## CONTENTS

## Employment Gazette

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#### COVER PICTURE

How new skills and business are being developed in the West Country. See At the crossroads, page 461.

Photo: Syndication International

## September 1992

#### NEWS

409	Send us your jobs!
	Employment Service's campaign plea to employers.

- **412 Return to learn helps bottom line** Giving staff the chance to learn can earn you a competitive edge.
- 413 It's 'Lights, action!... for inner city jobs New video targets disadvantaged inner city dwellers.
- 417 Sick buildings here to stay Round-up of health and safety news.
- Plus TEC and LEC news, news in brief and diary dates.

#### LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

- *s1-s70* Labour market commentary and the most recent figures for: Employment, Unemployment, Vacancies, Industrial Disputes, Earnings, Retail Prices, and Tourism.
- 432 Statistical update Changes in Average Earnings 2nd quarter 1992

#### FEATURES

**421 How unemployment is measured in different countries** An examination of the various methods used to measure unemployment levels, and how international comparisons can be made.

#### 433 Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey

How women's family commitments affect their levels of economic activity and employment.



#### 461 At the crossroads

A look at Devon and Cornwall TEC.

#### 465 Registered disabled people in the NHS

The latest quota figures for National Health Service employers.

#### REVIEWS

#### 467 Cost-effective training

New books on training, pay and performance, and employment law.



Social Affairs is a key issue for the UK Presidency of the European Community in the second half of 1992. The Employment Department has published a brochure outlining the UK's objectives in Social Affairs and detailing the wide range of special events being staged to mark the Presidency.

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

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**NEWS** brief



## Man at the top

TOP TREASURY civil servant Nick Monck (pictured above) is to take over as head of the **Employment Department Group in January next** 

Mr Monck, 57, will succeed the current Permanent Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Holland, who moves across Whitehall to take charge of the Department for Education (DFE). Deputy Secretary Roger Dawe has moved from the ED to the DFE. At the ED, Ian Johnston becomes Director: Training, Enterprise and Education, while Nick Stuart moves from DFE to become Director: Resources and Strategy.

# Send us your jobs!

**EMPLOYERS ARE the target of a major** | the range of services that Jobcentres can offer drive launched this month to increase both the number and range of job vacancies notified to Jobcentres.

A £2.4 million press advertising campaign will aim to raise employers' awareness of the various services on offer in Jobcentres, including the Job Interview Guarantee. The adverts will show how Jobcentres can meet employers' needs by providing a wide range of applicants including skilled personnel.

One advert will show how a Jobcentre manager helped DIY giant B&Q to recruit 150 staff for a new superstore, and another how the ES's network of 1,300 jobcentres is able to assist in the recruitment of highly skilled workers.

Although some 63 per cent of employers claim to use the Employment Service, only between a quarter and one third of all vacancies are thought to be advertised through Jobcentres. "By increasing the number of The campaign follows a nine per cent drop in notified vacancies over the past year because vacancies notified to Jobcentres, this campaign will markedly improve the job prospects of of the recession. Research for the Employment unemployed people," commented Service suggests that, though perceptions are changing, many employers are not aware of Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard.

Gem of a job

A GLITTERING future beckons for Joyti Mistry and Ishtiag Ahmed from Leicester thanks to the Job Interview Guarantee scheme. Under JIG. they were guaranteed job interviews for sales assistant posts at the city's Half Price Jewellerv chain after being pre-selected by the local Jobcentre. Already, 50,000 people have found work through JIG since its launch in March 1989.

Employment Service campaign's plea to employers...

and see the ES mainly as a recruitment service for unskilled manual workers.

A second phase of the campaign, starting in mid-November, will aim to promote to employers the services Jobcentres offer to people with disabilities. It will also boost awareness of the national 'two ticks' symbol, first launched in 1990 and used by employers to publicise their commitment to treat disabled people fairly when recruiting and developing staff.



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## **NEWS** brief

## Women — go it a loan!

#### MORE WOMEN, and especially returners, should consider taking out Career Development Loans to train for the jobs market, Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard has urged.

Only 30 per cent of the more than 30,000 CDLs so far made towards the cost of vocational training have gone to women. By 1993-94 the scheme, run by the Employment Department in partnership with Barclays, the Cooperative and the Clydesdale Banks, will almost double in size to offer 22,000 during that year.

"I hope that more women will be encouraged to take advantage of the financial incentive CDLs offer to invest in their own futures, and get the training they need to return to work in an increasingly competitive job market," Mrs Shephard said.

The loans are worth between £300 and £5,000 and support training up to and including post-degree level in professional, management, scientific and technical subject areas

No loan repayments are required during the training period and for six months afterwards, during which time the ED pays the interest on the loan

# **TVEI** benefits special groups

A GOVERNMENT scheme to make | • produced extra resources for the education more relevant to the world of work has had 'a considerable and positive impact' on the education of young people with special educational needs, says a report.

The Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, launched in 1983 to introduce new subjects and ways of teaching and learning for 14 to 19 year olds, has ended the isolation felt by many special schools, the report says. Special and mainstream schools now collaborate more to the benefit of both partners The scheme has also:

• broadened and enriched the curriculum, enabling students to do relevant activities such as running mini-enterprises or make and model fashion garments;

• modified teaching styles, allowing greater choice and involvement by students in their own learning;

• significantly increased the provision and use of IT in schools and colleges;

employment of extra part-time staff, such a IT technicians, laboratory assistants in clerical support; and • boosted the confidence and morale

teachers in special education. "The evidence already points to he beginnings of a change in attitude amon these young people, who have greater confidence and self-esteem, personal effectiveness, independence and advocaci skills. The ultimate impact of TVEI has been





**NEWS** brief

CITB under review

**EMPLOYMENT SECRETARY Gillian** Shephard has launched a review of the effectiveness and funding of the Construction Industry Training Board.

The review will look at how successful the Board has been in meeting the objectives set for it in 1989. These include:

• the development and promotion of NVQs; • working effectively with TECs and LECs; • allowing employers with the best training records to claim more in grants than they pay in levy:

• paying training levy grants directly to employers rather than subsidising Youth Training providers; and

• protecting the smallest firms from the levy. The Employment Department is now seeking the views of employer associations and will carry out a survey of employers. Recommendations on the CITB's future will be put to Mrs Shephard before the end of the year.

• Other views are also welcome and should be sent by 31 October to ITO Branch, Employment Department, Room E638, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. Copies of a background note and terms of reference for the review are available from the same address, tel 0742 593270.

crucial important of people to business succes 18 now universally recognised But there is a gap between recognising this, and knowing what to do about it. INVESTORS IN PEOPLE helps companies

to bridge this gap.

**PEOPLE POWER: South and East Cheshire TEC** has become the first in the country to gain Investor in People status.

**Kwik-Fit boss and National Training Task** Force member Tom Farmer (left) made the award to TEC chairman Tom Booth at a ceremony at the TEC's Middlewich HQ.

"We can act as a standard bearer to get oth TECs moving towards it." said Mr Booth.

Launched by the Government in 1990, IIP is national standard recognising effective employer investment in people. In all, 72 organisations in the UK have so far achieved IIP status.

by Employment Service inspectors saved the axpayer more than £34 million last year, new iqures show

More than 50,000 claimants withdrew their penefit claims in 1991-92 after investigations by the ES's team of 783 inspectors. In all, 2,265 people were prosecuted for fraudulent claims, ncluding 49 'collusive employers' who invited their workers to claim benefits while working so that they could pay them low wages.

Total savings were down from last year's £43.5 million, in part because of the growing sophistication shown by bogus claimants, and because initial and ongoing fortnightly contact with claimants at Jobcentres and UBOs now results in more claims being withdrawn at an earlier stage.

Photo: Joanne O'Brien/FORMAT

THE EMPLOYMENT Service's Restart | in April 1987, specialist advisers at jobcentres programme has succeeded in reducing the time unemployed people take to get a job or to enter schemes such as Employment Training, says a report.

According to the study, from the independent Policy Studies Institute, Restart: • reduces the time taken for unemployed people to get back to work;

• offers particular support for jobseekers with health problems or poor work records;

• motivates people to review their options

in a realistic way; • acts as a fast track into training.

Under Restart, which was launched nationally

410 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



# Restart — it works

keep in regular contact with long-term unemployed people and offer advice on benefit entitlements and encouragement on jobsearch or applying for training.

The report was based on an analysis of the Restart Cohort Study, the largest survey of unemployed people in the UK since 1980, and sponsored by the Employment Service.

•The Restart Effect: Does Labour Market Policy Reduce Unemployment? by Michael White and Jane Lakey. Available, price £14.95, from BEBC Distribution Ltd, PO Box 1496, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD, tel 0800 262260.

## **NEWS** brief

## HE enterprise scheme boosts business links

#### A GOVERNMENT scheme to create more enterprising graduates has raised standards and strengthened collegeemployer links, says a report.

The study, of 15 polytechnics and colleges taking part in the Enterprise in Higher Education initiative, says more employers have become involved and made valuable contributions to staff development, curriculum development and the assessment of students' work. EHE has focused attention on developing the personal skills which students need to prepare for employment, the report concludes.

Help from mainly large employers has enabled staff teaching business studies, construction, surveying and building courses to incorporate live data and real scenarios into case studies and projects.

"Some anecdotal evidence suggests that students who have experienced the enterprise initiative perform well in their first jobs," the report notes.

EHE was launched by the Employment Department with the support of four other departments in December 1987. In all 50 higher education institutions are now involved.

• A survey of the Enterprise in Higher Education Initiative in fifteen polytechnics and colleges of higher education, ref 61/92/NS, is available free from the Department for Education, tel 071-925 5189 or 5056. For more information about EHE, contact Keith McMaster, ED on 0742 593169.

# **Return to learn** helps bottom line

IT COULD be bricklaying, yoga, or beekeeping: but whatever's on the menu, giving staff the chance to learn at work earns firms a competitive edge, says a new report.

Ten top companies including Post Office Counters, IBM and Baxi Partnership are among those using non work-related learning to boost staff morale, create a more adaptable and responsive workforce, reduce recruitment costs and improve their company image, the report says.

To make learning as easy as possible, many of the firms provided on-site facilities including open learning centres, backed up by specialist tutors or training in how to learn. Psychological barriers such as lack of confidence and fear of training also need to be addressed, the report warns.

Under Ford Motor Company's Employee Development and Assistance Programme, 20,000 employees (45 per cent of the workforce) took part in 1989-90 in courses ranging from computer studies and basic literacy to cookery and car maintenance. "It has worked out fantastically," says union convenor Andy Richards. "One of the real achievements ... is that it has brought people out of themselves...EDAP is a tremendous exercise in jointness — in our ability to break | address.

down barriers."

The costs involved in learning at wo need not be prohibitive: most of the companie studied spent between £30 and £60 pe employee per year, the report adds. Sma firms can share the costs involved through networks by teaming up larger companies and forming networks with other small businesses and training providers.

TECs and LECs can play an important role by acting as brokers, helping to link small businesses with education and training providers or larger firms, the report says TECs, industrial training organisations are employer bodies should also consider how spread awareness of the benefits of learnin at work and how to encourage top-leve commitment in firms.

The study was carried out by the Polic Studies Institute and commissioned by th Employment Department on behalf of th National Training Task Force.

 Releasing the Potential: Company Initiatives Develop People at Work is available in two volum (volume 1: the main report and volume 2: the ca studies) price £2.50 per volume, from MEAD Nottingham, NG7 2GB, tel 0602 790121. A free 1 page summary is also available from the san

# It's *'Lights,* action!...' for inner city jobs

TARGETING DISADVANTAGED inner city dwellers for jobs makes sound business sense for employers, says a new video.

The 15-minute film, from the Departments of the Environment and Employment and the Institute of Personnel Management, shows now BR's Network SouthEast, West Midlands Fire Service and the Copthorne Hotel Group are all solving their recruitment needs through sustomised training and work trials.

Working with agencies like TECs, inner city task forces and charities, the companies were able to find quality recruits while helping local unemployed people including the homeless and people from the ethnic minorities

Network SouthEast has taken on more than 50 homeless recruits in London after work trials, and, says recruitment manager Tony Giles: "People have shown tremendous enthusiasm and commitment. The success rate has been remarkable - much higher than we ever anticipated.'

A supporting brochure cites more examples of how both large and small companies have used schemes like the Job Interview Guarantee to widen their recruitment base and beat the demographic downturn.



The video and support package is being sent to leading IPM members, TECs and other agencies for use in presentations to local employers.

**NEWS** brief

The initiative is the latest outcome of a partnership forged by the Government's Action for Cities' programme and the IPM in 1990. Networks have emerged across the country bringing recruiters and inner city agencies together in a bid to help disadvantaged groups.

One of the most active networks is Bradford's Untapped Riches Partnership. With its growing young Asian population, Bradford's problem is not a demographic downturn but inner city unemployment of up to 40 per cent in places and a significant skills mismatch. The partnership's first task was to SW1P 3EB, tel 071- 276 4427.

## 'Better workers'

#### **BUILDING WORK-BASED learning into** higher education courses pays dividends for employers, students and colleges, says a report.

A study of 10 ED-funded projects, including vacation placements in Boots dispensaries for pharmacy students at Manchester University, found that students developed a greater sense of purpose and commitment. The projects also offered employers a more efficient route for educating and training employees, and industry-education links are strengthened.

But work-based learning will remain 'a marginal activity' without further work on issues such as creating degrees based on learning outcomes, and enhancing the role of mentors both in industry and HE, the report concludes.

• Learning Through Work, or a four-page executive summary, are available free from ED, Further and Higher Education Branch Bm N406 Moorfoot. Sheffield S1 4PO tel 0742 593674



**MICHELLE HOLMES, the** 100 000th candidate t gain a National Vocational Qualification from awarding body City and Guilds, receives her certificate from John Hillier, chief

Michelle, from **County Durham**, works as a care assistant in a nursing home and achieved her NVQ at level 3 in social care.

Now she hopes to progress to level 4. "I nearly gave up, but my supervisor

persuaded me I could do it!" she admits. Photo: UPPA UP TO 15 pilot 'first stop shops' will be opened early next year to provide a more coherent range of services to local business from TECs, the Department of Trade and Industry, and other agencies.

Each shop will offer information, advice and counselling services and act as a gateway to other services including consultancy, assistance with exporting or technology, and help with achieving Investors in People standard.

President of the Board of Trade Michael Heseltine said TECs should act as strategic 'enablers' for the new shops, which will build on existing good practice and should involve

strong local partnerships. Chambers of | commerce, local enterprise agencies and other bodies will be expected to take the lead on direct delivery of services.

The DTI will work to establish effective standards of quality and to ensure that these are met.

Announcing the pilots at this year's National TEC conference, Mr Heseltine said: "I have been told that only 40 per cent of companies are in touch with my department (the DTI).

"This leaves a staggering 60 per cent of the potential market for business support which do not contact us. Many of these will be the ones who could benefit most from the

executive of the NCVQ.

**HENRY WINSTON** Hill, 21, joined West Midlands Fire Service through its customised training scheme, and has already won a top award for young firefighters.

produce a practical guide for outlining all the trends, agencies and programmes recruiters should know about to take advantage of the city's 'untapped riches'

"It was amazing how little big employers knew about the local labour force," says Keith Handley, head of strategic personnel at Bradford Metropolitan Council. It also works to encourage good practice, like moves by Bradford Hospital Trust to recruit more Asian women, and uses role models to urge young Asians to look beyond traditional career choices

• Copies of the Targeted Recruitment video and/ or the accompanying brochure are available free from Caroline Mellish, Department of the Environment, P2/077, 2 Marsham Street, London

## New pilot scheme makes it....first stop enterprise

available services."

"TECs are well placed to take the lead in clearing away the muddle, overlap and poor access to the range of support for small businesses, and I believe you should give real priority to this issue," Mr Heseltine told TEC leaders.

To take the initiative forward, Mr Heseltine and Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard have set up a working group including people from TECs, chambers of commerce, enterprise agencies and the Confederation of British Industry.

A prospectus inviting TECs, local authorities and other agencies to bid for the pilots will be sent out in the autumn.

### **TEC/LEC** news

### LEEDS

LEEDS TEC is giving 30 local teachers the chance to train in management through a new training programme.

Run by Leeds Education Business Partnership, the training is based on the Management Charter Initiative standards and leads to an NVQ level 4. An introductory workshop is followed by group and individual training sessions, and participants compile a portfolio of their achievements, including their existing management experience.

The aim of the programme is to give teachers the same opportunities for management training as business people at a time when many schools are making their own management decisions and taking control of their own budgets.

• For further information, contact Jim Brockbank on 0532 446181.

#### HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE TEC has just published an in-depth report on the French way of training.

The study focuses on vocational training for young people, the long-term unemployed, women, disabled people and job seekers without recognised qualifications.

• Copies of the report: France: State Institutions and Training Infrastructure are available, price £20, from Vicky Royal at Hampshire TEC, tel: 0329 285921

### THAMES VALLEY

SAVACENTRE HAS joined forces with Thames Valley Enterprise, the local TEC to open the region's most advanced interactive training centre in Wokingham.

• For further information tel: 0734 770046

### METROTEC

A USER-FRIENDLY pack designed to help firms reach Investors in People status has been produced by METROTEC (the TEC for Wigan and Leigh).

The guide is divided into six text-based modules. The first module explains the concept of IIP, and module two guides users through a self-assessment against the IIP standards. Four development modules then address in turn commitment, review, action and evaluation, each including practical tasks and questionnaires.

• Copies of the IIP pack are available price £149. from METROTEC tel, 0942 36312.





WASTE GLASS collector George Sutherland from Thurso has good reason to toast the future. People in

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

**Caithness recycle** five times more glass than national average, and that spells good business for George's firm, Speedy Skip Hire. Now, helped by a £1.800 development grant from Sutherland and Caithness Enterprise, George is expanding his site to meet growing

demand from glass recycling firms.

## **TEC/LEC** news



### SOLOTEC

SOLOTEC is working to strengthen links with ethnic minority businesses after a survey found that fewer than one in ten approach the TEC for help.

Only 17 per cent of 901 enterprises questioned in Bexley, Bromley, Croydon and Sutton had heard of SOLOTEC and fewer still had used its services, preferring to consult their accountant, bank manager and other advisers.

Ethnic minority businesses are generally very small and show 'stunted growth', partly through a tendency to under-finance and over-concentrate in markets with limited potential such as catering and retailing. They tend to mistrust official bodies and think current initiatives have little relevance to them.

SOLOTEC is now moving to tailor its information, advice and training more precisely to ethnic communities' needs.

Free copies of the report are available from the Enterprise Department, SOLOTEC, on 081-313 9232. SOLOTEC has also published a free 8-page factsheet on sources of finance for small firms and new businesses. Copies can be obtained by phoning 081-313 9232.

# New employer/ **TECs** agency likely

MAJOR UK employers and TECs which provide places on Government schemes such as Youth Training nationwide are being encouraged to set up a new agency to manage contracts between them.

The new, independent agency would become operational from April next year and replace the existing TECs and National Providers Unit (TNPU), originally set up by the Employment Department to buy training on a national basis for YT and ET. Since the establishment of the TEC movement, TECs have established their own links with the National Training Providers, so reducing the role of the Employment Department.

The move follows calls from companies, industry training organisations and TECs for simpler contracting arrangements, and a review of the current system by the Employment Department. The report recommended that an

Cup of plenty

#### CHINAWARE Manufacturers Highland China of Kingussie are going from strength to strength after being rescued from collanse last year with help from the local enterprise company.

By investing £48,000 in a £96,000 rescue plan, Badenoch and Strathspey Enterprise helped A W Buchan Ltd take over the ailing firm. Now Highland China is to take on another two staff and will carry on producing its range of traditional Highland animal figures as well as providing extra capacity for the parent company. Here, Andrew

**Gilchrist and Neil** Drysdale carry out final quality control checks on the latest batch of pottery.

independent managing agency would be better placed that the TPNU to meet the demands of customers for simpler administration and contracting procedures.

Employment Minister Patrick McLoughlin has written to all TEC chairmen giving them official encouragement to set up new partnerships between TECs and providers. Consultants Price Waterhouse have been called in to advise on the setting up of the new body, and will work closely with the TECs and National Provider Advisory Group, comprising representatives of TECs and major employees.

• A limited number of copies of the report TECs and National Providers: A New Partnership and of an executive summary are all available free from Paul West, Employment Department, TNPU, St Mary's House, c/o Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ, tel 0742 597521.

## HEALTH & SAFETY news

## **NEWS** brief

## Inward investment

**OVERSEAS INVESTMENT** in Britain last year will create or safeguard more than 50,000 jobs, says Industry Minister Tim Sainsbury

The Invest in Britain Bureau's annual report for 1991-92 records 332 direct investment projects by foreign companies in the UK - the highest number for any EC country. Britain now accounts for about 37 per cent of US and 39 per cent of Japanese direct investment in the EC.

 Copies of the report are available from Michae White, IBB Branch, DTI, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW, twl 071-215 8438 or 8439

## **Scottish Investors**

SOME 1,250 employers in Scotland could win Investors in People status by the end of 1995, as targets for the scheme are more than doubled north of the border.

Scottish Enterprise is appointing up to 14 advisers to cope with a surge of interest from companies in IIP. The advisers will help a further 760 firms to work towards the award, adding to the 500 originally projected. More than 170 organisations are already committed to achieving the standard and so far three companies have won IIP status, including the Royal Bank of Scotland

## **Equal opps**

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES are gaining ground in further education colleges, says a report by Her Majesty's Inspectorate.

Based on HMI visits during 1990 and 1991 to 38 colleges, the report says nine out of ten colleges have improved access to their courses through developing good practice.

Many colleges have increased participation by ethnic minority students and other under-represented groups. For example, the numbers of women on non-traditional courses such as engineering and IT have increased.

The report says successful EO policies depend on a number of factors, including appointing a co-ordinator, formulating a clear action plan and obtaining support from senior managers. Staff development programmes in colleges have also succeeded in raising awareness of EO issues. resulting in targeted courses such as women in technology, and the collection of more detailed information on student enrolment.

• Equal opportunities in Further Education - A Survey of Good Practice in England and Wales, is available free from the Department for Education publications centre, tel 081-533 2000.

# **Careers Services** need higher profile

#### BRITAIN'S 120 Careers Services should mount an awareness campaign aimed at boosting the number of firms using them, says a report.

The campaign should combine national and local action and target mainly smaller firms in the service industries, it adds.

The report, based on a survey of 2,200 employers, found that while most of those using the Services were happy with the level of service offered, only some four in ten of all employers actually made use of the Services. Of the 60 per cent not using them, many were either unaware they could help them to recruit young people or did not know how to contact their local office.

Also, more than 40 per cent of all employers said they were unclear about the respective roles of the Careers Service, the Employment Service and local schools.

junior Jobcentre to recruit staff, but the service most valued - providing information on th training, education and employment of your people - was used by only one in eight.

The report says there is also a latent demand among employers for services for adu employees, including assessment management, aptitude and training potentia Heaviest users of the Services are larger firm in the production sector. "The impression is. that the Careers Service fulfils the needs of some particular groups of employers - but n of the broad mass of those who regular employ young people...This may be because the Service has in the past been too reactive rather than proactive," the report conclude

 Employers' Requirements of the Careers Service IMS Report No 222 is obtainable, price £30 fro IMS, Mantell Building, University of Susse Most employers used the Service as a Brighton BN1 9RF, tel 0273 686751



## Radio days provide the link

RADIO LINK FM, funded by Havering TVEI. London East TEC and local businesses. broadcast round the clock for 26 consecutive days giving students practical work experience. The DJs, youngest of whom was seven, interviewed guests such as the local Mayor and had live link-ups with Gloria Hunniford and BBC Essex Radio.

"This offers our students a chance to develop practical, work related skills in a

supportive environment," says Dave Butler, a link FM Project Coordinator from TVEI. It is the third project of its kind. Next year it is hoped to be repeated on a larger scale

providing enough support can be found. Philip Cohen, aged 11, pictured in action above, was one of the 130 DJs from the London Borough of Havering's primary and secondary schools participating in the running of the Link FM

## **New safety** competition

IRMS, SCHOOLS and others can now ter a new annual international safety ducation and training competition unched to mark the European Year of lealth and Safety at Work.

Run by the EC Commission and the nternational Social Security Association, he competition is open to schools. tudents, trainers and employers across all ectors, with special emphasis on griculture, fishing, construction and civil gineering.

Entrants can submit material which is ther designed specifically for safety aining or for general or vocational aining. Any medium can be used. cluding writing, computer and audioisual

Prize-winning entries will be promoted, sseminated and monitored by the ISSA. "Our aim is to compile an international atabank on all public and private sector ealth and safety education and training nitiatives," commented Jim Hammer, hairman of the UK Liaison Committee for e European Year of Safety, Hygiene and ealth Protection at Work.

Applications for the 1992 awards should be ubmitted by the end of October. For more formation contact Charlotte Barraclough uropean Commission DG5 Unit V/E/5 European ear, Batiment Jean Monnet - C5, BP 1907, L 2920 uxembourg, tel 010 352 4301 2631, fax 010 352 301 4975

## **Radon Alert**

DVICE FOR employers on the hazards osed by radon in the workplace is contained in a new leaflet from the Health and Safety Executive.

Though radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas which is present in the air, some premises are more likely to have high radon levels than others, the leaflet says. Employees most at risk are those working in locations where radon levels are high and ventilation is relatively low.

Devon and Cornwall have the highest levels of radon, along with parts of Derbyshire, Northamptonshire and Somerset, and the Grampian and Highland regions of Scotland. Employers should have their work premises tested for radon if they are in a high risk area. Using relatively simple and inexpensive remedial techniques, radon concentrates can be reduced, thereby lessening the risk of lung cancer, the leaflet says.

• Radon in the Workplace is available free from HSE, tel 0742 892346



## SICK BUILDINGS **HERE TO STAY**

**PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED with Sick Building** Syndrome (SBS) are unlikely to be eradicated in the short term, says a research review published by the HSE.

SBS occurs to some extent even in the best buildings, but can be alleviated by applying current knowledge in a more coordinated way in the specification, design, construction, installation, commissioning and maintenance of buildings and their services, the report concludes.

Factors contributing to the SBS symptoms such as eye, nose and throat irritation and fatigue include problems relating to ventilation, airborne chemical pollution, micro-organisms contained in airborne dust, and high temperatures. There is little evidence of a link between SBS and noise or electromagnetic factors, the survey says. However, any source of stress or general dissatisfaction, whether from the environment, the job or the organisation, could lead to the reporting of symptoms.

The report, prepared by the Building Research Establishment, will provide input to practical guidance which HSE intends to publish later this year.

• HSE Contract Research Report No 42/1992: Sick Building Syndrome: A Review of the Evidence on Causes and Solutions is published by HMSO, price £25.

## Turn it down!

STEPS WHICH employers and employees in the construction industry must take to control noise are outlined in a new leaflet from the HSE. The leaflet gives practical advice, aimed mainly at employers, on compliance with the Noise at Work (NAW) Regulations 1989.

Under the regulations employers should assess employees' noise exposure. If necessary, ear muffs or ear plugs should be provided and the noise reduced at source as far as possible, for example by using machinery with built-in noise reduction. Employees should use the equipment bought for them in order to meet their duties under the NAW Regulations.

• Noise in Construction is available free from HSE tel 0742 892346

## Euronoise '92

THE PAN-EUROPEAN Noise Conference, part of the European Year of Health and Safety, will be held at Imperial College London on September 14-18. The conference 'Euronoise 92' covers

industirial noise as well as transport and environmental noise, control standards and instrumentation.

## No abortion risk from VDUs

PREGNANT WOMEN who work with visual display units are not at increased risk of miscarrying, says new research partsponsored by HSE.

The study, the first of its kind in Britain, involved some 450 pregnant women, and bears out the findings of earlier studies conducted in North America and Scandinavia.

It found that the incidence of spontaneous abortion was the same whether women habitually work with VDUs, work occasionally with them or only happen to be in the same room with them.

The study concludes: "Given the findings and their consistency with the results from other recent studies, it is concluded that pregnant women who work with VDUs are not at increased risk of clinically diagnosed spontaneous abortion. For many women who use VDUs in their jobs, this finding provides reassurance."

• The study, Spontaneous Abortion and Work with Visual Display Units, is published in the July 1992 British Journal of Industrial Medicine (vol 49, issue 7. pages 507-512)

## **NEWS** brief

## **DIARY** dates

#### **TOWARDS 2000: THE NATIONAL** TRAINING STRATEGY September 16

London - Annual conference of the National Council of Industry Training Organisations, focusing on the role ITOs will play alongside TECs and other agencies. Speakers will include Employment Minister Patrick McLoughlin and National Training Task Force chairman Sir Brian Wolfson.

#### THE RECRUITMENT, RETENTION AND PROMOTION OF WOMEN STAFF and EQUALITY IN THE WORKFORCE October 20-21

Preston - A one-day conference followed by one day of seminars organised by the University of Central Lancashire.

Tel: 0772 892253

#### DEVELOPING A LEARNING WORKFORCE: BUILDING ON EXPERIENCE October 28

London - Conference run by the National Institute of Adult Continuing Education with the support of Ford Motor Company. Will demonstrate and promote the value of workplace-led initiatives which offer staff opportunities for personal development. Tel: 0533 551451

#### **IPM NATIONAL CONFERENCE 92** October 28-30

Harrogate - 45th national conference and exhibition of the Institute of Personnel Management, The largest human resource event in the UK, with the theme 'Performance through People'. Speakers include Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard. Tel 081-946 9100

#### TOWARDS THE LEARNING ORGANISATION

November 2

London - Seminar run by the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education on 'developing brain and learning skills for the 1990s'. Speakers include consultant and author Tony Buzan.

Tel: 071-636 5351

#### **EMPLOYING OLDER WORKERS** November 12

Preston - Workshop run by University of Central Lancashire. Tel: 0772 892253

418 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

# **ES** joins benefits taskforce

Service and Benefits Agency officials has been set up to examine ways of improving services for unemployed people.

The taskforce, established in response to the drive for better public services embodied in the Citizen's Charter, will report by the end of the year on ways of increasing cooperation in fields including policy, legislation and information technology. Many unemployed people use ES jobcentres to find work, but have to go to BA offices to claim Income Support and a range of other benefits.

Pilot ES-BA projects have already been running since last year in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sandwell and South Glamorgan, where 'customer service circles' have brought together staff from both agencies. Ideas being developed include improving staff knowledge of all the benefits available, better communications, sharing information and carrying out joint customer satisfaction

surveys. Further pilots are likely to be set up in the next few months, and will include the location of BA remote access terminals in ES offices.

#### A JOINT taskforce of Employment | Under the pilots, some BA staff members wi also work in ES offices.

In a related initiative, the BA will also pil a number of 'one-stop shops' offering sing e points of contact for people claiming th range of more than 25 different social security benefits available. The shops will involve closer links with the ES, local authoriti (who pay Housing Benefit) and other agencie of the Department of Social Security Proposals for the shops are set out in a B. discussion paper published last month.

The ES and BA are also working togeth to look at the legal, policy, management ard administration issues affecting transito claimants, including New Age travellers. Th aim is to ensure that the claimants meet th eligibility conditions for benefit, and provide a quick response mechanism whe large numbers of transitory claimants arrive in one place.

• Copies of the discussion paper One-Sto Benefits Agency Service Delivery are available free from Paula Green, Benefits Agency Publishin City House, New Station Street, Leeds LS1 4JI tel 0532 438232 ext 2340.

## FLEXIBILITY PAYS, SAYS IMS REPORT '...the family-friendly workplace may

remain more rhetoric than reality...

BENEFITS WHICH employers gain from | enabled proponents of the practice to convin introducing flexible working outweigh the costs involved, says a new study.

Measures such as flexitime and job sharing allow firms to attract a larger pool of applicants for jobs, retain key skills, reduce labour turnover and match labour supply and demand more closely. These more than offset the sometimes considerable set-up and running costs such as additional training, equipment or ongoing administrative costs.

The study, by the Institute of Manpower Studies, looked at the experiences of five private and four public sector employers in their use of job sharing, term-time, flexi-time and part-time working, and non-standard hours of working including twilight shifts.

It found that staff recruited or retained through 'family-friendly' working hours, such staff appeared to be "considerably more efficient, enthusiastic and committed" than their full-time counterparts. "The quality of part-time staff was deemed to be high and

more sceptical managerial staff of its value. the report concludes.

Flexible working is most commonly used by management to attract mainly women staff into administrative and clerical jobs at a time of labour shortage, rather than primarily as means of retaining valued staff, the report says. Resistance to its introduction tends to come from within management and especially personnel departments, as new systems have to be set up to cope with the arrangements. Unless factors like the return of labour shortages force employers to place greater emphasis on flexibility, "...the family-friendly workplace may remain more rhetoric than reality," the report concludes.

· Family Friendly Working: New Hope or Old Hype?, IMS Report No 224, is available, price £30, from Institute of Manpower Studies, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RF, tel 0273 686751

## Labour Force Survey **Quarterly Bulletin**

### **'A NEW PUBLICATION FOR USERS OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS'**

The Employment Department's Labour Force Survey is a major national household survey. It is the only source of reliable data on a wide range of labour market issues. From spring 1992 onwards it will be carried out every quarter instead of just once a year. The Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin will publish key results and analyses from this survey, on a variety of important topics:

- Employees and self employed \*
- Full-time and part-time working
- Unemployment (using the standard international definition)
- Occupations of people in employment
- Training
- Redundancies
  - **Regional** analysis
- and many other subjects

The first issue of the Labour Force Survey *Quarterly Bulletin* will be published in September 1992. An annual subscription for this 24 page, full colour publication costs £20. To subscribe, or for further details, please complete and return the coupon below.

#### To: Chris Randall, SSD C2, Employment Department, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, SW1H 9NF. Tel: 071-273 6110

I would like to subscribe to the Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin. (an invoice of £20 for 1 year's subscription will be sent with first copy): Please send me further details of the Labour Force Survey

Postcode:

Quarterly Bulletin Name: Title:.....Initials:....Surname:.

Organisation: .

Position. Address: .....

Tel No:....

## **UK PRESIDENCY** some key events



**OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH '92** 21-23 September Sheffield - conference jointly organised with the British Occupational Hygiene Society. Will seek to identify areas for further research into occupational health. Tel: Judy Rivett 071-243 6349.

#### **SKILLS FOR EUROPE - 1993 AND** BEYOND

23-24 September London - conference and exhibition on training and open learning. A key theme will be the need for a flexible approach to training in order to secure key skills for the future. Tel: Rita Gilfellon 071-273 5398.

#### **SOCIAL SECURITY 50 YEARS** AFTER BEVERIDGE

27-30 September York — the key themes of this conference, led by the Department of Social Security, include: pensions and social security for the elderly; and competing models of social security. Tel: Kevin Dench 071-962 8719.

#### THE CHANGING BOLE FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES **IN THE 1990s**

30 September - 2 October Manchester — a conference to consider the role of public employment services in a changing labour market. Tel: Kath Attenborough 0742

#### **RISK ASSESSMENT** CONFERENCE 5-9 October

596315.

London - organised by HSE, one of four events linked to both the UK Presidency and the European Year of Health and Safety at Work. Tel: John Price 071-243 6266.

#### **EURO ACTION '92** 9-16 October

The annual 'Action Special' event, held in conjunction with BBC Radio 1, with an extra Euro-dimension. Using radio broadcasts, telephone helpline and information booklets, the campaign will provide

information on employment, training and enterprise opportunities across Europe.

Tel: Tom Peel 0742 593666

HEALTH AND SAFETY ENFORCEMENT IN EUROPE 9 November

London — held in conjunction with the Institute of Environmental Health Officers, this conference aims to promote a more co-ordinated approach to health and safety inspections and enforcement. Tel: Deb Jones 071-928 6006.

#### **INFORM '92 - INFORMATION** FOR DISABLED PEOPLE 13-14 November

Birmingham - conference, led by the Department of Health, looking at approaches to making information more accessible to different groups, including elderly people with disabilities and ethnic minorities with disabilities

Tel: Simon Lawton-Smith 071-972 4140

#### **EUROPEAN LABOUR MARKET** POST-1992

18-20 November

Glasgow — a look at the implications of economic and monetary union, the Single Market, and the growing number of member states on the EC labour market. Tel: Jackie Honey 071-273 5564.

#### EQUAL TO THE TASK -EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN EMPLOYMENT 7-9 December

Birmingham — a conference identifying practical ways to promote equal opportunities in the workforce

Tel: Judith Bailey or Wanda Brown 071-273 5409.

**EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT** DEVELOPMENT 15-16 December

London — this conference, held in conjunction with IPM, will look at the European legal framework and how employers work within it to manage their staff and businesses. Tel: Tim Boden 0928 794132.

## THE EUROPEAN LABOUR **MARKET CONFERENCE**

A UK EC Presidency Event **Forte Posthouse Hotel** Glasgow

#### 18th-20th November 1992

The European Labour Market is undergoing significant change. In the 1990s it will be affected by the completion of the Single Market, the convergence of EC economies, the emergence of new democracies in eastern and central Europe and the possible enlargement of the Community itself.

#### The Conference Aims:

- To compare and contrast labour markets in Europe and the rest of the world
- To examine the factors which will influence their development
- To present the latest research.
- To inform current and future policy.

#### The Programme:

Five plenary sessions at the conference will focus on:

- The European Labour Market in a World context.
- Employment in Europe an overview.
- Implications of the EC Single Market.
- Developments in eastern and central Europe.
- A Working Community an economic and sociological view of individuals, their lives and work.

Workshop sessions will consider topics in greater detail including: mobility of workers within the EC; active labour market policies; working patterns; training; evaluation of measures for the long term unemployed; industrial change and the labour market; special groups in the labour market; local employment initiatives; demographic changes in the 1990s.

#### The Speakers and Delegates:

This conference will be of interest to academics, researchers and policy makers worldwide but especially in Europe. The UK Minister of State for Employment will open and address the conference. Speakers will be drawn from EC governments, research institutes, universities, the OECD, the Commission of the European Communities and other international organisations.

#### Simultaneous Translation Facilities:

Plenary sessions - English, French, German and Spanish. Workshops - English and French.

#### The Fee:

- A Single occupancy (delegate rate) £250.
- B Double occupancy (2 delegates) £200 per person.
- C Double occupancy (1 delegate 1 non-delegate) £300 per room (includes access to conference for one person only).

Accommodation includes: meals from afternoon tea, 18th November to lunchtime, 20th November; reception; conference dinner: hotel leisure centre facilities.

#### The Venue:

The Forte Posthouse Hotel is next to the River Clyde and Erskine Bridge just 4 miles from Glasgow's international airport.

SHPLOYMA B

Greater London House, Hampstead Road, London NW1 7OP. Tel: 071-383 5322. Fax: 071-383 3926

## For reservations: write to 'The European Labour Market Conference', c/o Mya Ruyg, CP Ltd,

# A Community at Work

## special **FEATURE**



Young job seekers study vacancies in an employment office in France.

## How unemployment is measured in different countries

**Amy White** Statistical Services Division Employment Department

As from spring 1992 the Labour Force Survey is being conducted in Great Britain on a guarterly basis. The first results will be published in September. As well as providing more up-to-date information on the characteristics of the labour force, the results will facilitate international comparisons of unemployment. This article examines the problems associated with making such comparisons and the practical solutions which surveys such as the LFS can offer.

and

#### **Key findings**

- Significant progress has been made during the last decade towards solving the problems associated with making international comparisons of unemployment statistics. Greater emphasis is being placed on unemployment data derived from surveys using internationally agreed definitions rather than on data derived from national administrative sources.
- The recent introduction in Great Britain of a guarterly as opposed to annual Labour Force Survey will not only improve the timeliness of the unemployment measure derived from this source but also enhance the international comparability of this country's unemployment statistics.
- analysts.



Photo: II O/J Maillard



#### **Jill Leyland** Economics Consultant

 Although there remain small but conspicuous differences in definitions and methodology, the regular publication of harmonised unemployment rates by the Statistical Office of the European Community (EUROSTAT), and of standardised rates by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), are particularly useful to

 National administrative data, although not suitable for international comparisons of unemployment, continue to provide valuable and complementary sources of information. Administrative data is for instance generally more timely and more frequent, and perhaps more importantly, can provide information down to a lower geographical level.

Unemployment is one of the most important economic variables. It is used as an indicator not only of economic health and pressures but also of social well being or deprivation. It follows that measuring unemployment, will always be considered one of the more important tasks faced by government statisticians.

There is lively public interest in the numbers out of work, in the percentage of the labour force they represent (the unemployment rate), and in how the level of unemployment has changed over time. Analysts also want to compare the national picture with the unemployment situation prevailing in other countries, especially those at a broadly similar stage of economic development, which in the case of the UK means other OECD countries. This article therefore looks at unemployment statistics and their associated definitions in other EC member countries, Canada, the United States, Japan and Australia.

#### Who are the unemployed?

Although the issue has been the subject of wide debate in many countries, conceptually there is no single correct way of defining who are the unemployed. Applying different definitions can produce very different figures, as will be shown later in this article. Indeed, definitions and statistical methodology have varied so widely in the past that the resultant data has been invalid for the international comparison of levels.

A further problem arises when considering the unemployment rate which is affected by the coverage and definition of the labour force concept used in the denominator. Some countries have traditionally used a denominator consisting of only the civilian labour force whilst others have used data for the total labour force, including those in the armed services.

#### Measuring unemployment

In practice, the definition of unemployment which prevails in any one country is strongly influenced by the method used to compile the information. There are two basic methods used in most developed countries. The first, the survey based approach, asks a representative sample of people, via interviews, a range of questions including whether they have a job and, if not, whether they are available to work and what steps they have taken to find a job. When the principles for determining who should be counted as unemployed conform to international guidelines, the survey can provide a basis for international comparisons of unemployment.

The second method of counting the unemployed is based on administrative counts at Government offices.

In the United Kingdom and Canada this involves a count of those claiming unemployment related benefits. For other countries, however, the process involves a count of those registered at Government jobcentres (or employment offices). Rules and procedures concerning registration at jobcentres or entitlement to benefit can vary substantially from country to country creating difficulties in making international comparisons. The advantages and disadvantages associated with both

methods of measuring unemployment are described in figure 1. EC countries are obliged to carry out such a survey known, as

the Labour Force Survey (LFS), at least once a year. The results are analysed by the Statistical Office of the European Community (Eurostat), in a standard manner for all countries, to produce harmonised results. The basis of the survey is set by an EC Regulation but the national statistical institutes are responsible for selecting the sample for their survey, preparing the questionnaires, conducting the direct interviews among households and forwarding the results to Eurostat, in accordance with the coding scheme set out in the Regulation.

In addition, some EC countries (including the UK), analyse and publish their survey results themselves. In both Great Britain and France, the Labour Force Survey has recently moved from an annual to a quarterly survey, while in Italy, Portugal and

Figure 1 Advantages and disadvantages of the survey based and administrative counts methods for measuring unemployment.

#### Survey measure

Disadvantages Advantages Internationally standardised Relatively costly to compile Usable for inter-country Normally less timely comparisons

Considerable potential for analysis of other labourmarket characteristics, or

of particular sub-groups Articulated with data from

same source on employment and the economically inactive

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Not as suitable for small areas due to sampling limitations

Subject to sampling and

response error

#### Administrative source

vantages tively inexpensive	<b>Disadvantages</b> Not internationally recognised
able frequently, ally monthly	Coverage changes whenever administrative system changes; sometimes means previous figures have to be recalculated to preserve consistent comparisons over time
able quickly	Coverage depends upon administrative rules; may not be suitable for other purpose
per cent count gives es for small areas	Limited analysis of characteristics of unemployed people

Spain the survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis for some years.

Table 1 summarises for individual countries the existence and periodicity of both sources of unemployment figures.

#### International definitions

The problems described above called for an internationally recognised definition of unemployment in order to facilitate international comparisons. Accordingly in 1982, the International Labour Office (ILO) refined the existing set of guidelines

#### Table 1 Sources and frequency of unemployment statistics

Country	Frequency of survey	Frequency of admir count		
Belgium	A	M		
Denmark	A	М		
France	Q	М		
Germany	A	М		
Greece	A	M		
reland	A	М		
taly	Q	M		
Vetherlands	Ā	M		
Portugal	0	M		
Snain	ō	M		
UK	ã	M		
Australia	M	М		
Canada	M	M		
lapan	М	No count		
JSA	М	M		

the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. t that conference it was decided that the definition of nemployment should be those individuals who are: without work

currently available for work

#### actively seeking work

though there is now international agreement on these general rinciples, there has not always been international agreement on te way in which those principles are explicitly defined. The efinitions of these principles which are in current usage are ose which were explicitly determined in 1987 at the Fourteenth nternational Conference of Labour Statisticians. Nevertheless, hey still leave room for different interpretations. Broadly, the efinitions were:

Vithout work: not having worked at all, even for one hour, uring the reference period. Those temporarily laid off but with formal job attachment (for example, who receive pay or where here is an agreed date of return), are not unemployed. Neither re those who are self-employed if their enterprise is continuing. elf-employed with seasonal enterprises are unemployed during he off season.

Currently available for work: in most countries this means able to start work within two weeks.

Actively seeking work: an unemployed person must have taken steps to seek work within a certain time frame (normally taken as four weeks). However, those who have arranged to take up work at a future date, do not have to satisfy this criterion in order to be classified as unemployed.

#### The development of comparable series

The two ILO conventions and the development of the harmonised annual EC Labour Force Survey were three substantial steps towards providing harmonised international unemployment statistics. However, in the beginning, for most EC countries the LFS only provided annual data. Some countries like Italy, Spain and Portugal then opted to conduct their surveys quarterly. During the 1980s however, both the OECD and the EC worked towards providing monthly series of unemployment measures constructed according to the ILO definition:

1. OECD publishes seasonally adjusted standardised unemployment rates. The numerators for these rates are based on the concept of unemployment determined by the 1987 ILO guidelines, while the denominator is calculated using the concept of the total labour force including the armed forces. OECD has two main methods for compiling unemployment:

a) direct from the labour force survey for those countries who conduct their surveys on a monthly basis (assuming that the survey is deemed sufficiently close to ILO guidelines); and

**b**) for the remaining countries, it uses the annual or quarterly LFS results to produce a monthly series. Data for the month in which the survey was conducted comes direct from the

survey.

unemployed.

These calculations are carried out either by national statistics offices themselves, on behalf of the OECD, or by the OECD secretariat. If differences arise between the ILO guidelines and the national survey data (as for example in Italy), adjustments are made, assuming it is appropriate and possible to do so, to ensure conformity. These procedures enable standardised unemployment rates to be compiled very shortly after national figures are published. OECD currently publishes rates for 19 of the 24 OECD

member nations. These are published in the monthly statistical publication Main Economic Indicators and in the bulletin Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. They are also published in a separate OECD monthly press notice. The series are quarterly for Italy, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland and, monthly for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (formerly West Germany), Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States. The five countries for which figures are not available are: Greece and Luxembourg (both EC members), Iceland, New Zealand and Turkey.

2. Eurostat publishes harmonised unemployment figures and rates for each member state. These are also based on Labour Force Surveys.

The fundamental principles behind Eurostat's methodology, which are decided upon by a committee of national experts, are essentially the same as those used by the OECD, but there are some definitional differences. The 1982 ILO guidelines were fairly broad in definition. Whilst the OECD's interpretation of these guidelines corresponds with the interpretation that resulted in the 1987 guidelines, Eurostat uses a slightly different interpretation. The main difference relates to the treatment of the self employed. Under Eurostat's interpretation, to be classified as unemployed, self-employed individuals do not need to fulfil the criterion relating to availability or to actively seek work.

There are also some technical differences between the series produced by Eurostat and those produced by the OECD. The method of interpolation and updating is slightly different. The OECD bases its series on data published by the national statistical offices and seasonally adjusted by them, if possible. Eurostat bases its series on its own calculation from the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS), for each member state. Eurostat also seasonally adjusts the monthly data which it derives from the LFS results. In general, discrepancies between the two sets of statistics resulting from these technical factors are small, although there can be more significant differences for recent data, in particular when one organisation takes revisions on board more

Historical data for inter-survey months are calculated by linear interpolation. Data for the months following the most recent survey are extrapolated from the last available survey. using movements in the series of registered or claimant

For those countries who conduct quarterly surveys, but whose monthly administrative data are not appropriate for extrapolation or interpolation, method a is used on a quarterly basis.

quickly than the other.

Since Eurostat itself compiles ILO unemployment rates, based on LFS data from survey aggregates transmitted by national statistics offices, the results which Eurostat publish can differ, for largely technical reasons, from the LFS figures published by the member states themselves.

Such differences are, in general, small and reflect minor variations in definitions, methods of seasonal adjustment, and the speed with which revisions are incorporated. Eurostat's figures and rates are published monthly in its Unemployment Bulletin and in Eurostatistics.

Eurostat figures and rates are more detailed than those of OECD, and also include annual averages of the number of unemployed. Monthly unemployment rates (both seasonally unadjusted and adjusted) are published for male, female and total. Separate figures, again for the total and split by sex, are also shown for youth unemployment (under 25 years). Monthly data are provided for 10 member countries, the exceptions being Greece and the Netherlands. Greece is not included since Eurostat do not consider its monthly data to be a reasonable representation of the number of unemployed. For the Netherlands, the recently introduced system of compiling figures (see below), has so far prevented monthly data being published, although discussions between the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek and Eurostat are under way to remedy this problem.

#### **Other international bodies**

Mention should also be made of the US Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS) which, in 1961, pioneered a programme publishing internationally comparable unemployment statistics. The programme, which currently publishes monthly or quarterly data for 10 countries in the monthly publication Comparative Labour Force Statistics for Ten Countries, produces unemployment figures and rates, as well as a number of other labour force series, both on a national basis and adjusted to US concepts. US concepts are very close to ILO 1987 guidelines, although the BLS interpretation differs slightly from that applied by the OECD. The BLS are more strict in their assessment of whether an individual has actively sought work within the required time scale.

Consequently, their rates tend to be smaller than those published by the OECD. For most countries the effect is extremely small (0.1 per cent at most). The country most affected is Italy since many of those classified as unemployed do not fulfil the job search criteria. BLS estimates that inclusion of such individuals would double the rate for the years up until 1985 and increase it by four to five percentage points in the years since 1985.

Finally, the International Labour Office (ILO), itself has also started to publish annual statistics of unemployment on a comparable basis. These are compiled on a basis equivalent to that used by the OECD, but include a number of non-OECD countries. Figures go back to 1984 and are found in the fourth quarter edition of the ILO Bulletin of Labour Statistics.

#### **Recent developments in the United Kingdom**

The UK has been conducting an LFS since 1973. It was carried out biennially from 1973 to 1983 and then annually until spring 1991. Over the years it has been used increasingly by the British government to obtain detailed information about the workforce. All historical series from the LFS back to 1984 are now published using the 1987 ILO guidelines for defining unemployment.

From spring 1992, the LFS in Britain has been a quarterly survey. This means that detailed characteristics of the workforce will be more frequent and up-to-date. Because the processing timetable for the survey results has been speeded up, it will also allow for more timely and more robust comparisons of the UK's unemployment situation with that for other countries.

#### Table 2 Comparison between LFS data and administrative data 1990 (annual averages)

Country	LFS measure (000s)	Admin measure (000s)	Differ- ence (LFS- Admin) (000s)	Ratio of LFS measure: Admin measure	Ratio of Admin measure: LFS measure
Belaium	308	403	-95	0.76	1.31
Denmark	231	268	-37	0.86	1.16
France	2,159	2,505	-346	0.86	1.16
Germany	1.461	1.872	-411	0.78	1.28
Greece	281	140	141	2.01	0.50
Ireland	192	225	-33	0.85	1.17
Italy *	2.319	4.148	-1829	0.56	1.79
Luxembourg	3	2	1	1.17	0.85
Netherlands	513	346	167	1.48	0.67
Portugal	222	307	-85	0.72	1.38
Spain	2.159	2.349	-190	0.92	1.09
UK	2,009	1,665	344	1.21	0.83
EC total	11,857	14,230	-2,373	0.83	1.20

Source: Eurostat U \* See later case study as to why the diference is so large

#### Administrative and survey data compared

Table 2 shows data for 1990 derived from each of the E countries' Labour Force Surveys and compares them with data from their equivalent administrative source.

There can be very large differences between survey and administrative data, but it should be borne in mind that the scale of these differences can depend, among other things, on what stage has been reached in a particular country's economic cycle During the downturn of an economic cycle the number of discouraged workers increases. This is because, with less job around, individuals believe that they are less likely to find work and therefore cease actively to seek work. Under the ILC definition, they will be classed as inactive although, they m still be registered and therefore counted as unemployed und the administrative system.

Britain is a good example of how the relationship between the two measures can change over time. In 1986 claimant unemployed was, in fact, greater than ILO unemployed. By 1987 the gap had narrowed and between 1988 and 1990, ILO unemployed became larger than claimant unemployed. The two measures diverged but by spring 1991 had begun to converge once more. The economic cycle was one reason for the changing relationship. Another factor was the introduction in Britain o the actively seeking work criterion which made the claimant definition of unemployment accord more closely with the II 0 measure than had previously been the case. Changes over time in the relationship between the UK claimant count and the UK LFS also reflect changes in the eligibility conditions associated with the former, as well as changes in the degree to which administrative offices succeed in either maintaining the labour market attachment of claimants, or removing ineligible claiman from the count altogether.

For eight out of the twelve EC countries in 1990, the number of unemployed people according to survey data was less than the number who were unemployed according to administrative data. However, there were two countries besides the UK, where the survey measure was considerably higher than the administrative measure:

The Netherlands - which has recently introduced a new method of compiling a count of unemployed people using replies to the LFS (see below). The effect has been to reduce considerably the registration figure.

Greece - where, it is believed, only a minority of those unemployed actually register.

For the EC as a whole, registered unemployment was 20 per cent greater than survey unemployment. The difference was

particularly marked in Italy (79 per cent) and Portugal (38 per cent). The case study on Italy (below) explains why the difference is so large.

There are several reasons why these differences exist and why, in particular, the administrative count for the EC as a whole, tends to be larger than the survey measure:

1. In many countries registrants are not required to confirm their unemployed status at the employment office (or jobcentre), on a frequent basis. Fairly often registrants will find employment in the period between registration dates, but they will remain classified as unemployed in administrative data until the next confirmation date is due.

2. Workers can become discouraged and cease to actively look for work. They may still be registered as unemployed but when they reply to survey questions, they may state that they are no longer actively searching for work and will therefore be classified as inactive rather than unemployed. This is particularly the case in the downturn of the economic cycle.

3. Registrants who are in fact working for a few hours a week may be allowed to register. Under ILO definitions they will be counted as employed.

In addition, there will inevitably be some individuals who remain registered as unemployed even if they are working in breach of national regulations.

Although the number of registered unemployed tends to exceed the number of survey unemployed, one is not a subset of the other. There are a number of individuals, unemployed according to survey definitions, who are not included in registration figures and vice versa. This may be as a result of national regulations which prevent an individual from registering despite being unemployed according to the ILO

definition (assuming they fulfil the necessary criteria). There can be large numbers of people who are included in one

measure of unemployment but not in the other. Table 3 illustrates this point for Denmark.

	inousands	5
Registered unemployed in Denmark	which administra	
Unemployed in LFS Employed in LFS Inactive in LFS	149 34 27	
All shows so the same som here says in	210	
LFS unemployed in Denmark		
Registered unemployed	149	
Registered as partly unemployed	52	
All	208	
compensation fund, set up to recompense the compensation fund, set up to recompense the working or those attended by oconomic or in the firms that employ them. Essential or	<i>ibour Statistics</i> , 1991 no.	
Table 4 Analysis of UK unemployment, 1	991 Thousands	11
Table 4 Analysis of UK unemployment, 1	991 Thousands	
Table 4       Analysis of UK unemployment, 1         Claimant unemployed in UK         Unemployed in LFS	991 Thousands	
Table 4 Analysis of UK unemployment, 1 Claimant unemployed in UK Unemployed in LFS Employed in LFS	991 Thousands	
Table 4 Analysis of UK unemployment, 1 Claimant unemployed in UK Unemployed in LFS Employed in LFS Inactive in LFS All	991 Thousands	5
Table 4       Analysis of UK unemployment, 1         Claimant unemployed in UK         Unemployed in LFS         Employed in LFS         Inactive in LFS         All	991 Thousands 1,420 260 400 2,080	9
Table 4       Analysis of UK unemployment, 1         Claimant unemployed in UK         Unemployed in LFS         Employed in LFS         Inactive in LFS         All         LFS unemployed in UK	991 Thousands 1,420 260 400 2,080	S
Table 4       Analysis of UK unemployment, 1         Claimant unemployed in UK         Unemployed in LFS         Employed in LFS         Inactive in LFS         All         LFS unemployed in UK         Claimant unemployed in UK         Claimant unemployed in UK	991 Thousands 1,420 260 400 2,080 1,420	S

By coincidence, the total figures for the two definitions in Denmark were very close. However, 29 per cent of registered unemployed were classified as either employed or inactive according to the survey measure whilst a similar proportion of survey unemployed were not registered or were registered as working short hours.

Another example of a country with differences between the two measures is the United Kingdom. Claimant unemployment figures in the UK are lower than those from the LFS. Table 4 shows the position in spring 1991.

A detailed reconciliation of the UK 1991 LFS and the UK claimant count can be found in an article in the July 1992 issue of Employment Gazette, pp 347-355.

#### Comparison of registrant and survey unemployed by sex

Figure 2 (overleaf) shows the ratio of registrant to survey unemployed, by sex, for the EC, since 1983. It can be seen that the number of men who register as unemployed has always exceeded those who count as unemployed on ILO definitions. In the early part of the 1980s the situation for women was the reverse. In the EC as a whole, the number of women registered was less than the number who were classed as unemployed on ILO definitions. However, in the latter part of the 1980s the position changed. Whilst the ratio of female registrants to ILO unemployed is still lower than that for men, the gap is narrowing. In some countries, such as France and Ireland, official policies to facilitate female registration have aided this development.

#### National unemployment statistics

countries. For the remaining countries, survey data only is presented. Since the latter countries' surveys are conducted on a monthly basis, their survey data are taken to be the better and hence main measure of unemployment. The replies received from the National Statistical Offices are summarised in table 5, which provides a useful insight into the diversity of national labour markets.

This table reveals a number of differences in the definitions used to compile unemployment measures from national administrative sources. For some countries these differences are substantial, thereby limiting the international comparability of their statistics. Data from labour force surveys, on the other hand, generally conform closely to the ILO guidelines and therefore allow comparability between countries.

The information collected via the exercise described above, in conjunction with existing knowledge has been used to put together three case studies. The first relates to France, which is a good example of a country which has experienced, and attempted to overcome, the difficulties in reconciling administrative and survey data. The second relates to Italy. which is a good example of a country in which the gap between the administrative unemployment count and the registrant count is extremely large. The third relates to the Netherlands, which is an example of a country which has tried to combine both measures of unemployment in one count.

#### France

France, like most other EC countries, has until recently had two measures of unemployment: an annual labour force survey and a monthly count of those registered with the National Agency for Employment (ANPE). Figures from the latter source have tended to be higher than

In order to determine the exact differences in coverage and in definition between the unemployment statistics of the various countries, the Department has undertaken its own informal survey of the National Statistical Offices. The survey asked about both administrative data and survey data from the EC





those from the survey, with the gap widening during the 1980s. In 1991 the **National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE)**, carried out an enquiry into the growing discrepancy. INSEE's findings are summarised in *table 6*.

The inquiry showed that in January 1990, 721,000 registrants (27.5 per cent of the total number of registrants) did not qualify as unemployed according to ILO standards: 294,000 (11.2 per cent) were not seeking work for a number of reasons such as demotivation or early retirement. This was a substantially higher proportion than in earlier years (2.1 per cent in 1982 and 2.7 per cent in 1986).

A further 294,000 registrants appeared to be working; around half in temporary jobs and the other half on a part time basis. In France, within certain limits, it is legitimate to be working part-time and to be registered as unemployed.

Finally, some 133,000 (5.1 per cent of registrants) were unavailable for work, due to health or family commitments.

This group of registrants who were not unemployed on an ILO basis was partly offset by some 324,000 individuals who were unemployed according to ILO definitions, but were not registered. This group was comprised mainly of women and young people.

The results of this enquiry were one reason behind INSEE's decision to introduce, in the summer of 1991, a **new ILO measure of unemployment**. This is derived in a similar way to OECD standardised rates, i.e. using the number of unemployed from the LFS and updating this number using the trends in the monthly registrant figures. As successive LFS results become available, historical data are revised.

From March 1992 **INSEE** also changed their LFS from an annual to a quarterly survey.

#### Italy

Italy has traditionally used two measures of unemployment: a monthly administrative count of those registered as jobseekers by the Ministry of Labour and a quarterly Labour Force Survey.

The monthly registration figures provide a good example of the problems that can occur when using administrative data to measure unemployment. As *table 5* shows, the latter data includes those working less than 20 hours per week but seeking more work, as well as those on temporary employment contracts of up to four months in any twelve. In addition, they can include large numbers of people who have found work since they last had to confirm their registration. The **Uffici di Collocamenti**, 

#### Table 6 Analysis of French unemployment, 1990

Registered unemployed in France	
Unemployed in LFS Employed in LFS Unavailable for work	1,900 290 130
Inactive in LFS All LFS unemployed in France	290 <b>2,610</b>
Registered unemployed Not registered	1,900
All	2,220

Thousand

which administer the registration procedure, are few in number (for example, there is only one in Rome), and are often consequently overburdened. Thus, even if they find a job soon after their initial registration they may still be recorded as unemployed for several months.

Furthermore, not all registrants are actively seeking work. The statistics therefore also include substantial numbers of people who would be considered inactive on international definitions.

One other additional factor to take into account involves those receiving payments from the **Cassa Integrazione Guadagn**i **(CIG)**. This is a compensation fund, set up to recompense those on short time working or those affected by economic and structural crises in the firms that employ them. Essentially it is intended to help firms surmount such crises without large scale layoffs by providing temporary funds to pay employees without work, while the firm sorts itself out.

In practice, employees on **CIG** cannot always be reinstated and eventually join the ranks of the unemployed. Those who have been on **CIG** for a certain length of time are included in the figures of job registrants.

Because of these difficulties with the administrative data in Italy, it is more appropriate to use quarterly data from the labour force survey when making comparisons based upon levels and rates. This is not to deny that the Italian administrative data can also be very useful; as mentioned earlier, administrative data can highlight the workings of the Italian labour market far better than

#### Table 5 Definitions of unemployment

	ILO Standard	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	USA	JAPAN	BELGIUM	BELGIUM	DENMARK	DENMARK	FRANCE
Compilation method		Monthly LFS	Monthly LFS	Monthly LFS	Monthly LFS	Annual LFS	Registrations (monthly)	Annual LFS	Registrations (monthly)	Quarterly LFS (c) Monthly ILO series
Unemployed but arranged to take up work at a future date	Included	Included	Included if job to start in next four weeks	Included if job to start in next 30 days	Excluded	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included
Job search conditions or registration checks	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks (a)	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Must have actively looked for work in past four weeks	Must have actively looked for work in past four weeks	Must have looked for work in survey week unless awaiting result of previous job application	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Long-term unemployed have to prove active search	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Registrants have to show records of job search	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks
Those entering labour market	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Some included (b)	Included
Students seeking temporary or seasonal work	Included	Included	Included	Included, provided available and wish to start immediately	Included if available	Included	Included if registered	Included	Normally excluded	Included
Others seeking temporary or seasonal work	Included	Included	Included	Seasonal workers included if survey week in 'on' season.	Included	Included	Included	Included	Mainly excluded	Included
				included.					Exempted	
Those seeking part-time work	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Only included if seeking work of 15+ hours	Included
Those working part-time but seeking to work longer hours	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Included if insured for full- time work (converted to full- time equivalent)	Excluded
Those above retirement age seeking work	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included
Denominator used for calculating unemployment rate	Total labour force	Civilian labour forc	e Civilian labour forc	e Civilian labour force excluding those in institutions	Total labour force	Total labour force	Total labour force	Civilian labour forc	e Total labour force	Civilian labour force
Specific exclusions and inclusions	Institutional population not included	Armed forces, certain diplomatic personnel, oversea residents and members of non-Australian	Armed forces, institutional as population, those living on Indian reserves, inhabitants of	Institutional population excluded. Also those not seeking work because they believe none is everified.	None	Institutional population		Institutional population	Non-insured persons' registered but not receiving social assistance are excluded	Institutional population
		excluded	Northwest Territory, excluded	avaliable		abour force Civili	ür force Bivillan k A	Helphaning and an	(P) NGRUISIOT	Denominator Used for celculating usemployment rate
calculated by the OECI	Lettern St.			employed, armed forces, civil servants and tiripatichanes workers axolotiga	5.			1076-112	novens press accidentation	

	FRANCE	LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG	GERMANY	GERMANY	GREECE	GREECE	REPUBLIC OF	REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
Compilation method	Registrations (monthly)	Annual LFS	Registrations (monthly)	Annual LFS carried out as part of the annual 'microcensus' (household enquiry)	Registrations (monthly)	Annual LFS	Registrations (monthly)	Annual LFS	Registrations (monthly)
Unemployed but arranged to take up work at a future date	Included	Included	Excluded	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included provided they satisfy the availability criteria and have genuinely sought work
Job search conditions or registration checks	Registrants must confirm status every month to employment offices. They are supposed to seek work actively and checks are made	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/4 weeks	Registrants must be fit for work, available, and ready to accept any appropriate job	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Regular attendance not necessary but interviews for vocational guidance should be issued at least every 3 months. Registrants do not have to seek work actively but must be immediately available	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Registrants must report regularly (every two weeks to two months depending on circumstances) to employment offices	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/4 weeks	Must be genuinely seeking work. This will be decided by a Deciding officer in the Department of Social Welfare. Each case will be taken on its own merits
					for work				
Those entering labour market	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included if registered	Included	Included if they quality for unemployment assistance
Students seeking temporary or seasonal work	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded unless seeking work of 18 or more hours per week for three months or more	Included	Excluded	Included	Only included if entitled to employment benefit or assistance, but not during the academic year
Others seeking temporary or seasonal work	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded unless seeking work of 18 or more hours per week for three months or more	Included	Included if registered	Included	Included provided seeking full-time employment
Those seeking part-time work	Excluded unless seeking 30 or more hours per week	Included	Those seeking work of less than 20 hours per week are excluded	Included	Included only if seeking work of 18 or more hours per week	Included	Included if registered	Included	Excluded
Those working part- time but seeking to	Excluded in theory	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded, except those seeking full-time work
Those above retirement age seeking work	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
Denominator used for calculating unemployment rate	Total labour force	Civilian labour force	Civilian labour force	Civilian labour force	Employees in employment plus registered unemployed. Self employed, armed forces, civil servants and unpaid family workers excluded	Civilian labour force	No rate calculated	Civilian labour force	Rate calculated conforms closely to the standardised unemployment rates calculated by the OECE
Specific exclusions and inclusions	Pregnant women are excluded	Institutional population		Institutional population	Those seeking work on a self employed basis, or seeking an industrial training placement are excluded	Institutional population	Figures have only partial coverage	Institutional population	There are several retirement schemes that are not included

.

Se transfer to t	ITALY	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	SPAIN	ОК	UK
Compilation method (	Quarterly LFS	Registrations monthly	Annual LFS	Registrations (monthly)	Quarterly LFS	Registrations monthly	Quarterly LFS	Registrations monthly	Quarterly LFS	Monthly claimant count
Unemployed C but arranged to in take up work e at a future date C	Currently included. Will be excluded from October 1992	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included
Job search S conditions or registration checks	See note (d)	Frequency of confirming registration varies from area to area	Must have taken nactive steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Must have taken steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Registrants do not have to seek work actively. Registration must be confirmed every 60–120 days depending on circumstances	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Registration must be confirmed every month if receiving benefit: otherwise every two months. Those selected must attend training courses	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Must be actively seeking work
Those entering In labour market	Included	Included	Included	Included if registered	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included (e)
Students Ir seeking temporary or seasonal work	Included	Included if registered	Included	Excluded	Included	Included	Included	Excluded	Included .	Excluded (f)
Others seeking In temporary or seasonal work	Included	Included	Included	Included if looking for 20 hours + per week	Included	Included	Included	Excluded if work of less than 3 months duration sought	Included	Included
Those seeking	Included	Included	Included	Included if looking for 20 hours + per week	Included	Included	Included	Only included if work of 20 hours or more per week sought	Included	Included
Those working part-time but seeking to work longer hours	Excluded	Included if working less than 20 hours per week	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded
Those above I retirement age seeking work	Included	Included as special category	Included	Excluded	Included	A small number are included	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
Denominator used for f calculating d unemployment i rate	Total labour force excluding conscripts and others in institutions	Total labour force excluding conscripts and others in institutions	Civilian labour force	Total labour force	Total labour force	No rate calculated	Total labour force excluding conscripts	Not calculated on monthly basis	Total labour force	Workforce
Specific I exclusions and I inclusions	Institutional population	Workers on a temporary contract of less than four months in any 12 included	Institutional f population	All who do not qualify as ILO unemployed	Institutional population			Agricultural workers in Extremadura and Andalusia who receive special benefits	Institutional population excluded other than students in Halls of Residence and residents in NHS	



An unemployed woman is interviewed by vocational counsellors at a French employment agency.

survey data. However administrative data would prove to be very problematic when a comparison with another country is required.

Even the survey data has its problems as far as international comparability is concerned. Up until now the Italian Labour Force Survey has counted as unemployed anyone who declares that they are without paid employment but have actively sought work at any time in the past six months. This period was extended to two years in the case of those whose method of seeking work was to register as a job seeker at the Uffici di Collocamenti, or who had sat examinations to obtain jobs in the public sector and were awaiting results. From October 1992 ISTAT will change their LFS analysis to count only those who have taken active steps to find work during the past month, thus coming closer to the generally agreed interpretations of international definitions.

#### FOOTNOTES to table 5

- a In some countries public service appointments may be the only effective way of seeking employment (eg teachers, policemen). Those waiting results of competitions for these posts for more than four weeks may, in some cases, be counted as unemployed even if they have not taken further steps to find work.
- b Included only if training lasted 18 months or more and was connected with occupations covered by insurance funds, or if receiving social assistance
- c Quarterly from June 1992. The definition of unemployment used in the French LFS differs slightly from that of Eurostat as a stricter interpretation of availablity for work is used. For example, someone who had found work to start at a later date but was unable to start work immediately (eg through not having adequate childcare available) would not be considered unemployed in national data but would be so in EC figures.
- d Until July 1992, all those who took active steps during the past six months (two years in certain circumstances) are included. From October 1992, only those who have taken active steps in the last four weeks will normally be included.
- e Under 18 year olds will be excluded from the count. They are not entitled to Unemployment related benefits since they have the guarentee of a YTS place.
- f A minority of students are entitled to claim

#### Table 7 Measures of unemployment in Italy, 1991

	mousanus
Italian unemployment levels	
Registered unemployed	4,423
ILO unemployed: National data Eurostat data US BLS data	2,650 2,490 1,590

Comparative Labour Force Statistics for Ten Countries, BL Main Economic Indicators, OEC

Table 7 contains the unemployment figures from differen sources including those by Eurostat, the OECD and by the BLS and indicate the degree of difference in numerical terms.

The OECD and Eurostat make some adjustments to the Italiar figures when including them in their publications. A more substantial adjustment is made by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), to conform with stricter US practices.

#### Netherlands

The official definition of unemployment in the Netherlands covers those between the ages of 16 and 64 who are without work, registered at employment offices, looking for work of 20 hours or more per week and available to take a job, within two weeks, if one is offered. In the late 1980s various surveys suggested that a substantial number of those registered at unemployment offices and counted as unemployed did not, in fact, meet all these criteria:

At least 30 per cent of the registered unemployed had some work, often only temporary, but the employment office did not learn quickly enough of the change in status.

At least 10 per cent did not meet search and availability

criteria while a small number, classified as searching for a job of 20 or more hours per week, were in fact looking for work of shorter duration.

In contrast, a proportion of those registered as seeking work of less than 20 hours per week proved to be looking for 20 or more hours employment. On balance the true level of memployment, according to the Dutch definition, was 50 per ent of the administrative series.

To overcome this problem the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, has introduced a procedure of micro-matching ising a continuous labour force survey. Data files are created on hose individuals who have been interviewed for the LFS and are also registered at an employment office by matching registrant records with LFS interview files. This enables the true status of those in the sample who are registered to be established using their replies to the LFS survey. Results from the sample are used to obtain an estimate of the number of registered unemployed who are actually unemployed according to the Dutch survey definition.

A three month moving average (applied in order to smooth out sampling and other errors in the procedure), of the results from the process is now used as the official Dutch unemployment series. However it must be noted that this series is lower than inemployment according to the ILO definition. The latter vould include not only those registered who are seeking work of less than 20 hours per week duration but also those who meet he ILO criteria but are not registered at an employment office. As Table 8 shows, an ILO definition of unemployment (such s that given by the Eurostat figures in the table above), would produce figures considerably higher than the new Dutch series hough lower than the former series. The Centraal Bureau yoor de Statistiek is currently working on the problem of roducing a monthly series on an ILO basis.

#### Conclusion

Whilst substantial problems remain in comparing international unemployment statistics, significant progress has been made during the last decade to overcome these problems. For some time Canada, the United States and Japan (as well as Australia and the Nordic EFTA countries), have used monthly surveys, all approximating to ILO guidelines. Quarterly Labour Force Surveys have already been in place in Italy, Spain and Portugal for some years and have recently been introduced in Britain and France.

The regular publication of standardised unemployment rates by the OECD and of harmonised rates by Eurostat, are particularly helpful for users. Care still needs to be taken by the analyst since not all difficulties have been resolved; neither set of statistics is complete and there are small, but conspicuous, differences in the definitions and methodology used by the two organisations.

Data based on labour force surveys are generally to be preferred to those from administrative sources when international comparisons are required, even although some problems still remain. As this article has tried to demonstrate, progress is continuing. The greater attention being paid by individual countries to international comparability of data is an encouraging and continuing development.

As far as the UK is concerned, the production of timely and internationally comparable unemployment data is a high priority. The quarterly Labour Force Survey will prove invaluable in the achievement of this goal.

Although inappropriate for making international comparisons, administrative sources of unemployment data continue to provide valuable information. Not only does administrative data tend to be more frequent and timely and better reflect the idiosyncrasies of national labour markets, they can also provide data for small geographical areas.

Table 8 Labour market status of registrants in the Netherlands

Thousands

mployed

	1988	1989	1990
Classified as une	mployed ur	nder old definition	s
All of whom:	686	661	613
ILO unemployed	388	347	306
Employed	206	214	201
Inactive	92	100	106

Not classified as unemployed under old definit

609	563	513
	de lines avecu	
e of ILO une	employed	
120	129	134
321	331	310
433	390	340
100	200	246
875	851	790
inployed u	nder new dennit	
moloved	nder new definit	ione
143	146	137
46	43	40
100	100	and su
	189 46 143 employed un 875 433 321 120 e of ILO und 609	189         189           46         43           143         146           employed under new definit           875         851           433         390           321         331           120         129           e of ILO unemployed         563

For example, those registered as seeking work of less than 20 hours per week The new official measure of unemployment

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## **STATISTICAL** update

## Changes in Average Earnings - 2nd quarter 1992

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

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

Average earnings for the whole economy in the second quarter of 1992, as measured by the average earnings index, showed an increase of 6.2 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is below the 61/2 per cent underlying increase mainly because arrears of pay were lower in the second quarter of 1992 than in the second quarter of 1991.

The underlying rate of increase for the quarter is 1 percentage point below that for the first quarter of 1992. Changes this large in a single quarter are quite rare although there was a 1 percentage point fall between the first and second guarters of 1991. During the 1980s the underlying rate for the whole economy never fell below 71/2 per cent, and it is estimated that a lower rate of earnings growth (of about 2 per cent per annum) was last achieved in 1967 which is before the current series began. In the second guarter of 1992 lower settlements were the main downward influence on earnings growth.

The underlying increase in manufacturing industries was about 63/4 per cent in the second quarter of 1992. This is 11/4 percentage point below the rate of increase recorded for the first quarter of 1992, and the lowest since the series began in 1980. The downward influence of lower manufacturing settlements was tempered by an increase in overtime working compared with the low levels of 1991 Q2. It is estimated that increases in overtime earnings made a strong positive

432 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

le 1	Whole	economy	average earr	nings index:	'underlying	series	(1988 = 100)
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		Seasonally adjusted	Further adj (index poin	ustments ts)	Underlying index	Underlying increase
			Arrears	Timing* etc		over latest 12 months
1989	Jan	105.0	2	.0	104.8	9
	Feb	105.9	3	.4	106.0	9 1/4
	Mar	106.5	4	.4	106.5	9 1/2
	Apr	107.4	3	.4	107.5	9 1/4
	May	107.7	4	.2	107.5	9
	Jun	108.4	7	.1	107.8	8 3/4
	Jul	109.1	5	.5	109.1	8 3/4
	Aug	109.6	5	.8	109.9	8 3/4
	Sep	111.3	6	.2	110.9	9
	Oct	112.6	-1.1	.3	111.8	9 1/4
	Nov	112.9	4	.3	112.8	9 1/4
	Dec	112.9	3	1.7	114.3	9 1/4
990	Jan	114.7	3	.3	114.7	9 1/2
	Feb	115.4	2	.8	116.0	9 1/2
	Mar	116.5	5	.7	116.7	9 1/2
	Apr	117.5	4	.9	118.0	9 3/4
	May	118.8	8	.2	118.2	9 3/4
	Jun	119.9	9	4	118.6	10
	Jul	120.0	5	.6	120.1	10 1/4
	Aug	121.6	8	.1	120.9	10
	Sep	122.0	3	.3	122.0	10
	Oct	122.7	3	.3	122.7	9 3/4
	Nov	123.5	3	.7	123.9	9 3/4
	Dec	124.2	7	1.8	125.3	9 3/4
991	Jan	125.2	2	.6	125.6	9 1/2
	Feb	126.2	2	.6	126.6	9 1/4
	Mar	126.5	1	.8	127.2	9
	Apr	127.5	3	.9	128.1	8 3/4
	May	128.4	4	.1	128.1	8 1/2
	Jun	128.5	5	.1	128.1	8
	Jul	129.1	8	1.3	129.6	7 3/4
	Aug	131.5	7	5	130.3	7 3/4
	Sep	131.7	7	.5	131.5	7 3/4
	Oct	132.0	5	.6	132.1	7 1/2
	Nov	133.0	4	.5	133.1	7 1/2
	Dec	132.3	3	2.5	134.5	7 1/4
992	Jan	134.0	2	.9	134.7	7 1/4
	Feb	135.7	2	.7	136.2	7 1/2
	Mar	137.6	2	8	136.6	7 1/2
	Apr	135.5	1	1.8	137.2	7
	May	136.6	3	1	136.2	6 1/4
	[Jun]	136.0	4	.3	135.9	6

contribution to the annual rate of growth in average earnings during the second quarter of 1992 of between 1/2 and 3/4 percentage point in manufacturing, and between 1/4 and 3/4 percentage point for the whole economy.

The underlying increase in service industries was about 61/2 per cent in the second quarter of 1992. This is 3/4 percentage point lower than the rate in the first quarter of 1991 and 3 1/2 percentage points lower than the peak rate of 10 per cent in the third quarter of 1990. The decrease was mainly due to lower settlements.

\* Articles in this series appear quarterly.

## LABOUR MARKET DATA contents

Table 2 Underlying increases in average earning

Whole

9 1/4

8 3/4 9 1/4

9 1/2 9 3/4 10 9 3/4

9 1/4 8 1/4 7 3/4 7 1/2

7 1/2 6 1/2

Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

1991

1992 Q1 Q2

1989

economy

(percentage increases on a year earlier)

facturing

8 3/4 8 1/2 8 3/4 8 3/4

9 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2

8 3/4 8 1/2

8 7 3/4

8 6 3/4

Services

9 1/4

8 1/2 9 1/4

9 1/4 9 3/4 10 9 3/4

8 7 1/2 7 1/4

7 1/4 6 1/2

	COMMENTARY	S2	•	EARNINGS	
-	and the second		5.1	Average earnings index: industrial sectors	S45
0.1	Background economic indicators	S7	5.3	Average earnings index: industries	S46
		ACTION	5.4	Average earnings and hours: manual workers	S48
•	EMPLOYMENT	() alleles	5.5	Index of average earnings: non-manual workers	S49
1.1	Workforce	S8	5.6	Average earnings and hours: all employees	S50
1.2	Employees in employment:	Second Second	5.7	Labour costs	S51
	industry time series	S9	5.8	Unit wage costs	S52
1.3	Employees in employment:		5.9	International comparisons	S53
	production industries	S11			
1.8	Output, employment and productivity	S12	C2	Earnings chart	<b>S54</b>
1.11	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	S13	Sec. 10		
1.12	Hours of work: manufacturing	S14	C3	RPI chart	<b>S</b> 55
1.13	Overtime and short-time: regions	S14	S read to		
		energia 1	0	RETAIL PRICES	
C1	Unemployment chart	S15	6.1	Recent index movements	S56
	the state of a state of the state of the state of the	angelan 1	6.2	Detailed indices	S56
•	UNEMPLOYMENT	est setter 1	6.3	Average for selected items	S57
2.1	UK summary	S16	6.4	General index: time series	S58
2.2	GB summary	S16	6.5	Changes on a year earlier: time series	S60
2.3	Regions	S18	6.6	Pensioner household indices	S60
2.4	Assisted and local areas	S21	6.7	Group indices for pensioner housholds	S61
2.5	Detailed categories UK	S23	6.8	International comparisons	S62
2.6	Detailed categories GB/UK	S24		en constant of Sig Activ	
2.7	Age	S26	•	TOURISM	
2.8	Duration	S26	8.1	Employment	S64
2.9	Counties and local authority areas	S27	8.2	Earnings and expenditure	S64
2.10	Parliamentary constituencies	S30	8.3	Visits to UK	S65
2.13	Students	S34	8.4	Visits abroad	S65
2.14	Temporarily stopped	S34		the second s	
2.15	Bates by age	S35		OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES	
2 18	International comparisons	S36	9.2	Numbers benefiting from employment	
2 19	LIK flows	S38		measures	S66
2 20	GB flows by age	S39	9.3	Placement of disabled jobseekers	S66
2 30	Confirmed redundancies: regions	S40	9.6	Regional selective assistance: details	S67
2 31	Confirmed redundancies: industries	S40			
2.01					
•	VACANCIES			DEFINITIONS	S68
21	LIK summany sassanally adjusted; flows	\$41			
2.1	Summany: seasonally adjusted: nows	S41		REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	<b>S6</b> 9
2.2	Summany: regions	542			
3.3	Summary. regions	042		STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S70
	INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES				
41	Totale: industries: causes	S43			
4.1	Stoppages of work: summany	S44			
4.2	Stoppages of work. Summary	044			
11/1/10			100000000		

### **PUBLICATION DATES OF MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER 1992**

LABOUR MARKET     Unemployment, employment, emplo	STATISTICS byment, vacancies, earnings, hours, uctivity and industrial disputes.	• RETAIL
September 17	Thursday	Septemb
October 15	Thursday	October
November 12	Thursay	Novembe

PRICES INDEX

er 11 9 er 13

Friday Friday Friday

## LABOUR MARKET commentary

#### SUMMARY

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 25,565,000 in March 1992. This represents a fall of 64,000 in the first quarter of 1992 and a fall of 774,000 over the year to March 1992

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4.520,000, is estimated to have fallen by 2,000 in June 1992. Employment in manufacturing fell by 224,000 over the year to June 1992, compared with a fall of 318,000 in the previous twelve months

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 29,100 between June and July 1992 to 2,753,400. The level is now 1.157.400 higher than in April 1990 when the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate in July 1992 was 9.7 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.1 percentage point on the previous month

The underlying rate of

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



SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

**S2** 

increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to June 1992 was 6 per cent (provisional estimate), down 1/4 per cent on the rate for May, which has been revised down from 6 1/2 per cent

Seasonally adjusted output per head for the manufacturing sector in the quarter ending June 1992 was 1.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 4.2 per cent higher than in the guarter ending June 1991. Seasonally adjusted unit wage costs in manufacturing in the quarter ending June 1992 were 1.8 per cent lower than the previous quarter, but 1.7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 3.7 per cent in July 1992, down from 3.9 per cent in lune

It is provisionally estimated that 0.5 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to June 1992.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,460,000 visits to the United Kingdom in May 1992, while United Kingdom residents made about 2,990,000 visits abroad.

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

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

Output of the production industries in the quarter to June 1992 decreased by 1/2 per cent compared with the previous quarter, and was almost unchanged from the same period a vear earlier

Manufacturing output in the quarter to June 1992 increased 1/2 per cent compared to the previous quarter, but was nearly 3/4 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier.

Within manufacturing. between the two latest quarters, the output of 'other

manufacturing', engineering and allied industries, food, drink and tobacco increased by 1 per cent. The output of 'other minerals'. textiles and clothing was almost unchanged. The output of the metals and chemicals industries fell by 1 per cent.

In the quarter to June 1992 output in the energy sector fell by 2 per cent compared with the previous quarter, but was 1 1/2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

Latest estimates suggest that in the first quarter of 1992 consumers' expenditure was £66.3 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), 1/2 per cent lower than the level of the fourth quarter of 1991 and 2 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. The provisional June 1992

estimated index of the volume of retail sales is 120.3 (1985=100). This is little changed from the May and April figures. Over the period April to June 1992, the volume of sales was 1/2 per cent higher compared with the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 1 1/4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. New credit advanced to

consumers in June 1992 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was estimated to have been £4 16 billion (seasonally adjusted) compared to £3.77 billion in May 1992. Total consumer credit outstanding at the end of June 1992 is estimated to have been £30.0 billion (seasonally adjusted) nearly 2 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see table 0.1 note 8 for definition) in the first quarter of 1992 at constant prices was estimated to have been 2.9 per cent higher than in the previous quarter but 1.7 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. Fixed investment by the manufacturing industries (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the first quarter of 1992 was estimated to be 5.7 per cent lower than in the previous guarter and 12.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1991.

The latest revised estimate of stockbuilding by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in the first quarter of 1992 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted)

indicates a fall of £23 million following a fall of £709 million in the previous quarter Manufacturers reduced their stocks by £541 million following a fall of £851 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £77 million in the first quarter following a fall of £154 million in the previous quarter. The level of wholesalers stocks has now fallen for eight successive quarters. Retailers increased their stocks by £382 million following a decrease of £148 million in the previous quarter.

The latest figures indicate that visible trade in the quarter to June 1992 was little changed at £3.1 billion, compared with the previous quarter. The surplus on trade in oil fell by £0.1 billion in the quarter to June, while the deficit on non-oil trade was little changed on the previous quarter.

The volume of exports. excluding oil and erratic items, in the quarter to June 1992 was 2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Import volume, excluding oil and erratic tems, in the quarter to June 1992 was 3 per cent higher than in the previous guarter and 8 per cent higher than a year earlier

The current account of the balance of payments in the quarter to June 1992 was estimated to have been in deficit by £2.5 billion, compared with a leficit of £2.6 billion in the previous quarter

Sterling's effective Exchange Rate Index (ERI) for July 1992 was 92.5 (1985=100), a fall of 1/2 per cent from June 1992. The currency rose by 3 1/2 per cent against the US Dollar, and 2 1/2 per cent against the Japanese Yen, but fell by 2 per cent against the Deutschemark. ERI was 2 1/2 per cent higher than June 1991; over the same period sterling rose by 16 per cent against the US Dollar, and by 6 per cent against the lapanese Yen, but fell by 3 per

#### UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



cent against the Deutschemark. On May 5 1992, the UK base lending rate was reduced from 10.5 per cent to 10.0 per cent. The Public Sector Borrowing

Requirement (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in June 1992 is provisionally estimated to have been £4.2 billion. Privatisation proceeds amounted to £0.4 billion in June, and £8.0 billion in 1991-1992. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds has been revised to £21.8 billion in the whole of 1991-92 compared with £4.9 billion in 1990-1991

#### EMPLOYMENT

New figures are available this month for employees in the production industries in Great Britain in June 1992.

New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in the manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 2,000 in June 1992 to 4,520,000. This follows falls of 13,000 in May, 13,000 in April and 26,000 in March. Over the year to June 1992, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 224,000 compared with a fall of 318,000 in the previous year. The United Kingdom

workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-

week since May

101.0 in May.





employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) was 25,565,000 in March 1992. This represents a fall of 774,000 over the year and a fall of 64,000 in the first quarter of 1992. It is now 1.353.000 below the June 1990 peak. The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 4,000 in June 1992 to 398,000. This follows a fall of 5,000 in May and 1 000 in April. Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood

at 9.95 million hours per week in June 1992, a fall of 1.31 million hours per week since May. Short-time working by operatives stood at 0.64 million hours per week in June 1992, a rise of 0.29 million hours per-

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

29,100 between June and July to 2,753,400. This is the twentyseventh consecutive month that unemployment has risen, with unemployment 1,157,400 (73 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate for July 1992 was 9.7 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.1 percentage point on the rate for June.

The July 1992 rise in seasonally adjusted unemployment compares with rises of 20,400 in May and 8,600 in June. Over the three months to July, unemployment has increased by an average of 19,400, compared to an average monthly rise of 24,400 over the latest six months

Between June and July there were increases in seasonally adjusted unemployment in all regions of the UK. The largest percentage rises occurred in the South West, in East Anglia, in the South East, including London, and in Scotland. The unemployment rate is higher than a year ago in all regions of the UK. There has been an increase in the United Kingdom rate in the twelve months to July 1992 of 1.3 percentage points.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants rose by 95,776 between June and July 1992 to 2,773,967, or 9.8 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the rate for June. The rise in the unadjusted total is much larger than the rise in the seasonally adjusted total because seasonal influences tend to increase the unadjusted total by over 60,000. The number of vacancies

remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK, seasonally adjusted,) rose slightly by 1,300 between June and July 1992 to 110,800. This follows falls of 5 100 in June and 5.000 in May

Seasonally adjusted, the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres and the number of people placed into jobs both fell in July. The July figure for the number of new vacancies was, however, close to the average of the monthly figures for the twelve months

for the number of placings was higher

#### AVERAGE EARNINGS

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to June 1992 was provisionally estimated to be 6 per cent, down 1/4 percentage point on the rate for May which has been revised down from 6 1/2 to 6 1/4 per cent. The 6 per cent figure has fallen by 1 1/2 percentage points in the last three months, is 2 percentage points lower than in June 1991, and 4 1/4 per cent lower than the peak rate of 10 1/4 per cent in July 1990. A figure as low as 6 per cent has not been recorded since the series began in 1980, and it is estimated that earnings growth would last have been lower in 1967 when earnings growth fell to about 2 per cent a year. April's actual increase of 5.9 per cent (5.8 per cent seasonally adjusted) was only a little below the underlying rate

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to April was 6 1/4 per cent, down 1/4 percentage point from the corresponding rate in May which has been revised down from 6.3/4 to 6.1/2 per cent. Within the production sector, the 6 per cent underlying increase for manufacturing was also 1/4 percentage point lower than the revised rate for May (down from 6 1/2 to 6 1/4 per cent), and 2 1/4 points lower than the peak February rate. This is the fastest that the underlying rate for manufacturing has fallen since the summer of 1982 and is the direct result of lower manufacturing sector settlements. The rate of increase in the energy and water industries was about 2 percentage points higher than that for manufacturing, but this is still a sharp fall from the double figure growth rates recorded earlier in the year. Lower settlements. lower bonus payments and reduced overtime working have all contributed to this fall.

Average overtime hours per operative in manufacturing was slightly higher than in June 1991 having fallen back from the high levels of April and May. This increase in overtime working is estimated to have added between 1/2 and 3/4 percentage point to the underlying rate of earnings in manufacturing in June.

The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to June is 6 1/4 per cent, 1/4 percentage

ended June, while the July figure | point down on the rate in May. The June rate is lower than the previous lowest recorded rate in November 1985 to January 1986, although there are no comparable figures before 1985.



For the three months ending June 1992, manufacturing output was nearly 1/2 per cent higher than the level for the previous 3 26.0 month period, but 3/4 per cent below the level for the corresponding period of 1991. With employment levels falling by 4.7 per cent over the last year, the output per head measure of productivity showed a rise of 4.2 per cent, taking the index to its highest ever level. The output per hour measure of productivity, which takes account of the fact that more hours are being worked than at the same time in 1991, was 2.8 per cent higher than in the 3 months to June 1991

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to June 1992 were 1.7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. The last time the rate of increase was lower was nearly 5 years ago in September 1987. Unit wage cost growth has declined by nearly 10 percentage points from the peak of 11.4 per cent in April 1991. The 1.7 per cent increase resulted from the 6.0 per cent rise in average earnings (in seasonally adjusted terms) and the 4.2 per cent rise in productivity.

Productivity figures for the whole economy in the first quarter of 1992 show that output per head was 1.6 per cent higher than in the same guarter of 1991. Output fell by 1.5 per cent in the year to the first quarter of 1992 but this was accompanied by a 3.0 per cent fall in the employed 17.0 labour force.

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the first quarter of 1992 showed an increase of 5.8 per cent on the first quarter of 1991. This was the same as the rate in the previous quarter, and well below the 10 1/2 per cent peak rate of 14.0the third quarter of 1990. A lower year on year growth rate for unit wage costs was last recorded in the third quarter of 1987

#### PRICES

The 12-month rate of increase 6.0 n the 'all-items' retail prices ndex for July was 3.7 per cent, down from 3.9 per cent in June. Excluding mortgage interest payments, the annual rate of price increases fell to 4.4 per cent in July from 4.8 per cent.

WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: **United Kingdom** 



Between June and July, the evel of the 'all items' index fell by 0.4 per cent compared with a 0.2 per cent fall a year ago. The monthly fall was the largest for any month since July 1967. The summer sales began in July with exceptionally sharp reductions especially for clothing and household goods. Seasonal food prices, which traditionally fall in July, fell even more sharply than usual and mortgage interest rates continued to fall following the most recent base rate cut. On the other hand, the prices of DIY materials recovered following heavy

discounting in June and there were increases for house and contents insurance and some alcoholic drinks The annual rate for the tax

and price index fell to 2.7 per cent in July from 2.9 per cent. The 12-month rate of increase

in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.4 per cent for July 1992, down from 3.5 for June. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 1.5 per cent over the year to July 1992, unchanged from the previous month

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



#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

It is provisionally estimated that 25,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in June 1992. Of this provisional total 11,000 working days were lost in public administration and education. The estimate of 25 000 working days lost this lune is the same as the revised estimates for April and May, and compares with 53,000 in June 1991 and an average of 492,000 for the month of June during the ten-year period 1982 to 1991. In the 12 months to June 1992 a provisional total of 0.5 million working days were lost compared with a figure of 0.7 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending lune 1991 of 6.0 million days. During the 12 months to June 1992 a provisional total of 295 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards

because of late notifications. The figure compares with 495 stoppages in the 12 months to June 1991 and an annual average in the ten year period ending June 1991 of 1,019 stoppages in progress.

## OVERSEAS TRAVEL AND TOURISM

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,460,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in May 1992, which was 2 per cent higher than the figure for May 1991. There was a decrease of 6 per cent in visits by residents of Western Europe. and increases of 29 per cent in visits from residents of North America, and 2 per cent in visits from other parts of the world. Of the total number of visits, 880,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 330,000 by residents of North America and 250,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

UK residents made an estimated 2,990,000 trips abroad in May 1992, a rise of 31 per cent compared with May 1991. The number of visits to Western Europe rose by 33 per cent, visits to North America rose by 26 per cent and visits to other parts of the world rose by 6 per cent. Western Europe is the most popular destination with an estimated 2,580,000 visits being made in May 1992. There were an estimated 210,000 visits to North America, and an estimated 200 000 visits to other parts of the world

UK residents spent an estimated £885 million abroad in May 1992, an increase of 6 per cent compared to May 1991,





As a result, the deficit on the while overseas residents spent

AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX-UNDERLYING:

Great Britain, increases over previous year

an estimated £620 million in the UK, an increase of 27 per cent compared to May 1991. This resulted in a balance of payments' deficit of £265 million on the travel account for May 1992, compared with £111 million in May 1991

During the first five months of 1992 the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents increased by 11 per cent compared with the same period of 1991, to 6,100,000. The number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first five months of 1992, at 11,890,000, was 18 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK increased by 15 per cent in the first five months of 1992, compared with the same period in 1991, to £2,470 million UK resident's expenditure abroad during the first five

months of 1992 rose by 21 per cent compared with the previous year, to £3,650 million.

In the twelve months ending May 1992, the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents was unchanged compared with the previous twelve months, to 17,270,000. The number of visits abroad by UK residents rose by 31 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to 32,340,000. Expenditure by overseas residents in the twelve months to May 1992 was unchanged compared with the previous twelve months to £7,455 million. Over the same period, expenditure by UK residents going abroad rose by 27 per cent to £10,470 million



travel account of the balance of payments, for the twelve month period ending in May 1992, was £3,015 million, compared with

corresponding period a year ago

#### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

£2,365 million in the

The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom is lower than in Spain and Ireland amongst our European partners but is higher than in all other EC countries. It also remains above the EC average using the latest available SOEC data (10.7 per cent for the UK in June 1992 compared with 9.5 per cent for the EC in June 1992).

Latest available figures for unit wage costs in manufacturing in the major industrial countries over the last year have been varied. For two of the countries. Italy and France, no recent data are available because of computing problems at the IMF which compiles comparable data. Of the remainder, three of the countries, the United Kingdom, United States and Canada, show a slowing down in unit wage cost growth, but in Japan the rate of growth has quickened, and in Germany the rate quickened at first but has since started to slow again according to the latest available figures. An increase in productivity growth in the United Kingdom together with a fall in the rate of growth of average earnings, led to a drop in the growth of unit wage costs from



an 11 per cent increase in the first quarter of 1991 to a 2 per cent increase in the second guarter of 1992. This is the lowest rate of unit wage cost growth for nearly 5 years but it is still higher than growth rates in the USA and Canada.

In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 4.5 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to June 1992, compared with 3.9 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 3.0 per cent and in West Germany by 4.3 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 3.1 per cent in the United States, 1.1 per cent in Canada and 2.3 per cent (provisional) 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

		GDP average		Output	er her	AN CARD					and the second	Income			
		measure 2,15		GDP 3,4,15		Index of out	.5.15	Manufacturing	10.0	Index of production OECD countries 1		Real persona disposable income	al	Gross trading profits of companies <sup>7</sup>	
		1985=100 %		1985=100 9		1985=100	%	1985=100	%	1985=100 %		1985=100	%	£ billion	%
1986 1987 1988 1989		103.6 108.3 112.8 115.2	3.6 4.5 4.2 2.1	103.3 108.1 112.7 115.3	3.3 4.6 4.3 2.3	102.4 105.7 109.5 109.9	2.4 3.2 3.6 0.4	101.3 106.6 114.1 118.9	1.3 5.2 7.0 4.2	101.1 104.8 110.8 114.8	1.1 3.7 5.7 3.6	104.6 108.3 114.5 120.5	4.6 3.5 5.7 5.2	45.3 53.0 62.9 66.2	16. 16. 18. 5.
1990 1991 1991	02	116.4r 133.5 113.3	1.0 14.7 -3.5	116.6 113.7 113.5	1.1 -2.5 -3.5	109.3 106.0 105.2	-0.5 -3.0 -5.9	118.4 112.2 112.4	-0.4 -5.2 -6.6	116.8 116.2 115.8	1.7 -0.5 -0.7	124.0 123.7 124.6	r 2.9 -0.2 0.9	67.7r 68.0 17.2	2. 0. -2.
1992	Q3 Q4 Q1	113.5 113.1 112.6	-2.2 -1.8 -1.5	113.6 113.2 112.7	-2.3 -1.9	106.2 106.1 105.3	-2.2 -0.8 BR -1.3	112.2 110.7 111.1r	-5.5 -3.8 -2.0	116.6 116.3	-1.1 -0.4	123.6 123.0 124.2	-0.5 -1.6 0.4	17.1 17.9 16.7	0 10 5
	Q2					105.0	-0.2	111.6	-0.7						
1991 1992	Jan Feb Mar	··· ·· ··	 	 	 	104.7 106.0 105.2	7r -0.6 -0.8 -1.3	110.0r 111.4 111.8	-3.4 -2.8 -2.0	115.8 116.2	-0.4 -0.5				
	Apr May June					105.7 104.6 104.8	-0.6	111.8 111.3 111.5	-0.9 -0.8 -0.8	····			  		
ides:		Expenditure		90	<u></u>	<u>tak</u>			5			Ba	ase	Effective	
		Consumer expenditure 1985 prices		Retail sales volumes 1	and the second	Fixed inves All industries 1985 prices	tments <sup>8</sup>	Manufacturing industries 1985 prices 6.9	,	General government consumption at 1985 prices	1	Stock ra changes 1985 prices 10	nding tes + 11	exchange rate + 1,12	
		£ billion %	6	1985=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion %		£ billion %		1985=100	%
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991		231.2 243.3 261.3 270.6 272.8r 268.0	6.2 5.2 7.4 3.5 0.8 -1.8	105.3 110.7 117.7 119.9 120.4 119.5	5.3 5.1 6.3 1.9 0.4 -0.7	45.8 51.0 57.9 64.7 64.9 58.1	0.7 11.2 13.6 11.7 0.4 -10.5	9.4 10.0 11.2 12.4 12.1 10.2	-6.9 6.6 11.4 10.6 -2.0 -16.0	75.1 76.0 76.5 77.2 79.6r 81.8	1.8 1.2 0.6 0.9 3.1 2.7	0.74 1.16 4.03 2.67 -0.40 -3.16 r	11 10.25-10.5 13.75-14 14.8 13-10.5	91.5 90.1 95.5 92.6 91.3 91.7	-8 -1 -9 -1 0
1991	02 03 04	66.9 66.8 66.8	-2.7 -2.1 -1.4	118.7 119.7 119.6	-1.9 -0.5 0.3	14.6 14.5 14.2	-11.5 -9.1 -10.4	2.6 2.5 2.5	-17.8 -12.5 -14.8	20.1 20.5 20.7	1.4 2.5 3.6	-0.83 -0.88 -0.71	13-12 12-11.5 11-10.5	91.4 90.7 90.9	da da ca
1992	Q1 Q2	66.3	-1.8	119.5 120.2	-0.5 1.3	14.6	6 -1.7	2.3	-12.5	20.5	0.6	-0.02 P	10.5 10.5	90.6 92.3	-3
1992	Jan Feb Mar		··· ···	119.7 120.1 118.9	0.7 0.6 -0.3		··· ···		 	 	 		10.5 10.5 10.5	90.8 90.8 90.1	to to to
	Apr May Jun	··· ··	 	119.9 120.4 R 120.2	-0.3 1.3	  	 	  	  	  	  	  	10.5 10.0 10.0	91.3 92.8 92.8	-2
	Jul									an and a second second			10.0	92.5 p	, 2
		Visible trade	1	Importugliums	.1	Balance of	payments	Competitivene	ess	Prices	-	Droducer p	indox	. 1.6.14	
		Export volume		import volume		balance	balance	labour costs 1	3	index + 1,14		Materials ar	nd fuels	Home sales	
		1985=100 %	6	1985=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985=100	%	Jan 1987=100 %		1985=100	%	1985=100	%
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991		104.2 109.7 111.8 116.9 124.9 127.0	4.2 5.3 1.9 4.6 6.8 1.7	107.4 115.3 131.0 140.6 142.3 138.4	7.4 7.4 13.6 7.3 1.2 -2.7	-9.5 -11.2 -21.6 -24.6 -18.6 -10.1	0.0 -4.3 -15.5 -20.4 -16.1 -5.2	94.2 93.8 99.6 98.2 99.4	-5.8 -0.4 6.2 -1.4 1.2	97.9 100.4 103.3 110.6 119.7 126.2	1.9 2.6 2.9 7.1 8.2 5.4	92.4 95.3 98.4 104.0 103.8 102.6	-7.6 3.1 3.2 5.7 -0.2 -1.2	104.3 103.3 113.2 119.0 126.0 133.1	-1 00 40 40 40
1991	02 03 04	127.0 128.5 129.0	-4.4 3.1	137.9 139.9 139.5	-5.2 -0.9 1.2	-2.2 -2.3 -2.6	-0.3 -1.1 -1.4	  	-59.3 -42.5 -18.8	125.9 126.6 127.9	5.6 4.3 3.6	103.4 101.5 102.5	-0.1 -0.9 -1.2	133.1 133.9 134.6	5
1992	Q1 Q2	127.7 130.6	3.4 2.8	143.2 148.1	5.1 7.4	-3.1 -3.1	-2.6 -2.5	 	3.3 41.2	128.7 130.0	3.5 3.3	102.9 102.2	-0.1 -1.2	136.5 137.9	4
1992	Jan Feb Mar	121.7 130.8 130.7	3.5 4.6 3.2	137.0 147.4 145.2	1.2 5.3 4.9	-1.2 -1.0 -0.9	-1.0 -0.9 -0.7		··· ··· ··	128.1 128.8 129.3	3.8 3.8 3.5	103.2 103.2 102.2	-0.9 -0.5 -0.1	135.8 136.3 137.3	
	Apr May Jun	129.4 134.4 R 128.1	3.7 5.1 2.9	150.8 147.0 R 146.3	8.6 6.9 7.1	-1.4 -0.8 -0.9	-1.2 -0.6 -0.7		  	129.6 130.2 130.2	3.4 3.4 3.3	102.7 102.2 101.7	-0.1 R -0.8 p -1.2	137.8 137.9 138.0p	R 00

The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
 For description of this measure see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 79.
 New adjusted series. For details of the adjustments see *Economic Trends*, December 1990.
 GDP at factor cost.
 Forduction industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
 Manual Curring industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
 Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock



(13) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see *Economic Trends*, February 1979, p 80.
(14) Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.
(15) UK energy sector output (and hence the index of output for production industries and the output-based and average estimates of GDP) has been affected since July 1988 by interruptions of oil extraction, starting with loss of production from Piper Alpha.

#### EMPLOYMENT Workforce \*

		Employees	in employment				Self-employed	HM	Work-related	Workforce in	Workforce *
	and a second of	Male	, braili	Female		All	(with or withou employees) **	t	training	employment ##	
	an a	All	Part-time	All	Part-time		employees,		programme		
JNIT	ED KINGDOM	The Starts		a the second second	and the Dear					and see a second	
Jnad	usted for seasonal var	riation									
1990	Mar	12,03	7	10,719		22,755	3,284	306	436	26,781	28,426 §
	.lun	12.07	A STATE AND A STATE AND A	10.827		22.898	3.298	303	423	26,923	28,478 §
	San	12.07	7	10.771		22,848	3,259	303	413	26.823	28,497 6
	Dec	11,93	2	10,812		22,745	3,220	300	418	26,683	28,533 §
18.000	and the second states	Sector Sector					200				
1991	Mar	11,70		10,644		22,348	3,180	296	406	26,233	28,375 §
	Jun	11,004	1	10,009		22,200	3,145	23/	345	20,002	20,293 9
	Sep	11,53		10,584		22,119	3,104	29/	339	25,859	28,310 §
	Dec	11,43	3	10,568		22,002	3,065	295	350	25,711	28,263 §
1992	Mar	11,28	9	10,500		21,790	3,026	293	357	25,466	28,173 §
UNITE	ED KINGDOM										
Adjus	ted for seasonal varia	tion		10.700		00.050	0.001		100	00.005	00.400
1990	Mar	12,08		10,769		22,859	3,284	306	436	26,885	28,483
	Jun	12,070		10,818		22,894	3,298	303	423	26,918	28,530
	Sep	12,03	2	10,794		22,829	3,259	303	413	26,803	28,487
	Dec	11,90		10,749		22,656	3,220	300	418	26,594	28,450
1991	Mar	11.75	3	10.696		22.454	3,180	296	406	26.339	28.431
	Jun	11.61		10,646		22 259	3143	297	343	26.043	28.340
	Sen	11.49		10,610		22 107	3104	297	339	25.847	28 310
	Dec	11,415	5	10,504		21,919	3.065	295	350	25,629	28,187
1992	Mar	11.337	,	10.552		21,889	3.026	293	357	25.565	28.218
							-,				
GREA	TBRITAIN										
Unadj	usted for seasonal val	riation	070	10.404	1574	~~~~	0010		100	00 100	3 017 70
1990	Mar	11,76	9/6	10,464	4,5/4	22,221	3,212	306	423	20,108	27,716 9
	Jun	11,79	1,034	10,5/2	4,663	22,369	3,222	303	410	26,305	27,765 9
	Sep	11,802	999	10,515	4,580	22,317	3,183	303	397	26,200	21,115 9
	Dec	11,658	3 1,066	10,552	4,686	22,209	3,144	300	402	26,056	27,810 §
1991	Mar	11 43	1 080	10.387	4613	21 820	3105	298	390	25.613	27 657 8
	Jun	11.340	1.093	10,403	4,656	21,743	3.066	297	323	25.429	27,572 6
	Sen	11.26	1 032	10.329	4 583	21 595	3,027	297	319	25,238	27 585 8
	Dec	11,16	1,102	10,311	4,649	21,477	2,988	295	332	25,091	27,542 §
1992	Mar	11,025	5 1,105	10,246	4,615	21,271	2,948	293	339	24,852	27,455 §
DEA											
Adius	ted for seasonal varia	tion									
1000	Mar	11 816	990	10.514	4 500	22 220	2010	206	100	26 270	97 770
	hun	11,010	902	10,514	4,590	22,329	3,212	300	423	20,270	27,770
	Son	11,802	1,019	10,561	4,643	22,363	3,222	303	410	26,299	27,815
	Dec	11,/60	1,025	10,537	4,633	22,297	3,183	303	397	26,180	27,768
	Dec	11,034	1,040	10,490	4,030	22,123	3,144	300	402	20,909	21,128
991	Mar	11,486	1,085	10,438	4,631	21,924	3,105	296	390	25,717	27,711
	Jun	11.34	1.078	10,390	4,633	21,734	3.066	297	323	25,419 R	27.616
	Sep	11.228	1.060	10.354	4.638	21,583	3.027	297	319	25.226	27.587
	Dec	11.149	1.085	10,249	4,600	21,398	2,988	295	332	25.012	27.467
			1,000	10,210	1,000	21,000	2,000			20,012	21,101
992	Mar	11.072	1.102	10.297	4.634	21.369	2.948	293	339	24.949	27.498

 1982
 Mar
 11,072
 11,072
 11,02
 10,297
 4,634
 21,369
 2948
 283
 339
 24,949
 27,458

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

Due to a keying error in the preparation of *table 1.1* in the August 1992 issue of *Employment Gazette*, the unadjusted figure for **All Employees In Employment In Great Britain** was incorrectly published as **22,271**. This figure should have read 21,271. We apologise for this error.

#### Employees in employment in Great Britain \*

GREA	TBRITAIN	All industries and (0-9)	services	Manufacturing (2-4)	industries		Production indust (1-4)	tries	Pi	roduction and con idustries (1-5)	struction
SIC 19 Divisio	80 ons of classes	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonal adjusted	ly	Allemployees	Seasonall adjusted	y A	llemployees	Seasonally adjusted
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	June June June June June June June June	22,297 22,213 22,048 22,126 22,273 22,638 22,458 21,386 20,916 20,572 20,741 20,926 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,134 22,349	22,29 22,203 22,103 22,142 22,433 21,362 20,555 20,737 20,911 20,	3         7,72           9         7,33           9         7,11           4         7,11           5         7,12           6,00         6,00           5         5,71           2         6,80           5         5,77           5,41         5,34           1         5,30           2         5,512           3         5,00           3         5,00	22 131 188 172 172 173 177 177 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179	7,722 7,351 7,118 7,172 7,143 7,113 6,808 6,107 5,761 5,431 5,269 5,108 5,269 5,108 5,109 5,101 5,062	8,429 8,069 7,830 7,880 7,845 7,819 7,517 6,798 6,422 6,057 5,909 5,836 5,668 5,533 5,566 5,533 5,548		8,429 8,069 7,830 7,850 7,850 7,825 7,524 6,807 6,432 6,070 5,923 5,851 5,567 5,587 5,558 5,556	9,652 9,276 9,033 9,048 9,020 8,723 7,900 7,460 7,460 7,072 6,919 6,830 6,622 6,531 6,587 6,594 6,524	9,652 9,276 9,033 9,048 9,007 9,022 8,727 7,907 7,470 7,087 6,936 6,648 8,6639 6,650 6,661 3,6,547
	Aug Seo	22,317	22,297	7 5,00 7 5,00	57 54	5,042 5,029	5,509 5,504		5,485 5,471	6,540	6,503
	Oct Nov Dec	22,209	22,12	5,0- 5,0 3 4,9	43 17 71	5,013 4,984 4,940	5,484 5,458 5,410		5,454 5,424 5,376	6,420	6,387
1991	Jan Feb Mar	21,820	21,924	4,9 4,8 4 4,8	10 64 11	4,919 4,887 4,845	5,349 5,302 5,246		5,356 5,323 5,280	6,215	6,253
	Apr May June	21,743	21,73	4,70 4,74 4 4 4,72	83 45 20	4,818 4,780 4,744	5,215 5,178 5,151		5,251 5,213 5,176	6,090	6,114
	July Aug Sep	21,595	21,58	4,7 4,7 3 4,7	10 15 12	4,708 4,689 4,679	5,142 5,145 5,139		5,142 5,120 5,107	6,049	6,013
	Oct Nov Dec	21,477	21,39	4,6 4,6 8 4,6	81 65 43	4,651 4,632 4,620	5,106 5,085 5,058		5,076 5,051 5,033	5,931	5,905
1992	Jan Feb Mar	21,271	21,36	4,5 4,5 9 4,5	74 52 22	4,584 4,574 4,548	4,990 4,962 4,930		4,998 4,982 4,956	5,774	5,805
	Apr R May R June			4,5 4,4 4,4	00 87 96	4,535 4,522 4,520	4,906 4,889 4,891		4,942 4,924 4,918		
GREA	T BRITAIN	Service Industries (6-9)	A	griculture Co prestry na	al, oil and tural gas	Electricity other ene	y, gas, Metal ma uring, or	nufact- Ch e and ma	emicals and an-made	Mechanical engineering	Office machin- ery, electrical
SIC 19 Divisi	980 ons or classes	All employees	Seasonally (0	)1-03) (11	ocessing I-14)	supply (15-17)	extractio (21-24)	n (25	5-26)	(32)	and instrument (33-34,37)
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989	June June June June June June June June	12,240 12,545 12,624 12,698 13,260 13,260 13,384 13,142 13,117 13,119 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,267	12,240 12,545 12,624 12,698 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,532	404 388 382 378 378 389 349 349 349 349 349 349 349 340 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286	362 3363 3362 3367 3367 3364 3367 3367 3367 3367 3367		355 361 336 340 357 356 343 356 343 328 319 309 302 309 309 302 329 225	782 753 716 729 707 684 642 544 507 462 507 462 507 462 507 462 507 463 507 386 3365 3365 3365 3365 3388	440 432 424 431 436 420 387 345 343 389 389 389 389 383 389 383 389 383 389 383 389 383 389 383 389 383 389 383 389 383 389 383 389 383 389 383 389 383 389 389	1,061 1,050 1,020 1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 844 7500 741 788 756 741 757 757 757 757 757 757 757 757 757 75	1,043 972 939 941 964 968 862 815 788 786 786 780 755 780 733 729
	Aug Sep	15,479	15,517	297	156 154		287 286	387 386	326 325	740 743	734 735
	Oct Nov Dec	15,521	15,464	268	155 154 152		286 287 287	383 378 373	322 318 317	737 730 724	730 726 722
1991	Jan Feb Mar	15,341	15,397	264	153 152 149		286 286 286	362 358 356	311 308 306	718 706 698	717 713 704
	Apr May June	15,381	15,343	272	150 149 148		282 284 283	350 347 347	303 302 303	696 684 678	699 696 691
	July Aug Sep	15,253	15,296	294	149 149 145		283 282 282	345 342 345	299 309 306	676 673 674	687 688 686
	Oct				145		280	338	306	668	683 683
	Nov Dec	15,280	15,222	267	142 139		278 277	335 336	307	673	676
1992	Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar	15,280	15,222	267 265 P	142 139 138 135 132		278 277 278 275 276	335 336 328 326 326	307 304 306 303	663 663 663 663	676 668 663 656





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

Great	Britain	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport	Metal goods	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber	Paper products	Constuction	Wholesale
SIC 1 Divisi	980 ons or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	clothing (43-45)	plastics etc (46,48-49)	publishing (47)	(50)	and repairs (61-63,67)
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1985 1985 1987 1988 1989	June June June June June June June June	498 458 449 466 472 464 472 464 434 361 315 226 278 226 278 226 277 268 227 268 227 268 262 271 263 262 271 263 264	401 400 384 381 379 376 349 337 337 349 337 338 249 276 263 276 263 244 222 228 224 224	560 526 500 511 515 505 483 410 386 440 386 440 386 344 322 377 318 327 333 323 323 323	789 731 720 719 712 713 716 664 638 654 654 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 551 541 530	946 875 841 849 819 800 716 614 577 548 547 550 550 550 550 550 550 550 553 543 554 343 546 514 487	647 602 601 601 597 591 554 500 473 469 472 473 489 472 473 485 497 517 531 546	5763 5533 527 531 542 338 510 495 485 481 477 477 477 477 477 477 477 477 487 487	1,223 1,207 1,203 1,167 1,161 1,206 1,102 1,008 1,015 1,010 994 983 983 1,021 1,056 1,024	1.032 1.032 1.023 1.042 1.070 1.111 1.146 1.112 1.115 1.124 1.138 1.138 1.168 1.206 1.235
	Aug Sep	245 248	247 245	320 322	545 543	485 482	546 542	492 491	1,036	1,236
	Oct Nov Dec	248 243 240	244 244 244	323 323 318	548 552 548	481 478 470	538 536 526	490 490 489	1,011	1,234
1991	Jan Feb Mar	236 232 229	242 240 238	315 310 306	543 542 541	462 459 451	517 512 504	486 484 480	968	1,227
	Apr May June	227 223 220	236 232 230	303 299 296	543 546 544	446 442 439	504 500 497	477 474 474	939	1,217
	July Aug Sep	224 226 226	226 224 225	297 296 297	543 542 541	442 442 440	498 501 498	472 472 473	910	1,221
	Oct Nov Dec	229 230 223	220 220 224	294 292 293	532 522 511	441 440 443	499 496 486	469 472 471	872	1,228
1992	Jan Feb Mar	223 219 216	213 213 211	290 288 283	503 497 496	439 441 436	474 470 471	471 464 465	843 P	1,200
	Apr	217 R	209	282	495	436	469	457		
	May June	223	207 202	281 285	498 496	432 429	467 473	458 468		
GREA	May June T BRITAIN	Retail distribution	207 202 Hotels and catering	285 Transport	496 496 Postal services and telecomm- unications	432 429 Banking, finance, insurance	46/ 473 Public administration etc +	458 468 Education	Medical and other health services,	Other services **
GREA	May June T BRITAIN 180 ons or classes	210 H 223 Retail distribution	Hotels and catering (66)	285 Transport (71-77)	496 496 Postal services and telecomm- unications (79)	4.2 429 Banking, finance, insurance (81-85)	467 473 Public administration etc + (91-92)	458 468 Education (93)	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95)	Other services ** (94,96-98)
GREA BIC 19 Division 1974 1975 1977 1978 1979 1980	May June T BRITAIN 880 June June June June June June June June	2237 Retail distribution (64/65) 2,051 2,050 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,053 2,135 2,051 1,984 1,984 1,984 2,012 2,038 2,051 2,038 2,051 2,052 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,051 2,051 2,050 2,135 2,051 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,053 2,135 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,053 2,135 2,053 2,053 2,135 2,053 2,053 2,135 2,054 2,053 2,054 2,055	202 Hotels and catering (66) 804 824 849 862 931 969 969 969 969 969 969 969 96	285 285 Transport (71-77) 1,035 1,041 1,015 1,020 1,038 1,044 1,015 1,020 975 902 897 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 889 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 867	4936 4936 Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 435 439 422 411 477 414 428 429 428 429 424 419 412 419 412 413 433 433 433	4.22 Banking, finance, insurance (81-85) (81-85) (81-85) (81-85) (81-85) (82-8	467 473 Public administration etc + (91-92) 1,861 1,937 1,935 1,934 1,943 1,945 1,862 1,861 1,879 1,862 1,861 1,879 1,862 1,862 1,861 1,879 1,862 1,879 1,862 1,934 1,937 1,879 1,862 1,879 1,862 1,937 1,937 1,879 1,862 1,879 1,879 1,879 1,879 1,870 1,925 1,879 1,862 1,937 1,937 1,937 1,937 1,879 1,862 1,937 1,937 1,937 1,879 1,862 1,870 1,927 1,870 1,927 1,862 1,870 1,927 1,870 1,927 1,862 1,870 1,927 1,870 1,927 1,870 1,927 1,870 1,927 1,870 1,927 1,870 1,927 1,870 1,927 1	438 468 Education (93) 1,464 1,534 1,561 1,562 1,568 1,568 1,559 1,554 1,555 1,544 1,557 1,592 1,544 1,557 1,592 1,641 1,691 1,721	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95) 1,002 1,112 1,141 1,150 1,172 1,190 1,214 1,244 1,247 1,258 1,247 1,252 1,301 1,312 1,312 1,337 1,388 1,418 1,431	Other services ** (94,96-98) 1.056 1.108 1.161 1.169 1.262 1.282 1.305 1.315 1.403 1.439 1.553 1.620 1.723 1.680 1.662
GIREA GIC 19 Divisio 1974 1975 1977 1978 1979 1980	May June T BRITAIN 800 ons or classes June June June June June June June June	223 7 Retail distribution (64/65) 2,051 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,053 2,135 2,135 2,051 2,052 2,234 2,235	202 Hotels and catering (66) 804 824 849 862 959 959 959 959 959 959 959 95	285 Transport (71-77) (71-77) (035 1,035 1,041 1,036 1,036 975 1,020 1,038 1,044 1,041 1,036 975 1,020 1,038 897 892 902 897 852 857 852 857 852 857 852 857 852 857 852 857 852 857 852 857 852 857 852 857 852 857 852 857 852 857 857 857 857 857 857 857 857	4936 4936 Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 435 439 422 411 411 407 414 428 429 424 424 424 424 429 413 430 433 431	4.22 Banking, finance, insurance (81-85) (81-85) (81-85) (81-85) (82-8	467 473 Public administration etc + (91-92) 1.861 1.937 1.935 1.934 1.943 1.925 1.864 1.879 1.865 1.879 1.862 1.862 1.879 1.862 1.879 1.862 1.862 1.879 1.825 1.868 1.910 1.927 1.927	438 468 Education (93) 1,464 1,534 1,562 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,564 1,575 1,544 1,557 1,592 1,641 1,592 1,641 1,592 1,641 1,748 1,634	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95) 1.032 1.112 1.141 1.150 1.172 1.190 1.214 1.247 1.258 1.247 1.258 1.247 1.312 1.312 1.312 1.312 1.337 1.388 1.418 1.431	Other services ** (94,96-98) 1.056 1.108 1.161 1.189 1.206 1.262 1.262 1.262 1.262 1.262 1.305 1.315 1.403 1.403 1.403 1.623 1.620 1.620 1.680 1.680
GIREA SIC 19 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1987 1989 1982 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989	May June T BRITAIN 800 ons or classes June June June June June June June June	223 n Retail distribution (64/65) 2,051 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,051 2,051 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,053 2,135 2,051 2,051 2,051 2,051 2,052 2,254 2,254 2,255 2,276	202 Hotels and catering (66) 804 824 849 862 969 969 969 969 969 969 969 9	285 Transport (71-77) 1,035 1,041 1,036 1,020 1,038 1,044 1,044 1,044 1,036 975 302 902 902 902 902 902 902 902 9	4936 4936 Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 435 439 422 411 407 414 407 414 428 428 424 424 424 429 421	4.22 Banking, finance, insurance (81-85) (81-85) (81-85) (81-85) (82-8	467 473 Public administration etc + (91-92) 1.861 1.937 1.935 1.934 1.943 1.943 1.943 1.943 1.943 1.943 1.945 1.861 1.879 1.862 1.868 1.910 1.927 1.927 1.927	438 468 Education (93) 1,464 1,534 1,562 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,559 1,541 1,557 1,592 1,641 1,592 1,641 1,592 1,641 1,748	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95) 1.032 1.112 1.141 1.150 1.172 1.190 1.214 1.247 1.258 1.247 1.258 1.247 1.258 1.307 1.312 1.337 1.388 1.418 1.431	Other services ** (94,96-98) 1.056 1.108 1.161 1.189 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.305 1.305 1.403 1.403 1.623 1.656
GREA SIC 19 1975 1976 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977	May June T BRITAIN 800 ons or classes June June June June June June June June	223 n 223 n Retail distribution (64/65) 2.061 2.062 2.063 2.135 2.061 2.052 2.063 2.135 2.051 2.051 2.051 2.051 2.052 2.053 2.135 2.051 2.051 2.052 2.052 2.053 2.135 2.051 2.051 2.052 2.052 2.135 2.135 2.051 2.051 2.052 2.052 2.135 2.135 2.135 2.135 2.135 2.135 2.135 2.135 2.135 2.135 2.135 2.135 2.2051 2.135 2.2051 2.2051 2.2051 2.2051 2.2051 2.135 2.2051 2.2051 2.2051 2.2051 2.2051 2.2051 2.2052 2.2052 2.2052 2.2052 2.2052 2.135 2.2051 2.2051 2.2052 2.2051 2.2051 2.2051 2.2054 2.225 2.2766 2.225 2.2766 2.2767 2.2766 2.2767 2	207 202 Hotels and catering (66) 804 844 849 862 882 931 959 959 959 959 959 949 956 1.026 1.026 1.026 1.026 1.196 1.256 1.271 1.233 1.187	285 Transport (71-77) 1,035 1,035 1,041 1,041 1,044 1,036 975 902 930 941 936 920 920	4936 4936 Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 435 439 429 439 424 411 407 414 428 429 424 419 412 413 429 421 429 421	4.22 Banking, finance, insurance (81-85) (81-85) (81-85) (81-85) (81-85) (85-8	467 473 Public administration etc + (91-92) 1,861 1,937 1,934 1,943 1,943 1,943 1,943 1,944 1,925 1,844 1,861 1,879 1,825 1,864 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927	438 468 Education (93) 1,464 1,534 1,562 1,568 1,566 1,556 1,566 1,556 1,556 1,557 1,586 1,557 1,586 1,557 1,586 1,541 1,537 1,541 1,541 1,541 1,543 1,748 1,634	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95) 1.032 1.112 1.112 1.141 1.150 1.172 1.150 1.172 1.150 1.172 1.253 1.244 1.253 1.301 1.312 1.337 1.388 1.418 1.431 1.436	Other services ** (94,96-98) 1.056 1.108 1.108 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.206 1.305 1.305 1.403 1.653 1.680 1.656 1.656
GREA SIC 19 Divisio 1974 1975 1977 1978 1977 1978 1977 1978 1977 1978 1977 1978 1977 1978 1977 1978 1977 1978 1977 1978 1977 1978 1977 1978 1979 1978 1978	May June T BRITAIN 880 ons or classes June June June June June June June June	223 7 Retail distribution (64/65) 2,051 2,050 2,052 2,063 2,135 2,051 2,052 2,052 2,053 2,135 2,051 1,964 2,012 2,038 2,012 2,038 2,012 2,038 2,013 2,052 2,055 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,052 2,053 2,052 2,053 2,052 2,053 2,052 2,053 2,052 2,053 2,052 2,053 2,054 2,055 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,276 2,276 2,167 2,167 2,167 2,143	202 Hotels and catering (66) 804 824 849 862 862 862 862 969 949 949 949 949 949 945 1.026 1.026 1.026 1.026 1.026 1.025 1.105 1.198 1.256 1.271 1.233 1.187 1.230	285 Transport (71-77) 1.035 1.035 1.041 1.041 1.044 1.044 1.044 1.044 1.044 1.044 1.044 1.044 1.044 1.020 9302 9302 9302 9300 941 936 920 941	4936 4936 Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 433 423 423 424 411 407 414 428 429 424 419 412 413 429 421 429 421 415	4.22 Banking, finance, insurance (81-85) (81-8	467 473 Public administration etc + (91-92) 1,861 1,937 1,935 1,934 1,934 1,934 1,934 1,934 1,934 1,934 1,934 1,935 1,844 1,825 1,861 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,923	498 498 Education (93) 1,464 1,534 1,562 1,562 1,566 1,556 1,556 1,556 1,556 1,556 1,559 1,541 1,557 1,541 1,572 1,641 1,748 1,753 1,741	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95) 1,032 1,112 1,112 1,141 1,150 1,172 1,180 1,214 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,252 1,301 1,312 1,337 1,338 1,348 1,439 1,448	Other services ** (94,96-98) 1,066 1,108 1,108 1,169 1,206 1,262 1,262 1,262 1,305 1,315 1,315 1,305 1,315 1,553 1,620 1,662 1,656 1,629 1,617 1,674
GREA SIC 19 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1989 1989 1989 1980 1989 1989 198	May June T BRITAIN B80 June June June June June June June June	223 n Retail distribution (64/65) 2,051 2,050 2,052 2,063 2,135 2,135 2,135 2,135 2,051 1,984 1,984 1,984 2,052 2,038 2,054 2,057 2,132 2,233 2,235 2,276 2,167 2,132 2,235 2,276 2,167 2,132 2,235 2,276 2,135 2,276 2,132 2,237 2,235 2,276 2,132 2,236 2,276 2,132 2,237 2,235 2,276 2,132 2,237 2,235 2,276 2,132 2,237 2,236 2,132 2,237 2,235 2,276 2,132 2,237 2,236 2,132 2,237	202 Hotels and catering (66) 804 824 849 862 862 862 862 862 969 949 949 949 949 1.026 1.027 1.026 1.026 1.026 1.027 1.026 1.026 1.027 1.026 1.028 1.256 1.198 1.230 1.230	285 Transport (71-77) 1.035 1.035 1.035 1.035 1.035 1.041 1.041 1.041 1.044	4936 Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 435 439 422 439 424 411 407 414 429 429 424 412 413 429 421 415 415 413	4.22 Banking, finance, insurance (81-85) (81-8	467 473 Public administration etc + (91-92) 1,861 1,937 1,935 1,934 1,947 1,947 1,947 1,947 1,861 1,879 1,862 1,861 1,879 1,862 1,861 1,879 1,827 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,923 1,921	438 408 Education (93) 1,464 1,534 1,562 1,562 1,568 1,569 1,559 1,544 1,557 1,544 1,557 1,544 1,557 1,544 1,544 1,557 1,544 1,544 1,573 1,748 1,748 1,753 1,741 1,634	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95) 1,032 1,112 1,112 1,141 1,247 1,247 1,252 1,301 1,214 1,247 1,252 1,301 1,312 1,337 1,388 1,418 1,431 1,436 1,439 1,448	Other services ** (94,96-98) 1.056 1.108 1.108 1.108 1.206 1.282 1.282 1.282 1.305 1.403 1.403 1.403 1.403 1.403 1.620 1.656 1.656 1.629 1.617 1.674
GREA SIC 19 Divisio 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1979 1979 1979 1979 1979	May June T BRITAIN BO Dans or classes June June June June June June June June	223 n 223 n Retail distribution (64/65) 2,051 2,050 2,052 2,063 2,135 2,135 2,135 2,135 2,051 1,964 1,964 2,052 2,038 2,054 2,057 2,132 2,234 2,237 2,235 2,237 2,235 2,276 2,167 2,167 2,143 2,139 2,189	207 Hotels and catering (66) 804 824 829 969 969 969 969 969 969 969 9	285 Transport (71-77) 1,035 1,041 1,015 1,020 1,038 1,044 1,044 1,015 1,020 1,038 975 302 902 902 902 902 902 902 902 9	4936 Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 435 439 422 411 407 414 428 429 424 424 424 424 429 412 413 430 429 421 415 415 413 404	4.22 Banking, finance, insurance (81-85) (81-85) (81-85) (81-85) (81-85) (82-8	467 473 Public administration etc + (91-92) 1,861 1,937 1,935 1,934 1,943 1,943 1,943 1,943 1,943 1,943 1,943 1,943 1,925 1,864 1,910 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927	438 Education (93) 1,464 1,534 1,562 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,564 1,575 1,544 1,641 1,634 1,748 1,748 1,753 1,741 1,634 1,742	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95) 1,032 1,112 1,112 1,141 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,247 1,301 1,312 1,337 1,348 1,418 1,431 1,436 1,448	Other services ** (94,96-98) 1.056 1.108 1.108 1.109 1.206 1.282 1.282 1.282 1.282 1.305 1.403 1.403 1.623 1.623 1.656 1.656 1.657 1.674 1.670 1.631

June

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

## EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or	June 1991	R		April 1992			May 1992			June 1992		
SIC 1980	group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,656.0	1,495.2	5,151.2	3,482.2R	1,423.5	4,905.7R	3,467.6R	1,421.1	4,888.7R	3,478.9	1,412.4	4,891.4
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,305.8	1,414.3	4,720.1	3,155.8R	1,344.1	4,499.9R	3,144.5R	1,342.5	4,487.1R	3,161.1	1,334.5	4,495.6
Energy and water supply	1	350.2	80.9	431.1	326.4	79.4	405.8	323.0	78.6	401.6	317.8	77.9	395.7
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	77.6	4.5	82.1	59.8	3.2	62.9	59.6	3.1	62.7	59.6	3.6	63.1
Mineral oil processing	14	14.7	29	17.0	14.0	3.1	1265	95.4	273	1227	951	27.3	122.3
Electricity	162	54.6	20.9	77.1	53.9	22.3	76.2	53.8	22.3	76.1	52.7	22.0	74.7
Water supply industry	17	42.4	12.6	55.0	44.2	12.7	56.9	43.9	12.8	56.6	42.0	12.4	54.4
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	496.1	154.2	650.3	471.0	152.5	623.5	464.3	152.6	617.0	472.8	152.4	625.2
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	28.0	4.0	32.0	26.0	4.0	30.0	25.9	4.0	29.9	26.0	4.3	30.3
Metalmanufacture	22	114.9	16.1	131.0	108.3	15.0	123.3	105.8	14.9	120.7	108.5	14.9	123.4
Non-metallic mineral products	24	144.6	39.6	184.2	131.7	38.1	169.8	129.5	38.1	167.7	133.4	38.0	171.4
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	208.7	94.5	303.1	205.0	95.5	300.5	203.1	95.6	298.7	204.9	95.2	300.0
Metal goods, engineering and vehicle	s 3	1,666.8	449.8	2,116.5	1,590.4R	428.8	2,019.3R	1,588.4R	426.6	2,015.0R	1,583.8	421.0	2,004.8
Metal goods nes	31	234.9	63.5	298.4	221.5	60.7	282.1	220.0	61.2	281.2	224.5	60.4	284.9
Mechanical engineering	32	567.4	110.4	677.8	550.5	106.0	656.5	547.7	104.6	652.2	541.6	105.5	647.1
Office machineny and data													
processing equipment	33	52.6	23.8	76.4	48.2	21.2	69.4	48.1	21.2	69.4	47.1	21.2	68.3
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	354.6	169.3	523.9	335.6	162.2	497.9	339.0	161.5	500.5	334.7	156.3	491.0
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	91.4	31.8	123.2	87.5	32.9	120.4	91.2	32.8	124.0	92.1	29.6	121.7
Electrical equip. for industrial use	242	44.8	20.8	65.6	435	216	65.1	43.7	217	65.4	41.5	20.0	61.5
Telecommunications equipment	344	106.6	487	155.2	97.6	44.3	141.9	96.8	43.7	140.5	95.5	44.1	139.6
Other electronic equipment	345	64.9	44.9	109.8	60.1	40.7	100.8	60.3	40.5	100.8	59.7	39.9	99.6
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	46.9	23.2	70.1	46.9	22.7	69.6	47.1	22.7	69.9	46.0	22.6	68.6
Motor vehicles and parts	35	191.8	28.3	220.2	190.1R	26.7	216.8R	191.3R	26.3	217.6R	197.4	25.9	223.3
Other transport equipment	36	203.4	26.2	229.6	184.9	24.2	209.0	183.5	23.9	207.4	178.3	23.2	201.5
Instrument engineering	37	62.0	28.2	90.2	59.6	28.0	87.5	58.8	27.9	86.6	60.3	28.4	88.7
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,142.9	810.4	1,953.3	1,094.4	762.7	1,857.1	1,091.8	763.3	1,855.1	1,104.5	761.1	1,865.6
Food drink and tobacco	41/42	308.2	235.4	543.5	290.6	204.3	494.9	292.8	205.4	498.2	292.9	202.8	495.7
Food	411-423	253.6	212.9	466.5	238.0	185.0	422.9	239.7	186.2	425.9	240.4	183.4	423.8
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	54.5	22.5	77.0	52.7	19.3	72.0	53.0	19.2	72.3	52.6	19.4	71.9
Textiles	43	97.7	79.4	177.2	94.9	80.4	175.4	94.3	80.2	174.5	95.5	79.0	174.4
Leather and leather goods	44	10.2	7.7	17.9	9.8	7.3	17.1	9.9	7.3	17.2	10.0	7.7	17.7
Feetweer and elething	Æ	70.0	173.6	243.6	735	170 3	243.8	723	168.4	240.7	73.3	163.6	236.9
Footwear	451	160	176	336	17.4	183	357	17.3	18.2	35.5	15.0	16.0	31.0
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	37.8	132.2	170.0	39.6	128.6	168.2	38.6	127.1	165.7	41.3	123.3	164.6
Household textiles	455	16.2	23.8	40.0	16.5	23.4	39.8	16.3	23.1	39.4	17.0	24.3	41.3
Timber and wooden furniture	46	173.6	47.6	221.2	161.9	44.6	206.4	161.7	45.2	207.0	157.4	44.5	201.9
Paper, printing and publishing	47	300.7	173.3	474.0	289.3	167.9	457.3	289.1	168,7	457.8	295.5	172.4	467.9
Puip, paper, board and derived	471-472	02.2	40.5	133.7	88.2	37.0	126.1	874	38.2	125.6	88.5	39.4	127 9
Printing and publishing	475	207.5	132.7	340.3	201.2	130.0	331.2	201.7	130.5	332.2	207.1	133.0	340.0
Rubber and plastics	48	145.3	61.5	206.8	137.8	56.7	194.4	135.0	56.7	191.7	143.0	59.0	202.0
Other manufacturing industries	49	37.2	31.9	69.0	36.6	31.2	67.8	36.8	31.4	68.2	36.9	32.3	69.2

P Provisional

- And the second

S10 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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Output*         Employed inbourfore, 986         Output for memployed         Output for employed         Employed for 1033         Output for memployed         Output for memployed </th <th>UNITE</th> <th>NITED KINGDOM</th> <th>Whole ec</th> <th>onomy</th> <th>A. 94</th> <th></th> <th>Production Divisions 1</th> <th>n indus 1-4</th> <th>stries</th> <th></th> <th>Manufacturing in Divisions 2-4</th> <th>ndustries</th> <th></th>	UNITE	NITED KINGDOM	Whole ec	onomy	A. 94		Production Divisions 1	n indus 1-4	stries		Manufacturing in Divisions 2-4	ndustries	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			Output *		Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output		Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
986         1036         1001         1035         1024         973         1063         1013         979         103           987         1083         1019         1063         1007         1002         1083         866         1137         1141         865         1137           980         1122         1076         1073         1023         866         1137         1141         865         1137           990         1136         1065         1075         1080         906         1170         1122         923         122           991         1136         1065         1075         1080         906         1170         1122         923         122           994         01         965         929         995         976         944         1005         939         977         1004         979         93           995         01         987         984         1005         939         977         1004         1003         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100         100<	1985	and the second second	PART.	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1986			103.6	100.1	103.5		102.4	97.3	105.3	101.3	97.9	103.5
388       1124       1022       1022       1025       367       1132       1131       362       1133         380       1134       1052       1076       1080       966       1170       1122       923       12         380       1136       1065       1076       1080       906       1170       1122       923       12         380       66       933       966       1170       1122       923       12         984       01       966       966       9170       944       1009       963       977       1006       99         024       971       985       978       944       1005       929       977       1004       99         024       967       989       978       9044       1005       996       997       1003       1001       1003       1001       1003       1001       1003       1001       1001       1003       999       994       1005       996       997       999       997       1003       997       99       997       1003       1001       1001       1001       1001       1003       1001       1001       1001       1001       <	1987			108.3	101.9	106.3		105.7	96.1	110.1	106.6	97.0	109.8
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1988			112.8	105.2	107.2		109.5	96.7	113.2	114.1	98.2	116.2
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1989			115.2	107.8	106.9		109.9	96.6	113.7	118.9	98.5	120.8
(a)         (b)         (c)         (c) <td>1990</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>110.4</td> <td>108.5</td> <td>107.3</td> <td></td> <td>109.3</td> <td>90.4</td> <td>114.0</td> <td>110.4</td> <td>97.3</td> <td>121.7</td>	1990			110.4	108.5	107.3		109.3	90.4	114.0	110.4	97.3	121.7
984         01         986         983         983         972         101.1         982         97.1         100.6         99           02         03         985.7         98.0         96.9         93.3         100.6         92.6         97.9         100.3         97.0           04         99.7         99.0         96.9         93.3         100.6         92.6         97.9         100.4         97.9           066         01         96.7         98.9         98.9         97.8         100.4         97.4         100.4         100.5         100.4         100.5         100.4         100.4         100.5         100.4         100.5         100.4         100.5         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.5         98.9         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.4         100.5         100.5         100.5         100.5         100.5         100.5         100.5         100.5         100.5         100.5         100.5         100.5         100.5         100.5         100.5         100.5	1991			113.0	100.5	107.0		109.0	50.0	117.0	112.2	32.0	121.0
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1984	Q1		96.6	98.3	98.3		97.2	101.1	96.2	97.1	100.6	96.6
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		02		95.7	98.7	97.0		94.1	100.9	93.3	97.0	100.5	96.5
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		CC3		95.9	99.0	96.9		93.3	100.6	92.6	97.9	100.3	97.0
986         01         987         989         989         978         1004         974         1004         1003         1003           03         1002         1001         1001         1006         999         994         1007         999         1000         999           986         01         1007         1006         1006         999         994         1005         986         997         99           986         01         1017         1000         10132         1022         976         1047         1008         982         1007           02         1032         1000         1032         1022         976         1047         1008         982         1007           04         1053         1004         1049         1035         962         1075         1044         970         100           04         1065         1007         1062         1035         962         1075         1044         970         107           04         1095         1007         1065         1067         962         1110         1081         972         111           04         1012         1068         1077<		Q4		97.1	99.5	97.6		94.4	100.5	. 93.9	97.7	100.4	97.3
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1985	Q1		98.7	98.9	98.9		97.8	100.4	97.4	100.4	100.3	100.2
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		Q2		100.3	103.0	100.3		101.7	100.2	101.5	101.1	100.1	101.0
O4         100.7         100.6         100.6         99.9         99.4         100.5         98.6         99.7         99           986         O1         101.7         100.0         101.7         101.1         98.7         102.5         98.8         99.1         99           0.2         103.2         100.0         103.2         100.2         102.2         97.6         104.7         100.8         98.2         100.0           0.4         106.3         100.4         104.0         103.0         96.8         106.4         101.3         97.3         100           0.4         106.9         100.7         106.2         103.7         95.8         108.3         103.0         96.5         100           0.2         107.5         101.5         106.9         100.7         96.2         111.0         106.6         96.8         100.8         107.5         111.0         106.6         96.8         100.4         110.9         109.6         97.5         111.0           0.4         110.2         103.2         106.8         107.8         96.6         111.7         10.9         97.9         111.0           0.4         111.3         104.1         106.9		Q3		100.2	100.1	100.1		100.6	99.9	100.7	99.9	100.0	99.9
986         Of C2         101.7         100.0         101.7         101.1         987         102.5         98.8         99.1         90.2           0.4         103.2         100.0         103.2         102.2         97.6         104.4         101.3         97.3         100.4           0.4         106.3         100.4         100.1         104.0         102.3         96.6         107.5         104.4         97.3         100.0           987         0.2         105.5         105.5         105.2         107.5         96.6         106.6         96.5         100.6         96.8         100.6         97.5         110.0           987         0.2         107.5         101.5         105.9         104.6         96.6         111.7         110.9         97.5         11           988         0.2         111.3         104.1         106.9         107.7         101.3         96.7         113.3         112.4         96.1         117.7         110.9         97.5         11         113.3         112.4         96.1         117.7         110.9         97.9         11         114.4         112.9         97.9         117.7         110.4         96.9         113.3 <td< td=""><td></td><td>Q4</td><td></td><td>100.7</td><td>100.6</td><td>100.6</td><td></td><td>99.9</td><td>99.4</td><td>100.5</td><td>98.6</td><td>99.7</td><td>99.0</td></td<>		Q4		100.7	100.6	100.6		99.9	99.4	100.5	98.6	99.7	99.0
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1986	Q1		101.7	100.0	101.7		101.1	98.7	102.5	98.8	99.1	99.7
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		Q2		103.2	100.0	103.2		102.2	97.6	104.7	100.8	98.2	102.6
C4         106.3         100.4         104.9         103.5         96.2         107.5         104.4         97.0         10           987         Q1         106.9         100.7         106.2         103.7         96.8         108.3         103.0         96.5         100           Q2         109.5         101.5         106.9         104.8         96.9         109.2         106.6         96.8         100           Q4         110.2         103.2         107.1         106.7         96.2         111.0         108.1         97.2         111           Q4         110.2         103.2         106.8         107.8         96.4         111.9         108.6         97.5         111           988         Q1         111.3         104.1         106.9         107.9         96.6         111.7         110.9         97.9         111           Q2         112.2         104.8         107.1         109.5         96.7         113.3         112.4         98.1         111.9           Q4         114.1         106.7         107.3         107.4         110.3         96.7         113.9         117.4         98.4         111.9         98.5         122		Q3		104.1	100.1	104.0		103.0	96.8	106.4	101.3	97.3	104.1
987       Q1       106.9       100.7       106.2       103.7       95.8       108.3       108.0       96.5       100         Q2       107.5       101.5       106.9       104.8       95.9       109.2       106.6       96.8       10         Q4       110.2       103.2       106.8       107.8       96.4       111.9       106.6       97.5       111         988       Q1       111.3       104.1       106.9       107.9       96.6       111.7       110.9       97.9       111         Q6       111.3       104.1       106.9       107.9       96.6       111.7       110.9       97.9       111         Q6       113.4       106.7       107.3       110.3       96.7       113.3       112.4       98.1       111         Q6       114.7       107.1       107.4       110.4       99.9       113.1       118.7       98.6       122         Q14       114.7       107.6       106.6       109.1       96.7       112.8       118.9       98.5       122         Q4       115.5       108.0       107.0       110.5       96.6       114.4       119.2       98.5       122 <td></td> <td>Q4</td> <td></td> <td>105.3</td> <td>100.4</td> <td>104.9</td> <td></td> <td>103.5</td> <td>96.2</td> <td>107.5</td> <td>104.4</td> <td>97.0</td> <td>107.7</td>		Q4		105.3	100.4	104.9		103.5	96.2	107.5	104.4	97.0	107.7
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1987	01		105.9	100.7	105.2		103.7	95.8	108.3	103.0	96.5	106.7
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Q2		107.5	101.5	105.9		104.8	95.9	109.2	105.6	96.8	109.1
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		Q3		109.5	102.3	107.1		106.7	96.2	111.0	108.1	97.2	111.2
988       Q1       111.3       104.1       106.9       107.9       966       111.7       110.9       97.9       117.0         Q2       112.2       104.8       107.1       109.5       96.7       113.3       112.4       96.1       11         Q4       114.1       106.7       107.3       110.3       96.7       114.0       115.5       98.3       111         Q4       114.1       106.3       107.4       110.4       96.9       113.9       117.4       98.4       111         989       Q1       114.7       107.1       107.1       108.6       96.7       112.8       118.9       98.5       122         Q4       114.7       107.1       107.6       106.6       109.1       96.7       112.8       118.9       98.5       122         Q6       115.5       108.0       107.0       110.5       96.6       114.4       119.2       98.5       122         Q4       115.9       108.4       106.9       110.4       96.3       114.6       118.9       98.3       122         Q4       115.9       108.4       107.9       111.8       95.8       116.7       120.4       97.6		Q4		110.2	103.2	106.8		107.8	96.4	111.9	109.6	97.5	112.4
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1988	01		111.3	104.1	106.9		107.9	966	1117	110.9	97.9	113.3
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		02		112.2	104.8	107.1		109.5	96.7	113.3	112.4	98.1	114.6
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		Q3		113.4	105.7	107.3		110.3	96.7	114.0	115.5	98.3	117.5
989       Q1       114.7       107.1       107.1       109.6       96.9       113.1       118.7       98.6       122         Q2       114.7       107.6       106.6       109.1       96.7       112.8       118.9       98.5       122         Q4       115.5       108.0       107.0       110.5       96.6       114.4       119.2       98.5       122         Q4       115.9       108.4       106.9       110.4       96.3       114.6       118.9       98.3       122         990       Q1       116.8       108.6       107.6       109.9       96.1       114.4       119.5       96.1       122         Q3       116.1       108.6       107.9       111.8       95.8       116.7       120.4       97.6       122         Q4       115.2       107.8       106.9       107.0       94.2       113.5       115.1       96.3       114.9         990       Q1       114.3       106.9       106.7       92.7       115.1       118.7       97.3       122         Q4       115.2       107.8       106.9       106.7       92.7       115.1       113.4       94.6       114.9 </td <td></td> <td>Q4</td> <td></td> <td>114.1</td> <td>106.3</td> <td>107.4</td> <td></td> <td>110.4</td> <td>96.9</td> <td>113.9</td> <td>117.4</td> <td>98.4</td> <td>119.3</td>		Q4		114.1	106.3	107.4		110.4	96.9	113.9	117.4	98.4	119.3
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1989	01		1147	107.1	107.1		109.6	969	113.1	1187	98.6	120.5
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1	02		114.7	107.6	106.6		109.1	96.7	112.8	118.9	98.5	120.8
Q4         1159         108.4         106.9         110.4         96.3         114.6         118.9         98.3         12           990         Q1         116.8         108.6         107.6         109.9         96.1         114.4         119.5         96.1         12           Q2         117.4         108.8         107.9         111.8         95.8         116.7         120.4         97.6         12           Q3         116.1         108.6         106.9         108.6         95.8         116.7         120.4         97.6         12           Q4         115.2         107.8         106.9         108.6         95.4         113.5         115.1         96.3         111           991         Q1         114.3         106.9         106.7         92.7         115.1         113.4         94.6         111           Q2         113.3         106.9         107.0         105.2         91.1         115.4         112.4         92.8         12.2           Q3         113.5         106.1         108.0         106.2         89.9         118.2         112.2         91.3         12.2           Q4         113.1         104.2         108.6		Q3		115.5	108.0	107.0		110.5	96.6	114.4	119.2	98.5	121.1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Q4		115.9	108.4	106.9		110.4	96.3	114.6	118.9	98.3	120.9
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1990	01		1168	108.6	107.6		109.9	961	114.4	1195	98.1	121.8
Q3         116.1         108.6         106.9         108.6         96.4         113.9         118.7         97.3         12           Q4         115.2         107.8         106.9         107.0         94.2         113.5         115.1         96.3         11           991         Q1         114.3         106.9         106.7         92.7         115.1         113.4         94.6         11           Q2         113.3         106.9         107.0         106.2         91.1         115.4         112.4         92.8         12           Q3         113.5         106.1         108.0         1062         89.9         118.2         112.2         91.3         12           Q4         113.1         104.2         108.6         106.1         88.8         119.5         110.7         90.3         12           Q4         113.1         104.2         108.6         106.1         88.8         119.5         110.7         90.3         12           982         Q1         112.6         103.7         108.6         106.3         87.6         120.2         111.1         89.2         12           982         Q2         N/A         106.0		Q2		117.4	108.8	107.9		111.8	95.8	1167	120.4	97.6	123.4
Q4         1152         107.8         106.9         107.0         94.2         113.5         115.1         96.3         111           1991         Q1         114.3         106.9         106.7         92.7         115.1         113.4         94.6         111           Q2         113.3         106.9         107.0         105.2         91.1         115.4         112.4         92.8         12           Q3         113.5         106.1         108.0         106.2         89.9         118.2         112.2         91.3         12           Q4         113.1         104.2         108.6         106.1         88.8         119.5         110.7         90.3         12           982         Q1         112.6         103.7         108.6         106.3         87.6         120.2         111.1         89.2         12           982         Q2         114.6         115.0         116.0         116.0         91.4         111.1         89.2         12		Q3		116.1	108.6	106.9		108.6	95.4	113.9	118.7	97.3	122.0
991         O1         114.3         106.9         106.7         92.7         115.1         113.4         94.6         111.           Q2         113.3         106.9         107.0         105.2         91.1         115.4         112.4         92.8         12           Q3         113.5         106.1         108.0         106.2         89.9         118.2         112.2         91.3         12           Q4         113.1         104.2         108.6         106.1         88.8         119.5         110.7         90.3         12           982         Q1         112.6         103.7         108.6         105.3         87.6         120.2         111.1         89.2         12           982         Q2         M/A         105.0         105.0         87.6         120.2         111.1         89.2         12		Q4		115.2	107.8	106.9		107.0	94.2	113.5	115.1	96.3	119.6
Q2         113.3         106.9         107.0         106.2         91.1         115.4         112.4         92.8         112           Q3         113.5         106.1         108.0         106.2         91.1         115.4         112.4         92.8         12           Q3         113.5         106.1         108.0         106.2         89.9         118.2         112.2         91.3         12           Q4         113.1         104.2         108.6         106.1         88.8         119.5         110.7         90.3         12           982         Q1         112.6         103.7         108.6         106.3         87.6         120.2         111.1         89.2         12           Q2         M/A         116.0         117.0         105.0         87.6         120.2         111.1         89.2         12	1991	01		1143	106.9	106.9		1067	027	115.1	113.4	04.6	1100
Q3         113.5         106.1         108.0         106.2         89.9         118.2         112.2         91.3         12           Q4         113.1         104.2         108.6         106.1         88.8         119.5         110.7         90.3         12           982         Q1         112.6         103.7         108.6         106.3         87.6         120.2         111.1         89.2         12           982         Q2         M/A         106.0         107.0         106.0         87.6         120.2         111.1         89.2         12		Q2		113.3	105.9	107.0		105.2	92.7	115.4	110.4	02.8	10.5
Q4         113.1         104.2         108.6         106.1         88.8         119.5         110.7         90.3         12           1992         Q1         112.6         103.7         108.6         105.3         87.6         120.2         111.1         89.2         12           Q2         N/A         116.0         107.0         105.0         85.6         121.1         111.1         89.2         12		Q3		113.5	105.1	108.0		106.2	89.9	118.2	1122	91.3	122.9
992 Q1 112.6 103.7 108.6 105.3 87.6 120.2 111.1 89.2 12 Q2 N/A 105.0 107.0 105.0 85.8 121.1 111.6 89.1 120		Q4		113.1	104.2	108.6		106.1	88.8	119.5	110.7	90.3	122.6
02 07 N/A 1050 1070 1050 07.0 120,2 111.1 882,2 12	1992	01		1126	102.7	100 0		105.2	97.6	100.0	444.4		104.6
	1002	œ		N/A	105.0	108.0		105.0	87.0	120.2	111.1	89.2	124.0

\* 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*.

S12 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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

GREA	TBRITAIN	OVERTI	ME			State of the second	SHORT-	IME		and the second	Construction of the second					
		Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of a	overtime w	orked	Stood of whole we	f for ek	Working	part of wee	k	Stood of	f for whole	or part of v	veek	
		(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours los	st	Opera-	Percent-	Hours los	st	
				per operative working over- time	(million)	adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991		1,350 1,413 1,394 1,322 1,079	36.0 37.9 37.6 37.7 34.6	9.4 9.5 9.6 9.4 9.1	12.63 13.42 13.44 12.44 9.86		4 3 3 7 8	149 101 119 263 331	20 15 19 15 53	199 143 183 132 488	10.0 9.8 9.5 9.0 9.3	24 17 22 21 61	0.6 0.5 0.6 0.6 2.0	348 244 302 403 816		14.6 14.4 13.7 19.6 13.0
week 1990	ended July 13 Aug 17 Sept 14	1,314 1,257 1,331	38.4 36.9 39.1	9.4 9.5 9.6	12.44 12.01 12.87	12.63 12.48 12.60	6 9 15	231 338 603	8 5 4	67 46 31	8.8 9.0 8.3	14 14 19	0.4 0.4 0.6	299 385 633	331 417 717	21.9 28.3 32.0
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	1,364 1,355 1,297	40.2 40.1 38.9	9.5 9.2 9.5	13.02 12.51 12.34	11.92 11.49 11.25	8 7 7	315 285 262	9 18 20	83 159 172	9.4 8.8 8.8	16 26 27	0.5 0.8 0.9	398 445 433	487 505 503	24. 17. 16.
1991	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 15	1,097 1,061 1,060	33.7 33.0 33.3	9.0 8.6 8.9	9.80 9.22 9.49	10.81 9.58 10.00	11 10 11	432 394 420	28 55 94	288 522 834	10.0 9.4 9.0	39 65 104	1.3 2.0 3.2	720 915 1,254	672 726 955	18. 14. 12
	Apr 12 May 17 June 14	1,052 1,053 1,048	33.5 33.9 33.9	8.7 8.9 9.2	9.21 9.36 9.63	9.71 9.65 9.90	10 11 7	385 432 280	88 61 48	840 543 454	9.7 9.1 9.4	98 72 56	3.0 2.3 1.8	1,225 975 733	983 904 942	12 13 13
	July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	1,111 1,028 1,055	35.9 33.2 34.1	9.3 9.3 9.3	10.39 9.60 9.77	10.57 10.00 9.49	6 12 9	214 455 328	48 43 47	425 388 414	8.8 9.1 8.7	54 55 56	1.7 1.8 1.8	639 843 743	728 906 826	11 15 13
	Oct11 Nov15 Dec13	1,142 1,140 1,104	37.1 37.1 36.2	9.4 9.2 9.5	10.78 10.52 10.50	9.66 9.51 9.40	3 5 7	116 201 285	45 42 35	378 409 357	8.4 9.7 10.3	48 47 42	1.6 1.5 1.4	494 610 642	612 703 739	10. 12. 15
1992	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	982 1,091 1,023	32.7 36.5 34.5	8.9 8.9 9.1	8.77 9.75 9.35	9.77 10.11 9.89	15 2 8	567 71 288	49 62 60	442 610 556	9.1 9.9 9.2	63 64 68	2.1 2.1 2.3	1,009 681 844	953 540 637	16 10 12
	Apr 10 R May 15 R June 12	1,091 1,136 1,038	36.9 38.6 35.2	9.2 9.6 9.3	10.04 10.94 9.68	10.54 11.26 9.95	5 3 5	201 103 185	50 31 34	501 277 314	10.0 8.8 9.2	55 34 39	1.9 1.2 1.3	702 380 500	559 351 643	12 11 12
SIC 1	980															
Extra ores & Metal	ction of metal & minerals (21/23) Manufacturing (22)	12.2 33.6	55.6 40.0	12.0 9.9	0.15 0.33		0.2	- 6.6	 0.1	0.9	16.1	0.2	0.3	- 7.5		33
Cher	products (24)	46.4	37.3	9.8	0.46		0.1	2.9	2.9	24.3	8.5	2.9	2.3	27.2		1
/Man- Metal	-made fibres (25/26) I goods nes (31)	52.5 89.4	34.4 42.6	10.3 8.9	0.54 0.80		- 0.4	0.7 15.3	- 4.2	49.4	11.9	- 4.6	- 2.1	0.7 64.7		3
Mech	engineering (32)	184.8	45.8	9.3	1.71		0.9	36.7	7.5	70.7	9.4	8.5	2.0	107.4		1
Elect	data processing equipment (33) rical and	5.8	27.3	10.2	0.06		-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1		3
Wires	engineering (34) s,cables,battteries	86.1	30.9	9.4	0.81		0.5	17.6	0.5	4.3	9.3	0.9	0.3	21.9		2
Indus	equipment (341/342)	30.2	40.1	10.4	0.31		-	1.7	0.1	0.9	15.6	0.1	0.1	. 2.6		2
Telec	equipment (343) communication	12.0	33.3	9.6	0.11		0.1	5.3		0.3	7.6	0.2	0.4	5.6		
Othe	equipment (344) relectronic	15.3	23.9	9.2	0.14		0.1	2.4	-	-	- 85	0.1	0.1	2.4		
Lighti	equipment (345) ing/appliances	14.6	24.9	8.2	0.12		02	7.9	0.3	0.5	8.2	0.3	0.6	8.4		
Moto	r vehicles (35)	51.1	31.6	8.9	0.46		-	1.6	1.3	10.9	8.2	1.4	0.9	12.5		
Instru	equipment (36)	50.9	42.1	9.1	0.46		-	-	0.2	3.0	17.0	0.2	0.1	3.0		
Food	engineering (37) I, drink and	14.1	28.0	8.8	0.12		•	-	-	0.3	15.0	-	-	0.3		
Food	tobacco (41/42) I (411-423) holic soft drink &	134.3 115.7	35.2 34.4	9.5 9.5	1.27		0.4	14.8	0.7	8.8	12.3	1.1	0.3	23.6		
Texti	tobaccomanu. (424-42	29) 18.6 43.0	41.0 31.6	9.6 9.4	0.18 0.41	1	- 0.2	1.7	3.2	- 29.8	- 9.4	- 3.4	0.1	1.7 36.3		
Leath Foot Foot	her goods (44) wear & clothing (45) wear (451)	3.3 26.4 3.1	23.7 13.8 12.6	9.0 6.4 4.9	0.03 0.17 0.02	} 2	0.2	0.2 8.3 0.2	0.4 6.7 3.3	3.0 52.3 22.5	7.8 7.9 6.9	0.4 6.9 3.3	2.8 3.4 10.4	3.2 60.7 22.6		
Hous	& fur goods (453/456) sehold textiles (455)	17.1	12.8 19.4	6.1 8.0	0.10	)	- 0.2	1.4	2.5 0.9	19.2 10.7	7.7 12.1	2.5 1.1	1.8 3.6	20.5 17.5		
Timb	furniture (46)	47.8	32.2	8.3	0.40	)	0.3	12.0	3.8	36.1	9.6	4.1	2.4	48.1		
Pape	er, printing and publishing (47)	85.5	33.1	9.9	0.85	5	1.4	55.2	. 1.0	8.6	9.1	2.4	0.9	63.9	)	
Pape	products (471/472)	35.0	40.0	10.6	0.37	7	-	1.5	i 0.1	1.0	7.3	0.2	. 0.2	2.6	5	
Rubl	publishing (475) ber and plastics (48) er manufacturing (49)	50.5 57.3 13.1	29.5 40.1 28.1	9.4 9.7 7.9	0.48 0.56 0.10	3	1.4 0.1 0.1	53.7 1.9 3.5	0.8 0.5 1.3	7.6 3.6 8.0	9.4 7.9 6.2	2.2 0.5 1.4	1.3 0.4 2.9	61.3 5.5 11.5		

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

## EMPLOYMENT

1.11

### **1.12** EMPLOYMENT Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

GRE	AT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOT	AL WEEKLY HO	URS WORKED	BY ALL OPERA	TIVES	INDEX OF AVE	RAGE WEEKLY	HOURS WORK	ED PER OPERA	TIVE
		All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1 class	980 es	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	10.55	96.2 97.7 97.1 91.0 79.9	97.3 100.7 98.8 89.8 76.9	92.8 91.4 90.9 91.1 79.4	98.8 97.4 90.2 81.1 71.8	97.6 97.4 95.0 90.6 89.4	100.6 101.2 101.0 100.4 98.7	100.7 101.4 100.6 100.3 98.1	101.4 103.3 104.2 105.5 103.4	100.3 99.5 98.7 98.1 96.8	99.9 101.5 101.3 99.4 98.3
Week 1990	ended June 8	91.8	90.5	91.0	82.8	90.9	100.6	100.2	104.8	98.3	100.1
	July 13 Aug 17 Sept 14	90.9 90.3 89.3	89.2	92.4	80.1	89.5	100.5 100.5 100.5	100.4	105.9	98.3	98.9
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	88.3 87.3 86.2	86.1	90.0	77.0	91.2	100.1 99.8 99.7	100.1	106.6	97.6	98.8
1991	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 15	85.0 83.3 82.2	79.9	83.8	72.9	92.1	99.2 98.1 98.3	97.4	104.5	95.8	98.4
	Apr 12 May 17 June 14	81.5 80.6 80.0	77.1	80.3	71.5	90.8	98.1 98.3 98.6	97.7	104.6	96.7	97.8
	July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	79.5 78.7 77.8	76.0	77.0	71.2	90.2	99.4 98.9 98.4	98.1	101.6	97.1	99.2
	Oct11 Nov15 Dec13	77.4 76.7 76.3	74.8	76.5	71.7	84.4	99.0 98.9 99.0	99.0	102.7	97.6	97.7
1992	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 R	75.3 75.5 74.5	71.7	71.7	70.9	84.3	99.0 99.5 99.4	98.9	101.5	97.8	98.1
	Apr 10 R May 15 R Jun 12	74.6 74.7 73.3	69.9	71.4	70.3	83.7	100.1 101.0 99.6	98.9	102.0	98.3	98.5

#### **1.13** EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries in June 1992: regions

	Overtime				Short-time						1984) 1975		
			Hours of o worked	vertime	Stood off f	or whole	Working p	art of week		Stood off f or part of v	or whole we veek	ek	
								Hours lost				Hours lost	
Week ended June 12 1992	Operatives (Thou)	Percent age of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	(Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the work	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per operative on short time
Analysis by region				1.050.0									
Greater London*	200.2	34.3	9.1	1,858.9	1.5	59.4	7.1	/9.5	11.2	8.6	1.4	138.9	16.2
FastAnolia	1.00	28.0	9.5	523.7	1.4	54.5	26	32.3	12.4	4.0	21	86.8	21.6
SouthWest	73.2	35.0	9.0	648.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	105	13.0	0.6	0.6	10.9	17.0
West Midlands	142.2	35.8	89	1266.5	0.2	78	80	19.5	0.0	82	1.2	25.9	10.6
EastMidlands	108.6	34.4	9.4	1.024.5	04	14.5	57	41.2	73	60	10	55.7	0.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	125.8	37.7	9.7	1,222.0	0.5	17.6	1.7	16.0	93	22	07	33.6	154
North West	132.1	34.6	9.8	1,298.2	0.6	24.2	2.8	28.1	10.1	3.4	0.9	52.4	15.3
North	61.9	33.6	10:0	618.2	0.7	27.0	1.7	9.7	5.6	2.4	1.3	36.7	15.1
Wales	49.7	30.2	9.4	467.8	0.4	15.3	3.1	23.3	7.6	3.4	21	38.5	11.2
Scotland	89.4	34.7	8.8	791.3	0.2	9.2	1.2	9.7	8.4	1.4	0.5	18.9	13.5

\* Included in the South East



#### UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

	1. 1. 1. A.		MALE AND FEM	ALE							
			UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED	BY DURATION	
			Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1988- 1989 1990 1991	) Annual averages		2,370.4 1,798.7 1,664.4 2,291.9	8.4 6.3 5.8 8.1	2,274.8 1,784.4 1,662.7 2,287.4	8.1 6.3 5.8 8.1			J.S.		
1990	July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13		1,623.6 1,657.8 1,673.9	5.7 5.8 5.9	1,623.9 1,651.8 1,681.7	5.7 5.8 5.9	12.9 27.9 29.9	9.3 17.1 23.6	261 236 247	1,340 1,398 1,403	23 23 24
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13		1,670.6 1,728.1 1,850.4	5.9 6.1 6.5	1,723.6 1,777.2 1,853.1	6.1 6.2 6.5	41.9 53.6 75.9	33.2 41.8 57.1	257 268 273	1,390 1,435 1,550	24 25 27
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14		1,959.7 2,045.4 2,142.1	6.9 7.2 7.6	1,893.6 1,985.7 2,089.2	6.7 7.0 7.4	40.5 92.1 103.5	56.7 69.5 78.7	267 313 300	1,664 1,703 1,810	29 30 32
	Apr 11 May 9 June 13		2,198.5 2,213.8 2,241.0	7.8 7.8 7.9	2,166.6 2,232.2 2,292.9	7.7 7.9 8.1	77.4 65.6 60.7	91.0 82.2 67.9	292 270 262	1,873 1,908 1,942	34 35 37
	July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12		2,367.5 2,435.1 2,450.7	8.4 8.6 8.7	2,362.5 2,422.5 2,458.1	8.4 8.6 8.7	69.6 60.0 35.6	65.3 63.4 55.1	363 310 303	1,967 2,086 2,106	38 40 41
	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12		2,426.0 2,471.8 2,551.7	8.6 8.7 9.0	2,477.1 2,517.7 2,551.2	8.8 8.9 9.0	19.0 40.6 33.5	38.2 31.7 31.0	310 303 296	2,075 2,126 2,211	42 43 44
1992	Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12		2,673.9 2,710.5 2,707.5	9.5 9.6 9.6	2,607.1 2,644.9 2,652.7	9.2 9.4 9.4	55.9 37.8 7.8	43.3 42.4 33.8	297 310 282	2,330 2,354 2,379	47 47 47
	Apr9 May14 June11 R		2,736.5 2,707.9 2,678.2	9.7 9.6 9.5	2,695.3 2,715.7 2,724.3	9.5 9.6 9.6	42.6 20.4 8.6	29.4 23.6 23.9	302 254 258	2,387 2,407 2,373	47 48 47
-	July 9 P		2,774.0	9.8	2,753.4	9.7	29.1	19.4	369	2,359	46
2 988+ 989 990	Annual averages	GB SL	2,254.7 1,693.0 1,567.3	82 6.1 5.6	2,161.7 1,678.8 1,565.5	7.9 6.1 5.6					
1991 1990	) July 12 Aug 9		2,191.5 1,524.1 1,559.6	8.0 5.5 5.6	2,187.0 1,527.2 1,556.1	7.9 5.5 5.6	13.0 28.9	9.7 17.8	251 229	1,251 1,308	22
	Oct11 Nov 8 Dec 13		1,575.5 1,575.9 1,633.8 1,754.8	5.7 5.7 5.9 6.3	1,585.9 1,627.9 1,680.7 1,755.9	5.7 5.9 6.1	29.8 42.0 52.8 75.2	23.9 33.6 41.5	237 248 260	1,316 1,305 1,350	22 23 24
991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14		1,861.5 1,947.6 2.043.9	6.8 7.1 7.4	1,796.2 1,888.0 1,990.5	6.5 6.9 7.2	40.3 91.8 102.5	56.1 69.1 78.2	259 306	1,403 1,574 1,612	4 28 29 2
	Apr 11 May 9 June 13		2,099.4 2,115.8 2,142.8	7.6 7.7 7.8	2,067.4 2,132.8 2,192.9	7.5 7.7 8.0	76.9 65.4 60.1	90.4 81.6 67.5	285 264 255	1,782 1,818 1,852	33 34 36
	July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12		2,263.9 2,330.7 2,346.3	8.2 8.5 8.5	2,261.7 2,320.7 2,356.1	8.2 8.4 8.6	68.8 59.0 35.4	64.8 62.6 54.4	351 302 294	1,876 1,990 2,013	37 39 40
	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12		2,324.5 2,371.0 2,450.5	8.4 8.6 8.9	2,374.6 2,414.8 2,448.2	8.6 8.8 8.9	18.5 40.2 33.4	37.6 31.4 30.7	301 296 290	1,983 2,033 2,117	41 42 43
992	Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12		2,569.1 2,606.6 2,603.4	9.3 9.5 9.5	2,503.3 2,541.0 2,548.2	9.1 9.2 9.3	55.1 37.7 7.2	42.9 42.1 33.3	290 303 275	2,234 2,258 2,283	46 46 46
	Apr9 May14 June11 R		2,632.1 2,604.: 2,573.9	9.6 9.5 9.3	2,590.8 2,610.5 2,618.1	9.4 9.5 9.5	42.6 19.7 7.6	29.2 23.2 23.3	295 247 250	2,291 2,310 2,278	46 46

THOUSAND

2,262

45

9.7 2,646.3 9.6 28.2 18.5 357

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. \* National 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 + Unadjusted figures for 1988 were affected by the benefit regulations for those aged under 18 introduced in September 1988, most of whom are no longer eligible for income support. This reduced the UK unadjusted total by about 90,000 on average, with most of this effect having taken place over the two months to October 1988.

MALE			and a	FEMALE		ST. ST. WINGS	ALC: THE	New Alle	SWIDS OF	3
UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED #	UNEMPLOYED	a the operation	SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED #	MARRIED		
Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number		
1,650.5	10.1	1,588.1	9.7	719.9	6.1	686.8	5.8		1988+	)
1,290.8	7.9	1,277.4	7.8	507.9	4.2	507.0	4.2		1989	) Annual
1,232.3	7.6	1,231.3	7.6	394.9	3.2	431.4	3.5		1990	) averages
1,737.1	10.7	1,734.6	10.7	554.9	4.6	552.8	4.6		1991	)
1,192.1	7.3	1,204.6	7.4	431.5	3.5	419.3	3.4	146.1	1990	July 12
1,211.8	7.4	1,228.4	7.5	446.0	3.7	423.4	3.5	150.5		Aug 9
1,234.2	7.6	1,255.1	7.7	439.7	3.6	426.6	3.5	145.0		Sept 13
1,244.4	7.6	1,288.8	7.9	426.2	3.5	434.8	3.6	143.1		Oct 11
1,295.8	8.0	1,331.2	8.2	432.3	3.5	446.0	3.7	144.6		Nov 8
1,400.6	8.6	1,393.0	8.6	449.8	3.7	460.1	3.8	151.7		Dec 13
1,480.8	9.1	1,425.6	8.8	479.0	4.0	468.0	3.9	160.7	1991	Jan 10
1,547.8	9.6	1,499.5	9.3	497.6	4.1	486.2	4.0	165.4		Feb 7
1,623.8	10.0	1,579.3	9.7	518.2	4.3	509.9	4.2	172.6		Mar 14
1,668.2	10.3	1,639.3	10.1	530.2	4.4	527.3	4.4	178.2		Apr 11
1,684.7	10.4	1,690.6	10.4	529.0	4.4	541.6	4.5	178.3		May 9
1,707.7	10.5	1,739.0	10.7	533.4	4.4	553.9	4.6	179.9		June 13
1,782.4	11.0	1,791.1	11.1	585.2	4.8	571.4	4.7	189.8		July 11
1,823.0	11.3	1,835.5	11.3	612.2	5.1	587.0	4.9	199.5		Aug 8
1,843.4	11.4	1,864.5	11.5	607.2	5.0	593.6	4.9	194.9		Sept 12
1,839.7	11.4	1,883.4	11.6	586.2	4.9	593.7	4.9	192.4		Oct 10
1,885.7	11.6	1,919.6	11.9	586.1	4.9	598.1	5.0	192.6		Nov 14
1,957.4	12.1	1,948.0	12.0	594.3	4.9	603.2	5.0	197.1		Dec 12
2,045.4	12.6	1,990.2	12.3	628.5	5.2	616.9	5.1	208.9	1992	Jan 9
2,074.5	12.8	2,022.4	12.5	636.0	5.3	622.5	5.2	210.5		Feb 13
2,075.1	12.8	2,030.3	12.5	632.4	5.2	622.4	5.2	210.5		Mar 12
2,100.1	13.0	2,065.9	12.8	636.5	5.3	629.4	5.2	214.2		Apr9
2,085.1	12.9	2,084.2	12.9	622.8	5.2	631.5	5.2	210.4		May14
2,061.2	12.7	2,089.7	12.9	617.0	5.1	634.6	5.3	207.7		June11 R
2,108.7	13.0	2,108.8	13.0	665.3	5.5	644.6	5.3	215.0	and the second	July 9 P
							U	GB Sum	MENT	2.2
1,213.1	7.6	1,199.8	7.5	479.9	4.1	479.1	4.1	1.58	1989	) Annual
1,159.1	7.3	1,158.1	7.3	408.2	3.4	407.4	3.4		1990	) averages
1,660.4	10.5	1,657.9	10.5	531.1	4.5	529.1	4.5		1991	)
1,118.3	7.1	1,131.6	7.1	405.8	3.4	395.6	3.3	136.0	1990	July 12
1,139.1	7.2	1,156.1	7.3	420.5	3.5	400.0	3.4	140.5		Aug 9
1,161.0	7.3	1,182.6	7.5	414.5	3.5	403.3	3.4	135.8		Sept 13
1,173.0	7.4	1,216.2	7.7	402.9	3.4	411.7	3.5	134.4		Oct 11
1,224.2	7.7	1,258.1	7.9	409.6	3.4	422.6	3.6	136.2		Nov 8
1,327.4	8.4	1,319.3	8.3	427.4	3.6	436.6	3.7	143.3		Dec 13
1,405.5	8.9	1,351.6	8.6	456.0	3.9	444.6	3.8	152.3	1991	Jan 10
1,472.6	9.3	1,425.2	9.0	475.0	4.0	462.8	3.9	157.1		Feb 7
1,548.3	9.8	1,504.2	9.5	495.6	4.2	486.3	4.1	164.3		Mar 14
1,592.1	10.1	1,563.7	9.9	507.3	4.3	503.7	4.3	169.6		Apr 11
1,609.3	10.2	1,614.7	10.2	506.6	4.3	518.1	4.4	169.8		May 9
1,632.3	10.4	1,662.7	10.5	510.4	4.3	530.2	4.5	171.4		June 13
1,704.8	10.8	1,714.3	10.9	559.2	4.8	547.4	4.7	180.3		July 11
1,744.9	11.1	1,757.8	11.1	585.8	5.0	562.9	4.8	189.9		Aug 8
1,764.9	11.2	1,786.5	11.3	581.3	4.9	569.6	4.8	186.0		Sept 12
1,762.6	11.2	1,805.0	11.4	562.0	4.8	569.6	4.8	183.8		Oct 10
1,808.2	11.5	1,840.6	11.7	562.8	4.8	574.2	4.9	184.3		Nov 14
1,879.0	11.9	1,869.0	11.9	571.4	4.9	579.2	4.9	188.8		Dec 12
1,964.6	12.5	1,910.8	12.1	604.4	5.1	592.5	5.0	200.3	1992	Jan 9
1,994.2	12.6	1,942.8	12.3	612.4	5.2	598.2	5.1	202.2		Feb 13
1,994.4	12.6	1,950.1	12.4	609.0	5.2	598.1	5.1	202.1		Mar 12
2,019.1	12.8	1,985.5	12.6	613.0	5.2	605.3	5.1	205.6		Apr9
2,004.5	12.7	2,003.3	12.7	599.6	5.1	607.2	5.2	201.9		May14
1,980.9	12.6	2,008.3	12.7	593.0	5.0	609.8	5.2	199.1		June11 R
2,026.1	12.8	2,027.0	12.9	637.7	5.4	619.3	5.3	205.3		July 9 P

# The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see Employment Gazette, December 1990, page 608 for the list of discontinuities taken into account). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over. § The unadjusted unemployment figure between September 1989 and March 1990 is affected by the change in the conditions of the Redundant Mineworkers Payment Scheme. An estimated 15,500 men left the count as a result of this change.

2.663.8

July 9 P

## UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1



#### 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBERUN	NEMPLOYED		PER CENT W	ORKFORCE *		SEASONALI	LY ADJUSTED				meedan
		AII	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUT	HEAST												
1988+ 1989 1990 1991	) Annual ) averages )	508.6 367.4 s 372.4 638.8	346.8 259.6 273.3 477.9	161.8 107.8 99.2 160.9	5.5 3.9 4.0 6.9	6.5 4.9 5.2 9.2	4.1 27 25 4.1	495.8 366.9 371.8 637.8	5.4 3.9 4.0 7.0			339.8 259.3 273.1 477.4	156.0 107.6 99.0 160.4
1991	July 1-1	665.5	496.5	169.0	7.3	9.6	4.3	663.4	7.3	27.2	25.5	496.6	166.8
	Aug 8	694.2	514.2	180.1	7.6	9.9	4.6	688.7	7.6	25.3	26.0	514.7	174.0
	Sept 12	705.7	523.4	182.4	7.8	10.1	4.6	706.4	7.8	17.7	23.4	527.7	178.7
	Oct10	705.8	526.6	179.2	7.8	10.2	4.6	717.6	7.9	11.2	18.1	537.6	180.0
	Nov14	723.3	543.3	180.0	7.9	10.5	4.6	736.3	8.1	18.7	15.9	553.5	182.8
	Dec12	753.5	569.4	184.1	8.3	11.0	4.7	752.6	8.3	16.3	15.4	567.2	185.4
1992	Jan 9	784.2	592.3	191.9	8.6	11.4	4.9	776.2	8.5	23.6	19.5	584.7	191.5
	Feb 13	808.2	611.1	197.1	8.9	11.8	5.0	796.0	8.7	19.8	19.9	600.9	195.1
	Mar 12	814.9	617.1	197.8	9.0	11.9	5.0	803.4	8.8	7.4	16.9	607.8	195.6
	Apr9	832.1	631.0	201.1	9.1	122	5.1	820.0	9.0	16.6	14.6	621.7	198.3
	May14	830.4	631.7	198.7	9.1	122	5.1	829.7	9.1	9.7	11.2	630.0	199.7
	June11R	826.1	628.9	197.2	9.1	121	5.0	833.7	9.2	4.0	10.1	632.9	200.8
	July 9 P	850.9	642.4	208.6	9.3	12.4	5.3	845.3	9.3	11.6	8.4	640.6	204.7
GREA	TER LONI	DON (include	d in South Eas	t)									
1988+ 1989 1990 1991	) ) Annual ) averages )	291.9 218.2 211.8 332.1	205.1 156.5 154.7 244.3	86.7 61.8 57.1 87.8	6.8 5.1 5.0 8.2	8.2 6.4 6.4 10.4	4.9 3.4 3.2 5.1	285.3 218.0 211.4 331.7	6.6 5.1 5.1 8.2			201.5 156.4 154.5 244.1	83.8 61.7 57.0 87.6
1991	July 11	347.2	254.9	92.3	8.6	10.9	5.4	343.7	8.5	11.9	12.4	253.0	90.7
	Aug 8	361.4	263.5	97.8	8.9	11.3	5.7	355.8	8.8	12.1	12.4	261.5	94.3
	Sept 12	367.6	268.6	99.0	9.1	11.5	5.8	364.2	9.0	8.4	10.8	267.8	96.4
	Oct10	366.9	269.4	97.6	9.1	11.6	5.7	370.3	9.2	6.1	8.9	272.8	97.5
	Nov14	372.7	275.2	97.5	9.2	11.8	5.7	378.5	9.4	8.2	7.6	279.7	98.8
	Dec12	385.3	286.0	99.4	9.5	12.3	5.8	385.8	9.5	7.3	7.2	285.9	99.9
1992	Jan 9	394.0	292.7	101.4	9.7	12.5	5.9	395.5	9.8	9.7	8.4	293.2	102.3
	Feb 13	404.3	300.9	103.4	10.0	12.9	6.0	403.3	10.0	7.8	8.3	299.7	103.6
	Mar 12	408.9	304.9	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.1	10.1	3.8	7.1	303.3	103.8
	Apr9	418.1	312.1	106.0	10.3	13.4	6.2	414.3	10.2	7.2	6.3	309.1	105.2
	May14	419.8	314.3	105.5	10.4	13.5	6.2	419.8	10.4	5.5	5.5	313.5	106.3
	June11 R	420.4	315.0	105.4	10.4	13.5	6.2	422.2	10.4	2.4	5.0	315.3	106.9
	July 9 P	432.4	321.7	110.6	10.7	13.8	6.5	427.6	10.6	5.4	4.4	319.0	108.6
EAST	ANGLIA	100											
988+ 989 990 991	) ) Annual ) averages )	52.0 35.2 37.5 59.1	33.6 24.0 27.3 44.2	18.5 11.2 10.2 15.0	5.4 3.6 3.7 5.8	6.0 4.2 4.7 7.5	4.6 2.7 2.4 3.5	50.4 35.2 37.4 59.0	5.2 3.6 3.7 5.8			32.7 24.0 27.2 44.1	17.7 11.2 10.2 14.9
991	July 11	60.0	44.7	15.3	5.9	7.6	3.6	61.0	6.0	2.1	1.9	45.7	15.3
	Aug 8	61.5	45.5	16.1	6.1	7.7	3.8	62.6	6.2	1.6	1.7	46.7	15.9
	Sept 12	62.1	46.1	16.0	6.1	7.8	3.7	63.9	6.3	1.3	1.7	47.8	16.1
	Oct10	61.8	46.0	15.8	6.1	7.8	3.7	64.3	6.3	.4	1.1	48.1	16.2
	Nov14	64.8	48.5	16.3	6.4	8.3	3.8	66.3	6.5	2.0	1.2	49.7	16.6
	Dec12	67.8	51.2	16.7	6.7	8.7	3.9	67.8	6.7	1.5	1.3	50.8	17.0
992	Jan 9	73.1	54.9	18.2	7.2	9.3	4.3	70.5	7.0	2.7	2.1	52.8	17.7
	Feb 13	75.8	57.1	18.7	7.5	9.7	4.4	72.4	7.1	1.9	2.0	54.4	18.0
	Mar 12	76.2	57.5	18.7	7.5	9.8	4.4	73.1	7.2	0.7	1.8	55.1	18.0
	Apr9	77.4	58.3	19.1	7.6	9.9	4.5	74.8	7.4	1.7	1.4	56.4	18.4
	May14	76.2	57.6	18.6	7.5	9.8	4.4	75.2	7.4	0.4	0.9	56.8	18.4
	June11 R	74.0	55.9	18.2	7.3	9.5	4.3	75.7	7.5	0.5	0.9	57.0	18.7
	July 9 P	76.2	56.8	19.4	7.5	9.7	4.5	76.8	7.6	1.1	0.7	57.6	19.2
OUT	HWEST												
988+ 989 990 991	) ) Annual ) averages )	137.6 98.1 97.3 161.2	88.5 66.1 69.8 121.1	49.1 31.9 27.5 40.1	6.4 4.5 4.4 7.1	7.2 5.3 5.6 9.4	5.4 3.3 2.8 4.1	133.7 98.0 97.2 160.8	6.2 4.5 4.4 7.1			86.5 66.1 69.8 120.9	47.3 31.9 27.5 39.9
991	July 11	162.9	122.4	40.5	7.2	9.5	4.1	166.6	7.3	6.5	5.8	125.2	41.4
	Aug 8	169.3	126.4	42.8	7.4	9.8	4.4	171.7	7.5	5.1	5.7	129.0	42.7
	Sept 12	172.8	129.3	43.4	7.6	10.0	4.4	176.1	7.7	4.4	5.3	132.4	43.7
	Oct10	174.5	131.4	43.1	7.7	10.2	4.4	178.6	7.8	2.5	4.0	134.8	43.8
	Nov14	181.3	136.9	44.4	8.0	10.6	4.5	182.9	8.0	4.3	3.7	138.5	44.4
	Dec12	190.1	144.3	45.8	8.3	11.2	4.7	186.7	8.2	3.8	3.5	141.7	45.0
992	Jan 9	201.3	152.4	48.9	8.8	11.8	5.0	192.4	8.4	5.7	4.6	145.9	46.5
	Feb 13	204.8	155.0	49.7	9.0	12.0	5.1	195.8	8.6	3.4	4.3	148.8	47.0
	Mar 12	203.8	154.7	49.1	8.9	12.0	5.0	196.9	8.6	1.1	3.4	149.8	47.1
	Apr9	205.6	156.8	48.7	9.0	12.1	5.0	201.9	8.9	5.0	3.2	153.8	48.1
	May14	201.5	154.5	47.0	8.8	11.9	4.8	203.3	8.9	1.4	2.5	155.2	48.1
	June11 R	197.5	151.5	46.0	8.7	11.7	4.7	204.1	9.0	0.8	2.4	155.6	48.5
	July 9 P	205.1	155.8	49.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	207.5	9.1	3.4	1.9	158.0	49.5

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

July 9 P 324.1 See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

## UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

PER CENT WORKFORCE \*

9.4 6.7 6.0 8.6

9.1 9.3 9.5

9.3 9.5 9.8

10.2 10.4 10.4

10.5 10.5 10.4 10.7

7.5 5.5 5.1 7.2

7.5 7.7 7.7

7.6 7.8 8.1

8.6 8.8 8.8

8.8 8.7 8.6

8.9

9.8 7.5 6.8 8.7

9.0 9.2 9.2

9.0 9.1 9.3

9.8 9.8 9.8

9.8 9.7 9.5

9.9

10.9 8.6 7.7 9.4

9.7 9.9 9.9

9.7 9.8 10.0

10.5 10.5 10.5

10.6 10.4 10.3

10.6

Male

Female

7.1 4.7 3.9 5.1

5.4 5.7 5.7

5.5 5.4 5.5

5.8 5.9 5.9

5.9 5.8 5.8

6.2

5.4 3.8 3.2 4.2

4.4 4.7 4.6

4.4 4.4 4.5

4.8 4.8 4.8

4.8 4.8 4.7

5.1

6.8 4.8 4.0 4.7

5.0 5.2 5.1

4.9 4.8 4.9

5.1 5.1 5.1

5.1 5.0 5.0

5.3

7.4 5.4 4.5 5.1

5.3 5.5 5.5

5.2 5.1 5.2

5.5 5.5 5.4

5.5 5.3 5.3

5.7

11.1 8.1 7.6 11.2

11.7 11.9 12.2

12.1 12.4 12.8

13.4 13.6 13.6

13.8 13.8 13.7

13.9

9.1 6.9 6.4 9.5

9.8 10.0 10.1

10.0 10.3 10.9

11.4 11.7 11.7

11.8 11.7 11.5

11.8

12.2 9.5 8.9 11.7

12.0 12.2 12.3

12.2 12.4 12.7

13.3 13.4 13.3

13.4 13.2 13.0

13.3

13.5 10.9 10.1 12.6

12.9 13.1 13.2

13.1 13.3 13.7

14.3 14.3 14.3

14.4 14.2 14.0

14.3

All

Female

75.0 49.7 41.1 53.6

57.1 59.9 60.3

57.7 57.2 57.8

61.4 62.5 62.1

62.4 61.6 61.3

65.5

45.9 31.7 27.2 35.4

37.5 39.4 39.0

37.3 37.3 37.9

40.3 40.7 40.6

40.8 40.1 39.4

42.6

69.1 49.1 40.6 48.0

50.7 52.9 52.1

49.8 49.1 49.7

52.4 52.7 52.2

52.2 51.2 50.8

54.6

97.1 71.0 58.5 66.3

69.5 72.3 71.9

67.8 67.1 67.6

72.0 71.5 71.0

71.5 69.7 68.5

73.8

NUMBER UNEMPLOYED

238.0 168.5 152.7 218.7

229.1 236.0 239.9

236.0 239.4 247.0

258.8 263.5 263.0

265.4 264.7 262.6

270.8

147.8 108.9 99.4 142.1

147.0 151.8 152.1

149.9 153.4 159.7

168.5 172.2 172.1

173.7 171.8 168.8

174.5

234.9 178.8 161.3 207.4

213.9 219.1 219.7

215.8 217.5 223.0

233.1 234.8 233.3

234.0 230.5 227.3

235.3

333.0 262.6 234.9 287.1

295.2 302.5 303.9

297.2 300.4 306.8

322.0 322.2 320.8

323.8 319.3 314.1

Male

163.0 118.8 111.7 165.1

172.0 176.1 179.6

178.3 182.2 189.2

197.4 201.0 200.9

203.0 203.2 201.3

205.3

101.9 77.2 72.2 106.7

109.5 112.5 113.2

112.6 116.1 121.8

128.2 131.5 131.5

132.9 131.7 129.3

131.9

165.8 129.7 120.6 159.4

163.1 166.2 167.7

166.0 168.4 173.2

180.7 182.1 181.1

181.8 179.2 176.5

180.6

235.9 191.6 176.4 220.9

225.7 230.2 232.0

229.4 233.3 239.3

250.0 250.7 249.8

252.3 249.7 245.5

250.3

All

WESTMIDLANDS

) Annual ) averages

July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12

Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12

Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12

Apr9 May14 June11 R

July 9 P EAST MIDLANDS

) Annual ) averages

July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12

Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12

Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12

Apr9 May14 June11 R

July 9 P YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE

) Annual ) averages

July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12

Oct10 Nov14 Dec12

Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12

Apr9 May14 June11 R

July 9 P

) Annual ) averages

July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12

Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12

Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12

Apr9 May14 June11 R

NORTH WEST

1991

1992

1991

1992

1991

1992

1991

1992



					THOUSAND
Number	Y ADJUSTED Percent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
229.7 167.9 152.6 218.4	8.9 6.6 5.9 8.6			158.3 118.2 111.6 164.9	71.4 49.6 41.0 53.5
226.8	9.0	7.5	6.9	171.2	55.6
233.0	9.2	6.2	6.8	175.7	57.3
237.8	9.4	4.8	6.2	179.7	58.1
240.1	9.5	2.3	4.4	181.9	58.2
245.0	9.7	4.9	4.0	186.3	58.7
249.0	9.8	4.0	37	189.8	59.2
254.4 259.0 259.0	10.1 10.2 10.2	5.4 4.6	4.8 4.7 3.3	193.5 197.3 197.5	60.9 61.7 61.5
263.2 265.6	10.4 10.5	4.2 2.4	2.9 2.2	201.0 203.1 202.9	62.2 62.5
267.5	10.5	1.9	1.4	202.3	63.4
137.3 104.7 99.3 141.7	7.1 5.4 5.1 7.2			93.5 73.1 72.1 106.5	43.9 31.6 27.1 35.2
146.6	7.5	4.8	4.4	110.2	36.4
150.8	7.7	4.2	4.4	113.2	37.6
153.2	7.8	2.4	3.8	115.1	38.1
154.4	7.9	1.2	2.6	116.4	38.0
157.5	8.0	3.1	2.2	119.0	38.5
160.5	8.2	3.0	2.4	121.5	39.0
164.1	8.4	3.6	3.2	124.6	39.5
166.8	8.5	2.7	3.1	127.1	39.7
167.1	8.5	0.3	2.2	127.5	39.6
170.0	8.7	2.9	2.0	129.9	40.1
171.8	8.7	1.8	1.7	131.3	40.5
171.6	8.7	-0.2	1.5	131.1	40.5
173.3	8.8	1.7	1.1	132.1	41.2
221.0 175.2 161.1 206.9	9.3 7.4 6.7 8.7			155.8 126.2 120.5 159.1	65.2 49.0 40.6 47.8
213.8	9.0	5.0	4.9	164.6	49.2
218.3	9.2	4.5	4.7	168.0	50.3
220.0	9.2	1.7	3.7	169.4	50.6
220.4	9.2	.4	2.2	169.8	50.6
221.5	9.3	1.1	1.1	171.0	50.5
222.6	9.3	1.1	.9	171.8	50.8
225.9	9.5	3.3	1.8	174.7	51.2
228.3	9.6	2.4	2.3	176.9	51.4
228.6	9.6	0.3	2.0	177.2	51.4
230.7	9.7	2.1	1.6	179.0	51.7
231.9	9.7	1.2	1.2	179.9	52.0
232.3	9.7	0.4	1.2	180.1	52.2
233.8	9.8	1.5	1.0	181.2	52.6
320.8 261.9 234.7 286.6	10.4 8.5 7.7 9.4			228.3 191.0 176.3 220.6	92.4 70.9 58.4 66.0
293.6	9.6	6.3	6.3	226.0	67.6
300.1	9.8	6.5	6.1	231.0	69.1
302.8	9.9	2.7	5.2	233.5	69.3
304.0	9.9	1.2	3.5	235.1	68.9
307.1	10.0	3.1	2.3	238.2	68.9
308.4	10.1	1.3	1.9	239.2	69.2
313.4	10.3	5.0	3.1	243.2	70.2
314.9	10.3	1.5	2.6	244.8	70.1
314.2	10.3	-0.7	1.9	244.3	69.9
319.2	10.4	5.0	1.9	248.3	70.9
319.9	10.5	0.7	1.7	249.2	70.7
319.6	10.5	-0.3	1.8	248.8	70.8
321.0	10.5	1.4	0.6	249.7	71.3

## 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBERUN	EMPLOYED		PERCENTW	ORKFORCE *		SEASONALL	YADJUSTED				mousan
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over3 months ended	Male	Female
NOR	гн												and the second second
1988+ 1989 1990 1991	) )Annual )averages )	179.4 141.9 122.9 143.7	130.7 105.7 93.4 111.1	48.7 36.2 29.5 32.6	13.0 10.2 8.9 10.4	16.4 13.3 11.7 14.0	8.3 6.1 5.0 5.5	171.0 140.0 122.7 143.4	11.9 9.9 8.7 10.4			124.6 103.8 93.3 110.9	46.4 36.2 29.4 32.5
1991	July 11	146.1	112.1	34.0	10.5	14.1	5.8	147.0	10.6	29	2.3	113.5	33.5
	Aug 8	147.6	112.7	35.0	10.7	14.2	5.9	148.9	10.8	1.9	2.1	115.0	33.9
	Sept 12	149.1	114.2	34.9	10.8	14.3	5.9	149.9	10.8	1.0	1.9	116.1	33.8
	Oct 10	146.2	113.1	33.1	10.6	14.2	5.6	149.6	10.8	-0.3	0.9	116.0	33.6
	Nov 14	147.7	115.0	32.7	10.7	14.4	5.6	150.0	10.8	0.4	0.4	116.6	33.4
	Dec 12	150.8	118.4	32.3	10.9	14.9	5.5	151.0	10.9	1.0	0.4	117.8	33.2
1992	Jan 9	158.0	123.5	34.5	11.4	15.5	5.9	152.2	11.0	1.2	0.9	118.7	33.5
	Feb 13	157.2	122.6	34.5	11.3	15.4	5.9	152.7	11.0	0.5	0.9	119.2	33.5
	Mar 12	155.9	122.1	33.8	11.3	15.3	5.7	152.1	11.0	-0.6	0.4	119.0	33.1
	Apr9	156.7	123.0	33.7	11.3	15.4	5.7	153.6	11.1	1.5	0.5	120.4	33.2
	May14	153.6	121.0	32.7	11.1	15.2	5.5	153.8	11.1	0.2	0.4	120.7	33.1
	June11 R	151.3	119.2	32.2	10.9	15.0	5.5	154.3	11.1	0.5	0.7	121.2	33.1
	July 9 P	155.6	121.3	34.3	11.2	15.2	5.8	155.5	11.2	1.2	0.6	122.1	33.4
1098	S	120.0		07.4	100								
1989 1990 1991	) ) Annual ) averages )	97.0 86.3 113.2	92.9 70.9 65.7 88.6	37.1 26.2 20.6 24.6	7.5 6.6 8.7	9.4 8.7 11.7	6.8 4.8 3.8 4.5	123.9 96.0 86.2 113.0	9.8 7.3 6.6 8.7			88.6 69.9 65.6 88.5	35.3 26.1 20.6 24.5
1991	July 11	116.0	90.3	25.7	8.9	11.9	4.7	117.1	9.0	2.9	2.8	91.7	25.4
	Aug 8	118.5	91.6	26.9	9.1	12.1	4.9	119.3	9.2	2.2	2.5	93.4	25.9
	Sept 12	119.0	92.5	26.4	9.1	12.2	4.9	120.0	9.2	0.7	1.9	94.2	25.8
	Oct10	117.1	92.0	25.1	9.0	12.2	4.6	119.9	9.2	-0.1	0.9	94.3	25.6
	Nov14	119.7	94.3	25.4	9.2	12.5	4.7	121.0	9.3	1.1	0.6	95.2	25.8
	Dec12	122.9	97.1	25.8	9.4	12.8	4.7	121.8	9.4	0.8	0.6	95.7	26.1
1992	Jan 9	128.8	101.1	27.6	9.9	13.4	5.1	123.3	9.5	1.5	1.1	96.8	26.5
	Feb 13	128.1	100.7	27.4	9.8	13.3	5.0	123.6	9.5	0.3	0.9	97.3	26.3
	Mar 12	125.9	99.2	26.7	9.7	13.1	4.9	122.5	9.4	-1.1	0.2	96.4	26.1
	Apr 9	125.7	99.1	26.6	9.7	13.1	4.9	123.6	9.5	1.1	0.1	97.4	26.2
	May 14	122.9	97.4	25.5	9.4	12.9	4.7	124.2	9.5	0.6	0.2	98.0	26.2
	June 11 R	120.5	95.7	24.8	9.3	12.6	4.6	124.6	9.6	0.4	0.7	98.4	26.2
	July 9 P	125.2	97.9	27.3	9.6	12.9	5.0	125.5	9.6	0.9	0.6	98.8	26.7
988+		293.6	207.2	86.4	116	14.3		070.0	11.0			107.4	
989 990 991	) Annual ) averages	234.7 202.5 220.2	169.5 148.7 165.5	65.2 53.8 54.7	9.3 8.0 8.7	11.7 10.3 11.5	6.1 5.0 5.1	278.2 233.2 202.1 219.4	9.3 8.1 8.7			197.4 168.2 148.5 165.0	80.8 65.0 53.6 54.3
991	July 11	228.4	168.4	59.9	9.1	11.7	5.6	225.6	8.9	3.7	3.7	169.4	56.2
	Aug 8	230.2	169.5	60.6	9.1	11.7	5.6	227.0	9.0	1.4	2.6	170.9	56.1
	Sept 12	222.0	167.0	55.0	8.8	11.6	5.1	225.7	9.0	-1.3	1.3	170.4	55.3
	Oct 10	220.4	167.3	53.1	8.7	11.6	4.9	225.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	171.0	54.7
	Nov 14	223.6	170.3	53.3	8.9	11.8	5.0	227.1	9.0	1.4	0.0	172.6	54.5
	Dec 12	228.8	175.2	53.6	9.1	12.1	5.0	227.9	9.0	0.8	0.7	173.6	54.3
992	Jan 9	241.4	184.1	57.2	9.6	12.7	5.3	230.9	9.2	3.0	1.7	176.0	54.9
	Feb 13	239.8	182.3	57.5	9.5	12.6	5.3	231.5	9.2	0.6	1.5	176.2	55.3
	Mar 12	237.6	180.5	57.1	9.4	12.5	5.3	231.3	9.2	-0.2	1.1	175.5	55.8
	Apr9	237.9	181.0	56.9	9.4	12.5	5.3	233.9	9.3	2.6	1.0	177.7	56.2
	May14	233.1	178.5	54.6	9.2	12.4	5.1	235.2	9.3	1.3	1.2	179.1	56.1
	June11 R	231.8	177.1	54.7	9.2	12.3	5.1	236.5	9.4	1.3	1.7	180.1	56.4
	July 9 P	246.2	183.8	62.4	9.8	12.7	5.8	239.9	9.5	3.4	2.0	182.7	57.2
988+		LAND 115.7	84.3	31.3	15.0	10.6	10.4	110.0	15.0				
989 990 991	) Annual ) averages )	105.7 97.2 100.4	77.7 73.2 6.7	28.0 24.0 23.8	14.5 13.3 13.7	19.6 18.1 17.0 17.8	9.3 8.0 7.9	113.2 105.6 97.2 100.5	15.6 14.6 13.4 13.8			82.7 77.6 73.2 76.7	30.5 27.9 24.0 23.8
991	July 11	103.6	77.6	26.0	14.2	18.1	8.6	100.8	13.8	0.8	0.0	76.8	24.0
	Aug 8	104.4	78.1	26.3	14.3	18.2	8.7	101.8	13.9	1.0	0.3	77.7	24.1
	Sept 12	104.4	78.5	25.9	14.3	18.3	8.6	102.0	14.0	0.2	0.3	78.0	24.0
	Oct10	101.4	77.1	24.3	13.9	17.9	8.1	102.5	14.0	0.5	0.3	78.4	24.1
	Nov14	100.8	77.5	23.3	13.8	18.0	7.7	102.9	14.1	0.4	0.0	79.0	23.9
	Dec12	101.3	78.4	22.9	13.9	18.2	7.6	103.0	14.1	0.1	0.0	79.0	24.0
992	Jan 9	104.8	80.7	24.1	14.3	18.8	8.0	103.8	14.2	0.8	0.4	79.4	24.4
	Feb 13	103.9	80.3	23.5	14.2	18.7	7.8	103.9	14.2	0.1	0.3	79.6	24.3
	Mar 12	104.1	80.7	23.4	14.2	18.8	7.8	104.5	14.3	0.6	0.5	80.2	24.3
	Apr9 May14 June11 R	104.4 103.8 104.3	81.0 80.6 80.3	23.5 23.2 24.0	14.3 14.2 14.3	18.8 18.7 18.7	7.8 7.7 8.0	104.5 105.2 106.2	14.3 14.4 14.5	0.7 1.0	0.2 0.4 0.6	80.4 80.9 81.4	24.1 24.3 24.8
	July 9 P	110.1	82.6	27.5	15.1	19.2	9.2	107.1	14.7	0.9	0.9	81.8	25.3

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

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	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	Search States
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
ASSISTED REGIONS					the same star	Bournemouth	10,425	3,011	13,436	12.8	10.5
South West Development Areas Intermediate Areas	8,828 18,943	2,643 5,999	11,471 24,942	16.5 13.8 10.2	 	Bradiord (i) Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	2,849 2,005 769	993 703 259	3,842 2,708 1,028	12.3 13.1 12.4	10.1 10.6 8.9
All	128,032	40,000 49,310	205,113	10.2	9.0	Brighton Bristol	16,983 28,119	5,284 8,857	22,267 36,976	13.9 10.7	11.6 9.6
West Midlands Intermediate Areas	162,349	50,316	212,665	13.5		Bude (I) Burnley Burton-on-Trent	738 3,251 4,684	225 950 1,674	963 4,201 6,358	15.7 9.8 10.5	10.7 8.7 9.2
Unassisted All East Midlands	42,922 205,271	65,506	270,777	9.0 12.2	10.7	Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	1,663 1,165 6,549 6,932 4,022	611 481 2,317 2,468 1,107	2,274 1,646 8,866 9,400 5,129	6.5 7.2 10.5 6.4 10.6	5.6 5.7 9.2 5.5 8.9
Unassisted	3,867 125,350 <b>131,885</b>	1,411 40,290 <b>42,603</b>	5,278 165,640 <b>174,488</b>	10.2 10.3 <b>10.3</b>	8.9	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree	2,974 4,826 640 7,676	979 1,259 209 2,600	3,953 6,085 849 10,276	7.4 11.8 8.8 9.3	6.4 10.6 7.2 7.9
Yorkshire and Humberside Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	18,503 89,524 72,619 <b>180,646</b>	5,157 25,946 23,520 <b>54,623</b>	23,660 115,470 96,139 <b>235,269</b>	14.1 12.8 9.5 <b>11.3</b>	  9.9	Chettenham Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye (I Circoncester	4,664 6,542 4,029 2,131 2,037 853	1,523 2,032 1,058 731 746 305	6,187 8,574 5,087 2,862 2,783 1,158	7.8 11.4 8.6 9.7 10.9 7.9	6.8 9.9 7.0 7.8 8.8 67
North West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	103,406 78,771 68,124 <b>250,301</b>	29,961 22,720 21,148 <b>73,829</b>	133,367 101,491 89,272 <b>324,130</b>	15.5 11.2 9.8 <b>12.1</b>	 10.6	Clacton Clitheroe Colchester Corby (D) Coventry and Hinckley (I)	2,789 382 6,083 2,428 22,899	746 148 1,958 829 7,516	3,535 530 8,041 3,257 30,415	18.0 6.0 10.0 9.3 13.0	14.0 4.8 8.5 8.5 11.6
North Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	94,935 13,790 12,611 <b>121,336</b>	25,962 4,105 4,184 <b>34,251</b>	120,897 17,895 16,795 <b>155,587</b>	14.3 11.3 7.8 <b>12.8</b>	  112	Crawley Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington (I) Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	9,216 3,624 1,545 4,151 658	2,924 1,231 434 1,234 219	12,140 4,855 1,979 5,385 877	5.8 10.0 9.8 10.8 10.8	5.1 8.8 7.7 9.3 7.2
Wales Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	37,033 52,710 8,107	9,479 14,868 2,959	46,512 67,578 11,066	12.3 11.5 8.7		Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster (I) Dorchester and Weymouth	11,864 888 738 11,388 3,085	3,709 287 317 3,450 1,009	15,573 1,175 1,055 14,838 4,094	10.4 9.1 7.2 15.0 10.6	9.2 7.5 5.6 13.1 8.9
All Scotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas	97,850 110,282 28,618	27,306 35,175 10,595	125,156 145,457 39,213	11.4 13.7 12.3	9.6 	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell (I) Durham (I) Eastbourne Evesham	3,449 26,561 4,610 4,490 1,636	921 8,348 1,442 1,296 642	4,370 34,909 6,052 5,786 2,278	9.7 13.5 9.9 10.6 7.8	8.5 12.1 8.7 8.5 6.0
Unassisted All UNASSISTED REGIONS	44,920 1 <b>83,820</b>	16,586 62,356	61,506 246,176	7.5 11 <b>2</b>	9.8	Exeter Fakenham Falmouth (D) Folkestone Gainsborgunh (I)	6,323 972 1,514 3,429 1,179	1,908 368 431 779 374	8,231 1,340 1,945 4,208 1,553	8.1 13.3 16.1 13.4 12.5	6.9 9.8 12.8 11.1 10.4
South East East Anglia Great Britain	642,360 56,841	208,555	850,915 76,237	10.8 8.8	9.3 7.5	Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham Grant tham	5,134 2,256 4,605 1,414	1,466 859 1,665 480 1,197	6,600 3,115 6,270 1,894 5,100	8.6 10.6 11.5 8.2	7.8 9.2 10.1 6.8
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	448,572 1,201,886 <b>2,026,113</b>	135,960 392,496 <b>637,735</b>	404,304 584,532 1,594,382 <b>2,663,848</b>	14.2 12.5 10.1 <b>11.2</b>	 9.7	Griear Famouri Grimsby (I) Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate	7,011 10,998 1,847	2,044 3,339 619	9,055 14,337 2,466	12.0 7.7 5.6	10.6 10.6 6.5 4.7
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	82,595 2,108,708	27,524 665,259	110,119 2,773,967	17.7 11.3	15.1 9.8	Harwich	4,900 791 6,028	1,628	1,014 7,656	13.7	2 12.1
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS	;*					Haverhill Heathrow Helston (D) Hereford and Leominster	925 44,965 862 3,198	328 15,973 291 1,232	1,253 60,938 1,153 4,430	11.1 9.1 16.2 10.1	9.2 7.8 2 11.8 8.1
Accrington and Rossendale (I) Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	3,636 4,754 1,010 1,737 2,703	1,162 1,329 344 607 730	4,798 6,083 1,354 2,344 3,433	9.5 9.8 12.7 7.6 10.1	8.1 8.7 9.9 6.6 8.4	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	16,062 761 4,510 1,205 794	5,744 304 1,707 369 366	21,806 1,065 6,217 1,574 1,160	9.9 7.6 10.9 9.1	8.6 5.6 9.4 6.6 6.9
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley (I) Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness	10,024 2,237 8,133 2,630 3,303	3,287 783 2,306 812 1,079	13,311 3,020 10,439 3,442 4,382	7.8 9.4 14.8 12.6 9.8	6.6 8.0 12.9 10.0 8.6	Huddersfield Hull (I) Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	6,836 18,775 3,292 6,421 4,432	2,382 5,604 1,370 2,036 1,213	9,218 24,379 4,662 8,457 5,645	10.1 12.5 9.6 7.6 12.4	8.7 5 11.2 6 8.2 6 6.7 4 10.1
Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	4,076 4,619 978 4,910 548	1,305 1,677 376 1,674 165	5,381 6,296 1,354 6,584 713	6.4 9.1 8.5 8.4 7.8	5.7 7.8 6.6 7.5 6.4	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering and Market Harborough	2,436 776 126 2,616	861 266 56	3,297 1,042 182 3,494	10.8 4.2 5.0 8	3         9.2           3         3.4           0         3.5           6         7.4
Bicester Bideford Birmingham (I) Bishop Auckland (D) Blackburn (I)	1,077 1,086 75,109 4,264 5,867	475 355 22,709 1,253 1,621	1,552 1,441 97,818 5,517 7,488	8.5 15.1 13.8 13.9 11.7	7.0 11.7 12.4 12.0 10.1	Kidderminster (I) King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds	3,096 3,173 4,130 660 25,420	1,044 1,086 1,415 267 7,717	4,140 4,259 5,545 927 33,137	9 10.3 9 10.3 5 12.4 7 11.3 9.4	3 8.8 2 8.6 4 10.2 2 7.9 6 8.6
Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard (I) Bolton and Bury (I)	8,440 614 2,294 16,117	2,214 206 756 4,773	10,654 820 3,050 20,890	9.4 8.2 13.4 11.9	7.6 6.4 9.9 10.2	Leek Leicester Lincoln Liverpool (D)	522 19,363 5,333 57,841	196 6,214 1,736 16,168	720 25,577 7,069 74,009	) 6. 7 10. 9 11. 9 17.	0 5.0 0 8.8 3 9.7 1 15.2

## UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4



#### 2.4 UNEMPLOYME Area statistics UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status \* and in travel-to-work areas + at July 9 1992

A STATE OF STATE	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates#	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
Loughborough and Coalville	3,839	1,380	5,219	8.2	7.2	Wareham and Swanage	733	257	990	8.4	6.8
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,271	385	1,656	12.5	9.5	Warminster	524	249	773	9.9	8.2
Lowestoft	2,510	957	3,467	10.6	9.2	Warnington	5,463	1,608	7,071	8.3	7.6
Ludlow	810	327	1,137	8.9	6.5	Warwick	4,651	1,734	6,385	7.9	6.7
Macclesfield	2,561	942	3,503	5.8	4.9	Watford and Luton	24,397	7,527	31,924	9.8	8.6
Malton	267	117	384	4.9	4.0	Wellingborough and Rushden	3,486	1,258	4,744	9.8	8.3
Malvern and Ledbury	1,498	501	1,999	9.9	7.6	Wells	2,090	729	2,819	10.9	8.8
Manchester (I)	63,571	18,284	81,855	11.1	9.9	Weston-super-Mare	3,925	1,246	5,171	12.3	10.1
Mansfield	6,441	1,558	7,999	13.7	11.9	Whitby (D)	732	212	944	12.3	9.0
Matlock	732	300	1,032	5.6	4.6	Whitchurch and Market Drayton	904	385	1,289	9.4	6.9
Medway and Maidstone	20,358	5,926	26,284	12.3	10.6	Whitehaven	2,317	679	2,996	9.3	8.3
Melton Mowbray	1,177	484	1,661	7.7	6.2	Widnes and Runcorn (D)	6,145	1,788	7,933	13.4	12.3
Middlesbrough (D)	15,060	3,760	18,820	15.7	13.9	Wigan and St Helens (D)	18,119	5,640	23,759	14.1	12.3
Milton Keynes	7,158	2,293	9,451	9.6	8.7	Winchester and Eastleigh	3,452	991	4,443	5.2	4.6
Minehead	687	187	874	9.9	7.4	Windermere	250	107	357	4.5	3.3
Morpeth and Ashington (I)	5,041	1,436	6,477	13.8	12.0	Wirral and Chester (D)	21,301	6,365	27,666	13.8	12.2
Newark	2,017	659	2,676	11.7	9.6	Wisbech	1,633	566	2,199	13.4	10.6
Newbury	2,263	804	3,067	7.4	6.3	Wolverhampton (I)	14,633	4,596	19,229	14.5	13.0
Newcastle upon Tyne (D)	34,098	9,813	43,911	12.6	11.3	Woodbridge and Leiston	944	336	1,280	5.2	4.3
Newmarket	1,634	610	2,244	7.9	6.6	Worcester	4,229	1,293	5,522	9.5	8.2
Newquay (D)	1,149	338	1,487	14.2	11.0	Workington (D)	2,730	926	3,656	13.1	10.9
Newton Abbot	2,205	582	2,787	11.3	9.0	Worksop	2,152	645	2,797	11.9	10.6
Northallerton	613	237	850	4.8	4.1	Worthing	5,735	1,439	7,174	9.3	7.7
Northampton	7,731	2,619	10,350	8.7	7.6	Yeovil	2,940	1,097	4,037	9.1	7.5
Northwich	3,261	1,119	4,380	8.4	7.3	York	4,920	1,673	6,593	6.9	6.0
Norwich Nottingham Okehampton Oldham (I) Oswestry	9,467 30,365 382 7,669 967	2,990 9,156 145 2,465 384	12,457 39,521 527 10,134 1,351	8.6 11.9 11.3 12.1 9.8	7.5 10.5 7.8 10.5 7.9	Wales Aberdare (D) Aberystwyth	2,467 687	558 317	3,025 1,004	15.4 7.6	13.3 6.1
Oxford Pendle Penrith Penzance and St Ives (D) Peterborough	9,983 2,479 528 2,224 8,288	3,101 795 199 728 2,555	13,084 3,274 727 2,952 10,843	6.9 10.1 4.9 15.9 10.9	6.0 8.5 3.7 12.0 9.6	Blaenau, Gwent and Aburgavenny (D) Brecon Bridgend (I)	3,404 437 5.074	900 700 163 1.571	4,104 600 6.645	13.9 13.2 7.1 11.8	11.5 11.0 5.1 10.2
Pickering and Helmsley	295	105	400	5.4	4.0	Cardigan (D)	17,771	4,535	22,306	10.7	9.5
Plymouth (I)	14,338	4,459	18,797	14.1	12.3	Cardigan (D)	800	296	1,096	15.5	9.4
Poole	5,618	1,561	7,179	10.7	9.0	Carmarthen	945	313	1,258	6.4	4.9
Portsmouth	14,788	4,033	18,821	12.4	10.8	Conwy and Colwyn	2,757	854	3,611	11.1	8.6
Preston Reading Redruth and Camborne (D) Retford Richmondshire	8,725 3,079 1,531 654	3,269 2,514 855 567 351	13,618 11,239 3,934 2,098 1.005	8.7 7.1 18.5 10.1 7.7	7.5 6.3 15.0 8.4 60	Denbign Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard (I) Haverfordwest (I) Holvhead (D)	630 366 352 1,928 2,380	281 125 127 586 740	911 491 479 2,514 3,120	9.7 10.2 16.0 13.2	6.6 7.5 9.3 10.4
Ripon Rochdale (I) Rotherham and Mexborough (D)	450 6,392 12,731	228 1,896 3,382	678 8,288	6.5 13.5	4.9 11.5	Lampeter and Aberaeron (D) Uandeilo Uandrindod Wells Llanelli (I)	469 244 519 3,180	170 91 235 998	639 335 754 4,178	11.5 11.7 7.8 13.6	7.4 6.5 5.4 11.4
Rugby and Daventry Salisbury Scarborough and Filey	3,344 2,787 2,272	1,492 954 773	4,836 3,741 3,045	9.3 8.2 9.1	7.8 6.9 7.5	Machynlieth Merthyr and Rhymney (D) Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot (D)	269 6,053 365 3,368 7,259	112 1,292 127 890	381 7,345 492 4,258 9,453	9.9 13.8 11.4 10.4	6.7 12.1 8.0 9.3
Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield (I)	208 1,016 26,320	90 347 7,738 848	298 1,363 34,058	4.6 9.7 13.1	3.3 7.0 11.7	Newtown Pontypool and Cwmbran (I) Pontypridd and Rhondda (D) Porthmadoc and Efestiniog (I)	470 3,722 6,553	162 1,086 1,496	632 4,808 8,049 717	6.1 12.1 12.6	4.5 10.6 11.0 81
Sittingbourne and Sheerness Skegness Skipton 564 Sleaford	4,551 1,034 189 653	1,347 309 753 303	5,898 1,343 7.1 956	15.0 12.1 5.5 7.7	12.8 9.3 6.2	Pwilheli (I) Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D) South Pembrokeshire (D) Swansea (I)	528 5,751 1,526 9,354	1,653 388 2,464	7,404 1,914	9.6 15.5	8.1 11.4
Slough South Molton South Tyneside (D) Southampton Southend	10,287 405 7,743 15,772 26,359	3,498 128 2,081 4,050 8,075	13,785 533 9,824 19,822 34,434	7.8 11.5 20.0 10.8 14.0	6.8 7.7 17.6 9.6 11.8	Weishpool Wrexham (D)	418 4,262	179 1,296	597 5,558	8.0 10.7	5.4 9.1
Spalding and Holbeach	1,254	507	1,761	7.4	5.7	Aberdeen	5,564	2,049	7,613	4.3	3.8
St Austell	2,221	701	2,922	12.8	10.0	Alloa (I)	1,710	659	2,369	13.5	11.8
Stafford	3,622	1,299	4,921	6.9	6.0	Annan	551	246	797	8.7	7.1
Stamford	1,007	391	1,398	7.9	6.4	Arbroath (D)	978	463	1,441	15.6	12.5
Stockton-on-Tees (D)	7,844	2,289	10,133	13.4	12.2	Ayr (I)	3,515	1,277	4,792	10.2	8.8
Stoke	13,896	4,664	18,560	9.9	8.7	Badenoch (I)	256	122	378	8.5	6.6
Stroud	3,061	1,007	4,068	10.7	8.7	Banff	401	171	572	6.7	4.9
Sudbury	1,396	571	1,967	12.1	9.5	Bathgate (D)	4,928	1,578	6,506	13.6	12.3
Sunderland (D)	18,529	4,788	23,317	15.1	13.4	Berwickshire	311	146	457	9.8	6.8
Swindon	7,583	2,388	9,971	9.0	8.1	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	577	263	840	7.6	5.8
Taunton	2,899	946	3,845	8.4	7.0	Brechin and Montrose	884	423	1,307	10.4	8.0
Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	5,717	1,989	7,706	10.4	9.2	Buckie	278	118	396	9.3	7.4
Thanet	5,213	1,378	6,591	16.8	13.6	Campbeltown (I)	326	124	450	13.2	9.1
Thetford	1,791	693	2,484	11.7	9.8	Crieff	228	97	325	8.5	6.5
Thirsk	222	122	344	5.6	4.5	Curnnock and Sanguhar (D)	2,325	621	2,946	22.8	18.6
Tiverton	833	296	1,129	10.1	7.9	Dumbarton (D)	3,048	970	4,018	13.5	11.9
Torbay	4,928	1,291	6,219	13.4	10.4	Dumfries	1,551	635	2,186	92	7.8
Torrington	439	184	623	12.4	8.6	Dundee (D)	7,896	2,973	10,869	120	10.7
Totnes	778	250	1,028	14.3	10.2	Dunfermline (I)	4,472	1,565	6,037	124	10.9
Trowbridge and Frome	3,467	1,182	4,649	9.9	8.4	Dunoon and Bute (I)	960	345	1,305	15.7	11.1
Truro	1,723	576	2,299	9.3	7.5	Edinburgh	20,096	6,360	26,456	8.8	7.9
Tunbridge Wells	5,171	1,528	6,699	7.0	5.7	Elgin	832	518	1,350	8.3	7.1
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	541	220	761	6.2	5.1	Falkirk (I)	5,066	1,798	6,864	11.4	10.1
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,032	2,941	12,973	12.1	10.7	Forfar	534	304	838	8.6	7.0
Walsall (I)	15,070	4,412	19,482	13.3	11.7	Forres (I)	332	153	485	16.4	12.6

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status\* and in travel-to-work areas + at July 9 1992

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates#	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
Fraserburgh	349	174	523	6.8	5.3	Peterhead	637	287	924	8.0	6.4
Galashiels	627	294	921	5.6	4.7	Shetland Islands	247	123	370	3.9	3.1
Sin/an (I)	451	162	613	16.4	12.6	Skye and Wester Ross (I)	465	184	649	9.3	7.1
Clasgow (D)	59 772	18.952	78 724	13.1	117	Stewartry (I)	459	224	683	10.4	72
Greenock (D)	4,682	1,311	5,993	16.1	14.2	Stirling	2,148	827	2,975	8.4	7.2
Haddington	805	292	1.097	10.1	8.2	Stranraer (I)	689	272	961	13.2	10.4
Hawick	520	202	722	8.6	7.4	Sutherland (I)	327	147	474	11.5	8.5
Huntly	189	76	265	8.3	6.1	Thurso	426	164	590	8.4	7.0.
overgordon and Dingwall (I)	1 128	412	1540	11.6	10.0	Western Isles (I)	1.157	383	1.540	15.8	117
nverness	2,375	875	3,250	8.8	7.5	Wick (I)	497	142	639	15.3	11.6
rvine (D)	5.913	2.067	7.980	15.3	13.4						
slav/Mid Argvll	324	116	440	9.7	7.7	Northern Ireland					
(eith	275	115	390	7.8	6.2						
(elso and, ledburgh	250	95	345	68	53	Ballymena	2.023	802	2.825	12.0	10.0
(ilmarnock (D)	3.386	1 238	4 624	14.6	127	Belfast	39,959	14.241	54,200	15.5	13.6
	0,000	.,				Coleraine	4,692	1.534	6.226	195	162
(irkcaldy (I)	5 965	2 245	8 210	137	120	Cookstown	1.669	640	2309	26.3	20.8
aparkchiro (D)	17 354	5,002	22,356	15.1	13.2	Craigavon	6733	2 483	9216	15.8	133
aliai KSIII e (D)	F01	101	22,000	0.6	70	Oralgavori	0,700	2,700	0,210	10.0	10.0
Ochaber (I)	501	101	002	0.0	7.0	Dungannan	2650	010	2 470	21.0	170
ockerble	233	15/	390	11.4	0.1	Durigannon	2,009	019	3,470	21.2	17.0
Newton Stewart (I)	342	200	542	18.2	12.1	Enniskillen	2,812	0.007	3,023	19.2	15.0
						Londonderry	9,359	2,221	11,586	24.2	20.6
North East Fife	948	467	1,415	8.1	6.6	Magheratelt	1,985	823	2,808	22.1	18.0
Oban	382	153	535	6.9	5.1	Newry	5,431	1,639	7,070	25.7	21.1
Orkney Islands	296	116	412	5.6	4.0						
Peebles	325	114	439	10.0	8.0	Omagh	2,519	871	3,390	20.5	16.4
Perth	1,757	609	2,366	7.6	6.6	Strabane	2,754	634	3,388	29.8	23.9

(I) Intermediate Area (D) Development Area \* Assisted area status as designated on November 29 1984. There are no development areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted. + Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of the *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the November 1984 (page 467), March 1985 (page 126), February 1986 (page 86) and December 1987 (page 255) issues. # Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only.

												U	NEMF ge ar	PLOY	MENT		2.5
UNITE	DOM	18-24				25-49				50 and o	ver			All ages '	*		
		Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE 1990	AND FEI July Oct	MALE 317.7 332.2	88.4 83.6	81.6 81.0	487.7	411.6	152.1 161.1	273.5 272.1	837.2 869.9	95.2 102.6	43.1	158.6 154.5	296.9 301.8	826.2 873.4	283.7 289.5	513.6 507.7	1,623.6
1991	Jan Apr July Oct	399.7 430.5 472.9 447.6	101.3 134.5 155.3 158.6	85.4 94.0 107.9 125.3	586.5 659.0 736.2 731.5	567.3 646.7 650.9 618.3	183.5 221.1 269.4 308.1	286.9 309.2 336.4 376.2	1,037.8 1,177.0 1,256.6 1,302.6	131.8 151.4 155.3 152.4	48.5 56.1 66.9 81.0	152.5 151.8 147.9 152.5	332.8 359.3 370.1 385.9	1,101.5 1,231.5 1,283.5 1,223.9	333.4 411.9 491.9 548.0	524.8 555.1 592.2 654.0	1,959.7 2,198.5 2,367.5 2,426.0
1992	Jan Apr July	467.6 431.9 457.7	175.0 189.9 180.9	147.0 168.3 184.7	789.6 790.0 823.3	692.7 684.5 650.2	326.9 320.0 317.9	436.7 497.5 540.2	1,456.3 1,502.0 1,508.3	168.9 171.6 162.8	88.4 87.5 86.4	163.2 175.1 180.3	420.5 434.1 429.5	1,336.2 1,297.5 1,282.6	590.7 598.2 586.1	747.0 840.8 905.3	2,673.9 2,736.5 2,774.0
MALE																	
1990	Oct	206.3 220.5	61.6 59.5	60.7 60.9	328.6 340.9	297.2 322.7	113.1 121.6	227.4 227.3	637.7 671.7	72.9 80.1	33.2 34.6	118.7 116.1	224.8 230.8	577.4 624.4	207.9 215.8	406.8 404.3	1,192.1 1,244.4
1991	Jan Apr July Oct	272.8 295.9 314.2 296.8	72.6 96.9 113.6 117.6	65.0 72.2 83.2 97.2	410.4 465.0 511.0 511.6	430.0 488.6 481.9 459.2	140.0 171.9 212.9 243.1	240.9 260.2 284.3 319.3	810.8 920.7 979.1 1,021.6	105.4 121.5 123.3 121.0	37.7 44.4 53.7 65.4	115.1 115.1 112.7 116.9	258.2 280.9 289.8 303.3	809.5 907.4 921.8 880.1	250.3 313.2 380.3 426.2	421.0 447.6 480.3 533.4	1,480.8 1,668.2 1,782.4 1,839.7
1992	Jan Apr July	315.8 295.0 300.7	128.0 136.0 130.4	115.4 132.8 145.2	559.3 563.8 576.3	521.7 513.7 477.4	255.2 248.3 247.9	372.6 424.8 461.6	1,149.4 1,186.8 1,186.9	134.8 137.2 128.1	71.3 70.2 69.3	126.4 136.3 140.9	332.6 343.7 338.4	976.1 951.2 912.8	454.8 454.9 448.1	614.4 694.0 747.8	2,045.4 2,100.1 2,108.7
FEMA	LE																
1990	Oct	111.4 111.8	26.8 24.0	20.9 20.2	159.1 156.0	114.4 113.8	39.0 39.5	46.1 44.8	199.5 198.2	22.3 22.4	9.9 10.1	39.9 38.4	72.0 71.0	248.9 249.0	75.8 73.7	106.8 103.5	431.5 426.2
1991	Jan Apr July Oct	126.9 134.6 158.7 150.8	28.8 37.6 41.8 41.0	20.4 21.8 24.7 28.0	176.1 194.0 225.2 219.8	137.4 158.2 169.0 159.1	43.6 49.2 56.5 65.0	46.0 48.9 52.1 57.0	227.0 256.4 277.5 281.0	26.4 30.0 31.9 31.4	10.8 11.8 13.2 15.7	37.4 36.7 35.1 35.6	74.6 78.4 80.3 82.6	292.0 324.1 361.7 343.9	83.1 98.7 111.6 121.8	103.8 107.5 111.9 120.6	479.0 530.2 585.2 586.2
1992	Jan Apr July	151.8 136.9 157.0	47.0 53.9 50.5	31.5 35.4 39.5	230.3 226.2 247.0	171.0 170.7 172.8	71.7 71.8 70.0	64.1 72.6 78.6	306.8 315.2	34.1 34.3	17.1 17.3	36.8 38.8	88.0 90.4	360.1 346.3 369.8	135.9 143.3 138.0	132.5 146.9 157.4	628.5 636.5

## UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4







Duration o	of	Male	al an	Female Male Female													
in weeks	inent	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-21	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *
2 or less Over 2 4	and up to 4	SOUTH 15,862 9,980 13,326	EAST 21,054 15,097 27,568	5,500 3,647 7,527	42,708 28,978 48,792	11,241 6,062 6,942	9,196 5,829 10,090	1,582 1,006 2,026	22,252 13,104 19,338	YORKSH 6,342 3,293 4,275	HIRE AND 6,047 4,064 6,472	HUMBERS 1,303 888 1,650	IDE 13,803 8,328 12,533	4,097 1,634 2,060	2,550 1,448 2,235	384 188 445	7,122 3,350 4,856
8 13 26	13 26 52	13,190 31,170 36,411	28,799 68,226 84,627	8,217 19,714 24,066	50,484 119,470 145,232	6,466 14,054 14,710	10,454 22,531 24,433	2,246 5,241 6,156	19,400 42,153 45,422	4,334 9,383 11,835	7,064 15,529 18,997	1,810 4,496 5,256	13,318 29,519 36,124	1,966 4,043 4,536	2,317 4,847 5,336	450 1,041 1,195	4,804 10,012 11,100
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	29,161 5,263 1,000 317 316 155,996	90,203 24,372 6,927 3,151 7,698 377,722	22,298 5,786 2,143 1,470 6,577 106,945	141,676 35,421 10,070 4,938 14,591 642,360	9,219 1,513 292 108 116 70,723	17,799 4,211 1,261 623 1,321 107,748	5,437 1,574 655 576 2,162 28,661	32,474 7,298 2,208 1,307 3,599 208,555	10,469 2,624 768 229 222 53,774	22,632 7,666 3,398 1,445 4,620 97,934	5,140 1,737 996 856 4,218 28,350	38,242 12,027 5,162 2,530 9,060 180,646	2,757 552 169 40 90 21,944	3,802 1,062 461 235 668 24,961	1,219 461 305 303 1,252 7,243	7,781 2,075 935 578 2,010 54,623
2 or loss	S. Carlos	GREATE	R LONDO	N (Include	d in South	East)	4.700	~~~~	40.500	NORTH	WEST	1750	10.107	5.400	0.000	100	
Over 2 4	and up to 4 8	6,596 4,613 6,233	9,647 7,393 13,362	2,146 1,506 3,104	18,488 13,604 22,828	5,045 3,025 3,486	4,732 2,972 5,341	688 470 985	10,568 6,538 9,864	7,468 4,644 5,857	7,052 5,426 8,737	1,752 1,113 2,091	16,437 11,323 16,907	5,193 2,663 2,820	3,260 1,972 2,964	483 335 571	9,051 5,069 6,521
8 13 26	13 26 52	6,276 14,755 17,513	14,193 34,410 42,214	3,565 8,513 10,303	24,121 57,793 70,071	3,258 7,219 7,820	5,414 11,748 13,124	1,087 2,489 3,079	9,846 21,588 24,075	5,855 13,365 16,713	9,401 21,586 27,898	2,428 5,590 6,696	17,862 40,749 51,390	2,459 5,400 6,379	2,961 6,606 7,001	661 1,429 1,621	6,217 13,573 15,059
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	15,314 3,106 675 244 237 75,562	48,368 14,298 4,592 2,303 5,642 196,422	10,439 3,085 1,349 959 4,222 49,191	74,129 20,489 6,616 3,506 10,101 321,746	5,567 995 206 77 91 36,789	10,716 2,691 845 437 880 58,900	2,790 828 380 359 1,251 14,356	19,085 4,514 1,431 873 2,222 110,604	14,926 4,011 1,368 450 423 75,080	30,901 11,106 5,082 2,620 8,564 138,373	5,852 2,101 1,199 982 6,044 35,848	51,683 17,218 7,649 4,052 15,031 250,301	3,887 910 249 98 112 30,170	4,902 1,597 698 358 953 33,272	1,522 647 377 377 1,646 9,669	10,317 3,154 1,324 833 2,711 73,829
2 or less Over 2 4	and up to 4 8	EAST AN 1,844 1,166 1,373	<b>IGLIA</b> 2,074 1,441 2,230	564 414 725	4,524 3,044 4,374	1,209 679 730	869 596 903	162 107 176	2,275 1,410 1,854	NORTH 3,603 2,284 2,968	3,984 2,781 4,349	962 588 1,023	8,649 5,724 8,457	2,357 1,206 1,303	1,383 856 1,342	228 142 236	4,038 2,270 2,974
8 13 26	13 26 52	1,249 3,022 3,661	2,406 5,714 6,905	860 1,891 2,439	4,555 10,672 13,016	654 1,419 1,489	943 2,017 2,118	253 508 580	1,883 3,989 4,197	2,865 6,333 7,846	4,509 10,383 12,996	1,103 2,705 3,341	8,552 19,484 24,203	1,116 2,505 2,842	1,469 3,105 3,484	245 634 763	2,898 6,291 7,108
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	2,530 483 98 26 24 15,476	6,641 2,012 561 214 574 30,772	1,935 580 210 117 650 10,385	11,107 3,075 869 357 1,248 56,841	742 107 22 8 11 7,070	1,308 380 88 55 122 9,399	479 146 67 48 201 2.727	2,533 633 177 111 334 19,396	6,826 1,870 606 179 145 35,525	14,880 5,703 2,448 1,182 3,867 67,082	2,810 1,162 818 546 3,224 18,282	24,517 8,735 3,872 1,907 7,236 121,336	1,727 391 94 22 46 13,609	2,461 749 310 144 418 15,721	711 309 222 198 869 4.557	4,900 1,449 626 364 1,333 34,251
	Star and the factor	SOUTHW	VEST							WALES					-	1,001	01,201
2 or less Over 2 4	and up to 4 8	4,795 2,750 3,507	5,468 4,003 6,399	1,493 965 1,838	11,859 7,811 11,875	3,235 1,581 1,815	2,321 1,409 2,268	364 249 467	6,016 3,300 4,663	3,794 1,800 2,464	3,182 2,132 3,544	612 418 762	7,632 4,391 6,822	2,715 935 1,066	1,286 752 1,078	175 120 200	4,211 1,853 2,405
8 13 26	13 26 52	3,369 7,497 9,168	6,755 15,163 19,672	2,323 4,946 6,543	12,548 27,738 35,428	1,656 3,149 3,596	2,346 4,963 5,504	581 1,136 1,468	4,680 9,367 10,598	2,371 5,208 6,586	3,861 8,522 11,588	873 2,026 2,441	7,172 15,807 20,633	883 1,992 2,188	1,136 2,404 2,748	- 230 506 598	2,285 4,944 5,545
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	7,188 1,359 271 82 65 40,051	20,314 5,541 1,594 666 1,672 87,247	5,500 1,505 611 393 1,778 27,895	33,007 8,405 2,476 1,141 3,515 155,803	1,886 334 73 25 24 17,374	3,735 899 338 176 414 24,373	1,367 428 179 170 635 7,044	6,991 1,661 590 371 1,073 49,310	5,653 1,352 315 95 73 29,711	13,341 4,486 1,668 711 1,925 54,960	2,452 856 475 335 1,654 12,904	21,448 6,694 2,458 1,141 3,652 97,850	1,222 230 51 18 17 11,317	1,906 545 198 116 242 12,411	586 218 154 113 445 3,345	3,716 993 403 247 704 27,306
2 or less		WEST MII	DLANDS	1.505	12 777	4 074	2 4 4 6	430	7.020	SCOTLA	ND 6 979	1.442	14.097	4 220	4.012	970	10.192
Over 2 4	and up to 4 8	3,749 4,593	3,946 6,697	1,079 2,054	8,830 13,439	2,216 2,372	1,593 2,577	400 287 540	4,150 5,586	4,428 5,195	5,225 7,654	876 1,733	10,757 14,874	2,605 2,641	4,912 1,983 2,761	285 510	5,030 6,151
13 26	13 26 52	4,601 10,407 13,404	7,826 18,066 23,668	2,543 6,046 7,890	15,044 34,595 45,000	2,106 4,636 5,334	2,794 6,170 6,979	639 1,464 1,824	5,607 12,347 14,159	4,500 9,341 11,349	7,469 15,484 19,456	1,732 3,487 4,465	13,946 28,609 35,347	1,970 3,876 4,102	2,593 5,398 5,588	517 1,105 1,322	5,267 10,625 11,073
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	12,084 2,704 704 250 228 58,535	26,705 8,502 3,065 1,553 4,766 110,185	6,787 1,883 867 724 4,760 36,138	45,580 13,089 4,636 2,527 9,754 205,271	3,590 716 185 65 113 25,407	4,858 1,338 475 252 794 30,276	1,653 570 316 270 1,441 9,434	10,102 2,624 976 587 2,348 65,506	9,094 2,519 898 273 309 53,372	20,816 7,188 3,505 1,833 6,041 101,650	4,099 1,663 1,184 1,065 5,708 27,454	34,014 11,370 5,587 3,171 12,058 183,820	2,551 562 167 49 96 22,848	3,817 1,156 484 308 729 29,729	1,236 533 394 419 1,519 8,710	7,612 2,251 1,045 776 2,344 62,356
2 or less Over 2 4	and up to 4 8	EAST MID 4,442 2,264 2,936	0LANDS 4,202 2,912 4,904	1,091 748 1,388	9,816 5,985 9,333	3,156 1,346 1,563	1,855 1,151 1,748	276 200 351	5,358 2,759 3,776	NORTHE 1,486 1,935 2,066	RN IRELA 1,333 1,213 2,093	ND 242 149 383	3,069 3,300 4,546	1,259 1,741 1,321	1,416 802 1,005	232 88 167	2,916 2,637 2,501
8 13 26	13 26 52	3,045 6,839 8,655	5,531 12,185 14,918	1,662 3,775 4,817	10,325 22,912 28,431	1,379 3,036 3,295	1,955 4,063 4,491	469 888 1,085	3,857 8,069 8,897	1,576 3,401 4,748	2,132 5,178 7,146	370 1,006 1,372	4,082 9,591 13,268	682 1,467 2,045	915 1,938 2,326	141 362 511	1,744 3,770 4,884
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	6,971 1,711 367 106 112 37,448	16,328 5,480 1,836 860 2,286 71,442	3,991 1,340 671 555 2,462 22,500	27,297 8,531 2,874 1,521 4,860 131,885	1,882 359 70 25 50 16,161	3,078 890 297 150 471 20,149	986 377 219 190 839 5,880	5,950 1,626 586 365 1,360 42,603	3,785 1,192 518 205 432 21,344	8,675 4,617 2,837 2,088 12,212 49,524	1,444 819 646 565 4,702 11 698	13,906 6,628 4,001 2,858 17,346 82,595	1,129 347 136 75 161 10.363	1,839 827 486 328 1,457 13,339	519 276 276 218 998 3 788	3,487 1,450 898 621 2,616 27,524

GREAT BRITAIN Duration of unemployment in weeks AGEGROUPS Under 18 18 19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 MALE 3,831 3,971 5,734 3,786 24,318 20,248 25,216 18,305 11,196 10,956 15,933 14,150 7,315 7,647 10,905 10,347 612 596 1,050 914 3,575 3,484 5,408 4,366 5,265 5,657 7,731 7,461 4,549 4,841 6,719 6,857 One or less Over 1 and up to 2 5,069 12,520 28,727 20,367 3,380 7,375 15,549 8,600 2,958 6,333 15,000 10,650 13,699 31,671 72,016 51,286 10,846 26,683 60,265 43,502 7,764 19,165 44,414 31,455 5,769 14,405 32,886 23,217 653 1,255 1,456 347 13 26 39 13 26 99 59 68 F8 52 65 78 104 150 4,976 267 67 48 10,020 8,002 5,206 4,042 40,096 29,786 25,013 32,471 34,164 26,631 24,551 32,179 24,357 19,785 18,526 23,986 17,811 14,537 14,136 17,578 15,293 12,391 11,685 14,769 12,415 4,633 2,245 9,427 23,829 6,394 2,007 1,917 25,293 8,939 3,953 6,287 19,493 7,264 3,325 8,290 14,444 5,214 2,652 8,492 104 156 208 260 156 208 260 61 Ove 7,077 57,101 79,595 418,272 355,528 264,038 197,255 172,507 FEMALE 2,111 2,540 2,651 2,498 2,726 2,717 3,630 2,622 2,989 3,208 3,787 2,395 16,381 13,485 13,510 8,884 5,268 5,287 6,362 5,519 2,762 3,112 3,530 3,278 2,141 2,597 2,644 2,592 502 485 860 766 One or le Over and up to 2 558 984 1,204 255 1,962 4,237 8,463 4,168 1,675 3,489 7,824 5,141 5,774 12,929 27,823 17,817 4,024 9,761 20,584 12,889 2,343 5,875 12,841 7,855 1,736 4,360 9,246 5,556 1,811 4,531 9,744 5,810 8 13 26 39 13 5,278 3,331 1,927 1,531 13,625 8,879 6,032 7,565 10,350 5,868 4,088 4,483 5,956 3,690 2,511 2,709 4,498 3,016 2,443 2,738 52 65 78 104 4,272 2,787 2,081 2,140 39 53 68 72 138 39 2,442 36 28 3,585 1,226 599 1,310 2,124 753 332 1,032 104 156 208 260 156 208 260 21 1 0 0 5,652 1,371 458 675 1,828 603 285 888 2,475 926 498 1,178 Over 5,803 33,166 42,597 160,860 101,203 60,703 45,756 49,468 UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment in weeks AGEGROUPS Under 18 18 19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 MALE 3,671 3,621 5,623 4,577 3,935 4,106 6,054 3,998 7,447 7,817 11,192 10,628 4,627 4,958 6,850 6,999 615 601 1,053 916 24,731 20,849 26,616 19,181 11,418 11,257 16,429 14,605 5,342 5,769 7,934 7,653 One or less Over 1 and up to 2 5,178 12,822 29,383 20,888 655 1,259 1,462 347 3,520 7,665 15,977 8,838 3,080 6,555 15,569 11,099 14,204 32,735 74,420 53,045 11,188 27,390 62,108 44,827 8,002 19,670 45,658 32,365 5,906 14,787 33,761 23,909 13 26 39 13 39 53 68 78 52 65 78 104 152 31 11 5,161 271 67 50 10,662 8,335 5,376 4,216 41,571 30,892 25,768 33,712 35,306 27,550 25,292 33,375 25,117 20,382 19,089 24,876 18,371 14,984 14,556 18,273 15,730 12,749 11,993 15,291 104 156 208 260 156 208 260 25,021 6,912 2,212 2,349 26,708 9,685 4,408 8,162 13,088 5,070 2,597 12,085 20,626 7,936 3,848 10,821 15,308 5,809 3,089 11,100 61 1 Over AJI 59.047 83.047 7,106 434,218 369,708 275.474 206.551 180,308 FEMALE 3,088 3,358 4,127 2,543 16,724 14,014 14,781 9,528 507 489 866 769 2,789 2,792 3,760 2,724 5,416 5,515 6,675 5,742 2,856 3,299 3,712 3,390 2,213 2,805 2,761 2,699 2,186 2,728 2,760 2,576 One or le Over and up to 2 1,768 3,624 8,159 5,396 6,043 13,344 28,739 18,413 4,171 10,061 21,233 13,323 2,419 6,086 13,253 8,148 1,802 4,520 9,558 5,763 1,871 4,650 10,026 5,968 563 990 1,207 256 2,027 4,369 8,679 4,286 13 26 39 13 26 52 65 78 104 2,511 134 37 28 5,755 3,441 1,991 1,581 14,155 9,256 6,195 7,929 10,709 6,076 4,219 4,667 4,655 3,129 2,533 2,849 39 53 68 78 139 6,193 3,824 2,605 2,833 4,429 2,908 2,160 2,257 39 104 156 208 Over 260 156 208 260 2,255 842 377 1,332 5,998 1,507 533 836 3,791 1,329 665 1,769 1,946 682 337 1,116 2,649 1,020 566 1,362 22

All

5,837

34,137

44,854

167,995

105,361

63,424

47,956

51,528

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

#### UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: July 9 1992

2.6

45-49	50-45	55-59	60 and over	Allages
3,842	3,097	2,610	1,281	71,491
4,165	4,151	3,383	1,702	70,801
5,739	4,832	3,979	1,925	95,171
5,880	5,363	4,508	2,301	84,238
4,411	3,768	3,166	1,685	63,168
10,848	10,219	8,663	4,669	153,806
24,566	23,234	20,262	11,180	349,555
17,593	15,764	13,857	8,672	245,310
12,966	11,760	11,001	6,900	189,494
10,468	9,214	8,606	3,946	143,664
9,593	8,481	7,665	1,814	126,746
11,946	10,403	9,247	1,488	158,161
10,411	9,141	8,589	883	124,565
4,034	4,127	4,723	324	45,653
2,060	2,713	4,113	217	23,285
9,517	12,485	23,600	990	81,005
148,039	138,752	137,972	49,977	2,026,113
1,893	1,319	834	5	38,931
2,367	1,613	1,183	0	38,594
2,402	1,808	1,104	7	42,295
2,467	1,928	1,314	6	34,269
1,698	1,360	910	4	23,855
4,441	3,665	2,613	13	56,898
9,689	8,031	5,886	35	121,370
5,929	5,103	4,010	16	74,549
4,567	4,100	3,369	14	58,609
3,289	2,832	2,525	10	36,400
2,738	2,423	2,130	6	26,422
3,085	2,884	2,377	9	29,554
2,815	2,743	2,508	12	23,764
1,102	1,286	1,585	17	8,870
703	1,000	1,624	40	5,539
1,724	3,298	7,517	194	17,816
50,909	45,393	41,489	388	637,735

45-49	50-45	55-59	60 and over	Allages
3,886	3,147	2,638	1,293	72,750
4,245	4,210	3,449	1,729	72,611
5,835	4,907	4,032	1,946	98,471
5,987	5,457	4,585	2,352	86,938
4,501	3,839	3,219	1,722	65,014
11,084	10,388	8,795	4,738	157,888
25,126	23,673	20,649	11,360	359,146
18,009	16,078	14,146	8,818	252,369
13,349	12,051	11,243	6,990	195,703
10,790	9,459	8,770	4,009	148,222
9,855	8,665	7,819	1,852	130,343
12,381	10,703	9,491	1,540	163,912
10,943	9,548	8,935	949	131,193
4,421	4,442	5,007	371	49,654
2,381	2,980	4,374	254	26,143
12,057	14,646	25,877	1,254	98,351
154,850	144,193	143,029	51,177	2,108,708
1,965	1,356	865	5	39,970
2,511	1,706	1,253	1	40,471
2,483	1,860	1,140	7	44,932
2,549	1,994	1,360	7	35,881
1,752	1,388	936	4	24,744
4,566	3,759	2,658	15	58,642
9,972	8,247	6,032	36	125,140
6,111	5,236	4,142	17	77,059
4,709	4,234	3,480	14	60,983
3,414	2,926	2,593	12	37,752
2,815	2,489	2,189	8	27,248
3,216	3,008	2,479	11	30,863
3,013	2,885	2,640	14	25,214
1,223	1,405	1,736	23	9,768
800	1,098	1,735	49	6,160
2,010	3,666	8,095	246	20,432
53,109	47,257	43,333	468	665,259

## 2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNIT	ED 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 *
MALI 1991	E AND FEMALE July Oct	2,362.9 2,420.0	200.1 208.4	536.1 523.0	405.8 418.2	488.3 506.9	362.6 377.5	325.6 338.0	44.5 47.9	2,367.5 2,426.0
1992	Jan	2,666.4	219.0	570.6	465.2	567.4	423.6	367.2	53.4	2,673.9
	Apr	2,726.1	217.8	572.2	474.8	588.2	439.0	379.9	54.2	2,736.5
	July	2,761.0	221.1	602.2	475.1	593.4	439.8	377.8	51.6	2,774.0
MALE	July	1,779.9	128.2	382.8	312.2	393.5	273.4	245.8	44.0	1,782.4
1991	Oct	1,836.5	131.9	379.7	323.5	410.9	287.2	255.8	47.5	1,839.7
1992	Jan	2,041.3	140.9	418.4	362.5	462.8	324.2	279.7	52.9	2,045.4
	Apr	2,094.4	141.7	422.1	371.1	479.9	335.8	290.1	53.7	2,100.1
	July	2,101.6	142.1	434.2	369.7	482.0	335.2	287.2	51.2	2,108.7
FEMA	July	583.1	71.9	153.4	93.6	94.8	89.2	79.8	0.5	585.2
1991	Oct	583.5	76.5	143.3	94.8	95.9	90.3	82.2	0.5	586.2
1992	Jan	625.1	78.1	152.2	102.8	104.6	99.5	87.5	0.5	628.5
	Apr	631.8	76.1	150.1	103.6	108.3	103.2	89.9	0.5	636.5
	July	659.4	79.0	168.0	105.4	111.4	104.6	90.6	0.5	665.3

\*Including some aged under 18.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT Duration 2.8

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MAL		and the second second second	A State of the state of the	Sector Charles Contraction	aller a state of the	a the second	Carlos Constantion		Thousand
1991	July	362.6	920.9	491.9	203.5	03.1	205.6	23675	502.2
	Oct	309.8	914.2	548.0	348.7	101.3	204.1	2,426.0	654.0
1992	Jan	297.2	1,039.0	590.7	424.7	115.4	206.9	2,673.9	747.0
	July	302.4 369.2	996.1 913.4	598.2 586.1	497.1 538.3	134.9 156.4	208.8 210.5	2,736.5 2,774.0	840.8 905.3
		Pr	oportion of number	unemployed					Percent
1991	July	15.3	38.9	20.8	12.4	3.9	8.7	100.0	25.0
	Oct	12.8	37.7	22.6	14.4	4.2	8.4	100.0	27.0
1992	Jan	11.1	38.9	221	159	43	77	100.0	27.0
-	Apr	11.0	364	219	18.2	49	76	100.0	307
	July	13.3	32.9	21.1	19.4	5.6	7.6	100.0	32.6
MAL	and the second second								-
1991	July	241.0	690.8	390.3	226.2	76.2	1677	1 700 4	Inousand
1001	Oct	218.7	661.4	426.2	282.9	83.4	167.1	1,839.7	533.4
1992	Jan	206.3	769.9	454.8	348.7	95.9	169.9	2,045.4	614.4
	Apr	216.6	734.6	454.9	409.4	112.5	172.1	2,100.1	694.0
	July	243.8	669.0	448.1	442.5	131.2	174.1	2,108.7	747.8
		Pr	oportion of number	unemployed	All With				Percent
1991	Oct	13.5 11.9	38.2 35.9	21.3 23.2	13.3 15.4	4.3 45	9.4	100.0	26.9 29.0
1000	los	10.1	07.0		170			100.0	
1392	Anr	10.1	37.0	22.2	17.0	4./	8.3	100.0	30.0
	July	10.5	31.7	21.7	19.5	5.4	8.2	100.0	33.0
		11.0	01.7	ELE	21.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	30.5
1001	hube	1010	010.1						Thousand
1391	Oct	121.0 91.1	240.1	111.0	5/.2	16.9	37.9	585.2	111.9
		51.1	202.0	121.0	00.0	17.9	37.0	500.2	120.0
1992	Jan	90.9	269.1	135.9	76.0	19.5	37.0	628.5	132.5
	Apr	85.8	260.5	143.3	87.7	22.4	36.8	636.5	146.9
	July	120.4	244.4	138.0	95.9	25.2	36.4	665.3	157.4
1001	la de a	Pro	oportion of number	unemployed					Percent
1991	Oct	20.8	41.0	19.1	9.8	2.9	6.5	100.0	19.1
	OCI	15.5	43.1	20.8	11.2	3.0	6.3	100.0	20.6
1992	Jan	14.5	42.8	21.6	12.1	3.1	5.9	100.0	21.1
	luly	13.5	40.9	22.5	13.8	3.5	5.8	100.0	23.1
- Marine	oury	18.8	36.7	20.8	14.4	3.8	5.5	100.0	23.7

...... ment in counties and local authority districts at July 9 1992

THOUSAND

				Percent	Percent		
				employees and unem- ployed	workforce		
OUTHEAST			C.S. Maria	a ferre a trail			Three Rivers
edfordshire	17,926	5,627	23,553	10.1	8.9		Welwyn Hatfield
Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	2,553 4,250 3,324	1,024 1,412 1,126	3,577 5,66? 4,450			Isle of	Wight Medina South Wight
er <b>kshire</b> Bracknell Newbury Reading	20,004 2,447 3,069 4,878	<b>6,365</b> 735 1,048 1,236	<b>26,369</b> 3,182 4,117 6,114	7.4	6.5	Kent	Ashford Canterbury Dartford
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	4,367 2,713 2,530	1,465 1,009 872	5,832 3,722 3,402				Dover Gillingham Gravesham
Buckinghamshire	17,246	5,656	22,902	8.5	7.3		Rochester-upon-Med
Aylesbury Vale Chiltern	3,856	1,382	2,310				Shepway
Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	6,321 1,189 4,174	1,989 416 1,265	8,310 1,605 5,439				Thanet Tonbridge and Malling
astSussex	26,409	7,951	34,360	13.6	11.0		Tunbridge Wells
Brighton Eastbourne	8,573 2,723	2,676 750	11,249 3,473			Oxford	dshire Cherwell
Hastings	4,034	1,019	5,053				Oxford South Oxfordshire
Lewes	2,556	777	3,333				Vale of White Horse
Hother Wealden	2,148 2,525	639 781	2,787 3,306			0	westOxfordshire
sex	51,165	16,409	67,574	12.3	10.3	Surrey	Elmbridge
Basildon Braintree	6,518 3.756	2,075 1,238	8,593 4,994				Epsom and Ewell Guildford
Brentwood Castle Point	1,659	564	2,223				Mole Valley Beinate and Banstead
Chelmsford	3,947	1,399	5,346				Runnymede
Colchester Epping Forest	4,512 3,361	1,466 1,212	5,978 4,573				Speithorne Surrey Heath
Harlow	3,116	1,156	4,272				Tandridge Wavedev
Rochford	2,202	701	2,903				Woking
Tendring	4,233	1,171	8,953 5,404			Wests	Sussex
Thurrock Uttlesford	4,913 1,415	1,420 545	6,333 1,960				Adur Arun
eater London	321,746	110,604	432.350	12.1	10.7		Chichester Crawley
Barking and Dagenham	6,685	1,905	8,590		Ton.		Horsham
Bexley	7,563	2,389	9,952				Worthing
Brent Bromley	14,544 8,319	5,114 2,687	19,658 11,006			EAST	ANGLIA
Camden City of London	9,659 103	4,131	13,790 139			Camb	ridgeshire
City of Westminster	7,696	3,126	10,822				Cambridge East Cambridgeshire
Ealing	11,824	4,199	16,023				Fenland
Enfield Greenwich	11,067 11,518	3,546 3,481	14,613 14,999				Huntingdon Peterborough
Hackney Hammersmith and Fulbam	15,149	4,841	19,990				South Cambridgeshin
Haringey	14,688	5,157	19,845			Norfo	lk Dreekland
Havering	5,731 7,183	2,201 2,258	7,932 9,441				Broadland
Hillingdon Hounslow	6,883 7,780	2,344 2,901	9,227 10,681				Great Yarmouth North Norfolk
Islington Kensington and Chelses	11,982	4,555	16,537				Norwich South Norfolk
Kingston-upon-Thames	3,785	1,240	5,025				West Norfolk
Lewisham	14,709	4,919	19,628			Suffo	lk
Merton Newham	6,237 14,885	2,107 4,201	8,344 19,086				Babergh Forest Heath
Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames	8,054 4,234	2,845 1.866	10,899 6.100				Ipswich Mid Suffolk
Southwark	15,607	5,040	20,647				StEdmundsbury
Tower Hamlets	12,681	3,420	16,101				Waveney
Wandsworth	12,818	3,782 4,769	15,362 17,587			SOUT	HWEST
ampshire	49,686	14,197	63,883	9.8	8.5	Avon	
Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire	3,623 2,321	1,142 694	4,765 3.015				Bath Bristol
Eastleigh Fareham	2,744	788 787	3,532				Kingswood
Gosport	2,504	994	3,498				Wansdyke
Havant	4,776	1,211	2,145 5,987				vvooaspring
New Forest Portsmouth	4,136 8,505	1,128 2.350	5,264 10.855			Corny	wall Caradon
Rushmoor	2,244	706	2,950				Carrick
Test Valley	2,265	680	2,945				Kerrier
Winchester	2,022	618	2,640				North Cornwall Penwith
ertfordshire Broxbourne	28,873 2,814	9,803 1,052	38,676	9.4	8.1		Restormel
Dacorum East Hotfordahim	3,602	1,162	4,764			Devo	n Fact Dover
Hertsmere	2,452	845	3,099				Exeter
North Hertfordshire St Albans	3,526 2,966	1,240	4,766 3.967				North Devon
Stavonano	3 283	1.082	4 365				Plymouth

## UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9



icite	remale	All	Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
1,797 2,901 2,805	550 929 970	2,347 3,830 3,775		
<b>4,432</b> 2,637 1,795	<b>1,213</b> 732 481	<b>5,645</b> 3,369 2,276	12.4	10.1
<b>51,630</b> 2,779 4,022 2,614 3,449 3,761 3,836 3,861 6,460 2,628 3,429 4,551 5,213 2,779 2,248	14,519 749 1,107 747 921 1,110 1,048 1,241 1,853 779 779 1,347 1,378 811 649	66,149 3,528 5,129 3,361 4,370 4,871 4,884 5,102 8,313 3,407 4,208 5,898 6,591 3,590 2,897	11.4	9.7
<b>13,999</b> 3,120 3,977 2,901 2,278 1,723	<b>4,467</b> 1,067 1,114 880 734 672	<b>18,466</b> 4,187 5,091 3,781 3,012 2,395	72	62
21,674 2,413 1,470 2,706 1,516 2,587 1,678 2,181 1,618 1,413 2,267 1,825	6,808 780 517 836 489 719 513 794 550 444 648 518	28,482 3,193 1,987 3,542 2,005 3,306 2,191 2,975 2,168 1,857 2,915 2,343		
17,570 1,764 3,552 2,230 2,279 2,357 2,513 2,875	<b>4,936</b> 453 846 670 699 754 806 708	22,506 2,217 4,398 2,900 2,978 3,111 3,319 3,583	7.6	6.5
<b>18,728</b> 3,219 1,235 2,486 3,516 6,310 1,962	6,510 1,078 422 933 1,468 1,831 778	<b>25,238</b> 4,297 1,657 3,419 4,984 8,141 2,740	8.6	7.5
<b>22,277</b> 2,899 2,003 3,542 2,191 5,850 2,095 3,697	7,285 1,163 689 1,082 646 1,677 793 1,235	<b>29,562</b> 4,062 2,692 4,624 2,837 7,527 2,888 4,932	9.9	8.3
<b>15,836</b> 1,938 1,047 4,039 1,416 2,383 1,966 3,047	<b>5,601</b> 724 405 1,207 546 852 678 1,189	<b>21,437</b> 2,662 1,452 5,246 1,962 3,235 2,644 4,236	7.8	6.7
<b>36,464</b> 3,171 19,942 2,716 3,544 1,971 5,120	<b>11,716</b> 1,143 6,190 788 1,267 665 1,663	<b>48,180</b> 4,314 26,132 3,504 4,811 2,636 6,783	10.6	9.4
<b>17,364</b> 2,302 3,051 22 3,699 2,354 2,703 3,233	<b>5,427</b> 763 940 5 1,082 761 870 1,006	<b>22,791</b> 3,065 3,991 27 4,781 3,115 3,573 4,239	14.3	11.0
<b>35,375</b> 2,405 3,837 1,579 3,049 11,833	<b>10,743</b> 737 1,133 524 941 3,593	<b>46,118</b> 3,142 4,970 2,103 3,990 15,426	11.6	9.5

#### 2.9 UNEMPLOYMEN Area statistics UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 91992

The second second	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Section Section	and the second second second	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Contraction of the
				Percent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge	1,922 3,092 4,789 1,672	692 850 1,241 588	2,614 3,942 6,030 2,260			North West Leicestershi Oadby and Wigston Rutland	re 2,165 1,141 448	757 383 207	2,922 1,524 655		
West Devon Dorset Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck	1,197 21,556 7,581 1,137 1,857 1,005 4,755 1,042	444 6,418 2,146 325 601 320 1,294 343	1,641 <b>27,974</b> 9,727 1,462 2,458 1,325 6,049 1,385	11.4	9.3	Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	15,944 1,407 3,132 3,860 1,681 1,311 2,448 2,105	5,491 450 1,069 1,127 715 531 848 751	21,435 1,857 4,201 4,987 2,396 1,842 3,296 2,856	9.9	8.1
West Dorset Weymouth and Portland Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Encent of Dong	1,956 2,223 <b>15,673</b> 3,211 1,501	682 707 5,007 957 558	2,638 2,930 <b>20,680</b> 4,168 2,059	8.8	7.6	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry EastNorthamptonshire Kettering Northampton	17,581 2,285 1,400 1,511 2,230 6,678	6,225 765 624 570 728 2,225	23,806 3,050 2,024 2,081 2,958 8,903	92	8.0
Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	3,952 3,126 2,019	1,043 1,019 755	2,539 4,995 4,145 2,774			South Northamptonshire Wellingborough Nottinghamshire Ashfield	1,291 2,186 <b>40,557</b> 4,100	543 770 <b>11,819</b> 1,144	1,834 2,956 <b>52,376</b> 5,244	11.7	10.3
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	<b>13,378</b> 3,104 3,092 3,599 2,782 801	<b>4,632</b> 1,076 1,079 1,337 896 244	18,010 4,180 4,171 4,936 3,678 1,045	10.0	8.1	Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	3,483 2,992 3,179 4,146 3,483 16,592 2,582	1,151 1,063 1,118 1,033 969 4,395 946	4,634 4,055 4,297 5,179 4,452 20,987 3,528		
Wiltshire Kennet	15,993 1,521	<b>5,367</b> 540	21,360 2,061	9.0	7.8	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERS	IDE				
Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire WEST MIDLANDS	2,654 2,668 6,094 2,876	910 1,833 1,046	3,578 7,927 3,922	102		Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford	33,896 2,233 1,800 2,334 2,288 1,774	<b>10,275</b> 917 611 722 837 646	<b>44,161</b> 3,150 2,411 3,056 3,125 2,420	12.0	10.5
Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills	2,563 1,741 890 1,986	929 685 306 723	23,492 3,492 2,426 1,196 2,709	10,3	6.5	Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	4,305 1,342 15,096 2,714	1,182 528 4,127 705	5,487 1,870 19,223 3,419		
Hedditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	2,577 1,063 3,010 2,181 2,891	863 423 817 836 968	3,440 1,486 3,827 3,017 3,859			North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale	14,571 873 1,311 2,430 666 1,229	<b>5,350</b> 326 572 912 358 478	19,921 1,199 1,883 3,342 1,024 1,707	7.0	5.8
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham Sauth Shrepshire	10,826 1,129 1,028 861 2,322	3,858 466 425 334 754	14,684 1,595 1,453 1,195 3,076	9.6	8.0	Scarborough Selby York South Yorkshire	2,969 1,744 3,349 <b>57,244</b>	962 813 929 <b>16,387</b>	3,931 2,557 4,278 <b>73,631</b>	14.4	12.7
Staffordshire Cannock Chase	4,681 <b>30,916</b> 3,049	1,574 10,661 1,015	6,255 41,577 4,064	10.2	8.9	Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	9,067 12,876 11,004 24,297	2,499 3,787 3,073 7,028	11,566 16,663 14,077 31,325		
East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tarnworth	3,010 2,412 3,308 2,999 2,732 1,716 8,831 2,859	1,044 870 1,201 1,129 1,001 677 2,747 977	4,054 3,282 4,509 4,128 3,733 2,383 11,578 3,836			West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	74,945 18,907 6,549 12,208 26,030 11,251	22,611 5,255 2,317 3,873 7,902 3,264	97,556 24,162 8,866 16,081 33,932 14,515	10.6	9.4
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	14,566 1,863 4,742 2,458 2,161 3,342	5,404 729 1,508 1,092 897 1,178	<b>19,970</b> 2,592 6,250 3,550 3,058 4,520	10.1	8.6	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nesto Halton Macclesfield	<b>28,534</b> 3,528 1,776 3,263 on 2,818 5,789 2,876	<b>9,154</b> 1,163 732 1,083 833 1,648 1,039	<b>37,688</b> 4,691 2,508 4,346 3,651 7,437 3,915	92	8.1
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell	130,061 56,946 15,446 11,352 15,352	39,033 16,351 4,931 3,781	169,094 73,297 20,377 15,133	13.9	12.5	Vale Royal Warrington Greater Manchester	3,021 5,463 <b>102,506</b>	1,048 1,608 <b>30,132</b>	4,069 7,071 <b>132,638</b>	11.7	10.3
Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	6,709 11,541 12,715	4,575 2,304 3,230 3,861	9,013 14,771 16,576			Borion Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale	9,909 4,810 27,032 8,467 8,158	2,760 1,654 7,345 2,768 2,430	12,669 6,464 34,377 11,235 10,588		
EAST MIDLANDS	20.000				Sec.	Salford Stockport	10,277 7,764	2,583 2,435	12,860 10,199		
Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby	30,622 2,948 2,631 3,858 9,788	9,952 1,052 784 1,169 2,921	40,574 4,000 3,415 5,027 12,709	10.7	9.2	Tameside Trafford Wigan	7,948 7,037 11,104 42,678	2,428 2,200 3,529	10,376 9,237 14,633	10.0	85
Derbýshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,157 3,444 2,013 3,049 1,734	476 1,118 746 1,019 667	1,633 4,562 2,759 4,068 2,401			Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn	5,579 5,448 3,205 2,423 1,115 2,227	1,496 1,350 934 906 359 709	7,075 6,798 4,139 3,329 1,474 2,936	10.0	6.5
Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Meton	27,181 1,729 3,428 1,155 2,134 14,021 960	9,116 662 1,253 460 863 4,164 367	36,297 2,391 4,681 1,615 2,997 18,185 1,327	92	8.0	Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire	4,138 2,479 5,217 743 1,741 2,484 3,788	1,420 795 1,351 291 564 920 1,307	5,558 3,274 6,568 1,034 2,305 3,404 5,095		

poloyment in counties and local authority districts at July 9 1992

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Mal	e	Female	All	Rate +		and the second	hale	Female	All	Rate +	
				Percent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
Wyre	2,091	590	2,681	And the second second	Children and State	Borders Region	2,033	851	2,884	7.4	6.0
M <b>erseyside</b> Knowsley Liverpool	<b>76,583</b> 10,076 31,842	21,551 2,533 8,781	<b>98,134</b> 12,609 40,623	17.2	15.2	Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	627 770 325	294 297 114	457 921 1,067 439		
Sefton St Helens Wirral	12,181 7,451 15,033	3,641 2,184 4,412	15,822 9,635 19,445			Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk	<b>8,692</b> 1,580 4,890	<b>3,182</b> 612 1,703	<b>11,874</b> 2,192 6,593	10.8	9.5
NORTH						Stirling	2,222	1 915	3,089	10.6	
Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	27,257 4,651 6,697 8,065 7,844	7,020 1,091 1,667 1,973 2,289	34,277 5,742 8,364 10,038 10,133	152	13.7	Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	784 1,800 459 1,031	403 716 224 472	1,187 2,516 683 1,503	10.0	0.4
Cumbria Allerdale	<b>13,092</b> 2,971	<b>4,311</b> 1,044	<b>17,403</b> 4,015 3,807	8.3	7.0	Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy	11,533 4,399 5,893	<b>4,377</b> 1,546 2,201	<b>15,910</b> 5,945 8,094	12.5	10.9
Carlisle Copeland	2,726 2,437 617	883 707 222	3,609 3,144 839			North East Fife	1,241	630 3.760	1,871	5.3	4.6
South Lakeland	1,460	529	1,989			Banffand Buchan City of Aberdeen	1,387 4,554	632 1,523	2,019 6,077		
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington	20,486 1,628 3,767	5,893 526 1,076	26,379 2,154 4,843 4,259	12.4	10.9	Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	761 583 1,717	411 290 904	1,172 873 2,621		
Durham Easington	2,456 3,295	866 758	4,238 3,322 4,053			Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey	<b>5,975</b> 256	<b>2,227</b> 122	<b>8,202</b> 378	9.7	8.0
Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,813 559 2,594	847 243 693	3,660 802 3,287			Caithness Inverness Lochaber	893 1,922 501	294 654 181	1,187 2,576 682		
Northumberland	8,916	2,858	11,774	11.9	9.9	Nairn Ross and Cromarty	247 1,454	123 566	370 2,020		
Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed	847 602 2,815	284 179 843	1,131 781 3,658			Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	345 357	128 159	473 516		
Castle Morpeth Tynedale	1,134 1,034	435 423	1,569 1,457			Lothian Region City of Edinburgh	<b>26,005</b> 15,904	<b>8,325</b> 5,154	<b>34,330</b> 21,058	9.5	8.5
Wansbeck	2,484	694 14.169	3,178	13.9	125	East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	2,554 2,443 5,104	781 717 1.673	3,335 3,160 6,777		
Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne	8,739 14,064	2,410 4,058	11,149 18,122			Strathclyde Region	102,115	32,217	134,332	13.6	12.0
North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	7,081 7,743 13,958	2,070 2,081 3,550	9,151 9,824 17,508			Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow	1,891 763 40.612	689 399 12,017	2,580 1,162 52,629		
WALES						Clydebank Clydesdale	2,443 1,882	651 634	3,094 2,516		
Clwyd Alvn and Deeside	11,819	3,626 658	15,445	10.2	8.4	Cumbernauid and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valle Cunninghame	2,311 y 2,310 5.892	790 598 2.071	2,908 7,963		
Colwyn Delyn	1,492 1,793	511 514	2,003 2,307			Dumbarton East Kilbride	3,048 2,719	970 1,130	4,018 3,849		
Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrotham Maolor	883 1,769 2,917	380 443 1 120	1,263 2,212			Eastwood Hamilton	1,031 4,447 4,499	496 1,274 1 184	1,527 5,721 5,683		
Dyfed	10,265	3,339	4,957	12.0	9.0	Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick	3,386 3,732	1,238	4,624 5,113		
Carmarthen Ceredigion	1,302 1,531	460 621	1,762 2,152			Monklands Motherwell	4,504 6,521	1,342 1,752	5,846 8,273		
Dinetwr Llanelli Preseli	1,115 2,342 2,449	380 717 773	1,495 3,059 3,222			Strathkelvin	2,408	2,660 941	3,349		
South Pernbrokeshire	1,526	388	1,914			Tayside Region Angus	12,691 2,502	<b>4,980</b> 1,238	<b>17,671</b> 3,740	10.6	9.1
Gwent Blaenau Gwent	15,919 2,719 1,874	4,369 480 516	20,288 3,199 2,390	11.7	10.2	City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	7,485 2,704	2,732 1,010	10,217 3,714		
Monmouth Newport	1,894 5,812	670 1,663	2,564 7,475			OrkneyIslands	296	116	412	5.6	4.0
Torfaen	3,620 8,581	1,040	4,660	13.3	10.4	Shetland Islands Western Isles	247	123	370 1.540	3.9	3.1
Aberconwy Arfon	1,581 2,452	458 754	2,039 3,206				.,				
Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	742 909 2.897	248 321 929	1,230 3,826				1.773	692	2.465		
Mid Glamorgan	20,488	4,889	25,377	13.3	11.6	Ards Armagh	2,322	2,051 836	852 3,158	2,903	
Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr	2,799 2,393 4,507	636 532 1 324	3,435 2,925 5,831			Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge	2,023 1,204 1,123	802 353 484	2,825 1,557 1,607		
Rhondda Rhymney Valley	3,177 4,366	602 908	3,779 5,274			Belfast Carrickfergus	20,549	6,203 561	26,752		
Taff-Ely	3,246	887	4,133			Castlereagh Coleraine	1,856 2,555	815 930	2,671 3,485		
Brecknock Montgomery	2,320 912 974	8/5 302 372	1,214 1,346	1.4	5.3	Cookstown Craigavon Derry	1,669	1,163 7,525	2,309 4,451 1.664	9.189	
Radnor	440	201	641			Down Dungannon	2,659	2,376 819	953 3,478	3,329	
Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	12,486 3,681	4,271 3,190 1.081	20,438 15,676 4,762	10.4	9.2	⊢ermanagh Larne Limavadv	2,812	811 1,502 563	3,623 470 2,397	1,972	
West Glamorgan	12,285	3,227	15,512	11.1	9.7	Lisburn Magherafelt	3,780 1,985	1,422 823	5,202 2,808		
Atan Lliw Valley Neath	1,392 1,754 1,976	344 487 546	1,736 2,241 2,522			Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey	5,431	933 1,639	251 7,070	1,184	
Swansea	7,163	1,850	9,013			North Down Omagh	1,967 2,519	1,088	3,055		
SCOTLAND						Strabane	2754	634	3.388	Margare Car Sta	

SCOTLAND

\*Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets. An unemployment rate is not given for Surrey or local authority districts since these do not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work areas. + Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of setimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. These local area rates have not yet been revised to take account of the results of the results

## UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9



## 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamer	ntary constit	uenciesatJ	luly 91992	et a gran in an aige statis given faith a	oo(nasaakii	Ruggi (n 1989	a special general g
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTHEAST		and the second second	A Martin	Kensington	3,291	1,471	4,762
Bedfordshire				Lewisham East	3,819	1,220	2,906 5,039
Luton South Mid Bedfordshire	5,050 2,671	1,263 1 104	6,313 3,775	Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford	4,773 6,117	1,609 2,090	6,382 8,207
North Bedfordshire	3,441	1,092	4,533	Leyton	5,089	1,625	6,714
North Luton South West Bedfordshire	3,552 3,212	1,050	4,602 4,330	Newham North East	3,708 5,414	1,179	4,947 6,967
Berkshire				Newham North West Newham South	4,693 4,778	1,379 1,269	6,072 6,047
EastBerkshire	2,918	908	3,826	Norwood Old Participant Cidara	5,914	2,120	8,034
Reading East	2,502 3,281	8/1 865	3,373 4,146	Orpington	1,048	537 594	2,185 2,499
Reading West	2,575	700	3,275	Peckham	5,888	1,893	7,781
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,242	836	3,078	Ravensbourne	1,694	558	2,252
Wokingham	2,119	720	2,839	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford	2,133 2,358	943 710	3,076 3.068
Buckinghamshire	2776	974	3 750	Ruislip-Northwood	1,571	573	2,144
Beaconsfield	1,700	580	2,280	Streatham	5,122	1,824	6,946
Buckingham Chesham and Amersham	1,508	588 576	2,096 2,278	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam	1,609 2,206	510 758	2,119 2,964
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,800	911	3,711	Tooting	4,825	1,786	6,611
Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe	3,521 3,239	1,078 949	4,599 4,188	Twickenham	8,751 2,101	2,727 923	11,478 3.024
EastSuppoy				Upminster	2,432	758	3,190
Bexhill and Battle	1,929	570	2,499	Vauxhall	7,233	2,477	9,710
Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	4,304	1,181	5,485 5,764	Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford	3,947	1,254 776	5,201 2,761
Eastbourne	2,960	818	3,778	Westminster North	4,892	2,028	6,920
Hastings and Rye Hove	4,481 3.850	1,157 1,309	5,638 5.159	Wimbledon Woolwich	2,469 4,822	928 1.406	3,397 6,228
Lewes	2,639	801	3,440				
vveaiden	1,977	620	2,597	Hampshire			
Essex	4647	1 427	6.074	Aldershot	3,132	993	4,125
Billericay	2,945	1,019	3,964	EastHampshire	2,539	747	3,286
Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	3,288	1,087	4,375	Eastleigh	3,660	992 843	4,652
Castle Point	2,984	951	3,935	Gosport	2,768	1,072	3,840
Epping Forest	2,960	1,071	4,031 3,571	Havant New Forest	4,111 2,129	1,025	5,136 2,715
Harlow	3,516	1,303	4,819	North West Hampshire	2,075	673	2,748
North Colchester	3,580 3,189	1,011	4,549 4,200	Portsmouth North Portsmouth South	3,702 5,468	1,575	4,003 7,043
Rochford Saffron Walden	2,762	890	3,652	Romsey and Waterside	2,809	767	3,576
South Colchester and Maldon	3,589	1,151	4,740	Southampton Test	4,614	1,111	5,725
Southend East Southend West	3,951 2,985	1,108 909	5,059 3,894	Winchester	2,133	665	2,798
Thurrock	3,839	1,049	4,888	Hertfordshire	0.000		1000
Greater London				Hertford and Stortford	3,063 2,271	1,146 780	4,209 3,051
Barking	3,378	915	4,293	Hertsmere	2,654	915	3,569
Beckenham	2,891	934	3,825	South West Hertfordshire	2,176	710	2,886
Bethnal Green and Stepney Bexleyheath	6,243 2,310	1,570 794	7,813	St Albans Stevenage	2,371 3,750	778 1 271	3,149
Bow and Poplar	6,438	1,850	8,288	Watford	3,387	1,098	4,485
Brent East Brent North	5,684 3,133	1,857 1,297	7,541 4,430	Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	2,845 3.011	986 941	3,831 3,952
Brent South Brentford and Jalaweth	5,727	1,960	7,687	lala af Winks			
Carshalton and Wallington	2,852	879	3,731	Isle of Wight	4,432	1,213	5,645
Chelsea	2,089 2,544	1,072	3,161	Kent			
Chipping Barnet	2,011	826	2,837	Ashford	2,779	749	3,528
Chislehurst City of London	1,829	601	2,430	Canterbury Dartford	2,997 3.111	834 892	3,831 4,003
and Westminster South	2,907	1,134	4,041	Dover	3,149	850	3,999
Croydon Central Croydon North East	3,088 3,495	1,143	3,964 4,638	Faversnam Folkestone and Hythe	4,359 3,429	1,299 779	5,658
Croydon North West	3,552	1,201	4,753	Gillingham	3,841	1,135	4,976
Dagenham	3,307	990	4,297	Maidstone	2,950	925	3,875
Dulwich Ealing North	3,867 3,626	1,422	5,289	Medway Mid Kent	3,791	1,123	4,914
Ealing Acton	3,556	1,322	4,878	North Thanet	3,741	963	4,704
Edmonton	4,642 4,349	1,690	6,332 5.624	Sevenoaks South Thanet	2,131 2,909	634 782	2,765
Eltham Enfield North	3,176	908	4,084	Tonbridge and Malling	2,779	811	3,590
Enfield Southgate	2,734	1,012	5,243 3,746	i unbridge vveils	2,248	649	2,897
Erith and Crayford Feltham and Heston	3,605	1,058	4,663	Oxfordshire	2 826	1.000	3,836
Finchley	2,403	1,036	3,439	Henley	1,655	520	2,175
Greenwich	3,894 3,520	1,641 1,167	5,535 4,687	Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon	3,253 2,349	841 759	4,094 3.108
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,119	2,389	9,508	Wantage	1,899	608	2,507
Hammersmith	4,968	2,402 1,790	6,758	winey	2,007	/39	2,740
Hampstead and Highgate Harrow Fast	3,820	1,952	5,772	Surrey	2.222	674	2000
Harrow West	2,370	902	3,272	East Surrey	1,413	6/1 444	2,900
Hayes and Harlington Hendon North	2,801	951 892	3,752	Epsom and Ewell Esher	1,978	648 484	2,626
Hendon South	2,338	900	3,238	Guildford	2,218	662	2,880
Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch	5,839 2,393	2,179 790	8,018 3,183	Mole Valley North West Surrey	1,606	518 781	2,124
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,937	2,430	8,367	Reigate	2,079	588	2,667
liford South	2,369	8/3 1.196	3,242 4,896	South west Surrey Spelthome	1,913	546 794	2,459 2,975
Islington North	6,476	2,457	8,933	Woking	2,290	672	2,962
ioning to it o out in an an about y	0,000	2,000	7,004				

	Male	Female	All	And the second	Male	Female	All
VestSussex		-		Leominster	1,900	735	2,635
Arundel	3,019	718	3,737	Mid Worcestershire	3,439	1,182	4,621
Chichester	2,230	670	2,900	Worcester	3,261	908	4,169
Horsham	2,357	754	3,111	Wyre Forest	2,891	968	3,859
Mid Sussex	2,087 2,297	650 581	2,737				
Worthing	2,875	708	3,583	Shropshire			0.705
AST ANGLIA				Ludlow North Shropshire	1,934 2,206	771 887	2,705 3,093
Combridgeshire				Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	2,322 4,364	754 1,446	3,076 5,810
Cambridge	2,948	993	3,941	Staffordabira			
Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	2,890	1,156	4,046	Burton	3,010	1,044	4,054
Peterborough	5,611	1,571	7,182	Cannock and Burntwood	3,048	1,057	4,105
South East Cambridgeshire	1,736 2.445	966	2,425	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,463	848	3,311
ood in West our in Indgesting	2,110			South East Staffordshire	3,411	1,206	4,617
Great Yarmouth	3.542	1.082	4,624	Stafford	2,313	844	3,157
MidNorfolk	2,115	797	2,912	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,716	677 1.052	2,393
North Norfolk North West Norfolk	2,191	646 921	2,837	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,215	1,053	4,268
Norwich North	2,630	798	3,428	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,811	916	3,727
Norwich South South Norfolk	4,003	1,155	5,158 2,888	Warwickshire			
SouthWestNorfolk	2,768	1,093	3,861	North Warwickshire	3,349	1,240	4,589
Suffolk				Rugby and Kenilworth	2,703	1,175	3,878
Bury St Edmunds	2,532	943	3,475	Stratford-on-Avon	2,161	897	3,058
Central Suffolk	2,258	/88 965	3,046	warwick and Learnington	2,004	1,002	0,000
South Suffolk	2,836	1,038	3,874	WestMidlands	0.010	OFF	2 472
Suffolk Coastal	1,966 3.047	678 1 189	2,644 4,236	Aldridge-Brownnills Birmingham Edgbaston	3,555	1,233	4,788
wavency	0,047	1,100	1,000	Birmingham Erdington	5,185	1,499	6,684
SOUTHWEST				Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,856 4,923	1,132	4,968 6,183
Avon				Birmingham Ladywood	6,454	1,817	8,271
Bath Bristol Foot	3,171	1,143	4,314	Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr	5,266	1,454	6,720
Bristol East Bristol North West	4,275 4,010	1,343	5,146	Birmingham Small Heath	6,910	1,600	8,510
Bristol South	5,391	1,464	6,855	Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley	5,870	1,499 994	7,369
Kingswood	3,556	987	4,543	Birmingham Selly Oak	4,162	1,468	5,630
Northavon	2,912	1,025	3,937	Coventry North East	5,326	1,577	6,903
Weston-super-Mare	3,257	1,019	4,276	Coventry South East	4,063	1,208	5,271
Woodspring	2,374	825	3,199	Coventry South West	2,906 4,681	1,034	3,940
Cornwall				Dudley West	3,668	1,307	4,975
Falmouth and Camborne	4,176	1,172	5,348	Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden	3,003 4,395	1,107	4,110 5.746
South East Cornwall	2,845	941	3,786	Solihull	2,314	953	3,267
Stives	3,682	1,193	4,875	Sutton Coldfield	2,193 4 534	890 1 170	3,083 5,704
Iruro	3,269	1,061	4,330	Walsall South	4,389	1,205	5,594
Devon	0.027	1 1 2 2	4.070	Warley East	3,781	1,176	4,957
Exeter Honiton	3,837	623	2,648	West Bromwich East	3,775	1,155	4,930
North Devon	3,160	978	4,138	West Bromwich West	4,308	1,186	5,494
Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake	4,334 4,471	1,368	5,839	Wolverhampton South East	4,060	1,187	5,247
Plymouth Sutton	3,028	1,026	4,054	Wolverhampton South West	3,811	1,368	5,179
South Hams Teignbridge	2,838 2,752	908 731	3,776 3,483	EAST MIDLANDS			
Tiverton	2,224	729	2,953	Derbyshire			
Torridge and West Devon	3,837 2,869	1,032	3,901	Amber Valley	2,513	863	3,376
Devent				Bolsover	3,074	921 1.047	3,995 4,544
BournemouthEast	4,664	1,390	6,054	Derby North	3,548	1,069	4,617
Bournemouth West	3,899	998	4,897	Derby South Frewash	5,276	1,551	6,827 4,390
North Dorset	2,147 2,133	682	2,795 2,815	High Peak	2,117	787	2,904
Poole	3,773	1,052	4,825	North East Derbyshire	2,967	1,004	3,971
West Dorset	3,036	658	2,562	West Derbyshire	1,620	664	2,284
Gloucestershire				Leicestershire			
Cheltenham	3,456	1,058	4,514	Blaby	2,139	806 917	2,945
Gloucester	2,438 4.059	913 1,084	3,351 5,143	Harborough	1,886	699	2,585
Stroud	3,180	1,052	4,232	Leicester East	3,985	1,245	5,230
West Gloucestershire	2,540	900	3,440	Leicester South Leicester West	5,279	1,398	6,677
Somerset	0.050	050	0.014	Loughborough	2,478	860	3,338
Somerton and Frome	2,859	962 870	3,811	Rutland and Melton	1,963	807	2,770
Taunton	2,874	940	3,814	Lincolastina			
Vells Yeovil	2,752	943 927	3,695	EastLindsev	2,836	917	3,753
100VII	2,020		0,100	Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,401	903	3,304
Wiltshire Devizes	2,800	945	3754	Grantnam Holland with Boston	2,487	951 684	2,720
NorthWiltshire	2,834	1,038	3,872	Lincoln	4,315	1,313	5,628
Salisbury	2,552	876	3,428 6,234	Stamford and Spalding	1,869	/23	2,592
Westbury	2,992	1,080	4,072	Northamptonshire		10-0	110-
WESTMIDLANDS				Daventry	3,049 2,033	1,058	2,945
				Kettering	2,462	816	3,278
Bromsprove	2563	920	3.492	Northampton North Northampton South	3,411 3,693	1,109	4,520
Ulartand	2,500	1000	2 505	Mallinghorough	2023	1047	3.980

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

	Male F	emale A		All and a second se	Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Last Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	3,595 3,160 2,444 2,654 3,587 2,793 6,774 5,208 4,610 2,582 3,150	995 946 865 954 903 949 1,908 1,179 1,308 946 866	4,590 4,106 3,309 3,608 4,490 3,742 8,682 6,387 5,918 3,528 4,016	Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Contral Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Withington Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan	2,295 2,977 7,176 4,263 4,311 4,113 4,113 4,113 4,113 4,113 4,113 4,028 4,672 3,420 2,313 5,177 3,355 3,3553	870 1.083 1.657 1.104 1.302 1.424 982 985 1.202 985 1.202 985 1.400 1.042 1.010 679 1.542 1.145	3,165 4,060 8,833 5,736 5,735 5,101 5,315 3,851 5,714 4,430 2,992 6,719 5,088
Humberside Beverley Booth Ferry Bridington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborcugh Selby Skipton and Ripon York	2,058 2,364 3,241 3,359 3,483 4,305 4,625 5,448 5,023 1,817 1,814 1,536 2,755 1,814 1,486 3,349	837 874 1,182 1,102 971 1,182 1,175 1,511 1,441 611 805 841 611 805 836 612 929	2,896 3,238 4,423 4,461 4,434 5,800 6,959 6,464 2,443 2,655 2,147 3,650 2,650 2,650 2,650 2,2696 4,278	Worsley Lancashire Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndbum Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendie Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	3.294 4.578 2.774 2.674 3.205 2.537 1.385 2.227 2.000 2.317 2.479 4.451 1.239 2.742 2.742 2.484 3.674 1.912	998 1.099 700 850 934 972 434 709 704 795 704 795 704 795 9961 920 1,241 516	4,232 5,677 3,474 4,139 3,509 1,819 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 3,021 3,274 5,558 1,689 3,703 3,404 4,915 2,428
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Zentral Sheffield Erightside Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hailam Sheffield Heley Sheffield Heley Sheffield Heley Sheffield Heley Sheffield Heley Sheffield Heley	3,296 2,944 2,825 3,720 4,550 4,656 3,391 4,070 6,189 3,425 4,779 2,434 4,240 4,240 3,220 3,543	894 736 899 1200 1281 1,306 1,048 1,648 1,643 918 1,131 1,077 1,176 1,113 977	4,192 3,680 3,694 4,920 5,781 5,962 4,439 5,118 7,802 4,343 5,910 3,511 5,416 4,343 4,520	Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Muserside Liverpool Walton Liverpool Wast Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wirral South	5,932 6,462 3,116 4,956 5,120 5,206 4,343 4,517 6,263 5,183 2,603 3,395 4,056 4,558 2,161	1,459 1,549 1,185 1,185 1,374 1,452 1,157 1,453 1,780 1,585 1,384 907 1,055 1,129 1,246 818	7.391 8,011 4,301 6,494 6,718 5,500 7,848 6,537 3,510 4,450 4,450 5,185 5,804 2,879 2,279
Vest Torkshife Batteyand Spen Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Dewsbury Eimet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds Central Leeds North Kest Leeds North Kest Leeds North Kest	3,194 4,962 3,663 5,641 2,396 3,134 2,122 3,932 3,932 2,498 5,506 4,634 2,767 2,323 3,569 3,2749	944 1,294 969 1,406 884 929 687 1,331 862 1,116 889 1,157 959 931 1,056	4,138 6,256 4,632 7,047 3,603 3,282 4,063 4,280 5,283 3,283 4,596 5,791 3,726 3,726 4,625 5,791	NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South Cumbria Barrow and Furness Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmortand	4,651 4,122 5,459 4,437 4,718 3,870 3,254 2,233 2,437 1,509 1,509 1,144	1.091 1.139 1.330 9777 1.189 1.224 1.064 673 707 600 409	5.742 5.261 6.789 5.414 5.907 5.164 4.318 2.906 3.144 2.109 1.553
Normanton Ponterfact and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield NORTH WEST Cheshire City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nachurch	2,245 3,285 1,872 2,143 3,190 2,948 1,904	751 834 668 687 980 912 777 777	2,996 4,119 2,540 2,830 4,170 3,860 2,681 2,681	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield Northumberland Bowick urong Tungd	3,197 2,456 3,538 2,877 3,288 2,889 2,241	963 866 980 673 942 823 646	4,160 3,322 4,518 3,550 4,230 3,712 2,887
Edisbury Eliesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tation Warrington North Warrington South Greater Manchester	3,135 2,455 3,064 4,568 1,811 1,965 3,547 3,137	1,038 883 920 1,335 688 670 943 978	4,173 3,348 3,984 5,903 2,499 2,635 4,490 4,115	Blaydon Blaydon <b>Tyne and Wear</b> Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow	1,867 2,815 1,235 2,999 2,780 3,514 3,985 3,985 3,623	627 843 542 846 817 1,019 1,114 988	2,494 3,658 1,777 3,845 3,597 4,533 5,099 4,611
Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton	2,022 3,010 3,042 4,083 2,784 2,278 2,578 2,532 1,483 2,567 3,653 3,191 1,833 3,303	704 878 831 1.015 914 723 931 591 830 1.094 824 611 1.021	2,726 3,888 3,873 5,098 3,698 3,698 3,001 3,463 2,074 4,747 4,015 2,444 4,324	Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland North Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend WALES Clwyd	3,455 4,077 3,406 4,120 5,500 4,473 5,571 3,158 3,923	1,210 1,181 924 1,093 1,150 1,286 1,317 926 1,144	4,665 5,258 4,330 5,213 6,650 5,759 6,888 4,084 5,067
Leign	3,294	1,020	4,314	Alyn and Deeside	2,232	702	2,934

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	and the second second	Male Fe	emale /		Ma	ale	Female	All
	Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham	2,736 1,882 2,188 2,781	7778 680 621 845	3,514 2,562 2,809 3,626	Highlands Region Caithness and Sutherland Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,250 2,728 1,997	453 995 779	1,703 3,723 2,776
vfed	Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke t Blaenau Gwent Islwyn	2,172 2,001 2,587 3,505 2,603 1,874	760 792 797 990 455 516	2,932 2,793 3,384 4,495 3,058 2,390	Lothian Region East Lothian Edinburgh Central Edinburgh Leath Edinburgh Leith Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh South Edinburgh West Liditborgh	2,554 3,253 2,439 3,784 2,092 2,437 1,546 2,739	781 1,230 675 1,083 677 826 500	3,335 4,483 3,114 4,867 2,769 3,263 2,046 2,070
	Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen	1,890 3,005 3,187 3,360	632 890 917 959	2,522 3,895 4,104 4,319	Livingston Mid Lothian Strathclyde Region	2,738 2,719 2,443	1,005 717	3,589 3,724 3,160
wvn	edd				Argyil and Bute Avr	1,891	689 979	2,580
	Caemarfon Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon	2,160 2,399 1,125 2,897	628 758 395 929	2,788 3,157 1,520 3,826	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley Clydebank and Milngavie Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cunninghame North	2,371 2,813 2,824 2,311 2,728	1,000 819 864 790 942	4,371 3,632 3,688 3,101 3,670
a G	amorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd Rhondda	2,404 3,546 2,799 3,213 2,555 2,794 3,177	776 785 636 655 660 775 602	3,180 4,331 3,435 3,868 3,215 3,569 3,779	Cunninghame South Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Glasgow Cantral Glasgow Central Glasgow Garscadden Glasgow Gavan	3,164 3,048 2,719 1,968 2,212 4,267 3,331 3,258	1,129 970 1,130 801 728 1,208 769 967	4,293 4,018 3,849 2,769 2,940 5,475 4,100 4,225
owys	Brecon and Radnor Montgomery	1,352 974	503 372	1,855 1,346	Giasgow Hillhead Giasgow Maryhill Giasgow Pollock Giasgow Provan Giasgow Ruthergien	3,319 4,434 3,785 4,288 3,422	1,515 1,393 1,002 1,069 1,014	4,834 5,827 4,787 5,357 4,436
buth	Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan	3,944 1,866 3,659 3,821 2,877	1,186 562 738 914 871	5,130 2,428 4,397 4,735 3,748	Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Springburn Greenock and Port Glasgow Hamilton Kilmarnock and Loudoun Monklands East Monklands East	3,835 4,461 4,010 3,505 3,386 2,937	1,070 1,282 963 1,044 1,238 908	4,905 5,743 4,973 4,549 4,624 3,845
est (	Slamorgan Aberavon Gower Neath Swansea East Swansea West	1,887 1,927 2,120 2,922 3,429	475 637 557 607 951	2,362 2,564 2,677 3,529 4,380	Motharus West Motherwell North Motherwell South Paisley North Paisley South Renfrew West and Inverclyde Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,338 3,354 3,167 2,926 2,607 1,735 2,010	732 875 877 935 862 779 874	3,090 4,229 4,044 3,861 3,469 2,514 2,884
сот	LAND				Tayside Region			
orde	rs Region Roxburgh and Berwickshire Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,081 952	443 408	1,524 1,360	Angus East Dundee East Dundee West North Tayside Perth and Kinross	2,227 3,803 3,363 1,260 2,038	1,066 1,304 1,252 633 725	3,293 5,107 4,615 1,893 2,763
entra	al <b>Region</b> Clackmannan Falkirk East Falkirk West Stirling	2,130 2,424 2,239 1,899	823 790 800 769	2,953 3,214 3,039 2,668	Orkney and Shetland Islands Western Isles	543 1,157	239 383	782 1,540
ımfr	ies and Galloway Region	0.140			NORTHERN IRELAND			
e R	Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,143 1,931	906 879	3,079 2,810	Belfast East Belfast North Belfast South Belfast Wort	<b>3,040</b> 5,583 4,139	<b>1,088</b> 1,580 1,985	<b>4,128</b> 7,163 6,124
	Central Fife Dunfermline East Dunfermline West Kirkcaldy North East Fife	2,906 2,590 2,114 2,682 1,241	1,162 854 774 957 630	4,068 3,444 2,888 3,639 1,871	East Antrim East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle Lagan Valley	8,101 4,118 5,950 5,471 8,928 3,857	1,688 1,481 2,125 1,630 1,980 1,464	9,789 5,599 8,075 7,101 10,908 5,321
amp	bian Region Aberdeen North Aberdeen South Banffand Buchan Gordon	2,094 1,714 1,387 1,042	635 602 632 546	2,729 2,316 2,019 1,588	Mid-Uister Newry and Armagh North Antrim North Down South Antrim South Antrim	5,963 5,930 4,160 2,783 3,262 4,673	2,020 1,783 1,406 1,378 1,427 1,927	7,983 7,713 5,566 4,161 4,689
Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna	Kincardine and Deeside Moray	1,048 1,717	441 904	1,489 2,621	Strangford Upper Bann	2,700 3,937	1,037 1,197 1,455	3,897 5,392

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## UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

## 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE		Contraction of the		Contraction of the second	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	E. States	And States			Contraction of		AND A PARTY OF		Part and
1991 July 11	834	520	47	218	294	146	232	342	203	195	242	2,753	Ξ	2,753
Aug 8	892	568	54	196	286	153	218	297	166	191	200	2,653		2,653
Sept 12	827	505	55	192	293	167	194	433	195	167	131	2,654		2,654
Oct10	499	362	23	64	110	47	75	78	46	43	57	1,042	=	1,042
Nov14	425	303	19	51	108	38	68	73	35	34	47	898		898
Dec12	436	308	29	53	102	40	55	76	37	36	48	912		912
992 Jan 9	445	316	23	60	99	42	56	81	33	33	50	922	=	922
Feb 13	463	321	17	58	105	39	65	86	38	32	46	949		949
Mar 12	474	316	15	54	100	48	68	88	41	31	45	964		964
Apr9	513	330	19	59	107	55	79	96	42	35	50	1,055	Ξ	1,055
May14	493	317	18	58	112	53	76	98	40	37	55	1,040		1,040
June11	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

Note: Students claiming benefit during a vacation are not included in the benefits, via Unemployment Benefit Offices, during their vacations. \* Included in South East.

JNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE 1989 July Oct	9.6	9.9 6 8.6	7.4 6.9	5.3 5.0	4.3 4.0	7.7 7.1	2.4 2.2	6.2 5.8
1990 Jan Apr July Oct	10.4 9.8 9.1	9.3 8.9 9.5 9.4	7.1 6.9 6.9 7.2	5.1 5.0 5.0 5.2	4.1 4.0 3.9 4.0	6.9 6.6 6.2 6.3	22 21 20 21	5.9 5.7 5.7 5.9
991 Jan Apr July Oct	123 133 143 156	11.2 12.6 13.8 13.9	8.6 9.8 10.7 10.8	6.2 7.0 7.6 7.8	4.8 5.4 5.8 6.0	6.9 7.3 7.5 7.8	25 29 3.0 3.5	6.9 7.7 8.3 8.5
992 Jan Apr July	16.4 17.8 18.0	15.2 15.8 16.7	120 122 122	8.8 9.0 9.1	6.7 6.8 6.8	8.5 9.0 8.9	3.9 3.8 3.6	9.4 9.7 9.8
ALE 989 July Oct	11.3 10.9	3 11.7 9 10.5	8.8 8.3	6.9 6.6	5.5 5.3	9.7 8.9	3.3 3.0	7.7 7.2
990 Jan Apr July Oct	11.9 11.3 11.3 11.4 12.4	11.7 11.3 11.8 11.8 12.0	8.9 8.7 8.8 9.2	7.0 6.8 6.8 7.2	5.5 5.3 5.2 5.5	8.9 8.4 7.9 8.1	3.1 2.9 2.8 3.0	7.6 7.4 7.3 7.7
1991 Jan Apr July Oct	14. 160 17. 18.	7 14.5 6 16.4 8 17.6 8 18.1	11.2 12.8 13.9 14.1	8.7 9.9 10.6 11.0	6.6 7.4 8.0 8.2	9.0 9.7 9.8 10.3	3.6 4.2 4.5 4.9	9.1 10.3 10.9 11.3
1992 Jan Apr July	19. 22( 22	5 19.9 ) 20.7 I 21.3	15.8 16.0 16.0	123 126 127	9.3 9.5 9.5	11.2 11.9 11.8	5.5 5.6 5.3	12.6 13.0 13.0
FEMALE 1989 July Oct	8. 7.1	2 7.5 9 6.2	5.4 4.8	3.0 2.7	2.7 2.5	4.8 4.5	0.2 0.1	4.2 3.8
1990 Jan Apr July Oct	8. 8. 8. 9.	6 6.3 1 5.9 2 6.6 0 6.1	4.6 4.4 4.3 4.3	26 25 25 24	2.4 2.3 2.3 2.2	4.3 4.1 3.9 3.8	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	3.7 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5
1991 Jan Apr July Oct	9: 10. 10. 10. 12.	7.0 7.8 9.0 5 8.7	4.9 5.5 6.1 6.0	28 32 35 35	26 29 32 32	4.0 4.2 4.3 4.5	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	3.9 4.4 4.8 4.8
1992 Jan Apr July	12/ 13. 13.	3 9.2 1 9.6 5 10.7	6.5 6.6 6.7	3.8 4.0 4.1	3.5 3.5 3.6	4.7 5.0 5.0	0.1 0.1 0.1	5.2 5.3 5.5

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. lotes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1991 for 1991 and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates are consistent with the unadjusted rates in table 2.1. 2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

## 2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	in the second se	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE	ANDFEMALE		1		-		A State of the second s		-	-			0	-	
1991	July 11	615	91	93	22	1,775	188	556	482	108	250	938	5,027	838	5,865
	Aug 8	290	161	21	47	1,164	234	771	442	83	162	777	3,991	820	4,811
	Sept 12	138	97	48	36	710	593	752	872	105	215	723	4,191	702	4,893
	Oct 10	175	51	32	47	1,369	266	425	530	63	132	1,182	4,221	848	5,069
	Nov 14	233	46	46	296	1,166	164	442	481	137	154	1,668	4,787	700	5,487
	Dec 12	283	73	53	183	1,227	321	604	485	122	175	769	4,222	1,350	5,572
1992	Jan 9	467	125	67	63	971	525	489	602	155	180	2,384	5,903	1,513	7,416
	Feb 13	441	157	64	142	2,761	353	1,217	1,022	269	325	5,539	12,133	1,773	13,906
	Mar 12	291	154	71	73	2,353	291	1,087	1,194	412	340	1,425	7,537	1,924	9,461
	Apr 9	251	112	87	108	2,195	249	995	897	205	278	1,453	6,718	1,904	8,622
	May 14	200	129	41	86	1,461	291	853	657	242	225	950	5,006	1,321	6,327
	June 11	212	70	42	125	1,370	174	584	573	225	215	1,009	4,529	979	5,508
	July 9	121	53	27	117	1,193	765	639	480	173	134	935	4,584	965	5,549

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

## 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	United Kingdom *	Australia##	Austria#	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany# (FR)	Greece+
UMBERS UNEMPLOYED,	NATIONAL DEFIN	ITIONS (1) NOT	SEASONALLY	DJUSTED		10	A State State			
Monthly	2 368	802	148	444	1.439	272	252	2,666	1,694	155
Aug	2,000	806	140	460	1,419	293	243	2,753	1,672	152
Sep	2,451	867	152	455	1,282	289	265	2,832	1,610	146
Oct	2,426	802	177	456	1,299	296	282	2,872	1,599	168
Nov	2,472	818	197	452	1,375	299	303	2,882	1,010	18/
Dec	2,552	920	224	459	1,384	303	303	2,919	1,751	207
992 Jan	2,674	960	250	461	1,551	340	337	2,966	1,875	225
Feb	2,710	998	235	451	1,575	330	339	2,500	1,000	213
Mar	2,707	949	199	440	1,050			2,011	1,100	
Apr	2,737	911	185	439	1,552	319	342	2,824	1,747	187
May	2,708	920	168	430	1,548		338	2,770	1,716	169
June	2,678	914	155	400	1,500		0,0	2,700		100
July	2,774	926					••		1,828	
ercentage rate: latest month	9.8	10.7	4.7	10.4	11.0	11.4	14.4	9.5	6.0	4.3
test month: change on a year ago	+1.4	+1.2	N/C	+1.0	N/C	+0.8	+6.2	+0.6	-0.3	+0.3
367 368 369 390	2,807 2,275 1,784 1,663	629 575 509 590	165 159 150 169	459 419 403	1,150 1,031 1,018 1,110	217 238 259 267	142 129 104 106	2,621 2,564 2,533 2,505	2,231 2,234 2,029 1,870	110 109 118 140
onthly								0.700	4 700	
991 July	2,363	831	193	429	1,449	296	249	2,763	1,706	17
Aug Sep	2,423 2,458	870	189	435	1,410	300	280	2,772	1,697	176
Oct	2 477	870	192	440	1 4 20	301	292	2.798	1,692	185
Nov	2.518	894	186	443	1,423	303	301	2,826	1,676	184
Dec	2,551	908	184	446	1,420	303	308	2,827	1,676	183
992 Jan	2,607	894	186	450	1,429	303	314	2,860	1,694	192
Feb	2,645	908	183	454	1,451	305	322	2,876	1,695	187
Mar	2,653	900	176	457	1,525	305	333	2,858	1,721	190
Apr	2,695	887	186	461	1,511	308	345	2,898	1,764	183
May	2,716	906	192	466	1,536		354	2,913	1,782	30
June	2,724	963		470	1,603	•••	360	2,925	1,804	
July	2,753	960						••	1,822	
ercentage rate: latest month	9.7	11.0	5.9	11.3	11.6	11.0	14.4	10.3	6.7	7.8
test three months: change on previous three months	+0.3	+0.4	+1.8	+0.3	+0.6	+0.1	+1.2	+0.3	+0.2	+1.0
ECD STANDARDISED RA atest month	TES: SEASONALI	.Y ADJUSTED (: Jun	2)	Jun	Jun		Mav	May	May	
ercent	10.5	11.1		7.8	11.5		12.2	10.0	4.5	and an and the state

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

 \* The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see *notes* to *table 2.1*).

 + Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people and farmers.

			United States ##	Switzer- land ++	Sweden ##	Spain +	Portugal #	Norway ++	Nether- lands ++	Luxem- bourg #	Japan **	Italy**	rish Republic +
Y ADJUSTED	ASONALL	NOT SE	EFINITIONS (1)	NATIONAL D	INEMPLOYED,	NUMBERS L			(1915) (1917)		TO SERVE T		
Wontiny	July	1991	8,576	33.4	134	2,195	284	115	302	22	1,330	2,581	261
	Aug		8,237	35.1	142	2,193	282	113	306	22	1,390		265
	oop		0,070	07.0	142	2,200	200	30	302	2.4	1,410		259
	Oct		8,013 8,286	40.7	140 141	2,317	290 296	95	310	2.5	1,320	2,686	257
	Dec		8,569	52.8	159	2,329	297	107	322	2.5	1,310		260 269
	.lan	1992	9 949	60.9	181	2 3 3 6	300	121	216	20	1 410	0.710	~~~
	Feb	TOOL	10,161	65.2	178	2,338	313	115	314	2.8	1,370	2,713	277
	Mar		9,691	68.0	187	2,327	313	113	314	2.7	1,510		279
	Apr		8,945	71.0	185	2,286	313	118	299	2.6	1,410		281
	May		9,169 10,095	73.0	196 209	2,218 2 187	309	105		2.4	1,420		270
			10,000		200	2,107				2.4	1,550	•••	200
	July		9,845							· · · ·	0e ···		
atestmonth	ntage rate: la	Percer	7.6	27	46	14.5	68	50	42	15	20	11.2	01.1
geon	nonth: chan	latestr					0.0	0.0	7.2	1.0	20	11.5	21.1
	a year ago		+0.9	+1.6	+2.4	-0.3	+0.5	+0.8	-0.3	+0.1	N/C	N/C	+2.1
Y ADJUSTED	EASONALI	NS (1) SI	AL DEFINITIO	YED. NATION	ERS UNEMPLO	NUMBI							
inual averages	Ar	1007	7.440										
		1987	6,696	21.9	84 72	2,924	319	32.3	432	27	1,729	2,885	247
		1989	6,521	15.1	62	2,550	312	83.5	391	23	1,417	2,656	232
		1990	6,884	16.0	70	2,349	307	93.2	345	2.1	1,344	2,751	225
Monthly	lulu.	1001	0.475	000	104	0.070				a faile			
	Aug	1991	8,475	38.8	134	2,273	295 295	118 106	307 304	23	1,420 1,400	2,594	261 263
	Sep		8,501	41.5	135	2,305	296	106	301	2.5	1,400		263
	Oct		8,641	44.5	136	2,329	296	105	308	2.4	1.330	2.670	265
	Nov		8,602	46.7	142	2,300	292	105	312	2.5	1,380		265
	Dec		0,001	40.2	102	2,291	292	106	291	2.4	1,410		206
	Jan Feb	1992	8,929	51.0	167	2,274	295	104	307	2.5	1,390	2,655	269
	Mar		9,242	63.7	188	2,273	296 298	108	313	2.6	1,320		273 275
	Apr		0.155	60.4	104	0.064	205	100	010	07	1.000		
	May		9,504	76.0	205	2,204 2,243	184	116	310	2.6	1,320		282 276
	June		9.975		224	2,238					1,390	andi altri i	282
	July		9,760										
		-											
atest month s: change on	ntage rate: la three month	Perce	7.7	2.7	4.8	14.8	4.1	5.5	4.3	1.7	2.1	11.0	21.0
hree months	previoust	lateet	+0.4	+0.5	+0.6	-0.2	-0.7	+0.4	N/C	+0.1	N/C	N/C	+0.5
AD ILISTED (2)	CONALLY		and all the last of the last o										
ADJUSTED (2)	month	Latest	Jun	DECD STANDA	Jun	Feb	Feb	Feb	May		May	, lan	.lun

Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. <sup>5</sup> Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force. <sup>\*</sup> Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. <sup>+</sup> Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force. <sup>#</sup> Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total nabour force. <sup>#</sup> Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total nabour force. <sup>#</sup> Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

THOUSAND

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries
# 2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +							AND THE REAL PROPERTY.		1	
Montr	Ending	Male and Female			Male			Female				
		All		Change since previous year	All	Change s previous	ince year	All		Change since previous year	Married	NI.
1991	July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12	4	41.9 85.8 72.4	+113.0 +81.5 +61.1	293.5 259.1 252.2		+77.5 +56.2 +40.7		148.4 126.7 120.2	+35.5 +25.2 +20.4	100	42.3 41.7 38.2
	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	0000	87.2 74.8 53.4	+56.7 +35.1 +25.0	270.7 266.2 258.5		+39.1 +24.5 +17.7		116.5 108.6 94.9	+17.5 +10.6 +7.3		38.3 38.1 33.7
1992	Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12	9999	62.2 89.6 52.4	+34.8 +1.9 -25.7	249.5 274.6 249.3		+23.2 -0.1 -20.5		112.6 115.0 103.0	+11.7 +2.0 -5.2		41.1 41.3 38.9
	Apr9 May14 June11	333	66.5 22.8 22.4	+7.3 -11.9 -3.9	261.6 228.9 226.8		+9.3 -8.7 -4.4		104.9 93.9 95.6	-2.0 -3.2 +0.5		40.3 36.5 34.8
	July 9	4	48.0	+6.1	296.2		+2.7		151.8	+3.4		42.3
UNITE	DKINGDOM	OUTFLOW +										
Month	Ending	Male and Female			Male		40	Female	105	1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -	040	
		All		Change since previous year	All	Change s previous	ince /ear	All		Change since previous year	Married	
1991	July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12	3333	04.8 12.6 58.9	+49.6 +45.3 +61.6	212.6 215.1 234.5		+36.3 +33.6 +42.3	-	92.2 97.5 124.4	+13.3 +11.7 +19.3	125	31.5 31.1 42.2
	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	4 3 2	14.0 35.1 66.8	+79.8 +57.6 +44.4	274.7 226.4 180.8		+54.2 +40.2 +31.0		139.3 108.8 86.0	+25.6 +17.4 +13.4		41.0 37.9 28.9

229.8 357.9 355.6 +21.0 +62.9 +61.3 154.2 249.4 248.7 +14.7 +47.2 +44.8 75.6 108.5 106.9 1992 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12 +6.3 +15.7 +16.6 28.3 39.9 38.9 335.0 347.6 354.6 +36.9 +29.5 +51.9 234.6 241.9 252.7 +30.4 +22.2 +41.3 100.4 105.7 101.9 +6.6 +7.3 +10.6 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 36.4 39.7 37.7 July 9 344.3 +39.4 +32.1 +7.3 244.7 99.5 34.5

\* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/<sub>9</sub> week month. + The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2.20*. While *table 2.20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW	Age group		410 - 10x-	and the second second		The second second	the second			
Month Ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Allages
MALE 1992 Feb 13 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11	3.4 28 22 24 25	26.3 22.8 22.8 20.2 21.5	60.1 52.5 52.9 46.5 48.1	47.0 42.1 43.3 38.5 37.4	33.1 30.4 31.2 27.7 27.1	46.5 42.7 44.8 39.5 38.1	33.1 31.5 36.1 30.5 29.2	12.6 11.8 14.8 11.7 11.2	6.4 6.1 7.8 6.1 5.8	268.6 242.9 255.9 223.2 220.8
July 9	2.8	31.6	83.9	46.3	31.5	42.6	31.9	12.1	6.0	288.7
FEMALE 1992 Feb 13 Mar 12 Apr9 May 14 June 11	24 21 1.9 1.8 2.1	17.7 14.2 13.8 12.3 13.6	29.5 25.2 24.8 21.7 23.4	18.7 16.7 16.9 15.4 15.0	10.7 10.0 10.3 9.2 8.8	16.5 15.8 16.6 14.8 14.2	12.9 12.7 13.8 12.5 11.9	3.5 3.4 3.9 3.5 3.3		112.0 100.0 102.1 91.7 92.2
July 9	2.3	23.2	52.2	20.5	11.5	17.9	13.9	3.7	-	145.3
Changes on a year earlier MALE										
1992 Feb 13 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11	1.8 1.0 0.5 0.5 0.5	-2.2 -4.5 -0.8 -2.5 -1.4	-2.5 -8.9 -1.8 -5.3 -3.4	-1.1 -4.6 0.4 -2.3 -2.1	0.8 -2.0 1.8 -0.2 	0.8 -3.0 1.9 -1.1 -0.7	1.6 0.8 4.7 -1.9 2.3	1.0 0.4 2.1 0.3 0.5	0.2 -0.1 0.5 -0.4 -1.9	-0.6 -20.9 92.1 90.5 -4.4
July 9	0.5	0.1	-0.5	-0.6	0.9	0.5	2.4	0.3	-0.9	2.7
FEMALE 1992 Feb 13 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11	1.3 0.8 0.6 0.5 0.7	-0.8 -2.5 -0.8 -1.4 -0.4	-1.2 -3.2 -1.7 -2.6 -1.0	0.2 -1.1 -0.5 -1.0 -0.4	0.5 0.1 0.2 -0.1 -1.1	0.5 -0.1 -0.3 -0.2 	1.2 0.7 0.6 1.2 1.3	0.3 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3		1.9 -5.1 -1.6 -3.3 0.4
July 9	0.5	0.7	0.1		0.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	_	3.3
OUTFLOW	Age group						the state	A CONTRACT OF		
Month Ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	Allages
MALE 1992 Feb 13 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11	1.3 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.5	17.4 17.7 16.4 16.8 17.7	51.7 51.8 48.7 50.0 52.6	40.8 40.9 38.1 38.0 40.7	28.7 28.8 26.7 27.0 29.2	40.3 40.7 37.5 38.0 40.3	28.5 29.0 27.7 28.6 30.1	10.7 10.5 11.1 12.1 11.8	7.7 7.5 7.5 7.8 8.1	227.1 228.3 214.8 219.3 231.9
July 9	1.6	17.2	52.2	39.6	27.9	38.5	29.0	10.8	7.9	224.6
FEMALE 1992 Feb13 Mar12 Apr9 May14 June11	1.1 1.1 1.0 1.1 1.2	13.2 13.2 12.4 12.2 12.0	27.6 27.4 25.7 25.9 25.4	17.6 16.8 16.2 16.6 16.2	9.7 9.9 9.2 9.5 9.3	15.0 14.9 13.8 15.0 14.5	11.5 11.9 10.9 12.4 12.0	3.3 3.4 3.4 3.8 3.8 3.6	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1	99.4 98.6 92.8 96.7 94.3
July 9	1.3	12.1	25.8	15.5	9.2	13.1	10.6	3.1	0.1	90.8
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE 1992 Feb 13 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11	0.7 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.8	0.7 0.7 -0.5 -0.7 0.6	7.7 1.0 4.0 2.7 6.2	8.0 7.9 4.9 2.9 6.3	6.2 7.5 4.4 3.5 5.9	8.3 5.8 5.5 4.0 6.8	6.6 8.1 5.2 4.6 6.5	28 67 22 24 28	2.4 2.5 1.9 1.7 2.2	43.4 23.2 28.3 22.0 38.1
July 9	0.8	0.1	3.9	5.4	4.6	5.5	6.2	2.3	. 2.2	31.1
FEMALE 1992 Feb 13 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11	0.6 0.6 0.5 0.6 0.7	1.0 0.9 -1.7 -0.5 0.1	3.6 3.8 1.0 0.6 1.4	2.7 2.4 1.3 1.1	1.5 20 0.9 1.0	24 28 1.1 1.7 20	24 27 13 25	0.7 0.7 0.5 0.9		149.6 158.4 64.1 7.8
July 9	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.9	10	10	2.4	0.7	Sector Sector	9.9

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

## 2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES + Regions

		South East	Greater London **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1989		12,954	3,732	3,853	3,644	9,400	10,333	12,824	19,870	11,994	84,872	11,499	20,395	116,766
1990		14,408	1,999	5,250	15,503	25,500	11,291	16,674	28,165	13,209	130,000	10,719	17,669	158,388
1991		38,238	7,981	5,999	22,315	48,484	20,174	29,316	39,371	15,571	219,468	12,959	23,655	256,082
1991	Q1	6,034	2,417	1,534	6,640	13,612	5,132	8,521	10,420	4,887	56,780	4,147	6,424	67,351
	Q2	5,550	1,593	1,353	3,607	10,926	5,528	7,956	11,136	4,456	50,482	3,279	4,565	58,326
	Q3	7,047	2,297	1,246	5,173	11,149	5,442	7,188	9,105	2,607	48,957	3,256	6,387	58,600
	Q4	19,607	1,674	1,866	6,895	12,797	4,072	5,681	8,710	3,621	63,249	2,277	6,279	71,805
1992	Q1	7,826	2,148	3,557	4,560	11,879	6,930	9,705	7,710	3,576	55,743	1,836	6,326	63,905
1991	June	2,215	1,028	316	1,507	2,863	1,636	2,931	3,852	1,304	16,624	1,106	1,954	19,684
	July	2,120	697	456	1,953	4,779	2,937	3,240	3,398	1,207	20,090	826	2,477	23,393
	Aug	2,682	821	516	1,321	3,249	867	2,667	3,095	872	15,269	1,162	2,267	18,698
	Sept	2,245	779	274	1,899	3,121	1,638	1,281	2,612	528	13,598	1,268	1,643	16,509
	Oct	2,676	483	1,094	1,634	3,540	1,347	1,342	2,458	954	15,045	573	1,966	17,584
	Nov	12,692	423	464	1,286	3,776	1,535	2,264	2,661	830	25,508	804	2,101	28,413
	Dec	4,239	768	308	3,975	5,481	1,190	2,075	3,591	1,837	22,696	900	2,212	25,808
1992	Jan	2,076	618	2,417	1,289	4,165	4,330	2,712	1,972	1,088	20,049	464	1,616	22,129
	Feb	2,156	533	492	1,599	3,449	1,157	2,955	2,633	886	15,327	755	2,643	18,725
	Mar	3,594	997	648	1,672	4,265	1,443	4,038	3,105	1,602	21,367	617	2,067	23,051
	Apr	2,431	404	98	1,799	2,993	427	2,385	2,510	649	13,292	679	1,937	15,908
	May	1,914	569	34	2,937	2,877	315	3,258	2,694	1,073	15,102	443	1,386	16,931
	June PR	2,162	442	0	1,663	2,134	50	866	1,824	484	9,183	516	1,344	11,043

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

#### 2.31 **CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES +** Industry

	Division	Class	1990	1991	1991 Q1	02	Q3	Q4	1992 Q1	1992 Apr	May	June PR
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		379	484	14	0	136	334	58	0	0	0
Coal extraction and coke		11-12	3,707	7,424	3,481	1,014	1,243	1.686	6.187	641	913	257
Mineral oil and natural gas		13-14	481	1,055	255	9	343	448	344	139	136	103
Electricity, gas, other energy and water		15-17	539	2,248	803	306	381	758	1.250	203	144	240
Energy and water supply industries	1		4,727	10,727	4,539	1,329	1,967	2,892	7,781	963	1,193	600
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21,23	705	1,614	728	473	81	332	150	0	. 15	0
Metalmanufacture		22	7,588	8.747	2.480	2,519	2,295	1.453	1 279	279	301	145
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	4,365	6,091	2,665	1,127	852	1.447	1,968	611	376	274
Chemicals and man-made fibres		25-26	3,031	4,346	937	1.331	918	1,160	1.010	295	596	402
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels: manufacture of metals									.,			THE
mineral products and chemicals	2		15,689	20,798	6,810	5,450	4,146	4,392	4,407	1,185	1,308	821
Manufacture of metal goods		31	4612	8 372	1 907	2652	1 045	1007	0.500		105	050
Mechanical engineering		30	13 141	22,220	6.052	5 174	1,040	6 179	2,023	30/	400	200
Manufacture of office machinery and		C.	10,141	22,225	0,002	5,174	4,020	0,178	5,131	963	1,940	1,231
data processing equipment		33	858	661	190	72	265	134	130	29	0	55
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	13,091	24,141	6,008	5,361	5,432	7,340	3.520	942	1.448	1.158
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	5,020	13,977	3,296	2,900	2,659	5.122	1.804	588	421	887
Manufacture of other transport equipment		36	5,154	11,981	1,879	3.829	2.426	3.847	1.611	666	564	776
Instrument engineering		37	1,151	1,388	548	145	264	431	579	103	22	30
Metal goods, engineering and										100	-	~
vehicles industries	3		43,027	82,749	19,880	20,134	17,716	25,019	15,298	3,648	4,860	4,393
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	10,219	10,420	2,791	3.265	2.203	2.161	3.775	785	748	240
Textiles		43	8,780	7,490	1,779	1.815	1.375	2 5 2 1	1299	348	423	230
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45	9,052	10.937	3.952	3.196	1.827	1962	2 5 3 1	860	635	260
Timber and furniture		46	4.933	5.341	1.818	972	1 021	1530	668	357	216	175
Paper, printing and publishing		47	5.679	8.349	2.445	2612	1.383	1909	1 318	372	251	110
Othermanufacturing		48-49	5.987	13.142	3487	2421	3.097	4 137	3 274	500	200	640
Other manufacturing industries	4		44,650	55,679	16,272	14,281	10,906	14,220	12,865	3,312	2.602	1.683
Construction	5		10,381	14,090	3,066	3,592	2.806	4.626	5.424	895	1.056	830
Wholesale distribution		61.62	2740	C 100	1.000		1.070	,	-,		.,	
Betail distribution		64.65	5,740	0,100	1,000	1,112	1,870	2,120	1,804	328	354	177
Hotel and catering		04-00	0,022	6,533	2,006	1,227	1,680	1,620	2,338	492	513	355
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		60	1,078	3,812	821	528	1,848	615	652	630	92	14
Distribution botels and cataring ranging	•	0/	303	1,267	292	128	437	410	77	79	41	53
bistibution, notels and catering, repairs	0		11,703	17,780	4,185	2,995	5,835	4,765	4,871	1,529	1,000	599
Transport		71-77	5,575	8,284	2,437	2.315	1.233	2,299	2 601	626	2 597	261
Telecommunications		79	1,030	3,187	782	742	484	1,179	1 108	672	102	49
Transport and communication	7		6,605	11,471	3,219	3,057	1,717	3,478	3,709	1,298	2,699	310
Insurance, banking, finance and												
business services	8		4,112	12,918	2,463	3,164	2,871	4,420	3,561	718	634	525
Public administration and defence		91-94	13.330	22 506	5.731	2014	0.755	E 100	1007	4.500	100-	
Medical and other health services		95	1 922	2 973	3,731	2,914	0,700	5,106	4,067	1,526	1,025	935
Other services nes		96-99.00	1.863	3907	691	607	309	1 957	1,228	649	339	54
Otherservices	9	00 00,00	17,115	29,386	6,903	4,324	10,500	7.659	5.931	2.340	215 1.579	1.280
All production industries	1-4		108.092	160.052	47 501	41 104	24 725	40 500	40.051			
All manufacturing industries	2-4		103,366	159 226	42 962	30.865	34,735	40,523	40,351	9,128	9,963	7,497
All service industries	6-9		39,535	71 555	16 770	13 540	20,022	43,031	32,570	8,145	8,770	6,897
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		158 388	256.082	67 351	59,040	20,923	20,322	18,0/2	5,885	5,912	2,714

PR Provisional Revised. + Figures are based on reports (ES955s) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers.

The Confirmed Redundancy series will be discontinued after this publication of *Employment Gazette*, given that more accurate data will shortly be available on a quarterly basis from the enhanced LFS. For details on this series and limitations, and for information on alternative sources of statistics on redundancies readers are referred to the article on redundancy statistics that appeared in the August 1992 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 393-399).

UK vacancies	at jobcen

UNIT	ED	UNFILLED VAC	ANCIES	Selar Starlin	INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		
KING	DOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	) )Annual )averages ) )	235.4 248.7 219.5 173.7 118.0			226.4 231.2 226.1 201.2 171.2		222.3 232.8 229.2 207.4 172.4		159.5 159.1 158.4 147.0 126.6		
1990	July	171.9	-12.4	-8.4	198.2	-5.7	211.6	-2.4	148.9	-1.0	
	Aug	166.3	-5.6	-9.2	195.8	-6.0	202.4	-5.1	145.0	-2.0	
	Sept	159.4	-6.9	-8.3	193.8	-2.8	201.8	-3.0	145.2	5	
	Oct	145.5	-13.9	-8.8	186.6	-3.9	202.4	-3.1	147.0	6	
	Nov	138.2	-7.3	-9.4	182.5	-4.4	192.6	-3.3	140.5	-1.5	
	Dec	133.5	-4.7	-8.6	177.4	-5.5	177.5	-8.1	130.7	-4.8	
1991	Jan	143.6	10.1	6	198.2	3.9	185.1	-5.8	133.1	-4.6	
	Feb	143.6	.0	1.8	161.1	-7.1	159.8	-10.9	115.9	-8.2	
	Mar	141.5	-2.1	2.7	168.8	-2.9	172.7	-1.6	127.2	-1.2	
	Apr	121.8	-19.7	-7.3	182.5	-5.2	200.3	5.1	149.0	5.3	
	May	109.3	-12.5	-11.4	180.7	6.5	198.8	13.0	148.1	10.7	
	June	101.5	-7.8	-13.3	165.6	-1.1	172.5	1	126.9	1	
	July	104.0	25	-5.9	166.8	-5.2	164.5	-11.9	123.4	-8.5	
	Aug	106.6	26	9	165.6	-5.0	163.4	-11.8	119.8	-9.4	
	Sept	106.5	1	1.7	166.5	.3	168.2	-1.4	122.6	-1.4	
	Oct	103.5	-3.0	-0.1	167.6	0.8	172.0	2.9	125.3	0.7	
	Nov	109.7	6.2	1.0	161.9	-1.3	154.0	-3.1	112.5	-2.4	
	Dec	123.9	14.2	5.8	169.8	1.1	157.5	-3.6	115.6	-2.3	
1992	Jan	122.0	-1.9	6.2	181.5	4.6	180.9	3.0	129.3	1.3	
	Feb	124.3	2.4	4.9	158.1	-1.3	154.0	0.0	110.9	-0.5	
	Mar	127.5	3.2	1.2	171.9	. 0.7	170.2	4.2	122.2	2.2	
	Apr	119.6	-7.9	-0.8	168.9	-4.2	173.7	-2.4	124.2	-1.7	
	May	114.6	-5.0	-3.2	160.1	0.7	168.5	4.8	122.2	3.7	
	June	109.3	-5.3	-6.1	170.7	-0.4	174.5	1.4	131.2	3.0	
	July	110.8	1.3	-3.0	- 165.9	-1.0	164.9	-2.9	126.1	0.6	

July 1108 1.3 3.0 100.9 1.0 104.9 2.29 12.0.1 0.0 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/<sub>3</sub> week month. \*Excluding vacancies on Government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see Employment Gazette, October 1985, page 143.

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

		South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1990	July	45.1	14.6	4.9	13.6	14.8	10.5	11.9	20.4	11.5	12.4	22.3	167.2	4.7	171.9
	Aug	42.9	13.7	4.6	13.1	14.1	10.1	11.5	20.3	10.8	11.8	22.4	161.6	4.7	166.3
	Sept	40.0	12.6	4.3	12.7	13.3	10.0	11.5	19.6	9.9	11.6	21.9	154.8	4.6	159.4
	Oct	32.6	8.1	3.9	11.7	11.6	9.3	10.5	19.4	9.1	11.2	21.8	140.9	4.6	145.5
	Nov	33.5	9.0	3.6	11.1	10.6	8.8	10.1	18.3	8.7	10.4	18.7	133.7	4.5	138.2
	Dec	33.0	9.3	3.8	11.3	10.4	8.7	9.3	18.0	7.7	10.5	16.6	129.2	4.3	133.5
1991	Jan	34.4	9.9	3.9	12.4	11.2	8.7	10.1	19.8	8.9	10.8	19.1	139.3	4.3	143.6
	Feb	33.3	9.9	3.8	13.3	10.2	8.1	9.3	19.8	8.2	10.6	22.6	139.4	4.2	143.6
	Mar	33.7	10.4	3.8	13.0	10.1	7.5	8.9	18.6	7.9	10.1	23.9	137.4	4.1	141.5
	Apr	28.9	9.4	3.5	10.0	8.3	7.0	8.3	16.8	6.9	8.9	19.3	117.9	3.9	121.8
	May	25.9	8.5	2.9	8.4	7.9	6.6	7.9	14.8	5.9	7.2	17.7	105.2	4.1	109.3
	June	23.1	7.1	2.7	7.1	7.9	6.0	7.1	13.8	5.4	6.8	17.2	97.3	4.2	101.5
	July	25.9	8.0	27	7.9	7.5	6.3	7.2	14.4	5.3	6.5	16.2	99.8	4.2	104.0
	Aug	28.1	8.3	28	8.5	7.6	6.6	7.0	14.3	5.6	6.4	15.6	102.4	4.2	106.6
	Sept	28.6	8.0	27	8.4	6.9	6.7	6.7	14.0	6.0	6.4	15.9	102.2	4.3	106.5
	Oct	23.6	4.4	2.8	9.2	6.1	7.0	7.0	13.3	6.1	7.1	17.3	99.6	3.9	103.5
	Nov	27.1	6.2	3.1	9.6	6.0	6.9	7.2	13.9	6.8	7.9	17.4	105.9	3.8	109.7
	Dec	32.8	8.2	3.8	10.5	8.1	7.6	8.0	16.0	6.6	9.1	17.3	119.7	3.8	123.9
1992	Jan	33.3	9.4	3.7	10.0	7.7	7.1	7.9	15.4	6.7	8.4	17.9	118.0	4.0	122.0
	Feb	33.5	9.2	4.0	10.5	7.9	7.4	8.1	15.4	6.5	8.6	18.7	120.5	3.8	124.3
	Mar	34.4	9.1	4.0	10.5	8.6	8.1	8.2	15.0	6.3	9.1	19.0	123.3	4.2	127.5
	Apr	31.1	8.7	3.6	8.5	8.1	7.3	7.8	14.6	5.6	9.2	19.9	115.7	3.9	119.6
	May	27.5	8.1	3.6	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.7	14.2	5.6	8.9	20.0	110.5	4.1	114.6
	June	25.7	7.5	3.1	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.4	13.7	5.9	8.2	19.4	105.3	4.0	109.3
	July	27.8	8.1	3.2	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.7	14.3	5.7	7.9	17.6	106.6	4.2	110.8

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



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

-				fren fat to service		all and the state	and the state of			and the second	and the second second				THOUSAND
		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vaca	ncies at Jobcentre	es: total +				10.201 = NRI	tetal care	a service a	The second second	Carley Carlos	P PESSONAL	Carl Land	Contraction and	State State	Stores Street Co.
1987	)	90.7	37.7	8.0	19.7	21.1	122	15.6	24.2	120	11.0	18.8	233.2	16	2340
1988	) Annual	95.1	32.2	9.7	20.4	24.1	13.8	15.5	23.9	11.4	12.1	20.0	245.9	20	247.8
1989	) averages	71.7	23.6	8.3	18.5	20.5	12.9	13.3	24.4	10.7	13.8	21.7	215.8	2.6	218.4
1990	)	47.6	14.8	5.4	13.9	14.6	10.5	11.7	21.1	10.7	12.1	21.6	169.1	3.4	1725
1991	)	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	· 6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	2.8	116.9
1991	July	28.4	7.7	3.2	9.4	7.3	6.3	7.1	14.1	6.1	7.7	17.1	106.8	3.1	109.9
	Aug	28.3	7.2	3.1	8.9	7.0	6.5	7.3	14.4	5.9	7.2	16.3	104.7	2.9	107.7
	Sept	33.8	9.2	3.7	10.2	8.8	8.2	8.5	17.2	6.7	8.0	18.6	123.9	3.3	127.2
	Oct	34.3	9.3	3.8	10.3	9.3	8.7	9.1	17.1	6.9	8.0	19.6	127.0	29	129.9
	Nov	30.6	8.3	3.3	8.8	8.0	7.6	8.0	15.5	6.5	7.6	18.2	114.2	2.9	117.0
	Dec	26.7	7.3	2.9	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.8	13.5	5.4	7.0	15.9	99.0	2.8	101.7
1992	Jan	24.2	7.0	2.6	6.6	6.3	5.8	6.3	12.4	5.0	6.6	14.4	90.1	2.6	92.7
	Feb	25.6	7.0	2.9	7.3	6.4	6.1	6.6	12.7	5.4	7.1	15.8	95.8	2.7	98.5
	Mar	27.6	7.2	3.1	8.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	13.1	5.5	7.8	16.9	103.3	2.9	106.3
	Apr	29.7	8.1	3.5	9.8	7.4	7.1	7.3	14.3	5.9	9.0	20.1	114.0	3.0	117.0
	May	30.1	8.3	3.9	10.8	7.6	7.6	7.8	14.9	6.3	9.7	20.7	119.4	3.2	122.6
	June	32.2	8.5	4.0	10.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	15.2	7.2	9.9	20.9	124.8	3.2	128.0
	July	30.2	7.7	3.6	9.1	7.1	7.5	7.7	13.9	6.5	9.1	18.4	113.3	3.1	116.4
Vacar	cies at careers off	ices													
1987	)	11.8	7.0	0.5	12	14	09	09	10	04	03	04	187	0.9	10.5
1988	) Annual	16.0	8.1	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	11	13	0.4	0.3	0.4	25.2	1.0	19.5
1989	) averages	14.4	7.5	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	25.5	13	26.8
1990	)	9.4	5.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	18.8	0.6	176
1991	)	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1991	July	4.5	2.4	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	10.2	0.3	10.5
	Aug	3.9	2.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	9.1	0.2	9.3
	Sept	3.8	21	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	8.8	0.3	9.1
	Oct	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	72	03	75
	Nov	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.1	0.3	74
	Dec	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.3	5.7
1992	Jan	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	5.3	0.3	56
	Feb	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.3	57
	Mar	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	6.1	0.3	6.4
	Apr	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	62	03	65
	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	74
	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	01	07	97	03	10.1
-					and the second second	and a second second second		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	10.1

Note: About one-third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together. • Included in South East. • Excluding vacancies on Government programmes. See note to *table 3.1*.

### Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months	to June 199	91	12 months	to June 199	92	Stoppages: June 1992		
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	United Kingdom		
Agriculture, forestry	14					A TRACTOR	Stoppages in progress		
andfishing	2	100	#	- 11/12	-	and the second			
Coal extraction	52	7,200	41,000	26	8,600	25,000	of which, stoppages:		
Coke, mineral oil							Beginning in month		
and natural gas	.4	16,600	35,000	-			Continuing from earli		
Electricity, gas, other									
energy and water	2	900	1,000	4	2,900	7,000	* All directly involved		
Metal processing									
andmanufacture	3	600	2,000	3	500	6,000			
Mineral processing									
andmanufacture	4	900	13,000	3	200	#			
Chemicals and man-									
madefibres	4	300	#	1	100	#	The monthly figu		
Metal goods nes	8	900	13,000	11	1,800	13,000	ino monany nga		
Engineering	40	11,700	79,000	38	16,800	88,000	normally upwards		
Motorvehicles	25	12,200	11,000	13	4,600	6,000			
Other transport							information receive		
equipment	18	12,800	49,000	9	9,500	14,000	and Definitional r		
Food, drink and							see Deminions p		
tobacco	10	4,800	12,000	4	10,600	23,000	section The figur		
Textiles	2	100	1,000	1	100	#	Section. The light		
Footwear and clothing	5	500	1,000	3	900	2,000			
Timber and wooden									
furniture	1		#	1		#			
Paper, printing and									
publishing	5	300	1,000	8	900	6,000			
Other manufacturing									
industries	4	1,100	5.000	4	200	5.000	Stonnages in pro		
Construction	16	7,500	17,000	11	1,700	6.000	otoppuges in pre		
Distribution, hotels							United Kingdom		
and catering, repairs	7	2,100	15.000	4	400	3.000	United Kingdom		
Transportservices			1976						
and communication	95	26.900	94.000	17	6.400	22.000			
Supporting and misc.					26,000,000	S. B. S. M. T. S. M.			
transport services	3	700	1.000				Pay wane-rates and earning		
Banking, finance,			approximation and a				extra-wane and fringe bene		
insurance, business							Duration and pattern of hours		
services and leasi	in 4	1.300	4.000	4	5.100	6.000	Bedundancy questions		
Public administration.		19					Trade union matters		
education and							Working conditions and supe		
health services	166	91,900	304.000	114	55.300	251.000	Manning and work allocation		
Otherservices	16	1,800	16,000	16	6000	64,000	Dismissal and other disciplin		
Allindustries		.,	.0,000		0,000	0.1000	Distrissar and Other disciplin		
andanadana	A05 *	000 100	715 000	205 *	100 700	E46 000	and the second		

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

### . . . . .

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers i	nvolved +	Number of	Cause or object
	Began in quarter	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days lost	
Mechanical Engineering						
Scotland	23.04.92	25.04.92	2,000	-	6,	000 Over safety disputes
Other Inland transport						
WestMidlands	02.05.92	09.05.92	3,000	-	6,	000 For improved Pay Offer
Public administration, educati	ion					
WestMidlands	. 15.06.92	cont'g	600		7,	000 Overunderstaffing
Otherservices						
Greater London	28.05.91	26.05.92	200	-	5,	000 Over national pay agreement (Total days lost 17,922)

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

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1

	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
	31	7,400	25,000
ermonths	24 7	5,800 * 1,600 **	24,000 1,000

figures are provisional and subject to revision, ards, to take account of additonal or revised ceived after going to press. For notes on coverage, ns' page at the end of the Labour Market Data igures for 1992 are provisional.

### progress: cause

	12 months to Ju	une 1992	
	Stoppagers	Working days lost	
amingslevels	103	47.000	215.000
benefits	8	12,500	13.000
fhours worked	11	4.300	9.000
	48	23,400	140.000
	9	1.000	6.000
dsupervision	38	18.200	72.000
cation	55	16.600	37.000
sciplinary measures	23	9,700	52,000
	295	132,700	546.000

# 4.2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES \* Stoppages of work: summary

United	Jnited Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (Tho	ц)	Working days lost in all stoppages in progess in period (Thou)			
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries		
1986		1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	1,069		
1987		1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	595		
1968		770	781	759	790	3,702	1,639		
1989		693	701	727	727	4,128	751		
1990		620	630	285	296	1,903	1,072		
1991		357	369	175	176	761	222		
1990	Jun	57	73	20	32	150	75		
	Jul	55	67	16	19	55	20		
	Aug	55	69	25	26	67	10		
	Sep	41	59	15	16	35	10		
	Oct	61	77	18	19	54	13		
	Nov	41	62	18	20	65	12		
	Dec	27	45	9	12	40	5		
1991	Jan	20	32	7	8	44	7		
	Feb	27	37	14	16	36	6		
	Mar	34	46	40	41	55	6		
	Apr	44	54	12	38	105	14		
	May	48	65	20	22	105	51		
	Jun	30	50	7	11	53	33		
	Jul	37	57	10	12	57	14		
	Aug	28	46	10	12	64	13		
	Seo	29	40	11	13	78	34		
	Oct	27	42	17	21	84	25		
	Nov	18	38	12	15	46	5		
	Dec	15	29	15	17	34	14		
1992	Jan	22	35	18	22	55	14		
	Feb	21	35	5	7	24	10		
	Mar	26	37	10	11	30	4		
	Apr	16	31	8	10	25	9		
	May	12	23	8	9	25	57		
CHANNE .	Jun	24	31	6	7	5	11		

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

United Kingdom	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods n.e.s.	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footware and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and com- munication	All other man- ufacturing industries and services
SIC 1980	(11-14)	(21,22,31)	(32-34,37)	(35)	(36)	(43-45)	(23-26,41, 42,44,46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03,15-17, 61-67,81-85, 91-99 and 00)
1986 1987 1988	143 217 222	152 36 47	225 197 76	108 158 530	411 67 803	38 50 90	136 88 93	33 22 17	190 1,705 1,490	486 1,007 335
1989 1990 1991	52 94 29	37 31 21	204 92 111	134 490 4	279 340 44	16 24 1	80 95 40	128 14 14	625 177 60	2573 545 436
1990 Jun Jul Aug	5 9 36	2 1 1	3 3 1	38 1 1	362	1	29 9 4	1 13 1	60 12 6	9
Sep Oct Nov Dec	5 5 6 3		5 4 9 5	3 5 2		1 3 1 4	1 9 5 28	1 27 16	18 25	
1991 Jan Feb Mar	5 4 1	1 1 2	2 2	- - 1	- - -		4 3 3	4	2 4 2	27 22 43
Apr May Jun Jul	2	1 4 3 3	6 19 23 9	1	4 27 5	200	2 1 1	2	2 32 4	88 20 16
Aug Sep Oct	12 1 4	2 2 1	2 27 17	i	1 - 6	-	7 6 1	4	-	20 38 39 54
Dec		1	22	-			2 10	10085 - -	1	40 21
Feb Mar Apr May	1 1 1 4	1	10 6 2 7 1	1 1 1 2	2 3 - -		1 - - 1 4		1 7	39 12 24 11 10

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

# EARNINGS 5.1

GREAT	Whole e (Division	conomy ns 0-9)			Manufac (Division	turing ind ns 2-4)	ustries		Production industries (Divisions 1-4)				Service i (Division	ndustries is 6-9)		
SIC=1980	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ted	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed
			Per cen over pr 12 mon	nt change evious oths			Per cen over pr 12 mon	it change evious ths			Per cen over pre 12 mon	t change evious ths			Per cen over pr 12 mon	it change evious ths
1988=100			-	Under- lying*			Ser .	Under- lying*	A.BE		- Linki	Under- lying*				Under lying*
1988) 1989) Annual 1990) averages 1991)	100-0 109-1 119-7 129-3				100·0 108·7 118·9 128·7				100·0 109·1 119·4 129·7				100·0 108·9 119·4 128·5			
1988 Jan Feb Mar	95·4 95·5 98·3	96·1 96·7 97·5			95·8 95·6 98·0	96·6 96·3 97·7	• •		95·8 95·3 97·8	96·5 96·0 97·8			95·4 96·0 98·6	96·3 97·1 97·4		
Apr May June	97-8 98-4 99-8	97·9 98·6 99·3			98-8 99-3 100-6	98-0 98-9 99-5			98-9 99-5 100-4	98-2 99-2 99-5			97·3 98·0 99·6	97.6 98.2 99.2		
July Aug Sept	101-3 100-3 100-9	100-2 100-9 101-5			101·1 99·5 100·2	99·9 100·9 101·3			101-3 99-9 100-5	100·1 100·9 101·5			101·3 100·5 100·6	100·4 100·8 101·4		
Oct Nov Dec	101.7 103.7 106.9	102-6 103-5 105-2			101.8 103.6 105.5	102-6 103-5 104-4			101-9 103-7 105-3	102·7 103·4 104·3			101·2 103·6 107·9	102·3 103·5 105·6		
1989 Jan Feb Mar	104-2 104-6 107-3	105·0 105·9 106·5	9·3 9·5 9·2	9 9 1/4 9 1/2	104·2 105·0 105·7	105·1 105·8 105·4	8·8 9·9 7·9	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	104-2 104-9 106-0	105·0 105·8 106·0	8·8 10·2 8·4	8 3/4 8 3/4 8 3/4	104·2 104·4 107·8	105·2 105·7 106·5	9·2 8·9 9·3	9 9 1/4 9 1/2
Apr May June	107·3 107·5 109·1	107-4 107-7 108-4	9.7 9.2 9.2	9 1/4 9 8 3/4	107·8 108·0 109·4	106·9 107·6 108·2	9·1 8·8 8·7	8 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ½ 8 ½	107·9 108·1 109·6	107·2 107·8 108·6	9·2 8·7 9·1	8 3/4 8 3/4 8 3/4	107·1 107·2 108·5	107·4 107·3 108·1	10-0 9-3 9-0	9 1/4 9 8 1/2
July Aug Sept	110-3 109-1 110-7	109-1 109-6 111-3	8·9 8·6 9·7	8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9	110·3 108·3 109·5	109-1 109-8 110-7	9·2 8·8 9·3	8 <sup>1</sup> /2 8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>3</sup> /4	110·8 109·2 109·8	109·5 110·3 110·9	9·4 9·3 9·3	9 9 1⁄4 9	109·7 108·7 110·4	108-8 109-0 111-2	8·4 8·1 9·7	8 1/4 8 1/2 8 3/4
Oct Nov Dec	111.7 113.2 114.7	112.6 112.9 112.9	9.7 9.1 7.3	9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4	110-6 112-2 113-8	111.5 112.1 112.7	8.7 8.3 8.0	9 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> ⁄ <sub>2</sub>	111-0 112-9 114-3	111-8 112-5 113-3	8·9 8·8 8·6	9 ¼ 9 9	111.6 112.7 114.3	112·9 112·5 111·9	10·4 8·7 6·0	9 9 1⁄4 9
1990 Jan Feb Mar	113-8 114-0 117-4	114.7 115.4 116.5	9·2 9·0 9·4	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½	112-7 113-9 116-8	113-6 114-7 116-5	8·1 8·4 10·5	8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> ⁄ <sub>2</sub>	113-2 114-3 117-0	114·1 115·1 117·0	8.7 8.8 10.4	9 1/4 9 1/2 9 3/4	113-9 113-7 117-2	115-0 115-0 115-8	9·3 8·8 8·7	9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4
Apr May June	117-3 118-5 120-5	117.5 118.8 119.9	9·4 10·3 10·6	9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 10	117·2 117·9 120·1	116-2 117-5 118-8	8·7 9·2 9·8	9 1/2 9 1/4 9 1/2	117·4 118·2 120·7	116-6 117-8 119-7	8·8 9·3 10·2	9 3/4 9 3/4 9 3/4	116-9 118-6 119-8	117·2 118·8 119·4	9·1 10·7 10·5	9 <sup>1</sup> /2 9 <sup>3</sup> /4 10
July Aug Sept	121-2 120-9 121-3	120-0 121-6 122-0	10·0 10·9 9·6	10 <sup>1</sup> ⁄4 10 10	120-8 118-8 120-2	119·5 120·5 121·6	9·5 9·7 9·8	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2	121·3 119·7 121·0	119·9 120·9 122·1	9·5 9·6 10·1	10 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	120·5 121·1 120·6	119·5 121·5 121·5	9·8 11·5 9·3	10 10 10
Oct Nov Dec	121-7 123-8 126-3	122-7 123-5 124-2	9-0 9-4 10-0	9 3/4 9 3/4 9 3/4	120-8 123-0 125-1	121.7 122.9 123.8	9·1 9·6 9·8	9 1/4 9 1/2 9 1/2	121.6 123.7 125.2	122-4 123-3 124-1	9·5 9·6 9·5	9 3/4 9 3/4 9 3/4	120·9 123·0 126·3	122-2 122-8 123-7	8·2 9·2 10·5	9 3/4 9 3/4 9 1/2
1991 Jan Feb Mar	124-3 124-7 127-5	125-2 126-2 126-5	9·2 9·4 8·6	9 ½ 9 ¼ 9	123·4 124·3 126·1	124-4 125-1 125-8	9·5 9·1 8·0	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	124-3 125-2 126-8	125-2 126-1 126-9	9.7 9.6 8.5	9 ½ 9 9	123·8 123·8 127·6	125·0 125·3 126·1	8·7 9·0 8·9	9 ½ 9 8 ¾
Apr May Jun	127-4 128-1 129-2	127·5 128·4 128·5	8·5 8·1 7·2	8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>1</sup> /2 8	128-0 127-7 129-7	126·9 127·3 128·3	9·2 8·3 8·0	8 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ¼ 8 ¼	128.6 129.2 130.3	127·7 128·9 129·2	9·5 9·4 7·9	9 9 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	126·1 127·1 127·9	126·4 127·3 127·4	7·8 7·2 6·7	8 1/4 8 7 1/2
Jul Aug Sep	130-5 130-8 130-8	129·1 131·5 131·7	7·6 8·1 8·0	7 3/4 7 3/4 7 3/4	130-0 128-7 129-2	128·5 130·6 130·6	7·5 8·4 7·4	8 <sup>1</sup> /4 8 8	130-8 130-2 130-9	129·3 131·4 132·1	7·8 8·7 8·2	8 ½ 8 ¼ 8 ½	129·5 130·4 130·1	128·5 130·8 131·1	7·5 7·7 7·9	7 ½ 7 ½ 7 ½ 7 ½
Oct Nov Dec	130-9 133-3 134-5	132-0 133-0 132-3	7·6 7·7 6·5	7 ½ 7 ½ 7 ¼	130·8 132·6 134·1	131.8 132.4 132.7	8·3 7·7 7·2	8 8 7 3⁄4	131.7 133.8 134.8	132·6 133·4 133·7	8·3 8·2 7·7	8 <sup>1</sup> /2 8 <sup>1</sup> /4 8	129-8 132-7 133-6	131·3 132·5 130·8	7·4 7·9 5·7	71/2 71/4 7
1992 Jan Feb Mar	133-0 134-0 138-6	134-0 135-7 137-6	7-0 7-5 8-8	7 1/4 7 1/2 7 1/2	132·7 134·0 139·1	133-8 134-9 138-8	7.6 7.8 10.3	73⁄4 81⁄4 8	133-9 135-0 140-0	134·9 136·1 140·0	7.7 7.9 10.3	7 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>1</sup> /4 8	132·3 133·3 137·6	133·5 134·9 136·0	6·8 7·7 7·9	7 7 ½ 7 ¼
Apr May	135.3 136.3 136.8	135.5 136.6 136.0	6.3 6.4 5.8	7 6¼ R	134.4 136.6 137.4	133.3 136.1 135.9	5.0 6.9 5.9	7½ 6¼ R 6	135.9 137.7 138.4	135.1 137.4 137.2	5.8 6.6 6.2	7½ 6¼ R 6¼	134.7 135.4 135.4	135.0 135.6 134.9	6.8 6.5 5.9	7 6½ 6¼

\* For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, Employment Gazette, September 1992, page 432. (1) The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on datu 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)

GREA SIC 19	AT BRITAIN 980	Agricul- ture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water	Metal pro- cessing and manu- facturing	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechani- cal engi- neering	Electrical, electronic and instru- ment engi-	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco
1988=	100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988	)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1989	)Annual	108.0	113.3	110.3	109.8	107.2	109.4	109.0	109.8	109.5	109.9	112.7	107.9	109.3
1990	)averages	120.0	125.0	126.7	121.6	115.5	119.1	122.6	119.3	119.3	119.5	125.6	117.5	121.7
1991	)	132.1	141.9	140.4	134.2	122.8	125.9	134.0	130.2	129.5	129.1	136.2	124.7	134.6
1988	Jan	90.1	94.3	97.3	95.3	97.3	95.6	94.5	95.8	96.5	93.6	98.6	96.2	96.4
	Feb	89.2	86.0	95.2	94.7	91.1	96.8	95.7	97.3	97.1	83.7	98.9	96.8	95.0
	Mar	91.8	97.1	96.0	94.9	91.6	97.9	95.3	98.3	99.5	101.7	100.3	96.9	95.6
	Apr	95.5	104.4	97.0	98.4	107.1	98.2	98.2	98.7	98.3	98.6	98.9	98.6	99.3
	May	95.2	98.5	100.5	101.2	93.8	99.8	98.7	99.3	99.0	100.4	99.0	99.8	100.5
	June	97.9	97.8	96.2	100.3	97.7	100.6	100.9	99.3	100.2	105.2	94.9	100.2	101.3
	July	100.8	103.4	101.1	102.8	111.2	100.5	98.4	100.9	100.2	104.0	97.0	101.7	100.1
	Aug	109.4	101.8	100.0	103.7	101.3	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.5	100.7	95.4	99.3	98.8
	Sept	114.2	103.7	99.0	101.6	96.4	101.0	99.0	99.9	100.4	100.2	100.6	100.8	100.2
	Oct	116.3	104.8	101.4	102.4	111.5	101.4	99.8	101.8	101.6	100.5	102.0	101.4	101.6
	Nov	98.6	104.5	109.1	102.7	97.0	102.6	108.2	104.0	102.6	105.5	103.9	105.6	104.6
	Dec	101.3	103.8	107.6	101.6	104.5	106.6	111.9	105.6	105.1	106.2	110.8	102.6	106.8
1989	Jan	96.4	106.7	106.6	100.7	107.9	104.8	102.5	104.9	105.0	105.2	108.1	104.6	104.2
	Feb	95.2	107.2	104.0	101.8	99.8	106.6	104.8	106.8	105.5	107.1	108.2	105.9	102.7
	Mar	98.5	111.0	104.0	106.6	99.6	105.5	103.7	107.1	107.2	109.3	112.2	103.9	104.9
	Apr	102.1	112.3	105.9	105.4	116.3	107.3	107.0	108.4	108.3	106.8	111.7	106.5	111.6
	May	103.6	109.5	110.4	107.3	102.6	110.6	108.1	108.9	107.8	109.4	111.5	107.4	109.6
	June	103.2	110.6	107.3	109.8	102.2	111.2	108.8	110.6	109.7	110.8	116.1	107.7	108.7
	July	110.5	112.5	114.7	114.7	121.7	109.9	107.3	110.6	110.5	111.8	114.4	110.1	110.6
	Aug	119.5	115.6	111.0	118.3	101.2	108.7	109.6	109.1	109.6	107.8	111.3	107.5	108.9
	Sept	126.3	115.1	110.0	110.9	103.0	111.1	108.5	110.2	110.7	108.7	112.9	109.2	110.2
	Oct	120.4	117.2	110.1	113.0	118.6	110.8	109.6	111.6	112.0	110.1	114.3	109.5	110.9
	Nov	111.6	122.2	120.5	114.9	104.2	112.6	117.5	113.2	113.5	112.2	115.5	111.3	113.4
	Dec	108.3	119.6	118.9	114.4	109.6	114.2	120.8	115.6	113.6	119.4	115.7	110.8	115.9
1990	Jan	104.3	124.7	123.1	112.6	111.5	112.6	115.7	114.4	113.5	109.3	115.3	112.7	112.7
	Feb	103.8	124.5	118.2	113.3	104.9	114.4	117.2	116.2	115.4	109.4	118.1	113.3	114.1
	Mar	108.1	124.5	120.4	114.8	107.9	115.7	117.7	118.9	118.4	122.8	123.8	115.5	115.4
	Apr	110.8	124.2	121.6	116.3	121.2	117.9	120.2	116.9	116.2	122.0	121.7	116.1	120.5
	May	110.6	121.7	123.3	118.7	109.4	119.3	120.9	118.4	117.9	118.4	125.3	117.0	122.3
	June	122.6	123.1	125.3	126.5	119.8	121.4	123.4	119.9	119.2	122.3	127.7	118.8	123.9
	July	124.9	122.5	130.7	124.3	131.8	121.8	121.9	121.5	119.9	121.3	127.3	119.0	124.3
	Aug	133.3	125.9	129.2	127.2	112.6	118.3	122.7	118.2	119.0	119.4	127.3	118.0	122.2
	Sept	139.3	125.9	130.8	125.8	114.7	119.6	122.0	120.0	121.2	119.1	127.3	118.9	123.7
	Oct	136.0	128.3	130.4	126.9	122.0	120.5	122.3	120.7	122.1	121.5	127.9	118.9	122.9
	Nov	126.5	131.1	131.4	126.8	113.0	122.6	130.2	122.3	123.5	124.0	132.1	121.4	127.3
	Dec	120.1	123.7	135.8	125.4	117.7	124.8	136.9	124.7	124.7	125.0	132.8	120.6	130.9
1991	Jan	118.7	137.8	139.6	125.7	123.2	122.3	126.3	124.2	123.6	124.5	135.0	119.9	127.0
	Feb	122.0	141.0	131.5	127.8	114.9	121.9	129.7	126.6	125.3	124.8	132.4	121.8	128.4
	Mar	120.9	142.7	136.0	126.4	116.9	122.2	135.4	127.8	127.3	124.9	135.7	122.0	131.3
	Apr	129.9	139.3	140.0	127.8	127.2	123.7	129.9	129.1	127.1	139.4	139.2	122.6	135.5
	May	126.4	140.6	140.8	140.9	119.5	125.8	130.7	129.2	129.4	126.7	133.2	123.9	135.9
	June	127.1	142.2	141.7	129.0	119.8	128.0	131.6	131.6	132.1	131.2	135.5	124.4	135.5
	July	134.4	139.7	145.1	133.4	128.6	127.5	132.4	131.0	131.0	131.3	136.0	127.4	134.5
	Aug	160.4	141.5	140.8	140.8	125.9	126.5	134.6	130.5	129.3	124.9	136.2	124.3	134.3
	Sept	147.6	140.7	140.4	146.1	120.8	127.2	135.5	130.6	129.6	127.0	135.3	126.7	134.7
	Oct	137.6	141.8	141.1	136.2	130.1	127.3	136.8	132.6	131.7	129.1	139.8	125.9	135.0
	Nov	130.4	152.7	141.1	139.1	121.8	128.5	140.6	134.5	133.0	131.5	139.0	128.0	141.3
	Dec	129.7	142.8	146.5	137.6	125.2	130.2	144.5	135.1	134.6	134.3	137.6	129.4	141.5
1992	Jan	126.6	156.2	142.1	136.5	130.1	128.0	138.7	134.7	134.6	133.8	139.4	129.2	137.8
	Feb	121.4	155.7	143.4	137.1	124.2	129.3	138.9	136.0	134.9	137.8	140.3	130.6	139.6
	Mar	128.1	158.9	155.8	137.7	126.2	130.4	150.4	140.5	140.1	141.5	144.0	134.5	149.7
	Apr	137.1	161.3	142.8	142.4	134.5	130.0	138.9	135.8	135.9	137.6	140.3	132.3	140.6
	May	139.6	153.4	144.2	144.3	126.3	131.7	139.4	136.4	138.2	152.0	140.5	133.3	143.3
	June P	134.0	149.5	147.7	143.6	126.9	133.7	140.1	139.0	138.9	144.5	142.4	135.0	144.0

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

Textiles	Leather, footwear and	Paper products printing	Rubber, plastics, timber and	Construc- tion	Distribu- tion and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and comm- unication +	Banking, finance insurance and business services	e Public admini- stration	Education and health services	Other services #	Whole economy	GRE	AT BRITAIN SIC 1980
(43)	(44,45)	and publishing (47)	ufacturing (46,48,49)	(50)	(61,62, 64,65,67)	(66)	(71,72, 75-77,79)	(81-82, 83pt-84pt)	(91-92pt)	(93,95)	(92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)	The second		1988=100
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1988	)
107.4	107.1	106.1	107.7	111.8	108.6	107.6	107.6	109.9	108.8	108.6	111.3	109.1	1989	)Annual
117.6	115.8	113.5	117.5	124.6	117.3	118.4	118.8	121.2	120.7	118.0	122.9	119.7	1990	)averages
128.1	123.7	121.6	126.0	134.6	124.7	128.8	128.6	129.4	130.0	129.1	132.7	129.3	1991	)
96.2	97.0	94.9	95.0	93.4	95.6	96.0	97.3	95.7	95.2	93.0	97.8	95.4	1988	Jan
96.3	97.5	95.5	96.5	93.9	96.1	95.1	96.6	96.8	97.2	93.5	95.9	95.5		Feb
98.7	100.0	98.0	98.5	98.7	100.1	97.0	97.8	100.0	98.3	97.1	96.3	98.3		Mar
98.6	100.6	97.7	96.7	96.7	98.2	97.6	99.3	98.7	96.6	94.1	96.8	97.8		Apr
98.9	100.1	99.7	99.7	96.9	99.2	99.1	98.9	98.8	97.9	94.5	99.0	98.4		May
101.7	101.6	102.2	101.5	100.4	100.5	99.8	98.7	100.3	98.6	99.0	100.6	99.8		June
102.6	101.0	101.3	102.5	101.7	99.7	100.2	100.4	100.9	101.6	103.6	102.2	101.3		July
99.8	100.6	101.3	100.2	99.0	99.9	99.7	100.2	99.6	100.2	102.8	100.2	100.3		Aug
100.6	99.3	102.1	101.1	102.1	101.0	100.5	102.2	98.6	100.5	101.1	101.4	100.9		Sept
101.3	100.2	102.4	101.9	103.4	101.2	102.4	102.3	98.6	103.4	100.8	100.9	101.7		Oct
103.5	101.0	102.6	102.5	106.1	102.1	103.1	103.2	106.1	105.9	101.8	101.9	103.7		Nov
101.6	101.5	102.4	104.1	107.8	106.3	109.9	102.8	106.0	104.3	118.7	106.6	106.9		Dec
102.4	104.0	101.6	102.9	104.7	104.7	103.7	102.7	105.0	104.7	102.8	107.8	104.2	1989	Jan
103.1	104.7	101.6	107.2	106.0	105.0	103.6	103.0	105.1	105.9	102.7	104.7	104.6		Feb
102.0	106.6	103.5	105.0	111.2	109.5	106.5	103.8	114.7	106.2	103.2	106.8	107.3		Mar
104.7	105.3	104.9	104.9	108.3	109.4	104.6	106.7	108.3	106.0	104.4	107.7	107.3		April
107.2	107.1	105.8	106.7	108.6	107.6	106.2	106.0	107.3	106.6	107.8	107.6	107.5		May
110.6	108.4	107.7	109.5	112.8	109.2	106.8	105.8	108.5	106.9	110.3	112.2	109.1		June
109.6	108.8	107.2	109.1	112.3	108.1	106.6	109.1	111.5	106.8	111.7	114.2	110.3		July
107.8	106.2	106.8	107.6	109.3	107.5	107.5	107.2	108.0	106.3	113.8	110.5	109.1		Aug
108.7	107.8	108.8	109.4	114.0	110.1	108.0	107.6	107.5	110.7	114.6	114.1	110.7		Sept
109.3	108.5	107.7	108.2	113.9	108.4	108.9	117.1	109.5	114.6	110.8	114.4	111.7		Oct
112.7	109.0	108.3	110.4	119.0	109.1	111.1	111.9	115.6	115.9	110.6	116.7	113.2		Nov
110.6	109.2	109.3	111.2	121.5	114.3	117.6	110.6	118.1	115.1	110.2	118.6	114.7		Dec
111.7	112.3	108.6	111.9	118.0	111.7	112.2	114.7	116.2	114.7	111.7	117.7	113.8	1990	Jan
112.1	112.5	108.7	115.7	117.7	112.8	111.6	112.1	115.4	116.5	110.3	118.6	114.0		Feb
115.0	113.8	111.4	116.3	123.2	117.6	114.1	114.2	124.3	116.6	111.7	118.5	117.4		Mar
114.1	113.3	111.5	115.0	122.5	117.1	115.4	115.6	119.4	115.7	113.8	124.0	117.3		Apr
117.5	116.1	112.1	115.7	121.6	117.0	119.3	116.3	120.3	118.2	120.2	119.3	118.5		May
119.9	116.4	114.3	118.0	126.1	117.7	118.9	120.7	121.7	121.0	118.0	122.0	120.5		June
118.9	116.9	114.5	118.3	126.8	117.7	118.2	120.9	122.8	120.8	119.9	125.4	121.2		July
118.4	115.1	114.7	116.4	123.2	117.5	120.1	117.8	119.5	124.4	125.4	124.9	120.9		Aug
120.0	116.8	116.5	119.3	125.1	118.4	120.0	118.6	119.5	123.4	122.0	124.2	121.3		Sept
119.7	117.1	115.8	118.8	127.0	117.7	120.0	119.6	120.6	126.3	120.6	122.9	121.7		Oct
122.1	118.6	116.7	121.1	131.3	118.7	121.9	122.1	126.6	125.7	121.3	127.3	123.8		Nov
121.4	120.6	117.1	123.4	132.6	123.8	129.6	133.1	128.3	125.2	121.3	129.7	126.3		Dec
120.8	119.1	117.0	120.3	129.7	120.1	123.6	125.1	126.5	125.7	122.3	125.8	124.3	1991	Jan
121.9	120.1	116.1	122.8	130.8	120.8	124.3	124.8	123.7	126.5	122.6	128.5	124.7		Feb
123.1	121.9	118.0	122.9	131.9	125.5	124.3	125.9	134.9	126.9	123.5	130.7	127.5		Mar
124.5	122.6	119.1	123.7	133.4	124.3	125.0	126.5	126.8	125.7	126.4	129.7	127.4		Apr
126.7	123.6	120.1	125.6	132.1	124.8	127.6	126.8	127.6	127.5	127.9	130.6	128.1		May
129.7	125.8	122.5	127.9	137.4	125.7	129.8	125.7	129.4	126.9	129.1	132.3	129.2		June
132.9	124.8	123.4	127.2	137.0	125.5	128.7	127.8	129.0	131.7	133.9	130.8	130.5		July
130.6	123.3	122.9	125.4	132.5	124.8	132.1	130.6	128.3	131.1	136.3	134.9	130.8		Aug
129.7	123.9	124.0	126.8	134.8	125.1	129.6	133.7	127.5	133.7	131.8	133.4	130.8		Sept
131.6	6 125.5	123.5	128.1	135.5	123.6	129.6	131.7	128.3	136.0	0 130.0	135.6	130.9		Oct
132.0	0 126.7	125.5	129.3	137.8	128.4	131.8	133.2	135.2	134.5	5 131.4	138.2	133.3		Nov
133.9	0 126.6	127.2	132.1	142.4	128.1	138.6	131.9	135.7	134.2	2 134.1	142.1	134.5		Dec
133.2	2 126.3	124.6	128.7	136.9	126.5	132.7	132.4	134.2	134.1	133.2	137.6	6 133.0	1992	Jan
135.1	127.9	124.8	133.3	138.5	128.5	132.6	133.1	135.9	134.9	133.1	139.0	0 134.0		Feb
138.7	129.9	128.5	138.0	143.3	133.8	134.7	134.5	147.4	136.7	7 134.7	139.0	0 138.6		Mar
133.0	) 125.2	127.1	130.1	137.9	130.0	137.2	133.4	135.0	134.6	5 138.6	5 139.6	6 135.3		Apr
138.0	) 129.0	128.4	132.2	137.7	129.1	137.9	135.8	136.0	134.4	4 140.9	139.3	3 136.3		May
140.4	I 130.6	129.1	133.6	142.2	127.9	134.1	137.3	134.7	137.5	5 141.5	5 137.9	9 136.8		June P

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

S46 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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



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

UNITED KINGDOM October SIC 1980 Class	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing (21-22)	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing (23-24)	Chemicals and manmade fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engi- neering etc (33-34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instrument engineering (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41-42)
MALE (full-time on ad	ult rates)	And the second	Sales of Sector		SIN		and the second second	- Handendrich	
Weekly earnin 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989	ngs 180.15 198.21 219.89 238.17 253.44 265.23	172.96 184.98 198.94 216.29 229.61 248.83 248.83	187.19 201.37 215.84 234.67 255.71 279.94	167.86 176.15 192.92 212.22 229.02 245.92 245.92	160.26 167.36 179.27 196.04 217.18 228.76	170.94 184.09 210.58 226.97 247.11 263.70	174.76 186.36 197.89 213.22 231.45 262.23	156.56 168.16 184.19 197.33 212.40 228.41 228.41	£ 173.18 186.47 197.82 211.36 229.59 251.04
1991 -	2/9.02	201.77	294.50	258.71	240.66	277.41	2/5.8/	240.29	264.09
Hours worked	419	45.3	427	43.0	423	40.4	421	42.9	45.1
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 *	41.8 42.8 42.8 42.7 41.6	45.1 45.3 45.4 45.0 44.1	42.9 43.3 43.4 43.6 43.0	40.0 42.3 43.6 44.2 43.8 42.8	41.8 42.6 42.7 43.3 41.4	40.2 41.8 42.3 42.3 41.2	42.1 41.8 42.3 43.3 42.8 42.6	42.8 43.6 43.6 43.3 43.0	43.1 44.9 45.0 45.1 45.0 44.7
Hourty carning	10								
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 *	429.6 473.6 513.7 556.2 594.0 638.2	382.2 410.5 439.3 476.4 509.8 563.7	438.5 469.1 498.3 541.3 586.1 651.7	390.6 416.1 442.1 479.7 523.4 574.6	379.2 400.6 420.8 459.5 501.3 552.1	422.8 457.8 503.5 536.8 584.0 639.8	414.8 445.9 467.9 492.6 541.3 616.3	364.9 392.6 422.8 452.7 490.5 531.6	pence 383.7 415.7 439.2 468.3 509.9 561.7
FEMALE (full-time on	adult rates)								
Weekly earnin 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990	gs 111.45 113.84 124.44 137.36 144.26 152.48 162.70	106.43 112.92 121.14 131.60 139.90 152.88 163.12	118.44 130.58 137.88 147.78 164.11 177.25 189.13	118.10 125.38 131.67 147.78 159.79 171.79 183.30	109.74 117.27 127.08 139.18 148.50 162.56 173.45	126.39 140.86 155.14 174.17 197.97 207.23 221.11	126.63 127.86 138.76 151.51 166.95 177.75 189.66	105.55 115.19 123.99 133.24 145.28 155.76 166.20	£ 114.20 123.21 130.64 144.28 156.58 167.98 179.23
Hours worked							100.00	100.20	110.20
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 *	38.5 38.9 39.0 39.4 39.6 39.2	38.4 38.1 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.1	38.5 39.1 39.8 40.0 39.2	39.0 38.8 39.4 40.0 39.7 38.8	38.6 38.9 39.0 39.5 39.5	38.1 38.0 39.0 40.8 40.5 39.1	38.2 38.9 39.4 39.6 39.0 38.2	38.1 38.7 39.3 39.4 39.0 39.2	38.7 39.0 38.7 39.7 40.1 39.0
Hourly earning 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1969 1990 1991 *	IS 265.4 289.2 283.0 319.2 348.8 364.2 389.4	259.0 277.0 296.1 312.4 339.0 360.6 401.7	286.1 308.0 333.9 352.5 371.5 410.6 452.7	275.6 302.9 323.0 334.4 369.6 402.6 443.3	267.9 284.3 301.5 326.0 351.5 375.6 411.9	304.6 331.6 370.9 397.9 427.4 489.0 529.7	288.9 331.2 328.3 352.3 383.0 427.7 465.6	262.4 277.3 297.3 315.8 338.5 372.5 397.6	pence 274.2 295.0 316.1 337.7 363.5 390.0 430.3
ALL (full-time on adult	(antor)							1	
Weekly earning 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1989 1990 1991 *	177.90 195.68 216.75 234.83 250.12 261.78 275.65	165.23 175.69 189.58 205.75 218.09 236.72 249.27	174.30 187.43 201.11 217.86 237.12 260.62 274.43	165.16 173.36 189.24 207.98 224.52 241.39 254.18	142.68 148.97 159.36 174.46 190.97 205.28 216.16	167.87 181.07 206.97 223.16 243.88 259.82 273.59	172.71 183.24 195.23 210.12 228.53 258.80 272.52	145.58 157.31 172.10 184.24 197.81 212.59 223.86	£ 156.17 168.55 178.69 192.27 209.25 227.61 239.67
Hours worked						2. 3.00	2.2.02	113.00	200.07
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 *	41.8 41.8 42.7 42.7 42.6 41.5	44.5 44.2 44.5 44.6 44.2 43.4	41.9 42.2 42.5 42.7 42.9 42.9	42.8 42.1 43.4 44.0 43.5 42.6	41.0 40.7 41.2 41.5 41.9 40.7	40.3 40.1 41.6 42.2 42.2 41.1	42.0 41.6 42.2 43.1 42.6 42.4	41.9 420 42.7 42.7 42.4 42.4	43.3 43.2 43.2 43.6 43.7 43.1
Hourly earning	S								pence
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	425.4 468.6 507.8 549.9 587.5 631.0	371.6 397.8 426.0 461.5 493.0 545.7	416.0 444.4 473.0 510.6 552.9 617.0	386.2 411.4 436.2 473.1 516.2 567.3	348.1 365.8 386.5 420.4 456.0 503.9	416.9 452.0 497.1 529.1 578.0 632.6	411.6 440.0 463.1 487.5 536.6 610.8	347.8 374.6 403.1 431.2 466.9 504.5	360.8 390.2 413.3 441.2 479.2 528.1

+ 1991 figures are explained in more detail in an article in the April issue of *Employment Gazette*, pp 202-209. Previous articles can be found in the April 1991, May 1990, April 1989, April 1988, and March 1988 issues, and in February issues for earlier years.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Manufacturing in	ndustries +							
April 1970=100	Weights	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
FULL TIME ADULT Men Women	<b>S *</b> 689 311	604.5 743.9	657.5 807.2	724.7 869.4	776.8 947.0	854.3 1039.4	939.4 1162.5	1032.0 1287.5	1113.6 1421.1
Men and women	1,000	627.3	682.0	748.4	804.6	883.7	975.9	1073.8	1163.9

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

S48 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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

Textiles (43)	Leather, foot- wear and clothing (44-45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products, printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48-49)	All manufacturing industries (21-49)	Electric other e water s (15-17)
140.50 148.48 162.93 170.37 181.36 196.51 206.73	129.72 134.81 142.55 153.01 166.76 180.71 190.11	154.00 163.40 174.76 186.54 193.08 208.11 218.93	214.42 235.17 253.77 269.67 284.81 301.03 316.68	162.57 177.70 190.88 207.04 219.21 235.83 248.09	170.58 182.25 197.92 213.59 229.87 247.15 260.00	
44.2 43.7 44.5 43.4 42.8 42.5 	420 41.7 420 41.5 41.4 41.5 	44.1 43.6 44.4 43.8 42.4 42.5	424 421 430 429 429 41.7	43.4 43.4 43.7 43.7 43.3 42.4	43.0 42.7 43.5 43.6 43.4 42.6 	
317.9 340.0 366.3 392.7 424.1 462.7 	309.0 323.6 339.7 368.4 403.1 435.5	348.9 374.7 393.9 425.4 455.7 489.5	506.1 558.6 590.7 628.1 663.6 721.4	374.5 409.6 436.3 473.6 506.8 556.8	397.1 426.8 455.1 489.6 529.6 580.0 580.0	
89.52 94.47 102.13 110.05 117.87 128.36 136.96	85.22 89.55 96.51 102.63 112.31 120.34 128.40	113.18 121.09 128.43 137.79 145.85 157.59 168.15	129.16 139.81 152.00 163.55 179.34 194.17 207.18	96,23 107,39 113,63 123,37 129,52 142,26 151,79	103.21 110.48 118.79 128.82 139.93 150.44 160.52	
37.9 37.6 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.4 37.0	37.1 36.8 37.2 37.0 36.9 36.9	38.7 38.4 39.1 39.2 38.1 38.0	38.5 38.7 39.2 39.5 39.8 39.6	38.6 38.5 38.7 39.3 38.4 38.3	38.1 38.1 38.4 38.7 38.6 38.3 	
215.8 235.9 251.4 270.1 291.0 315.3 346.5	212.6 229.9 243.3 259.8 277.7 304.3 326.6 	267.2 292.4 315.5 328.3 351.9 383.1 414.9	308.3 335.9 361.3 387.7 414.3 451.0 490.2	239.8 254.5 278.8 283.7 313.7 337.1 371.4	252.9 271.0 289.7 309.5 332.8 362.1 383.2	
118.15 124.66 135.89 143.59 153.67 167.59 176.47	95.10 99.31 106.78 113.66 124.62 133.91 133.91 141.01	149,83 159,00 170,20 181,70 188,29 202,37 213,10	196.21 215.74 233.61 247.94 262.12 279.30 294.10	145.72 161.91 171.85 187.21 196.60 212.93 224.22	155.04 164.74 178.54 192.55 207.53 223.75 235.61	
41.5 41.0 41.5 40.9 40.4 40.2	38.2 37.9 38.2 38.0 37.9 37.9	43.6 43.1 43.8 43.4 41.9 42.0	41.6 41.4 422 422 422 41.3	422 423 425 427 420 41.4	41.8 41.6 422 424 422 41.6	
285.0 304.2 327.4 351.0 380.2 417.2	249.2 262.4 279.3 299.4 328.7 353.4	343.8 369.4 388.2 418.8 449.0 481.8	476.2 521.0 553.3 587.2 620.6 676.3	345.7 382.9 404.4 438.7 467.7 514.2	370.6 396.1 422.7 454.1 491.6 538.4	

\* Except sea transport.

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services											
April 1970=100	Weights	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988						
FULL TIME ADULT	S*				Contraction of the second second	1200						
Men	575	604.4	650.1	708.2	770.7							
Women	425	697.5	750.9	818.8	883.9							
Men and women	1,000	629.6	677.4	738.1	801.3							

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



, gas, rgy and ply	Construction (50)	Transport and communication * (71-72,75-77,79)	All industries covered SIC 1980 Class
		and the part	£
193.34	160.37	1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 -	
208.70	1/1.25	and the second second	
237 16	200.01	columnited and	
262.63	220.12		
295.57	239.46	Carlos and	well when he seems
310.94	251.94		
41.1	44.0		
41.4	44.1		
41.7	44.6	S	
41.9	45.2	15	
42.0	44.9		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
470.0	364.8		pence
504.9	389.3	Service Comments	escretoriale
536.3	409.4		
568.1	448.3		
704.3	533.1		
124 17	95.86		3
157.49	98.55		
163.79	104.68	1	wething the
183.91	107.21		
188.28	123.40		1
223.24	148.27		
36.9	38.3		
38.6	38.0		
39.4	38.4		a construction and
38.8	39.7	20 m	Contraction
37.3	39.2	11 II	
	Rate a		
336.1	226.6	305.4	254.9
336.4	250.4		
424.7	200.8		
466.8	279.5		
484.8	310.7	10.00	and the second second
561.6	354.2		
			3
192.65	160.11	181.06	160.39
208.03	170.99	193.47	171.02
236.44	199.61	218.52	198.57
261.48	219.74	233.30	214.47
294.48	239.06	251.11	231.85
310.09	251.73	264.42	244.14
41.1	43.0	46.4	42.8
41.3	44.0	47.0	42.7
41.4	44.1	47.0	43.1
41.7	44.0	48.0	43.5
41.9	44.9	47.7	42.9
469.0	264.4	300.0	pence
503.6	388.8	411.3	400.6
535.0	409.0	439.5	426.7
566.8	447.7	452.5	456.3
625.0 702.7	486.7	485.9	493.9
102.1	002.5	520.9	040.4

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

1989 1990 1991 1027.7 1212.9 1113.2 1343.9 853.4 988.1 937.8 1097.4 889.8 981.0 1077.7 1175.6

SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$49

5.5

### **EARNINGS AND HOURS** 5.6

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

GREAT BRITAIN			UFACTURING INDUSTRIES *			ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Weekly earnin	gs (£)	Hours	Hourly earning	js	Weekly earnin	ngs (£)	Hours	Hourly earning	IS
			excluding tho was affected b	se whose pay by absence				excluding tho was affected I	se whose pay by absence	
	Including those whose pay was affected by	Excluding those whose pay was affected by		Including overtime pay and overtime hours	Excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	Including those whose pay was affected by	Excluding those whose pay was affected by		Including overtime pay and overtime hours	Excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
April of each year	absence	absence	<u>(11)</u>			absence	absence	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Manual occupatio	ns 152.5	150.0	49.7	264	251	140.1	152.0	42.7	251	2.40
1986	163.9 175.2	168.6	43.7	3.88	3.75	159.5	163.2 173.5	43.6	3.75	3.63
1968	188.7	195.5	44.3	4.13	4.24	182.2	187.2	44.2	4.25	4.11
1990+	223.3	231.1	44.3	5.20	5.00	216.2	200.2 221.2	44.3	5.01	4.44
1991	223.9 232.7	231.9 241.9	44.3 42.9	5.22 5.62	5.03 5.44	218.2 230.2	223.3 236.2	44.4 43.6	5.04 5.43	4.87 5.27
Non-manual occu	pations									
1985 1986	200.0 220.3	201.5 221.6	38.8 38.7	5.11 5.61	5.08 5.58	182.9 199.1	184.6 200.9	37.7 37.7	4.79 5.22	4.76 5.19
1987 1988	235.7 258.4	237.6 260.3	38.8 38.9	5.99 6.52	5.97 6.49	215.0 237.9	217.4 240.7	37.8 37.9	5.63 6.22	5.60 6.19
1989 1990 +	284.3 313.3	286.5 315.1	39.0 38.9	7.19 7.89	7.17 7.86	261.9 288.4	264.9 291.2	37.9 37.9	6.89 7.51	6.83 7.49
1001	305.1	307.6	39.4	7.61	7.59	284.3	287.3	38.0	7.38	7.36
Alloccupations	330.0	333.5	38.9	8.39	8.38	309.1	312.5	37.8	8.10	8.09
1985 1996	169.2 183.1	174.7	41.9	4.12	4.05	167.4	171.0	40.4	4.17	4.13
1987	196.0	202.0	42.0	4.74	4.68	194.9	198.9	40.4	4.85	4.47
1989	231.7	239.5	42.5	5.55	5.48	234.3	239.7	40.7	5.81	5.79
1991	271.3	280.7	41.3	6.69	6.62	278.9	284.7	40.0	7.00	6.98
MEN Manual occupation	ns									
1985 1986	167.5 178.4	172.6 183.4	44.6 44.5	3.87 4.12	3.74 3.99	159.8 170.9	163.6 174.4	44.5 44.5	3.68 3.93	3.57 3.81
1967 1968	191.2 206.8	195.9 212.3	44.7 45.2	4.38 4.69	4.24 4.52	182.0 196.3	185.5 200.6	44.6 45.0	4.17 4.46	4.04
1989 1990 +	223.8 243.7	230.6 250.0	45.5 45.2	5.06 5.51	4.89 5.32	212.9 233.1	217.8 237.2	45.3 45.2	4.81 5.25	4.66 5.09
1991	245.1 254.5	251.4 261.8	45.3 43.7	5.55 5.98	5.36 5.80	235.4 248.4	239.5 253.1	45.4 44.4	5.28 5.70	5.12 5.54
Non-manual occu	pations	000.0								
1965	230.7 254.4	232.0	39.3 39.3	5.82	5.81 6.40	223.5 243.4	225.0 244.9	38.6 38.6	5.75 6.27	5.73 6.26
1988	271.9 299.1 220.6	300.5	39.4 39.4	0.04 7.45	6.84 7.44	203.9 292.1	205.9 294.1	38.7	6.80 7.49	6.79 7.48
1990+	362.3	364.1	39.6	9.03	9.04	352.9	354.9	38.8	9.02	8.24 9.02
1991	348.2 375.5	351.0 379.2	40.1 39.5	8.57 9.43	8.59 9.45	344.0 372.8	346.4 375.7	38.9 38.7	8.72 9.55	8.74 9.56
All occupations 1985	187.2	192.6	42.9	4.44	4.39	187.9	192.4	419	453	450
1986 1987	202.3 217.0	207.8 222.3	42.9 43.0	4.79 5.11	4.74	203.4 219.4	207.5	41.8 41.9	4.89	4.87
1968 1969	236.3 257.3	242.3 264.6	43.3 43.6	5.50 5.98	5.44 5.94	240.6 263.5	245.8 269.5	42.1 42.3	5.74 6.28	5.73
1990 1991	282.2 299.5	289.2 308.1	43.4 42.1	6.55 7.20	6.50 7.15	290.2 312.9	295.6 318.9	42.2 41.5	6.88 7.55	6.89 7.57
NOMEN										
Manual occupation 1985	100.1	104.5	40.0	2.62	2.57	98.2	101.3	39.5	2.57	2.53
1980	107.0	111.6	40.0 40.3	2.79 2.97	2.75	104.5 111.4	107.5 115.3	39.5 39.7	2.73 2.92	2.69 2.87
1988	121.2 131.2	127.9	40.5 40.4	3.16 3.42	3.10 3.35	118.8 129.7	123.6 134.9	39.8 39.9	3.11 3.39	3.06 3.33
1990+	145.2	152.8	40.5 40.5	3.77	3.69	142.2 142.4	148.0 148.4	39.8 40.0	3.72	3.66
1991	152.8	162.1	40.0	4.06	3.98	152.5	159.2	39.7	4.01	3.95
Non-manual occup 1985	bations 125.5	126.8	37.4	3.37	3.35	132.4	133.8	36.6	3.59	3.58
1986 1987	135.8 147.7	136.7 149.1	37.4 37.5	3.63 3.92	3.61 3.89	144.3 155.4	145.7 157.2	36.7 36.8	3.91 4.18	3.89 4.16
1968 1969	161.6 181.3	163.3 182.8	37.6 37.6	4.30 4.82	4.28 4.80	172.9 192.5	175.5 195.0	36.9 36.9	4.68 5.22	4.65 5.20
1990 +	201.6	202.8	37.6	5.31	5.29	213.0	215.5	36.9	5.76	5.73
1991	199.7 219.3	201.2 221.8	37.7 37.6	5.25 5.86	5.23 5.83	211.7 233.8	214.3 236.8	36.9 36.8	5.72 6.38	5.70 6.36
All occupations	Pointent las	an Bernara	(artanic)	Name and	returns for	1940 M				
1985	110.6 119.2	114.7 123.2	38.8 38.8	2.94 3.16	2.92 3.13	123.9 134.7	126.4 137.2	37.3 37.3	3.34 3.63	3.32 3.61
1967 1968 1999	128.2 138.4	133.4 144.3	39.0 39.2	3.39 3.66	3.36 3.62	144.9 160.1	148.1 164.2	37.5 37.6	3.88 4.31	3.86 4.29
1990	152.7	159.1	39.1 39.1	4.04 4.48	4.00 4.44	178.1 197.0	182.3 201.5	37.6 37.5	4.80 5.30	4.78 5.28

GREAT BRITAIN		Total labour costs * P (pence per hour) –	Total labour costs * Percentage shares of labour costs * (pence per hour)					and the second second	A STATE OF THE STA
SIC 1980		(pence per nour)	Total wages and salaries	National insurance	Redundancy payments		Voluntary social welfare payments	Subsadised services	All other labour costs +
Manufacturing	1975 1978 1981		88.1 84.3 82.1	6.5 8.5 9.0		0.6 0.5 2.1	3.9 4.8 5.2	1.1 1.3 1.3	-0.2 0.6 0.3
	1984 1985 1986 1987	509.80 555.90 597.20 641.20	84.0 84.4 84.2 84.8	7.4 6.9 6.8 6.9		1.3 1.6 2.2 1.8	5.3 5.1 4.7 4.5	1.3 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	0.7 0.8 0.8 0.8
	1988 1989 1990 1991	692.35 751.50 827.00 910.40	85.2 85.3 84.8 83.4	7.0 7.1 7.0 6.9		1.6 1.4 2.0 3.6	4.2 4.2 4.2 4.1	1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1	0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9
Energy (excl. coal) and water supply **	1975 1978 1981	217.22 324.00 595.10	82.9 78.2 75.8	6.0 6.9 7.0		0.6 0.4 1.9	8.5 12.2 13.1	1.2 1.3 1.3	0.8 1.0 0.9
	1984 1985 1986 1987	811.41 847.50 919.90 924.80	77.7 78.4 75.8 79.5	5.5 5.5 5.3 5.6		1.9 2.6 7.1 3.8	12.1 10.7 9.1 8.3	1.8 1.7 1.6 1.6	1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2
	1988 1989 1990 1991	937.89 1,029.20 1,147.50 1,322.40	81.9 82.0 81.9 78.5	62 62 62 60		1.6 1.5 1.5 5.6	7.4 7.4 7.4 7.1	1.7 1.7 1.7 1.6	1.3 1.2 1.3 1.2
Construction	1975 1978 1981	156.95 222.46 357.43	90.2 86.8 85.0	6.3 9.1 9.9		0.2 0.2 0.6	1.7 2.3 2.8	0.7 0.8 0.8	0.9 8.0 0.9
	1984 1985 1986 1987	475.64 504.70 535.90 566.70	86.0 86.4 86.5 87.1	7.7 7.7 7.6 7.6		0.6 0.5 0.7 0.5	4.1 3.8 3.5 3.3	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	1.1 1.0 1.0 0.9
	1988 1989 1990 1991	616.86 688.90 769.70 830.20	87.6 87.7 87.5 87.6	7.6 7.6 7.6 7.2		0.4 0.3 0.5 0.7	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	0.9 0.8 0.8 0.9
Distribution	1974 1978 1981	96.54 192.32 310.76	87.9 85.1 83.8	6.3 8.6 9.2		0.2 0.2 0.5	2.9 4.3 4.7	1.3 1.2 1.1	1.4 0.6 0.7
	1984 1985 1986 1987	423.07 444.90 463.50 483.10	83.8 84.7 85.2 86.0	7.2 6.9 6.8 6.7		0.3 0.5 0.7 0.7	6.9 6.2 5.4 4.7	12 12 12 12 12	0.6 0.6 0.7 0.7
	1988 1989 1990 1991	511.32 554.80 599.10 638.40	86.8 86.9 86.9 86.9 86.7	6.8 6.8 6.9 6.8		0.6 0.4 0.4 0.7	3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	0.7 0.8 0.7 0.7
Banking, finance and insurance	1974 1978 1981	180.86 345.65 581.58	73.5 72.3 70.3	4.3 6.3 6.5		0.2 0.1 0.4	15.8 15.1 14.7	20 52 7.2	42 1.0 0.9
	1984 1985 1986 1987	729.71 788.78 864.86 944.27	73.1 73.7 74.4 75.8	5.3 5.3 5.4 5.6		0.5 0.9 1.2 0.7	13.8 12.6 11.4 10.2	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2	1.1 1.3 1.4 1.5
	1988 1989 1990 1991	1,011.49 1,117.50 1,198.90 1,303.50	77.1 76.7 77.1 75.8	5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.6		0.6 0.9 0.5 2.2	8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.7	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.1	1.6 1.8 1.7 1.6

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

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

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

5.7

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

NITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing	and the states	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction	Whole economy	THE ALL REAL
IC 1980 985=100			Per cent change from a year earlier		and the second second		industries	• •	Per cent change from a year earlier
	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1989 1990	801 87.5 91.2 91.7 94.5 100.0 104.0 105.9 106.6 113.6 123.4 133.5	- 223 93 42 05 31 58 40 18 25 46 86 86 82	1024 1073 107.1 101.1 87.1 100.0 995 101.0 108.9 129.6 141.0 147.2	86.1 91.9 94.0 925 95.7 100.0 103.6 106.9 110.9 120.9 132.4 132.4 140.2	80.4 92.4 90.4 91.7 95.8 100.0 103.6 108.9 116.4 135.1 148.0 158.6	85.0 91.8 93.4 92.3 95.7 100.0 103.7 107.1 112.3 	76.1 83.4 87.4 89.8 95.0 100.0 105.2 110.2 118.4 129.8 142.6 153.5	22.7 96 4.8 2.7 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.2 4.8 7.4 9.9 9.9 7.6
	1986	Q1         104.9           Q2         104.0           Q3         104.0           Q4         103.1	8.3 5.8 3.0 7		··· ··· ···			103.7 104.7 105.7 106.6	5.9 6.2 4.4 4.3
	1987	Q1         105.8           Q2         105.4           Q3         105.5           Q4         106.9	.9 1.3 1.4 3.7					107.7 109.4 110.5 113.3	3.9 4.5 4.5 6.3
	1988	Q1 107.9 Q2 108.8 Q3 108.2 Q4 109.4	20 32 26 23					115.0 117.0 119.4 122.3	6.8 6.9 8.1 7.9
	1989	Q1 110.4 Q2 112.4 Q3 114.5 Q4 1170	23 33 58 69	i.				125.4 128.6 131.0 134.3	9.0 9.9 9.7 9.7
	1990	Q1 119.0 Q2 120.2 Q3 124.7 Q4 120.5	7.8 6.9 8.9					137.4 140.8 144.8 147.3	9.6 9.5 10.5 9.7
	1991	Q1 131.7 Q2 132.8 Q3 133.3 Q4 136.2	10.7 10.7 10.5 6.9					150.5 153.2 154.4 155.8	9.5 8.8 6.0
	1992	Q1 137.6 Q2 135.1	4.5 1.7					159.3	5.8
	1990	June         122.1           July         122.7           Aug         124.6           Sept         126.8           Oct         127.9           Nov         130.6           Dec         130.1	7.7 8.2 9.0 9.5 9.7 11.2 11.3						
	1991	Jan 130.5 Feb 132.7 Mar 131.9 May 133.1 May 132.8 Jun 132.6 Jul 131.2 Sep 134.3 Sep 134.3 Sep 134.5 Oct 136.4 Nov 136.1	102 11.3 10.4 124 10.8 8.6 6.9 7.8 6.1 6.6 4.2 4.7	······································					
	1992	Jan 137.2 Feb 136.4 Mar 139.2 Apr 133.2 May 136.3	5.1 2.8 5.5 0.1 2.6	   	··· ··· ···	··· ··· ···		······································	
e months ending:	1990	June 120.2 July 121.6 Aug 123.1 Sept 124.7 Oct 126.4 Nov 128.4 Dec 126.5	24 6.9 7.4 8.3 8.9 9.4 10.1				······································		
	1991	Jan         130.4           Jan         130.4           Feb         131.1           Mar         131.7           Apr         132.6           Jun         132.2           Jul         132.2           Aug         132.3           Oct         135.1           Nov         135.1           Dec         136.2	10.7 10.9 10.9 10.7 11.4 11.2 10.5 8.7 7.8 6.9 6.8 5.6 5.2						
	1992	Jan 1365 Feb 1366 Mar 1376 Apr 1363 May 1362 Jun 1351	4.7 4.2 4.5 28 27 17		··· ··· ··· ··		  	  	   

	Britain (1,2)	(7,8)	(8)	(6,8)	(4)	(FR) (8)	(8)	Republic (8)	(4)	(2,5)	lands (4)	(2,8,9)	(6,8)	States (8,10)
Annual averages 984 985 986 987 988 989 989 990 991	91.7 100.0 107.7 116.3 126.2 137.2 150.1 162.4	96 100 102 104 105 111 115 121	96 100 103 106 111 117 123 130	95.3 100.0 104.8 114.5 122.0 127.7 133.8 139.8	94.6 100.0 104.3 107.2 110.5 114.7 119.9 125.1	96 100 104 108 113 117 123 130	83 100 113 124 146 176 210	92 100 107 113 118 124 131	90.2 100.0 104.8 111.6 118.4 125.6 134.7 147.9	97.0 100.0 101.6 103.1 107.8 114.0 120.1 124.4	95 100 102 103 104 106 109 113	90.9 100.0 110.9 119.3 127.0 136.3 148.2 160.3	93.0 100.0 107.4 114.3 123.4 135.7 148.5 155.4	99 100 100 100 100 110 111 111
Quarterly average 1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	145.0 148.3 152.1 155.0	114 114 116 117	121 123 123 126	131.0 134.1 134.3 135.9	117.7 119.4 120.6 121.7	119 124 125 126	201 207 211 224	125 128 129 131	131.4 133.6 135.8 137.9	116.7 120.7 118.1 121.8	107 109 110 109	145.8 145.7 147.9 152.7	144.4 149.6 149.1 150.9	11 11 11 11
1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	157.9 160.9 163.9 167.0	120 121 122 123	129 130 130 132	136.1 140.9 140.7 141.6	123.2 124.4 125.8 126.7	- 126 132 133 134	230 241	133 135	142.0 146.7 150.3 152.5	121.1 125.7 122.5 125.5	111 112 114 114	156.2 158.2 160.0 165.8	152.5 155.1 155.8 158.2	11 11 11 11
992 Q1 Q2	171.4 170.5	125	134	141.1 	127.6		 	 	155.0	124.6	115 		158.3	1.
Monthly 1990 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	148.3 149.9 150.8 152.1 153.5 153.6 155.1 156.2	116 115  120	123 123 123 124 125 126 127	134.1 134.7 136.4 132.4 134.2 135.1 135.1 135.1	120.6  121.7 	 125  126 		128 129 131	134.5 134.8 135.8 135.9 135.9 135.9 138.7 139.0	118.0 127.0 118.5 116.6 119.2 119.7 121.5 124.0	109 109 110 110 109 109 109 109	··· ··· ··· ···	149.3 149.9 149.9 147.5 149.9 149.3 149.9 149.9 153.5	11 11 11 11 11 11 11
1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jui Jui Sep Oct Nov Dec	157.0 157.9 158.8 160.1 160.7 161.9 162.2 164.8 164.8 164.8 164.8 166.3 167.1 167.7	120 121 121 122 122	128 129 130 130 130 130 130 130 131 132 131 132 133	136.1 135.5 136.7 139.9 141.8 140.9 143.6 138.6 138.6 138.8 140.7 140.8 143.4	123.2 124.4 125.8  126.7	126  132  133  134 	······································	 133  135  	141.7 142.1 142.2 148.5 148.7 149.9 150.6 150.6 150.6 150.6 153.5	121.0 121.4 120.9 121.5 122.7 132.8 120.8 124.2 122.6 123.3 124.8 124.8 128.4	111 111 112 113 113 114 114 114 114 114 114	······································	151.5 152.1 153.7 153.9 156.3 154.9 156.1 154.7 156.5 156.3 157.3 157.3 160.9	
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	168.9 170.2 175.2 168.2 171.8 171.5	 125 	133 134 135 	140.7 140.5 142.1	127.6	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···		155.0 155.0 155.1 155.3	126.7 123.4 123.6 	115 115 115 115 117	···	158.7 158.1 158.1 	1 1 1 1 1
Increases on a ye Annual averages 1985	ar earlier 9	4	4	5	6	4	20	9	11	3	5	10	8	
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	8 8 9 9 9 8	2 2 1 6 4 5	3 3 5 5 5 5 6	5 9 7 5 5 4	4 3 3 4 5 4	4 4 5 4 5 6	13 10 18 21 19	7 6 4 5 6	5 6 6 7 10	2 1 5 6 5 4	2 1 1 2 3 4	11 8 6 7 9 8	7 6 8 10 9 5	
Quarterly average 1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 9 10 10	4 5 5 3	5 6 5 5	5 5 5 5	4 4 5 5	4 6 6 6	20 20 20 19	4 6 5 5	7 7 7 7	5 7 3 6	2 3 4 3	10 9 9 8	10 10 9 8	
1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 8 8	5 6 5 5	7 6 5	4 5 5 4	5 4 4 4	6 6 6	14 16 	6 5 	8 10 11 11	4 4 4 3	4 3 4 5	7 9 8 9	6 4 4 5	
1992 Q1 Q2	9 6	4	4	4	4 		 	 	9	3	4	•••	4	
Jun Jun Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	9 10 10 10 10 9 10	55	6 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 6	4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4	:. 5 : 5	 6  6		6  5  5	7 7 8 7 7 7 7 7	5 11 5 1 5 6 5 6	3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3	··· ··· ···	9 11 9 9 9 8 8 8	
1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	9 9 8 9 8	·· 5 ·· 4	6 7 7 6 6	4 4 4 5 6 5	5  5 	5 6	··· ··· ··· ···		8 8 9 10 10	1 6 4 4 5	4 4 4 3 4 4		8 4 5 3 5 3	
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	8 8 7 8 8 7	 6  3	556655	5 5 4 4 4 4	4  4 	6  6 	··· ··· ···	··· ··· ···	10 11 11 11 11 10	2 7 3 3 3 4	4 4 5 5 5 5 5		454555	
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr	8 8 10 5 7		4 4 4 	3 4 4	4  	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :			9 9 9 9	522	4 4 4 4		5 4 3	

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

5.9

### EARNINGS

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

1



### Earnings and prices: whole economy—increases over previous year Per cent





### **RETAIL PRICES** 6.1

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

		All items				All items except seas	onal foods	
		Index	Percentage change o	ver	and the second second	Index	Percentage change of	over
		Jan 13 1967=100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Jan 13 1967=100	1 month	6 months
1991	July Aug Sep Oct	133.8	-0.2	2.8	5.5	134.2	-0.1	2.9
	Aug	134.1	0.2	2.4	4.7	134.4	0.1	2.5
	Sep	134.6	0.4	2.4	4.1	135.2	0.6	27
	Oct	135.1	0.4	1.5	3.7	135.6	0.3	1.7
	Nov	135.6	0.4	1.6	4.3	135.9	0.2	16
	Dec	135.7	0.1	1.2	4.5	136.0	0.1	1.3
1992	Jan	135.6	-0.1	1.3	4.1	135.9	-0.1	13
	Feb	136.3	0.5	1.6	4.1	136.6	0.5	16
	Mar	136.7	0.3	16	40	137.0	03	13
	Mar Apr Mav	138.8	15	27	43	139.2	16	27
		139.3	04	27	43	139.7	04	20
	June	139.3	00	27	39	139.9	0.4	20
	July	138.8	-0.4	24	3.7	139.6	-0.2	29

Between June and July there were sharp price reductions for seasonal foods and discounts in summer sales for clothing, footwear and some household goods. There was also a fail in mortgage interest rates. However there were recoveries from special offers on do-it-yourself materials, as well as some increases for pub beer and various services including insurance. Food: On average, food prices fell by 1. A per cent over the month. Prices for seasonal food fell by 9.9 per cent, mainly reflecting sharp reductions for fresh vegetables. Fresh fruit, home-killed lamb and potatoes were also cheaper. The index for non-seasonal food fell by 0.1 per cent between June and July. This reflected special offers for prok, beef, bread and some dainy products although poultry was dearer and there were price increases for some biscuits and cakes, fresh milk and some sweets and chocolates.

dearer and there were price increases for some observations and the index rose by 0.3 per cent between chocolates. Catering: There were price increases across this group. The index rose by 0.3 per cent between June and July. Alcoholic drinks: Prices rose by 0.5 per cent on average over the month, reflecting increased beer prices for selected breweries. Tobacco: The group index rose by 0.1 per cent between June and July. Housing: Thousing costs increased by 0.2 per cent over the month. This reflected price recoveries following special offers for do-it-yourself materials and dwelling insurance premiums were also dearer. However the index for mortgage interest payments fell by 1.1 per cent.

final phase of the latest increases in electricity prices, coupled with the first phase of the reduction in

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

Turning any of the latest are pices in description of the reduction in gas prices. Household goods: Overall, prices fell by 1.3 per cent in July reflecting sales reductions for furniture, turnishings, electrical appliances and other household equipment. Household services: The rise in the group index of 1.1 per cent mainly reflects increases in some house contents insurance premiums and trade union subscriptions. **Clothing and footwear:** Prices fell by 4.0 per cent on average over the month reflecting exceptionally sharp reductions in the summer sales. **Personal goods and services:** On average, prices to see by 0.8 per cent. This mainly reflected higher prices for some personal services and chemist goods. There were however, special offers on selected personal articles. **Notoring expenditure:** There was no overall change to this group. **Fares and other travel costs:** The group index fell by 0.1 per cent between June and July. **Leisure goods:** On average, prices for solve the month reflecting sales for some audio-visual equipment and toys and sports goods. There were recoveries from special offers for some gardening products as well as price increases for selected books, magazines and newspapers. **Leisure services:** There was no overall change for this group. Special offers on television rentals were offset by higher admission charges to some attractions.

#### 6.2 RETAILPRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 14 (Source: Central Statistical Office)

Ir	ndex	Percentage change	e over	1	ndex	Percentage char	nge over
·	an 1987=100	1 month	12 months		Jan 1987=100	1 month	12 months
ALLITEMS	138.8	-0.4	3.7	Tobacco Cigarettes	146.0 146.9	-0.	.1 9.5
Food and catering	131.9	00	24	Tobacco	139.9		9
Alcohol and tobacco	148.1	0.3	65				
Housing and household expendit	ure 1450	00	28	Housing	161.5	0.	2 27
Personal expenditure	125.0	-21	22	Rent	168.9		8
Travel and leisure	137.8		55	Mortgage interest payments	181.4		-7
	101.0	0.0		Rates and community charges	136.6		13
				Water and other payments	191.8		10
All items excluding seasonal food	130.6	02	10	Repairs and maintenance charge	is 144.1		6
All items excluding food	141 1	-0.2	4.0	Do-it yourself materials	143.2		4
Seasonal food	105.8	-0.1	42	Dwelling insurance & ground ren	t 200.6		3
Food excluding seasonal	130.0	-9.5	-3.0				
ood excluding seasonal	130.9	-0.1	32	Fuel and Light	128.4	0	1 09
				Coal and solid fuels	1121		6
All items excluding housing	124.2	0.5	20	Electricity	1427		°,
All items exc mortgage interest	104.0	-0.5	3.9	Gas	118.9		
antenis exemologage interest	130.7	-0.4	4.4	Oil and other fuels	103.4		-7
Consumer durables	113.1	-2.8	-0.1	Household goods	125.1	-1.	3 22
				Furniture	124.9		3
				Furnishings	120.9		0
Food	127.2	-1.4	15	Electrical appliances	108.9		-1
Bread	134.1		2	Other household equipment	130.1		2
Cereals	136.1		3	Household consumables	144.5		5
Biscuits and cakes	136.5		5	Petcare	120.3		2
Beef	123.6		Ő				
Lamb	109.7		10	Household services	138.1	1.	1 6.1
of which, home-killed lamb	109.1		13	Postage	138.1		6
Pork	1264		10	Telephones, telemessages, etc	120.6		3
Bacon	137.9		8	Domestic services	150.8		5
Poultry	1125		5	Fees and subcriptions	148.3		9
Othermeat	123.0		-0				
Fish	126.4		1	Clothing and footwear	115.5	-4	0 -0.1
of which, fresh fish	140.4		1	Men's outerwear	114.3		-2
Butter	126.8		4	Women's outerwear	104.6		
Oil and fats	126.0		4	Children's outerwear	115.8		0
Cheese	1327		10	Otherclothing	1327		A
Eggs	111.8		IU	Footwear	120.5		1 1.7
Milkfresh	1387		D				
Milkproducts	100.7		D	Personal goods and services	143.1	0	8 59
Tea	150.1		1	Personal articles	1132		
Coffee and other hot drinks	00.8		U	Chemists goods	148.1		5
Soft drinks	155.9		U	Personal services	171.6		·
Sugar and preserves	100.0		1		171.0		3
Sweets and chocolates	100.0			Motoring expenditure	140.3	0	0 61
Potatoes	122.7		5	Purchase of motor vehicles	131.4		0 0.1
of which unprocessed potatoe	00.9		6	Maintenance of motor vehicles	153.6		5
Vegetables	5 99.0		5	Petrol and oil	100.0		9
of which other free hugestable	99.7		-15	Vehicles tax and insurance	100.0		0
Eruit	88.0		-21	venicies tax and insurance	100.9		1/
riuli of which fresh fruit	121.0		-11	Eares and other travel easts	1440		
Of which, fresh fruit	119.1		-15	Pail faros	144.9	-0.	1 6.0
Otherboods	135.0		5	Bus and ocach fares	151.2		7
atalian				Othertrouel costs	154.5		6
Portourontmode	148.3	0.3	5.4	Outer traver costs	133.5		5
Conteen meele	147.8		5	L oleuro goodo	114	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1 1
Take sugar and an adv	150.4		6	Audio visual equipment	120.7	-0.:	2 23
and snacks	148.2		6	Records and tanks	81.9		-6
lookalia drink				Teve abatementioned	111.9		4
Beer	149.2	0.5	5.1	Pools and pools and sport goo	as 120.8		2
Deer	153.0		5	Books and newspapers	153.0		7
onsales	155.0		6	Gardening products	139.4		4
onsales	138.5		3	L alauma a series	and the second second		
wines and spirits	143.7		5	Leisure services	150.2	0.1	0 7.5
onsales	149.6		6	relevision licences and rentals	119.8		3
OTISAIAS	120.2		the second s	Entertainment and other recreation	169.4		0

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

SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S56

Average retail prices on July 14 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office outlets. for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more han 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below. t is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly

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tem	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)
FOODITEMS			A State of the second s	Margarine			00.05
Beef: home-killed, per lb				Low fat spread, 250g	319	46 48	33- 85 43- 51
Bestbeefmince	655	152	114-199	Chasse			
Brisket (without bone)	516	202	168-210	Cheddartype.perlb	321	176	149-215
Rump steak*	666	359	298-409				
Stewingsteak	620	178	166-248	Eggs Size 2 (65-700) per dozen	307	110	98, 130
amb: home-killed, per lb				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	264	104	88-116
Loin (with bone)	648	270	228-299	Mill			
Leg (with bone)	629	193	168-229	Pasteurised, per pint	340	34	28- 31
ambi imported (fremen) and th				Skimmed, per pint	324	33	27- 31
Loin (with bone)	271	176	149-279	Tea			
Leg (with bone)	273	165	149-189	Loose, per 125g	323	65	46-79
Pork: home-killed per lb				Tea bags, per 250g	328	138	75-159
Leg (foot off)	532	142	99-189	Coffee			
Loin (with bone)	658	183	164-204	Pure, instant, per 100g	653	124	69-155
Shoulder (with borle)	301	140	115-170	Cround (inter inte), per 802	300	102	09-109
Bacon, per lb	100	110	110.100	Sugar			50.00
Gammon*	490 488	143	119-169	Granulated, per kg	321	64	59- 69
Back, vacuum packed	407	227	159-280	Fresh vegetables			
Back, not vacuum packed	432	218	189-259	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	200	10	11 00
Ham				Red	289	19	13-21
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	525	75	62- 98	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	674	14	10- 18
Sausages perib				Tomatoes, per lb	718	41	35-59
Pork	533	107	85-152	Cabbage, hearted, per lb	674	29	20-39
Beef	429	109	84-121	Cauliflower, each	711	47	39- 55
Canned meats				Carrots, per lb	716	21	18-25
Corned beef, 12oz can	319	85	75- 99	Onions, per lb	719	35	20-45
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, r	er lb			Mushrooms, per 4oz Cucumber, each	702	34	25-38
Frozen	300	71	65-80	Lettuce - iceberg, each	710	54	39-69
Fresh or chilled	611	88	69-125	Eroch fruit			
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb				Apples, cooking, per lb	683	44	38-49
Cod fillets	522	294	250-349	Apples, dessert, per lb	723	64	39-69
Kippers with bone	448	101	/9-138	Pears, dessert, per Ib	665 707	56	48-79
rappore, marborio	011	120	100-100	Bananas, per lb	721	48	40- 52
Canned fish Red salmon balfsize can	200	104	115 120	Grapes, per lb	679	127	108-160
Heu Saimon, Hair Size Carr	230	124	115-139				
Bread		_					
White loaf, sliced, 800g	348	53	39-73	Items other than food			
White loaf, unsliced, 400g	338	47	44- 50	Draught bitter, per pint	807	131	115-150
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	341	50	42- 54	Draught lager, per pint	817	147	130-165
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	322	77	69-82	Whisky per nip Gin per nip	823 820	103	90-115
Flour				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	5,341	209	175-221
Selfraising, per 1.5kg	322	66	59- 73	Coal, per 50kg	433	598	485-725
Butter				4-star petrol, per litre	526 631	846	670-1030
Home produced, per 250g	308	65	59-72	Derv per litre	568	45	43- 47
New Zealand, per 250g	314	ឥ	59-63	Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	635	46	44-48
Carion, per 2009	312	/3	00-78	Super unleaded petrol, per litr	347	48	40-50

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



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

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.

#### **RETAIL PRICES** 6 .4 General index of retail prices

Catering Alcoholic UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100 All items except seasonal food + All items except housing All items except mortgage interest National-ised industries\*\* Consumer durables Food All items except food ALL Seasonal + Non-seasonal + food All 1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 141 138 131 134 127 130 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 833 837 846 842 849 848 974 975 977 976 976 978 843 840 825 815 808 828 956 958 940 925 924 936 139 141 135 132 128 127 167 163 154 154 158 151 152 57 54 46 88888 50 49 47 78 87 24 22 47 47 77 80 101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 Annual averages 100.9 106.7 1987 1988 1989 1990 Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 100.0 102.8 110.9 July 17 Aug 14 Sept 11 120.7 121.4 121.8 127.1 127.7 129.1 126.8 128.1 129.3 128.4 129.6 131.1 127.3 128.5 129.8 119.1 120.3 121.6 122.6 123.7 124.9 109.7 110.7 112.5 118.8 120.0 120.3 108.1 112.2 111.5 125.8 126.7 127.4 1990 130.7 130.4 130.2 125.8 125.9 125.9 120.4 121.3 122.1 130.0 130.8 131.4 Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11 113.2 113.8 114.1 111.8 114.5 119.2 121.9 122.4 122.6 128.2 128.3 128.6 130.3 130.0 129.9 132.2 131.7 131.4 122.6 122.7 122.6 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12 123.1 124.0 124.4 132.2 132.8 133.3 130.4 131.1 131.6 122.7 123.5 123.9 126.0 126.7 127.2 110.7 111.8 113.0 122.9 124.4 124.4 129.7 130.9 131.5 130.2 130.9 131.4 131.6 132.2 132.8 1991 121.2 125.9 124.4 127.6 128.5 129.3 137.9 139.1 139.9 133.3 133.8 134.3 129.3 130.2 130.9 115.2 116.0 116.1 125.8 126.2 127.1 Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11 133.1 133.5 134.1 134.5 135.1 135.5 125.9 125.6 126.9 125.6 122.5 126.0 139.3 140.1 140.9 126.8 127.3 127.4 Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep 10 133.8 134.1 134.6 135.4 135.6 136.4 134.2 134.4 135.2 129.2 129.8 130.4 130.9 131.4 132.0 113.2 113.9 116.2 125.3 126.4 125.4 117.3 121.6 114.9 140.7 141.2 142.0 142.0 142.6 143.2 Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10 116.9 117.3 117.6 143.6 143.4 142.9 135.1 135.6 135.7 136.9 137.3 137.4 135.6 135.9 136.0 131.1 131.7 131.8 132.7 133.1 133.2 125.6 126.8 127.2 116.1 121.3 122.7 127.4 127.8 128.0 142.6 143.2 143.7 133.1 133.8 134.5 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10 135.6 136.3 136.7 135.9 136.6 137.0 131.6 132.3 133.0 113.2 114.4 115.7 128.4 129.1 129.4 125.2 126.0 124.8 129.0 129.7 130.2 144.3 144.8 145.3 143.9 144.6 145.2 1992 137.1 137.8 138.2 136.7 137.1 137.2 138.8 139.3 139.3 140.7 141.2 141.3 134.4 134.9 135.0 116.2 116.4 116.4 122.4 120.9 117.4 147.1 147.9 148.4 Apr14 May12 Jun 9 139.2 139.7 139.9 128.9 129.5 129.0 130.1 131.0 131.0 146.3 147.2 147.9 113.1 105.8 130.9 148.3 149.2 Jul 14 138.8 141.1 139.6 134.3 136.7 127.2

onal item) was + 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 seaso increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure. \*\* The Nationalised Industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under *table 6.7*.

\$58 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

#### (Source: Central Statistical Office) Motoring expendi-ture Fuel and light Personal goods and services Tobacco Housing Household Household Clothing and Fares other trave 157 160 175 185 192 172 44 127 132 128 131 141 143 41 36 36 34 32 36 63 59 45 48 46 47 38 40 100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 100.0 101.4 105.6 108.3 100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 122.8 123.9 124.9 120.7 123.5 126.3 169.0 170.1 171.0 116.7 118.6 119.5 114.7 115.7 116.7 119.3 119.5 121.7 112.5 113.8 116.4 115.0 115.1 115.2 117.2 118.0 118.5 117.6 118.6 118.6 127.5 125.4 123.0 116.5 116.9 117.6 172.0 169.7 169.6 121.9 120.8 120.5 123.2 124.0 124.0 125.6 126.1 126.2 118.2 118.3 118.4 170.6 171.4 172.2 121.6 121.6 120.2 116.7 118.2 119.5 127.2 128.4 129.0 125.5 125.6 126.1 114.2 115.2 116.8 122.8 122.8 123.6 132.1 133.2 133.3 128.5 129.0 129.0 131.9 132.9 133.5 161.8 159.6 158.9 121.6 123.2 123.6 119.3 119.8 120.0 128.1 129.9 130.5 121.3 123.5 125.7 133.3 133.2 133.2 157.2 156.1 156.0 127.2 127.6 128.0 122.4 123.8 124.8 130.2 130.2 131.0 115.6 115.8 120.1 135.3 135.9 136.1 132.2 132.5 132.9 133.3 135.6 137.0 154.8 155.0 155.5 137.0 137.1 136.9 128.0 128.3 128.0 124.8 125.4 126.1 132.6 133.3 133.0 121.5 121.8 121.9 134.5 134.7 134.3 137.4 137.5 137.5 156.0 156.5 155.1 127.7 127.8 127.6 123.9 125.0 126.3 135.3 135.3 135.5 115.7 117.2 118.9 138.4 139.2 139.9 134.0 135.0 136.4 161.1 161.4 161.1 145.7 146.1 146.1 126.4 126.9 126.8 136.6 136.6 136.6 120.0 120.0 120.3 141.3 141.8 142.0 139.1 140.0 140.3 127.8 128.2 128.3

### (Source: Central Statistical office)

161.5

146.0

128.4

125.1

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

138.1

115.5

143.1

140.3

### **RETAIL PRICES** General index of retail prices

6.4

and I	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
ଥ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ ଅ	47 50 47 48 48 48 47	30 29 29 30 30 30	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Weights
101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annual averages
107.5	104.2	108.1	1988	
115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
117.5	110.1	119.6	1990	Jan 16
124.2	112.1	124.4	1990	July 17
124.8	112.5	124.8		Aug 14
125.0	112.9	127.7		Sept 11
126.0	114.2	128.4		Oct 16
126.1	114.9	129.2		Nov 13
126.2	115.1	129.6		Dec 11
130.8	114.9	130.7	1991	Jan 15
132.2	115.7	130.8		Feb 12
132.7	115.3	130.8		Mar 12
133.6	117.2	137.8		Apr 16
134.9	118.1	138.4		May 14
136.5	117.8	139.0		Jun 11
136.7	118.0	139.7		Jul 16
137.2	118.2	140.1		Aug 13
137.4	118.2	144.5		Sep 10
137.8	119.1	144.6	1000	Oct 15
138.3	119.5	144.5		Nov 12
138.1	119.8	144.6		Dec 10
140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
141.4	119.9	145.6		Feb 11
141.8	120.4	145.8		Mar 10
142.9 142.9 145.0	120.8 121.1 120.9	149.6 150.0 150.2		May 12 Jun 9
1.1.0	120.1	100.2	and the second second	ourre

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

		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1990	Jul 17	9.8	7.9	8.8	11.4	8.7	23.7	7.7	4.3	6.3	3.6	6.9	4.6	7.2	4.2	8.0
	Aug 14	10.6	8.5	8.8	11.1	8.8	23.8	9.1	4.7	6.5	4.7	7.5	7.8	7.5	4.6	8.0
	Sep 11	10.9	8.1	9.4	11.1	8.3	23.7	9.6	5.2	7.5	4.9	8.0	9.7	7.5	4.7	9.0
	Oct13	10.9	7.1	9.3	11.0	8.2	23.2	11.4	5.1	7.9	4.7	8.0	10.5	8.1	5.1	9.4
	Nov13	9.7	6.9	9.5	11.2	8.1	17.9	10.1	5.5	7.7	5.0	8.1	9.0	7.8	4.5	9.1
	Dec11	9.3	6.6	9.4	11.3	8.7	17.1	9.5	5.6	7.6	4.8	7.6	7.9	7.8	4.6	9.5
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
	Feb 12	8.9	6.3	9.0	11.8	9.1	16.8	10.6	4.8	7.6	2.5	7.5	6.4	8.9	4.7	9.1
	Mar 12	8.2	5.7	8.9	11.6	9.2	14.0	9.2	4.9	8.0	3.1	7.3	6.6	9.2	3.9	9.0
	Apr16	6.4	6.0	11.3	14.7	17.5	-2.2	8.6	6.2	9.7	3.7	8.9	7.8	9.7	5.1	122
	May14	5.8	4.6	11.3	13.2	16.0	-4.3	8.0	7.0	9.4	3.6	9.2	8.8	10.2	5.3	122
	Jun11	5.8	5.8	11.1	13.4	15.9	-5.2	8.4	7.0	9.0	4.1	9.4	8.8	10.3	4.9	120
	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
	Oct15	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
	Nov12	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
	Dec10	4.5	4.2	9.4	11.1	16.5	-8.3	6.2	6.4	7.3	2.8	8.5	9.2	9.4	4.1	11.6
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
	Feb 11	4.1	3.8	9.0	10.5	16.2	-8.7	5.1	5.8	7.7	1.7	8.4	9.9	7.0	3.6	11.3
	Mar 10	4.0	4.0	9.0	10.4	16.1	-9.9	6.2	5.7	7.5	1.8	8.4	10.4	6.9	4.4	11.5
	Apr14	4.3	2.4	6.1	5.6	10.3	-0.4	5.4	3.9	6.3	0.6	7.1	8.6	6.7	3.1	8.6
	May12	4.3	3.1	5.8	5.6	9.7	1.1	3.8	3.0	5.9	0.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	2.5	8.4
	Jun 9	3.9	1.7	5.7	5.1	9.6	1.4	2.1	2.6	5.9	0.2	6.4	7.5	6.2	2.6	8.1
	Jul 14	3.7	1.5	5.4	5.1	9.5	2.7	0.9	2.2	6.1	-0.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	2.3	7.5

Notes: See notes under table 6.7.

### .6 6

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-p	erson p	ensioner h	ousehold	Is		Two-pe	erson	pensi	oner ho	ouseh	olds			Gene	eral ind	ex of	retail pr	ices (	excl. ho	using	)
January 1987=100	Q1		02	Q3	Q	4	Q1	8.1. N.	02		Q3	- Series	Q4		Q1	199363	02		Q3		Q4	71.014
1987	1	100.3	101.2	1	0.9	1020	1	00.3	122102	101.3	112	101.1	177728	1023	1457	1003	17720	101.5	1000	101.7	4.0119	102.0
1968		102.8	104.6	1	05.3	106.6	1	03.1		104.8		105.5		106.8		103.6		105.5		1064		102.9
1989	1994 No. 1994	108.0	110.0	1	11.0	113.2	1	08.2		110.4		111.3		113.4		109.0		1112		1120		1137
1990	1910	115.3	118.1	1	19.9	122.4	1	15.4		118.3		120.2		122.6		115.2		118.5		120.3		1226
1991	1	123.8	127.4	1	28.5	129.9	1	23.7		128.0		128.9		130.4		123.4		128.5		129.8		131.5
1992	Electric Contraction of	130.8	132.2		1013	571122000	1	31.5		133.2		201101				1323		134.8		Contraction of the		

UNITED KINGDOM January 1987=100	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering .	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household Services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
INDEX FOR ONE-	PERSONPE	NSIONER H	OUSEHOLD	S				-307					No. States	
1967 1968 1969 1990	101.1 104.8 110.6 118.9	101.1 115.3 123.8 130.8	102.8 118.1 127.4 126.4	101.8 119.9 128.5 122.3	100.2 122.4 129.9 113.8	99.1 115.4 123.7 131.5	102.1 118.3 128.0 116.5	111.3 120.2 128.9 116.4	113.4 122.6 130.4 115.3	109.0 115.2 123.4 132.3	111.2 118.5 128.5 124.1	112.0 120.3 129.8 121.7	113.7 122.6 131.5 124.8	100.4 103.3 106.1 111.1
INDEX FOR TWO-	PERSON PE	IZO. I	OUSEHOLD	S	130.2	124.5	123.5	120.7	113.7	140.0	133.0	104.0	134.2	119.
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	101.2 105.0 110.9 119.1 127.8	101.1 104.7 111.0 120.4 126.2	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.3 138.9	101.8 106.7 112.4 123.1 138.5	100.1 103.4 106.4 113.7 129.9	99.1 101.4 106.8 115.7 124.7	102.2 106.1 110.5 115.8 123.2	100.9 103.8 107.9 114.9 125.0	101.2 104.5 109.4 115.5 120.5	102.3 108.8 118.3 127.6 140.4	103.0 107.4 114.2 122.8 133.2	102.8 108.7 115.2 122.1 135.7	103.4 109.4 116.3 124.6 133.6	100. 103. 106. 112. 120.
GENERAL INDEX	OF RETAIL	PRICES												
1967 1968 1969 1990 1991	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2	100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9	99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1	102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5	101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5	101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5	101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4	103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9	101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5	101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7	101.6 108. <sup>-</sup> 115. 124.9 138.

least three-quarters of their total income from state benefits.

### **General Notes - Retail Prices**

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

### Structure

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

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

### Definitions

killed lamb.

goods.



# Group indices: annual averages 6.7

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

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

#### **RETAIL PRICES** 6.8 Selected countries

(Source: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE) Germany (West) France Luxemburg Greece Spain Italy United Kingdom European Community Belgium Denmark Irish Republic 1985=100 Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 100.0 101.3 102.9 104.1 107.3 111.0 114.6 100.0 103.6 107.8 112.7 118.1 121.2 124.1 100.0 108.8 114.5 120.0 128.2 136.8 145.0 100.0 105.8 110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 140.2 100.0 100.3 100.2 101.7 105.1 109.0 112.4 100.0 103.4 107.7 113.0 121.8 133.3 141.2 100.0 103.5 106.9 110.7 116.3 122.9 129.0 100.0 99.9 100.1 101.4 104.2 107.0 110.7 100.0 123.0 143.2 162.6 184.9 222.6 265.9 100.0 102.7 105.9 108.7 112.7 116.5 120.0 100.0 103.8 107.1 109.4 113.9 117.6 121.3 Monthly 1991 Jun 141.8 114.3 124.4 110.5 266.5 143.6 119.7 139.8 111.9 128.8 112.5 112.8 113.1 141.5 141.8 142.3 129.4 129.7 130.3 114.9 115.3 115.2 124.0 124.2 124.9 111.5 111.5 111.7 265.0 263.5 275.4 145.4 146.0 147.1 120.2 120.4 120.6 140.4 140.9 141.6 Jul Aug Sep 122.2 Oct Nov Dec 142.8 143.4 143.5 130.9 131.4 131.6 115.6 115.9 115.7 125.1 125.7 125.3 112.0 112.5 112.6 280.7 285.2 290.1 148.1 148.3 148.4 142.3 143.3 143.7 113.4 114.0 114.1 121.1 121.5 121.6 122.9 Jan Feb Mar 143.2 144.1 144.5 132.1 132.8P 133.2 116.0 116.4 116.4 125.1 125.7 126.2 113.1 113.8 114.2 290.4 291.2 297.1 150.6 151.6 152.2 121.9 122.2 122.5 144.6 145.2R 145.8R 114.5 114.5 115.0 1992 124.0 146.7 147.3 147.3 146.7 134.0R 134.5R 134.6P 116.5 117.0 117.3 126.4 127.3 127.3P 114.5 115.0 115.2 301.6 301.6 306.7 152.1 152.5 152.5 122.8 123.2 123.3P 146.3P 147.0P 147.4P 115.1 115.7 115.9 Apr May Jun Jul 124.9 Increases on a year earlier Annual averages 1965 1967 1967 1968 1968 1969 1990 1990 Per cent 4.1 0.3 -0.1 1.5 3.3 3.7 3.1 9.2 5.8 4.8 5.0 6.3 6.5 6.4P 19.3 23.0 16.4 13.5 13.7 20.4 19.5 6.1 3.4 4.2 4.9 7.8 9.4 5.9 5.4 3.8 3.2 2.1 4.1 3.2 3.1 6.1 3.5 3.3 3.6 5.1 5.7 5.0 4.9 1.3 1.6 1.2 3.1 3.4 3.2 4.7 3.6 4.1 4.5 4.8 2.6 2.4 2.2 -0.3 0.2 1.3 2.8 2.7 3.5 7.8 8.8 5.2 4.8 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.9 2.7 3.1 2.6 3.7 3.4 3.0 Monthly 1991 Jun 5.8 5.1 3.6 2.9 3.5 18.9 6.2 3.3 3.3 6.6 5.5 4.7 4.1 Jul Aug Sep 5.3 4.9 4.6 3.8 3.5 2.5 2.9 2.1 1.8 4.4 4.1 3.9 18.8 18.0 18.2 6.1 6.0 5.8 3.4 3.0 2.6 6.7 6.3 6.3 3.8 3.6 3.2 3.6 Oct Nov Dec 3.7 4.3 4.5 4.3 4.7 4.8 2.2 2.8 2.8 3.5 4.2 4.2 17.7 18.0 18.0 6.0 6.0 6.1 2.4 2.6 2.6 1.8 2.3 2.3 5.5 5.8 5.6 2.5 3.0 3.1 3.6 Jan Feb Mar 4.1 4.1 4.0 4.6 4.7 4.8 2.3 2.3 2.7 2.1 2.3 2.6 4.0 4.3 4.8 18.1 18.2 18.3 5.9 6.7 6.8 2.9 3.0 3.2 6.1 5.7R 5.4R 2.9 2.8 3.0 1992 3.7 Apr May Jun Jul 4.3 4.3 3.9 3.7 4.8P 4.8P 4.5P 2.8 2.8 2.6 2.5 2.5 2.3P 4.6 4.6 4.3 16.0 15.8 15.1 6.5 6.5 6.2 5.4P 5.5P 5.4P 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.1 3.1 3.0 3.6

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

1985=	Canada	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Austria	Switzerland	Japan	United States	Portugal	letherlands
Annual avera							-	A STATE OF THE STATE OF	100	
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1966	104.1	103.0	104.2	1165	101.7	100.8	100.6	101.9	111.7	100.2
1987	113.1	1126	114.9	124.3	105.1	104.2	101.4	110.0	133.9	100.7
1989	118.7	120.0	122.3	130.0	107.8	107.4	103.7	115.3	151.0	101.7
1990	124.4	127.3	135.1	135.4	111.3	113.2	106.9	121.5	170.9	104.3
1991	131.4	132.6	147.8	140.0	115.0	119.8	110.4	126.6	189.5	108.4
1991 Jun	131.9	132.7	147.6	140.0	114.9	119.9	110.3	126.5	189.5	Nonthly 107.5
Jul	132.0	132.7	147.6	140.2	116.3	120.0	110.2	126.7	190.4	109.0
Aug	132.1	132.8	147.4	140.1	117.0	120.6	110.4	127.0	191.7	109.4
Och	101.0	100.0	140.1	14.11	110.1	120.0	110.0	127.0	102.1	110.1
Oct	131.7	133.3	149.7	141.1	115.7	120.9	111.8	127.8	193.3	110.5
Nov	132.2	133.4	150.4	141.2	115.9	122.4	112.0	128.1	194.3	110.7
Dec	131.6	134.0	150.1	141.2	115.7	122.1	111.4	128.2	195.5	110.6
1992 Jan	132.2	134.7	149.7	141.2	117.3	122.6	111.2	128.4	197.3	110.3
Feb	132.3	135.0	149.8	141.5	118.4	123.5	111.1	128.9	199.9	110.7
Mar	132.8R	135.4	150.4	142.8	118.7	123.9	111.7	129.5	201.6R	111.4
Apr	132.9	135.9	150.8	143.1	118.7	124.0	112.8	129.7	204.8R	111.9
May	133.1	136.0	150.9	143.3	119.1	124.4	112.9R	129.9	206.9R	112.0R
Jun	133.4	136.3		143.6		124.9	112.8P	130.4	207.7	111.8
Jul				••	and the second	•••			••••	and the
ases on a year ea	Increa									
Annual avera	10	00	74		0.0	24	00	95	10.0	ercent
1985	4.2	0.3	1.4	0.0 7.0	0.0	3.4	20	3.5	19.0	23
1900	4.1	34	4.2	87	14	14	0.0	37	94	-0.4
1968	40	5.1	5.8	6.7	1.9	2.0	0.7	4.1	9.6	0.9
1989	5.0	6.6	6.4	4.6	2.6	3.1	2.3	4.8	12.8	1.1
1990	4.8	6.1	10.5	4.2	3.2	5.4	3.1	5.4	13.2	2.6
1991	5.6	4.2	9.4	3.4	3.3	5.8	3.3	4.2	10.9	3.9
1991 Jun	63	42	10.1	35	38	65	34	47	11.6	36
1551 001	0.0	T.L	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.,			
Jul	5.8	4.1	9.0	3.5	3.6	6.6	3.5	4.4	11.3	4.7
Aug	5.8	3.7	8.2	3.6	3./	6.0	3.3	3.8	10.7	4.7
Sep	5.4	3.3	0.1	0.0	3.2	5.7	21	0.4	5.7	4.0
Oct	4.4	3.2	7.8	2.5	2.7	5.1	27	2.9	9.2	4.5
Nov	4.2	3.3	8.0	2.6	3.3	5.5	3.1	3.0	9.0	4.8
Dec	3.8	3.9	7.9	2.9	3.1	5.2	2.7	3.1	8.9	4.9
1992 Jan	1.6	2.9	5.2	2.4	3.9	4.9	1.8	2.6	8.6	4.1
Feb	1.7	2.6	24	2.3	4.1	4.6	20	2.8	8.1	4.3
Mar	1.6	2.8	24	2.5	4.1	4.9	2.0	3.2	8.5	4.3
Apr	1.7	2.8	21	2.4	4.0	4.8	2.4	3.2	9.6R	4.4
Mav	1.3	2.4	21	2.4	4.3	4.2	2.0	3.0	9.8	4.3P
Jun	1.1	2.7		2.5		4.2	2.3P	3.1	9.4	4.0
.lul										

### RETAIL PRICES 68 Cale



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

		Restaurants cafes, etc		Public houses and bars		Night clubs and licensed clubs		Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All	
		661		662		663	12	665, 667	977, 979		
Self-er 1981	nployed*		48.0		51.7		1.6	36.4	18.4		156.1
Emplo	yees in employment										
1986	Mar June Sept Dec		215.3 229.2 227.7 225.2		249.9 259.8 264.3 263.4	13) 134 134 134	7.1 8.2 8.5 9.2	226.5 270.5 268.4 232.3	322.0 370.9 362.0 331.2		1150.8 1268.6 1260.9 1191.2
1987	Mar June Sept Dec		223.8 240.4 242.2 245.9		257.0 263.1 264.1 274.5	138 136 138 144	8.4 6.9 9.9 3.3	220.9 265.4 270.1 245.5	328.5 375.1 367.0 348.3		1168.6 1280.9 1283.3 1257.5
1988	Mar June Sept Dec		245.3 265.1 265.9 269.9		274.3 289.3 304.5 313.1	138 144 138 144	9.3 0.5 9.5 4.9	240.9 281.2 287.3 251.7	352.7 373.5 374.3 346.3		1252.4 1349.7 1371.6 1325.8
1989	Mar June Sept Dec		268.4 290.1 295.3 296.3		316.4 326.2 329.1 336.3	139 140 143 144 144	9.9 0.4 3.3 4.5	259.1 301.0 310.6 282.1	343.2 373.3 378.0 343.1		1327.0 1431.0 1456.4 1402.3
1990	Mar June Sept Dec		294.3 306.4 310.7 302.9		325.5 337.2 335.9 328.6	144 142 144 150	0.9 2.5 5.1 0.4	281.6 323.1 329.2 302.2	346.5 394.6 392.7 365.8		1388.8 1503.8 1513.6 1450.0
1991	Mar June Sept Dec		287.1 296.0 282.3 281.4		310.8 317.3 322.9 305.4	146 145 145 145	6.0 5.7 5.4 4.0	296.1 325.6 326.6 282.3	361.8 401.8 406.3 379.6		1401.7 1486.4 1483.4 1392.6
1992 CHAN Mar 19	Mar GES: 92-1991		276.6		299.8	14	1.9	282.2	382.9		1383.4
	no.(thousands) Percentage		-10.5		-11.0	-4	4.1	-13.9	21.1		-18.3

1990 190 1991 P 183

In addition the Labour Force Survey s 1981 163 1983 159 1984 187 1985 190 + These are comparable with the estin 
 1986
 211
 1990
 190

 1987
 200
 1991
 183

 1988
 204
 1989
 191

 1989
 191
 183
 1988
 194

8.2

# TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

General I	and the second second	Overseas visitors to the (a)	UK	UK residents abroad (b)		Balance (a) less (b)	and the second secon
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989		3,188 4,003 4,614 5,442 5,553 6,260 6,184 6,245		3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,083 7,280 8,216 9,357			
1990 1991 F	991 R	7,785 7,168		9,916 9,834		-2131. -2,666	
		Overseas visitors to the	UK	UK residents abroad	Concernelly adjusted	Balance	0
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1990	01 02 03 04	1,374 1,858 2,822 1,731	2,034 1,941 1,912 1,898	1,698 2,531 3,752 1,935	2,490 2,521 2,408 2,498	-324 -673 -930 -204	-456 -580 -495 -600
1991 F	7 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,119 1,692 2,596 1,761	1,658 1,793 1,771 1,946	1,572 2,383 3,838 2,041	2,312 2,481 2,466 2,576	-453 -691 -1,242 -280	-655 -688 -695 -630
1992	Q1 (e)	1,280	1,877	1,955	2,727	-675	-850
1991 F	R Jan Feb Mar Apr July July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	408 282 429 477 586 628 835 977 7784 647 596 518	560 524 575 583 635 576 576 578 599 614 711 711 622	507 446 619 746 698 940 1.093 1.436 1.309 1.046 574 421	770 748 794 906 795 815 829 821 855 823 821 853 833	-99 -164 -190 -269 -111 -312 -258 -459 -525 -399 -22 -399 -22 -399	-211 -225 -220 -324 -160 -203 -238 -235 -223 -242 -173 -216
1992	Jan (e) Feb (e) Mar (e) Apr (e)	470 350 460 570	629 615 633 696	660 590 705 810	962 870 894 961	-190 -240 -245 -240	-333 -255 -262 -262 -285

(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

### Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK b

		All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
3		Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
978 979		. 12,646		2,475 2,196	7,865 7,873	2,306 2,417
980 981 982 983 984 985		12.421 11.452 11.636 12.464 13.644 14.449		2,082 2,105 2,135 2,836 3,330 3,797	7,910 7,055 7,082 7,164 7,551 7,870	2,429 2,291 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,782
986 987 988 989 989 990 991		13,897 15,566 15,799 17,338 18,021 16,664		2,643 3,394 3,272 3,481 3,749 2,772	8,355 9,317 9,669 10,689 10,645 10,880	2,659 2,855 2,859 3,168 3,627 3,013
990	01 02 03 04	3,319 4,525 6,305 3,872	4,663 4,363 4,447 4,547	603 1,097 1,325 724	2,029 2,570 3,668 2,378	687 859 1,311 770
991	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	2,775 4,187 5,809 3,894	3,781 4,153 4,203 4,528	391 750 986 644	1,860 2,752 3,700 2,567	523 685 1,122 682
992	Q1 (e)	3,150	4,389	580	1,960	610
991	Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	992 769 1.014 1.288 1.436 1.463 1.939 2.204 1.666 1.449 1.666 1.449 1.272 1.173	1,280 1,287 1,215 1,402 1,432 1,319 1,361 1,398 1,444 1,439 1,535 1,553	171 80 141 178 256 349 359 279 312 187 145	586 565 709 924 935 883 1,223 1,458 1,019 853 881 834	236 123 164 186 245 255 367 388 388 367 285 204 193
992	Jan (e) Feb (e) Mar (e) Apr (e) May (e)	1,130 910 1,110 1,490 1,460	1,434 1,461 1,494 1,449 1,438	210 150 220 210 330	680 590 690 1,070 880	240 170 200 210 250



	All areas			North America	
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
1978		13,443			78
1979		15,466			1,08
1980		17,507			1,38
1981		19,046			1,51
1982		20,611			1,29
1963		20,994			1,02
1964		22,072			91
1985		21,610			91
1900		24,949			1,16
1907		27,447			1,55
1900		28,828			1,82
1990		31,000			2,2
1991 R 30 497		31,102	0.00	1	2,34
15511100,457			2,02	S	20,00
1990 Q1		5,274	7,91	9	37
02		8,225	7,74	1	6
Q3		11,485	7,55	3	78
Q4		6,198	7,96	8	56
1991 R Q1		5,089	7.43	9	36
Q2		7,824	7.54	0	59
Q3		11,290	7,49	6	7
Q4		6,295	8,02	2	58
1992 Q1 (e)		6,000	8,87	3	45
1991 R Jan		1,674	2,57	5	13
Feb		1,414	2,37	8	
Mar		2,001	2,48	5	14
Apr		2,671	2,93	9	18
May		2,290	2,40	8	16
June		2,863	2,19	3	24
July		3,304	2,52	1	2
Aug		4,275	2,49	9	30
Sept		3,710	2,47	6	2
Uct		3,029	2,55	8	3
Nov		1,901	2,70	8	14
Dec		1,364	2,75	5	1.
1992 Jan (e)		1,850	2,83	7	17
Feb (e)		1,780	2,91	3	12
Mar (e)		2,370	3,12	3	16
Apr (e)		2,900	3.12	2	15

Notes: See table 8.2.

ION AT C



		TOURISM
У	overseas	residents



Western Europe Other areas 11,517 12,959 14,455 15,862 17,625 18,229 19,371 18,944 21,877 23,678 24,519 26,128 24,519 26,128 25,817 2,793 1,144 1,420 1,670 1,671 1,687 1,743 1,781 1,752 1,905 2,210 2,486 2,684 3,016 4,070 6,897 9,850 5,000 833 702 853 628 651 652 826 664 770 4,071 6,577 9,686 5,048 4,780 264 160 226 265 188 199 222 292 312 274 200 190 1,277 1,162 1,632 2,218 1,936 2,424 2,881 3,676 3,129 2,428 1,558 1,062 280 240 250 280 200 1,400 1,420 1,960 2,470 2,580

### .2 **OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES**

9

Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	England	1
Business and Enterprise Support as at 21 June, 1992	32,300	
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.		

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 8 June 1992 - 3 July 1992 +	3,233
Registered as disabled on 7 April 1992 #	372,089

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

Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan-Mar 1992\*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category	SIC 19
NORTH EAST	Newcastle Lloop Type	95.000	B	Profess
Supreme Knitwear Manufacturing Co. Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	85,000	Ă	Hosien
Permoid Industries Ltd Dunlop Hiflex Ltd	Sunderland	140,000	A	Steel tu
Frend Trophies (North) Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne Sunderland	75,000	A	Finishe
Crawford Bros. (N/c) Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	90,000	A	Other p
/esuvius Zyalons Midlands Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	1,160,000	A	Cerami
ORTH WEST Doates Eng (International) Ltd	Rochdale	80,000	A	Refrige
M Support Services Ltd Solden West Foods Ltd	Manchester	81,000	A	Non-ac Miscell
Aarkit Meats Ltd	Liverpool	90,000	B	Bacon
North West Stevedores Ltd Chemicon Ltd	Liverpool Liverpool	170,000	AA	Misc ch
Florite Stainless Steel Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	75,000	A	Ferrous
Senator Plastics Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	225,000	Â	Plastic
Air-Log Ltd Polymer Innovations Ltd	Liverpool Liverpool	75,000 88,000	AA	Plastics
ancashire Foods Ltd otal	Wigan & St Helens	85,000 <b>2,629,000</b>	A	Miscell
	Greenock	250.000	۵	Builder
ullarton Fabrication (Irvine) Ltd	Irvine	900,000	Â	Alumin
Aviation (Scotland) Ltd	Lanarkshire Glasgow	190,000 125,000	A	Aerosp Woode
Hunting Park Eng Ltd	Bathgate	352,000	A	Steel tu
Daiwa Sports Ltd	Lanarkshire	300,000	Â	Sports
kerr Little Meats Ltd	Cumnock & Sanquhar Bathoate	145,000	A	Bacon Other r
B Optical Ltd	Cumnock & Sanquhar	75,000	A	Specta
Premier Glass Packaging Ltd Nilson Byard Ltd	Glasgow Bathgate	540,000 149,000	AA	Other g Boilers
VBS Keillor Ltd	Dundee	230,000	A	Motor v
Caldene Ltd	Lanarkshire	75,000	Â	Electric
AcMillan UK Ltd Atlas Hydraulic Loaders Ltd	Arbroath Lanarkshire	135,000 900,000	A B	Hiring of Motor v
Andrew Antennas	Dunfermline	600,000	Ā	Active
/esuvius Zyalons Scotland Ltd	Kirkcaldy	250,000	B	Cerami
Jnitex Ltd	Irvine Glasgow	1,500,000	A	Female
Prestwick Circuits Ltd	Ayr	400,000	A	Non-ac
OMB Foodcan Plc	Arbroath	939,000	B	Packag
GEC Plessey Telecommunications Hold	Kirkcaldy Bathoate	600,000	B	Electro
Vandervell Ltd	Bathgate	4,900,000	A	Motor
Anderson Group Pic Total	Lanarkshire	2,700,000 <b>19,560,000</b>	В	Mining
SOUTH WEST Rom Data Corporation Ltd	Falmouth	750,000	А	Compu
Total		750,000		
walles Interconnect Comms (Consultants) Ltd	Newport	96.000	А	Busine
Kawneer UK Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	1,200,000	A	Alumin
Moulded Foams (Wales) Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	300,000	Â	Other r
Viscose Closures Ltd Sony Music Entertainment UK Ltd	Swansea Bridgend	250,000 300,000	BB	Plastic
Euro Dpc Ltd	Bangor & Caernarfon	1,000,000	A	Pharma
Ringshare Ltd	Swansea	3,400,000	B	Refrige
Blue Circle Industries Plc British Road Services Ltd	Cardiff Merthyr & Rhymney	800,000 840,000	B	Cemer Boad b
W A Turner Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	2,000,000	A	Bacon
CMB Bottles & Speciality Closures UK	Wrexham	200,000	AA	Plastic:
John Williams Foundries Ltd Chartered Trust Plc	Cardiff	750,000	B	Ferrous
Aylesbury Polymer Products	Aberdare	80,000	Â	Plastic
Microcompass Systems Ltd	Swansea	500,000 80,000	A	Compu
Roberto Neckwear Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	100,000	A	Weavin
HRP Refrigerants Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	200,000	Â	Misc cl
P & R Graphics Ltd International Greetings Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl Merthyr & Rhymney	100,000	A	Other p
Total		15,861,000		i up,pe
Pure Industries Ltd	Birmingham	75,000	А	Workin
Gallay Containers & Systems Ltd	Birmingham	85,000	A	Packag
Lander Holdings Ltd	Birmingham	500,000	A	Drwng
Total	Birmingham	250,000 <b>997,500</b>	A	Jewelle
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	Scunthorpe	75.000	۵	Plactic
Koyo Seiko Co Ltd (Japan)	Barnsley	3,500,000	Â	Ball,ne
F.W. Equipment Co. Ltd	Bradford Bradford	100,000	A	Engine
J & J Fashions Ltd Land Products Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	75,000	A	Female
Thomas Food Partnership Ltd	Sheffield	250,000	A	Fd,drnl
Total	Barnsley	75,000 <b>4,330,000</b>	A	Dealing

Reg

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

### **OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES**

9.6

#### 80 description

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#### ter services

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ng of stone & non-met mins nes ging products of metal is semi-manufactures & manuf of steel wire & prods ery & coins

cs semi-manufactures eedle & roller bearings eers small tools eed metal products nes le light outerwear.lingerie etc & flour confectionery k & tob procssng,pckgng mach ng in scrap metals

### NS 0 F F

#### EARNINGS

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

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

#### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### HM FORCES

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

#### HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

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

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

### S68 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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

### series.

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

agreements and statutory wages orders for manual

### workers

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### CONVENTIONS

### The following standard symbols are used:

not available nil or negligible (less than

- half the final digit shown) P provisional
- break in series
- R revised
- series revised from indicated entry onwards
- not elsewhere specified nes 'JK Standard Industrial SIC
- Classification, 1980 edition EC European Community

### Where figures have been rounded to the final digit. there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the consituent items and the total

as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

Coal-mining

### 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 taxpavers for any increase in retail prices, taking account of changes to direct taxes (including employees' National Insurance contributions). Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

#### • UNEMPLOYED

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

### VACANCY

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

### • WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

# **REGULARLY PUBLISHED** statistics

Fr	equency	Latest issue	Table number or page	mainent
Employment and workforce				Overtime and short
Workforce: UK and GB				Regions: summ
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Sep 92	1.1	Hours of work: man
Labour force estimates, projections		May 91	269	
Industry: GB				• Output per ne
All industries: by division, class or gro	up Q	Aug 92	1.4	Output per head: qu
: time series, by order gro Manufacturing: by division, class or gr	oup M	Sep 92 Sep 92	1.2	Wages and salaries
Occupation				Manufacturing
Administrative, technical and clerical i	n 🔥	Jul 01	1.10	Quarterly and a
Local authorities manpower	Q	Jul 91	1.7	Labour costs
Region: GB				Survey results 1988
Sector: numbers and indices	Q	Aug 92	1.5	Per unit of outp
: by industry	Ŷ	Apr 90	222	Detail prices
Census of Employment				• Retail prices
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1989	)	Apr 91	209	General index (RPI)
International comparisons	″ Q	Aug 92	1.9	Latest lightes.
Apprentices and trainees				Recent movem
Manufacturing industries: by industry	/ D	Aug 89	1.14	excluding sea
Employment measures	M	Sep 92	9.2	Changes on a v
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 92	61	Annual summai
Labour turnover in manufacturing	D	Mar 90	1.6	Revision of wei
Trade union membership	A	Jun 91	337	All items exclu
Unemployment and vacancies				Group indices
Unemployment				Revision of w
Summary: UK	м	Sep 92	2.1	Food prices
: GB	M M(O)	Sep 92 Sep 92	2.2	International compa
Broad category: UK	M	Sep 92	2.1	
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Sep 92	2.2	<ul> <li>Household sp</li> </ul>
Region: summary	Q M(O)	Sep 92	2.6	All expenditure: per
: estimated rates	M	Sep 92	2.15	: per
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	Sep 92	2.8	Quarterly sum
Region and area	м	Son 02	22	In detail
: assisted areas, travel-to work are	eas M	Sep 92 Sep 92	2.3	Household charact
: counties, local areas	M	Sep 92	2.9	Industrial dis
: parliamentary counsituencies	M	Sep 92	2.10	Summary: latest fig
Age and duration: summary Flows	ų	Sep 92	2.0	: time ser
UK, time series	М	Sep 92	2.19	Latest year and ani
GB, time series	D	May 84	2.19	Monthly: broad s
Age time series Begions and duration	D	Oct 88	2.23/24/26	Annual: detailed
Age and duration	D	Oct 88	2.21/22/25	: prominer
Students: by region	M	Sep 92	2.13	Cumulative
International comparisons	M	Aug 92 Sep 92	9.3	Latest year fo
Ethnic origin		Mar 90	125	Size of stoppages
<b>T</b>				vears by indu
Latest figures: by UK region	м	Sep 92	2 14	International comp
Latest lightes. by on region		OCP OL	2.14	Tourism
Vacancies				Tourisii
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and	м	Sen 92	31	Time series GE
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Sep 92	3.2	Overseas travel: ea
Unfilled unadjusted by region	М	Sep 92	3.3	Overseas travel: vi
Redundancies				Visits abroad by U
Confirmed: GB time series	м	Son 02	2 20	Overseas travel an
Regions	M	Sep 92	2.30	Visits to the Uk
Industries	М	Sep 92	2.31	Visits abroad b
Advance notifications	S(M)	Feb 91	48	purpose of
r ayments. Ob latest quarter	U	Jui 00	204	Visits abroad b
Earnings and hours				Visitor nights
Average earnings				Visitor hights
Whole economy (New series) index	м	Son 02	51	• YTS
Industries	M	Sep 92	5.3	Entrants: regions
Underlying trend	Q(M)	Jul 91	364	
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	A	Nov 90	571	Regional aid
Latest key results Time series	M(A)	Sen 92	5.6	Selective Assistant
Average weekly and hourly earnings	(interv)	Cop or		Selective Assistant
and hours worked [Manual workers]				Development Gran
Manufacturing and certain other indu	Istries	Sen 02	54	
Detailed results	A A	Apr 91	227	A STREET STREET
Holiday entitlements	А	Apr 90	222	and an and a state of the second
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M(A)	Sep 92	5.5	
International comparisons	м	Sep 92	5.9	
Agriculture	•	May 00	253	* Fraguancy of publi

May 90

253

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

	Chill Barren	and a second	1 States States
Freque	ency	Latest issue	Table number or page
-time: manufacturing	1	a start a start	
industry	M	Aug 92	1.1
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index, time series	M	Sep 92	5.8
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but	Q	Sep 92	5.7
detailed indices	м	Sep 92	6.2
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asonal foods	м	Sep 92	6.1
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ry	A	May 89	242
ights Id indices	A	Apr 89	197
uding housing	M(Q)	Sep 92	2 6.6
s: annual averages	M(A)	Sep 92	2 6.7
eights	M	Sep 92	6.3
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ending			
r household	Q	Jan 91	7.1
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ppage	м	Jul 92	4.1
or main industries	A	Jul 90	341
) employees in recent	A	Jui 90	342
istry	A	Jul 90	339
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ents K residents	M	Sep 92 Sep 92	2 8.3
d tourism	-		
C by country of residence	Q	Jul 92	8.5
( by mode of travel and	ų	our or	. 0.0
visit	Q	Jul 92	8.7
visit	Q	Jul 92	8.8
	Q	Jul 92	8.9
	D	Oct 9	91
	5	001 90	
ce by region	Q	Jul 92	9.5
ts by region and company	QQ	Sep 92 Aug 92	9.6
ts by region and company	Q	Aug 92	9.8

# **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 Emplo Department statistics are the Public Enquiry Office	oyment available from 071-273 6969
	071-275 0505
Press Enquiries	071-273 4961
• FOR STATISTICAL INFOR	RMATION ON:
Employment: number of jo and females, FT\PT, indus	obs held (males tries, regions) <b>0928 792563</b>
Employment census	0928 792690
Employment Training and	Youth Training 0742 597714
Hours, overtime and short by operatives in manufact	-time worked uring industries <b>0928 792563</b>
Industrial disputes	0928 794294
Labour Force Survey; labour force projections	071-273 5585
Monthly Average Earnings	Index 0928 794547
New Earnings Survey (ann levels of earnings and hou groups of workers (males a industries, occupations, pa full-time); distribution of ea composition of earnings; h	ual): urs worked for and females, art-time and rnings; ours worked <b>0928 794603/4</b>
Redundancies	0928 792050
Retail Prices Index (Central Statistical Office) Ansafone service	0923 815281

Skills surveys and research into skills shortages 0742 594216
Small firms; self employment 0742 594420
Tourism overseas and domestic, including day visits; tourism income and expenditure; tourism employment; International Passenger Survey 071-273 5507
Trade union membership 0928 794294
Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), review of 071-273 5530
Jnemployment (claimant count) 071-273 5532
Jnit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs <b>071-273 5535</b>
Vacancies notified to Jobcentres 071-273 5532
Vocational qualifications 0742 597812
Wage rates, basic hours 071-273 5571
Norkforce training 0742 593489
Youth Cohort Study 0742 594194
FOR ADVICE ON:
Sources of labour market statistics 071-273 5532
abour market analysis and research elated to qualifications, skills and training <b>0742 59495</b> 2

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

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

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

Skills and Enterprise Network 0742 594075

# special **FEATURE**



# Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey

An overview of the information available from the Labour Force Survey on the participation of women in the labour market, exploring the relationship between women's family commitments and their levels of economic activity and employment<sup>1</sup>.

### Key findings

Some of the key findings emerging from the spring 1991 LFS<sup>2</sup> are:

- Over 70 per cent of women of working age were economically active.
- Between spring 1979 and spring 1991 the number of women in employment increased by nearly 20%.
- Women accounted for 43 per cent of employed people of working age, of whom just over two-fifths worked part-time. 1.89 million women worked usual hours of 15 or less per week.
- The proportion of women of working age who are self employed doubled between spring 1979 and spring 1991.

- or home a year earlier.

S70 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



Photo: Jenny Matthews/FORMAT

• The unemployment rate (on the internationally agreed ILO definition) among women of working age was 7 per cent compared to 9 per cent for men.

 0.68 million women said they had returned to the labour market having been looking after their family

 Just over one third of employed women of working age had dependent children.

• 82 per cent of working women had jobs in the service industries compared with 54 per cent of men. Women significantly outnumbered men in health associate professions, personal services, clerical and teaching occupations.

This article brings together a wide range of results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which focus specifically on the position of women in the labour market. Most of the data are drawn from the 1991 survey (carried out in the spring) but trend information from earlier surveys is also included.

All figures quoted refer to Great Britain (unless otherwise stated) and to the spring quarter of the year reported. Tables A-G are summaries of the main body of data (tables 1-13), which appear after the *technical note*.

### Labour market participation

The economic activity rate for women of working age in 1991 was 71 per cent, some way below the comparable figure for men of 88 per cent (84 per cent in 1989). There has, however, been a convergent trend in recent years. In 1979 only 63 per cent of women were economically active compared with 91 per cent for men (tables A and I, and figure 1).

Economic activity rates for both married and unmarried women of working age were the same in 1991 at 71 per cent. (In 1989 the figure for unmarried women was 74 per cent). The figures for married and unmarried men were 91 per cent and 82 per cent respectively (tables B and 2, and figure 2).

### Working women

There were 10.71 million women of working age in employment in 1991, 43 per cent of all persons of working age in employment. Since 1979, this number had risen by 1.68 million from 9 million (38 per cent of all those of working age then in employment). The corresponding number of men in employment decreased only marginally over the same period (tables A and 1).

In 1991 around two-thirds of women of working age were working, a proportion similar for married and non-married women. In addition, 0.48 million women over retirement age were working compared with 0.28 million men (tables A, B, 1 and 2).

### Full and part-time work

Of the women of working age in employment in 1991, 57 per cent (6.07 million) were reported as in full-time jobs and 42 per cent (4.48 million) in part-time work, with the rest on Government schemes. (The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment). Part-time working was much more common among married women; 50 per cent of married women in employment were in part-time work compared with just over a quarter of non-married women (tables B and 2).

### Table A Economic status, spring 1979 and 1991, persons of working age\*

	Great Britain		United Kingdom			
	Thousands 1979†	1991	Percentage change	Thousands 1979†	1991	Percentage change
Women aged 16–59 All Economically active Economic activity rate (per cent) In employment** Full-time‡ Part-time‡	<b>15,347</b> 9,681 63 9,030 5,603 3,426	<b>16,242</b> 11,557 71 10,711 6,068 4,482	6 19 19 8 31	<b>15,754</b> 9,906 63 9,233 5,750 3,483	<b>16,686</b> 11,831 71 10,962 6,227 4,565	6 19 19 8 31
Economically inactive	652 5,666	846 4,685	30 -17	673 5,848	869 4,855	29 -17
Men aged 16–64 All	16,619	17,705	7	17,046	18,184	7
Economically active Economic activity rate (per cent) In employment**	15,188 91 14,438	15,546 88 14,129	2	15,562 91 14 773	15,945 88 14,469	2
Full-time‡ Part-time‡ _ Unemployed	14,321 117 749	13,274 603 1,417	-7 414 89	14,654 119 789	13,589 612 1.476	-7 415 87
Economically inactive	1,431	2,159	51	1,484	2,239	51

The upper age limit is 59 for women and 64 for men. See technical note for details of labour force and ILO definitions of unemployment (and economic inactivity). For data based on the Labour Force definition for 1979 and 1984 and for the ILO definition for 1984–91 see table 1. In 1979 those on Government schemes were not separately identified, but were classified according to their reported economic status (in employment, unemployed or economically inactive). Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. From 1989, this group included all those on Government schemes (for which see table 2), while from 1985 to 1988 it included those on YTS at a college or training centre (or temporarily away). Includes respondents on Government schemes up to 1988 (but see also separate footnotes above for 1979 and 1985–88). Classification based on respondents' self–assessment.

### Table B Economic status by marital status, spring 1991, persons of working age\*

	Women			Men		
Yate (on-1ha Internationally	All	Married†	Non-married	All	Married†	Non-married
All	16.242	11 244	1 008	17 705		
Economically active	11,557	7 992	3,565	15.546	11,747	5,957
Economic activity rate (per cent)	71	7,002	5,505	15,546	10,680	4,866
In employment**	10 711	7 5 2 1	2 101	14 100	91	82
Full-time	6,068	3,830	2 220	14,129	9,983	4,146
Part-time	4 482	3,663	2,209	13,274	9,692	3,582
On Government schemes	160	27	122	603	233	370
Employees	9 802	6 992	100	248	55	193
Self-employed	744	0,002	2,920	11,462	7,981	3,481
Unemployed	046	609	135	2,411	1,942	469
Economically inactive	4 695	4/1	375	1,417	697	720
Looking after family/homo	4,085	3,252	1,433	2,159	1,067	1,091
Looking alter lannig/home	2,706	2,197	509	75	39	36

The upper age limit is 59 for women and 64 for men. See technical note on married/non-married classification. Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time.

The full/part-time classification is based on res

434 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

### Figure 1 Trends in economic status of women, Great Britain, spring each year Per cent



ILO unemployed

\* Estimates for 1979 are based on the labour force definition of unemployment: other estimates are based on the ILO definition (see technical note) Based on respondents' self-assessment.

### Self-employment

Around 7 per cent of working age women in employment were self-employed in 1991, more than double the proportion in 1979. In spite of this much increased number (0.74 million) the proportion is well below the proportion of working men who are self-employed (17 per cent) (tables B and 2).

### Unemployment

**Great Britain** 

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Thousands

The proportion of economically active women of working age who were unemployed (on the ILO definition) in 1991 was 7 per cent compared to 9 per cent for men. Unemployment was lower among married women at 6 per cent (and married men, 7 per cent - [1989 5 per cent]) than among the non-married (11 per cent for women, 15 per cent for men). This reflects in part the different age distributions of these groups (tables B and 2).

### **Economic inactivity**

There were 4.69 million women of working age who were economically inactive in 1991; for a majority (58 per cent) their main reason for this was domestic commitments which involved looking after their family or home. A further 11 per cent said they were students (tables B and 2).

The trend information in *table 1*, however, shows that the numbers of women who were economically inactive primarily for domestic reasons has fallen steadily over recent years, by nearly 40 per cent since 1979 and by 22 per cent since 1984 reflecting a substantial increase in labour force participation.

### **Regional activity**

the lowest.

The highest rates of full-time working were in the South East (40 per cent) and Greater London (42 per cent) whilst for parttime working the highest rates were in East Anglia and the South West, both 32 per cent. Full-time and part-time rates for Great Britain as a whole were 37 and 28 per cent respectively.

### Labour force transitions

Table 4 and summary table C show the shifts between different economic status categories from one year to the next. The data are based on questions in the 1991 LFS about respondents' current (1991) economic status and their situation a year earlier (1990). The estimates, which relate to 1990, are therefore based on recall information, with its obvious limitations, and do not coincide with those which can be derived directly from the 1990 LFS.



Source: | ES time series estimates (see table 1)

working age (16-64)

Table 3 shows the main categories by economic activity of women of working age in each of the countries and standard regions of the United Kingdom. The South East (excluding Greater London) had the highest activity rate at 74 per cent. Other regions with particularly high activity rates included the South West, East Anglia and the East Midlands while Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Northern region showed lower than average activity rates.

In 1991, Wales, West Midlands, Greater London and the Northern region had the highest ILO unemployment rates; East Midlands and the South East (excluding Greater London) had





The potential weaknesses of recall for respondents when asked about their situation a year ago makes accurate interpretation of the data more difficult. Consequently figures are quoted in more rounded terms than in other tables with estimates shown only where they relate to at least 50,000 people (after grossing up) rather than the usual 10,000.

It should also be noted that the recall data on unemployment for the earlier year are based on self-assessment rather than the ILO definition.

Despite these reservations, the analysis provides a useful insight into the labour market behaviour of some groups of special interest, such as women entering or re-entering the labour force (or those potentially able to) and those switching between employment and unemployment.

Table 4 illustrates flows among women of working age, both as a whole and in four age groups, and among men. Young women and young men reaching the age of 16 between the two reference dates are also covered. Table C condenses the data for all age groups.

The numbers in the first column of the tables refer to economic status categories in 1990 and the percentage distributions ranged across the table indicate economic status in 1991

Women (and men) who were economically inactive in 1990 and active (in employment or unemployed) a year later are identified. Nothing is known about their situation between the two reference dates or whether they were returning to the labour market or entering it for the first time. Though interpretation of the figures must necessarily rest on assumptions, some observations can be made with reasonable confidence.

Many of those entering or re-entering the labour market gave as their main reason for being economically inactive in 1990 that they were students (0.48 million women and 0.47 million men of working age; in 1989 the equivalent numbers were 0.37 million women and 0.36 million men). Most of these were young people (table 4 gives the age breakdown for women) who would probably be entering the labour market for the first time on completion of their studies.

### **Women returners**

Among women who were economically inactive in 1990, the largest group were those who gave domestic commitments involving looking after the family or home as their main reason (3.46 million - in 1989 3.73 million). Just under a fifth of these women (0.68 million), however, had become economically active by 1991. It is this group which can be most closely identified as returners to the labour market.

Two-thirds of these women returners were working, the great majority in part-time jobs. The analysis by age shows that fourfifths of these women returners were aged between 25 and 49, 0.42 million were in their late twenties or thirties and 0.12 million in their forties.

In absolute terms the numbers of women returners (0.68 million) has declined (0.90 million were detected in the 1984 LFS, 0.79 million in 1989). The proportion, however, has remained constant at around 20 per cent.

Table C Changes of economic status between spring 1990 and spring 1991, persons of working age

ge (in spring 1991)/	Economic st	atus in spri	ing 1991					
conomic status in spring 1990**	All	Economi	cally active	TANK TO BE AND THE OWNER	Economi	cally inactive	amini proportion	
	= 100 per cent)	All	All in employment	Unemployed	All	Looking a family/ho	ifter Students me	The second
/omen aged 16–59‡	16,242	71.2	65.9	5.2	28.8	16.7	3.3	
conomically active	10,915	94.0	89.4	4.6	6.0	2.9	*	
employment <sup>++</sup>	10,430	94.6	91.5	3.1	5.4	3.1	.5	
nemployed	485	79.7	44.6	35.1	20.3	minano 8. nored	*	
conomically inactive†	5,302	24.2	17.7	6.6	75.8	44.9	9.2	
ooking after family/home	3,464	19.5	13.0	6.5	80.5	67.0	*	
tudents	964	50.3	41.0	9.4	49.7	ng math*n wi	47.6	
len aged 16-64‡	17,705	87.8	79.8	8.0	12.2	Spr les* hou	3.5	
conomically active	15,306	97.3	89.2	8.2	2.7	*.	*	
employment++	14.345	98.0	93.0	5.1	2.0	*	*	
nemployed	961	86.9	32.5	54.4	13.1	*	*	
conomically inactivet	2 369	26.3	19.4	6.9	73.7	2.5	23.8	
ooking after family/home	85	*	*	*	82.8	64.4	dogn vi *anopoa	
tudents	1,035	45.7	36.2	9.5	54.3	more intellede	52.6	

Less than 50,000 in cell; estimate not shown. Economic status in spring 1990 is based on a single question on situation 'a year ago' and is therefore on a different basis to status in spring 1991 which is based on more detailed questions about work done, job search etc in the survey week. The estimates in this table relating to spring 1990 (derived from the 1991 LFS) do not coincide with those which can be derived directly from the 1990 Work done, job states. The LFS. LFS. Aged 16 and over in spring 1990. Includes those whose economic status in spring 1991 was not specified. Includes those with emoloyment status not specified and those on Gover

Includes those with employment status not specified and those on Government schemes

Table D Economic status by age and age of youngest dependent child, spring 1991, persons of working age Great Britain

the had not married, showed the highest	All	Economic	ally active	Economically inactive			
	(thousands = 100 per cent)	All	All in employment	Unemployed	All	Looking after family/home	
Nomen aged 16-59	16,242	71.2	65.9	5.2	28.8	16.7	
Nith youngest dependent child aged 0-15	6,493	62.4	56.7	5.7	37.6	31.9	
0-4	3,093	49.0	42.6	6.4	51.0	46.5	
5–10	2.008	72.3	66.7	5.7	27.7	21.3	
11-15	1.391	78.0	73.8	4.3	22.0	14.7	
Vithout dependent children	9.749	77.0	72.1	4.9	23.0	6.5	
Men aged 16-64	17,705	87.8	79.8	8.0	12.2	nonce * Boong	

Less than 10.000 in cell: estimate not shown

### Women with dependent children

A key influence on women's participation in the labour market is the need to care for their children: this is examined in table 5 and figure 3, with a snapshot given in table D.

The labour market effects of children are best reflected by examining the age of the youngest dependent child (see technical note) rather than, say, the number of children.

'Dependent children' are those aged under 16. References to children in this article therefore mean dependent children of any age or youngest dependent children of the relevant age.

Table D shows that 40 per cent of all women of working age in 1991 had children. Nearly half of these had pre-school age children (up to 4 years old), nearly a third had primary school age children (between 5 and 10 years old) while the remaining mothers had older children of secondary school age (11-15).

The economic activity rate of women of working age with children was 62 per cent compared with 77 per cent for those without children and 88 per cent for men. The activity rate was lowest for those with pre-school age children (49 per cent) but much higher for those whose children were of primary school age (72 per cent) or older (78 per cent).

The figures in *table 5* further illustrate how women's economic activity rates vary with age. The highest rates were for women aged 16-24 and 40-49 (72 and 78 per cent respectively) with a slight dip for the 25-39s (71 per cent) and a bigger drop for older women (62 per cent). Activity rates for women were lower than those for men in the corresponding age ranges.

Economic activity rates for women ranged as high as 90 per cent for those aged 25-39 without children and as low as 36 per cent for 16-24 year olds with pre-school aged children. Women under 40 without children had economic activity rates almost matching those for men; 80 per cent for 16-24 year olds compared with 82 per cent, and 90 per cent for 25-39 year olds compared with 96 per cent.

childless.

by age of child).

### **Patterns of employment**

In 1991 of all women of working age 37 per cent worked fulltime and 28 per cent part-time. The impact of children varied with the age of the youngest child. For those whose youngest child was aged under five, the percentages were 14 full-time, 29 part-time; child aged 5-10, full-time 21, part-time 45; and child aged 11-15, full-time 32, part-time 42 (table 5).

**Great Britain** Per cent

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

### Per cent

Source: 1991 | ES estimates

The cross-analysis of children and marital status is presented in table E. Economic activity rates at 75 per cent were highest among single women who were never married (78 per cent in 1989) and women reported as cohabiting at 81 per cent. In both of these groups the rates were higher still where they were

(Table 6 provides a more detailed breakdown of marital status

Part-time working was most common among women aged 25 or over with children and women aged 40 or over without children. Full-time working was most prevalent among women under 40 without children and, not unexpectedly, among older





					Great Britain Per cent
The potential weaknesses of recall for	All (thousands	Economic	ally active	rily rest on as	Economically inactive
vity zaitek for women ranged da high as Bikhe 1.25, 39 willhoot chi labate mat ny fow medicipe	= 100 per cent)	All	In employment	Unemployed	All
Women aged 16–59		100-20-22-01	NEXT OF RELIGION OF RELIG		DOGRACINES VOMBLE
All	16.242	71.2	65.9	5.2	28.8
Married (as analysed)	11,123	71.1	66.9	4.2	28.9
Married (as reported)	10.243	70.2	66.3	4.0	29.8
Cohabiting	879	80.9	74.0	6.9	19.1
Single	4,998	71.3	63.8	7.5	28.7
Never married	3,539	74.6	67.0	7.6	25.4
Widowed	320	55.0	51.2	3.8	45.0
Divorced/legally separated	1,140	65.7	57.4	8.3	34.3
With youngest dependent child aged 0-15					
All	6,493	62.4	56.7	5.7	37.6
Married (as analysed)	5,481	65.2	59.9	5.3	34.8
Married (as reported)	5,223	65.7	60.6	5.1	34.3
Cohabiting	258	55.7	45.8	9.9	44.3
Single	967	46.9	38.9	8.0	53.1
Never married	386	36.8	27.9	8.9	63.2
Widowed	33	51.8	47.3	*	48.2
Divorced/legally separated	548	53.8	46.2	7.6	46.2
Without dependent children					
All	9,749	77.0	72.1	4.9	23.0
Married (as analysed)	5,641	76.7	73.7	3.1	23.3
Married (as reported)	5,021	74.9	72.2	2.8	25.1
Cohabiting	621	91.3	85.7	5.6	8.7
Single	4,031	77.2	69.8	7.4	22.8
Never married	3,153	79.2	71.8	7.4	20.8
Widowed	286	55.4	51.7	3.7	44.6
Divorced/legally separated	592	76.8	67.9	8.9	23.2
interiation of the second second second	nia dires accorde	estato eo	(faild it bigger and	प्रक्रांधिय में शिवार दिन्दे	Source: 1991 LES estimate:

Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown. See technical note on married/non-married classification. The married (as analysed) category in this table is based on questions relating to the family rather than marital status: estimates therefore differ slightly from the equivalent married estimates in tables 2 and 9.

438 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

omen without children and women with children aged 11-15. Table 7 looks at the reasons for taking part-time work rather an full-time work amongst women of different age groups, ith and without children. In all categories two-thirds or more id they were working part-time because they did not want fullme work (the proportions are similar whether or not there were nildren), though the reasons for women not wanting full-time ork are open to interpretation.

Only two groups were exceptions to this. First, there were 54 million women aged 16-24 working part-time, 56 per cent whom did so because they were students. The second group ere women aged 25-39 without children of whom nearly a uarter were working part-time because they said they could not nd full-time work. This latter group represents 11 per cent of 1 women part-timers aged 25-39.

By contrast, just under a third of all men (and just under a fifth men aged 16-64) working part-time said they did not want Ill-time work.

Single women (and women analysed as cohabiting) under 40, pecially those with young children, experienced above average nemployment.

The unemployment rate (on the ILO definition) for women ged 16-24 was 11 per cent compared to an average of 7 per cent or all women of working age. The rate for women with children as 9 per cent (13 per cent for women with children aged etween 0-4) and 6 per cent for women without children.

Among all categories of women, however, single and ohabiting women with children, especially those single women ho had not married, showed the highest rates of unemployment 29 per cent in the case of single women (never married) with hildren aged 0-4 (tables 5 and 6).

Figures on how long people of working age had been in their urrent job are presented in table 8. In 1991 nearly a quarter of vorking women had been in their present employment for less han a year. Most of these women were without children (1.49 nillion) but the group included a higher proportion (35 per cent) f working mothers with pre-school age children.

Conversely, 37 per cent of working women (41 per cent of hose without dependent children and 29 per cent of those with hildren) had spent at least five years in their current job. The omparable figure for men was 52 per cent.

Hours of work

The usual hours of work of women of working age in employment are detailed in table 9 and summarised in figure 4. Nearly half (45 per cent) of all women in employment worked for less than 35 hours a week whereas only a small proportion of men (6 per cent) did so. Nearly as many women as men worked between 35 and 44 hours (44 per cent compared with 50 per cent) but comparatively few worked longer hours, i.e. over 48 (6 per cent against 29 per cent for men).

Self-employed women were more likely to work either very limited hours (23 per cent worked 15 hours or less per week) or very long hours (a fifth of them worked over 50 hours, an estimated 0.15 million out of 0.74 million). This latter characteristic of self-employment also applied to men 40 per cent of whom had working weeks of over 50 hours (an estimated 0.96 million).

An analysis of the distributions by occupation and industry of the employed working age population in 1991 shows that more than two-thirds of working women were engaged in non-manual occupations (compared with fewer than half the men in employment) and that the great majority of women (82 per cent) held jobs in the service industries (compared with just over half of men). Manufacturing accounted for just 14 per cent of working women against 28 per cent of men. There was an even greater concentration in services among part-time women (89 per cent) and those with children (85 per cent).



Married women generally worked shorter hours. Nearly half worked 30 or less hours per week compared with just over a quarter of non-married women (and 5 per cent of men).

More than two thirds of working mothers with pre- or primary school-aged children worked 30 or less hours compared with under a third of women without children.

An estimated 1.93 million women (18 per cent) usually worked very short hours of 15 or less per week. Of these, nearly three-quarters were married and more than half had children.

### **Occupation and industry**

Table G summarises these comparisons but table 10 gives a more detailed breakdown of the numbers of women - with and without children, and whether full or part-time - by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and contrasts their positions



Table F Economic status by highest qualification level and age of youngest dependent child, women of working age

	Level of hig	hest qualificatio	n held			
	Higher* (000s)	Per cent	Other* (000s)	Per cent	None (000s)	Per cent
Women aged 16-59	devilou agent hid	Cars and Lat	22221022	1	holtstorgish	ti ol uzou sta da
All	2,165	100	8,440	100	5.535	100
Economically active	1,815	83.8	6.353	75.3	3,320	60.0
In employment	1,744	80.5	5.893	69.8	3.012	54.4
Unemployed	71	3.3	461	5.5	308	5.6
Economically inactive	350	16.2	2,087	24.7	2,215	40.0
With youngest dependent						
child aged 0-15	923	100	3.427	100	2 110	100
Economically active	718	77.9	2 214	64.6	1 099	52.1
In employment	688	74.5	1,996	58.3	979	46.4
Unemployed	31	33	218	64	120	57
Economically inactive	204	22.1	1,212	35.4	1,011	47.9
Without dependent children	1 242	100	5 014	100	3 425	100
Economically active	1,096	88.3	4 139	82.6	2 221	64.8
In employment	1,056	85.0	3,896	77 7	2,221	50.4
Unemployed	40	32	243	18	188	5.5
Economically inactive	146	117	875	17.4	1 204	35.0

\* Higher qualifications are those above GCE A level or equivalent, other qualifications are those of GCE A level or equivalent or lower

Table G Employment by occupation and industry by age of youngest dependent child and whether working full or part-time, spring 1991, persons of working age in employment Great Britain

	Women					Men
the fewer than half the mon in	All*	With children	Without children	Full-time**	Part-time*	19 per cent m the 19 per cent m the 19 per agel 0-4 p
All occupations† (Thousands=100 per cent)	10,711	3,683	7,028	6,068	4,482	14,129
Non-manual occupations:	69	68	70	76	59	48
Manual occupations:	30	32	30	23	40	o teoM 51 y s mar
All industries‡ (Thousands=100 per cent)	10,711	3,683	7,028	6,068	4,482	14,129
Agriculture, forestry etc	and promon 1 mo	Datast 1	To man 1 on 1 b	instant anishe	10 10 -	3
Energy & water supply	to avoid and ball	1	drive and do a	ma you 10 has a	Ó	3
Manufacturing	double box 14 blic	o tuad 11	16	19	8	28
Construction	2	2	2	2 2	2	12
Services	82	85	80	77	89	54

Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment. Numbers shown include those not stating occupation but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group. Numbers shown include those for whom industry was not specified or whose workplace was cutside Great Britain but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

to those of men

The SOCs with the largest percentages of all women in employment were: clerical (18); personal service (13); sales assistants/check-out operators (9); other sales/services occupations, e.g. catering assistants, shelf fillers, etc. (9); secretarial (9); corporate managers and administrators (6); teaching professionals (5); health associate professionals, e.g. nurses, midwives, etc. (5); and managers and proprietors in service industries (4). These 9 groups accounted for 78 per cent of all women of working age in employment.

In all of these specified SOCs women without children formed the majority. For most of them this proportion has 60 per cent and above, the main exceptions being teaching professionals (where the proportion of women with children was 47 per cent), health associate professionals (women with children 41 per cent) and other sales/services occupations (41 per cent).

Significantly, perhaps, these exceptions were also characterised by some of the highest incidences of part-time working among women with other sales/services occupations the highest at 84 per cent. Others with large numbers of parttime women workers included: sales assistants and check-out operators (74 per cent); personal service (57 per cent); secretarial

(34 per cent); and clerical (32 per cent).

Table 10 (and figure 5) also display the ratio of men to women in the various occupation groups. Thus, men outnumbered women by 58:1 in skilled construction trades and by 31:1 in skilled engineering trades; for every science and engineering professional woman there were 9 men; and there were 3 male corporate managers/administrators to every one woman.

Conversely, women outnumbered men by 7:1 in health associate professions, by 4:1 in personal services occupations and by 2:1 in clerical occupations; and for every two male teaching professionals there were three women.

Table 11 gives the breakdown of occupations (the broader classification of nine groups) by industry division. For example, of the 2.95 million women in clerical and secretarial jobs. 30 per cent were found in the financial services sector whilst another 29 per cent were located within other services. Nearly 40 per cent of the 1.07 million women managers and administrators and 86 per cent of the 1.20 million saleswomen worked in the hotels and distribution sector.

Only 28 per cent of those in employment were in occupations which produce goods (i.e. non-services). Producing (i.e. nonservices) industries employed 20 per cent, with the remaining 8

Corporate managers and administrators Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services Science and engineering professionals Health professionals Teaching professionals Other professional occupations Science and engineering associate professionals Health associate professionals



Other associate professional occupations

per cent in services industries. *Figure 6* emphasises that among employed women 90 per cent were concentrated in services occupations — 80 per cent of them were in services industries, per cent in non-services industries. The equivalent figures for men were 59 per cent in services occupations, with 43 per cent n services industries and 16 per cent in non-services industries. Table H gives the distribution of employment by services/nonservices occupations and industries.

### **Qualification levels**

800

Women full-time

400

\* Based on respondents' self-assessment

Men

The labour market effects of dependent children in conjunction with the level of highest qualifications held by women are examined in table 13 and more briefly in table F. The broad qualification groupings used in the analysis are specified in a footnote to the table, the top group covering qualifications above GCE A Level or equivalent.

As might be guessed, women with higher qualifications were more likely to be economically active in 1991 than those with lower qualifications or none; this applies whether or not there were children. Activity rates among the groups of well-qualified women were 87 per cent or above except for those with preschool age children (68 per cent). Among women without formal qualifications they averaged 60 per cent and did not exceed 71 per cent.

The contrast in economic activity was sharpest for women with pre-school age children. Just under a third of the unqualified and just over a half of the less well-qualified were economically active compared with more than two-thirds of the best qualified.

### Temporary jobs

Great Britain

The analysis in table 12 looks at the incidence of temporary bs taken by working women. Temporary jobs include seasonal or casual jobs and those done under contract or for a fixed period: for example, 'temps' employed by an agency or those with a contract that ends when an apprenticeship or other training has been completed.

Temporary and other short-term jobs were reported by 7 per cent of women of working age (0.74 million): the rate for men was 4 per cent. These jobs were relatively most often taken by women with pre- and primary school age children, 10 per cent in each case, though the largest absolute numbers were for women without children (0.40 million).

Table 12 also analyses the reasons given by respondents for king temporary rather than permanent work. Among women, e biggest group comprised those who said they did not want a ermanent job whereas the largest group of men identified were

### Figure 5 Numbers of women and men of working age in employment by SOC, Great Britain. spring 1991



those unable to find permanent work. In addition, there were large groups of women and men who gave other reasons for taking temporary work that are not analysed more specifically. Overall, the analysis in the table suggests that the reasons for much of the temporary and other short-term working that exists might be related to women's domestic responsibilities.





Source: 1991 LFS estimates (see table H.)

Table H Employment in services and non-services occupations in services and non-services industries, spring 1991, persons of working age in employment\*

			Thousands
And Activity		Occupatio	ns†
	Total	Services	Non- services
All persons Services industries** Non-services industries‡ Total	8,495 16,682 <b>25,177</b>	3,407 14,784 <b>18,191</b>	5,088 1,898 <b>6,986</b>
Women Services industries** Non-services industries‡ Total	1,910 8,687 <b>10,597</b>	1,107 8,476 <b>9,583</b>	803 211 <b>1,014</b>
Men Services industries** Non-services industries‡	6,585 7,995	2,300 6,308	4,285 1,687
Total	14,580	8,608	5,972

#### Source: 1991 LFS estimates

- Numbers shown exclude those not stating occupation or industry Occupations: Services: Standard Occupation Groups 1-4,6,7,93-95,99 Part Non-services: Standard Occupation Groups 5,8,90-92,99 Part

tandard Industrial Classification Divisions 6-9 Standard Industrial Classification Divisions 0-5

Contrasts between women with different levels of qualification also occur in particular economic status groups. Specifically, there were fewer unemployed women among the well-qualified (3 per cent) than among the others (6 per cent), and a greater proportion were in full-time employment, 56 per cent against 42 per cent for the less well-qualified and 23 per cent for the unqualified.

Well-qualified women accounted for 13 per cent of all women





The great majority of women hold jobs in the service industries.

of working age (and 15 per cent of those with pre-school age children) but for 8 per cent of the economically inactive and the unemployed, and for 20 per cent of those working full-time.

### **Footnotes**

- 1 This article updates an earlier one, 'Women in the labour market: results from the 1989 Labour Force Survey', Employment Gazette, December 1990, pp 619-643. Significant changes since 1989 are highlighted and hence, where no comments are made, it can be inferred that 1991 figures reflect little or no change from 1989
- 2 Using economic activity rates based on the ILO definition of unemployment: comparable rates are available for years since 1984, but those for spring 1979 are on a slightly different basis (see technical note for details).



### **Technical note**

### The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

This article is primarily based on results from the 1991 LFS, which was a sample survey carried out in March, April and May 1991, based on interviews with members of about 60,000 households throughout Great Britain.

The LFS-based estimates presented here should not be confused with those derived from other sources, such as employment estimates from employer-based enquiries or unemployment figures from the claimant count.

### Marital status

In 1989, cohabiting was for the first time identified as a separate status (see table 6): in the analyses presented in this article cohabiting respondents are included with married persons, whereas in 1988 and earlier years the marital status of cohabiting respondents was based on self-assessment.

### Dependent children

In this article dependent children are taken to be those aged 0-15 years: young people age 16 or 17 are excluded even where they are living with their parents and are still in full-time education. References to children in this article therefore mean dependent children of any age or youngest dependent children of the relevant age.

In the analyses by age of youngest dependent child, three bandings are used (0-4 years, 5-10 years and 11-15 years) which correspond to young children of pre-school age, those of primary school age and older children of secondary school age.

### Definitions of unemployment

The internationally recognised definition of unemployment used in this article (the ILO definition adopted since 1984)) is that laid down by the International Labour Office and also used by the OECD. On this measure the unemployed comprise people without a paid job who are available to start work in the next fortnight and have either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a job already obtained.

Estimates for 1979 are based on the labour force definition of unemployment. Under this definition unemployed people were those without a job who were looking for work in the survey reference week, or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday, or who were waiting for the results of job application or waiting to start a job they had already obtained. Those on training courses (under TOPS and its successors) who said they

were looking for work in the reference week were included as unemployed, but full-time students who were seeking work but said they were not available to start work within two weeks because they had to complete their education were excluded and classified instead as economically inactive.

practice for LFS-based analyses.

### Percentage distributions

### Labour Force Survey statistics

1991 preliminary results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), Employment Gazette, April 1992. Articles also exist for previous years' surveys in the March or April issues of the following years. (Many of the standard LFS concepts and definitions are described in this article).

HMSO.

• Further data, which may not appear in the reports or in Gazette articles, may be available in print-out form from the Employment Department, Statistics Division C3, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF tel 071-273 5589. LFS data are also available from the Quantime Computer Bureau and some customers will be referred to this provider (071-625 7111).

 Quarterly and historical employment data (including employed and self-employed) contained in tables 1.1 to 1.5 of the monthly Employment Gazette Labour Market Data section. For details, contact Statistics D2, Employment Department, PO Box 12, Runcorn WA7 2DN, tel 0928 792563. For unemployment data - based on the claimant count - see tables 2.1 to 2.15 in Employment Gazette, or contact Statistics B, Level 1, Caxton House, tel 071-273 5522.

### **Results based on small samples**

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

The percentage distributions quoted in this article are generally based on the population for whom data are available, excluding any respondents who did not answer the relevant questions.

Annual LFS reports are produced by OPCS and published by

### **Employment Department regular surveys**

### Table 1 Economic status: time series, persons aged 16 and over

	Great E	Britain									
	Econor Labour definiti unemp	nic status force on* of loyment	based or ILO def	n: inition* of	f unemplo	yment					Per cent change 197 <del>9-</del> 91
	1979†	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Women Aged 16 and over All	21,462	22,186	22,186	22,315	22,398	22,543	22,620	22,680	22,713	22,735	6
Economically active Economic activity rate (per cent) In employment** Full-time‡ Part-time‡ Unemployed Economically inactive††	9,467 5,761 3,706 665 11,330	10,933 49 9,678 5,357 4,285 1,256 11,253	49 9,678 5,357 4,285 1,139 11,369	50 9,886 5,460 4,397 1,180 11,249	11,205 50 10,023 5,513 4,485 1,182 11,193	11,457 51 10,296 5,643 4,618 1,161 11,086	11,650 52 10,672 5,917 4,720 978 10,970	12,016 53 11,186 6,181 4,822 831 10,664	12,094 53 11,315 6,318 4,836 779 10,620	12,062 53 11,194 6,188 4,845 868 10,673	19 18 7 31 31 -6
Aged 16-59	,	,			,	,	10,010	10,001	10,020	10,010	Ū
All Economically active Economic activity rate (per cent)	<b>15,347</b> 9,681 63 9,030	<b>15,764</b> 10,421 66 9,202	<b>15,764</b> 10,314 65 9,202	<b>15,874</b> 10,618 67 9,462	<b>15,948</b> 10,776 68 9,615	<b>16,070</b> 11,033 69	<b>16,143</b> 11,216 69	<b>16,194</b> 11,510 71 10,705	<b>16,228</b> 11,595 71	<b>16,242</b> 11,557 71	<b>6</b> 19
Full-time‡ Part-time‡ Unemployed	5,603 3,426 652	5,221 3,945 1,219	5,221 3,945 1,113	5,345 4,089 1,156	5,411 4,180 1,160	5,549 4,309 1,141	5,805 4,422 955	6,063 4,460 805	6,200 4,474 760	6,068 4,482 846	8 31 30
Looking after family/home‡‡ Students Other inactive	5,666 4,504 612 550	5,343 3,363 555 1,425	5,450 3,472 618 1,360	5,257 3,218 551 1,487	5,172 3,159 512 1,501	5,038 3,012 516 1,510	4,928 2,924 495 1,509	4,684 2,756 506 1,422	4,633 2,654 538 1,441	4,685 2,706 544 1,434	-17 -40 -11 161
Men											
Aged 16 and over	10 004	00 400	00 400								
Economically active Economic activity rate (per cent)	15,507 79	20,489 15,548 76	20,489 15,487 76	20,637 15,642 76	20,748 15,592 75	20,886 15,669 75	20,980 15,811 75	21,065 15,924 76	21,133 15,950 75	21,169 15,841 75	<b>8</b> 2
In employment** Full-time‡ Part-time‡	14,743 14,467 277	13,710 13,061 586	13,710 13,061 586	13,853 13,198 604	13,806 13,120 635	13,951 13,165 736	14,413 13,566 791	14,777 13,747 721	14,860 13,791 775	14,407 13,368 787	-2 -8 184
Unemployed Economically inactive <sup>††</sup>	763 4,177	1,838 4,942	1,777 5,002	1,788 4,996	1,786 5,155	1,717 5,217	1,398 5,168	1,148 5,141	1,091 5,183	1,434 5,327	88 28
Aged 16-64											
All, Economically active	<b>16,619</b> 15,188	<b>17,361</b> 15,280	<b>17,361</b> 15,226	<b>17,427</b> 15,369	<b>17,477</b> 15,336	<b>17,549</b> 15,406	<b>17,606</b> 15,538	<b>17,657</b> 15,614	<b>17,694</b> 15,650	<b>17,705</b> 15,546	<b>7</b> 2
In employment** Full-time‡ Part-time‡	14,438 14,321 117	13,463 12,987 413	13,463 12,987 413	88 13,605 13,115 439	88 13,574 13,042 481	88 13,711 13,086 575	88 14,157 13,484 617	88 14,492 13,656 528	88 14,576 13,701 580	88 14,129 13,274 603	-2 -7 414
Unemployed Economically inactive Looking after family/home‡‡ Students	749 1,431 21 667	1,817 2,081 49 642	1,762 2,135 56 722	1,764 2,058 53 631	1,762 2,142 62 638	1,696 2,143 65 646	1,382 2,068 81 602	1,122 2,044 71 582	1,075 2,044 74 577	1,417 2,159 75	89 51 263
Other inactive	744	1,390	1,357	1,374	1,441	1,433	1.385	1.390	1.392	1.459	96

See technical note for details of labour force and ILO definitions of unemployment (and economic inactivity). Data based on the ILO definition are not available prior to 1984.
 In 1979 those on Government schemes were not separately identified, but were classified according to their reported economic status (in employment, unemployed or economically inactive).
 Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. From 1989, this group included all those on Government schemes (for which see *table 2*), while from 1985 to 1988 it included those on YTS at a college or training centre (or temporarily away).
 Includes respondents on Government schemes up to 1986 (but see also separate footnotes above for 1979 and 1985–88). Classification based on respondents' self-assessment.
 Reasons for economic inactivity are not shown, as women aged 65 and over and men aged 70 and over were not asked about them.
 In 1979, comprises 'housewives' rather than persons 'looking after family/home'.

Inited I	Kingdom									ales.	
conor abour lefinitic inemple	nic status force on* of oyment	based on ILO defi	: nition* of	unemploy	yment	Non theine	sa/ea Married†			Per cent change 1979–91	
979†	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		
2,003	22,774	22,774	22,905	22,980	23,129	23,208	23,271	23,307	23,327	6	Women Aged 16 and over All
0,365 47	11,194 49	11,073 49	11,324 49	11,472 50	11,719 51	11,918 51	12,288 53	12,376 53	12,345 53	19	Economically active Economic activity rate (per cent)
9,679 5,911	9,904 5,502	9,904 5,502	10,110 5,600	10,255 5,662	10,530 5,795	10,914 6,069	11,431 6,336	11,576 6,479	11,454 6,350	18 7	In employment** Full-time‡
3,767 687 1.638	4,365 1,290 11.581	4,365 1,169 11.702	4,479 1,214 11,581	4,566 1,217 11,508	4,696 1,190 11,409	1,005 11,289	4,907 857 10,983	4,928 800 10,931	891 10,982	30 -6	Unemployed Economically inactive††
.,	622 643	758 434							86.18	5 CP0 5 080 7 200	Aged 16-59
<b>5,754</b> 9,906	<b>16,205</b> 10,670	<b>16,205</b> 10,559	<b>16,320</b> 10,867	<b>16,384</b> 11,032	<b>16,509</b> 11,283	<b>16,584</b> 11,475	<b>16,639</b> 11,772	<b>16,673</b> 11,866 71	<b>16,686</b> 11,831 71	<b>6</b> 19	All Economically active Economic activity rate (per cent)
9,233 5,750	9,417 5,362	9,417 5,362	9,677 5,481	9,838 5,556	10,115 5.698	10,494 5,953	10,941 6,214	11,084 6,356	10,962 6,227	19 8	In employment** Full-time‡
3,483 673	4,019 1,252	4,019 1,142	4,165 1,189	4,255 1,194	4,379 1,169	4,504 981	4,539 830	4,559 781	4,565 869	31 29	Part-time‡ Unemployed
5,848 4,646 635	5,535 3,497 581	5,646 3,609 645	5,454 3,350 582	5,352 3,276 538	5,226 3,142 542	5,109 3,048 520	4,867 2,872 538	4,808 2,768 566	4,885 2,817 574	-17 -39 -10	Looking after family/home‡‡ Students
567	1,458	1,392	1,521	1,538	1,543	1,541	1,457	1,474	1,464	158	Other inactive
										COL N.	Men Aged 16 and over
<b>0,177</b> 5,891	<b>21,031</b> 15,952	<b>21,031</b> 15,888	<b>21,169</b> 16,034	21,285 15,991	<b>21,428</b> 16,066	<b>21,524</b> 16,211	<b>21,614</b> 16,333 76	21,684 16,355 75	21,722 16,247 75	<b>8</b> 2	All Economically active Economic activity rate (per cent)
5,087 4,805	14,036 13,371	14,036 13,371	14,173 13,503	14,135 13,431	14,277 13,472	14,746 13,881	15,216 14,071	15,206 14,109	14,753 13,686	-2 -8	In employment** Full-time‡
282 804	600 1,916	600 1,852	613 1,862	647 1,857	750 1,789	801 1,465	734 1,207	789 1,149	799 1,494	183 86	Part-time‡ Unemployed
4,286	5,080	5,144	5,135	5,294	5,362	5,313	5,281	5,329	5,474	28	Economically inactive T
7,046	17,831	17,831	17,888	17,943	18,019	18,078	18,134	18,172	18,184	7	All Economically active
91 4.773	88 13,781	88 13,781	88 13,918	88 13,895	88 14,028	88 14,483	88 14,834	88 14,914	88 14,469	-2	Economic activity rate (per cent) In employment**
4,654 119	13,295 420	13,295 420	13,417 445	13,350 488	13,390 584	13,796 624	13,975 538	14,016 591	13,589 612	-7 415	Full-time‡ Part-time‡
789	1,894 2,157	1,836 2,215	1,836 2,133	1,832 2,217	1,767 2,224	1,449 2,147	1,181 2,119	1,133 2,124	1,476 2,239	87 51 275	Economically inactive
690 773	50 667 1 440	57 749 1 408	54 657 1 422	665 1 487	673 1 485	630 1.432	608 1.437	606 1.442	656 1.504	-5 95	Students Other inactive

Source: LFS time series estimates

Table 2 Economic status by marital status, spring 1991, persons aged 16 and over

Table 3 Economic status of women by standard region, spring 1991, women of working age

active

70.9 71.2 71.6 68.4 70.0 72.3 73.1 72.6 70.2 74.2 73.6 70.7 70.7 68.9 61.7

All

16,686

16,242 13,919 891

891 1,441 1,178 592 5,127 2,039 3,088

1,331 1,512 1,846

828 1,496 444

Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment

(thousands

=100 per cent)

Economically In

employment\*

 $\begin{array}{c} 65.7\\ 65.9\\ 66.5\\ 62.6\\ 64.9\\ 67.9\\ 67.6\\ 64.2\\ 69.8\\ 68.4\\ 64.8\\ 64.9\\ 61.9\\ 63.2\\ 55.6\end{array}$ 

Thousand

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Fegions

England Northern

United Kingdom Creat Britain

Yorks & Humberside East Midlands East Anglia South East

Creater London Fest of South East

South West V/est Midlands orth West

/ales cotland orthern Ireland

	Great B	Britain					United	Kingdom		United Kingdom						
	Aged 1	6 and over		Aged 1	6-59/64*	nemploys	Aged 1	6 and over	i to "notti	Aged 10	6-59/64*	( adour )				
	All	Married†	Non Married†	All	Married†	Non Married†	All	Married†	Non Married†	All	Married†	Non Married†				
Women		13111	12211-221	100000	13889.00	208981	In a second second	THOUGH I	000000051	102-0021	TON BORT	12121				
All	22,735	14,140	8,595	16,242	11,244	4,998	23,327	14,494	8.832	16.686	11.543	5.143				
Economically active	12,062	8,310	3,752	11,557	7,992	3.565	12.345	8.504	3.841	11.831	8,182	3 649				
(Per cent)	53	59	44	71	71	71	53	59	43	71	71	71				
In employment**	11,194	7,825	3,369	10,711	7,521	3,191	11,454	8.008	3,445	10,962	7.699	3.263				
Full-time	6,188	3,903	2,285	6,068	3,830	2,239	6,350	4,011	2,339	6.227	3.935	2,291				
Part-time	4,845	3,895	951	4,482	3,663	819	4,933	3,966	967	4.565	3.732	832				
On Government schemes	5 160	27	133	160	27	133	169	30	139	169	30	139				
Employees**	10,224	7,150	3.074	9,802	6.882	2.920	10.458	7.316	3.142	10.029	7.044	2 985				
Full-time	5,737	3,552	2,185	5,642	3,494	2.148	5.889	3.652	2,237	5,791	3 592	2 199				
Part-time	4,486	3,597	889	4,160	3.388	773	4.569	3.664	905	4.238	3,452	786				
Self-employed**	805	645	159	744	609	135	820	659	161	758	622	136				
Full-time	448	350	98	424	335	89	458	358	100	434	343	91				
Part-time	357	296	61	320	275	45	362	301	62	325	279	46				
Unemployed	868	485	383	846	471	375	891	496	395	869	483	386				
Economically inactive	10.673	5.830	4.842	4.685	3,252	1 433	10.982	5 990	4 991	4 855	3 361	1 494				
Looking after		0,000	.,	.,	0,202	1,100	10,002	0,000	4,001	4,000	0,001	1,434				
family/home	- 10.00	-		2,706	2 197	509	_			2 817	2 286	530				
Students		-		544	55	489		- Children C	C ABSOC	574	2,200	519				
Sick/disabled		_		511	301	210			POR P	520	312	217				
Betired	IGUNEOU -	_	1000	151	118	33		esca	68.71	152	110	217				
Does not want				101	110	00				152	119	33				
employment	Construction of the			414	353	61	12211200			419	256	60				
Other	ni-tertiC-	150	118-1	359	227	132	12987	1000	1,455.7	365	232	134				
Mon																
All	01 100	14 200	0.000	17 705	44 747			44.007								
Economically active	21,109	14,302	0,000	17,705	11,747	5,957	21,722	14,637	7,084	18,184	12,033	6,150				
(Por cont)	15,641	10,923	4,918	15,546	10,680	4,866	16,247	11,185	5,062	15,945	10,937	5,008				
(Fer cerit)	14 407	10 014	1 100	88	91	82	/5	/6	/1	88	91	81				
Full time	12,269	0,214	4,193	14,129	9,983	4,146	14,753	10,443	4,310	14,469	10,208	4,261				
Part time	13,300	9,770	3,598	13,274	9,692	3,582	13,686	9,991	3,695	13,589	9,911	3,678				
On Covernment schemes	101	300	401	603	233	370	799	392	407	612	237	375				
Employooc**	11 620	9 100	193	240	2001	193	263	56	207	263	56	207				
Eull time	11,039	0,129	3,511	10,001	7,981	3,481	11,900	8,299	3,601	11,719	8,149	3,570				
Part time	11,010	7,857	3,153	10,961	7,817	3,144	11,260	8,022	3,239	11,211	7,981	3,229				
Solf omployed**	020	2/1	357	499	162	337	638	276	362	507	166	341				
Self-employed	2,511	2,025	486	2,411	1,942	469	2,582	2,083	499	2,478	1,997	481				
Part time	2,353	1,910	443	2,308	1,871	436	2,421	1,966	455	2,373	1,926	447				
Linomplayed	1 404	115	43	103	70	33	161	11/	44	105	71	34				
Economically in active	1,434	709	725	1,417	697	720	1,494	741	752	1,476	729	747				
Looking after	5,327	3,379	1,948	2,159	1,067	1,091	5,474	3,452	2,022	2,239	1,097	1,142				
amily/nome	Unempl	14 53	1,378	75	39	36			1 States	78	40	38				
Students	Peronomic	1.13 78	8005.9	625	41	584	43 -		223-3	656	42	614				
Sick/disabled	T.ookling	275	87-	756	507	249	88 -	- 25	13-	783	523	260				
Hetirea	Studen	0.5	666	343	283	60			12	347	287	60				
Does not want				S.V.B. X	TINGT I	5.22.8										
employment		_		47	28	20	-			49	28	20				
Other	100 mar 100		No Store	313	170	143	-	1	NO NOT WEEK	326	177	149				

† \*\*

The upper age limit is 59 for women and 64 for men. See *technical note* on married/non-married classification. Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment. Estimate not shown as women aged 65 and over and men aged 70 and over were not asked their reasons for economic inactivity.

446 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

E.

Full-time†

37.3 37.4 37.4 32.3 34.1 38.1 35.3 40.4

40.4 42.2 39.3 35.7 36.2 36.9 35.4 37.6 35.7

	80	ohomically	Per cent
art-tim	iet	Unemploy	ed Economically inactive
7.4 7.6 8.1 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 10.5 11.3 10.9 17.3 11.9 17.3 27.1 25.2 24.5 8.7	AN 	5.2 5.2 5.1 5.7 5.1 4.4 4.6 5.0 6.0 4.4 5.1 5.9 5.2 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	29.1 28.8 28.4 31.6 30.0 27.7 26.9 27.4 29.8 25.8 26.4 29.3 29.9 32.3 31.1 38.3
A Stand	17.95	280 Automatica	Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Table 4 Changes of economic status between spring 1990 and spring 1991, persons of working age

Great Britain

Age (in spring 1991)/	Econo	Economic status in spring 1991													
spring 1990†	All	Econ	omicall	y active		Marrisett A	100 M	US No.	tingo te	Economically inactive					
	(thou- sands	All	In e	mploym	ent		A Content	70.0	Unem-	All	Looki	ng Studer	nts Other		
Women A.15 All Internetional Visite Official and All	= 100 per cent)		All*	* Full- time	Part- time	Employ- ees	Self- employe	On ed Govern- ment schemes	ployed		after family home		inactiv		
Women aged 16-59‡ Economically active In employment††	<b>16,242</b> 10,915 10,431	<b>71.2</b> 94.0 94.6	<b>65.9</b> 89.4 91.5	<b>37.4</b> 53.1 54.7	<b>27.6</b> 35.6 36.2	<b>60.4</b> 82.4 84.5	<b>4.6</b> 6.2 6.5	1.0 .8 .8	<b>5.2</b> 4.6 3.1	<b>28.8</b> 6.0 5.4	<b>16.7</b> 2.9 3.1	<b>3.3</b> .5 .5	<b>8.8</b> 2.6 2.2		
Self employed Employment status	9,021 686	94.7 95.1	93.4	55.3	36.3	90.7	.6 87.1	*	3.1	5.3	2.7	*	2.1		
On Government	102	96.5	70.6	*		*	*	6.68 5.62 7.18	*	*	*	*	Sottand Nodpern Ir		
Unemployed Economically inactive§ Looking after	485 5,302	79.7 24.2	44.6 17.7	18.6 5.1	21.6 11.2	36.9 15.1	* 1.3	* 1.3	35.1 6.6	20.3 75.8	* 44.9	* 9.2	* 11.2 21.6		
family/home Students Other inactive Economically inactive (under 16 in spring	3,464 964 873	19.5 50.3 14.1	13.0 41.0 10.4	1.9 17.9 *	10.9 17.1 5.8	11.4 34.1 8.6	* * *	* 6.0 *	6.5 9.4 *	80.5 49.7 85.9	67.0 * 6.4	* 47.6 *	13.1 * 77.8		
1990)§§	291	46.3	34.5	*	20.7	26.3	*	*	*	53.7	*	51.7	*		
Economically active In employment†† Employees Self employed	3,500 2,101 1,963 1,851 *	71.8 92.1 92.8 93.1 *	63.7 84.7 87.3 87.8 *	<b>44.8</b> 66.0 70.7 71.0 *	<b>15.5</b> 15.8 16.9 16.0	<b>58.8</b> 79.9 82.8 86.4 *	* * * *	3.5 2.8 3.0 *	8.1 7.4 7.9 5.3	28.2 7.9 8.5 6.9 *	11.8 4.2 4.5 3.8 *	13.3 * * *	3.1 * * *		
Unemployed Economically inactive§ Looking after	138 1,392	81.7 41.3	47.4 32.1	* 12.8	* 15.0	38.7 27.0	*	* 4.4	* 9.2	* 58.7	* 23.3	* 31.2	* 4.2		
Students Other inactive Economically inactive (under 16 in spring	417 896 80	21.0 50.7 *	12.3 41.6 *	* 17.4 *	* 17.8 *	* 34.5 *	* * *	* 6.4 *	* 9.1 *	79.0 49.3 *	73.5 * *	* 47.4 *	* * *		
1990)§§	291	46.3	34.5	*	20.7	26.3	*	*	*	53.7	*	51.7	*		
Vomen aged 25-39‡ Economically active In employment†† Employees Self-employed Unemployed Economically inactive	6,109 4,134 3,959 3,655 275 175 1,965	<b>71.2</b> 93.3 93.8 93.8 94.3 80.8 24.7	<b>65.8</b> 88.8 90.6 90.6 91.7 49.2 17.3	<b>37.3</b> 53.4 55.8 55.3 54.7 * 3.4	<b>28.1</b> 35.0 35.3 35.2 37.0 28.6 13.6	<b>60.3</b> 81.8 83.6 89.6 * 40.4 15.1	5.1 6.6 6.9 * 83.9 *	* * * * *	5.4 4.5 3.3 3.2 * 31.6 7.4	28.8 6.7 7.0 6.2 * * 75.3	<b>23.1</b> 4.3 4.5 4.2 * *	1.0 * * * *	4.7 2.0 2.0 1.6 * *		
LOOKING after family/home Students Other inactive	1,746 56	24.0	16.4	* *	13.9	14.4	* *	*	7.6	76.0	69.2 *	*	6.2 *		
Vomen aged 40-49±	3.709	77.9	74 1	37.5	36.2	67.2	6.5	*	20	74.6	10.0		58.6		
conomically active In employment†† Employees Self-employed Unemployed	2,833 2,734 2,490 230 99	96.6 97.1 97.2 96.8 81.3	93.4 96.7 95.0 95.9 *	48.5 50.3 49.2 53.6	44.5 46.1 45.6 42.2	85.0 88.1 94.3	8.0 8.3 * 90.6	* * * *	3.2 3.3 2.2 *	3.4 3.5 2.8 *	12.0 * * * *	* * * *	9.1 2.2 2.3 *		
conomically inactive Looking after	873	17.5	11.8	*	9.5	9.6	*	*	5.8	82.5	50.0	*	31.4		
Students Other inactive	181	10.1 * *	*	*	10.2 * *	9.9 * *	* *	* *	* * *	81.9 * 86.1	63.3 * *	* * *	18.3 * 82.4		
/omen aged 50-59‡ conomically active In employment†† Employees Self-employed Unemployed conomically inactive	<b>2,924</b> 1,848 1,775 1,625 144 73	<b>61.7</b> 93.7 94.6 94.7 94.3 70.9	<b>58.6</b> 90.0 92.8 92.7 93.8 *	<b>28.4</b> 44.4 46.0 45.2 56.1	<b>30.0</b> 45.5 46.7 47.4 37.7	<b>53.6</b> 82.4 85.0 92.3 *	<b>4.9</b> 7.5 7.7 * 90.8	* * * *	3.1 3.6 * *	<b>38.3</b> 6.3 5.4 5.3 *	14.1 * * *	* * * *	24.0 5.1 4.3 4.3 *		
Looking after family/home	620	0.0 *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	93.4	36.4	*	56.7		
Students Other inactive	448	*	*	*	*	*	* *	* *	*	95.0	*	*	91.4		
len aged 16-64‡ conomically active In employment†† Employees Self-employed	<b>17,705</b> 15,306 14,345 11,741 2,400	<b>87.8</b> 97.3 98.0 97.9 98.8	<b>79.8</b> 89.2 93.0 93.1 93.7	<b>75.0</b> 85.0 89.2 90.0 89.9	<b>3.4</b> 3.0 3.2 2.9 3.7	<b>64.7</b> 72.4 75.9 91.3 4.5	<b>13.6</b> 15.6 16.6 1.5 89.1	1.4 1.1 .8 *	<b>8.0</b> 8.2 5.1 4.8	<b>12.2</b> 2.7 2.0 2.1	.4 * *	3.5 .4 .4 *	<b>8.2</b> 2.2 1.5 1.6		
Employment status not specified‡‡	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		

Age (in spring 1991)/	Economic status in spring 1991													
spring 1990†	All	Econo	mically	active						Economically inactive				
	sands	All	In em	ploym	ent	Mang.m	ШĄ	199 001 -	Unem-	All	Lookin	g Students	Other inactive	
	per cent)		All**	Full- time	Part- time	Employ- ees	Self- employe	On d Govern- ment schemes			family/ home			
On Covernment		02	20.512		107 T	0.20	<u> </u>	1000 CA CO CO			Sold ranks	Read toons	Contractor	
On Government	172	94.6	71.6	*	*	*	*	44.1	*	*	*	*	*	
Linomployed	961	86.9	32.5	23.1	*	214	*	6.6	54.4	13.1	*	*	11.4	
conomically inactive§	2,369	26.3	19.4	10.4	5.9	15.2	*	3.0	6.9	73.7	2.5	23.8	47.4	
Looking after	95	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	82.8	64.4	*	*	
Students	1 035	45.7	36.2	18.3	11.9	29.0	*	6.1	9.5	54.3	*	52.6	*	
Other inactive	1,248	10.9	6.6	4.5	8.44	4.5	* 15	3,500*	4.3	89.1	*	S-81*0000	87.3	
conomically inactive														
1991)§§	314	45.0	34.5	*	16.2	25.9	*	*	6 <b>*</b> 0	55.0	*	53.3	*	

Source: 1991 LFS estimates Less than 50,000 in cell; estimate not shown. Economic status in spring 1990 is based on a single question on situation "a year ago" and is therefore on a different basis to status in spring 1991 which is based on more detailed questions about work done, job search etc in the survey week. The estimates in this table relating to spring 1990 (derived from the 1991 LFS) do not coincide with those which can be derived directly from the 1990 LFS. Includes persons who did not state whether they worked full or part time (including all those on government schemes) or did not fully report their employment status in 1991. The full/part-time classification is based on respondents self-assessment. Includes those which employment status not specified and those on government schemes: these two groups are shown separately only for all of working age. Employees or self employed in spring 1990 but whose exact employment status was not specified. Aged 16 and over in spring 1990. See the ord or the spring 1990. See the ord their 16th birthday between spring 1990 and spring 1991 and said they were not working or looking for work in spring 1990. Those who said they were working or seeking work in spring 1990 are classified as employed or unemployed.

in spring 1	990 are classifi	ed as employed of	unemployed.		
	8 2.9 2.8 8 2.9 2.8 8 2.9 2.8 9 2.9 0.1 8 2.9 0.1 12 8				

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Table 5 Economic status by age and age of youngest dependent child, spring 1991, persons of working age

		All	Econom	ically active	9VI235					
		= 100 per	All	In emplo	oyment	mo ni	IA abnes			
		cent)		Employ-	Full- Pare	AllA	Employ	ees		
				All†	Full-time**	Part-time**	All‡	Full-time	Part-time	
Women aged 16–59 With youngest dependent child aged Without dependent children Men aged 16–64	0–15 0–4 5–10 11–15	<b>16,242</b> 6,493 3,093 2,008 1,391 9,749 <b>17,705</b>	<b>71.2</b> 62.4 49.0 72.3 78.0 77.0 <b>87.8</b>	<b>65.9</b> 56.7 42.6 66.7 73.8 72.1 <b>79.8</b>	<b>37.4</b> 19.9 13.8 21.3 31.5 49.0 <b>75.0</b>	<b>27.6</b> 36.5 28.5 44.9 42.0 21.7 <b>3.4</b>	<b>60.4</b> 51.1 37.8 60.7 66.7 66.5 <b>64.7</b>	<b>34.7</b> 17.5 12.1 18.7 27.9 46.2 <b>61.9</b>	<b>25.6</b> 33.6 25.7 42.0 38.8 20.3 <b>2.8</b>	
Women aged 16–24 With youngest dependent child aged	0–15†† 0–4 5–10	<b>3,500</b> 675 638 31	<b>71.8</b> 38.1 36.3 64.3	<b>63.7</b> 28.3 26.5 55.1	<b>44.8</b> 11.5 10.4 *	<b>15.5</b> 15.8 15.6 *	<b>58.8</b> 26.0 24.6 50.0	<b>43.9</b> 11.2 10.1	<b>14.9</b> 14.8 14.5	
Men aged 16–24		2,828 <b>3,618</b>	79.9 81.6	72.2 69.1	52.7 56.3	15.4 8.3	66.7 <b>59.1</b>	51.7 51.1	14.9 <b>8.0</b>	
Women aged 25–39 With youngest dependent child aged	0–15 0–4 5–10	<b>6,109</b> 4,150 2,320 1,385	<b>71.2</b> 62.1 52.5 72.6	<b>65.8</b> 56.4 46.9 66.3	<b>37.3</b> 19.1 14.7 21.4	<b>28.1</b> 37.0 32.1 44.4 20.6	<b>60.3</b> 51.0 41.6 61.2	<b>34.3</b> 16.7 12.6 19.0	<b>25.9</b> 34.3 29.0 42.2	
Without dependent children Men aged 25–39	11-15	1,959 <b>6,168</b>	90.4 95.8	85.7 87.7	75.9 <b>85.4</b>	9.2 <b>1.3</b>	79.9 <b>72.1</b>	71.7 71.1	8.2 1.0	
Women aged 40–49 With youngest dependent child aged	0–15 0–4 5–10 11–15	<b>3,709</b> 1,533 132 563 838 2,176	<b>77.9</b> 74.3 49.4 73.6 78.8 80 5	<b>74.1</b> 70.3 44.5 69.3 75.0 76.8	<b>37.5</b> 25.8 15.5 20.9 30.8 45.8	<b>36.2</b> 44.2 29.0 48.1 44.0 30.6	<b>67.2</b> 62.5 36.0 61.3 67.4 70.6	<b>33.9</b> 22.4 13.0 17.7 27.0 42.1	<b>33.3</b> 40.1 23.0 43.7 40.4 28.5	
Men aged 40–49		3,708	94.9	89.5	87.4	1.5	69.2	68.4	.8	
Women aged 50–59 With youngest dependent child aged	0—15‡‡ 5—10	<b>2,924</b> 141 29	<b>61.7</b> 59.1 48.1	<b>58.6</b> 55.4 43.4	<b>28.4</b> 21.6 *	<b>30.0</b> 33.8 *	<b>53.6</b> 48.7 *	<b>25.6</b> 19.2 *	<b>28.0</b> 29.5 *	
Without dependent children Men aged 50-64	11–15	105 2,783 <b>4,210</b>	64.6 61.9 <b>75.1</b>	60.9 58.8 <b>68.9</b>	23.6 28.8 <b>64.8</b>	37.3 29.9 <b>3.9</b>	54.3 53.8 <b>54.9</b>	21.3 25.9 <b>52.0</b>	33.0 27.9 <b>2.9</b>	

Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self employed. Excludes those on Government schemes who were not asked about is based on respondents' self assessment.
 Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.
 Includes a very few women in the age group with dependent children aged 11-15.
 Includes a very few women in the age group with dependent children aged 0-4.

							Economica	Ily inactive	
	evit	iloally linao	Econom	On Govern	Unemp	oloyed	All	Looking af family/	te
elt-e	mpioye	a Full-time	Part-time	ment					
<b>4.6</b> 5.3 4.5 5.5 6.8 4.1 <b>3.6</b>		<b>2.6</b> 2.4 1.7 2.6 3.6 2.8 <b>13.0</b>	<b>2.0</b> 2.9 2.8 2.9 3.2 1.3 .6	<b>1.0</b> .3 .2 .5 .2 1.4 <b>1.4</b>	<b>5.2</b> 5.7 6.4 5.7 4.3 4.9 <b>8.0</b>	27.6 27.6 32.7 13.1 13.1	<b>28.8</b> 37.6 51.0 27.7 22.0 23.0 <b>12.2</b>	<b>16.7</b> 31.9 46.5 21.3 14.7 6.5 <b>.4</b>	180011
<b>1.4</b> 1.3 1.3		.8 .3 .3 *	.6 1.1 1.0 *	3.5 .9 .5 *	8.1 9.8 9.8 *		<b>28.2</b> 61.9 63.7 35.7 20.1	<b>11.8</b> 56.5 58.5 *	
1.4 5.5		5.2	.3	4.1	12.6		18.4	1.08 * A	
<b>5.1</b> 5.2 4.6 5.8 5.2 <b>4.6</b>		2.9 2.3 2.1 2.4 3.5 4.2 14.3	2.2 2.7 3.1 2.2 * 1.0 .4	.3 .3 .5 * .5 .9	<b>5.4</b> 5.8 5.6 6.2 5.3 4.7 <b>8.1</b>		28.8 37.9 47.5 27.4 20.3 9.6 4.2	<b>23.1</b> 32.7 43.1 21.4 13.9 2.8 .5	
6.5 7.6 8.5 7.7 7.4 5.7 9.6		<b>3.6</b> 3.5 2.5 3.2 3.8 3.6 <b>19.0</b>	<b>2.9</b> 4.1 * 4.4 3.6 2.1 .7	.4 .2 * .3 .2 .5 .6	<b>3.8</b> 4.0 * 4.2 3.8 3.7 <b>5.4</b>		<b>22.1</b> 25.7 50.6 26.4 21.2 19.5 <b>5.1</b>	<b>12.6</b> 19.2 47.3 20.1 14.2 8.0 .4	
4.9 * * 4.8 3.8		<b>2.9</b> * 2.9 <b>12.8</b>	2.0 * * 1.9 1.1	* * * *	3.1 * * 3.1 6.2	444.9 47.9 48.4 75.2 25.0	<b>38.3</b> 40.9 51.9 35.4 38.1 <b>24.9</b>	<b>14.1</b> 26.7 35.8 22.3 13.4 .6	A A A A A
1	-9/20 	8.08	* 40.4	sai					

450 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Great Britain Per cent

Women aged With youngest	16-59 dependent child aged	0–15 0–4 5–10 11–15
Without depend Men aged 16-	dent children 64	
Women aged With youngest	16–24 dependent child aged	0–15 0–4 5–10
Without depen Men aged 16-	dent children <b>24</b>	any new HA
Women aged With youngest	25–39 dependent child aged	0–15 0–4 5–10 11–15
Without depen Men aged 25-	dent children - <b>39</b>	
Women aged With youngest	40-49 dependent child aged	0–15 0–4 5–10
Without depen Men aged 40-	dent children - <b>49</b>	11–15
Women aged With youngest Without deper Men aged 50-	50–59 dependent child aged ident children -64	0–15 5–10 11–15
12 223	Source: 1991 L	FS estimate

Table 7 Reasons for women working part-time by age and age of dependent child, spring 1991, persons of working age

### Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey

There were some typesetting errors in the above article which appeared in the September 1992 issue. For clarity the entire table concerned is reproduced below.

Table 6 Economic status by age of youngest dependent child and marital statust, spring 1991, women of working age

Great Britain Per cent

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

	All	Econo	omically ad	ctive				Economically inactive		
	(thou- sands=	All	In emp	loyment			Unem-	All	Looking	Students/
	cent)		All**	Full time	Part time	On Gov- ernment	ployed	84.8- 44.8* 53.1	after family/ home	other inactive
Warran and 10 50		51.8	- 419				0.8	40.2		* 28
All	16 242	71.2	65.9	37.4	27.6	10	52	28.8	16.7	12.2
Married (as analysed)	11,123	71.1	66.9	33.9	32.7	.2	4.2	28.9	19.6	9.3
Married (as reported)	10,243	70.2	66.3	31.6	34.4	.2	4.0	29.8	20.2	9.6
Cohabiting	879	80.9	74.0	60.5	13.1	*	6.9	19.1	12.9	6.2
Single	4,998	71.3	63.8	44.8	16.4	2.7	7.5	28.7	10.2	18.5
Widowed	3,539	74.6	67.0	49.4	14.2	3.5	7.6	25.4	6.9	18.5
Divorced/legally separated	1,140	65.7	57.4	36.1	20.6	.7	3.8 8.3	45.0 34.3	20.0	33.2 14.3
Vith youngest dependent child a	ged 0-15									
All	6,493	62.4	56.7	19.9	36.5	.3	5.7	37.6	31.9	5.7
Married (as analysed)	5,481	65.2	59.9	20.5	39.2	.2	5.3	34.8	29.6	5.2
Cobabiting	5,223	55.7	45.8	20.4	40.0	.2	5.1	34.3	29.1	5.2
Single	967	46.9	38.9	17.0	21.0	*	8.0	53 1	45.0	8.1
Never married	386	36.8	27.9	12.6	14.0	*	8.9	63.2	56.3	6.9
Widowed	33	51.8	47.3	*	35.6	*	*	48.2	36.8	*
Divorced/legally separated	548	53.8	46.2	20.4	25.4	*	7.6	46.2	37.5	8.7
Vith youngest dependent child a	ged 0-4		10.0	10.0					30.9	
All Married (as analysed)	3,093	49.0	42.6	13.8	28.5	.2	6.4	51.0	46.5	4.5
Married (as reported)	2,395	52.5	46.1	14.5	31.0	.	6.0	47.5	43.5	4.1
Cohabiting	184	48.4	38.1	15.9	21.8	*	10.2	51.6	43.2	+.1
Single	480	30.8	23.8	10.6	12.6	*	7.0	69.2	62.1	7.1
Never married	290	28.6	20.3	9.3	10.2	*	8.3	71.4	64.5	6.9
Widowed Divorced/legally separated	* 186	* 34.0	* 29.0	* 12.8	* 15.8	*	* 51	*	* 58.5	* 75
Nith youngest dependent child a	and 5 10	-		1210	1010		0.1	00.0	00.0	1.0
All	2 008	723	66.7	213	44.9	5	57	27.7	21.2	63
Married (as analysed)	1.682	74.9	70.0	21.8	47.9	*	4.9	25.1	19.3	5.7
Married (as reported)	1,631	75.0	70.3	21.5	48.4	*	4.7	25.0	19.3	5.7
Cohabiting	50	72.3	61.3	29.3	30.8	*	11.0	27.7	21.4	6.3
Single	308	59.0	48.9	19.2	28.8	*	10.0	41.0	32.0	9.0
Never married	73	58.8	47.6	20.0	25.0	*	11.3	41.2	33.9	7.2
Divorced/legally separated	223	59.6	49.4	19.3	29.6	*	10.2	40.4	30.9	9.6
With youngest dependent child a	ged 11-15									
All	1,391	78.0	73.8	31.5	42.0	*	4.3	22.0	14.7	7.3
Married (as analysed)	1,204	79.2	75.4	31.6	43.7	*	3.8	20.8	13.8	7.0
Married (as reported)	1,180	79.3	75.5	31.3	44.0	*	3.8	20.7	13.8	6.9
Cohabiting	24	76.7	71.5	47.0	*	*	*	*	a to mon*doals' re	*
Never married	1/8	59.7	62.3	30.3	31.2		1.4	30.3	21.2	9.1
Widowed	17	/0.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Divorced/legally separated	139	71.0	64.0	32.2	31.4	*	6.9	29.0	20.0	9.0
All appendent children	0.740	77.0	70.1	10.0						
Married (as analysed)	5,749	76.7	72.1	49.0	21.7	1.4	4.9	23.0	6.5	16.5
Married (as reported)	5 021	74.9	72.2	47.0	28.6	.0	2.8	25.3	9.9	13.4
Cohabiting	621	91.3	85.7	76.8	8.6	.∠ *	5.6	87	19	67
Single	4,031	77.2	69.8	51.5	15.2	3.1	7.4	22.8	1.8	21.0
Never married	3,153	79.2	71.8	53.9	14.2	3.8	7.4	20.8	.8	19.9
Widowed	286	55.4	51.7	26.6	24.7	*	3.7	44.6	8.8	35.8
Divorced/legally separated	592	76.8	67.9	50.7	16.1	*	8.9	23.2	3.8	19.4

t

Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown. See technical note on married/non-married classification. The married (as analysed) category in this table is based on questions relating to the family rather than to individuals' marital status: estimates therefore differ slightly from the equivalent married estimates in tables 2 and 9. includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. The full/part time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.

- Andrewski standard a			Reasons for ta	aking part-time wo	ork	
	All part- time in employment† (000s)	Student	Not found full-time work	Not want full-time work	Other reasons	No reason given
Women 16-59 With youngest dependent child 0-15 Without dependent children	<b>4,482</b> 2,369 2,113	<b>7.2</b> * 15.3	<b>6.9</b> 4.0 10.2	<b>66.0</b> 71.6 59.8	<b>18.6</b> 23.0 13.7	<b>1.2</b> 1.1 1.3
Women 16-24 With youngest dependent child 0-15 Without dependent children	<b>543</b> 107 436	<b>56.1</b> 69.8	<b>12.2</b> * 14.3	1 <b>8.4</b> 61.9 7.8	<b>12.2</b> 33.3 7.1	* * Without dept*dept of
Wo <b>men 25-39</b> With youngest dependent child 0-15 Without dependent children	<b>1,717</b> 1,537 181	0.8 * *	<b>6.0</b> 4.0 23.1	<b>68.4</b> 70.5 50.6	<b>23.7</b> 24.1 20.6	1.1 1.1 *
Women 40-49 With youngest dependent child 0-15 Without dependent children	<b>1,343</b> 678 665	* * *	<b>5.7</b> 3.8 7.6	<b>75.4</b> 75.6 75.3	<b>17.3</b> 19.1 15.5	1.2 * bege
Wo <b>men 50-59</b> With youngest dependent child 0-15 Without dependent children	<b>878</b> 48 831	* * *	<b>7.3</b> * 7.4	<b>76.3</b> 69.7 76.7	<b>14.7</b> 21.8 14.3	<b>1.6</b> * 1.6

Less than 10,000 in cell; estimates not shown Part-time classification based on respondent's self-assessment; includes those not stating reasons for doing part time work

Table 8 Length of time in present employment by age of youngest dependent child, spring 1991, persons of working age

Length of time in	Womer		at 18	an en ar			Men
p esent employment	All	With your	igest depende	nt child	248* 8.	Without dependent children	
		0-15	0-4	5-10	11-15		Usgal hours arown
All (thousands=100 per cent)*	10,711	3,683	1,317	1,339	1,026	7,028	14,129
Less than 3 months Between 3 - 6 months Between 6 - 12 months Between 1 - 2 years Between 2 - 5 years Between 5 - 10 years 10 years	5.9 5.3 11.8 14.3 25.9 16.5 20.4	6.9 6.3 13.0 15.9 28.9 16.8 12.2	9.6 8.3 16.7 16.5 22.7 14.3 11.8	6.3 6.4 12.6 17.2 34.2 13.3 9.9	4.1 3.7 8.6 13.5 29.9 24.3 15.8	5.4 4.7 11.1 13.4 24.3 16.4 24.6	4.1 3.5 8.1 10.6 22.1 16.4 35.2

Numbers shown include those not stating length of time in current employment but percentages are based on totals whch exclude this group.

**Great Britain** Per cent

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

### **Great Britain** Per Cent

Table 9Total usual weekly hours of work by employment status, marital status and age of youngest dependent child, spring<br/>1991, persons of working age

precent         0-7         8-15         10-19         20-24         25-30         31-34         35         86         37         88         39           Winner Warde wormt age         0.711         5.2         12.3         6.4         10.3         84         55         6.1         3.0         7.5         5.9         5.3         5.1         6.3         2.0         7.6         5.9         5.8         6.3           Marced worment age         0-15         3.03         6.3         1.5         7.1         1.2         3.2         3.8         1.9         4.1         3.7         2.6         3.8         1.9         4.1         3.7         2.6         3.8         1.9         4.1         3.7         2.6         3.8         1.9         4.1         3.7         2.6         3.6         7.7         3.7         7.8         2.6         3.6         7.7         7.6         3.6         7.7         7.7         2.6         3.7         7.7         7.6         3.6         7.7         7.7         7.6         3.6         7.7         7.6         3.6         7.7         7.6         3.6         7.7         7.6         3.6         7.7         7.6         3.6         7.7 <th></th> <th>All† (thou- sands =100</th> <th>Total u</th> <th>isual wee</th> <th>kly hour</th> <th>S**</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>		All† (thou- sands =100	Total u	isual wee	kly hour	S**							
All net polyment:	nosasi edola	per cent)	0–7	8–15	16-19	20-24	25-30	31-34	35	36	37	38	39
0-15         3.663         8.1         20.1         8.9         15.7         11.2         3.2         3.8         1.9         4.1         3.7         2.4           1-15         1.335         9.9         1.48         9.2         1.23         3.0         3.7         1.2         3.3         3.4         2.1         3.0         3.4         1.2         3.3         3.4         2.1         3.0         3.4         1.2         3.3         3.4         2.1         3.0         3.4         1.2         3.3         3.4         9.1         1.5         1.3         3.4         1.5         4.7         5.7         6.4           Employees         Winner         9.802         5.0         1.2.5         5.6         10.6         8.1         3.5         6.2         3.0         7.9         7.4         5.4           Winner         5.80         6.6         9.3         2.0         4.8         4.7         3.7         8.3         1.1         1.3         3.8         1.9         4.4         4.0         2.2         3.3         1.9         4.4         4.0         2.2         3.3         1.9         4.4         4.0         2.2         3.1         1.5         5.6 </td <td>All in employment‡ Women Married women†† Non married†† With youngest dependent child aged:</td> <td>10,711 7,521 3,191</td> <td>5.2 4.9 5.9</td> <td>12.5 13.9 9.0</td> <td>5.4 6.9 2.0</td> <td>10.3 12.6 4.9</td> <td>8.4 9.8 5.3</td> <td>3.5 3.6 3.1</td> <td>6.1 5.2 8.3</td> <td>3.0 2.6 3.8</td> <td>7.5 6.6 9.6</td> <td>7.0 5.9 9.6</td> <td>5.1 4.5 6.3</td>	All in employment‡ Women Married women†† Non married†† With youngest dependent child aged:	10,711 7,521 3,191	5.2 4.9 5.9	12.5 13.9 9.0	5.4 6.9 2.0	10.3 12.6 4.9	8.4 9.8 5.3	3.5 3.6 3.1	6.1 5.2 8.3	3.0 2.6 3.8	7.5 6.6 9.6	7.0 5.9 9.6	5.1 4.5 6.3
Employee         Bod State         Constrained         Bod State         Constrained         State         Constrained         State         Constrained         State         Constrained	0–15 0–4 5–10 11–15 Without dependent children Men	3,683 1,317 1,339 1,026 7,028 14,129	8.1 9.9 8.3 5.6 3.7 .9	20.1 24.8 19.5 14.8 8.5 1.5	8.9 9.9 9.1 7.2 3.6 .4	15.7 14.4 17.0 15.8 7.5 .9	11.2 7.9 13.5 12.5 7.0 1.6	3.2 2.5 3.4 4.0 3.6 1.0	3.8 3.8 3.2 4.7 7.4 3.4	1.9 1.8 1.8 2.2 3.5 1.6	4.1 4.4 3.6 4.3 9.3 4.7	3.7 3.4 3.6 4.2 8.7 5.7	2.4 2.0 2.1 3.4 6.4 6.4
Order         Order <th< td=""><td>Employees Women Married women†† Non married†† With youngest dependent child aged:</td><td>9,802 6,882 2,920</td><td>5.0 4.6 6.0</td><td>12.5 13.8 9.3</td><td>5.6 7.1 2.0</td><td>10.6 13.0 4.8</td><td>8.1 9.6 4.7</td><td>3.5 3.7 3.0</td><td>6.2 5.3 8.2</td><td>3.0 2.7 3.9</td><td>7.9 7.1 9.9</td><td>7.4 6.3 9.9</td><td>5.4 4.9 6.5</td></th<>	Employees Women Married women†† Non married†† With youngest dependent child aged:	9,802 6,882 2,920	5.0 4.6 6.0	12.5 13.8 9.3	5.6 7.1 2.0	10.6 13.0 4.8	8.1 9.6 4.7	3.5 3.7 3.0	6.2 5.3 8.2	3.0 2.7 3.9	7.9 7.1 9.9	7.4 6.3 9.9	5.4 4.9 6.5
Stat         Terming         74         8.9         14.0         3.6         7.5         10.9         2.2         3.7         1.8         1.6         1           Nom married11         10.5         10.0         8.4         4.2         9.7         12.3         3.5         1         1.6         1           Without dependent children         11.8         1.6         1.6         1         1.6         1         1.6         1         1.6         1         1.6         1         1.6         1         1.6         1         1.6         1         1.6         1         1.6         1         1.6         1         1.6         1         1.6         1         1.6         1.7         8	0-15 0-4 5-10 11-15 Without dependent children Men	3,317 1,170 1,219 928 6,485 11,462	7.7 8.9 8.2 5.7 3.6 1.0	20.3 25.4 19.7 14.7 8.5 1.6	9.4 10.6 9.6 7.5 3.7 .4	16.4 15.1 17.8 16.1 7.6 .8	11.1 7.6 13.3 12.5 6.6 1.1	3.3 2.4 3.5 4.2 3.6 .9	3.8 3.7 3.1 4.9 7.4 3.5	1.9 1.7 1.9 2.3 3.6 1.7	4.4 4.9 3.8 4.7 9.7 5.5	4.0 3.7 3.7 4.6 9.1 6.6	2.7 2.2 2.3 3.7 6.8 7.5
Or         0         16         18         12         9.7         12.3         3.5         • </td <td>Self-employed Women Married women†† Non married†† With youngest dependent child aged</td> <td>744 609 135</td> <td>8.9 8.6 10.0</td> <td>14.0 15.2 8.4</td> <td>3.6 4.0 *</td> <td>7.5 7.9 *</td> <td>10.9 11.2 9.5</td> <td>2.2 2.2 *</td> <td>4.1 3.7 *</td> <td>1.8 1.9 *</td> <td>* * *</td> <td>1.6 * *</td> <td>* * *</td>	Self-employed Women Married women†† Non married†† With youngest dependent child aged	744 609 135	8.9 8.6 10.0	14.0 15.2 8.4	3.6 4.0 *	7.5 7.9 *	10.9 11.2 9.5	2.2 2.2 *	4.1 3.7 *	1.8 1.9 *	* * *	1.6 * *	* * *
On Government schemes         100	0–15 0–4 5–10 11–15 Without dependent children Men	345 140 110 95 399 2,411	11.8 18.1 9.6 * 6.3 .6	18.1 20.4 16.9 16.0 10.4 1.1	4.2 * * 3.0 .5	9.7 8.8 * 12.8 5.6 1.2	12.3 10.0 15.0 12.6 9.7 3.3	* * * .7	3.5 * * 4.6 2.8	* * * .7	* * * * 8	* * * * 1.7	* * * * .8
<ul> <li>Less than 10.000 in cells, extimate not hown.</li> <li>Mumbers shown include base not stating usual hours but percentages are based on totalis which exclude this group.</li> <li>Usual hours are defined in this table to include any overtime, paid or unpaid, usually worked in addition to the usual basic hours excluding mealbreaks.</li> <li>Includes those who did nd full (yepot) their employment status.</li> <li>See technical note on the married/non-married classification</li> </ul>	<b>On Government schemes</b> Women Men	160 248	*	* *	* *	*	17.4 13.6	* 11.5	13.6 10.7	* *	10.3 *	9.9 6.7	* 8.2
	<ul> <li>Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not sho</li> <li>Numbers shown include those not stating</li> <li>Usual hours are defined in this table to in</li> <li>Includes those who did not fully report th</li> <li>Lest chnical port on the married/non-</li> </ul>	own. g usual hours b clude any overt eir employment	ut percentag ime, paid or status.	ges are based r unpaid, usua	d on totals w ally worked i	hich exclud n addition to	e this group. the usual ba	asic hours ex	cluding mea	albreaks.	43.2 43.2 47.7		
		named classific	allon										

454 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

	41	42	43	44	45-48	49-50	51-59	60-69	70+	0-30	49+	
.4	1.9 1.6 2.5	2.7 2.5 3.4	1.7 1.5 2.2	1.4 1.3 1.6	4.6 4.0 6.1	1.9 1.9 2.0	2.1 1.8 2.7	1.1 1.1 1.1	1.2 1.3 1.0	41.9 48.1 27.1	6.3 6.1 6.8	All in employment Women Married women Non-married With youngest dependent child
.9 5.0 5.2 5.8 3.7	1.2 1.2 1.1 1.2 2.2 2.6	1.5 1.5 1.2 2.1 3.4 5.3	.9 * 1.0 1.0 2.1 3.2	.9 .8 1.0 1.7 3.8	2.8 2.3 2.5 3.7 5.6 14.9	1.7 1.4 1.5 2.4 2.1 8.2	1.3 1.1 2.0 2.5 9.8	.7 * * 1.3 6.5	1.0 .8 1.1 1.1 1.3 4.8	64.0 66.9 67.3 55.9 30.3 5.3	4.7 3.3 3.6 5.5 7.1 29.3	0–15 0–4 5–10 11–15 Without dependent children Men
7.2 3.2 9.6	2.0 1.7 2.6	2.8 2.5 3.5	1.8 1.6 2.3	1.4 1.4 1.6	4.5 3.9 6.1	1.7 1.6 2.0	1.9 1.6 2.7	.7 .7 .9	.5 .6 .5	41.8 48.2 26.8	4.9 4.5 6.0	Employees Women Married women Non-married With youngest dependent child aced
1.7 1.8 1.9 1.6	1.3 1.2 1.2 1.3 2.3 3.0	1.6 1.5 1.3 2.0 3.5 5.7	.9 .5 1.0 1.1 2.2 3.7	.9 .9 .8 1.0 1.7 4.2	2.5 2.2 2.1 3.5 5.6 15.7	1.4 1.3 1.0 2.0 1.9 7.6	1.2 .9 .9 1.7 2.3 9.7	.3 .2 .3 .4 .9 5.1	.4 .3 .6 .4 .6 2.7	64.8 67.6 68.4 56.5 30.1 4.8	3.3 2.6 2.9 4.6 5.8 25.2	0–15 0–4 5–10 11–15 Without dependent children Men
).1 }.8 ).5	* * *	1.4 *	* * *	* * *	6.4 6.2 7.3	4.7 4.6 *	4.3 4.1 *	6.1 6.3 *	9.8 9.3 11.8	44.8 46.9 28.0	24.9 24.4 11.8	<b>Self-employed</b> Women Married women Non-married With youngest dependent child
7.3 * * 0.7	* * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * 10	* * * *	4.9 * * 7.6	4.8 * * 4.5	2.9 * * 5.6 11.0	4.7 * * 7.4 13.7	6.5 * * 12.6 15.1	56.0 57.3 41.5 41.4 35.1 6.8	18.9 * * 30.1 51.0	aged: 0–15 0–4 5–10 11–15 Without dependent children Men
0.8 0.6	0. * *	3.3 * *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*** **	17.4 13.6	*	On Government schemes Women Men
	Cifficit oci menulo Other oci Other oci Other oci Other oci Other oci Other oci	cupsilians activing oupations oupations oupations oupations oupations any Obau	in minir in cons in com in com in salet nec pations	Phá gi truction truction significan significan s.45 32.7	9.7 * 9.7 8.7 6.7	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	58.6 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	41.4 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *				Source: 1991 LFS estime
	57,9											

Great Britain Per cent

Table 10 Employment by occupation (SOC†), with and without children, and whether working full or part-time, spring 1991 persons of working age in employment

Per cent Women Men Ratio (000s) Men/Women AII\*\* With Without Full-time†† Part-time†† (000s) children children All occupations (Thousands=100 per cent) 10,711 34.4 65.6 56.7 41.8 14,129 1.3 10 General managers and administrators in national and local government, large companies and organisations 71 30.0 70.0 85.7 14.3 152 2.1 Production managers in manufacturing, 11 construction, mining and energy industries 33 72.1 88.4 13.1 434 12 Specialist managers 210 27.1 170 729 83 0 473 2.3 13 Financial institution and office managers civil service executive officers 191 28 24.3 75.7 77.9 85.7 14.3 208 1.1 4.5 14 Managers in transport and storing 75.8 126 15 Protective service officers 40 19 Managers and administrators nec. 71 27.6 72.4 81.9 18.1 117 1.6 Corporate managers and administrators 608 23.8 73.2 83.6 14.2 1.550 2.5 16 Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry 32 and fishing 71.8 738 181 5.7 Managers and proprietors in service industries 17 432 32.2 67.8 82.6 17.4 731 1.7 Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services 464 30.0 68.1 82.0 16.2 913 2.0 20 Natural scientists 33 79.2 83.4 89 2.7 21 Engineers and technologists 29 15.2 80.8 92.0 Science and engineering professionals 62 79.9 87.5 534 8.6 22 Health professionals 56 43.4 56.6 63.3 36.7 104 1.9 23 Teaching professionals 547 46.8 53.2 69.9 30.1 .7 365 24 Legal professionals 24 71 2 85.3 68 2.8 25 Business and financial professionals 55 26.0 74.0 91.3 194 3.5 26 27 Architects, town planners and surveyors 10 102 10.1 66.4 Librarians and related professionals 17 10 29 Professional occupations nec 106 38.0 62.0 27.5 72.1 59 Othe professional occupations 213 25.7 58.2 74.7 13.8 434 2.0 Scientific technicians 30 75 76.5 34.0 66.0 21.7 173 2.3 31 Draughtspersons, quantity and other surveyors 20 66.6 50.8 111 5.6 32 Computer analyst/programmers 33.6 41 66.4 82.0 157 3.9 **3.2** Science and engineering associate professionals 136 29.0 66.2 74.4 12.0 441 34 Health associate professionals 532 41.4 58.6 59.1 40.7 81 .2 33 Ship and aircraft officers, air traffic planners and controllers 40 35 Legal associate professionals 12 88.5 9 11 36 37 Business and financial associate professionals 110 24.6 75.4 79.7 20.3 189 1.7 Social welfare associate professionals 41.5 58.5 34.8 32.7 86 62.1 30 38 Literary, artistic and sports professionals 131 33.0 67.0 66.7 1.7 216 39 Associate professionals and technical 67 35.2 64.8 67 7 31.0 occupations nec 113 1.7 1.5 Other associate professional occupations 408 31.9 67.8 67.4 28.5 600 40 Administrative/clerical officers and assistants in civil service and local Government 214 31.8 68.2 76.6 22.5 90 .4 33.3 39.1 32.7 41 Numerical clerks and cashiers 788 31.3 32.7 68.7 65.9 59.3 287 Filing and records clerks 42 247 67.3 70.4 101 Clerks (not otherwise specified) 43 29.6 64.4 476 115 2 44 Stores and despatch clerks, storekeepers 80 28.9 71.1 68.9 70.9 31.1 291 3.6 49 Clerical and secretarial occupations nec 146 34.0 66.0 28.4 **32.2** 63 **Clerical occupations** 1,950 31.2 68.8 66.4 .5 947 Secretaries, personal assistants, typists, 45 word processor operators 748 29.0 71.0 69.0 30.1 15 46 Receptionists, telephonists and related 51 2 occupations 243 34 3 65.7 46.8 23 .1 Secretarial Occupations 991 30.3 69.7 64.6 34.2 38 50 Skilled construction trades 11 632 57.9 51 Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades Electrical/electronic trades 21 \* 74.7 76.0 \* 642 31.3 52 18 70.4 **72.7** 72.1 **74.2** 541 30.8 Skilled engineering trades 1,183 38 \* 31.1 53 54 Metal forming, welding and related trades 14 75.9 86.8 396 29.2 Vehicle trades 296 55 Textiles, garments and related trades 100 196 30.9 69. 75.4 24.1 56 Printing and related trades 96 344 45 12 26.7 73.3 70.9 29.1 2.1 57 Woodworking trades 28.6 4.2 58 Food preparation trades 66.1 22 69.5 90 59 Other craft and related occupations nec 49 31.5 68.5 61.0 35.8 291 5.9 Other skilled trades 346 25.5 65.5 68.3 22.5 1.613 4.8

Women All\* With Without Full (000s) children children + NCOs and other ranks, armed forces 66. 50 27.7 723 Security and protective service occupations 59.2 64.7 56 24.8 Frotective service occupations 63.3 76.2 34.4 370 36.7 Catering occupations 56.2 Travel attendants and related occupations 26 42.3 36.1 63.9 Health and related occupations 454 55.8 44.2 32.3 Childcare and related occupations 333 Hairdressers, beauticians and related 61.1 16.6 83.4 123 occupations 37.7 62.3 51.2 71 Domestic staff and related occupations Personal and protective service occupations 69 45.5 39 29.0 71.0 61.2 40.3 1,415 38.4 ersonal service occupations 22 82.9 92.4 Buyers, brokers and related agents 102 65.8 69.3 34.2 Sales representatives 123 28.2 68.8 73.4 Buyers, brokers and sales reps 34.6 65.4 25.1 996 Sales assistants and check-out operators Mobile, market and door-to-door salespersons 22 56.2 and agents 52 28.0 72.0 55 4 Sales occupations nec. 1,071 34.8 64.3 26.1 (ther sales occupations 62.7 55 35.9 64.1 Food, drink and tobacco process operatives 26 76.0 81.8 Textiles and tannery process operatives Chemicals, paper, plastics and related 79.0 32 36.0 64.0 process operatives Metal making and treating process operatives 82.2 23 110 74.1 Metal working process operatives 78.8 21.2 81.6 Assemblers/lineworkers 214 32.7 67.3 68.9 Other routine process operatives 69.1 Plant and machine operatives nec 42 34.5 65.5 idustrial plant and machine operators, 72.4 505 27.5 69.2 assemblers 59.3 63.6 34 36.4 Road transport operatives 11 Other transport and machinery operatives 44.8 45 27.5 48.0 Drivers and mobile machine operators Other occupations in agriculture, forestry 03 57 32.0 68.0 59.6 and fishing Other occupations in mining and 91 manufacturing + \* + 02 Other occupations in construction Other occupations in transport 93 48.0 Other occupations in communication 40 29.3 41.2 707 58.8 16.0 939 Other occupations in sales and services 13 Other occupations nec CQ. 16.8 1,009 39.5 57.5 Other elementary occupations Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown. The occupation classification used in this article is the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) which has replaced the Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles (CODOT). Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. Not alsewer. A/DNA

**Great Britain** 

FG

DNA Does not apply.

			Great Britain Per cent
noit	Occups	Men (000s)	Ratio Men/Women
time††	Part-time††		
ofer ofer	* 33.9 <b>30.3</b>	76 334 <b>410</b>	6.7 <b>8.2</b>
	65.3 43.8 56.0 64.6	160 21 54 *	.4 .8 .1 -
	26.5 48.3	16 69	.1 1.0
	54.5 <b>57.2</b>	48 <b>368</b>	1.3 . <b>3</b>
	* 30.7 <b>25.3</b>	48 330 <b>378</b>	2.2 3.2 <b>3.1</b>
	73.9	274	.3
	59.7 43.7 <b>72.1</b>	82 13 <b>369</b>	3.7 .2 <b>.3</b>
	36.6 *	80 35	1.4 1.4
iking a	* * 17.3 30.4 30.9	166 52 111 119 201 326	5.1 - 4.9 1.1 .9 7.7
	23.1	1,089	2.2
	38.8 * <b>29.3</b>	638 255 <b>893</b>	18.9 23.3 <b>19.9</b>
8 2 2 . O F 6 8 . O F	36.4	166	2.9
* * ) ) *	* * 52.0 83.6 *	68 190 105 198 245 87	- - 5.0 .3 6.8
6	* 60	117	1.7
1601	and the second second	910	CHINE STATES

Table 11 Women in employment by industry and occupation, spring 1991, women of working age

Great Britain Per cent

Industry	Occupat	tion			100 m	-				
	All† (Thou- sands = 100 per cent)	Managers and administ- rators	Prof- essional occu- pations	Assoc- iate profe- ssional and technical occu- pations	Clerical and secre- tarial	Craft and related	Personal and protect- ive services	Selling	Plant and machine operat- ives	Other occup- ations
All women	10,711	10.0	8.2	10.0	27.5	3.7	13.7	11.2	5.1	9.9
0 Agriculture, forestry etc	112	26.4	*	*	16.2	*	*	*	*	39.0
1 Energy & water supply	101	*	*	*	63.2	*	*	*	*	*
2 Mineral extraction etc	188	9.3	*	7.3	34.6	8.9	*	6.6	21.2	5.5
3 Metal goods etc	518	9.1	*	4.9	36.2	8.1	*	3.0	31.8	4.6
4 Other manufacturing	810	6.9	1.5	5.1	21.7	29.9	1.5	3.9	26.1	32
5 Construction	185	10.1	*	*	68.6	*	*	*	*	*
6 Hotels, distribution etc	2.630	15.1	1.2	1.9	15.3	1.4	12.6	39.1	23	10.8
7 Transport & communication	361	12.6	*	4.1	49.9	*	5.8	3.3	9.1	11.6
8 Financial services etc	1,350	12.8	5.8	9.2	64.1	*	.9	3.8	*	2.6
9 Other services	4,357	6.4	16.3	18.0	19.4	.6	24.7	.6	.5	13.3
										the state of the state of the

Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown
 Includes those who did not state in which industry or in which occupation they worked

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Table 12 Employment in temporary and permanent jobs by sex of youngest dependent child and marital status, employees and self-employed personst of working age

> Great Britain Thousands

> > Source: 1991 LFS estimate

Whether job permanent or temporary, etc/Reason for taking	Women	63	8.23	34,5	820 820	nac Nac Mors,	ess operatives operatives chine oper	and machine and machine ant and ma	Men
	All	With ye	oungest dep	endent chi	ld aged:	Without dependent	Married**	Non Married**	
		0-15	0-4	5-10	11-15	cilluren			
All employees and self-employed++ of which:	10,551	3,663	1,311	1,329	1,023	6,888	7,494	3,058	13,881
Permanent job Temporary, seasonal, casual job‡	9,793	3,341	1,184	1,197	960	6,452	7,040	2,753	13,274
(thousands)	743	317	125	132	60	425	444	299	590
(per cent of all jobs) of which:	7.0	8.7	9.6	9.9	5.9	6.2	5.9	9.7	4.2
Reason for taking temporary,etc job									
rather than a permanent one: Had a contract which included a									
period of training	19	*	*	*	*	14	*	11	21
Could not find a permanent job	172	65	17	33	15	107	106	66	197
Did not want a permanent job	325	153	70	57	26	172	206	119	146
Other reasons	168	92	35	41	17	75	84	83	110

	ess than 10 000 in cell: estimate not shown			A number of the second second	And a loss of the second second	not shown.	Source	e: 1991 LFS estimate
t In Stt II	coludes those (other than on government schemes) who were wi ee technical note on married/non-married classification. Includes those who did not state whether their job was permaner is described by survey respondents: includes jobs done under c arcentages are based on totals which exclude this group.	orking but did no nt or temporary. ontract or for a f	t state whether th	ney were employe bers shown incluc	ees or self employe de those who did i	ed. not state their reaso	n for taking a temp	orary,etc job but
				75.0 • 60.1 • 73.3 • 66.1 • 66.5 • 65.5				

458 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 13 Economic status by highest qualification level and age of youngest dependent child, spring 1991, women of working age **Great Britain** 

	Level of hig	hest qualifie	ation held					
	All†	in ma	Higher **	her ** Other **			None	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
omen aged 16-59		and there	Cale and		0.440	100.0	E E25	100.0
	16,242	100.0	2,165	100.0	8,440	100.0	3,333	60.0
Economically active	11.557	71.2	1,815	83.8	6,353	/5.3	3,320	50.0
In employment <sup>±</sup>	10,711	65.9	1,744	80.5	5,893	69.8	3,012	00.4
Full-time	6.068	37.4	1,204	55.6	3,531	41.8	1,292	23.4
Part time	4 482	27.6	533	24.6	2,247	26.6	1,682	30.4
On Covernment schemes	160	1.0	*	.3	115	1.4	38	.7
Of Government schemes	846	52	71	3.3	461	5.5	308	5.6
Unemployed	4 695	28.8	350	16.2	2.087	24.7	2,215	40.0
Economically inactive	4,005	16.7	189	87	1.223	14.5	1,280	23.1
Looking after family/nome	2,700	10.7	161	74	865	10.2	936	16.9
Students/other inactive	1,979	12.2	101	1.4	000			
ith youngest dependent child				100.0	2 407	100.0	2 110	100.0
aged 0-15	6,493	100.0	923	100.0	3,421	64.6	1,000	52 1
Economically active	4,054	62.4	718	77.9	2,214	04.0	070	46.4
In employment	3,683	56.7	688	74.5	1,996	58.3	120	57
Unemployed	372	5.7	31	3.3	218	6.4	1011	47.0
Economically inactive	2,439	37.6	204	22.1	1,212	35.4	1,011	47.9
Looking after family/home	2,070	31.9	160	17.3	1,031	30.1	870	41.2
Students/other inactive	223	3.4	28	3.0	110	3.2	85	4.0
Students/other mactive								
ith youngest dependent child	0.000	100.0	450	100.0	1 815	100.0	809	100.0
aged 0-4	3,093	100.0	450	100.0	044	52.0	255	31.6
Economically active	1,516	49.0	307	00.1	944	14.5	210	25.9
In employment	1,317	42.6	291	64.5	105	7.4	16	5.6
Unemployed	198	6.4	16	3.6	135	1.4	554	68.4
Economically inactive	1,578	51.0	144	31.9	8/2	48.0	554	62.2
Looking after family/home	1,438	46.5	125	27.8	793	43.7	513	03.3
Students/other inactive	65	2.1	9	2.0	36	2.0	20	2.5
ith youngest dependent child								
in youngest dependent child	2 008	100.0	282	100.0	988	100.0	731	100.0
aged 5-10	1 452	72.3	246	87.0	762	77.1	440	60.2
Economically active	1,400	66.7	237	84 1	705	71.3	391	53.6
In employment	1,009	57	207	29	57	5.8	48	6.6
Unemployed	114	07.7	27	13.0	226	22.9	291	39.8
Economically inactive	555	21.1	37	8.0	166	16.8	238	32.6
Looking after family/home	428	21.3	22	0.0	100	4.1	30	40
Students/other inactive	80	4.0	9	5.5	41	4.1	00	1.0
/ith youngest dependent child						100.0	570	100.0
aged 11-15	1,391	100.0	190	100.0	623	100.0	570	70.0
Economically active	1,086	78.0	166	87.4	509	81.7	404	70.8
In employment	1.026	73.8	160	84.0	483	77.5	378	66.2
Linemployed	60	4.3	*	*	26	4.2	26	4.6
Economically inactive	305	22.0	24	12.6	114	18.3	166	29.2
Looking offer family/home	204	14.7	12	6.4	72	11.6	119	20.9
Students/other inactive	78	5.6	10	5.0	33	5.2	36	6.3
	0.740	100.0	1 040	100.0	5 014	100.0	3 425	100.0
Vithout dependent children	9,749	100.0	1,242	00.0	4 130	82.6	2 221	64.8
Economically active	7,503	77.0	1,096	00.3	4,139	77 7	2,023	59.4
In employment	7,028	72.1	1,056	85.0	3,896	11.1	2,000	5.5
Unemployed	474	4.9	40	3.2	243	4.8	1 004	25.0
Economically inactive	2,246	23.0	146	11.7	875	17.4	1,204	35.2
Looking after family/home	636	6.5	29	2.3	191	3.8	410	12.0
Otudente (ather inactivo	1 756	18.0	133	10.7	755	15.1	850	24.8

Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown Includes those for whom highest qualification level was not stated Higher qualifications are those above GCE A level or equivalent, "other" qualifications are those of GCE A level or equivalent or lower . Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part time. The full/part time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment . sources of statistics. Libraries, business, industry, education and the



Faving set its sights on being a trail-blazer, Devon & Cornwall Training and Enterprise Council is going all out to revive the economic fortunes of these two counties. Edward Fennell reports



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western edge of England is a mixed blessing for Devon and Cornwall. The two counties enjoy all the natural advantages of weather and landscape but they are far from the mainstream of national life and lack the specific economic status afforded to similar areas in Scotland and Wales. As a result, the spokespeople for the area and not least the TEC - feel that they must shout loudly to make their voices heard.

EING ON the far south

Devon and Cornwall are rich in local pride and allegiances

460 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



The Tamar road and rail bridges at Plymouth link Devon and Cornwall.

# At the crossroads

"The nature of the area," says TEC chief executive John Mannell, "is that either you vigorously draw attention to yourself or you are in danger of being overlooked.

For John Mannell and his colleagues, however, it is a delicate path to tread. Led by chairman Eric Dancer (who is also managing director of Dartington Crystal), they have no hesitation about being heard loudly on the national scene. When it comes to their own patch, however, it is a rather different story

Devon and Cornwall are rich in local pride and allegiances. There are strongly established local organisations and a keen sense of tradition. An enterprise as young as the TEC - it is still just two years old - has to behave discreetly if it is not to offend local sensibilities. In order to secure the support of the community as a whole, the TEC has set up advisory boards and has also striven to establish good relationships with its two local county councils and Plymouth City Council.

### Question

There is little question that the Devon and Cornwall area finds itself at a crossroads in its level of economic development. Although the tourism, agricultural and fishing industries are clearly very important they are not enough to sustain the whole area throughout the year. Historically, Devon and Cornwall have earned their living through mining and manufacturing. And their links with the defence services and industry - especially the navy - have also been very important.

There have been well-published problems in all three sectors, however, and they represent deep problems for the TEC and its partners in the local authorities. The decline in the Cornish tin mines and china clay industry have been particularly hard news for the local economy. Like coal mining in Wales they have embodied the spirit of industry in the West Country. Their eclipse has been a serious blow to local morale.

Meanwhile, Plymouth itself is now attempting to adjust to the substantial contractions in its naval dockyards which had been the kind of workplace where many people expected to have a 'job for life'. The disappearance of those jobs and the service industries which accompanied them have had a substantial impact on the city as a whole.

In the light of these changes it is important that the area begins to shape a new economic identity for itself and the TEC is now playing a very important part in that process. Perhaps most important of all, it is carrying the standard for the idea that the two counties of Devon and Cornwall must stand or fall together, coordinating a strategy for the peninsula as a whole rather than two distinct blocks within it.

"At one stage it was suggested that





Although the tourism, agricultural and fishing industries are important they are not enough to sustain the whole area throughout the year. there be two separate TECs, one for each county", explained John Mannell. "My view was that it would be a mistake to divide the area in that way. For Devon and Cornwall to achieve economic growth it is important to promote and sell both counties together - otherwise there is a danger that they will be fighting against each other."

### The TEC as a focus

In the light of this the TEC is now playing a central role in providing a focus for new initiatives and providing a forum for local people (and in particular the elected members of the two county councils) to talk and plan together. There are difficulties -the TEC's area is almost 160 miles from corner to corner and communications in some parts are difficult - but John Mannell is able to see a gradual convergence of key people and organisations to present a united front to inward investors.

"We want to be seen as a solid professional TEC which is getting on and producing practical benefits for the businesses and people in our area," he said.

As one of the first TECs it has maintained its reputation for innovation. It was in the first rank when it came to introducing Training Credits and is now one of just five TECs involved in piloting the Business Angels scheme.

Business Angels is a locally-based initiative which is being run jointly by the TEC and the Cornwall Enterprise Board. Its aim is to channel relatively modest amounts of locally-based funds into small and medium-sized businesses. The problem that many such businesses face in Devon and Cornwall is that they have neither the size nor the prospects to attract the conventional investor. Alternatively, they cannot offer the kind of security which most banks would require.

The TEC - working in conjunction with Cornwall Enterprise Board - will act as brokers, identifying companies with sound business plans who need venture capital and matching them with so-called 'business angels'. These 'angels' are likely to be fairly wealthy people living locally with capital which they are prepared to invest in this radical scheme. As individuals they might not have much impact but brought together through the agency of the TEC it is hoped that a substantial fund can be created.

Business Angels can provide the necessary financial underpinning for many of these small companies to expand or develop new business ideas, so improving the general prosperity, economic well-being and employment prospects of the region.

### Training credits

On the training credits front - where Devon and Cornwall now have more experience than virtually anyone else the TEC feels that it has delivered everything that was hoped of it.

"Training credits have created a fundamentally different situation from the Youth Training programme," says John Mannell, "Young people have been given ownership for their own development by being given the opportunity to think seriously about and take responsibility for - their futures."

As a result, the TEC believes that young people generally in Devon and Cornwall will get more out of the educational system. Part of this stems from the fact that the Careers Service has been substantially strengthened and that the quality and availability of careers advice has improved.

At a technical level the TEC has introduced a system of differential funding in order to help training providers deliver more capital intensive training at higher level NVQs. So, for example, trainees entering NVQ level 2 training in clerical and retail areas qualify for credits worth £1,250 while those training for electrical and electronic engineering skills at NVQ level 3 are entitled to credits worth £5,000. In addition, where the training is with small employers a supplement of £100 is paid and trainees with special needs qualify for an extra £1,500.

The Devon and Cornwall Training Credits programme is a good example for what the TEC staff call the delivery of national programmes to fit local conditions.

The result, so the TEC claims, is a quality vocational training service which provides value for money at a time when changes in further education, the

# At the crossroads



'It's better to hear from people before they start to run into serious difficulties. We're here to be doctors, not undertakers.'

> John Mannell Chief Executive Devon & Cornwall TEC

introduction of NVQs, and the economic problems facing employers are all creating turbulence in the system.

### **Business advice**

Some of that turbulence is in fact, being dealt with by the TEC's own Business Advisory Service. This provides a business counselling service on a very wide range of topics - from book-keeping through to how to deal with your bank when you get into difficulties. A significant number of enquiries have come through to the BAS from failing companies although, as John Mannell, says: "It's better to hear from people before they start to run into serious difficulties. We're here to be doctors, not undertakers."

If things go seriously wrong with a company then the TEC's Project OPUS is an all-round advisory and counselling service for people working for which companies are making large-scale redundancies. The idea is to plug individuals as soon as possible into the support services which are available. In some cases people heading for unemployment have been helped by OPUS into Business Start-Up courses (also run by the TEC) proving the concept that the TEC can provide an effective and comprehensive service which can help individuals and companies at all stages in their lives.

### Special needs

As if to underline this point, Devon & Cornwall TEC has also won a reputation for its work for people with special needs. In particular, it has developed a guide to open and flexible learning for those with physical and sensory disabilities.

Produced in conjunction with local consultants, *Total Training - the guide* provides an excellent introduction to learning strategies and facilities for the disabled and those who work with them. Devon & Cornwall TEC takes pride in its publication.

As John Mannell says, "Some people accuse the TECs of being all about hard nosed business and lacking in wider concerns. That's certainly not true of us and I think our work on open learning for people with disabilities proves it."

This article first appeared in TEC Director, Jul/Aug '92.



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15

3

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# special **FEATURE**

# **Registered disabled people in** the National Health Service

The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 places a duty on employers with 20 or more workers to employ a quota - currently set at 3 per cent - of registered disabled people.

This article shows the quota positions for some National Health Service employers. These have been disclosed with their agreement.

The information was collected in 1991-1992. An article in February's Employment Gazette (on pp 61-64), showed the quota position of a wide range of other public sector employers.

The following factors need to be borne in mind when considering the figures:

a) quota figures reflect only the employment of those people with disabilities who are registered under the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958. As many people who would be able to register choose not to do so, the figures shown do not give a complete picture of the extent to which people with disabilities are employed in the organisations;

b) the number of registered disabled people has declined over the years to such an extent that it is no longer possible for all employers with 20 or more workers to achieve their 3 per cent quota;

c) the column headed 'Registered disabled staff' in the tables includes some figures which end in '.5'. This is because those registered disabled people who are employed between 10-30 hours per week count as half a unit of staff for the purpose of calculating an employers quota percentage. The total number of staff employed is calculated using a similar rule.

### **Regional Health Authorities**

13.0	disabled staff	cent
Derbyshire	9.5	0.1
East Anglia Moreov	1.0	0.1
North East Thames	3.0	0.4
Northern	5.0	0.3
North West Thames	3.0	0.9
North Western	11.0	0.6
Oxford	12.0	0.7
South & East Thames	3.0	0.2
South Western	6.0	0.6
South West Thames	15.0	1.2
Trent	15.5	0.5
Wessex	2.0	0.1
West Midlands	38.0	1.2
Yorkshire	15.0	0.4
All	148.0	0.5

ictored Der

### Other bodies within the NHS

veneon 12.0 Norman 12.0 Norman 12.0 Norman 12.0	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Dental Estimates Board Prescription Pricing Authority	31.5 9.5	2.8 0.5
Organisation	7.0	0.9
Agency	18.0 66.0	0.4 <b>0.8</b>

### Scottish Health Boards

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
vrgyll & Clyde	20.0	0.2
Ayrshire & Arran	25.0	0.3
Sorders	12.0	0.6
Dumfries & Galloway	13.0	0.4
ife	6.0	0.1
orth Valley	9.0	0.1
Grampian	19.0	0.1
Greater Glasgow	22.0	0.1
lighland	6.0	0.1
anarkshire	22.0	0.2
othian	24.0	0.1
Drkney	0	0
Shetland	1.0	0.3
ayside	35.0	0.3
Vestern Isles	3.0	0.6
NI	217.0	<b>0.2</b>



### **District Health Authorities**

o a sel setter has plant	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Airedale	7.0	0.3
Aylesbury Vale	9.0	0.3
and Brentwood	40.0	0.5
Barnet	27.0	0.5
Barnsley	8.0	0.3
Basildon and Thurrock Basingstoke and North	6.0	0.2
Hampshire	21.0	0.6
Bassetlaw	8.0	0.5
Bath	11.0	0.2
Bexley	6.0	0.3
Blackburn, Hyndburn and Ribble	10.0	0.3
Blackpool, Wyre and Fylde	12.0	0.3
Bloomsbury	73.0	1.1
Bolton	10.0	0.3
Bradford	2.0	0.1
Brighton	26.0	0.8
Bromley	28.0	0.3
Bromsgrove and Redditch	2.0	0.1
Burnley, Pendle and Rossendale	40.0	1.0
Bury	12.0	0.4
Calderdale	20.0	0.7
Camberwell	10.0	0.2
Cambridge	20.0	0.4
Canterbury and Thanet	12.0	0.3
Central and South Birmingham	33.0	0.3
Central Manchester	10.0	0.2
Central Nottingham	20.0	0.4
Cheltenham	7.0	0.2
Chester	10.5	0.3
Chichester	27.0	0.8
Chorley and South Ribble	4.0	0.3
City and Hackney	19.0	0.3
Clwyd	26.0	0.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	21.5	0.4
Coventry	17.0	0.3
Crewe	18.0	0.9
Croydon	5.0	0.2
Dartington	16.0	0.6
Dartford and Gravesham	5.0	0.2
Dewsbury	0	0
Doncaster	9.0	0.5
Dudley	7.5	0.2
Durham	9.0	0.5
Ealing	3.0	0.1
Eastbourne	11.0	0.3
East Berkshire	5.0	0.1
East Birmingham	5.0	0.2
East Cumbria	14.0	0.5
East Dorset	13.0	0.2
East Dyfed	21.0	0.5
East Hertfordshire	4.0	0.2
East Suffolk	48.0	0.8
East Surrey	11.0	0.4
East Yorkshire	10.0	0.4
Enfield	7.0	0.2

### District Health Authorities cont'd

00	Registered Disabled Staff	Per Cent	
Exeter	45.0	0.6	St Helens ar
Frenchay	17.0	0.4	Salford
Gateshead	9.0	0.4	Salisbury
Gloucester	23.0	0.4	Sandwell
Great Yarmouth & Waveney	2.0	0.1	Scarborough
Greenwich	5.0	0.1	Scunthorpe
Grimsby	2.0	0.1	Sheffield
Gwent	23.0	0.3	Shropshire
Gwynedd	16.0	0.3	Solihull
Halton	2.0	0.2	South Bedfo
Hampstead Harringey Harrogate Harrow Hartlepool	4.0 18.0 3.5 8.0 2.0	0.1 0.5 0.2 0.4 0.1	Southampto Hampshire Southend South Cumb South Glamo South Lincol
Hastings	4.0	0.1	South Manc
Herefordshire	0	0	South Mead
Hillingdon	5.0	0.2	South Seftor
Hounslow & Spelthorne	18.0	0.6	South Tees
Huddersfield	9.0	0.2	South Tynes
Hull	21.0	0.3	South Warw
Huntingdon	4.0	0.2	South East &
sle of Wight	2.0	0.1	South East S
slington	12.0	0.1	Southport ar
Kettering	8.0	0.3	South West
Kidderminster	9.0	0.4	South West
Kingston and Esher	16.5	0.4	South West
Lancaster	24.0	0.7	Stockport
Leeds Eastern	15.0	0.2	Sunderland
Leeds Western	21.0	0.3	Swindon
Lewisham & North Southwark	15.0	0.2	Tameside ar
Leicestershire	39.0	0.2	Torbay
Macclesfield	4.0	0.2	Tower Haml
Maidstone	9.0	0.3	Trafford
Medway	28.0	0.6	Tunbridge W
Merton and Sutton	1.0	0.1	Wakefield
Mid Downs	3.0	0.1	Walsall
Mid Essex	22.0	0.4	Waltham Fo
Mid Glamorgan	14.0	0.1	Wandsworth
Mid Staffs	10.0	0.2	Warrington
Mid Surrey	13.0	0.5	West Berksh
Milton Keynes	9.0	0.4	West Birmin
Newcastle	57.0	0.6	West Cumbr
Newham	12.0	0.3	West Dorsel
Northallerton	1.0	0.1	West Essex
Northampton	15.0	0.3	West Glamo
Northumberland	8.0	0.2	West Lanca
North Bedfordshire	4.0	0.1	West Norfoll
North Birmingham	3.5	0.1	West Suffolk
North Derbyshire	15.0	0.4	Wigan
North Devon	5.0	0.2	Winchester
North East Essex	8.0	0.1	Wirral
North Hertfordshire	9.0	0.4	Wolverhamp
North Lincolnshire	17.0	0.3	Worcestersh
North Manchester	7.0	0.2	Worthing
North Staffordshire North Tees North Tyreside North Warwickshire North West Durham	22.0 1.0 4.0 3.0 7.0	0.3 0 0.2 0.1 0.4	Wycombe York All
North West Hertfordshire	12.0	0.2	tise breit
North West Surrey	4.0	0.1	
Norwich	32.0	0.5	
Nottingham	32.0	0.2	
Didham	10.0	0.3	
Oxfordshire Parkside Pembrokeshire Peterborough Plymouth	12.0 7.0 0 15.0 45.0	0.1 0.4 0 0.5 0.9	5.0 5.0 6.0
Pontefract Portsmouth and South East Hampshire Powys Preston	6.0 16.0 17.0 22.5	0.3 0.2 0.6 0.5	tPERS 14
Redbridge Richmond, Twickenham and Roehampton	1.0 4.0	0	The work
Riverside (including Hammersmith) Rochdale Rotherham Rugby	47.0 13.0 11.0 4.0	0.6 0.6 0.3 0.5	ao ao ao ao ao ao ao ao ao ao ao ao ao a
			and the second se

			National Health Trusts
127	Registered Disabled Staff	Per Cent	Ri D Si
Knowsley	37.0 18.5 3.0 6.0 4.0	0.7 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.2	Anglian Harbours Bradford Hospitals Broadgreen Hospital The Cardiothoracic Centre Liverpool Central Middlesex Hospital
shire	8.0 40.5 32.0 5.0 4.0	0.4 0.5 0.6 0.2 0.1	Christie Hospital Community Care for Health (Runcorn) Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Mental Handicap
an hire	4.0 12.0 7.0 15.0 10.0	0 0.3 0.3 0.1 0.3	Cornwall Community Healthcare Croydon Community Doncaster Royal Infirmary & Montagu Hospital East Gloucestershire East Somercet
ster	27.5 6.0 7.0 7.0 6.0	0.5 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.3	East Community Health (Stafford) The Freeman Group of Hospitals (Newcastle) Gloucester Ambulance Service
shire it ffordshire Formby rham	8.0 4.0 17.0 4.0 13.0	0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.4	Guy's and Lewisham Hospitals 2 Hillingdon Hospital Homewood 1 Kingston Hospital Lifecare (Caterham)
rtfordshire rrey	12.0 3.0 10.0 12.0 15.0	0.4 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3	Lincolnshire Ambulánce and Health Transport Service Manchester Central Hospitals & Community Care Mental Health Foundation of Mid
Glossop s	2.0 13.0 27.0 13.0 9.0	0.1 0.3 0.5 0.5 0.4	Staffordshire Mid Cheshire Hospitals NHS Trust Mount Vernon Hospital Newcastle Mental Health Services Norfolk Ambulance
st	18.0 6.0 23.0 20.0 6.0	0.4 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.2	North Middlesex Hospital Northern Devon Healthcare Northern General Hospital (Sheffield) North Hertfordshire
e am	7.0 7.0 6.5 3.0 11.0	0.1 0.2 0.4 0.1 0.4	Northumbria Ambulance Service Nuffield Orthopaedic (Oxford) Royal Free Hampstead Royal Liverpool Children's Hospita and Community Services
an re nd Wisbech	49.0 6.0 12.0 7.0 7.0	0.7 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.1	Hospital Royal London Hospital & Associated Community Services Royal National Hospital for
n •	11.0 10.0 6.0 4.0 2.0	0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1	Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital Royal National Throat Nose and Ear Hospital The Royal Surrey County
	1.0 24.5	0 0.6	The Rugby
ith Boards	2,529	0.3	South Devon Healthcare Southend Healthcare Staffordshire Ambulance Service St Helens & Knowsley Hospital The St Helier's (Carshalton)
			St James's University Hospital Taunton & Somerset Hospital United Bristol Healthcare The United Leeds Teaching Hospitals Walsall Hospitals
			West Dorset Community Health West Dorset General Hospitals West Dorset Mental Health Weston Area Health The Wirral Hospitals
			All 2
			er week count as half a un ne purpose of calculating a quota percentage. The tota staff emptoyen is calculate

12	Registered Disabled Staff
Anglian Harbours Bradford Hospitals Broadgreen Hospital The Cardiothoracic Centre Liverpool Central Middlesex Hospital	2 9 3 0 3
Christie Hospital Community Care for Health (Runcorn) Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Mental Handicap Cornwall Community Healthcare	1.5 1 1 7
Croydon Community Doncaster Royal Infirmary & Montagu Hospital East Gloucestershire East Somerset Epsom Health Care	1 9 7 0 1
First Community Health (Stafford The Freeman Group of Hospitals (Newcastle) Gloucester Ambulance Service Guy's and Lewisham Hospitals Hillingdon Hospital	) 2 5 0 25 2
Homewood Kingston Hospital Lifecare (Caterham) Lincolnshire Ambulance and Health Transport Service Manchester Central Hospitals & Community Care	10 4 1.5 3 14
Mental Health Foundation of Mid Staffordshire Mid Cheshire Hospitals NHS Trust Mount Vernon Hospital Newcastle Mental Health Service Norfolk Ambulance	2 0 2 95 0
North Middlesex Hospital Northern Devon Healthcare Northern General Hospital (Sheffield) North Hertfordshire Northumbria Ambulance Service	11 5 11 1.5 0
Nuffield Orthopaedic (Oxford) Royal Free Hampstead Royal Liverpool Children's Hospir and Community Services The Royal Liverpool University Hospital Royal London Hospital & Associated Community Service	2 9 6.5 19 s 5
Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital Royal National Throat Nose and Ear Hospital The Royal Surrey County & St Luke's Hospital The Rugby	0 8 3 0 4
South Devon Healthcare Southend Healthcare Staffordshire Ambulance Service St Helens & Knowsley Hospital The St Helier's (Carshalton)	14 8 4 3 2.5
St James's University Hospital Taunton & Somerset Hospital United Bristol Healthcare The United Leeds Teaching Hospitals Walsall Hospitals	7 17 9 3.5 3.5
West Dorset Community Health West Dorset General Hospitals West Dorset Mental Health Weston Area Health The Wirral Hospitals	8 3 0 2 9.5
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rninefield 0.2 AN'T be expected to lerstand every bit of legislation 0.2 t affects my business.' So say ny small business people or partmental managers. But they en find that ignorance is no use when confronted by an ustrial tribunal, a factory pector or worse still, a gistrate or judge and the spect of unlimited fines. The sheer volume and nplexity of employment islation may deter such plovers from getting to grips h it. In order to help these ople through the legislative inefield', a new handbook has en published, with the backing the Federation of Small sinesses nge of statutory duties and ponsibilities, including: d selection; contracts and d deductions; industrial lations; health and safety; dundancy; and retirement. evelopment and motivation. seful samples or ideas for olicies, contracts, forms and ocuments required in the workplace 0 0.3 0.3 rice £13 95 pbk 0.3 should be addressed to

# On **REVIEW**



# **Cost-effective** training

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• setting objectives and

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determining priorities;

• using external resources:

• quality versus quantity of

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Cost-effective Training: A Manager's

Guide by Tony Newby. Published by

Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road,

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series, which is designed as

This book is the latest in the

Issues covered in detail include:

• is training worth the bother?;

THERE ARE many more managers and supervisors than professional trainers - and few managers who do not have some element of training responsibility in their job. A new book. Costeffective Training, addresses the needs of such informal trainers. It provides practical guidance on how to get the best results in the most cost-effective manner, and how to assess the value of training offered by in-house departments and external consultants.

Each chapter begins with an outline summary and includes exercises, checklists and quizzes to help the reader relate the material to his or her

### Books and videos for review

The Review Editor, Employment Gazette, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

# Paying up

LABOUR COSTS are a significant proportion of most businesses' operating costs, accounting for at least 70 per cent in some service sector organisations

It comes as no surprise. therefore, that employers should constantly be seeking ways to improve employee productivity.

One major way they have been trying to do this is through the introduction in the past few years of Individual Performance Related Pay (IPRP). While this method has gained acceptance by many employers there is, however, still much debate as to its effectiveness and effect on company culture.

In order to examine the managerial experiences of operating such pay schemes, the Institute of Manpower Studies conducted a survey of IPRP schemes already operating in the UK. It also reviewed the literature and other evidence related to the purpose and effectiveness of IPRP. The findings are presented in a report, Pay and Performance: The Employer Experience. Twenty organisations, including household names such as Abbey National, Marks & Spencer and IBM (as well as several Government departments) were surveyed. Their responses are organised around the issues related to: the context in which IPRP was introduced; the process of implementation; and its outcomes.

The report identifies a number of important emerging themes and issues. It demonstrates that employers considering introducing IPRP need to be clear on what they hope to achieve and what they expect the scheme to deliver. Performance related pay systems work most effectively, it concludes, if employers consult widely prior to introduction, and then monitor and evaluate implementation on a regular basis.

o Pay and Performance: The Employer Experience IMS Report No 218. Available from Institute of Manpower Studies, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RF, tel 0273 686751, Price £30,

466 SEPTEMBER 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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How to

survive the

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The Employer's Survival Guide fers comprehensive but readily cessible guidance on the full eparing to employ; recruitment nditions; pensions; payments As well as explaining all the levant legislation and what the nployer's duties are, the book so describes current training ritiatives such as Employment raining and Youth Training, and nore general topics such as staff The appendices include some

The Employer's Survival Guide: The Business Guide to Employment Law, Policy and Practice by Terence Brimson. Published by McGraw-Hill, hoppenhangers Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 2QL, tel 0628 23432.



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

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

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

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