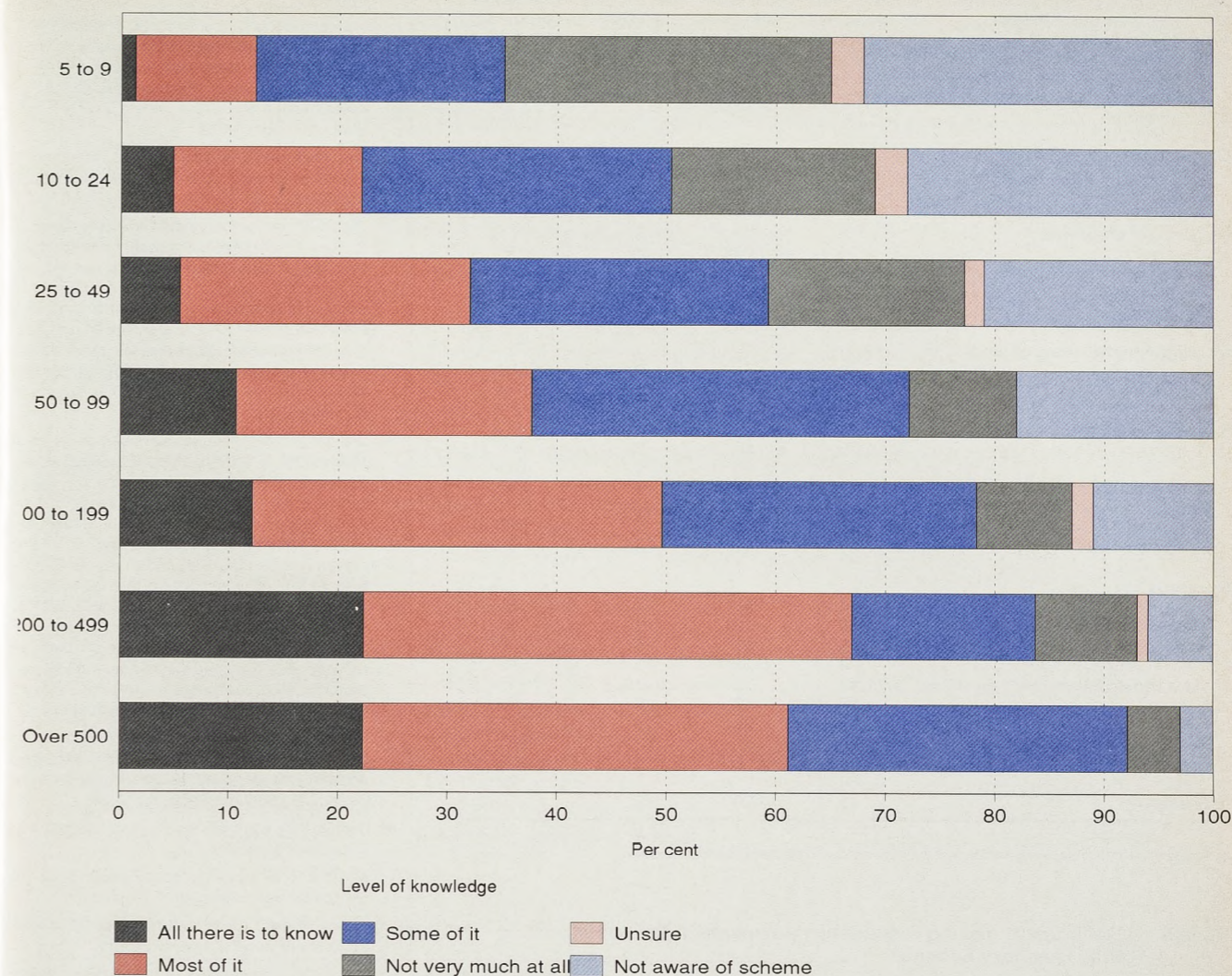


Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey 1992



Photo: Maggie Murray/FORMAT

Figure 8 Employers' awareness and level of knowledge of the Statutory Redundancy Payments Scheme, by establishment size



Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey 1992

strongly felt in production, construction and engineering. The main concern was expressed in production and construction, where 18 per cent said that the SRPS was unfair on employers. One of the reasons for this comment was that the SRPS was 'too much to pay for struggling employers'.

The vast majority (76 per cent) felt that the length of service requirements were 'about right'. This was reasonably uniform across all size of establishment bands and industry sectors.

Employers were asked to look at a range of issues and to comment on whether the SRPS has had an effect and, if it had, whether this was good or bad. The areas examined were:

- the ability to reduce the number of employees; or to introduce new working practices;
- the harmony of employee relations;
- pressure from employees for improvement in pay and conditions;

- the ability to expand business;
- For each aspect over 90 per cent said that

the SRPS had no effect. This was uniform by industry type. There were only marginal differences by size of establishment; for example 17 per cent of employers in establishments with more than 500 employees felt the SRPS had a good effect on the harmony of employee relations, but 78 per cent still said that it had no effect. Employers were then asked to summarise the effect of the SRPS and 88 per cent felt that it had no effect on their business.

All employers who had made redundancies were quite clear that the SRPS had no effect on the number of redundancies made. If the SRPS were not to exist, 46 per cent of employers stated that they would either definitely or probably make redundancy payments, with a further third unsure. The results by industry sector, shown in table 8, indicate that employers in the

public sector and in business and financial services would be most likely to continue to make payments.

Larger employers were also more likely to say that they would continue to make payments if the statutory scheme did not exist. Eighty per cent of employers in establishments with over 500 employees felt that they would pay while only 44 per cent of those in establishments with between five and 49 employees felt this way.

### Conclusions

The research indicated that the SRPS was not a burning issue for employers. They did not perceive that the current arrangements either hindered the running of their businesses or affected the number of any redundancies they might have to make.

However, the SRPS does provide a basic entitlement for employees in smaller companies. At establishments with fewer than 50 employees, more than half had no redundancy agreement or policy.

**Table 7 Terms of redundancy for employees made compulsorily redundant**

	September 1992			
Redundancy benefits given by employer (row percentages, weighted by number of compulsory redundancies)	All given statutory minimum	All given more than statutory minimum	Some given statutory minimum, some given more	Number of compulsory redundancies (thousands) <sup>a</sup>
<b>All employers</b>	40	52	8	1,175
<b>By sex of employee</b>				
Men	48	41	11	704
Women	23	72	5	407
<b>By grade of employee</b>				
Managerial	24	72	4	258
Other non-manual	35	53	12	320
Skilled manual	43	48	9	311
Other manual	64	28	8	192
<b>By employment status of employee</b>				
Full-time	40	51	9	1,000
Part-time	30	64	6	114
<b>By industry sector</b>				
Production & Construction	73	19	8	260
Engineering	60	29	11	201
Business & Financial Services	10	83	7	295
Retail, Transport, Consumer and Other Services	29	63	8	349
Education, Health and Local Authorities	46	42	12	69
<b>By region</b>				
North	65	33	2	25
Yorkshire and Humberside	88	12	0	68
North West	48	51	1	94
East Midlands	28	22	50	40
West Midlands	48	39	13	143
East Anglia	82	12	6	74
London	3	92	5	258
Rest of South East	21	67	12	281
South West	90	9	1	109
Wales	68	31	1	12
Scotland	71	20	9	70

Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey

<sup>a</sup> Breakdowns by sex, grade and employment status do not sum to the total due to non-response.

**Table 8 Likelihood of making redundancy payments in the absence of the Statutory Scheme**

	September 1992			
Likelihood of making payments (row percentages) (a)	Definitely or probably would pay	Unsure	Definitely or probably would not pay	Number in sample
<b>All employers</b>	46	33	21	1,062
<b>By industry sector:</b>				
Production & Construction	37	40	23	202
Engineering	49	23	28	258
Business and Financial Services	62	24	14	208
Retail, Transport, Consumer and Other Services	44	35	21	225
Education, Health and Local Authorities	77	18	5	169
<b>Number in sample</b>	636	270	156	1,062

Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey

Employers in larger establishments were more likely to be able to provide more than the statutory minimum for employees made redundant in terms of both financial and non-financial assistance.

Although based on a hypothetical question, the difference between large and small establishments was summed up by the attitude of employers as to whether they

would be likely to make payments if the SRPS did not exist. Less than 50 per cent of small firms (those with fewer than 50 employees) would either definitely or probably make payments, while 80 per cent of employers in large establishments (with more than 500 employees) would be likely to pay them. ■

**Footnotes**

1. Rebate arrangements were introduced with the SRPS whereby the Government met a proportion of employers' redundancy costs. This proportion was progressively reduced over time, and in 1986 rebate arrangements were abolished for all firms with ten or more employees. For firms with fewer than ten employees, rebate arrangements were removed in 1990.
2. See Anderson A, and Atkinson, J: 'Redundancy Provisions Surveys', IMS Manpower Commentary No 13.
3. These figures are estimated from the average number of employees in each establishment, according to the establishment's redundancy arrangement. Estimates of the total number of employees covered by each type of arrangement were then derived. Estimates of the total number of employee coverage in the education, health and local authority sectors were not possible due to the highly selective nature of interviewing in these sectors (see *Technical note*).
4. LFS estimates of redundancies can be found in tables 2.32 to 2.36 in the pink pages of this *Employment Gazette*. Scaling up the LFS-based figures gives an estimate of around 1.2 million redundancies over the 12 months to September 1992. Estimates of redundancies from this research are therefore around 13 per cent higher than LFS-derived estimates; this is, however, within the margins of error for this aspect of this research (see *Technical note*). It should also be noted that the LFS-derived estimate of 1.2 million redundancies assumes that redundancies in the winter of 1991/1992 were roughly the same as the average for the following three quarters.
5. *Employment Gazette*, March 1993, table 1.1. The figure is based on the average number of full-time and part-time employees in Great Britain between December 1991 and September 1992.
6. Redundancy compensation is paid according to the following formula:
  - half a week's pay for each complete year of service between the ages of 18 and 21;
  - one week's pay for each complete year of service between the ages of 22 and 40;
  - one-and-a-half week's pay for each complete year of service between the ages of 41 and 64.

**Technical note**

The survey consisted of 1,062 telephone interviews conducted in August and September 1992. This sample size permitted examination of differences between sub-groups, such as industry sector, size of establishment and region.

It was decided to exclude establishments with fewer than five employees. Because of the likelihood that very small employers would be unfamiliar with the SRPS, their views would dilute the value of the research.

The sample for the private sector was drawn from British Telecom's Business Database. The sectors were defined by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), 1980 version, as follows:

Industrial Sector	SIC code
Production and Construction (including agriculture)	0, 1, 2, 4, 5
Engineering	3
Business and Financial Services	8
Retail, Transport, Consumer and Other Services	6, 7, 97-98

Public sector establishments which fall in the above SIC groupings, such as British Rail and the Post Office, were not included in the survey.

Interviews in the education, health and local authority sectors were targeted at organisations which have a more

decentralised structure. In the education sector, therefore, interviews were conducted with universities and polytechnics, grant-maintained schools and independent schools. In the health sector, private hospitals and trust hospitals were covered.

The bulk of the National Health Service and all of central government were excluded from the scope of the survey because they are not subject to the requirements of the SRPS.

The data from the survey has been grossed up by industry sector and number of employees to population figures drawn from the 1989 Census of Employment. Targets for the education, health and local authority sectors were obtained from the relevant government departments; these were not weighted by number of employees. The estimated number of establishments in the population covered by the survey is 623,783.

The sample structure, by industry sector and number of employees, is shown in table 9. The results for each industry/workplace size combination were then grossed up to the targets shown in table 10.

The figures quoted in this article, apart from those based on the LFS, are subject to the following confidence intervals:

When the full sample of 1,062 employers was asked a question, the percentages quoted are accurate at a 95 per cent confidence level to +/- 2.5 to 3 per cent; that is, we can be 95 per cent confident that the figure for the whole population of employers from which the sample was drawn is within bands 2.5 to 3 percentage points wide either side of the figure quoted. When a sub-sample of employers, for example those in a particular industry or size of establishment where sample sizes are between 100 and 200, was asked a question, the percentages quoted are accurate at a 95 per cent confidence level, to +/- 5 to 10 per cent.

As a general rule of thumb, results of this research based on employers will be more accurate than those based on the number of redundancies made. This estimate, which may be on the high side compared with the figures reported in the LFS, should be treated as +/- 10 to 15 per cent.

**Enquiries**

Readers with enquiries about the contents of this article should call

071-273 5597, or write to:

EMRU3

Employment Department,

Level 1, Caxton House,

Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

**Table 10 Structure of population by industry sector and workplace size**

	September 1992							
	Number of employees at establishment							
	5-9	10-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500 and over	All employers
<b>Industry sector:</b>								
Production and Construction	55,306	49,932	12,558	13,552	2,777	4,281	956	139,362
Engineering	12,674	18,306	5,308	4,846	1,345	2,000	617	45,096
Business and Financial Services	51,643	40,718	11,602	4,641	1,046	1,350	1,217	112,217
Retail, Transport, Consumer and Other Services	127,653	146,269	23,048	14,725	2,863	2,271	3,078	319,907
Education, Health and Local Authorities	-	177	433	1,267	1,286	529	3,509	7,201
<b>All employers</b>	247,276	255,402	52,949	39,031	9,317	10,431	9,377	623,783

Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey

**Table 9 Structure of sample by industry sector and workplace size**

	September 1992							
	Number of employees at establishment							
	5-9	10-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500 and over	All employers
<b>Industry sector:</b>								
Production and Construction	38	31	19	21	24	37	32	202
Engineering	18	26	23	21	39	58	73	258
Business and Financial Services	52	41	30	12	24	31	18	208
Retail, Transport, Consumer and Other Services	48	55	36	23	29	23	11	225
Education, Health and Local Authorities	-	4	9	21	23	13	99	169
<b>All employers</b>	156	157	117	98	139	162	233	1,062

Source: IFF Redundancy Payments Survey

## ED Group statistical surveys: the cost to business

This note is the latest in an annual series summarising the cost to business of completing Employment Department Group regular and one-off statistical surveys. It lists all such surveys carried out in the year to end-October 1992.

By **Paul Allin**, Statistical Services Division.

□ GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL surveys impose costs on business. Respondents have to collect the information needed to reply and complete a form, or answer questions during a research interview. On the other hand, official statistics are produced not just for the government, but for the benefit of business and for the public at large. When we collect statistics, therefore, we must take into account costs and benefits. We must produce statistics of the right quality, which means that they are fit for the purposes for which they are required.

There is a standard procedure to follow in any government department or agency before any statistical survey to businesses or local authorities (with 25 or more respondents) can be run. No surveys are conducted without the specific approval of Ministers. Since 1989, Employment Department Ministers have also been given an annual review of the cost to business of all ED Group surveys. These summaries of current survey activity are published.<sup>1</sup>

The list of all 1992 surveys is given in table 1. The estimated cost to business for a survey (the compliance cost) is based on the average time to complete that survey



Photo: Mo Wilson/FORMAT

form. This is costed at a rate which for 1992 was £22.40 an hour. (A figure of £18 an hour in 1989, given by the Armstrong Rees report on DTI statistical surveys, has been increased in line with average earnings). Two regular but less frequent statistical surveys (Census of Employment; Labour Costs Survey) are included by taking an annual equivalent number of forms.

Table 2 compares 1992 with earlier years. Markedly fewer surveys were conducted in 1992 compared with earlier years. This partly reflects a reduction in employer surveys in the current mix of research undertaken by the department. Also, less survey work is done by departments during general election campaigns, in order to avoid getting involved with party political issues.

The total number of forms returned is dominated by the regular statistical surveys, which do continue during elections. To look at underlying trends we exclude the biennial Census of Employment. On this basis there has been a reduction of over 85,000 forms between 1990 and 1992.

We reported last year that the total cost to business of all surveys was estimated to have reduced sharply in 1991. The impact of fewer one-off surveys has been to reduce the cost a little further in 1992, to £5.5 million. ■

**TABLE 1 ED GROUP STATISTICAL SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN THE YEAR TO END-OCTOBER 1992**

	Number of forms or contacts	Estimated compliance cost - £
Census of employment	150,000	1,680,000
New Earnings Survey	170,000	1,523,200
Monthly survey of wages and salaries	84,000	1,097,600
Monthly and quarterly employment surveys	171,400	887,000
Employers' recruitment practices	6,150	161,060
Survey of Employers' Labour Costs	1,831	92,300
Industrial tribunal applications	2,527	29,970
Second company-level industrial relations survey	378	9,160
Evaluation of the national record of achievement	1,186	7,640
Redundancy payments survey	1,158	7,350
Compact evaluation - compact schools	400	6,720
Sunday working in Britain	1,008	5,640
Teleworking in Britain	1,077	4,440
ES and disability symbol monitor	1,138	4,260
TVEI employer survey	107	4,000
Investors in people - qualitative study	161	2,600
Compact case study - schools data collection	55	2,460
EBPI evaluation (education-business)	159	2,280
Compact case study - school visit	50	2,240
ES creative development research - Jobcentres	56	1,880
Employers equal opportunities groups (EEOG)	56	1,880
Industrial disputes - notification of stoppages	480	1,600
Creative development research	42	1,410
Compact evaluation of FE and training providers	90	1,350
Insight magazine research	36	1,080
Investors in People, stage 5	47	1,050
Costs to training providers	45	760
Compact evaluation - non-compact schools	40	670
Employer feedback on services provided by Bargoed Jobcentre	35	390
<b>TOTALS (rounded)</b>	<b>593,700</b>	<b>5,542,000</b>

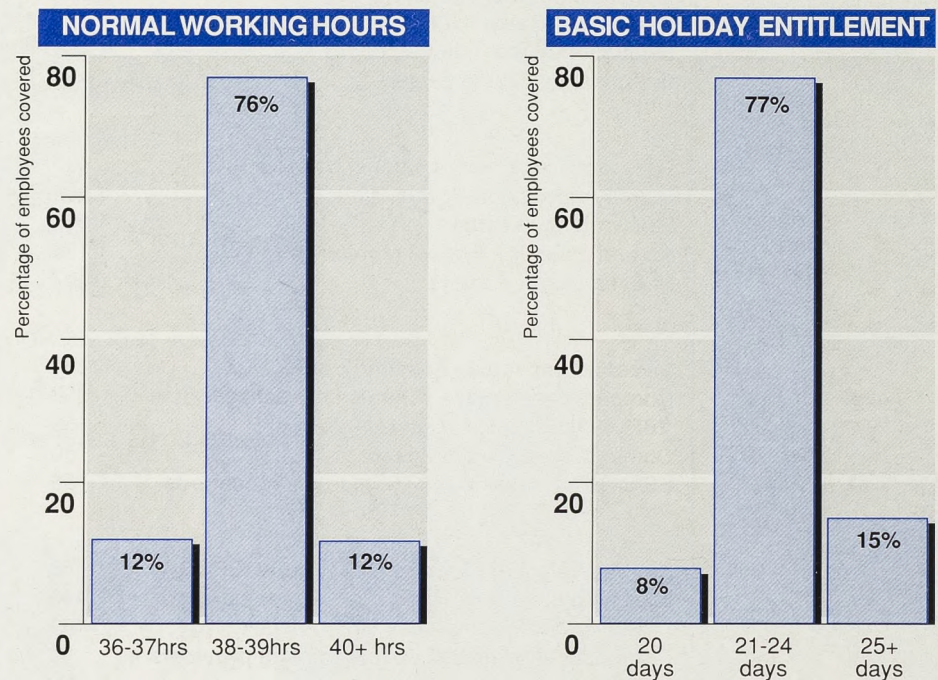
**TABLE 2**

	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total number of surveys	62	45	51	29
Total number of forms or other contacts (excluding employment census)	491,000	531,000	517,000	444,000
Estimated total compliance cost (all surveys)	£7.2m	£7.2m	£5.7m	£5.5m

**Footnote**

<sup>1</sup> The list of 1989 surveys was made available in a paper to the 1990 Statistics Users' Conference. The list for 1990 was published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1991 and that for 1991 in *Employment Gazette*, July 1992.

## Hours and holiday entitlements for manual employees, 1992



THE EMPLOYMENT Department collects the latest information on nationally negotiated wage agreements covering over 4 million manual workers and publishes details of these agreements in its monthly *Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work*.

This article summarises changes to the number of hours worked and basic holiday entitlement under these agreements recorded in 1992. Individual company agreements are excluded from the figures. The results for 1991 were published in *Employment Gazette*, April 1992, page 152.

### Normal hours per week

Normal hours are those for which basic wage rates are payable and exclude main meal breaks and overtime hours.

In 1992 70,000 manual employees saw a reduction of around 1 hour in the length of their normal working week. The overall average for workers covered by collective agreements was 39 hours and was little changed from 1991. For most agreements, there was no change in the number of normal working hours.

### Basic holiday with pay

Basic holiday entitlement averaged almost 22½ days per year, which was slightly higher than the figure of 22 days for 1991. Over 300,000 employees received an average of one additional day under the 1992 agreements. As in 1991, more than three quarters of the workers covered had an entitlement of 21-24 days. Basic holiday entitlement is often exceeded because of additional days which are gained through seniority, length of service and local arrangements.

### ENQUIRIES

More detailed information on national agreements for specific industries, including rates for different occupational grades, shift-working and young workers can be found in *Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work*, published monthly by the Employment Department and available on annual subscription, price £45.

To order, telephone 071 273 5571.

## Developing managers - the key to improving small businesses

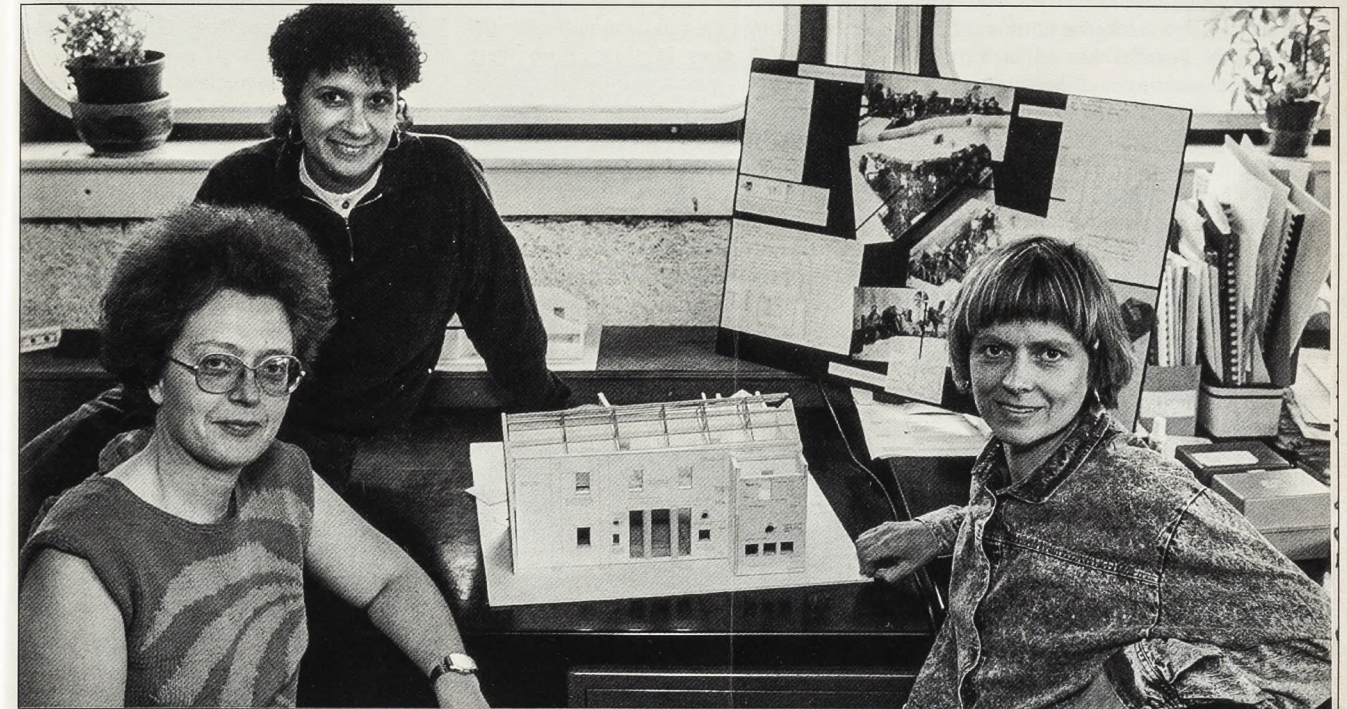


Photo: Brenda Prince/FORMAT

This article outlines the benefits of the management training and development carried out by small firms taking part in Business Growth Training (BGT) Option 3 between 1990 and 1991. Option 3 was launched by the then Training Agency in 1989 and provided firms with financial assistance to train and develop their managers.

By Neill Marshall, Neil Alderman, Cecilia Wong and Alfred Thwaites, Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies, University of Newcastle.

### Key findings

#### Participation in Option 3:

- increased commitment to training and led to a recognition by management that personal improvement is central to organisational development.
- encouraged a more planned approach to training.
- helped managements appreciate the value of using external consultants as a catalyst for change in the firm.
- led to improvements in business organisation.
- increased management confidence and investment and, as a consequence, the firms were better placed to meet future challenges.

SMALL FIRMS have been at the heart of business growth and employment creation during the last 15 years. Recent research presented in *Employment Gazette* indicates that though battered by recession, small firms remain central to the prospects for economic recovery (*Daly and McCann, 1992*). It is well known, however, that employment and business growth are concentrated in just a few firms; that most small firms are considerably less dynamic, and there are high death rates in the small firm sector.

A well trained workforce, capable of responding flexibly to business change, is seen as critical to the success of small businesses. Several campaigns by the Employment Department (ED), Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and other organisations such as the Confederation of British Industry has increased awareness of the importance of training, but there is still a gap between general awareness and actual commitment to training.

Small firms are particularly reluctant to train. The 1991 *Skill Needs in Britain* survey shows that fewer small businesses have business plans and training budgets than larger ones, and a recent *CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends* survey also shows that companies with fewer than 200 employees expect to increase their spending on training by less over the next year than larger firms. Managers in small firms are more sceptical about the benefits of training (Wood, 1992), and it is more difficult for employers and employees in small businesses to find the time to train. Small firms also find it difficult to identify and select the type of training and development they need from the plethora of options available.

Against such a background, this article highlights the benefits that can stem from management training and development in small firms. It is based on a study of firms undertaking Business Growth Training (BGT) Option 3, which provided small firms (normally between 25 and 500 employees) with up to half the costs, up to a maximum of £15,000, of employing consultants to help them develop their managers. Option 3 aimed, through management training and development, to expand the skills of managers in small business in the hope that they would appreciate the value of training,

and that this would lead to a change in the commitment of the firm as a whole to training activities. Option 3 also sought to link manpower and business development. Through the Option 3 project structure, management training was linked to the business needs of the company. It was hoped that this would make it particularly effective, and ultimately lead to improvements in small firm performance.

A preliminary assessment of the impact of Option 3 on participant firms was reported in an earlier edition of *Employment Gazette* (Smith, 1990). The present, more detailed investigation, involved a survey of 50 firms undergoing Option 3 projects at three points in time: at the outset of the project, on project completion, and six months after the project. Changes in this group were compared with a group of 100 firms matched with the Option 3 firms in terms of employment size, product and location, but not in receipt of financial assistance. The lead or main consultants working with Option 3 firms were also surveyed.<sup>1</sup> This study was undertaken between January 1990 and December 1991. Since the evaluation responsibility for the management and delivery of programmes like Option 3 has been handed over by the ED to the TECs and in Scotland to the local enterprise companies

(LECs), who provide variants of Option 3 to meet the individual circumstances of local firms. The results of the research are relevant to these programmes and to those interested in the impact of enterprise programmes involving consultancy support.

#### The nature of management training and development in small firms

"Many [small] firms are making money in spite of themselves"

Option 3 consultant

"Training is always a less high priority than day-to-day problems"

manager in an Option 3 firm

The evaluation paints a picture of small firms with organisational problems and blockages in which a lack of management skills plays an important role. Firms joining Option 3 were largely experiencing rapid growth or business change which placed new demands on management staff. Increased competition and legislative changes were, for example, requiring improved customer care, new products or services, or the development of new markets. By and large, firms had hitherto chosen to meet such new demands on their staff by recruiting managers with the new skills they needed, but when they joined Option 3, close to half had difficulty recruiting management staff and about one third had retention problems because of the pressures placed on existing personnel.

Firms were unable to deal with these new pressures on management successfully because previously they had paid little attention to corporate planning or human resource development. More than half had organisational problems related to a poorly defined managerial structure, problems of managerial succession or internal communications difficulties. About half of the firms had a written business plan, but few included any strategy towards training or skills development. Only 29 per cent of Option 3 firms had equipment or facilities specifically for training purposes. Little training was carried out: only 18 per cent of managers in Option 3 firms had received any form of training in the previous year, and on average only 0.6 training days had been received per head of management staff. The training that was carried out was frequently to meet short-term problems.

The Option 3 firms fell into four generic types:

- very small, technically sophisticated, fast-growing companies with little managerial expertise;
- companies experiencing business or organisational change where current management were unable to cope;
- companies traditionally without clear

management structures which were having to develop more professional management;

- companies with a demand for training linked to new technology or specific management needs.

Option 3 firms also had less experience of using consultants than comparison firms interviewed in the study, especially for training purposes. Only 11 out of the 49 Option 3 firms interviewed at the outset of their project had used a consultant for management training in the previous three years. Most firms were sceptical about the value of consultants, or were put off by the perceived cost. As one manager commented, "previously [before Option 3] we wouldn't have thought that using consultants would be relevant to a business of our size".

Some managers had perhaps had an unfortunate experience of consultants in the past, and so were uncertain of how to go about selecting a consultant who would match their needs. Option 3, then, stimulated the use of consultants for management training and development by small firms.

#### Improvements in the firms Management training and development

"Previously I thought that training was sending managers to structured courses. Now I realise that training ... should be about empowering people to do their job, to give people ... confidence"

manager in an Option 3 firm

"Option 3 set us on a path - including an appraisal scheme for all staff - out of which training needs are the natural progression"

manager in an Option 3 firm

Firms participating in Option 3 (unlike their comparison firms) dramatically increased their management training, from an average of 0.6 days per head of management staff in the year before the project to 6.8 days per head during the one year project. New training methods and types of training were also introduced, including externally organised courses, management games and open learning. These covered issues such as effective communications, methods of recruitment, target setting, team building and leadership skills.

Equally important, during the project there was a cultural change in the approach of management to training and development; personal development came to be seen as central to organisational improvement. Option 3 had increased managerial awareness of the skills needed to manage their business successfully. Option 3

managers also developed a more positive attitude towards the contribution of management development to the firm. It was no longer seen as a short term palliative to a particular problem, but rather a continuous process of updating skills to meet the changing needs of the business. Mechanisms and structures to support management training were also established, which provided the basis for a more planned approach. As a result, for example, six months after their Option 3 project almost half of the firms which had run a project formally evaluated their management training compared to 26 per cent of the comparison firms.

#### The key role of the consultant

"It has to be someone outside the organisation that advises you when radical changes are required"

manager in an Option 3 firm

BGT Option 3 involved firms working closely with a lead or main consultant who in the early stages established and directed the project and provided advice and then, later, together with other consultants, provided managerial training to the firm. This lead consultant played a key role in the transformation of the Option 3 firms described above. In many cases the consultant undertook a full evaluation of the business and sought to link management development to the needs of the company, and to carry out organisational and business improvement in tandem. At times this was a tall order, given the nature of the problems within many of these small firms. However, management in Option 3 firms referred to the consultant as providing a catalyst for change. The consultant offered a fresh approach which could highlight the shortcomings of the business by providing an independent view. This encouraged the organisation to think more deeply about issues and problems and helped to provide solutions. When taken together with the initial reluctance of Option 3 firms to use consultants and their concern about whether they were appropriate for small firms, these views represent a sea change in managerial attitudes towards the contribution that an outside consultant could make to their business.

#### Improvements in organisation

"[Option 3] has helped a small company move towards a structure suitable for a large company of the future"

manager in an Option 3 firm

In addition to the impact on training and the use of consultancy advice, Option 3 firms listed a number of improvements in

their organisation and planning as a direct consequence both of the management development and the consultancy advice received in Option 3. During the course of the project, the number of firms with a business plan increased from about half the sample to more than three quarters, while the proportion with a workforce plan quadrupled. Other more qualitative improvements in company organisation commonly identified as a result of Option 3 are listed in *table 1*. More than a third of firms cited major improvements in: management communications and integration; planning and organisation; ability to manage business change; and individual performance appraisal.

These improvements in organisation meant that though Option 3 firms started their projects with serious managerial and organisational difficulties, they ended on a par with, or slightly better placed than, their comparison firms in terms of key aspects of their organisation (*table 2*).

#### Improvements in performance

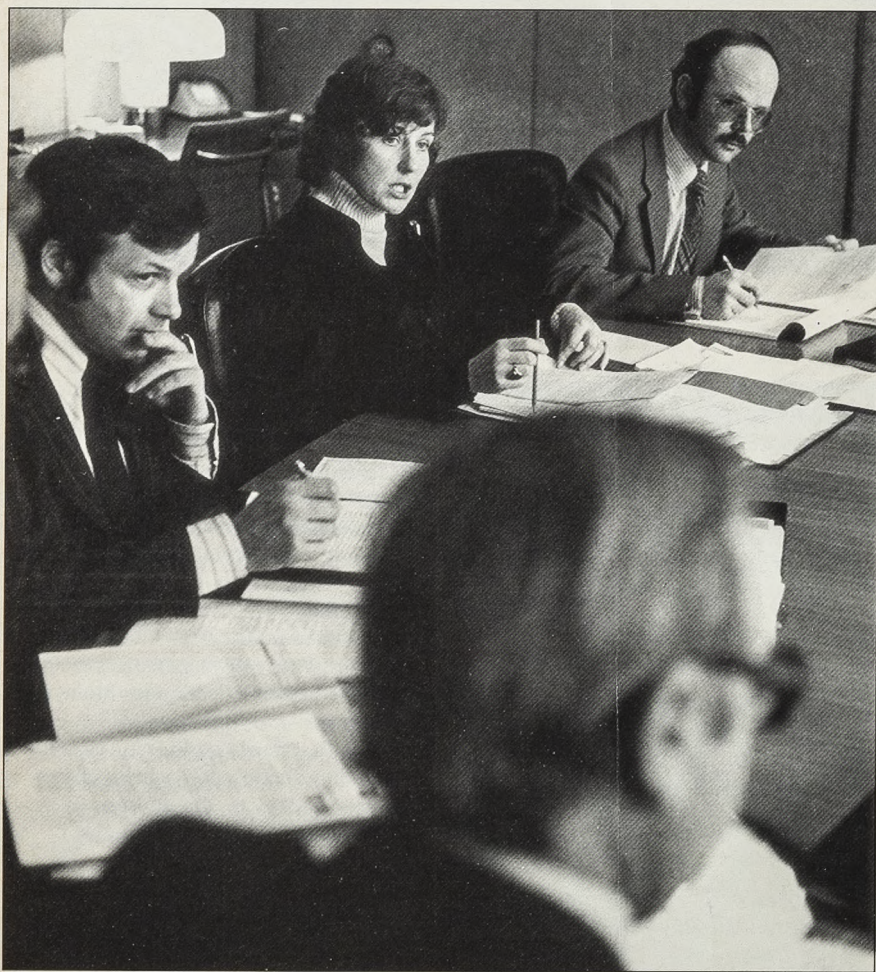
"[Option 3 led to] a more efficient operating unit [and] greater profitability enabling greater ... investment in the company"

manager in an Option 3 firm

The evaluation was undertaken over a short time period and in the midst of a recession. Furthermore, the relationship between management development and the firm's performance is not always direct, so it was difficult for managers to identify specific impacts on the bottom line stemming directly from the management training and development received in Option 3. Nevertheless, management cited improvements in customer care, product quality, external image, financial control and use of new technology as a consequence of Option 3 (*table 3*). The work done under Option 3 also improved management's confidence in its ability to manage. As a consequence, Option 3 firms were more likely than their comparisons to take proactive action in the face of a recession, for example to introduce new products or services rather than simply to reduce costs. They were also more likely to undertake investment for the future.

On the other hand, Option 3 firms were perceived by their managements to have achieved a more diverse profitability performance than their comparisons during the previous year, and this probably reflects the fact that Option 3 firms had started their projects with problems, some of which were overcome, while others were not yet resolved.

Taking all this evidence on organisational change and business improvement together, it may be concluded that firms emerged from Option 3 better organised, with



Firms emerged from Option 3 with increased management confidence.

Photo: Val Wilmer/FORMAT



**Table 1 Key impacts of Option 3 on firms' organisation**

Impact	Percentage of firms citing a major positive impact on their organisation
Improved communications	57
Cooperation between management	52
Planning and organisation	43
Managing business change	43
Long term planning	43
Measuring individual performance	41
Increasing demands for training	39
Acceptance of new technology	34
Formalisation of organisational structure	32
Development of job descriptions	32

Number of firms = 44

**Table 2 Impacts of Option 3 on firms' planning**

	Before Option 3		After Option 3	
	Option 3 firms	Comparison firms	Option 3 firms	Comparison firms
<b>Percentage of</b>				
Firms with a business plan	55	69	77	74
Firms with a workforce plan	11	24	43	31
Firms with a management training budget	30	55	66	61
Firms with a non-management training budget	41	50	66	61

Number of firms: Option 3 = 37  
Comparison = 58

**Table 3 Key impacts of Option 3 on firms' performance**

Impact	Percentage of firms citing major improvements
Improved customer care	41
Improved product quality	30
Introduction of new technology	23
Improved external image	16
Improved financial control	16
Improved flow of production	14
Increased new investment	14
Reduced staff turnover	14
Improved stock control	11

Number of firms = 44

increased management confidence and investment. As a consequence they would be more able to meet the challenges of their business in the future.

See case studies - right

**Conclusions**

"The best scheme the Training Agency's [now the Employment Department] come up with in ten years"

**Option 3 consultant**

Overall the evaluation demonstrated that the provision of consultancy assistance to small firms to help them manage business change is a valuable exercise. Option 3 was popular with both the firms and the consultants and it provided a major boost to management training and development in participating firms. This was broader in scope and better planned than it would have been without assistance, and Option 3 brought about a cultural change in management's approach to management training and development.

The evaluation provides evidence of conditions that make for successful management development projects. It is clear that the commitment and support of the managing director is essential, but the establishment of a project team of senior managers helps to ensure the continuity of the project, encourages greater contact with the consultant and is more likely to lead to successful outcomes.

Obtaining the right consultant for the firm and its particular problems is crucial. The lead consultant plays a catalytic role in the organisation during the project and it is essential that they understand the firm and enjoy the confidence of its management. Firms should seek advice on the selection of a consultant if they lack prior experience in this area and should request presentations from more than one consultant before reaching a decision.

A commitment to the project and a willingness to change is everything. Firms participating in Option 3 are characterised by volatile business conditions and projects should be flexible enough to incorporate changing needs. From the evidence of the evaluation it is clear that firms should be prepared to make the necessary investment in the project and realise that changing circumstances may demand more resources than planned at the outset. It is equally clear, though, that the potential benefits of Option 3 projects fully justify the expenditure. ■

**Footnote**

1 A more detailed description of the methodology of the study and the conclusions of the research is contained in the final project report submitted by the authors to the Employment Department and due to be published in the Department's Research Series (Marshall et al, 1993a). A summary of the main findings is also published in the journal *Government and Policy* (Marshall et al, 1993b).

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**A small, fast growth, high technology firm**

The first case study concerns a small fast growing electronics company, founded less than ten years ago. Turnover had quadrupled during the three years prior to joining Option 3 and at the outset of the project the firm employed 18 people. The firm was a classic case of a technically-oriented organisation with limited management experience. According to the Option 3 consultant the firm was facing a "typical small firm growth crisis [and] needed management restructuring immediately in order to proceed".

The firm lacked any formal organisational structure or management communications systems (there was no managing director and no regular management meetings), it had no business or staff development plans and no budget for training. In the previous three years the only training activity had involved one director attending a short external course. The firm recognised that it would be unable to cope with the rate of growth it was experiencing and was actively seeking outside assistance. It was introduced to Option 3 by a consultant from a major consultancy group which it had previously been involved with.

While direct involvement in the project was limited to the more senior staff in the firm, the issue of joining Option 3 was discussed openly with all employees. The firm set up a project team consisting of the three directors plus the consultant, and this team met monthly throughout the project, although the consultant had more frequent contact with individual team members. He also attended board meetings.

The consultant's first task was to conduct a full strengths-and-weaknesses analysis and, following this, a proper management structure was set up. Perhaps because of his accountancy background, one of the first things the consultant did was to recommend changes that improved the firm's cash flow position and put it on a stronger financial footing. The firm was fortunate in this respect, as this action had been incidental to the original project plan.

During the rest of the project fifty days of training were received by management concerning management techniques, sales, computer training and dealing with suppliers. By the end of the project the firm had produced a business plan, established a training budget, and job descriptions had been drawn up. The attendance of the consultant at meetings had helped to change the management culture of the firm; meetings were now more formalised and decision-making more effective.

During the course of the project and

**As part of the research, case studies were conducted of individual firms during the course of their Option 3 project. These can be used to add detail to the aggregate picture presented so far. The two firms described present very different examples of the way management training and development can lead to business development.**

the six months following, the firm continued to grow: output and employment more than doubled; improvements were noted in financial control; the development of new markets, customer care, the firm's image and a substantial improvement in net profitability were realised. As the firm was already growing these changes are not attributable solely to the project, but the consultant felt that 70-75 per cent of the firm's achievements during the course of the project had been influenced by its participation in Option 3.

Both the firm and the consultant agreed that the Option 3 project represented only the start of a process of change for a small firm of this nature. As one director commented: "Any change in the business identifies new areas requiring attention, and we must always be looking forward to resolving the next problem". The project had addressed the most pressing problems, but management training and skills issues remained and they still had the objective of producing a staff development plan. The firm had retained its consultant and is using other consultants to help with other aspects of the business.

The firm and their consultant both felt strongly that the Option 3 project should not be seen as a one-off exercise. Small firms such as this need continued assistance. The firm had contributed considerably more financially to the project than originally planned and recognised that "management must be prepared to change or else it will be a waste of money". Overall the firm felt that Option 3 was a good scheme that "addresses key problems in British management".

**An established family firm**

The second study looks at a small, traditional family firm set up in the second half of the nineteenth century, producing oil-based products for local industrial and domestic markets. Prior to joining Option 3 the firm employed 100 staff and had a turnover of approximately £10 million a year. Though business was affected by the recession, according to the Option 3 consultant the firm was "doing OK but wondering where to go next".

The firm had no formal business or staff plan, few structured management procedures and an inexperienced

management team. The limited training that had taken place was done on an ad hoc basis. The firm joined Option 3 to develop a corporate plan which would give it a sense of direction. A proper management structure was also needed together with management training.

Joining Option 3 was an initiative of the managing director; other staff were faced with a *fait accompli*. Fortunately, the company made a good choice of lead consultant, who was able to gain the respect and cooperation of other senior management and overcome their resistance to the project. Thus, though the MD led the project, the senior management team provided project management. The existence of a project team was particularly important because when the consultant left the project before its end, the team was able to overcome this disruption by taking full responsibility for project implementation.

At the outset of the project the lead consultant undertook 'gap analysis' which examined the difference between the firm's current position and its ideal position or 'vision'. The action needed to achieve the vision was also identified, and new organisational structures were discussed and established. This was followed by a skills analysis of the management team which identified the training areas necessary to achieve the vision. In all, 147 days' training was provided to members of management and supervisory staff, including leadership and team building, advice on management style, the management of industrial relations, target setting and communication skills. A review to check the effectiveness of the training received was subsequently carried out.

Participation in Option 3 was viewed by the company and the MD in particular as being of enormous benefit to the firm. According to the MD, "it showed us the necessity of planning ahead." Training had become part of the culture of the firm. A training manager had been appointed and a training budget established. Formal procedures for training, skill assessment and appraisal for all employees, not just management staff, were being established.

Though it was difficult to quantify the results of the project on the company's bottom line, the MD believed that the project had improved both financial control and quality of service. Profits had increased during the year after a couple of years of poor results. The project had also improved management confidence and morale, and provided a sense of direction for the company. The MD stated that as a result, "...we're now better organised [and] better run than we've ever been - in a better position for lift off when the upturn [in the economy] comes".

# PARLIAMENTARY questions

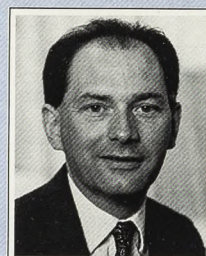
A selection of Parliamentary Questions put to Employment Department Ministers.<sup>1</sup>

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

Employment Department Ministers



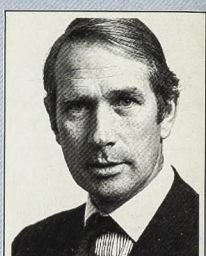
David Hunt  
Secretary of State



Michael Forsyth  
Minister of State



Ann Widdecombe  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State



Viscount Ullswater  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

## TRAINING

**Jim Callaghan** (Heywood and Middleton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of young people entering employment for the first time receive training from their employers.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The Youth Cohort Study of England and Wales showed that in the spring of 1992, 66 per cent of 16/17 year olds and 83 per cent of 17/18 year olds in full-time employment received either on or off-the-job training from employers.

(June 7)

## EQUAL PAY

**Marjorie Mowlam** (Redcar) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what action she is taking to lessen inequalities between women's and men's pay.

**Patrick McLoughlin:** In 1992, women's average hourly earning (excluding overtime) were 79.2 per cent of men's, the highest level ever, and the fifth consecutive year in which the differential between men's and women's pay had narrowed.

The pursuit of sound economic policies resulting in high productivity and low inflation have established the appropriate conditions for the recent success in further narrowing the differential between women's and men's pay. Further progress in this area will depend in part on sustaining and improving on these economic gains.

(May 27)

## WORK PERMITS

**Nigel Evans** (Ribble Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many work permits for overseas workers have been granted in each year since 1987.

1. Some of these PQs were answered prior to Mr Hunt and Miss Widdecombe joining the Employment Department.

**Patrick McLoughlin:** The number of work permits issued by the Department since 1987 is as follows:

Year	Number of work permits issued
1987	26,965
1988	33,021
1989	37,865
1990	43,619
1991	37,989
1992	37,917

(May 12)

## TECs

**Derek Fatchett** (Leeds Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many (a) chairmen and (b) board members of Training and Enterprise Councils come from small firms.

**Patrick McLoughlin:** Records held centrally show that 6 Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) Chairmen and 127 TEC board members are from companies with 50 or fewer employees.

(May 4)

**David Porter** (Waveney) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will make it her policy to allow Training and Enterprise Councils three year plans for funding and planning and for arranging provision for training managers locally; and if she will make a statement.

**Patrick McLoughlin:** Subject to the money being voted by Parliament, each TEC is guaranteed a minimum level of funding for the main adult programmes and their Local Initiative Fund over three years. This should allow TECs to plan local provision with confidence.

(May 6)

**Dafydd Wigley** (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment in what circumstances TECs finance apprenticeships which take in excess of two years to complete; and how many such apprenticeships were funded by TECs during 1991.

**Ann Widdecombe:** TECs provide training opportunities under Youth Training (YT) for young people leading to approved qualifications at or above National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level two standard. A TEC may support a young person undergoing apprenticeship training for the duration of the apprenticeship period, subject to the trainee remaining under 25 years of age. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) shows that some 52,000 apprenticeships were operation under YT in the spring of 1991.

(June 21)

## WAGES COUNCILS

**David Hanson** (Delyn) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what representations she has received against the abolition of wages councils since the Trade Union and Employment Rights Bill received its third reading in the House.

**Michael Forsyth:** I have received a number of representations since the third reading in the House, both supporting and opposing abolition. Since announcement of the Bill over 85 per cent of letters from employers and employer bodies support abolition.

(May 5)

## MATERNITY RIGHTS

**Joyce Quin** (Gateshead East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what representations she has received from employers and employers' organisations on the extension of the 14 week maternity leave period set out in the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill to 18 weeks.

**Michael Forsyth:** We have received one letter from an employer and one from an employers' organisation calling for an extension of the maternity leave period to 18 weeks. The Government is however satisfied from the extensive consultations carried out on the EC Pregnant Workers Directive that the great majority of employers wish the burdens on business arising from its implementation to be kept to a minimum.

(May 5)

## TRAINING CREDITS

**Andrew Hunter** (Basingstoke) asked the Secretary of State for Employment which TECs are currently using training credits within their adult training programmes.

**Ann Widdecombe:** In 1992-93, the following TECs started National Development Projects involving the use of training credits in adult training programmes: Bradford, Barnsley and Doncaster; Rotherham; Manchester; South and East Cheshire; Hertfordshire; Birmingham; East London; and South Thames. Good practice from these projects will be available later this year.

In addition, South and East Cheshire TEC and Northumberland TEC are using training credits and a number of other TECs are considering or developing projects using existing resources.

(June 18)

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

**Joyce Quin** (Gateshead East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what assessment his Department has made of the health and safety implications of working long and unsocial hours.

**Michael Forsyth:** The Department is advised on such matters by the Health and Safety Commission, which through its Executive has commissioned or supported a wide range of research, including two reviews of the scientific evidence on the health and safety implications of shiftwork. In the light of available evidence we do not consider that there is a need for general restrictions on hours of work on health and safety grounds.

(June 14)

## CAREER DEVELOPMENT LOANS

**Tessa Jowell** (Dulwich) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what information she has derived from the sample of trainees who have taken out career development loans on the proportion of them who secured employment within (a) three months and (b) six months.

**Patrick McLoughlin:** Career Development Loan follow-up questionnaires are sent out to a 20 per cent random sample of trainees three months after completing their training. Results from this follow-up show that, over the 1992-3 financial year, 69 per cent had obtained jobs immediately following training. A further 4 per cent went on to take further training. As no further questionnaires are sent out it is not possible to provide information on those obtaining jobs after six months.

(May 19)

## UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

**Jim Dowd** (Lewisham West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what plans she has to calculate the total number of people seeking work in the United Kingdom in addition to the number claiming unemployment benefit.

**Patrick McLoughlin:** These figures have been calculated and published since 1985. They are derived from the Labour Force Survey, follow internationally standard definitions and cover the number of people in the United Kingdom without a job, who are seeking work and available to start it. Since September 1992, these figures have been published in Great Britain every quarter.

(May 25)

## TRADE UNIONS

**Graham Riddick** (Colne Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proposals his Department has to introduce regulations which would penalise employers for failing to consult with trade unions prior to announcing redundancies.

**Michael Forsyth:** Such penalties already exist. Any recognised trade union which considers that the statutory consultation requirements contained in Chapter II of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 have been breached may complain to an industrial tribunal. The tribunal may make a protective award to the employees affected. The Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill contains a provision that such awards may no longer be offset against wages paid to the employees.

(June 8)

## EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

**Ieuan Wyn Jones** (Ynys Mon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will make it her policy to amend the qualifying conditions for unfair dismissal set out in the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 to enable a claim for unfair dismissal to be pursued by a woman dismissed because of her pregnancy at any stage between conception and the end of maternity leave.

**Michael Forsyth:** Yes. The Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill, currently before Parliament, contains provisions which will make it automatically unfair for an employer to dismiss an employee on maternity-related grounds during the period of her pregnancy or statutory maternity leave. This protection will apply regardless of the employee's length of service or hours of work.

(May 20)

**Jim Callaghan** (Heywood and Middleton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proposals she has to extend the protection of employment rights of those at work.

**Michael Forsyth:** The Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill, currently before Parliament, contains a number of important extensions to employment rights, including in relation to maternity, written particulars of employment, itemised pay statements, trade union membership and unfair dismissal.

(May 25)

## EMPLOYED AND SELF EMPLOYED

**David Porter** (Waveney) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what are the latest figures for the numbers (a) employed and (b) self-employed; and what the equivalent figures were 12 months previously.

**Patrick McLoughlin:** The information is as follows:

### UNITED KINGDOM

December 1991	
Employed <sup>1</sup>	22,614
Self-employed	3,066

December 1992	
Employed <sup>1</sup>	21,992
Self-employed	2,936

<sup>1</sup> Employees in employment, H.M. Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes.

(May 24)

## TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS

**Alan Milburn** (Darlington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the timetable for her review of the Travel-to-Work areas; and when she expects to publish a new map.

**Patrick McLoughlin:** New Travel-to-Work Area boundaries will be calculated using information on commuting patterns from the 1991 Census of Population Special Workplace Statistics. These are due to be released by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys at the end of November this year. Revised Travel-to-Work Areas, including maps, will be circulated for comment six to nine months after this date.

(May 25)

## Personnel manager's yearbook

THE 1993 edition lists over 7,500 companies and organisations, each employing more than 150 people. Details of senior personnel and general management, number of employees, size of personnel department, training budget, company activity, major subsidiaries and foreign operations are given, and there is a section covering personnel salary surveys and statistical information. The Suppliers of Services section covers areas such as foreign language training, employee communications and management consultants.

● *The Personnel Manager's Yearbook*. Published by A P Information Services, 33 Ashbourne Avenue, London NW11 0DU, tel 081 458 6381. Price £54.95.

## Who earns what?

THE DIRECTORY of UK Salary Surveys 1993-4 brings together information on some 200 salary and benefit surveys published in Britain by professional institutions, consultancies, recruitment consultants and other survey producers. Details include the groups and jobs covered by each survey, the sample size, the date of the survey data, length and price of the report, a contact point for further information and a brief assessment of each survey. There is also an index of job titles and a list of surveys by sector.

● *Directory of UK Salary Surveys 1993-4*. Published by Incomes Data Services (IDS) Ltd, 193 St John Street, London EC1V 4LS, tel 071 250 3434. Price £25 pbk.

## Training for success

WRITTEN FOR employees who are new to staff management, *Training Your Staff* covers the meaning and importance of training and development, who should be responsible for it and how it should be planned. Questions such as: 'What are the training needs of my staff?', 'How do I design training?'; and 'How can I evaluate the effectiveness of the training?' are dealt with.

The guide also provides information about National

Vocational Qualifications (NVQs), TECs and Investors in People, plus other sources of information and specialist training bodies.

● *Training Your Staff*, by Jacquie Bambrough. Published by The Industrial Society, Robert Hyde House, 48 Bryanston Square, London W1H 7LN, tel 071 262 2401. Price £5.95 pbk. ISBN 0 85290 882 2.



## Quality teamwork

YOUR PLACE in the Team focuses on ways in which behaviour can affect team performance; the principles of effective teamwork and positive team behaviour; and how individuals' roles fit into a team.

Key learning messages are: commit yourself to team goals with enthusiasm; accept responsibility; contribute ideas; criticise constructively; manage conflict with tact; collaborate rather than compete with colleagues; and support and encourage fellow workers.

*Managing Performance for Quality* uses the analogy of a decorator training his assistant to illustrate how a company failed in its new product launch

by not paying attention to quality issues. The video package suggests that users consider the customer's point of view; set overall and individual objectives; plan a series of steps; tie in with the company's vision; hold regular reviews; and work on team building.

● *Your Place in the Team* and *Managing Performance for Quality*. Published by Longman Training, Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE, tel 0279 623927. Video prices: £145 each to hire for two days, £185 each for seven days, or £850 each to purchase.

## Playing safe

THIS GUIDE helps businesses and their advisers comply with the new health and safety regulations, using case studies to illustrate key points.

The relevant regulations and EC Directives are included as well as a commentary which gives practical, commercial advice about the main areas of risk assessment, protection and prevention. The legal commentary also explains how the regulations will affect British industry and business.

● *Health and Safety: Are You at Risk?* Published by CCH Editions Limited, Telford House, Bicester, Oxon OX6 0XD, tel 0869 253300. Price £24.95. ISBN 0 86325 317 2. Two video packages are available which focus on quality at work.

## Become stress fit

STRESS CAN be good for you, say the authors of a new workbook. Handled effectively, a 'stress fit' person can feel stimulated, co-operative, positive, confident and on top of their work.

Stress management techniques covered include developing a stress policy; identifying the factors that enable staff to handle their stress levels; using the benefits of stress in a team environment and coaching employees to become stress fit.

● *The Stress Workbook*. Published by Nicholas Brealey Publishing in association with the Industrial Society, 14 Stephenson Way, London NW1 2HD, tel 0235 831700. Price £14.99 pbk. ISBN 1857880110.