

Employment Gazette

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COVER PICTURE

Derrick Harvey, one of this year's National Training Awards individual winners, at work in Mills Fruiters in West Bromwich.
Photo: Les Stonehouse

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Training for Work targets long-term unemployed

OVER THE coming year nearly one and a half million employment and training opportunities will be available through the Government's new £1.4 billion package of measures.

Starting in April, a number of successful schemes already in operation will be expanded and new approaches introduced.

The programmes will target public spending and resources on helping those who need most help, particularly long-term unemployed people so that they can keep in touch with the world of work and get back into jobs.

Central to the package will be 'Training for Work' which replaces Employment Training (ET), Employment Action (EA) and High Technology National Training (HTNT) and draws together many of their individual strengths.

In 1993/94 this TEC and LEC-delivered programme will offer up to 320,000 long-term unemployed people an opportunity to improve or update their skills, learn new ones, or do

work of value to the local community.

The tighter focus on helping long-term unemployed people has led to changes in eligibility. Training for Work will be open to:

- people who have been unemployed for *six months or more* (including lone parents, ex-regulars and ex-detainees);
- people with disabilities, those needing training in literacy, numeracy or basic English, and to victims of large-scale redundancies, after any period of unemployment; and
- returners to the labour market, who have been out of the labour market for two years.

Recruitment arrangements will also be slightly different from those for ET and EA. Given the overall growth in long-term unemployment, and the shift towards helping this group of people, the old Aim and Guarantee

(to a particular age group) have been dropped. Instead, priority will be given to people with disabilities and those leaving the new ES Jobplan workshops.

These are another measure aimed at people who have been unemployed for 12 months or more. People attend a five-day workshop to help them identify their strengths and skills so they can set clear job goals and draw up a realistic action plan of their route back to work.

Before being accepted on Training for Work, applicants will be given objective guidance and assessment, and everyone taking part in the programme will follow an Individual Participation Plan. This could include training courses aiming at NVQs, short work preparation courses, or job-specific training for a local employer. It could also include a period of temporary work to help consolidate or maintain existing skills, or a mixture of training and temporary work.

Being able to offer this 'menu' of training, work preparation or temporary work gives TECs and LECs greater flexibility to provide customized training to match an individual's needs or local market specifications.

Funding for the TECs and LECs will be continued on the basis of participant weeks, with bonuses for positive outcomes (jobs, self-employment, further education training and achievement of approved qualifications). New funding arrangements, based on payments for starts and outcomes and weighted for different client groups, will be piloted in some areas.

Commenting on the new programme, Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard said, "I am pleased that in Training for Work we have a new initiative, developed with the help of TECs, which will give them the flexibility to provide imaginative and effective help to unemployed people and employers."

ED spending plans

FULL DETAILS of the responsibilities, objectives and planned expenditure of the Employment Department Group (including the Employment Service, the Health and Safety Executive, and ACAS) for the next three years are presented in its third annual report, *Employment Department Group: The Government's Expenditure Plans 1993-94 to 1995-6* CM 2205. The report is available, price £10, from, HMSO bookshops.



HIGH HOPES: 'Training took me *much* further than I ever dreamed.' Astronaut Helen Sharman's words can also apply to the young people whose top skills are taking them to the 1993 International Youth Skills Olympics in Taiwan this summer. The 30-strong UK team will compete in up to 40 occupational skills including automatic repairs, carpentry, computer-aided design, hairdressing and jewellery. Here, some of the team meet Gillian Shephard and Helen Sharman at the National Training Awards presentation (see page 54).

Photo: QFT Photography.

Loans scheme to expand

AS FROM next month even more people will be able to take advantage of Career Development Loans (CDLs) to pay for vocational training courses.

Over the next three years the Government, in conjunction with the participating banks, is making 120,000 CDLs available, as part of its expanded package of training initiatives. Moreover, new flexibilities in the scheme will enable TECs and LECs to tailor CDLs even more to local training needs and make them more accessible to unemployed people.

Launched nationally in 1988, CDLs have proved not only popular with the public (to date, some 35,000 people have borrowed around £90 million to invest in their full, part-time or distance learning) but also a more cost-effective way of encouraging and delivering training than direct funding. Figures show that two out of three people go into or are in jobs straight after their CDL-supported training.

These changes, commented Employment Minister Michael Forsyth, "affirm CDLs' important role in the Government's strategy for empowering individuals to take the lead in their own training and development."

CHANGES TO CDLS

National CDLs

- The minimum loan amount has been reduced from £300 to £200;
- the one-week minimum course time which applied to all CDLs has been removed;
- the facility to use a CDL to 'top up' Employment Training funds for high-cost training will continue under Training for Work (see page 51);
- the costs involved in accreditation of prior learning (APL) will be eligible for CDL support as all of, or part of, a CDL application;
- TECs can continue to provide a grant to cover the 20 per cent contribution to course costs not met by the CDL and where a TEC endorses a CDL, the ED will continue paying £25 to the TEC for every successful national CDL application;
- applicants who have not worked for at least three months and whose CDL application has been TEC-endorsed will be able to apply for a loan to cover 100 per cent of course fees.

TEC/ LEC locally sponsored CDLs

The above changes will also apply to locally sponsored CDLs.

- TECs will continue to be able to waive rules on employer contributions to training costs which would normally render an applicant ineligible for CDL support;
- TECs will have full responsibility for meeting the costs of locally sponsored CDLs from the local initiative fund (LIF), operating surpluses or their own resources.
- CDL support for up to two years of training and a maximum CDL ceiling of £10,000 will also likely to be introduced shortly, subject to successful negotiation with the participating banks.

Stop ageism at work

DO YOU employ older workers? Can you offer examples of good practice from which other employers could learn?

The Employment Department's new Advisory Group on Older Workers wants to hear from employers and other interested parties about their experiences - good and bad - of employing over-50s workers.

Using this information and other research, the Group intends to establish what comprises good practice in the employment of older workers. The long-term aim is to encourage employers to make the most of older workers' experience and abandon age discrimination in all their personnel policies, including recruitment and training policies.

The eleven members of the Advisory Group, which held its first meeting recently, bring experience from employers' organisations, the voluntary sector, research, trade unions, and organisations campaigning for older people.

Said Employment Minister Patrick McLoughlin, who chairs the Group: "We are all agreed that age discrimination is unfair and unnecessary. Employers must be persuaded that it is in their own interests to make more effective use of their older workers."

The group will be meeting again later this year to discuss its future strategy.

• If you wish to contact the Advisory Group, write to Pat Hughes, Employment Department, Room 558, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.



Employment Minister Patrick McLoughlin (sixth from left) with the Advisory Group on Older Workers.

Photo: Julian Anderson

The members of the Group are:

Lilian Bennett - chair, Manpower plc
Roslin Fraser - deputy president, Royal College of Nursing
Anne Gibson - national officer, MSF
Archie Gibson - former general manager, Bank of Scotland
Sally Greengross - director, Age Concern
Anne Mackie - former employee relations manager, Unilever plc

M Rafique Malik - member of Blackburn Racial Equality Council
Anthea Tinker - professor of gerontology, King's College
Stephen Ward - personnel director, Birmingham City Council
Denis Waxman - managing director, Hays Personnel
Dianah Worman - equal opportunities adviser, Institute of Personnel Management

'Homeless need not be jobless'

OPEN UP your imagination and recruitment possibilities to homeless jobseekers, employers are being urged.

Rather than miss out on good quality staff because they do not fit neatly into the mould of the 'ideal candidate', employers should adapt their recruitment procedures and conditions of employment.

Speaking at a recent seminar in East London, Employment Minister Viscount Ullswater reminded employers that most homeless people do not sleep rough; they just have no settled home and so face particular problems. He suggested an eight-point plan of action:

- advertise vacancies widely whenever possible;
- review the company application form and consider if it is unnecessarily complicated for jobs which require less experience;
- respond to *all* applications;
- make sure that applicants understand the recruitment procedures;
- do not reject out of hand candidates giving hostel or bed and breakfast addresses;
- be flexible with regard to keeping in contact with applicants. For example, accept a telephone contact number if candidates cannot give an address;
- make allowances for a 'less than sparkling' interview from someone who may be depressed about their homelessness or have



a rusty interview technique;

- be understanding when recruiting someone with accommodation problems and allow time off if they need to seek accommodation or for other related problems.

• ED report, *Employment Initiatives for Homeless People*, is available free from Mark McGann, Room 543, Caxton House,

Gillian Shephard meets 16-year-old Darren Davies at Centrepont Soho's hotel for homeless young people in Vauxhall, South London.

Photo: Anne-Katrin Purkiss

Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071-273 4911.

Jobseekers beware

DO NOT pay money for finding work, unless you are *sure* the charge is legal.

That is the message of a new Employment Service campaign to warn jobseekers against replying to advertisements which ask applicants to pay registration fees. Under the Employment Agencies Act 1973 it is an offence for employment agencies (other than a few specified exceptions) to charge the jobseeker for finding work.

Nevertheless, the practice of illegally charging people has been on the rise, with unemployed jobseekers being the hardest hit. In some cases the jobs being advertised simply do not exist.

The campaign aims to make more people aware of this type of fraud. The Employment Service is distributing over four million leaflets and posters to unemployed people, libraries, Citizens' Advice Bureaux and the Federation of Independent Advice Centres.



SMITTEN WITH THE STANDARD: Vauxhall Motors at Ellesmere Port has become the 150th company to achieve the Investor in People standard. Using the IIP standard as a benchmark for excellence, the company has raised the quality of all its training and development procedures. Explaining the Vauxhall approach, John Morley, head of the organisation development team, says "We believe that our employees make the difference between success and failure; that each employee can contribute to the future success of the plant."

Ambassadors of training

IMPROVING PERFORMANCE in order to ride out the recession and prepare for new opportunities in the single European market were the major incentives for the training initiatives developed by this year's National Training Award winners.

And their investment in training has clearly worked. "All the winners offer hard evidence that training can lead to substantial improvements in efficiency, quality and overall business performance," said Employment Minister Patrick McLoughlin at the award ceremony in London.

Eighty-one companies and 13 individuals scooped this year's awards, selected from 1,600 entries. The winning companies were drawn from all over Britain and from sectors as varied as energy, manufacturing, retail, catering, arts and entertainment. They ranged in size from household names such as Sainsbury's (with 100,000 staff) to the training provider Black Mountain Ltd with just five.

Despite this diversity, the winners shared certain similarities. Most notably, they all demonstrated the ability to analyse their business needs, set goals, and apply appropriate training strategies to achieve them.

Common objectives included the development of multi-skilling, achieving quality standards and improving performance to gain business in new markets. Training of first-line managers also emerged as a top priority. Above all, they show that to be effective, training



The 1992 National Training Awards winners prove that training is not something nice to do when profits are good; it is a vital investment when competition is tough and survival a challenge.

NICOLA BAKER reports

must be tailored to the particular organisation and workforce, and backed by top level leadership and support.

As for the type of entries, "We are seeing greater professionalism, diversity and quality," said Sir Brian Wolfson, who headed the National Judging Panel. "Companies are adopting new approaches to training such as pooling resources and setting themselves more sophisticated training targets."

Moreover, he said, the entries show that training is becoming a natural and integral part of company culture where "to know is to grow".

The National Training Awards also recognise the efforts individuals make to develop their skills and how this helps them contribute more at work.

Encouragingly, more women are coming forward in this category and the idea of lifelong learning is taking off. Take for example award winner Vivienne Taylor. Leaving school with no qualifications she got married, had a family and got a part-time job as a sales assistant in Boots. Then, over seven years, she sat O levels at evening class, going on to gain a degree, membership of the Institute of Personnel Management and the Institute of Training and Development. Vivienne has now been promoted to staff training manager, using her skills to "help steer the company to new levels of excellence in staff development".

Armed with their NTA awards and the expertise gained through developing successful training strategies, the winners were set another challenge by Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard: to become 'ambassadors of training' and spread the message that training pays among the business community.

This year special awards were presented for outstanding training initiatives which:

- met international competition
- improved performance in a small business
- benefited women in the workplace.
- And, to tie in with the European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work, the Health and Safety Commission introduced a special award for health and safety training.

THE TIMES AWARD

Michelin Tyre plc (Burnley Factory)

IT WAS do or die for the 600 staff at the Michelin Tyre factory in Burnley. By the late 1980s there was an over-supply of their chief product, truck tyres, on the market and they were losing out to foreign competition - including other Michelin factories abroad.

To stay in business, explained *The Times* editor Peter Stothard, Michelin Tyre "had to find a way of producing better tyres more cheaply, more effectively, and with fewer people".

It came up with a staff development programme which not only turned the company's fortunes but has earned it this year's special award for training to meet international competition.

Being part of an international organisation gave Michelin the opportunity to study training methods and benchmarks used all over the world, and choose those which best suited its needs.

The key elements of the initiative were



'The better trained people are, the better they feel about their jobs. They feel more confident about their contribution and can take on more responsibility.'

Peter Stothard.

people development and quality.

The scheme, explains Peter Stothard, "got everyone working together, and gave each

person a full understanding of how the business operates and their role in it."

A team of training instructors brought managers and operators together to discuss training objectives, agree on performance criteria for success and plan the necessary training.

Rather than disrupt production, the training took place out of working hours.

Teams were set up to explore problems and arrive at jointly agreed solutions, with everyone being made aware of their personal responsibility for quality at each stage of the operation.

Results so far are encouraging: people have become more adaptable and more competent to do a range of tasks, thus cutting production costs. Productivity is up 28.6 per cent, material costs are down 15.7 per cent and absenteeism is down by a third.

Far from being a one-off initiative, the training package is now being applied progressively throughout the factory.

THE DAILY MAIL ENTERPRISE MAIL AWARD

Channel Television (Operations Department)

WHAT DID they start with and what did they end up with? That was the criteria the *Daily Mail* used when picking a winner for the award for small businesses.

In the case of Jersey-based Channel TV, the difference was obvious. From a pool of just a few technicians with discrete skills in 1990, this independent TV company (with 94 staff, the smallest in the ITV network) now has a highly competent multi-skilled operations team.

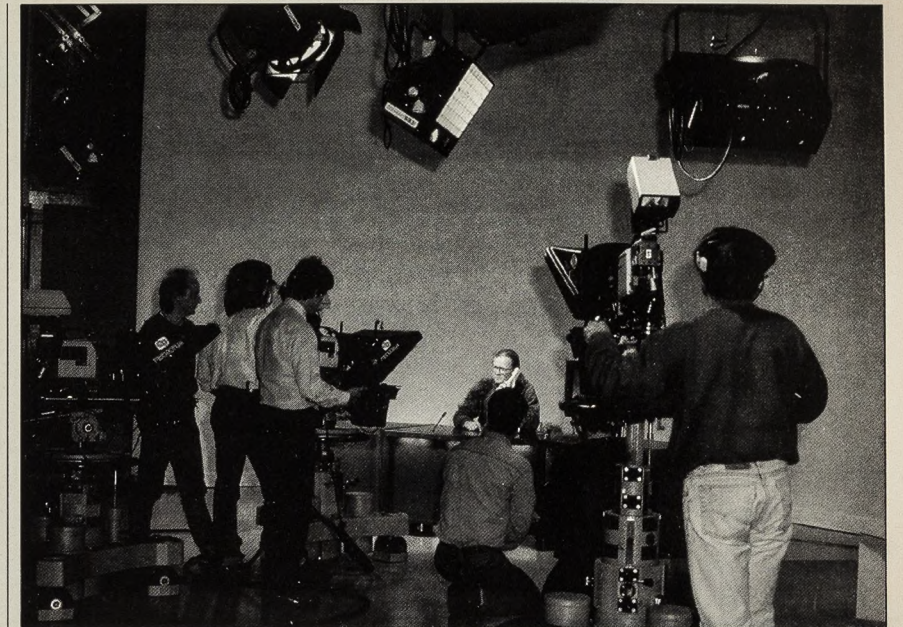
It was the run-up to the franchise bids in 1991 along with the introduction of new technology, which spurred the company into training mode, particularly to come up with a long-term training strategy for its technicians.

If it was to prove a viable contender in the licence contest, Channel TV needed to increase flexibility and reduce costs. The way to achieve this, it decided, was to create a multi-skilled workforce and raise individual performance.

With Jersey's tight residency restrictions making recruitment of outside specialists well nigh impossible, the company decided to train its 'homegrown' staff in the necessary skills.

Technicians in camera and sound recording, video-editing, audio post production, lighting and other studio-floor skills took part. Everyone got a month's hands-on training in each area of operation with tuition from their colleagues, and some training provided by the Independent Television Authority.

And the results? Before the training scheme each technician had between one



and four skills; after, he or she could perform up to ten roles to broadcast standard.

"Being able to turn their hand to a number of skills gives staff greater job security and morale is high," says director of operations Roy Manning. "The message to staff was 'you are worth something to us'."

Training, he points out, has "sharpened up our competitive edge", not least through substantial savings in production costs.

With its licence as the independent TV

'Through training, people are quickly capable of much more than even they realise.'
Roy Manning.

contractor for the Channel Islands recently renewed for the next decade, Channel TV can face the future with confidence.

Moreover, in becoming the first NTA winner in Jersey, it has set a creditable example for other local companies to follow.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S SPECIAL AWARD

Beefeater Restaurant & Pub

'Customer complaints have halved, and we've received more complimentary letters!'
Karen Mackie.

With guidance from the Hotel and Catering Training Company, house managers and staff drew up standards of competence and an in-house training team developed courses to meet various local needs. After a pilot test by 40 outlets, it went national.

Training was largely delivered off-the-job using group discussions, syndicate work and private study in a six-week phase.

Says training manager Karen Mackie, "If the programme was going to work, it was important that *everyone* took part."

Therefore, recognising the difficulties working mothers, especially those working part-time, have in fitting in time for training,

the company made every effort to encourage them to attend training modules. Flexibility was built into the training timetable (e.g. evenings, Saturday mornings) and each house arranged informal childcare facilities so that mothers could bring their children along and leave them in safe hands during the training session.

Overall, there was a very high success rate. Almost 90 per cent of house staff achieved the necessary standard for their jobs, and the quantitative benefits of the training investment are clear.

For example, despite the recession, more people are eating out at Beefeater houses, indicating an increase in customer loyalty.

Beefeater now has a well-established training infrastructure and plans to introduce National Vocational Qualifications for all its staff.

THE HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMISSION AWARD

Sterling Organics UK
(Health, Safety and Environmental Department)



OUT OF over a hundred entries relating to health and safety training, it was the Northumberland pharmaceutical manufacturers Sterling Organics which picked up this new award.

Although no stranger to NTA (they have already won several awards in previous years) it was the scale of their training strategy which impressed the Health and Safety Commission.

The UK's only paracetamol producer, Sterling Organics also supply bulk pharmaceutical chemicals for uses in pharmacy, photography and agriculture. Many of these chemicals produce toxic dust, and so require careful handling.

Back in 1991, recognising the need to tighten its compliance with health and safety legislation, the company determined to improve occupational hygiene controls.

It decided to do this through a structured training initiative. Everyone, from manual operators to managing director, took part.

"We were seeking to build in understanding, commitment, involvement and teamwork at each level of the organisation," says managing director Alan Clark.

With guidance from trainers, operators and managers investigated the potential dangers of the various substances and discussed how to meet health and safety regulations through improved engineering controls and the use of protective clothing. Each employee was also encouraged to take on more responsibility for everyday risk assessment.

"Our managers learnt that they don't have all the answers", says Alan Clark, "that their

"We don't regard training as something we pull out of a box from time to time. We set out to make it a core activity."

Alan Clark.

staff also have a voice in designing the job."

Training in occupational hygiene was just one aspect of an overall training strategy throughout the company, covering multi-skilling, good manufacturing practice and management development, which has been going for some years. From a base of three hours a year per employee in 1987 the volume of training within the company increased to 45 hours per employee in 1992.

By investing in training - as well as installing £1.1 million-worth of engineering controls - Sterling Organics has seen a dramatic reduction in exposure to hazardous substances.

For example, exposure to toxins when handling solvents has reduced from 500 parts a million to 1 part a million. The accident rate is down and production is up.

"A highly trained workforce and improved equipment," says occupational health manager David Robinson, "mean we have the capacity to take on new business involving toxic chemicals or implement new projects."

Importantly, Sterling Organics are not resting on their laurels. They have prepared an action plan for further training over the next three years.

As David Robinson says, "The moment you stop training is the moment you start regressing. You've got to keep up to date."

NTA Winners - Employers

- Allied Leisure plc (Nightclub Division), Poole
- Beefeater Restaurant & Pub, Dunstable
- Bovis Homes Ltd (South East Region), Cheltenham
- Bristol Street Motors (Southampton) Ltd, Southampton
- Britannia Life Ltd, Glasgow
- British Coal Corporation, Eastwood, Nottingham
- British Gas South Western (Glenfrome House Training Centre), Bristol
- British Steel plc (Strip Products), Port Talbot
- Channel Television (Operations Department), Jersey
- Chartham Papers, Canterbury
- Dixons Stores Group, London
- Dorset Ambulance Service, Ringwood, Dorset
- Du Pont (UK) Ltd, Londonderry
- EG & G Sealol (A Division of EG & G Ltd), High Wycombe
- Ford Motor Company, Basildon
- Foster Wheeler Energy Ltd, Reading
- The Hall Nursing Home, Bromsgrove
- Harland and Wolfe Shipbuilding and Heavy Industries Ltd, Belfast
- Hoover Ltd, Merthyr Tydfil
- Hüco Lightronic NI Ltd, Limavady, Northern Ireland
- Hydro Fertilizers Ltd, Immingham, South Humberside
- IBM United Kingdom Ltd, Greenock
- ICL plc, Old Windsor
- Jewson Ltd, Norwich
- J Sainsbury plc, London
- JSR Farms Ltd, Driffield, East Yorkshire
- Kalon Group plc, Batley
- Kent Messenger Group Newspapers (Editorial Department), Canterbury
- London Borough of Havering DSO (Grounds Maintenance), London
- Lucas Aerospace, Wolverhampton
- Michelin Tyre plc (Burnley Factory), Burnley
- NORWEB Peak Area, Manchester
- NPC Services Ltd, Caerphilly
- NSK Bearings Europe Ltd, Co Durham
- Portals Ltd, Basingstoke
- Prudential Assurance Co Ltd, Reading
- Rathbone Training and Employment Services, Manchester
- Rockware Glass, Knottingley, West Yorkshire
- Rolls Royce and Associates Ltd (Training and Development Department), Derby
- Rolls Royce plc (Supply), Derby
- Rover Group (Small and Medium Cars and Rover Powertrain), Coventry
- The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, Edinburgh
- Scottish & Newcastle Retail, Rickmansworth
- Shell Chemicals UK Ltd, Chester
- Shepherd Construction Ltd, York
- Siemens Plessey Controls Ltd, Poole
- South Tees Acute Hospitals NHS Trust, Middlesbrough
- South Yorkshire Metropolitan Ambulance and Paramedic Service (NHS) Trust, Rotherham
- Spar (UK) Ltd, Harrow, Middx
- Sterling Organics UK (Health, Safety & Environmental Department), Cramlington
- Sterling Organics UK, Cramlington
- Stuart Broughton, Derby
- TNT Express Delivery Services, Atherstone

- Triplex Safety Glass Company Ltd, Birmingham
- UES Steels, Sheffield
- Unichema Chemicals Ltd, Bebington, Merseyside
- Whitbread Inns, Luton
- Woodrich Building Society, Bexleyheath, Kent
- Yorkshire Electricity Group plc, Leeds

NTA Winners - Training providers

- Ashmore Hill Management College, Leamington Spa
- Black Mountain Limited, Abergavenny
- Community Nursing Services, Lothian Health Board, Edinburgh
- Coventry Technical College, School of Languages, Coventry
- Filton High School, Bristol
- Glasgow College of Building and Printing, Glasgow
- Hotel and Catering Training Company, London
- Industrial Control Services plc, Maldon, Essex
- Linkage Community Trust, Spilsby, Lincs
- London Central YMCA (Training and Development Department), London
- National Computing Centre (Training Products and Services Division), Manchester
- Newcastle College, Newcastle upon Tyne
- Northern Ireland Small Business Institute (University of Ulster), Newry
- Newtonabbey
- Public Service Training Council, Belfast
- Rathbone Training & Employment Services (Cleveland Programme), Redcar
- South East Essex College of Arts & Technology (Health and Social Studies Team), Southend on Sea
- The South Manchester College, Manchester
- TDA Consulting Group Ltd, Brentford, Middx
- TMS Consultants, Bournemouth
- Training And Employment Agency (Training Centre Network), Belfast
- Wigan Leigh College, Wigan
- Work Wise Ltd, Glasgow

NTA Winners - Individuals

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Anthony Feehan | Keith Rozga |
| Michael Firmager | St Patrick's Community |
| The Harrington Gardeners | Enterprise Limited |
| Derrick Harvey | Martin Sankey |
| Mary Lislefair | Vivienne Taylor |
| David Malkin | Gordon Wakefield |
| John McMaster | Brian Williams |

Factfile: National Training Awards

- The National Training Awards were introduced in 1987 to recognise and reward examples of effective training. They now cover England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- They aim to identify excellence in training development and practice and to demonstrate the link between such training and improved business performance.
- Training can cover the whole range of employment from management development through retraining programmes at all skill levels to training designed for disadvantaged groups.
- Corporate entrants must demonstrate how training has been developed to meet specific business requirements; how effectively this training has been delivered; how the organisation has evaluated its investment in training; and the benefits to the business that the training has produced.
- Awards for Individual Achievement are made to people who have shown enterprise, initiative and personal commitment and attained exceptional achievements at work or in the community as a result of training and personal development.

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New agency simplifies TEC national contracts

A NEW agency has been set up to simplify the way in which TECs contract with national training providers.

The National Training Partnership Ltd is a private, self-financing body with Board representation from TECs, national employers and training organisations involved in Youth Training delivery.

Based in Sheffield, it negotiates with TECs, national employers and Industry Training Organisations to provide standard contracts to cover training provision across the country. It is already negotiating contracts for the 1993/94 round which begins in April.

The new agency replaces the ED-run TECs and National Providers Unit (TNPU), following a recent review. This concluded that TNPU was not able to provide a standardised approach: for example, major employers such

as British Gas had to sign separate contracts with up to 82 TECs in order to take on trainees nationwide. It also recommended that the Government concentrate on setting the broader strategic framework for skills training rather than deal directly with contracts.

The National Training Partnership has the support of 78 TECs and over 100 national providers. It is hoped that the simplified contractual arrangements and consequent drop in administrative overheads will reverse the recent trend by some national organisations to withdraw from Youth Training and other TEC programmes.

● For further information about the National Training Partnership, contact John Ainsworth or Jim Chalmers on 0742 597471.



SPARE TIME SUCCESS: "Before this course I didn't know what I could achieve. Now I'm hoping to join the police." Eighteen year old Sorrelle Speight (far right) and her friends have all gained BTEC First qualifications - and better job prospects - thanks to Bradford TEC's training credits. Although already in jobs, they have used the credits to study at a local college in their spare time.

STOCKPORT & HIGH PEAK

INCREASING WOMEN'S participation in the workforce and removing barriers to equal opportunities at work are the twin objectives of the Women's Opportunities Centre, recently opened in Stockport.

Services provided by the Centre include: advice and information on returning to work; advice on training courses; free counselling for women considering self-employment; and information on local childcare facilities.

The centre is a joint venture between Stockport & High Peak TEC and Stockport Business Venture, with support from local companies and the European Regional Development Fund.

Centre manager Marian Burns says: "We hope to use the links we've made with employers and women's organisations to encourage positive attitudes both in the workplace and in schools, with the aim of qualifying women to enter industry as confidently as men."

● For further information contact Marian Burns or Liz Cole on 061-477 0824.

QUALITEC

SMALL FIRMS in St Helens struggling to cope with new safety and environmental legislation can now benefit from a new service set up specifically with their needs in mind.

Backed by the St Helens TEC (QUALITEC), the Small Business Safety Association offers advice on such issues as environmental protection, risk assessment, and occupational health and safety.

For an annual membership fee of £500 member companies will receive one day's consultancy and ongoing support (a further half-day meeting every year, a newsletter and access to a telephone helpline).

If the Association proves successful, the plan is to extend it to cover other TEC areas in the North West.

● For more information contact Richard Emmott on 061 236 6161.

HUMBERSIDE

HEALTH AND safety issues are also on the agenda at Humberside TEC, which has developed a training programme to help local firms implement the new European directives.

Comprising 12 stand-alone modules with tutor packs and OHP slides, the programme offers training officers the flexibility to pick and mix modules either for an induction course or ongoing training sessions.

Each module costs £180 plus VAT. The TEC now plans to make the programme available nationally.

● For further information contact Ken Willoughby on 0482 226491.

SANDWELL

PUT QUALITY at the top of your agenda to keep one step ahead of the competition, Sandwell TEC is urging local companies.

Following a successful group programme held last year which focused on attaining the quality standard BS5750, the TEC is investing £50,000 in a pilot Group Total Quality Management course for up to 10 companies.

Starting in March, the year-long scheme will combine a series of group sessions with individual on-site business support from professional consultants.

The key message will be that a TQM approach helps lead to a reduction of overall costs, improved performance throughout the firm and increased profitability.

The participating companies will also be encouraged to aim for accreditation in the form of the Investors in People standard.

Although the programme fee will be around £3,000, it should prove particularly valuable to small companies, which make up some 90 per cent of the local employer base.

● For further information, contact Wendy Harrison on 021-525 4242.



A TASTE OF TECHNOLOGY: Knocking stereotypes on the head was one of the aims of a girls-only careers opportunities course, held in Birkenhead. Nearly 100 girls from local schools attended the 2-day 'technology taster'. As well as taking part in hands-on workshops in electrical engineering, sheet metal work, welding, civil engineering and laboratory science, the girls got the chance to meet women working in technology-based jobs and to discuss career options. The course was funded by CEWTEC.

What's bright yellow, eight inches wide with black stripes and can just squeeze through your letter box?

It doesn't have a sting in the tail either and it won't eat into your training budget.

It's the new 1993 edition of the 'A to Z of Open Learning Courses'. It's free and it is the first step towards thinking about a new approach to training for firms and individuals.

To get a copy of the 'A to Z' squeezing through your letterbox, telephone Carmarthen (0267) 235268 or write to Industrial Commercial Technical Training, The Open Learning Centre, FREEPOST, 24 King Street, Carmarthen, Dyfed, SA31 1ZZ. Our senior staff will be pleased to visit firms for an initial discussion.

It costs more than you think

THE COST of industrial accidents is much higher than previously thought, a new report shows.

Case studies of five organisations in different sectors (food, transport, oil production, construction and healthcare) carried out by HSE's Accident Prevention Advisory Unit reveal that the costs of accidents represented:

- 37 per cent of associated profits;
- 8.5 per cent of turnover;
- 5 per cent of operating costs;
- the equivalent of closing down the process for 1 day a week.

The research, presented in *The costs of accidents at work*, identified not just injuries but other accidents leading to damage

and disruption which caused loss of sales and production. One organisation alone lost over £940,000 as a result of accidents occurring during the study period.

Only a small proportion of the costs were covered by insurance, and uninsured costs were between eight and 36 times greater than the cost of insurance premiums.

HSE director general John Rimington expressed HSE's own surprise at the results,

"All of the companies had well-established management systems and better than average health and safety records. They are now tightening up their systems and altering their methods to cut these losses."

Moreover, he urged other companies to follow suit to get



John Rimington: 'Companies need to take full and proper account of what these accidents are actually costing them.'

their accident costs down: "Costs of this magnitude deserve study and invite action."

By using the methodology developed by HSE, as detailed in the report, small to medium sized companies (up to 700 employees)

could ascertain the true costs of accidents leading to injury and production losses.

- *The costs of accidents at work* is available, price £8.50, from HMSO bookshops.

Your good health!

STRAIGHTFORWARD ADVICE on avoiding workplace hazards is now available to employers and employees in two revised and updated HSE leaflets.

Protecting your health at work aims to raise awareness that working conditions can cause ill health and that employers and employees have a joint responsibility to protect health and safety.

It sets out the employer's basic duties in relation to health and safety, for example, to assess risks and take steps to remove or control them, to ensure that necessary protective measures are effective, and to provide staff with instruction and training about such risks.

It also reminds employees of their responsibility to cooperate with employers in health and safety matters. Examples include: reading the hazard warning labels on containers and following their advice, and wearing and taking care of any personal protective equipment provided.

The leaflet briefly discusses the most common forms of work-

related ill health, and gives advice on what employees should do if they think something at work is making them ill.

- Information on Legionnaires' Disease - what it is, who is at most risk, and how to minimise risk of infection - is also available in a revised HSE leaflet. Outbreaks of the disease, it says, have occurred in or near large buildings such as hotels, hospitals, offices and factories. Those most at risk include smokers, alcoholics and people suffering from cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory or kidney disease.

The leaflet also outlines risk prevention measures for hot and cold water services, cooling towers and other water systems; what to do if there is an outbreak; and indicates the main legal duties.

- *Protecting you health at work and Legionnaires' Disease* are available from HSE's Free Leaflet Line on 0742 892346.

MCI framework set to expand

SENIOR MANAGERS will soon be able to have their skills measured against national competence-based standards.

The Management Charter Initiative is currently conducting a research project to develop 'Senior Management Standards', which will reflect best practice in public and private sector organisations throughout the UK.

As well as setting a practical benchmark against which to assess and develop people in senior managerial posts, the Standards will provide recognition of accrued work experience of top managers who may not have formal qualifications.

Over the next six months MCI will be interviewing hundreds of senior managers and drafting competence standards based on their key strategic and interpersonal management skills. After a period of piloting this

autumn, the new Standards will come on stream in December.

The initiative has received firm employer backing with the CBI, IOD and the Association of Business Schools being represented on the steering group.

Said MCI development director Vlad Stanic: "We see the Senior Management Standards as complementing current provision of management education and MBA qualifications by concentrating on performance requirements in the workplace and highlighting the importance of personal skills needed to do an effective job at this level."

With the addition of Senior Management Standards the MCI framework of competence standards will be complete.

Since its launch eighteen months ago, some 3,500 junior and middle managers have taken part in MCI's Crediting Competence process, and MCI

forecasts a 100 per cent increase in take-up this year.

Recent research into its progress highlight the benefits of the scheme, both for the individual participants and for organisations. A report into the attitudes and perceptions of 60 managers showed that they gained greater confidence and a clearer approach to and focus on business objectives. Analysis of licensed Crediting Competence centres around the country reveals that employers in both the public and private sectors find the system a cost-effective method of improving quality, efficiency and competitiveness.

- Copies of the report, *Analysis of managers' views on the potential business-performance benefits of using competence-based standards*, are available from Employment Department, Moorfoot, Room W639, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

CITB retained

THE CONSTRUCTION Industry Training Board (CITB) is to be reconstituted by the Government for five years from 1 May 1993.

This follows an extensive review which included consultation with representatives of employers and employees in the building and civil engineering industries. The CITB is one of three remaining statutory training boards; the others cover engineering and agriculture. Nominations for Board members are now being put forward for selection by the Employment Secretary.

NCITO northern office move

AN EXPANDING workload has led to a move for the National Council of Industry Training Organisations from Doncaster to bigger premises in Sheffield.

NCITO (the umbrella representative body for 112 training bodies) has recently taken over responsibility for coordinating its members' applications for European Social Fund grants worth more than £6 million a year.

NCITO's northern office is now at 10 Amos Road, Unit 10, Meadowcourt, Sheffield S9 1BX, tel 0742 619926. The address of the southern office, at Royston, Herts, remains unchanged.

WISE path to a career

INITIATIVES TO encourage girls and women to consider a career in engineering are listed in a new guide from the Women into Science and Engineering (WISE) campaign.

Divided into sections according to appropriate age groups from 13 years old upwards, the booklet lists courses, visits, scholarships, career break schemes and other initiatives, along with useful contact names and addresses.

- Copies of *Awards, Courses, Visits* are available from The Engineering Council, 10 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3ER.

International appointments

THE DANISH Presidency of the European Council of Ministers began on 1 January 1993.

It coincides with the start of the European Year of the Elderly, and this theme will be reflected in its agenda for the Presidency. The Danes have also announced their intention to build on the progress made during the UK Presidency on the issue of tackling EC-wide unemployment.

New Commission appointments were announced at the beginning of the year. These posts have a 2-year tenure.

Padraig Flynn, the newly appointed Irish Commissioner, has been allocated the Social Affairs portfolio.

Professor Antonio Ruberti, one of the new Italian Commissioners, has been allocated a new portfolio covering Training and Youth, Human Resources, Education and Scientific Research and Development.

The following new appointments have been made in other EC governments:

Denmark

Following Poul Schluter's resignation in January, Poul Nyrup Rasmussen of the Social Democratic Party was invited to become Prime Minister.

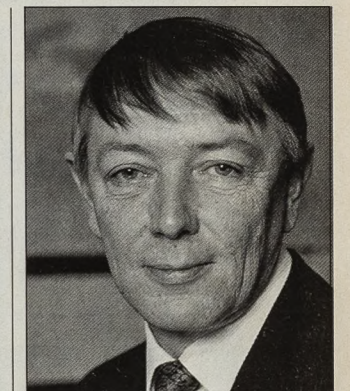
He appointed Mrs Jytte Anderson as the new Minister for Labour and President of the Social Affairs Council.

Mrs Karen Jespersen is the new Minister for Social Affairs and Mr Ole Vig Jensen is the new Minister for Education.

Ireland

Following the Irish general election, Albert Reynolds was appointed Prime Minister.

The new Minister for Employment and Enterprise is Mr Ruairi Quinn. Mr Mervyn Taylor is the Minister for Equality and Law Reform.



Peter Richards

New Welsh ACAS chief

PETER RICHARDS has been appointed as new director of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) for Wales.

He replaces Win Evans who retired in January.

Cardiff-born Mr Richards joined ACAS 17 years ago as an industrial relations officer before becoming deputy director in 1988.

MSc in Policy Studies

A two-year Master's course by extended study run jointly by the School for Advanced Urban Studies and the School of Applied Social Studies, designed for people with experience in policy making and implementation through public employment or voluntary and community activities.

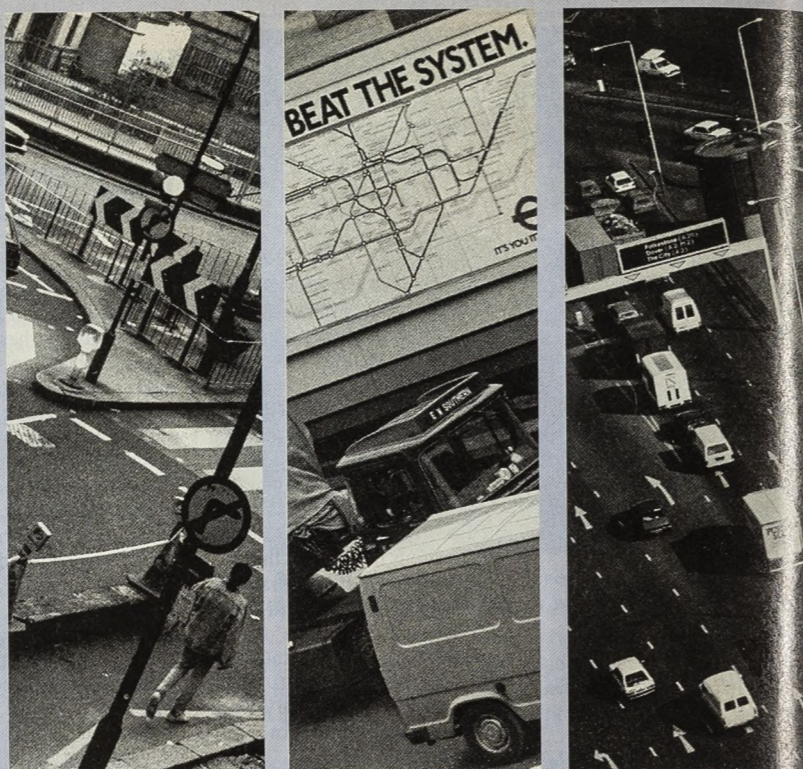
Comprises a series of core taught units and two supervised units involving special subject work and a dissertation. The special subject is chosen from (in 1993) European Integration and Public Policy, Health Policy, Housing Policy, **Labour Market Policy** (co-ordinated by Teresa Rees), Personal Social Services Policy and Practice, and Urban Governance.

Equal opportunities principles will govern recruitment. Applications from members of minority ethnic groups are particularly welcome.



For further details, please contact: **The Graduate Course Secretariat** (quoting ref: EG393), School for Advanced Urban Studies (SAUS), University of Bristol, Rodney Lodge, Grange Road, Bristol, BS8 4EA. Telephone: 0272 741117. Fax: 0272 737308.

Labour force trends in the regions 1984-1992



Photos: FOM/NAT

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides an articulated picture of the whole population - those in employment, those unemployed and those not part of the labour force - on the basis of internationally standard concepts and definitions (see page 90). This article, by Elaine Chamberlain (Statistical Services Division, Employment Department), presents, for the first time¹, regional profiles of labour force trends over the period 1984-92, based entirely on LFS data.

Key findings

- Between 1984 and 1992 **employment** grew most in East Anglia (by 14.1 per cent) and least in the South East (by 2.8 per cent).
- Between 1984 and 1992 the number of **employees** grew most in East Anglia and the South West region (by 12 per cent) and fell in the Greater London area of the South East region (by 8 per cent).
- In spring 1992 the proportion of persons in employment who were **employees** was greatest in Scotland

(88 per cent) and lowest in Northern Ireland (82 per cent).

- Between 1984 and 1992 **self-employment** grew most in Scotland (by 28 per cent) and least in Northern Ireland (by 3 per cent).
- In spring 1992 the proportion of persons in employment who were **self-employed** was greatest in the South West region (16 per cent) and lowest in the Northern region (9 per cent).
- In spring 1992 **ILO unemployment rates** were highest in Northern Ireland (12.1 per cent) and lowest in the East Anglia region (7.1 per cent) with a UK average of 9.6 per cent.
- Between 1984 and 1992 **ILO unemployment rates** fell in all regions except the South East.
- In spring 1992, **economic activity rates** were highest in the South East region (64.8 per cent) and lowest in Wales (57.1 per cent).

Note: Details of the advantages and disadvantages of using LFS data are discussed on page 90 together with details of definitions and concepts used.

Footnote:
1 More recent summary data for each region are now published quarterly in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin (enquiries: Chris Randall, 071-273 6110)

United Kingdom

Throughout this article, the regional figures given are compared to those of the United Kingdom (UK). This section takes an overview of the UK figures and highlights those regions that have shown the most notable changes over the period under consideration, that of spring 1984 to spring 1992. It should be noted that the regional figures quoted throughout this article refer to persons resident in each region. More details of this feature are given in the *technical note* (page 90).

Population

In Spring 1992 there were 45.2 million people aged 16 and over resident in the United Kingdom, increasing by 3.2 per cent over the period under consideration, 1984-1992. This increase has not been uniform across the standard regions, with East Anglia and the South West showing much higher than average increases (9.6 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively), whilst there was little change in the North, North West and Scotland (less than ½ per cent in each case). Indeed the Greater London area of the South East region showed a slight decrease (about ½ per cent) over the period.

Economic activity

In spring 1992, 28.4 million people aged 16 and over were economically

active in the United Kingdom, giving an economic activity rate (which is based on the total population aged 16 and over) of 62.8 per cent; and a working age economic activity rate (which is based on the population of men aged 16 - 64 and women aged 16 - 59) of 78.7 per cent. Economic activity rates in the regions varied from 57.1 per cent in Wales to 64.8 per cent in the South East. Similarly, in 1984 economic activity rates ranged from 57.4 per cent in Wales to 64.5 per cent in the South East. However, as the map overleaf clearly demonstrates, the South East region had, in 1984, distinctly higher economic activity rates than the other regions of the UK, with East Midlands running a close second, but by spring 1992 many other regions have increased their economic activity rates to become comparable with the South East. Indeed, the Greater London area of the South East region has experienced a net fall in economic activity rates over the period. Wales has also shown a slight decrease in economic activity rates over the period.

Employment

In spring 1992, there were some 25.7 million persons in employment in the United Kingdom, of which 21.9 million were employees and 3.2 million self-employed. The pattern of change in the numbers in employment, steadily rising between 1984 and 1990 and falling thereafter, has been reflected in most standard regions, though the rates of change >

UNITED KINGDOM

(Thousands)

Spring	In employment			ILO unem- ployed	Total econo- mically active	Econo- mically inactive	All aged 16+ ^b	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemployment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed	Total ^a						
1984	20,898	2,694	23,939	3,206	27,145	16,660	43,806	62.0	11.8
1985	21,094	2,782	24,282	3,076	27,358	16,716	44,075	62.1	11.2
1986	21,181	2,799	24,389	3,073	27,462	16,801	44,263	62.0	11.2
1987	21,213	3,086	24,806	2,979	27,785	16,772	44,557	62.4	10.7
1988	21,895	3,225	25,660	2,469	28,129	16,603	44,732	62.9	8.8
1989	22,537	3,513	26,558	2,063	28,621	16,264	44,885	63.8	7.2
1990	22,745	3,561	26,783	1,949	28,731	16,260	44,991	63.9	6.8
1991	22,358	3,402	26,207	2,385	28,592	16,456	45,048	63.5	8.3
1992	21,897	3,212	25,671	2,732	28,404	16,801	45,205	62.8	9.6

^a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.

^b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

^c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.

^d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

See technical note for other definitions.

Labour force trends in the regions 1984-1992

UK & England

have varied.

Between 1984 and 1990, employment rose by 11.9 per cent in the UK, the highest rise occurring in East Anglia (increasing by 19.1 per cent) and the lowest rise in the North (9.0 per cent) and the South East (9.2 per cent). Indeed employment in the Greater London area of the South East rose by only 6.1 per cent over the period.

Between 1990 and 1992, employment fell by 4.2 per cent in the UK, the largest fall occurring in the South East (5.9 per cent - with the Greater London area falling by 9.4 per cent), with employment staying virtually static in Northern Ireland and Scotland over this period.

Over the whole period 1984 to 1992, employment grew most in East Anglia (14.1 per cent) and least in the South East (2.8 per cent) - with a fall of 3.9 per cent occurring in the Greater London area of the South East.

Unemployment

In spring 1992, the ILO unemployment rate was 9.6 per cent in the UK. ILO unemployment across the regions varies considerably, the

lowest rate being seen in East Anglia (7.1 per cent) and the highest rate in Northern Ireland (12.1 per cent). As the maps opposite show, ILO unemployment rates were generally much higher in 1984 than in 1992. The exception to this was the South East region which has actually seen an increase over the period. In 1984, ILO unemployment rates ranged from 10.9 per cent in Northern Ireland to 7.9 per cent in East Anglia. The regions that have shown the greatest falls are Scotland (15.2 per cent in 1984 to 9.9 per cent in 1992, down 5.7 percentage points) and Wales (14.7 per cent in 1984 to 8.9 per cent in 1992, down 5.8 percentage points).

England

For reference purposes, a table has been included giving figures for England. This table is equivalent to those given for the United Kingdom and each of the regions. However, since the figures for England form such a large proportion of those for the United Kingdom, separate commentary is superfluous as the trends seen for England are very similar to those for the UK. ■

ENGLAND

(Thousands)

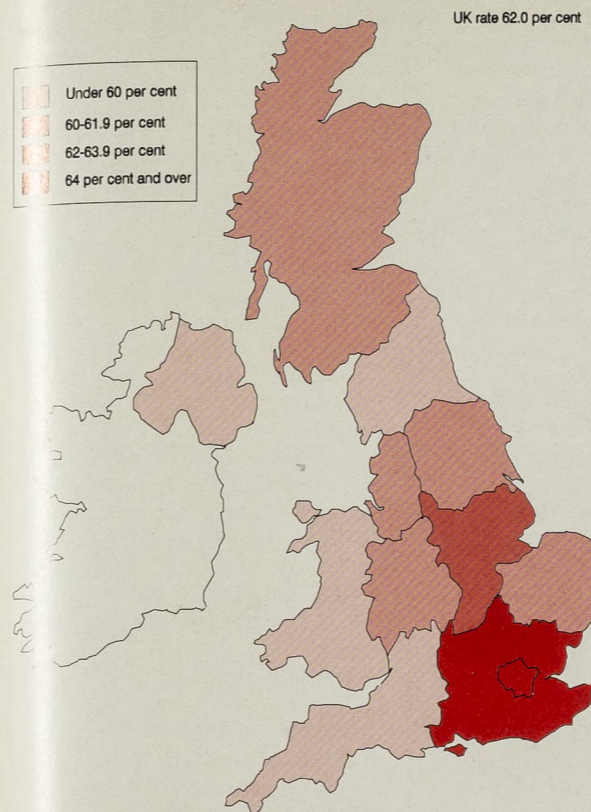
Spring	In employment			ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16+	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemployment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed	Total ^a						
1984	17,676	2,300	20,258	2,540	22,798	13,734	36,533	62.4	11.1
1985	17,839	2,405	20,567	2,468	23,034	13,747	36,781	62.6	10.7
1986	17,940	2,408	20,679	2,459	23,137	13,846	36,983	62.6	10.6
1987	18,010	2,682	21,090	2,353	23,443	13,768	37,211	63.0	10.0
1988	18,565	2,809	21,791	1,936	23,727	13,638	37,364	63.5	8.2
1989	19,079	3,019	22,494	1,612	24,106	13,384	37,489	64.3	6.7
1990	19,193	3,097	22,659	1,528	24,187	13,391	37,578	64.4	6.3
1991	18,877	2,932	22,147	1,951	24,099	13,552	37,651	64.0	8.1
1992	18,400	2,749	21,583	2,291	23,875	13,908	37,783	63.2	9.6

^a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.
^b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
^c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.
^d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

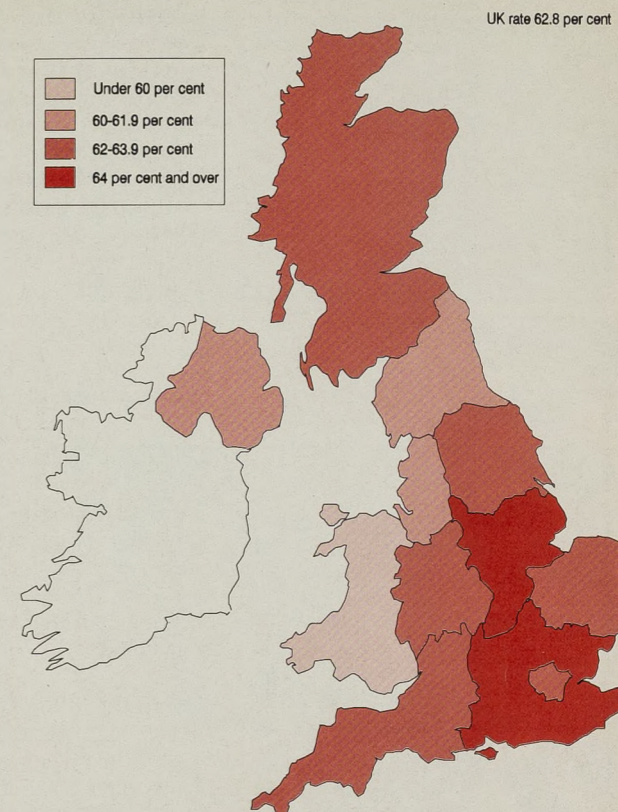
See technical note for other definitions.

United Kingdom

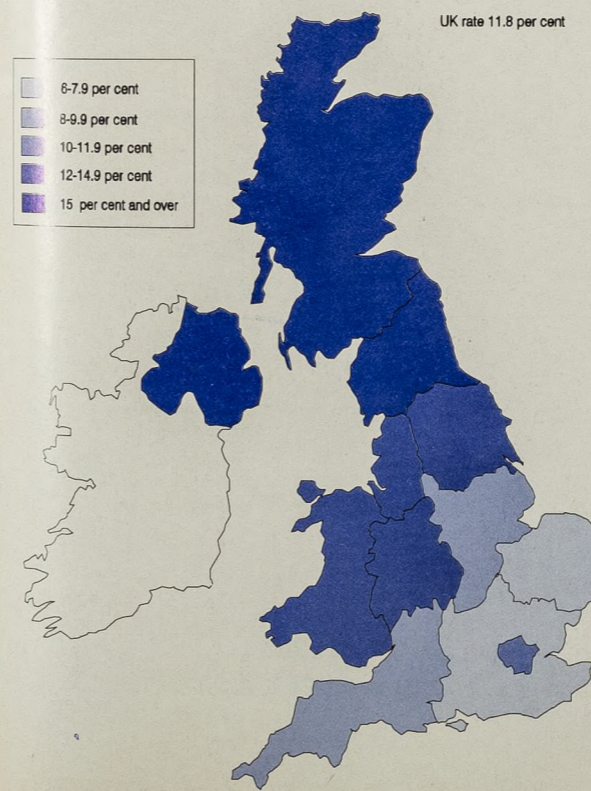
Regional economic activity rates Spring 1984



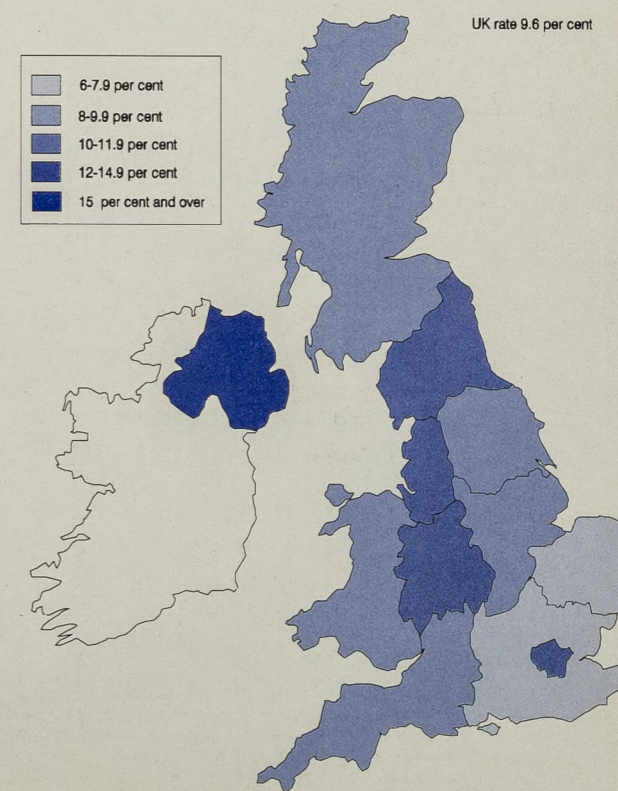
Regional economic activity rates Spring 1992



Regional ILO unemployment rates Spring 1984



Regional ILO unemployment rates Spring 1992



South East

Two aspects of economic activity for this region are considered - first the region as a whole, followed by a section on the Greater London area which, although not a standard region in its own right, has distinctive characteristics compared with the remainder of the South East region.

Population

In Spring 1992 there were some 13.8 million people aged 16 and over resident in the South East region. Between 1984 and 1992, the pattern of increase in this population for the South East is almost identical to that for the UK, with an overall increase of 3 per cent. Over the period, the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were of working age increased slightly more in the South East region compared with the United Kingdom.

Economic activity

In spring 1992, 8.9 million people aged 16 and over were economically active in the South East region, giving an economic activity rate of 64.8 per cent compared to 62.8 per cent for the UK. The South East region had the highest economic activity rate of the eleven standard regions of the UK. However, if we consider the working age economic activity rates, the South

East does not fare so well, with three other regions faring better.

Employment

In spring 1992, 8.1 million persons were in employment in the South East, of which 84.5 per cent were employees and 13.8 per cent were self-employed. Between 1984 and 1990, the pattern of employment was similar in the South East compared to the UK, although employment grew by 9.2 per cent in the South East compared to 11.9 per cent for the UK since when it has fallen slightly faster in the South East than for the UK (5.4 per cent compared to 4.2 per cent). Similarly, the pattern of change for employees over the period 1984 to 1990 was similar in the South East to the pattern seen in the UK although the increase in the late 1980s was less in the South East than the UK and the fall since slightly faster.

Unemployment

In spring 1992 the ILO unemployment rate was 9.4 per cent in the South East, only slightly less than the 9.6 per cent for the whole of the United Kingdom. However, over the period since 1984 ILO unemployment rates in the South East have generally been much lower compared to the UK rates, the rates converging from the late 1980s onwards. ■

SOUTH EAST

(Thousands)

Spring	In employment			ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 ^b	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemployment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed	Total ^a						
1984	6,863	925	7,862	759	8,621	4,738	13,359	64.5	8.8
1985	6,911	975	7,957	707	8,665	4,788	13,453	64.4	8.2
1986	6,880	986	7,937	737	8,673	4,858	13,531	64.1	8.5
1987	6,886	1,131	8,091	674	8,765	4,833	13,597	64.5	7.7
1988	7,122	1,144	8,351	539	8,891	4,738	13,629	65.2	6.1
1989	7,237	1,253	8,573	442	9,015	4,646	13,661	66.0	4.9
1990	7,223	1,288	8,585	467	9,053	4,637	13,689	66.1	5.2
1991	7,097	1,173	8,355	654	9,010	4,706	13,716	65.7	7.3
1992	6,829	1,115	8,079	837	8,916	4,846	13,762	64.8	9.4

^a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.

^b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

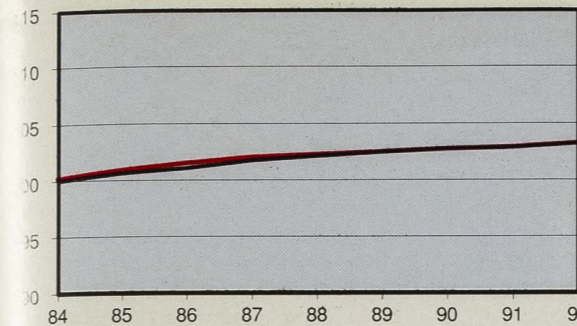
^c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.

^d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

See technical note for other definitions.

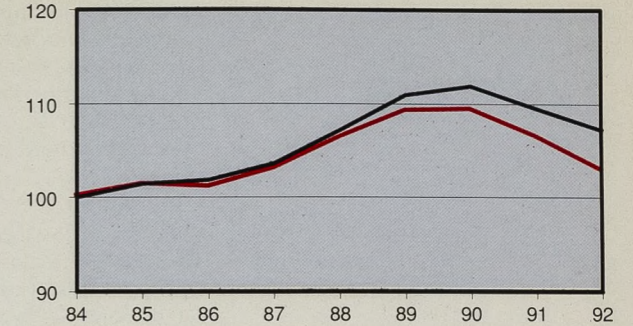
Population aged 16 and over

Index: 1984=100



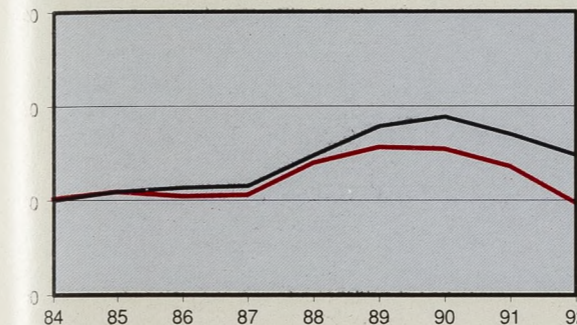
In employment

Index 1984=100



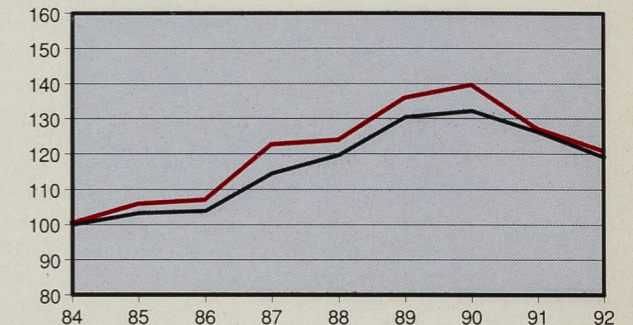
Employees

Index: 1984=100



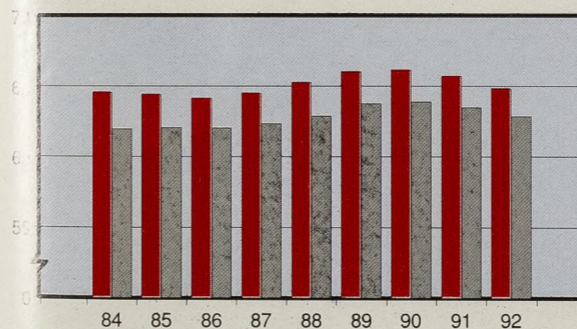
Self-employed

Index: 1984=100



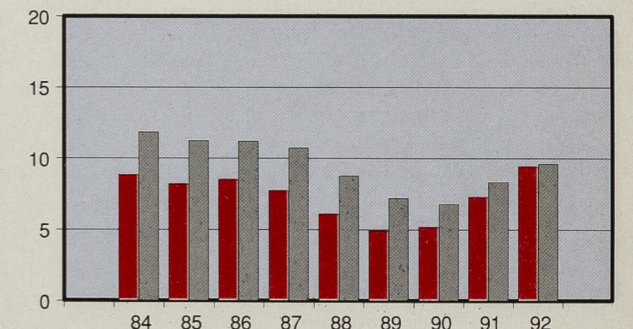
Economic activity rate

Per cent



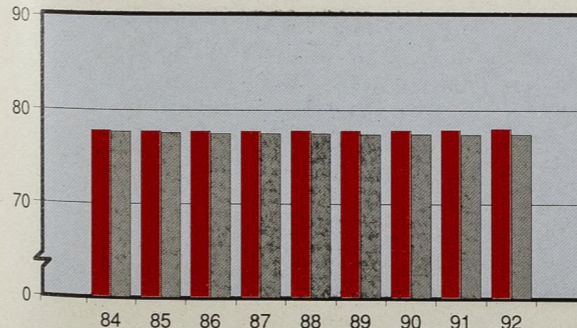
ILO unemployment rate

Per cent



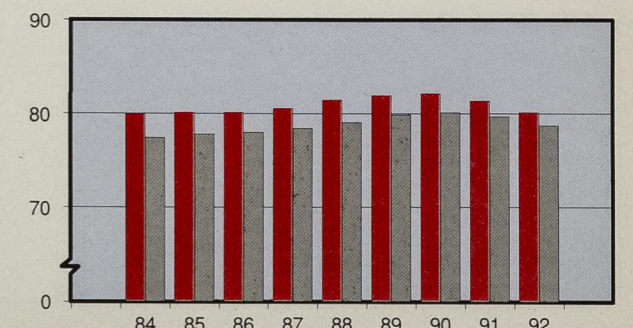
Proportion of population aged 16+ who are of working age

Per cent



Working age economic activity rate

Per cent



— South East — UK

Greater London

The Labour Force Survey shows very different levels of employee numbers in the Greater London area compared to the 'employees in employment' series¹ which is based geographically on place of work whilst the LFS is based on place of residence. Because of heavy net inward commuting into London, the number of employees shown by the LFS is about 0.7 million fewer than the 'employees in employment' number. Moreover, because this latter series is used in calculating claimant

unemployment rates, the IFS-based ILO unemployment rates for Greater London (which are based on resident population denominators) are consistently higher than the claimant unemployment rates.

Population

In spring 1992 there were 5.3 million people aged 16 and over resident in Greater London. Unlike most of the standard regions, with the exception of Wales, between 1984 and 1992 there has been a slight fall (0.6 per cent) in this population, whilst for the UK there has been a small but steady increase over the period. Over the period, the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were of working age has gradually increased in Greater London compared to the United Kingdom. This has had a direct effect on the pattern of economic activity rates in the area.

Economic activity

In spring 1992, 3.3 million people aged 16 and over were economically active^b in Greater London, giving an economic activity rate of 62.8 per cent, the same as that for the UK. Over the period 1984 to 1992, Greater London has, in general, had a higher than UK average economic activity rate. The predominant reason Greater London is still on a par with the UK is its higher than average proportion of persons of working age, who tend to have higher economic activity rates than those above working age. In Greater

London working age economic activity rates have fallen below the UK average since the late 1980s.

Employment

In spring 1992 there were 2.9 million persons in employment resident in Greater London, of which 84.4 per cent were employees and 13.6 per cent were self-employed. Between 1984 and 1992 employment increased by only 6.1 per cent for persons resident in Greater London compared to 11.9 per cent in the whole of the UK, since when it has fallen by 9.4 per cent in Greater London compared to just 4.2 per cent for the UK. This pattern is almost mirrored by the pattern of change in the number of employees in the area. Self-employment in Greater London has followed roughly the same pattern of change to that seen for the UK.

Unemployment

In spring 1992 the ILO unemployment rate was 11.9 per cent in Greater London compared to 9.6 per cent for the whole of the UK. Only Northern Ireland had a higher rate at this time. However, through the 1980s Greater London had an ILO unemployment rate lower than the UK average. This position has changed in the early 1990s since when there has been a marked increase in the ILO unemployment rates for persons resident in Greater London. ■

¹ Details of the differences between these series are given on page 90.

GREATER LONDON

(Thousands)

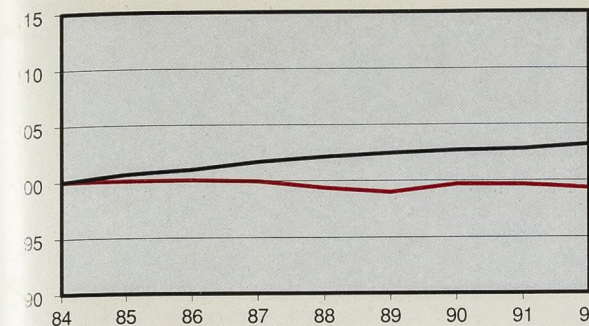
Spring	In employment			ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16+ ^b	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemployment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed	Total ^a						
1984	2,680	351	3,056	361	3,417	1,925	5,342	64.0	10.6
1985	2,708	384	3,115	324	3,439	1,905	5,344	64.3	9.4
1986	2,637	367	3,032	349	3,381	1,967	5,348	63.2	10.3
1987	2,630	425	3,084	316	3,400	1,940	5,340	63.7	9.3
1988	2,669	418	3,120	270	3,390	1,919	5,310	63.9	8.0
1989	2,707	465	3,202	229	3,431	1,857	5,288	64.9	6.7
1990	2,761	452	3,243	233	3,476	1,851	5,327	65.3	6.7
1991	2,624	441	3,101	312	3,413	1,912	5,324	64.1	9.1
1992	2,479	398	2,937	395	3,332	1,974	5,307	62.8	11.9

^a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.
^b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
^c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.
^d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

See technical note for other definitions.

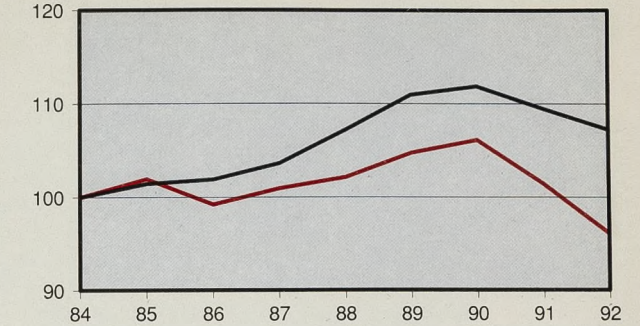
Population aged 16 and over

Index: 1984=100



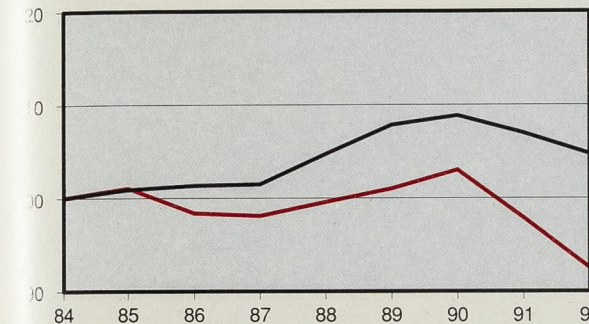
In employment

Index 1984=100



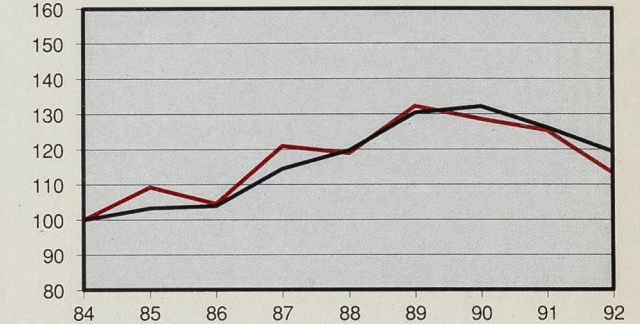
Employees

Index: 1984=100



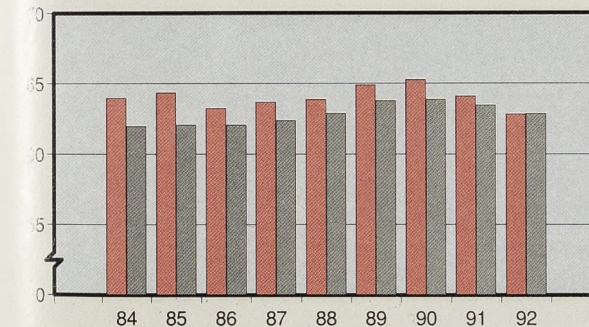
Self-employed

Index: 1984=100



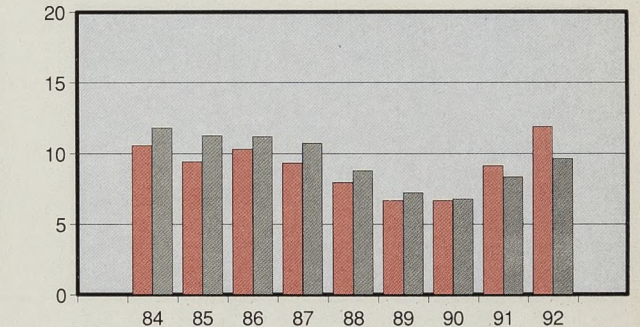
Economic activity rate

Per cent



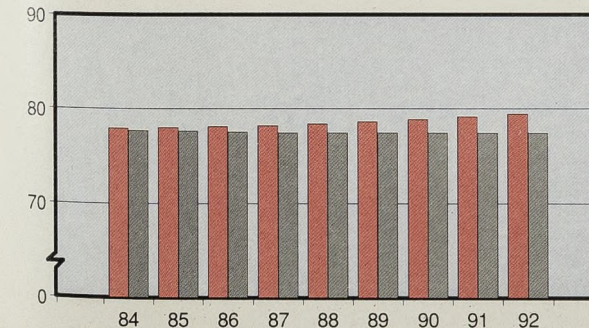
ILO unemployment rate

Per cent



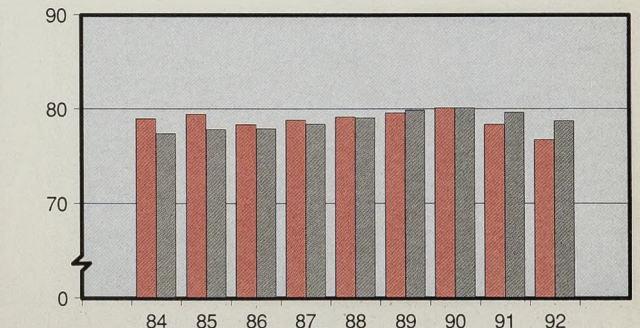
Proportion of population aged 16+ who are of working age

Per cent



Working age economic activity rate

Per cent



— Greater London — UK

East Anglia

Population

In Spring 1992 there were some 1.7 million people aged 16 and over resident in the East Anglia region. Between 1984 and 1992, the rate of increase in this population has been greater than that seen for the UK, increasing by nearly 10 per cent in East Anglia compared to just 3 per cent for the UK. Over the period, the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were of working age was lower in East Anglia than in the United Kingdom.

Economic activity

In spring 1992, 1.1 million people aged 16 and over were economically active in East Anglia, giving an economic activity rate of 63.9 per cent compared to 62.8 per cent for the UK. East Anglia has the third highest economic activity rate of the eleven standard regions of the UK, which indicates that economic activity in this region is particularly good considering the lower than average proportion of working age in the population. Indeed East Anglia has the highest working age economic activity rate of all the eleven standard regions (81.7 per cent compared to 78.7 per cent for the UK). In the mid 1980s economic activity was very similar in East Anglia to the UK average. However, in the late 1980s economic activity grew at a far

greater rate in East Anglia than for the UK, since when it has, like the UK, fallen.

Employment

In spring 1992 there were nearly 1 million persons in employment in East Anglia of which 83.6 per cent were employees and 14.6 per cent were self-employed. Employment grew much faster in East Anglia, compared to the UK, over the period 1984 to 1990 (19.1 per cent compared to 11.9 per cent) since when it has fallen at a similar rate to the UK. This can be attributed almost entirely to the pattern of change in employees in the region. Self-employment, whilst being slightly volatile showed roughly the same pattern of change to that seen in the whole of the UK.

Unemployment

In spring 1992 the ILO unemployment rate for East Anglia was 7.1 per cent compared to 9.6 per cent for the whole of the UK. East Anglia has the lowest ILO unemployment rate of all eleven standard regions of the UK. Throughout the period 1984 to 1992 the ILO unemployment rates have been consistently lower in East Anglia compared to the UK as a whole; with the pattern of change being similar to that seen for the UK. ■

EAST ANGLIA

(Thousands)

Spring	In employment			ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 ^b	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemployment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed	Total ^a						
1984	731	116	858	74	933	575	1,507	61.9	7.9
1985	732	118	865	87	953	578	1,531	62.3	9.2
1986	759	109	879	83	961	591	1,553	61.9	8.6
1987	767	130	908	86	994	582	1,576	63.0	8.6
1988	814	147	978	58	1,036	558	1,595	65.0	5.6
1989	839	158	1,006	44	1,050	565	1,615	65.0	4.2
1990	859	151	1,022	51	1,073	543	1,617	66.4	4.8
1991	836	138	983	66	1,049	581	1,631	64.4	6.3
1992	819	143	979	75	1,054	597	1,651	63.9	7.1

^a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.

^b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

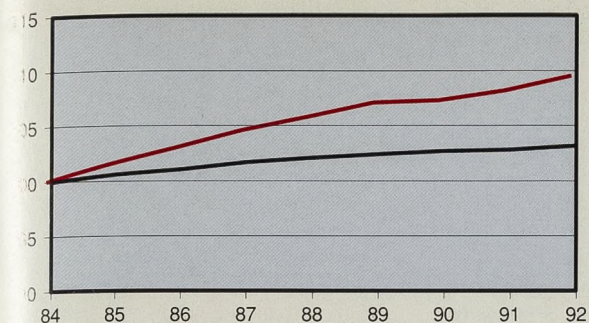
^c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.

^d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

See technical note for other definitions.

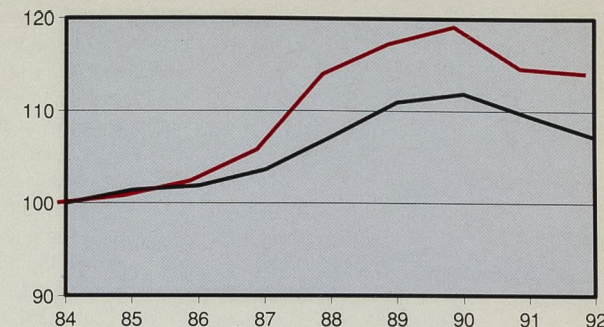
Population aged 16 and over

Index: 1984=100



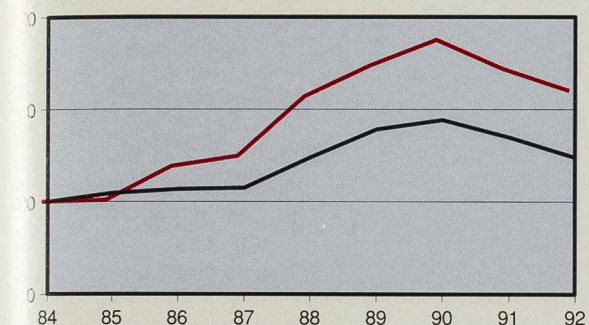
In employment

Index 1984=100



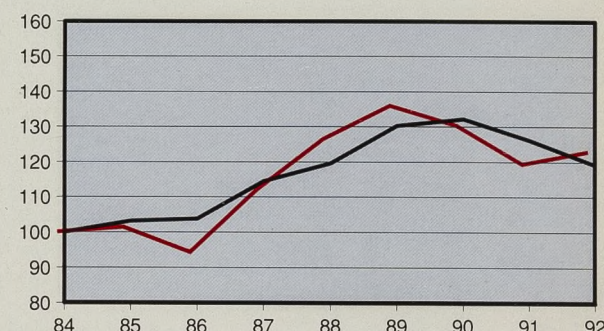
Employees

Index: 1984=100



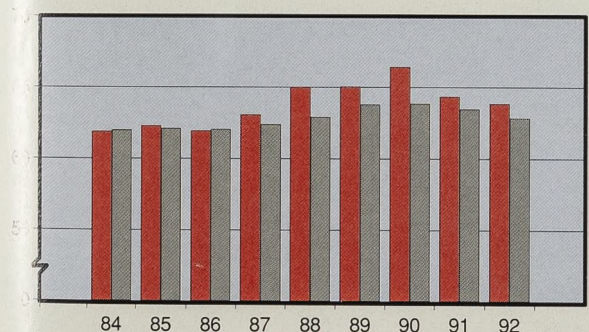
Self-employed

Index: 1984=100



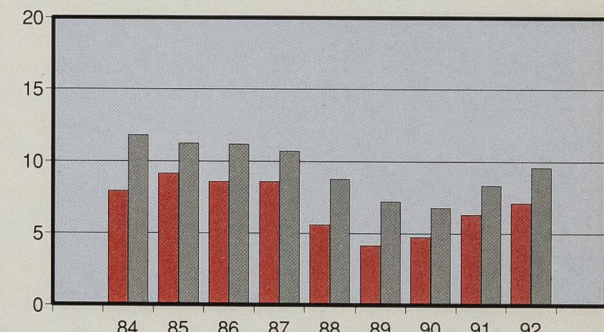
Economic activity rate

Per cent



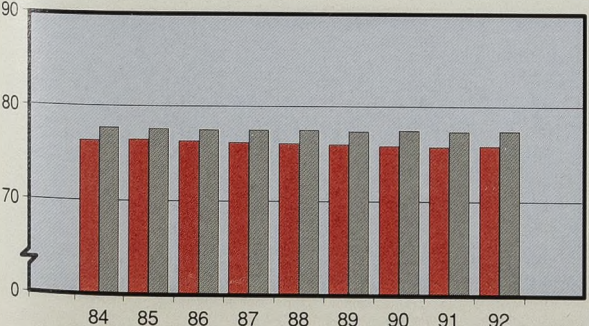
ILO unemployment rate

Per cent



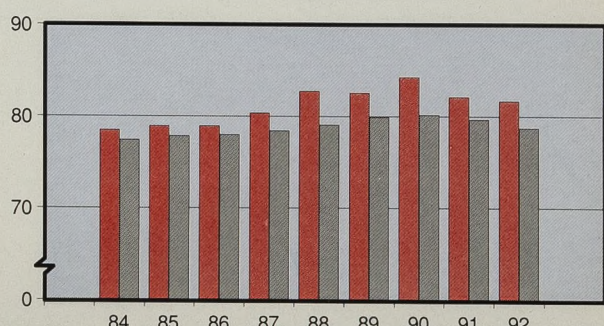
Proportion of population aged 16+ who are of working age

Per cent



Working age economic activity rate

Per cent



— East Anglia — UK

Labour force trends in the regions 1984-1992

South West

Population

In spring 1992 there were some 3.8 million people aged 16 and over resident in the South West region. Between 1984 and 1992, this population has increased at a faster rate than for the UK, with a total increase of nearly eight per cent compared to just three per cent for the UK. Over the period, the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were of working age was distinctly lower in the South West region than for the United Kingdom. This has had a significant effect on the pattern of economic activity rates in the area.

Economic activity

In spring 1992, over 2.3 million people aged 16 and over were economically active in the South West region, giving an economic activity rate of 62.3 per cent, only slightly lower than the rate of 62.8 per cent for the UK. When the lower than average proportion of persons of working age is considered, the South West region fares better than many other regions; in spring 1992 the South West region had the second highest working age economic activity rate of all eleven standard regions of the UK. Over the period 1984 to 1992, the overall economic activity rate has been consistently lower than the UK average. However, since the late 1980s the difference between the South West and the UK average has become less

marked, which may be attributed to the increased economic activity among those of working age in this region.

Employment

In spring 1992, there were 2.1 million persons in employment in the South West region of which 82.6 per cent were employees and 15.5 per cent were self-employed. Employment peaked slightly earlier, with greater growth, in the South West compared to the UK, with a subsequent, similar fall to that seen in the UK. Similarly, the numbers of employees in the region grew faster than the UK average in the mid 1980s and has fallen since the late 1980s. The pattern of change in the numbers of self-employed was not dissimilar to that seen for the whole of the UK although it may have peaked a little later.

Unemployment

In spring 1992 the ILO unemployment rate was 9.1 per cent in the South West region compared to 9.6 per cent for the UK. The difference seen in 1992 is very much less than the differences seen throughout the 1980s, when the ILO unemployment rates were significantly lower in the South West region than those seen for the whole of the UK. The rates have converged greatly in the early 1990s when the rate in the South West region increased much faster than that of the UK. ■

SOUTH WEST

(Thousands)

Spring	In employment			ILO unem- ployed	Total econo- mically active	Econo- mically inactive	All aged 16+ ^b	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemployment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed	Total ^a						
1984	1,575	291	1,891	196	2,087	1,402	3,489	59.8	9.4
1985	1,655	296	1,978	175	2,153	1,385	3,538	60.9	8.1
1986	1,626	307	1,967	193	2,160	1,418	3,578	60.4	8.9
1987	1,700	324	2,057	194	2,251	1,377	3,627	62.0	8.6
1988	1,741	352	2,136	142	2,278	1,390	3,668	62.1	6.2
1989	1,828	358	2,223	123	2,347	1,359	3,705	63.3	5.3
1990	1,790	381	2,205	116	2,321	1,372	3,694	62.8	5.0
1991	1,736	399	2,167	177	2,343	1,372	3,716	63.1	7.5
1992	1,760	330	2,131	214	2,346	1,420	3,765	62.3	9.1

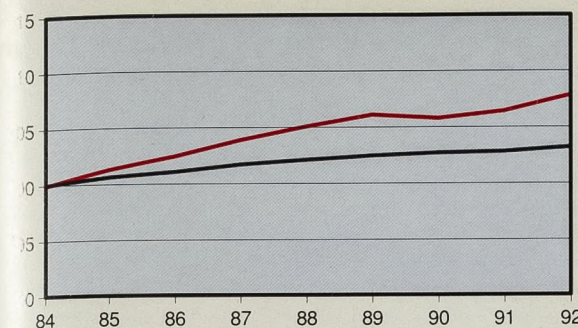
a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.
 b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
 c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.
 d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

See technical note for other definitions.

South West

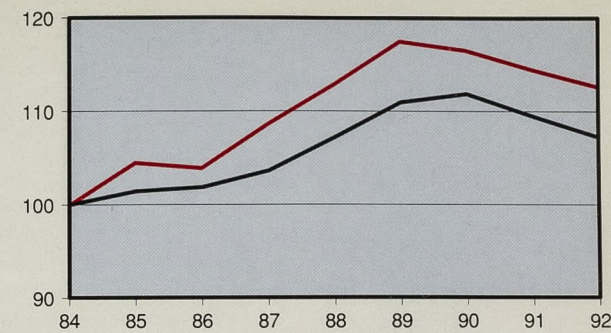
Population aged 16 and over

Index: 1984=100



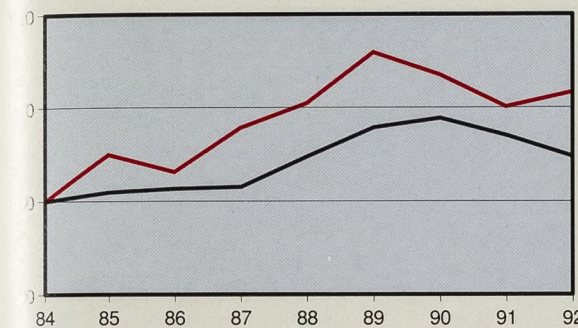
In employment

Index 1984=100



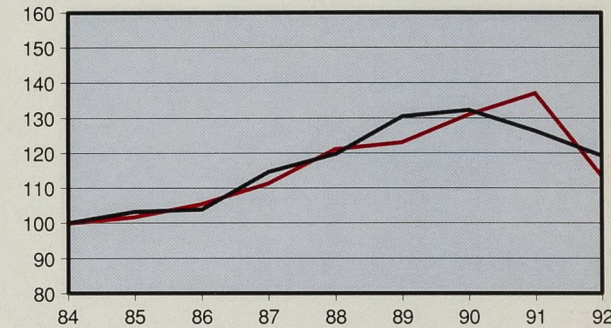
Employees

Index: 1984=100



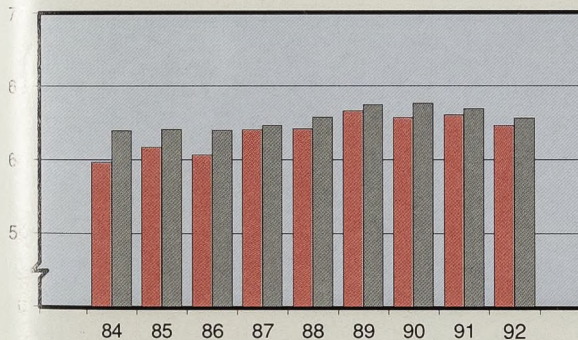
Self-employed

Index: 1984=100



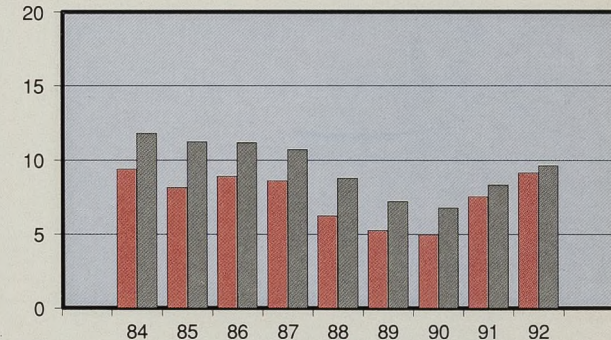
Economic activity rate

Per cent



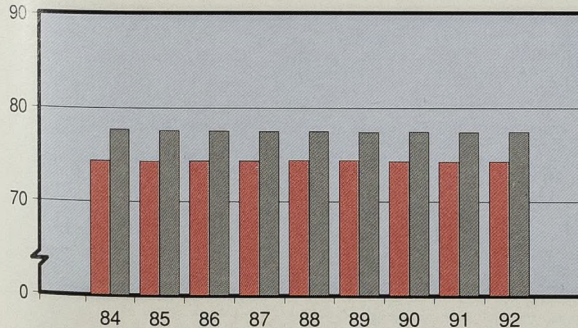
ILO unemployment rate

Per cent



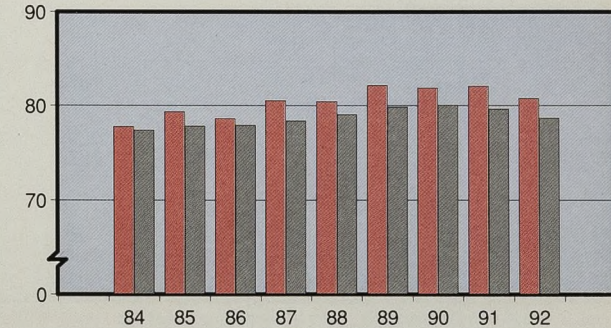
Proportion of population aged 16+ who are of working age

Per cent



Working age economic activity rate

Per cent



— South West — UK

West Midlands

Population

In Spring 1992 there were 4.1 million people aged 16 and over resident in the West Midlands region. Between 1984 and 1992, the change in this population has been almost the same as that seen for the UK. Over the period, the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were of working age was consistently higher in the West Midlands region compared to the United Kingdom. This can be seen to have had an effect on the pattern of economic activity rates in the West Midlands.

Economic activity

In spring 1992, nearly 2.6 million people aged 16 and over were economically active in the West Midlands region, giving an economic activity rate of 63 per cent, slightly higher than the UK average rate of 62.8 per cent. Over the period 1984 to 1992, the economic activity rates for the West Midlands have been, in general, higher than the UK average. This is largely due to the fact that the West Midlands has a higher than average proportion of the population who are of working age, who naturally have higher economic activity rates, which have boosted the rates for the total population. Working age economic activity rates in the area have generally been more similar to the UK average.

Employment

In spring 1992 there were 2.3 million persons in employment resident in the West Midlands region, of which 85.6 per cent were employees and 11.8 per cent were self-employed. Employment increased faster in the West Midlands compared to the UK over the period 1984 to 1990 (17.1 per cent compared to 11.9 per cent). However, over the whole period of 1984-1992 the difference between the West Midlands and the UK is less marked (with employment in the West Midlands showing an overall increase of 9.2 per cent compared to 7.2 per cent for the whole of the UK). The pattern of change for employees is almost identical to that seen for total employment. The pattern of change between 1984 and 1992 in the numbers of self-employed in the West Midlands is much more volatile than that seen for the UK but the overall change is fairly similar.

Unemployment

In spring 1992 the ILO unemployment rate was 10.7 per cent in the West Midlands compared to 9.5 per cent for the UK. In the mid 1980s the difference between the ILO unemployment rates for the West Midlands and the UK was more marked, whilst in the late 1980s the rates were almost identical, since when the rates in the West Midlands have increased faster than those for the whole of the UK. ■

WEST MIDLANDS

(Thousands)

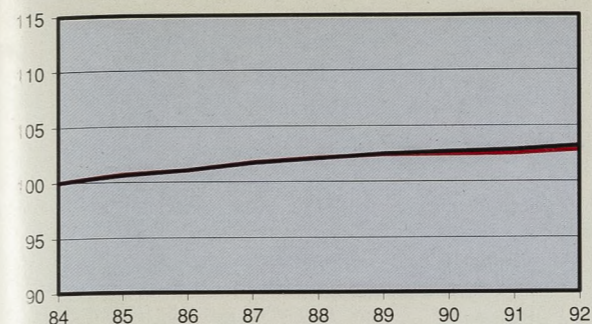
Spring	In employment			ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16+ ^a	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemployment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed	Total ^a						
1984	1,869	214	2,118	353	2,471	1,527	3,998	61.8	14.3
1985	1,899	207	2,159	357	2,517	1,508	4,025	62.5	14.2
1986	1,969	204	2,227	320	2,547	1,493	4,039	63.0	12.5
1987	1,949	230	2,238	327	2,565	1,502	4,067	63.1	12.8
1988	2,023	285	2,361	229	2,590	1,493	4,083	63.4	8.9
1989	2,089	297	2,436	198	2,634	1,460	4,094	64.3	7.5
1990	2,111	322	2,480	178	2,659	1,436	4,095	64.9	6.7
1991	2,062	273	2,385	247	2,632	1,466	4,098	64.2	9.4
1992	1,984	273	2,313	276	2,589	1,522	4,110	63.0	10.7

a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.
 b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
 c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.
 d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

See technical note for other definitions.

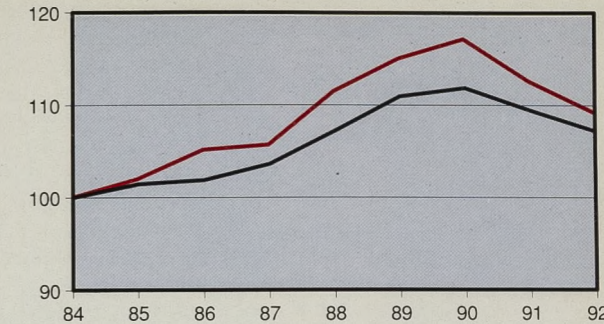
Population aged 16 and over

Index: 1984=100



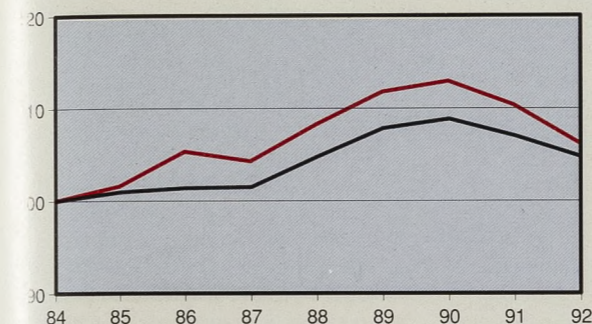
In employment

Index 1984=100



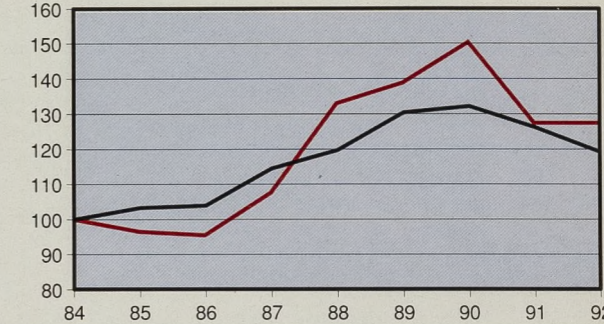
Employees

Index: 1984=100



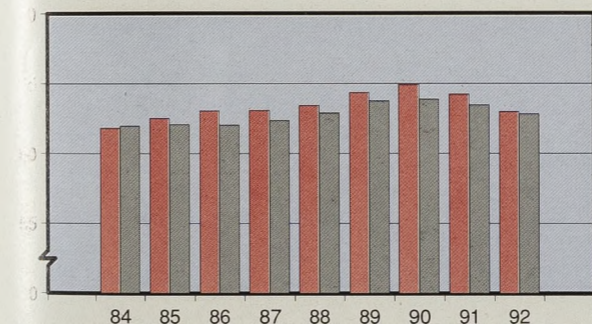
Self-employed

Index: 1984=100



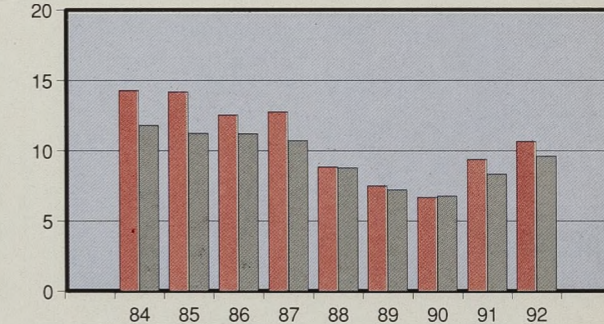
Economic activity rate

Per cent



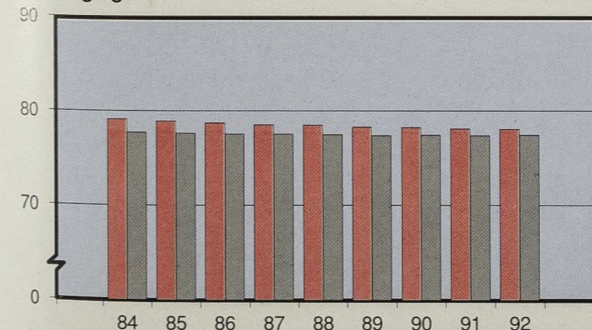
ILO unemployment rate

Per cent



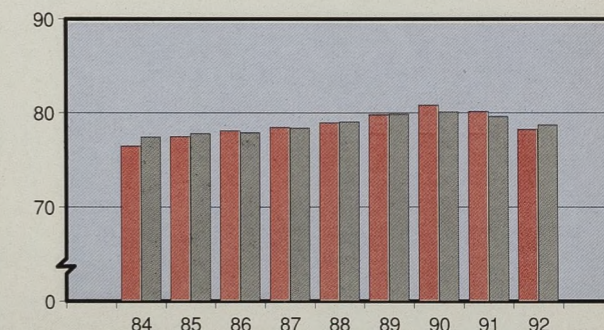
Proportion of population aged 16+ who are of working age

Per cent



Working age economic activity rate

Per cent



— West Midlands — UK

East Midlands

Population

In Spring 1992 there were some 3.2 million people aged 16 and over resident in the East Midlands region. Between 1984 and 1992, the rate of increase in this population has been greater than that seen for the UK, increasing by over six per cent in the East Midlands compared to just three per cent for the UK. Over the period, the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were of working age was similar, but consistently higher in the East Midlands region than for the United Kingdom.

Economic activity

In spring 1992, 2.1 million people aged 16 and over were economically active in the East Midlands region, giving an economic activity rate of 64.3 per cent compared to 62.8 per cent for the UK. The East Midlands region has the second highest economic activity rate of the eleven standard regions of the UK. Over the period 1984 to 1992, the pattern of economic activity rates in the East Midlands, whilst being consistently higher than the UK average, has been rather erratic compared to the UK. However in the early 1990s economic activity rates in the East Midlands have shown a fall similar to that for the UK.

Employment

In spring 1992, there were nearly 1.9 million persons in employment in the East Midlands region, of which 86.5 per cent were employees and 11.4 per cent were self-employed. The pattern of change in employment in the East Midlands followed roughly the same pattern as that seen for the UK, with employee figures peaking a year earlier than the UK average and self-employment a year later. Over the period 1984-1992 the total increase in the East Midlands was slightly more than that seen for the whole of the UK (9.6 per cent compared to 7.2 per cent). This was reflected in both the figures for employees and the self-employed.

Unemployment

In spring 1992 the ILO unemployment rate was 8.7 per cent in the East Midlands compared to a rate of 9.6 per cent for the UK. East Midlands had the second lowest ILO unemployment rate of all eleven standard regions of the UK. Over the period 1984-1992 ILO unemployment rates in the East Midlands have been consistently lower than the UK average, although in the mid 1980s the differences between the rates were greater. ■

EAST MIDLANDS

(Thousands)

Spring	In employment			ILO unem- ployed	Total econo- mically active	Econo- mically inactive	All aged 16+ ^b	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemploy- ment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed	Total ^a						
1984	1,514	171	1,713	187	1,901	1,107	3,008	63.2	9.9
1985	1,497	169	1,696	196	1,892	1,146	3,038	62.3	10.4
1986	1,543	181	1,756	201	1,958	1,110	3,068	63.8	10.3
1987	1,504	208	1,749	203	1,953	1,145	3,097	63.0	10.4
1988	1,576	214	1,832	154	1,986	1,140	3,126	63.5	7.7
1989	1,657	230	1,925	140	2,065	1,085	3,151	65.6	6.8
1990	1,653	234	1,923	137	2,060	1,107	3,167	65.0	6.6
1991	1,634	245	1,910	150	2,061	1,122	3,183	64.7	7.3
1992	1,625	214	1,878	179	2,056	1,144	3,201	64.3	8.7

a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.
b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.
d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

See technical note for other definitions.

LABOUR MARKET DATA



prepared by
the Government
Statistical Service

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● LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.
March	18 Thursday
April	22 Thursday
May	20 Thursday

● RETAIL PRICES INDEX	
March	19 Friday
April	16 Friday
May	21 Friday

LABOUR MARKET commentary

Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 24,933,000 in September 1992. This represents a fall of 409,000 in the third quarter of 1992 and a fall of 877,000 over the year to September 1992.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,321,000, is estimated to have fallen by 32,000 in December 1992. Employment in manufacturing fell by 263,000 over the year to December 1992, compared with a fall of 338,000 in the previous twelve months.

Claimant unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 22,100 between December 1992 and January 1993 to 2,995,100. The level is now 1,399,100 higher than in April 1990 when the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate in January was 10.6 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.1 percentage

points on the rate for December.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to December was 4 3/4 per cent (provisional estimate), down 1/4 percentage point on the November rate. In the final quarter of 1992, manufacturing output has shown the highest rise (0.4 per cent) since the third quarter of 1990. Unit wage costs for the fourth quarter of 1992 were unchanged on a year earlier.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 1.7 per cent in January, down from 2.6 per cent in December.

It is provisionally estimated that 0.5 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1992, compared with 0.8 million days in the previous year.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,220,000 visits to the United Kingdom in November

1992, while United Kingdom residents made about 2,050,000 visits abroad.

Economic background

The latest output based estimate for the United Kingdom economy shows that *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) in the fourth quarter of 1992 grew by 0.2 per cent from the previous quarter but was 0.1 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Output of the production industries in the three months to December 1992 increased by 0.9 per cent compared with the previous three months, and was 0.6 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the three months to December fell by 0.2 per cent compared to the previous three months, but was 0.4 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

In the three months to December the output of oil and natural gas rose by 6.3 per cent,

and other energy and water supply rose by 1.3 per cent, compared with the previous three months. Compared with a year earlier, the output of oil and natural gas rose by 3.9 per cent, but other energy and water supply fell by 1.8 per cent.

Latest estimates suggest that in the third quarter of 1992 *consumers' expenditure* was £67.3 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.3 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

The provisionally estimated January index of the volume of *retail sales* is 122.3 (1985=100). This is up by 1.6 per cent from the December figure. Over the period November 1992 to January 1993, the volume of sales was 0.2 per cent higher compared with the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 1.4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

New credit advanced to consumers in December (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was £4.67 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared to £4.47 billion in November 1992. *Total consumer credit outstanding* at the end of December is estimated to have been £226 billion (seasonally adjusted), 2.1 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see table 0.1 note 5 for definition) in the third quarter of 1992 at 1985 prices was estimated to have been 2.2 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 0.2 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. *Fixed investment in the manufacturing industries* (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the third quarter of 1992 was estimated to be 0.3 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, but 1.1 per cent lower than a year ago.

The estimate of *stockbuilding* in the second quarter of 1992 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £167 million following a fall of £216 million in the previous quarter. Manufacturers increased their stocks by £22 million following a fall of £696 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £287 million in the second quarter following a fall of £106 million in the previous quarter. The level of wholesalers' stocks has now

fallen for nine successive quarters. Retailers' stocks fell by £376 million following an increase of £245 million in the previous quarter.

The latest figures indicate that *visible trade* in the three months to December was in deficit by £4.1 billion, £1.1 billion more than the previous three months. In December the surplus on trade in oil was £0.1 billion, unchanged from November. The deficit in non-oil trade in December was £1.8 billion, £0.3 billion larger than in November.

The volume of exports, excluding oil and erratic items, in the three months to December was 1.8 per cent higher than the previous three months and 5.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Import volume, excluding oil and erratic items, in the three months to December was 1.5 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 7.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

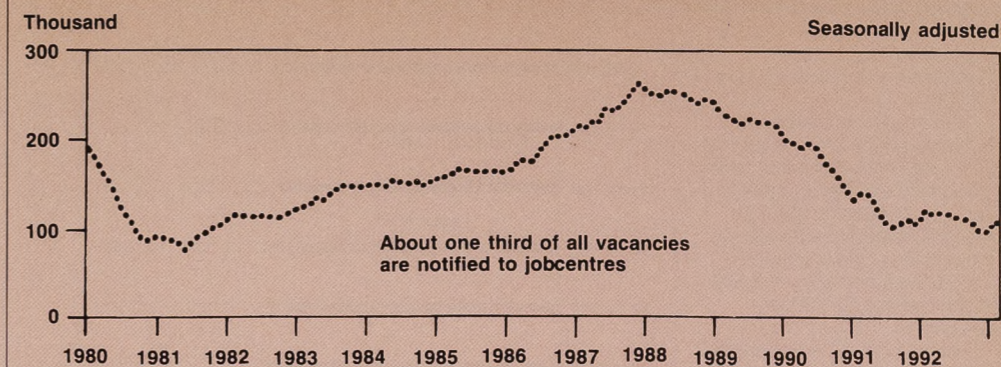
The current account of the balance of payments in the three months to December was estimated to have been in deficit by £2.7 billion, £1.5 billion larger than the previous three months.

Swelling's effective Exchange Rate Index (ERI) for January was provisionally estimated to be 89.3 (1985=100), a rise of 0.6 per cent from December 1992.

On 16 January 1993, the *base lending rate* reduced by 1 percentage point to 6 per cent, following the previous 1 percentage point reduction on 13 November.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in January 1993 was provisionally estimated to have been minus £3.8 billion. Privatisation proceeds were

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



close to zero in January. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds was £27.9 billion in the first ten months of 1992-93, compared with £13.5 billion in the same period last year.

Employment

New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in the manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 32,000 in December to 4,321,000. This follows falls of 25,000 in November and 10,000 in October and 32,000 in September. Over the year to December 1992, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 263,000 compared with a fall of 338,000 in the previous year.

The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) was 24,933,000 in September 1992. This represents a fall of 877,000 over the year and a fall of 409,000 in

the third quarter of 1992. It is now 1,987,000 below the June 1990 peak.

The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 7,000 in December 1992 to 381,000. This follows a fall of 6,000 in November and a fall of 2,000 in October.

Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 8.21 million hours per week in December 1992, a fall of 0.66 million hours per week since November.

Short-time working by operatives stood at 1.15 million hours per week in December 1992, a rise of 0.38 million hours per week since November.

The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 98.0 in December 1992 compared with 98.7 in November.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom increased by 22,100 between December 1992 and January 1993 to 2,995,100. This was the thirty-third consecutive month that unemployment has risen, and it is now at its highest level since January 1987.

The unemployment level is 1,399,100 (88 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when unemployment stopped falling and the current upward trend began. The claimant unemployment rate in January 1993 was 10.6 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.1 percentage points on the rate for December 1992.

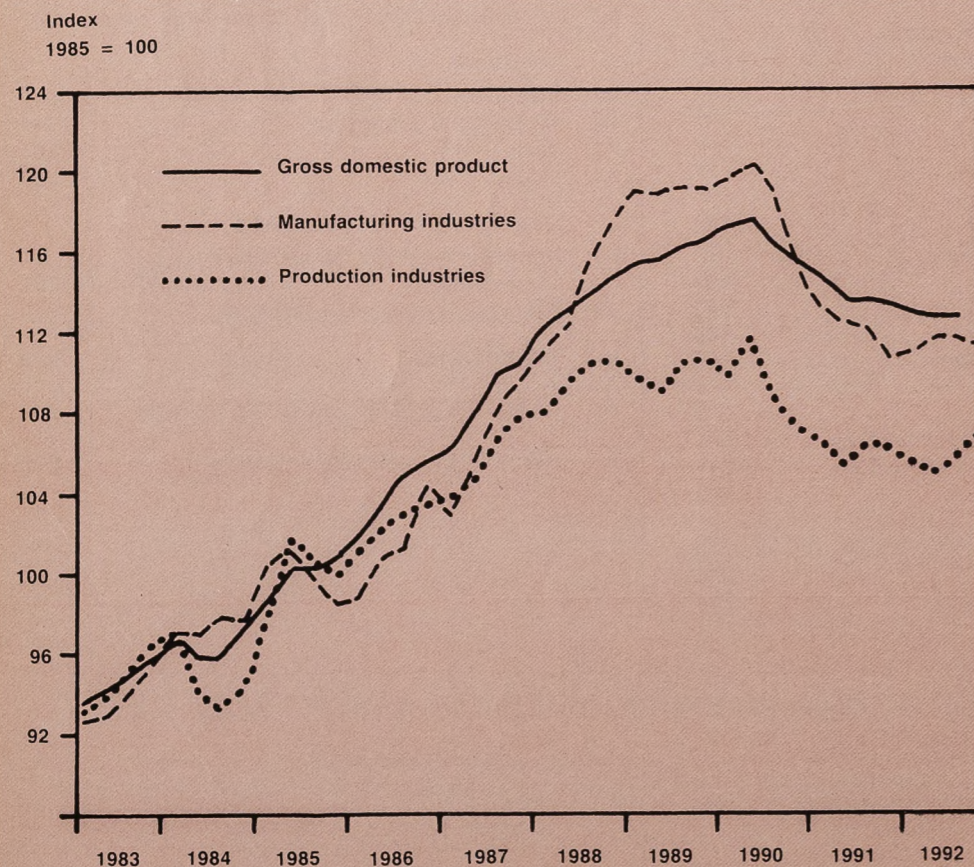
The January 1993 rise in seasonally adjusted unemployment compares with rises of 44,900 in November and 60,300 in December. Over the three months to January unemployment has increased by an average of 42,400 per month. This compares with an average monthly rise of 39,200 over the latest six months.

Between December and January there were increases in the level of seasonally adjusted unemployment in all regions of the UK, except in Northern Ireland where there was no change, and in the Northern region where there was a slight fall. The largest percentage rises occurred in the South East (including Greater London) and East Anglia.

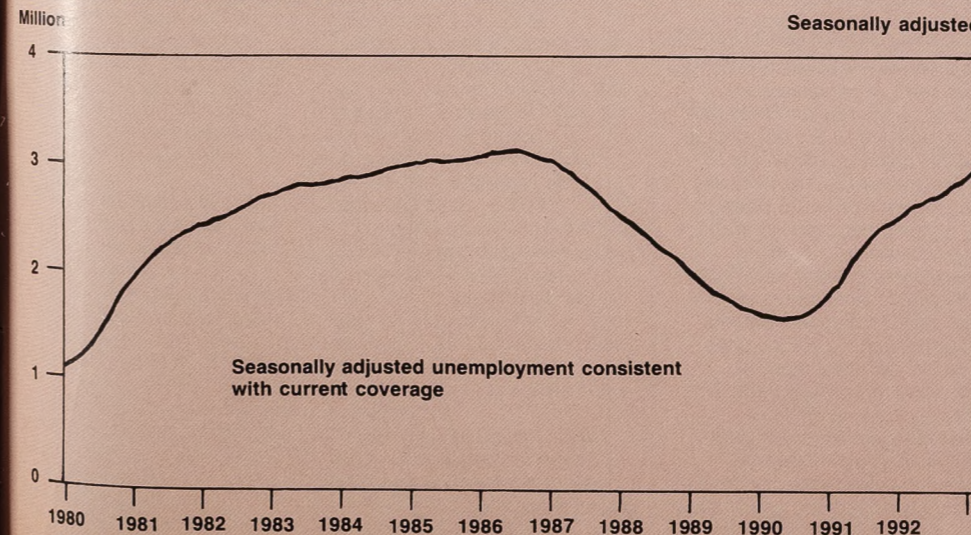
There has been an increase in the United Kingdom unemployment rate of 1.4 percentage points in the 12 months to January 1993. The unemployment rate was higher than a year ago in all regions.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants increased by 78,726 between December 1992 and January 1993 to 3,062,065 or 10.8 percent of the workforce, an increase of 0.2 percentage points on the rate for the previous month. The rise in the unadjusted total is much larger

OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom



UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



than the rise in the seasonally adjusted total because seasonal influences tend to increase the unadjusted total between December and January by about 57,000.

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK, seasonally adjusted) fell by 4,400 between December and January to stand at 104,700 which is below the average for the previous twelve months. This follows increases of 2,600 in November and 8,300 in December.

The number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres and the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service both increased sharply between December and January. Notified vacancies rose to their highest level for two years while the number of placings rose to their highest level since May 1991. However, monthly movements in these figures tend to be volatile.

Labour Force Survey

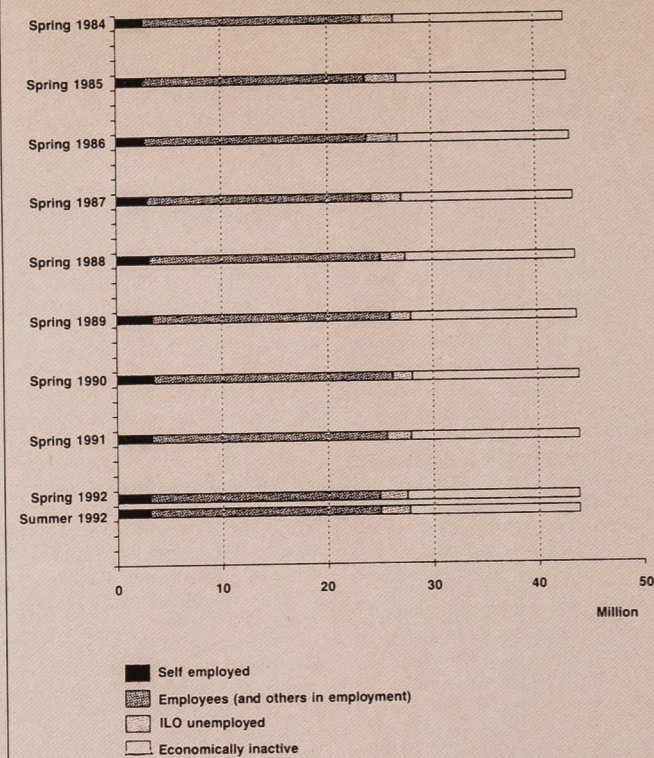
Among people aged 16 and over, 74.0 per cent of men and 52.9 per cent of women (seasonally adjusted) were economically active in summer 1992. Since 1984, economic activity rates for women have increased, while those for men have shown little change. Since spring 1990, however, activity rates have been decreasing; there have been falls since Spring 1990 of 1.8 percentage points in the male economic activity rate and 0.6 points in that for women.

Since spring 1992, there has been a rise in the overall economic activity rate (not seasonally adjusted). As table 7.3 shows, this is mainly due to a substantial rise in the activity rate of people aged 16-19. This is affected by the seasonal factors, in particular the entry of school and college leavers into the labour market. Activity rates for people aged 35 and over have fallen slightly since spring 1992.

Of the 25.0 million people in employment (seasonally adjusted - table 7.2) in summer 1992, 3.1 million were self-employed, 0.3 million were on employment and training programmes and 0.2 million were unpaid family workers. The remaining 21.4 million were employees. Estimates of employment from the LFS differ from those derived from surveys of employers partly because they are based on numbers of people rather than numbers of jobs. People with two or more jobs are counted only once in the LFS. There are also differences in the coverage of the two series.

Numbers of people in employment (not seasonally adjusted) rose for all age groups under 35, and fell for ages 35

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: Great Britain, population aged 16 and over



and over. Since spring 1984, employment numbers have fallen for the 16-19, 20-24 and 50-59/64 age groups and risen for the others.

Table 7.3 also shows that there has been a very sharp rise since Spring 1992 in the ILO unemployment rate among those aged 16-19, from 16.4 per cent to 21.3 per cent. This is partly due to seasonal factors, as described above. Overall, the unemployment rate has risen from 9.6 per cent to 10.0 per cent.

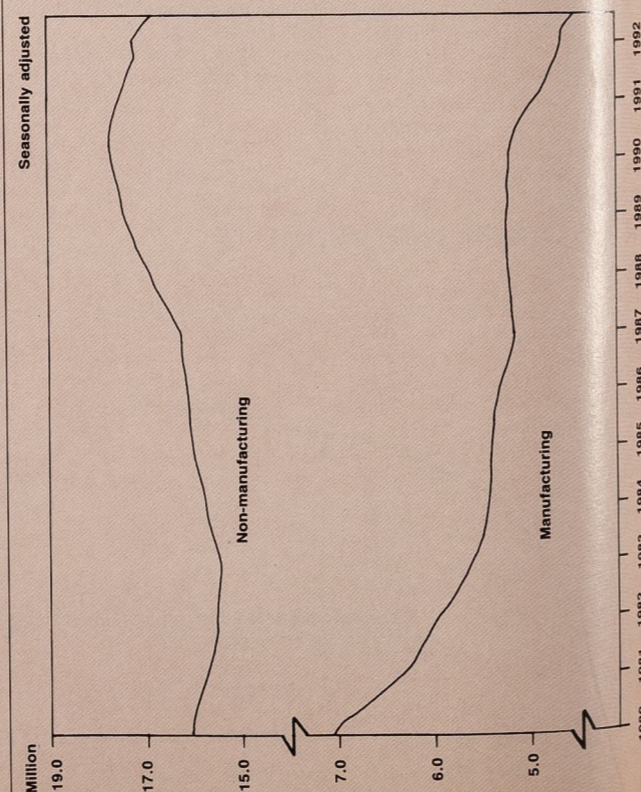
Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to December 1992 was provisionally estimated to be 4 per cent, 1/4 percentage point down on the rate for November. The rate is now 5 1/2 percentage points below the peak rate of 10 1/4 per cent in July 1990 and the lowest rate for 25 years.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to November was 5 3/4 per cent, unchanged from the October and November rates. The provisional underlying increase for manufacturing was 5 1/2 per cent, which is 1/4 percentage point below the November rate. Overtime working in December in terms of hours per operative was at about the same level as in the months

July-November 1992, but was 7 per cent lower than in December 1991.

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to December was 4 1/2 per cent, 1/4 percentage point below the rate for November, which has been revised down from 5 per cent. The December increase is the lowest since the series began in January 1985.

The actual increase in earnings in the whole economy was 5.1 per cent in the year to December. This is above the underlying rate because of timing adjustments for bonuses paid in December 1992 but in a different month in 1991.

Productivity and unit wage costs

In the fourth quarter of 1992 manufacturing output was up 0.4 per cent, the highest percentage rise since the third quarter of 1990. The December figure follows a rise of 0.2 per cent in November.

Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head showed a rise of 5.8 per cent for the three months ending December 1992. This was the largest rise since April 1989.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing for the three months to December were unchanged on the same period a year earlier. Unit wage cost growth has now declined by over 10 percentage points from the

peak of 10.9 per cent in April 1991.

Productivity figures for the whole economy in the third quarter of 1992 show that output per head was 2.4 per cent higher than the same quarter of 1991. Output, as measured by GDI, fell by 0.7 per cent in the third quarter of 1992 but this was accompanied by a 3.1 per cent fall in the employed labour force.

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the third quarter of 1992 showed an increase of 3 per cent on the third quarter of 1991. This was 1.3 percentage points lower than the corresponding rate in the previous quarter, and 7.7 percentage points below the 10.7 per cent peak rate of the third quarter of 1990.

Prices

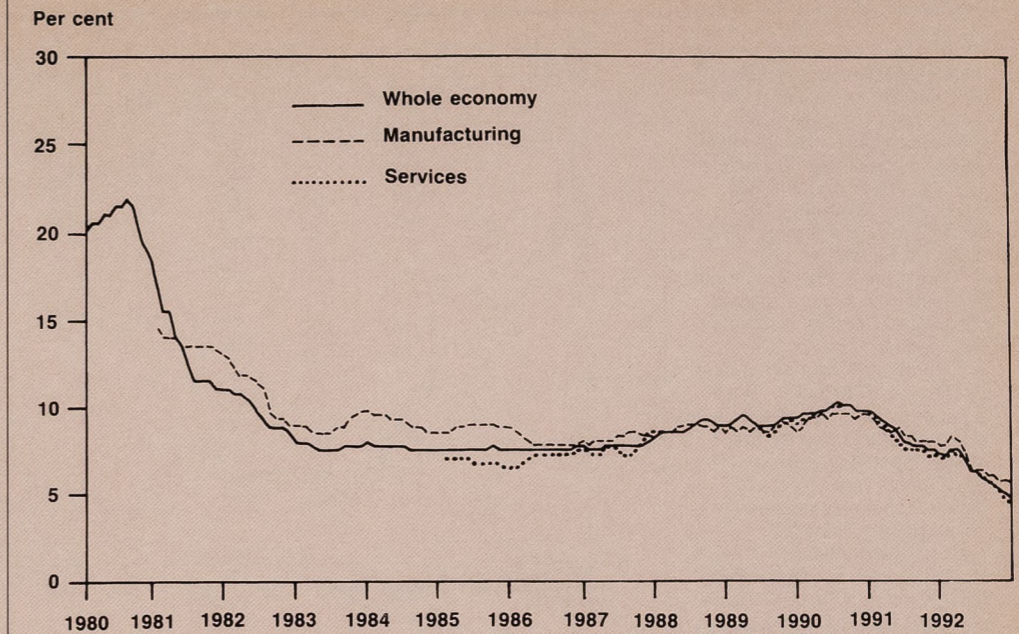
The annual rate of increase in the 'all-items' retail prices index for January was 1.7 per cent, the lowest 12-month rate recorded since September 1967. The rate dropped from 2.6 per cent in December. Excluding mortgage interest payments, the annual rate of price increases fell to 3.2 per cent in January from 3.7 per cent in December. This is the lowest rate since the low point of 3.1 per cent reached in May 1986.

Between December and January, the 'all-items' index fell by 0.9 per cent. This is the largest fall in the index recorded for any month since nearly 35 years ago in July 1958. It compares with a fall of 0.1 per cent a year ago. Continued reductions in mortgage interest rates lowered the 'all-items' index by 0.5 per cent and there were exceptionally sharp reductions in the January sales especially for household goods such as furniture and furnishings for which the fall was the sharpest for any month on record. There were also large reductions in second-hand car prices. Petrol prices fell although there were increases in other motoring costs such as insurance and maintenance. There were some price rises for food and increases for alcoholic drinks following Christmas discounts as well as dearer rail fares and house contents insurance.

The annual rate for the tax and price index in January was 0.5 per cent, down from 1.5 per cent in December.

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.5 per cent for January 1993, unchanged from the 3.5 per cent (provisional) for December. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry increased by 7.2 per cent over

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



the year to January 1993, compared with an increase of 5.4 per cent (revised) to December.

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 0.5 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1992. This is the lowest annual total ever recorded (records began 100 years ago in 1891). It is lower than the 1991 total of 0.8 million, which was previously the lowest total on record for a calendar year. The 1992 total is also significantly lower than the average for both the 1980s (7.2 million) and the 1970s (12.9 million).

The provisional estimate of the number of stoppages in progress in 1992 is 240 (subsequent revisions will raise this total). However, the final figure will be well below the 369 stoppages recorded in 1991; and will therefore be the lowest calendar year total on record (records for stoppages also began in 1891).

We provisionally estimate that 52,000 working days were lost in the single month December 1992, of this total 45,000 were lost in public administration and education. The December 1992 figure compares with the December average for the 1980s of 329,000.

The highly provisional single month figure for the number of stoppages in December 1992 is 19. This is the lowest figure for any December since 1926 (also 19).

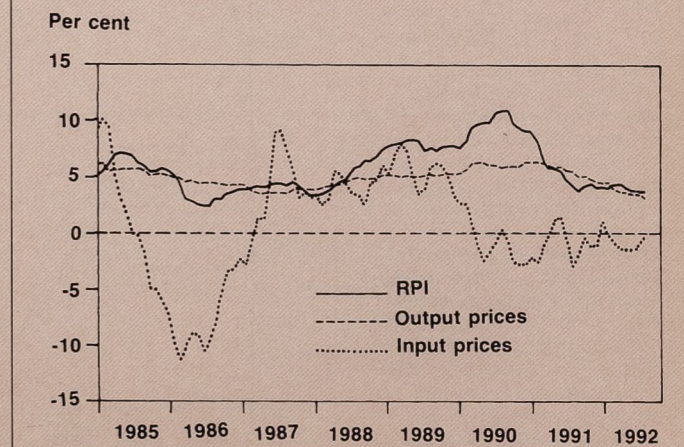
Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,220,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in November 1992, which was a 4 per cent decrease on the same month of 1991. There was a decrease of 5 per cent in visits by residents of Western Europe, a decrease of 9 per cent in visits from residents of North America, and an increase of 3 per cent in visits from other parts of the world. Of the total number of visits, 840,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 170,000 by residents of North America and

210,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

UK residents made an estimated 2,050,000 trips abroad in November 1992, a rise of 8 per cent compared with November 1991. The number of visits to Western Europe rose by 9 per cent, visits to North America fell by 9 per cent, and visits to other parts of the world rose by 10 per cent. Western Europe remains the most popular destination with an estimated 1,700,000 visits being made in November 1992. There were an estimated 130,000 visits to North America, and an estimated 220,000 visits to other

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



parts of the world.

UK residents spent an estimated £620 million abroad in November 1992, an increase of 8 per cent compared to November 1991, while overseas residents spent an estimated £515 million in the UK, a fall of 14 per cent compared with November 1991. This resulted in a balance of payments' deficit of £105 million on the travel account for November 1992, compared with a surplus of £22 million in November 1991.

During the first eleven months of 1992 the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents increased by 7 per cent compared with the same period of 1991, to 16,640,000. The number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first eleven months of 1992, at 32,170,000, was 10 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK increased by 5 per cent in the first eleven months of 1992, compared with the same period in 1991, to £6,995 million. UK residents' expenditure abroad during the first eleven months of 1992 rose by 12 per cent compared with the previous year, to £10,575 million.

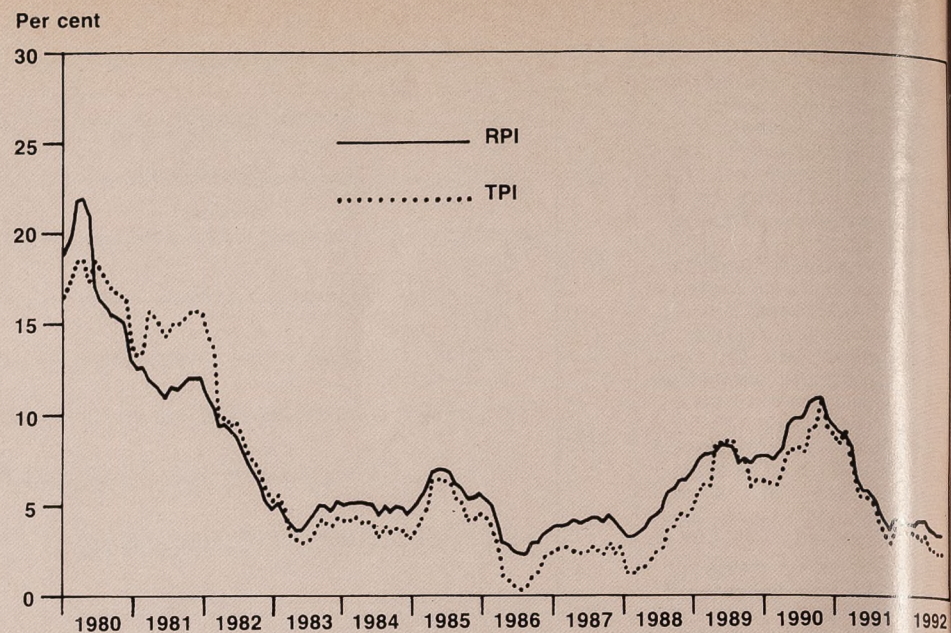
In the twelve months ending November 1992, the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents increased by 7 per cent compared with the previous twelve months, to 17,820,000. The number of visits abroad by UK residents rose by 11 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to 33,540,000. Expenditure by overseas residents in the twelve months to November 1992 increased by 5 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to £7,510 million. Over the same period, expenditure by UK residents going abroad rose by 12 per cent to £10,995 million. As a result, the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments for the twelve month period ending in November 1992, was £3,485 million, compared with £2,659 million in the corresponding period a year ago.

International comparisons

The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom is lower than in Canada and Australia, and lower than in Spain and Ireland amongst our European partners. However, it is higher than in all other EC countries and also remains above the EC average using the latest available SOEC data (11.6 per cent for the UK in December 1992 compared with 9.9 per cent for the EC in December 1992).

Although the underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing

RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year



industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to December, at 5 1/2 per cent, is at the lowest level for 25 years, it still compares unfavourably with the latest figures for other OECD countries, which are shown in table 5.9. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increases in 9 of the other 13 countries shown. The latest available OECD

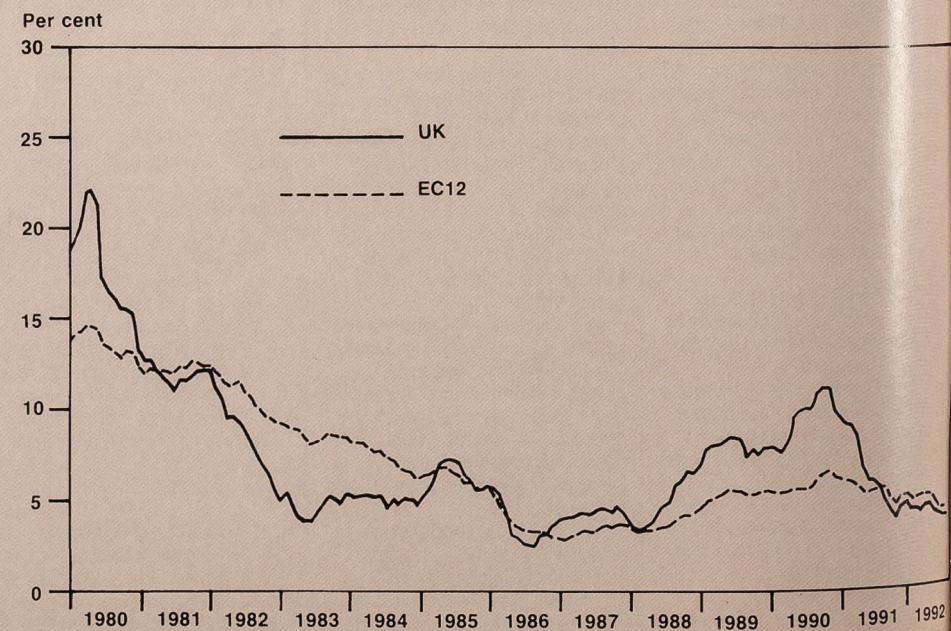
estimates of manufacturing productivity, however, show that of the 11 countries (excluding Belgium and Denmark for which figures are not available) only Ireland had faster annual growth than Great Britain, which grew by 5.8 per cent in the year to quarter 4 of 1992.

In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.7 (provisional) per cent over the 12 months to December 1992, compared with 2.6 per cent in the UK. Over the same

period consumer prices rose in France by 2.0 per cent and in West Germany by 3.7 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 2.9 per cent in the United States, 2.1 per cent in Canada and 1.2 per cent in Japan.

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

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

0.1
UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	Output				Income										
	GDP		GDP 1985 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries ¹		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴				
	1985=100	£ billion	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	%				
1986	108.6	334.4	4.6	105.7	3.2	106.6	3.7	107.8	3.6	53.8r	17.1				
1987	113.5	349.4	4.5	109.5	3.6	114.1	7.0	114.2	5.9	63.9	18.8				
1988	115.8	356.7	2.1	109.9	0.4	119.0	4.3	114.6	3.5	67.7	5.9				
1989	116.6	359.0	0.6	109.3	-0.5	118.4	-0.5	116.8	1.9	122.4	2.5				
1990	113.7	350.2R	-2.5	106.1	-2.9	112.2	-5.2	116.1	-0.5	122.0R	-0.3				
1991	113.1	..	..	105.7	-0.4	111.3	-0.8	..	..	..	..
1992 Q4	113.4	87.3r	-1.7	106.2	-0.7	110.8	-3.8	116.2	-0.5	122.1	-0.8				
1992 Q1	113.1r	86.9	-1.4	105.4r	-1.1	111.1	-2.0	115.7R	-0.1	123.0	1.1				
Q2	112.9	86.8	-0.6	105.0	-0.2	111.6r	-0.7	115.3	-0.5	123.6	1.3				
Q3	113.2	86.9	-0.7	105.9	-0.4	111.5	-0.7	115.5	-0.9	125.3	2.5				
Q4	113.3P	..	..	106.8	0.6	111.2	0.4	..	..	..	..
1992 June	..	..	..	104.6r	-0.2	111.7r	-0.7	115.4r	-0.5	..	..		
July	..	..	..	105.7	-1.1	111.7	-1.0	116.1	-0.9	..	..		
Aug	..	..	..	105.7	-1.2	111.5	-0.8	114.7	-1.0	..	..		
Sep	..	..	..	106.1	-0.4	111.2	-0.7	115.6	-0.9	..	..		
Oct	..	..	..	107.3	0.4	111.5	..	115.5	-0.9	..	..		
Nov	..	..	..	106.5	0.4	111.0	0.1	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	106.4	0.5	111.1	0.4	..	..	..	..
Expenditure				Fixed investments ⁵				General government consumption at 1985 prices		Stock changes 1985 prices ⁷		Base lending rates + ⁸		Effective exchange rate + ^{1,9}	
Consumer expenditure 1985 prices		Retail sales volumes ¹		All industries 1985 prices		Manufacturing industries 1985 prices ^{3,6}									
£ billion	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%
1987	245.8	5.5	110.7	5.1	51.0	11.2	10.0	6.6	76.0	1.2	1.16r	8.5	90.1	-1.5	
1988	264.1	7.4	117.7	6.3	58.3	14.2	11.2	11.4	76.5	0.6	4.01	13.0	95.5	6.0	
1989	272.9	3.3	119.9	1.9	65.1	11.8	12.4	10.7	77.2	0.9	2.66	15.0	92.6	-3.0	
1990	274.7	0.7	120.4	0.4	64.5	-0.9	11.8	-5.1	79.7	3.2	-1.11	14.0	91.3	-1.4	
1991	269.2R	-2.0	119.5	-0.7	59.2r	-8.2	10.7	-9.4	81.8R	2.7	-3.51	10.5	91.7	0.4	
1992	120.3R	0.7	10.3	-3.5	7.0	88.4	-3.6	
1992 Q4	67.0r	-2.0	119.6	0.3	14.7r	-5.8	2.7	-3.1	20.4r	1.3	-0.47r	10.5	90.9	-3.4	
1992 Q1	66.7	-1.9	119.4r	-0.6	14.8	-2.3	2.5	-8.4	20.4	1.4	-0.22	10.5	90.6	-3.4	
Q2	67.0	-0.2	120.0	1.1	15.0	1.5	2.6	-3.2	20.6	-0.6	-0.17	10.0	92.3	1.0	
Q3	67.3	0.3	120.7	0.8	14.6	-0.2	2.6	-0.4	20.4	-0.8	..	9.0	90.9	0.2	
Q4	121.1	1.3	2.6P	-1.8	7.0	79.8	-12.2	
1992 July	119.8r	0.6	10.0	92.5	2.1	
Aug	120.9	0.4	10.0	92.0	2.2	
Sep	121.2	0.8	9.0	88.2	0.2	
Oct	121.5	1.6	8.0	80.8	-4.2	
Nov	121.6	1.4	7.0	78.3	-9.4	
Dec	120.4	1.3	7.0	80.1	-12.3	
1993 Jan	122.3	1.3	6.0	80.6P	-12.4	
Visible trade				Balance of payments				Prices							
Export volume ¹		Import volume ¹		Visible balance		Current balance		Tax and price index + ^{1,10}		Producer price index + ^{1,3,10}					
1985=100		1985=100		£ billion		£ billion		Jan 1987=100		Materials and fuels		Home sales			
1985=100	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%		
1987	109.7	5.3	115.3	7.4	-11.2	-4.3	100.4	2.6	95.3	3.1	103.3	-1.0			
1988	111.8	1.9	131.0	13.6	-21.6	-15.5	103.3	2.9	98.4	3.2	113.2	9.6			
1989	116.9	4.6	140.6	7.3	-24.6	-20.4	110.6	7.1	104.0	-5.7	119.0	5.1			
1990	124.2	6.2	142.1	1.1	-18.8	-17.0	119.7	8.2	103.8	-0.2	126.0	5.9			
1991	126.3	1.7	138.1	-2.8	-10.3	-6.3	126.2	5.4	102.6	-1.2	133.1	5.6			
1992	129.8	2.8	146.3	5.9	-13.8	-11.8	129.8	2.8	103.1P	0.5	138.0P	3.7			
1992 Q4	128.8	3.0	139.2	1.0	-2.6	-1.8	127.9	3.6	101.5	1.0	133.9	5.0			
1992 Q1	127.1r	2.9	143.1	5.1	-3.0r	-2.9	128.7	3.5	102.5	-0.9	134.6	5.6			
Q2	129.4	2.7	147.9	7.5	-3.2	-3.1	130.0	3.3	100.7	-1.2	136.5	4.9			
Q3	130.5	2.1	148.2R	6.0	-3.2	-2.2	129.9	2.6	100.7	-2.2	138.5	4.5			
Q4	132.2	2.6	146.2	5.0	-4.3	-3.7	130.5	2.0	106.6R	-2.6	139.1P	4.1			
1992 July	129.2	1.6	149.1r	6.4	-1.1	-0.8	129.6	3.0	101.0	-1.5	138.4	3.5			
Aug	132.4r	-0.8	149.8	5.4	-1.1	-0.8	129.7	2.7	100.0	-1.4	138.5	3.5			
Sep	129.9	1.6	145.7	5.9	-1.0	-0.6	130.3	2.6	101.0	-0.8	138.6	3.4			
Oct	134.3	3.3	144.9	5.2	-1.2	-1.0	130.8	2.6	103.7	0.4	138.7	3.4			
Nov	133.3	4.4	145.7	5.7	-1.4	-1.2	130.6	2.4	107.0	2.2	139.2	3.3			
Dec	129.0	2.6	147.9	5.0	-1.7	-1.5	130.1	2.0	109.0R	4.0	139.5P	3.3			
1993 Jan	128.7	1.3	110.6P	5.6	140.6P	3.5			

P=Provisional
R=Revised

Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.

¹ For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

+ Not seasonally adjusted.

(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.

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

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

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

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

(6) Including leased assets.

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

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

(9) Average of daily rates.

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

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

THOUSAND

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programme ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *	
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
										All
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1990 Sep	12,076		10,776		22,851	3,259	303	413	26,826	28,500
1990 Dec	11,927		10,825		22,752	3,220	300	418	26,689	28,540
1991 Mar	11,694		10,647		22,342	3,180	298	406	26,227	28,369
1991 Jun	11,596		10,639		22,235	3,143	297	353	26,028	28,269
1991 Sep	11,523		10,559		22,081	3,105	297	338	25,821	28,272
1991 Dec	11,399		10,548		21,948	3,067	295	359	25,668	28,220
1992 Mar	11,270		10,495		21,765	3,029	293	370	25,456	28,164
1992 Jun	11,257		10,480		21,736	2,990	290	334	25,351	28,029
1992 Sep	11,070		10,288		21,359	2,978	284	325	24,946	27,794
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1990 Sep	12,033		10,799		22,832	3,259	303	413	26,806	28,490
1990 Dec	11,901		10,761		22,662	3,220	300	418	26,600	28,456
1991 Mar	11,749		10,699		22,447	3,180	298	406	26,332	28,424
1991 Jun	11,600		10,626		22,226	3,143	297	353	26,020	28,317
1991 Sep	11,484		10,585		22,069	3,105	297	338	25,810	28,272
1991 Dec	11,381		10,484		21,865	3,067	295	359	25,585	28,144
1992 Mar	11,317		10,547		21,864	3,029	293	370	25,556	28,218
1992 Jun	11,262		10,465		21,727	2,990	290	334	25,342	28,076
1992 Sep	11,029		10,317		21,345	2,978	284	325	24,933	27,790
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1990 Sep	11,800	999	10,519	4,579	22,320	3,183	303	397	26,203	27,778
1990 Dec	11,652	1,067	10,564	4,697	22,216	3,144	300	402	26,062	27,817
1991 Mar	11,423	1,081	10,390	4,620	21,813	3,105	298	390	25,606	27,650
1991 Jun	11,327	1,093	10,383	4,659	21,710	3,066	297	333	25,406	27,549
1991 Sep	11,254	1,032	10,304	4,583	21,558	3,028	297	318	25,201	27,547
1991 Dec	11,132	1,102	10,291	4,656	21,423	2,989	295	341	25,048	27,498
1992 Mar	11,006	1,098	10,240	4,632	21,246	2,951	293	352	24,842	27,446
1992 Jun	10,992	1,147	10,225	4,649	21,217	2,913	290	316	24,736	27,310
1992 Sep	10,805	1,102	10,034	4,539	20,839	2,901	284	306	24,331	27,068
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1990 Sep	11,758	1,025	10,542	4,632	22,300	3,183	303	397	26,183	27,771
1990 Dec	11,627	1,042	10,503	4,647	22,129	3,144	300	402	25,976	27,734
1991 Mar	11,476	1,086	10,441	4,638	21,917	3,105	298	390	25,710	27,704
1991 Jun	11,331	1,078	10,369	4,636	21,700	3,066	297	333	25,396	27,593
1991 Sep	11,216	1,060	10,329	4,638	21,545	3,028	297	318	25,189	27,549
1991 Dec	11,115	1,085	10,230	4,606	21,344	2,989	295	341	24,969	27,424
1992 Mar	11,052	1,095	10,292	4,651	21,344	2,951	293	352	24,940	27,498
1992 Jun	10,997	1,134	10,210	4,625	21,207	2,913	290	316	24,726	27,354
1992 Sep	10,764	1,126	10,061	4,595	20,825	2,901	284	306	24,317	27,067

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain *

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1990 Divisions or classes	All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)		
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	
1974 June	22,297	22,296	7,722	7,722	8,429	8,429	9,652	9,652	
1975 June	22,213	22,209	7,351	7,351	8,069	8,069	9,276	9,276	
1976 June	22,048	22,039	7,118	7,118	7,830	7,830	9,033	9,033	
1977 June	22,126	22,124	7,172	7,172	7,890	7,890	9,048	9,048	
1978 June	22,273	22,246	7,138	7,143	7,845	7,850	9,006	9,007	
1979 June	22,638	22,611	7,107	7,113	7,819	7,825	9,020	9,022	
1980 June	22,458	22,432	6,801	6,808	7,517	7,524	8,723	8,727	
1981 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	
1982 June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	
1983 June	20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087	
1984 June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936	
1985 June	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848	
1986 June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639	
1987 June	20,880	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550	
1988 June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606	
1989 June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613	
1990 June	22,370	22,365	5,033	5,056	5,474	5,499	6,518	6,541	
1991 Feb			4,841	4,863	5,279	5,299			
1991 Mar	21,813	21,917	4,785	4,818	5,220	5,254	6,188	6,227	
1991 Apr			4,756	4,791	5,188	5,224			
1991 May			4,717	4,752	5,150	5,185			
1991 June	21,710	21,700	4,691	4,715	5,122	5,147	6,061	6,085	
1991 July			4,679	4,677	5,111	5,111			
1991 Aug			4,682	4,657	5,112	5,087			
1991 Sep	21,558	21,545	4,678	4,645	5,105	5,073	6,015	5,979	
1991 Oct			4,646	4,616	5,071	5,041			
1991 Nov			4,630	4,597	5,050	5,016			
1991 Dec	21,423	21,344	4,607	4,584	5,022	4,997	5,895	5,870	
1992 Jan			4,546	4,556	4,962	4,969			
1992 Feb			4,530	4,553	4,941	4,961			
1992 Mar	21,246	21,344	4,509	4,534	4,917	4,943	5,757	5,788	
1992 Apr			4,489	4,524	4,895	4,931			
1992 May			4,480	4,515	4,882	4,917			
1992 June	21,217	21,207	4,492	4,516	4,887	4,914	5,715	5,740	
1992 July			4,471	4,470	4,868	4,869			
1992 Aug			4,446	4,420	4,842	4,816			
1992 Sep	20,839	20,825	4,426	4,388	4,820	4,783	5,633	5,592	
1992 Oct R			4,407	4,378	4,801	4,771			
1992 Nov R			4,386	4,353	4,774	4,740			
1992 Dec			4,343	4,321	4,725	4,701			
GREAT BRITAIN									
SIC 1990 Divisions or classes	Service Industries (6-9)		Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing (11-14)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments (33-34,37)
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted							
1974 June	12,240	12,240	404	352	355	782	440	1,061	1,043
1975 June	12,545	12,545	388	356	361	753	432	1,050	972
1976 June	12,624	12,624	382	350	361	716	424	1,020	925
1977 June	12,698	12,698	378	352	356	729	431	1,019	939
1978 June	12,895	12,859	373	357	349	707	434	1,032	941
1979 June	13,260	13,222	359	354	357	694	436	1,033	954
1980 June	13,384	13,345	352	355	361	642	420	1,005	938
1981 June	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862
1982 June	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983 June	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
1984 June	13,503	13,465	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985 June	13,769	13,731	321	273	309	430	339	756	780
1986 June	13,954	13,918	310	234	302	392	328	741	755
1987 June	14,247	14,220	302	203	297	365	320	737	740
1988 June	14,890	14,841	293	182	286	356	324	757	737
1989 June	15,261	15,242	280	167	290	372	329	763	733
1990 June	15,574	15,540	278	156	285	388	324	740	728
1991 Feb			152	286	355	308	706	709	
1991 Mar	15,361	15,416	264	149	286	352	306	698	700
1991 Apr			150	282	346	303	696	695	
1991 May			149	284	343	302	684	692	
1991 June	15,377	15,338	272	148	283	343	303	678	686
1991 July			149	283	342	299	676	682	
1991 Aug			148	282	338	309	673	683	
1991 Sep	15,249	15,292	294	145	282	341	306	674	682

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain

Great Britain		Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)	(61-63,67)
1974	June	498	401	560	769	946	647	576	1,223	1,032
1975	June	458	400	526	731	875	602	563	1,207	1,032
1976	June	449	394	500	720	841	601	530	1,203	1,023
1977	June	465	381	511	719	849	601	527	1,167	1,042
1978	June	472	379	515	712	819	597	531	1,161	1,070
1979	June	464	376	505	713	800	591	542	1,201	1,111
1980	June	434	365	483	705	716	554	538	1,206	1,146
1981	June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112
1982	June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115
1983	June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124
1984	June	278	290	332	547	472	472	477	1,010	1,155
1985	June	271	276	327	575	550	473	477	994	1,148
1986	June	263	263	318	555	555	485	467	964	1,134
1987	June	257	244	321	551	543	497	474	983	1,138
1988	June	268	232	333	541	546	517	478	1,021	1,168
1989	June	262	228	333	530	514	531	487	1,056	1,206
1990	June	243	247	320	524	487	546	486	1,044	1,235
1991	Feb	229	240	310	529	459	512	484	968	1,227
	Mar	225	238	306	526	450	504	480		
	Apr	223	236	303	528	446	504	477		
	May	219	232	299	530	441	500	474	939	1,217
	June	216	230	298	527	438	497	474		
	July	219	226	297	526	441	498	472		
	Aug	220	224	296	525	442	501	472	910	1,221
	Sep	218	225	297	523	440	498	473		
	Oct	222	217	294	520	437	499	469		
	Nov	224	214	292	516	432	496	472	872	1,213
	Dec	219	214	293	511	433	486	471		
1992	Jan	220	207	290	503	431	474	471		
	Feb	218	210	288	497	436	472	464	840	1,198
	Mar	216	211	283	496	434	473	465		
	Apr	215	209	282	495	435	470	457		
	May	215	207	281	498	432	468	458	828	1,173
	June	219	202	285	496	429	473	468		
	July	220	199	284	500	417	469	470	813 P	1,135
	Aug	219	197	278	499	417	466	469		
	Sep	216	195	275	500	420	464	468		
	Oct R	211	194	275	505	418	466	469		
	Nov R	209	191	274	507	417	464	465		
	Dec	203	188	271	500	413	458	462		
GREAT BRITAIN										
		Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc +	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		(64/65)	(66)	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)	(91-92)	(93)	(95)	(94,96-98)
1974	June	2,051	804	1,035	435	1,472	1,861	1,464	1,032	1,056
1975	June	2,050	824	1,041	439	1,468	1,937	1,534	1,112	1,108
1976	June	2,025	849	1,015	422	1,472	1,935	1,581	1,141	1,161
1977	June	2,052	862	1,020	411	1,495	1,934	1,562	1,150	1,169
1978	June	2,063	882	1,038	407	1,546	1,943	1,569	1,172	1,206
1979	June	2,135	931	1,044	414	1,622	1,947	1,605	1,190	1,282
1980	June	2,135	959	1,036	423	1,659	1,925	1,586	1,214	1,286
1981	June	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282
1982	June	1,984	959	975	428	1,712	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305
1983	June	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1984	June	2,012	965	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
1985	June	2,038	1,027	889	419	2,039	1,862	1,557	1,301	1,489
1986	June	2,054	1,026	867	412	2,136	1,868	1,592	1,312	1,553
1987	June	2,057	1,028	852	413	2,250	1,910	1,641	1,337	1,620
1988	June	2,132	1,105	870	430	2,428	1,924	1,691	1,388	1,723
1989	June	2,234	1,198	902	438	2,594	1,870	1,721	1,418	1,680
1990	June	2,237	1,256	930	431	2,709	1,927	1,750	1,438	1,662
1991	Feb									
	Mar	2,167	1,187	920	415	2,676	1,932	1,764	1,460	1,615
	Apr									
	May									
	June	2,143	1,230	913	415	2,652	1,925	1,744	1,465	1,672
	July									
	Aug									
	Sep	2,140	1,219	911	413	2,644	1,917	1,635	1,480	1,670
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	2,185	1,144	915	404	2,611	1,919	1,749	1,491	1,631
1992	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	2,119	1,135	918	397	2,604	1,925	1,776	1,502	1,655
	Apr									
	May									
	June	2,105	1,215	916	389	2,604	1,917	1,737	1,506	1,676
	July									
	Aug									
	Sep	2,056	1,194	908 R	364	2,563	1,915	1,625	1,524	1,632
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.3

Employees in employment: industry: production industries

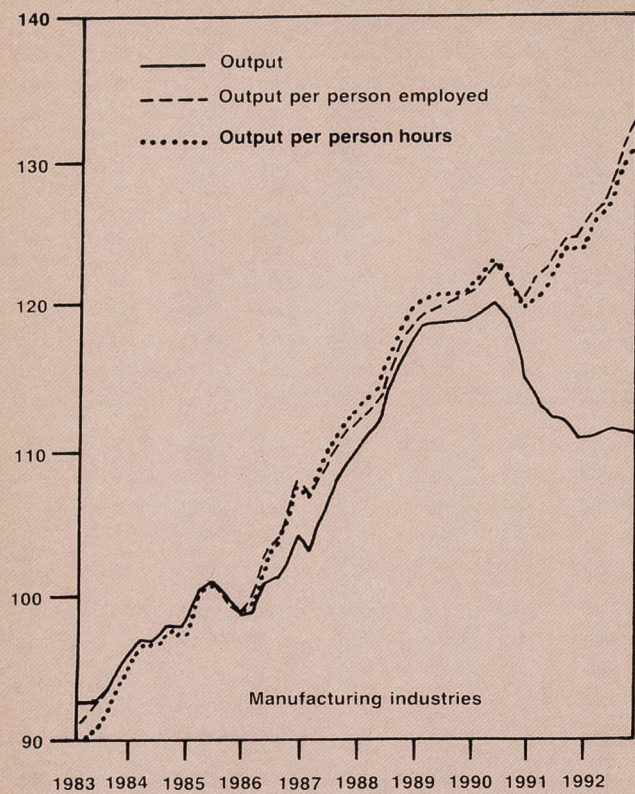
THOUSAND		Dec 1991 R		Oct 1992 R			Nov 1992 R			Dec 1992			
GREAT BRITAIN		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
SIC 1980	Division, class or group or AH												
Production industries	1-4	3,571.9	1,450.5	5,022.5	3,407.2	1,394.0	4,801.2	3,381.8	1,392.6	4,774.4	3,347.0	1,378.3	4,725.2
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,236.8	1,370.0	4,606.8	3,093.2	1,314.2	4,407.3	3,073.1	1,312.9	4,386.0	3,043.6	1,299.9	4,343.4
Energy and water supply	1	335.1	80.6	415.6	314.1	79.8	393.9	308.7	79.7	388.5	303.4	78.4	381.8
Extraction and solid fuels	111	69.5	3.9	73.4	57.3	3.0	60.3	53.2	2.9	56.0	52.0	3.1	55.1
General oil processing	14	14.3	2.9	17.3	13.8	2.9	16.6	14.3	3.4	17.7	13.9	2.8	16.7
Electricity	161	101.0	28.9	129.9	92.2	29.0	121.2	90.9	28.5	119.4	90.5	28.6	119.1
Water supply industry	162	53.5	22.3	75.8	53.3	22.5	75.8	53.0	22.4	75.4	51.2	22.1	73.2
Other supply industry	17	42.5	12.9	55.4	41.7	12.4	54.2	41.6	12.5	54.1	41.3	12.1	53.5
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	484.5	155.3	639.8	457.9	151.3	609.2	455.0	151.0	606.0	452.2	148.2	600.4
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	26.9	4.2	31.0	24.8	4.2	29.0	24.9	4.2	29.1	24.8	4.2	29.0
Metal manufacture	22	110.2	15.6	125.8	102.8	14.6	117.3	102.1	14.4	116.5	101.9	14.1	116.0
Non-metallic mineral products	24	136.3	39.3	175.6	129.0	36.8	165.8	128.1	37.0	165.1	127.4	36.1	163.6
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	211.1	96.3	307.3	201.3	95.7	297.0	199.9	95.5	295.3	198.0	93.8	291.8
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,628.8	437.6	2,066.4	1,536.4	403.1	1,939.5	1,526.2	401.7	1,927.9	1,510.8	398.8	1,909.6
Metal goods	31	229.6	63.1	292.6	215.9	59.6	275.5	214.3	59.3	273.6	212.6	58.5	271.1
Mechanical engineering	32	559.6	109.5	669.1	527.6	104.6	632.2	522.5	105.2	627.6	518.0	103.4	621.5
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	49.2	21.7	70.9	46.0	18.2	64.2	47.5	18.6	66.0	48.0	20.4	68.3
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	347.1	162.5	509.5	327.9	147.9	475.7	327.0	145.9	472.9	324.6	144.7	469.4
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	94.6	30.4	125.1	89.6	29.5	119.1	89.3	28.2	117.5	88.6	28.2	116.8
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	40.3	19.4	59.7	43.9	17.7	61.6	45.1	17.8	62.8	45.6	18.0	63.6
Telecommunications equipment	344	100.6	47.3	147.9	92.0	42.0	134.0	90.6	41.1	131.7	90.3	40.9	131.2
Control electronic equipment	345	63.5	42.8	106.2	57.9	37.9	95.8	57.3	37.6	94.9	57.0	36.4	93.4
Lifting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	48.1	22.6	70.7	44.4	20.8	65.2	44.7	21.2	65.9	43.2	21.3	64.4
Motor vehicles and parts	35	190.9	27.7	218.6	186.7	24.3	211.0	184.9	24.2	209.2	179.7	23.6	203.3
Other transport equipment	36	190.2	24.3	214.5	171.6	22.1	193.7	169.3	21.9	191.2	166.9	21.6	188.5
Instrument engineering	37	62.2	28.9	91.2	60.7	26.5	87.2	60.7	26.6	87.3	61.1	26.5	87.6
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,123.6	777.1	1,900.6	1,098.9	759.8	1,858.6	1,091.9	760.1	1,852.0	1,080.6	752.8	1,833.4
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	298.2	212.9	511.1	292.4	212.8	505.3	290.8	215.8	506.6	285.7	214.5	500.2
Food	411-423	244.2	192.6	436.8	241.3	192.7	434.0	239.6	196.1	435.7	236.6	195.6	432.3
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	54.0	20.2	74.3	51.1	20.1	71.3	51.2	19.7	70.9	49.0	18.9	67.9
Textiles	43	96.3	79.6	175.9	93.3	77.1	170.4	92.3	76.3	168.6	91.8	76.6	168.4
Leather and leather goods	44	10.4	7.7	18.1	9.7	7.2	16.9	9.5	7.0	16.5			

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output, employment and productivity

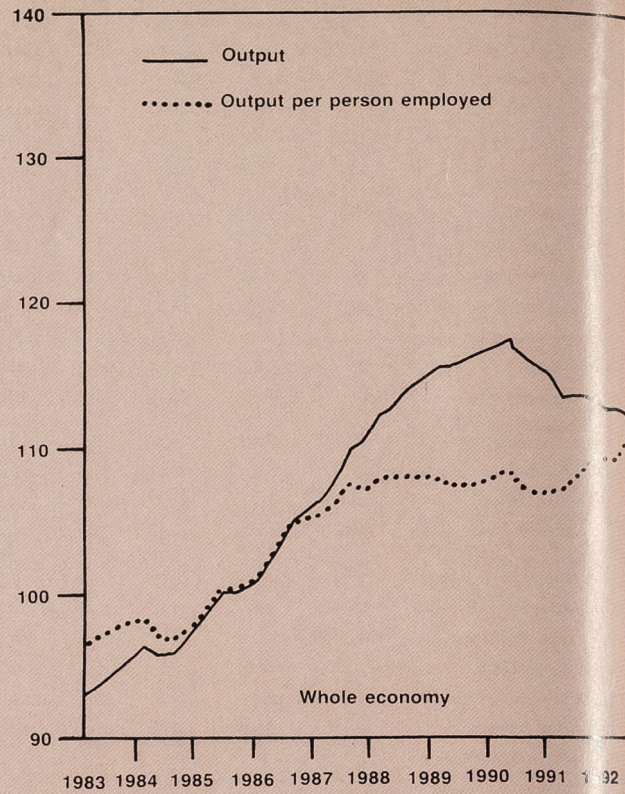
(1985 = 100)

Seasonally adjusted



(1985 = 100)

Seasonally adjusted



Source: Central Statistical Office

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production Industries Divisions 1-4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2-4		
	Output ^a	Employed labour force ^b	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force ^b	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force ^b	Output per person employed
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	103.9	100.1	103.7	102.4	97.3	105.3	101.3	97.9	103.5
1987	108.6	101.9	106.6	105.7	96.1	110.1	106.6	97.0	109.8
1988	113.5	105.2	107.9	109.5	96.7	113.2	114.1	98.2	116.2
1989	115.9	107.8	107.5	109.9	96.6	113.7	119.0	98.5	120.8
1990	116.6	108.5	107.5	109.3	95.2	114.8	118.4	97.2	121.9
1991	113.7	105.4	107.9	106.1	90.1	117.8	112.2	91.6	122.5
1992	113.7	105.4	107.9	106.1	90.1	117.8	112.2	91.6	122.5
1985 Q1	98.5	99.8	98.7	97.8	100.4	97.4	100.4	100.3	100.2
1985 Q2	100.3	100.0	100.3	101.7	100.2	101.5	101.1	100.1	101.0
1985 Q3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.6	99.9	100.7	100.0	99.9	100.0
1985 Q4	100.9	100.1	100.8	99.9	99.4	100.5	98.6	99.7	99.0
1986 Q1	101.7	100.0	101.7	101.1	98.7	102.5	98.8	99.1	99.7
1986 Q2	103.3	100.0	103.3	102.2	97.6	104.7	100.8	98.2	102.6
1986 Q3	104.8	100.1	104.7	103.0	96.8	106.4	101.3	97.3	104.1
1986 Q4	105.6	100.4	105.2	103.5	96.2	107.5	104.4	97.0	107.7
1987 Q1	106.2	100.7	105.5	103.7	95.8	108.3	103.0	96.5	106.7
1987 Q2	107.9	101.5	106.3	104.8	95.9	109.2	105.6	96.8	109.1
1987 Q3	109.8	102.3	107.4	106.7	96.2	111.0	108.1	97.2	111.2
1987 Q4	110.6	103.2	107.2	107.8	96.4	111.9	109.6	97.5	112.4
1988 Q1	112.2	104.1	107.8	107.9	96.6	111.8	111.0	97.9	113.4
1988 Q2	113.0	104.8	107.9	109.4	96.7	113.2	112.3	98.1	114.5
1988 Q3	113.9	105.7	107.8	110.3	96.7	114.0	115.4	98.3	117.4
1988 Q4	114.8	106.3	108.0	110.5	96.9	114.0	117.5	98.4	119.4
1989 Q1	115.4	107.1	107.8	109.7	96.9	113.2	118.9	98.6	120.6
1989 Q2	115.5	107.6	107.4	109.0	96.7	112.7	118.8	98.5	120.7
1989 Q3	116.1	108.0	107.5	110.3	96.6	114.3	119.1	98.5	121.0
1989 Q4	116.5	108.4	107.5	110.5	96.3	114.7	119.0	98.3	121.0
1990 Q1	117.2	108.6	107.9	109.8	96.1	114.3	119.5	98.0	121.9
1990 Q2	117.6	108.8	108.1	111.7	95.7	116.7	120.3	97.5	123.4
1990 Q3	116.2	108.6	107.0	108.6	95.2	114.1	118.8	97.2	122.2
1990 Q4	115.3	107.9	106.9	107.0	94.0	113.9	115.2	96.0	120.0
1991 Q1	114.4	106.9	107.0	106.6	92.4	115.5	113.4	94.2	120.4
1991 Q2	113.5	105.8	107.3	105.2	90.7	116.0	112.4	92.3	121.7
1991 Q3	113.6	104.9	108.3	106.3	89.3	119.0	112.3	90.6	123.9
1991 Q4	113.4	104.0	109.1	106.2	88.0	120.6	110.8	89.5	123.8
1992 Q1	112.9	103.5	109.1	105.4	86.9	121.2	111.1	88.5	125.6
1992 Q2	112.7	103.0	109.4	105.0	86.3	121.7	111.6	87.9	127.0
1992 Q3	112.8	101.7	110.9	105.9	84.7	124.9	111.5	86.2	129.3
1992 Q4	113.4	104.0	109.1	106.8	83.1	128.4	111.2	84.9	131.0

^a Gross domestic product for whole economy.
^b 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 56 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

EMPLOYMENT 1.11

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME										
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week					
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time	
1988	1,413	37.9	9.5	13.42		3	101	15	143	9.8	17	0.5	244		14.4	
1989	1,394	37.6	9.6	13.44		3	119	19	183	9.5	22	0.6	302		13.7	
1990	1,322	37.7	9.4	12.43		7	263	15	133	9.0	22	0.6	396		19.5	
1991	1,075	34.5	9.1	9.82		8	327	53	486	9.3	61	1.9	813		13.6	
1992	1,040	35.5	9.3	9.72		6	224	42	397	9.4	48	1.6	620		12.8	
Week ended																
1991 Jan 11	1,096	33.6	9.0	9.80	10.80	11	432	28	290	10.1	39	1.3	722	674	18.5	
Feb 8	1,061	32.9	8.7	9.22	9.57	10	393	55	523	9.5	65	2.0	917	727	14.0	
Mar 15	1,060	33.3	9.0	9.49	10.00	11	420	94	836	9.1	104	3.2	1,255	956	12.0	
Apr 12	1,052	33.4	8.8	9.21	9.70	10	395	88	842	9.7	98	3.0	1,226	984	12.6	
May 17	1,052	33.8	9.0	9.36	9.65	11	431	61	545	9.1	72	2.3	976	906	13.6	
June 14	1,041	33.6	9.2	9.57	9.83	7	278	48	452	9.4	55	1.8	730	938	13.2	
July 12	1,104	35.7	9.3	10.32	10.50	6	212	48	422	8.7	53	1.7	634	723	11.8	
Aug 16	1,020	33.0	9.3	9.54	9.94	12	451	43	386	9.0	54	1.8	837	899	15.3	
Sept 13	1,047	34.1	9.3	9.69	9.41	8	325	47	411	8.7	55	1.8	736	819	13.3	
Oct 11	1,134	37.2	9.4	10.70	9.58	3	115	44	373	8.4	47	1.5	488	604	10.3	
Nov 15	1,133	37.2	9.2	10.46	9.45	5	200	42	405	9.7	47	1.5	605	697	12.9	
Dec 13	1,098	36.3	9.5	10.44	9.34	7	283	34	352	10.3	41	1.4	634	730	15.3	
1992 Jan 10	977	32.8	8.9	8.73	9.73	15	563	48	437	9.1	62	2.1	999	944	16.0	
Feb 14	1,086	36.6	8.9	9.70	10.06	2	71	61	606	9.9	63	2.1	677	537	10.7	
Mar 13	1,019	34.5	9.1	9.31	9.85	7	286	60	554	9.2	68	2.3	840	634	12.4	
Apr 10	1,088	37.0	9.2	10.00	10.51	5	200	50	500	10.0	55	1.9	700	558	12.7	
May 15	1,134	38.6	9.6	10.92	11.24	3	103	31	276	8.8	34	1.2	379	351	11.2	
June 12	1,037	35.2	9.3	9.67	9.95	5	185	34	314	9.2	39	1.3	499	643	12.9	
July 10	1,076	36.7	9.5	10.23	10.40	2	80	24	255	10.6	26	0.9	335	387	12.8	
Aug 14	994	34.1	9.3	9.29	9.65	3	126	27	270	10.0	30	1.0	396	424	13.1	
Sept 11	996	34.2	9.7	9.65	9.36	5	197	34	299	8.8	39	1.3	497	548	12.6	
Oct 9 R	1,055	36.4	9.4	9.94	8.80	4	141	36	319	9.0	39	1.4	460	573	11.7	
Nov 13 R	1,046	36.2	9.4	9.88	8.87	7	277	49	386	7.9	56	1.9	663	769	11.8	
Dec 18	971	34.0	9.6	9.30	8.21	12	458	54	541	10.1	65	2.3	999	1,147	15.3	
SIC 1980																
Week ended 18 December, 1992																
Extraction of metal ores & minerals (21/23)	9.2	45.2	11.1	0.10			0.9	0.1	1.7	15.0	0.1	0.7	2.5		19.0	
Metal manufacturing (22)	26.4	33.7	10.2	0.27			1.9	1.0	11.1	11.0	1.1	1.3	13.0		12.3	
Non-metallic mineral products (24)	39.3	33.1	9.2	0.36			0.8	29.8	3.6	31.7	8.7	4.4	3.7	61.5	13.9	
Chemical industry (Manufactures, fibres (25/26)	48.5	32.5	10.1	0.49				1.3	0.6	2.8	4.8	0.6	0.4	4.1	6.7	
Metal goods (31)	75.9	37.3	9.1	0.69			1.2	45.0	9.6	93.1	9.7	10.8	5.3	138.2	12.8	
Mechanical engineering (32)	171.0	44.3	9.7	1.66			0.4	15.6	6.0	44.8	7.5	6.4	1.6	60.4	9.5	
Office machinery & data processing equipment (33)	7.8	32.7	11.3	0.09												
Electronic engineering (34)	84.2	31.1	9.7	0.82			0.2	9.3	4.1	30.8	7.5	4.3	1.6	40.0	9.3	
Wires, cables, batteries & other electrical equipment (341/342)	29.6	40.7	11.1	0.33					1.6	12.7	8.0	1.6	2.2	12.7	8.0	
Industrial electrical equipment (343)	11.4	31.6	9.8	0.11			0.1	2.0	0.2	3.1	12.9	0.3	0.8	5.0	17.4	
Telecommunications equipment (344)	17.3	27.9	8.8	0.15					0.4	3.9	10.9	0.4	0.6	3.9	10.9	
Other electronic equipment (345)	12.7	22.6	8.1	0.10					1.9	11.2	5.9	1.9	3.4	11.2	5.9	
Lighting appliances / installations (346-348)	13.2	30.4	9.2	0.12			0.2	7.3				0.2	0.4	7.3	38.6	
Motor vehicles (35)	40.0	27.2	9.5	0.38			6.5	250.3	8.5	146.8	17.2	15.0	10.2	397.1	26.4	
Other transport equipment (36)	51.5	45.9	9.8	0.51					0.6	10.1	16.9	0.6	0.5	10.1	16.9	
Instrument engineering (37)	15.0	28.7	8.9	0.13					0.4	3.4	9.2	0.4	0.7	3.4	9.2	
Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	139.0	36.7	10.3	1.43			0.4	15.1	1.8	15.0	8.2	2.2	0.6	30.2	13.5	
Food (411-423)	119.9	35.7	10.5	1.26			0.4	15.1	1.8	15.0	8.2	2.2	0.7	30.2	13.5	
Alcoholic, soft drink & tobacco manu. (424-429)	19.1	44.1	8.8	0.17												
Textile industry (43)	41.3	32.2	9.3	0.38			0.3	9.7	3.2	33.8	10.6	3.4	2.7	43.5	12.6	
Leather goods (44)	3.7	27.0	8.5	0.03					0.9	0.1	1.3	13.3	0.1	0.9	2.2	17.8
Footwear & clothing (45)	26.7	14.8	6.8	0.18	</											

1.12 EMPLOYMENT

Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49			43-45	41, 42	21-49			43-45	41, 42
1988	97.7	100.7	91.4	97.4	97.4	101.2	101.4	103.3	99.5	101.5
1989	97.1	98.8	90.9	90.2	95.0	101.0	100.6	104.2	98.7	101.3
1990	90.9	89.5	90.8	81.3	90.9	100.4	100.4	105.5	98.1	100.4
1991	79.8	76.9	78.0	71.9	88.6	99.1	98.1	103.0	97.1	99.9
1992	75.0	72.3	70.2	69.1	83.8	99.4	98.5	101.1	98.4	100.5
Weekended										
1990 Dec 14	86.0	85.8	89.5	77.2	91.1	99.8	100.2	106.6	97.6	100.3
1991 Jan 11	84.7					99.3				
Feb 8	82.9					98.2				
Mar 15	81.8	79.5	83.1	73.1	91.4	98.3	97.4	104.6	95.8	100.3
Apr 12	81.5					98.7				
May 17	80.5					98.9				
June 14	79.9	76.8	79.5	71.8	90.4	99.2	97.8	104.6	96.8	100.3
July 12	79.3					99.9				
Aug 16	78.5					99.4				
Sep 13	77.6	75.7	74.6	71.7	87.8	98.9	98.2	100.3	97.3	100.0
Oct 11	77.4					99.4				
Nov 15	77.0					99.3				
Dec 13	76.8	75.6	74.8	70.8	84.9	99.3	99.0	102.5	98.4	98.9
1992 Jan 10	76.2					99.3				
Feb 14	76.8					99.6				
Mar 13	76.2	73.4	73.0	71.0	84.7	99.4	98.6	101.2	98.1	99.8
Apr 10	76.7					100.0				
May 15	77.1					100.9				
Jun 12	76.0	73.4	72.5	70.8	84.1	99.4	98.5	101.6	98.8	100.6
Jul 10	75.6					100.0				
Aug 14	74.5					99.3				
Sep 11 R	73.8	71.8	70.4	68.2	83.9	99.0	98.2	101.1	98.4	101.6
Oct 9 R	73.2					98.8				
Nov 13 R	72.7					98.7				
Dec 18	71.5	70.4	64.8	66.3	82.5	98.0	98.5	100.3	98.1	100.0

1.13 EMPLOYMENT

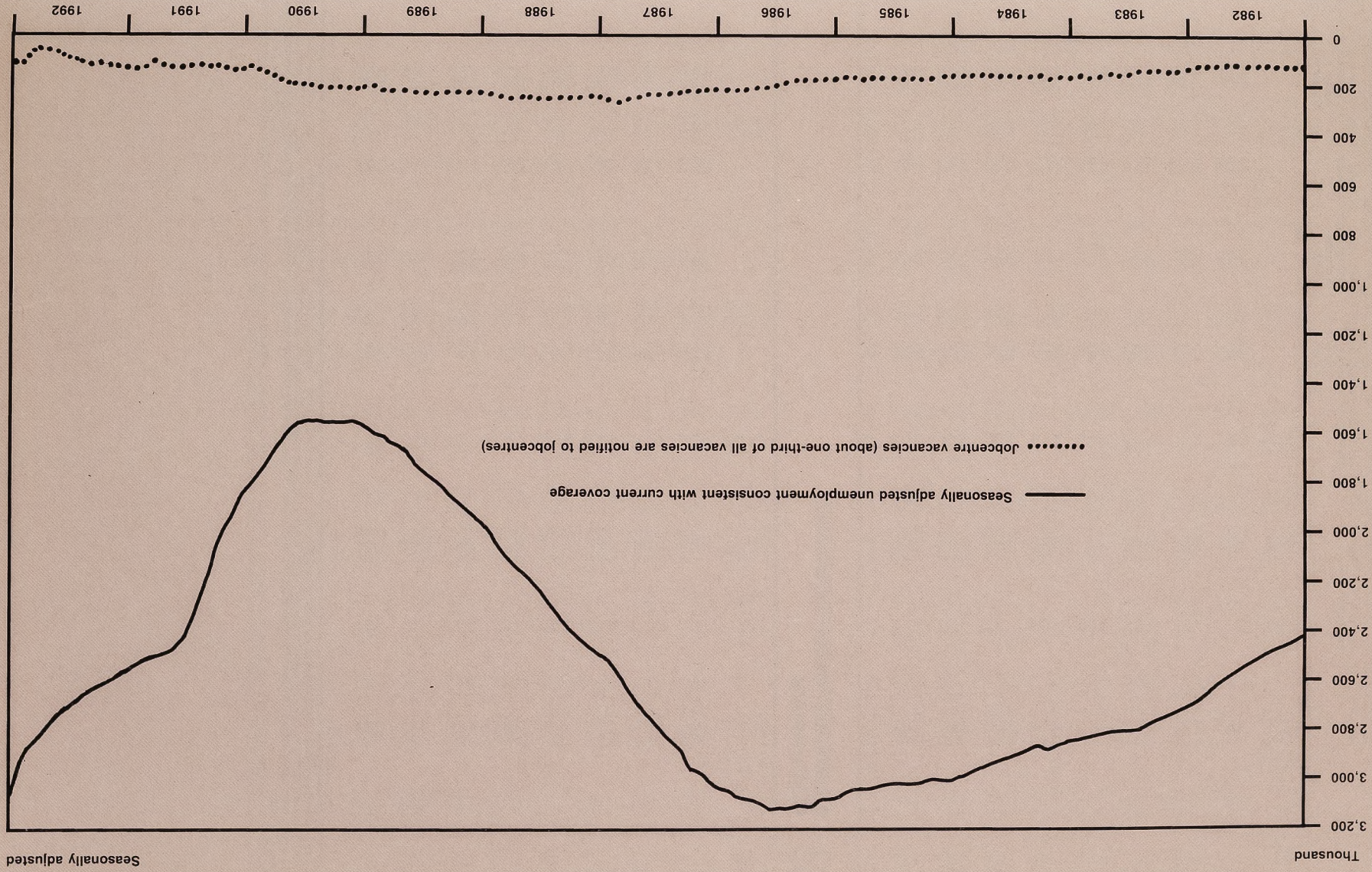
Overtime and short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries in December 1992: regions

Week ended December 18 1992	Overtime			Short-time				Hours lost		Hours lost		Average per operative on short- time
	Operatives (Thou)	Percent age of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime (Thou)	Hours of overtime worked (Thou)	Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Stood off for whole week or part of week			
					Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives		
											Hours lost (Thou)		Average per operative working part of the work
South East	208.1	33.7	9.9	2,054.9	1.6	61.2	11.6	180.5	15.6	13.2	2.1	241.7
Greater London*	59.4	28.7	10.7	638.2	0.5	18.4	8.8	151.8	17.2	9.3	4.5	170.2
East Anglia	46.1	41.9	9.8	451.5	0.2	6.0	1.1	6.6	5.9	1.3	1.2	12.6
South West	70.7	35.4	9.1	645.4	0.4	14.3	1.9	16.6	8.6	2.3	1.2	30.9
West Midlands	113.9	31.1	8.8	999.2	1.2	46.3	14.6	136.1	9.3	15.8	4.3	182.3
East Midlands	108.2	36.0	9.6	1,036.0	0.3	10.8	5.1	48.3	9.5	5.4	1.8	59.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	116.8	36.3	9.5	1,109.7	1.3	51.0	4.1	39.2	9.5	5.4	1.7	90.1
North West	129.8	35.8	10.1	1,310.8	6.1	237.6	2.7	28.3	10.5	8.8	2.4	265.8
North	57.9	33.5	9.8	565.0	0.6	22.0	3.7	26.9	7.2	4.3	2.5	48.9
Wales	38.3	24.1	9.2	351.8	0.1	3.9	4.6	25.9	5.6	4.7	3.0	29.8
Scotland	81.3	33.0	9.6	778.6	0.1	4.4	4.0	33.1	8.3	4.1	1.7	37.5

* Included in the South East

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: UNITED KINGDOM 1982-92

C1



2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

	MALE AND FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
	UNEMPLOYED				Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over		
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *				Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended
1989 } Annual averages	1,798.7	6.3	1,784.4	6.3					
1990 } Annual averages	1,664.4	5.8	1,662.7	5.8					
1991 } Annual averages	2,291.9	8.1	2,287.4	8.1					
1992 } Annual averages	2,778.6	9.8	2,767.4	9.7					
1991 Jan 10	1,959.7	6.9	1,893.6	6.7	40.5	56.7	267	1,664	29
Feb 7	2,045.4	7.2	1,985.7	7.0	92.1	69.5	313	1,703	30
Mar 14	2,142.1	7.6	2,089.2	7.4	103.5	78.7	300	1,810	32
Apr 11	2,198.5	7.8	2,166.6	7.7	77.4	91.0	292	1,873	34
May 9	2,213.8	7.8	2,232.2	7.9	65.6	82.2	270	1,908	35
June 13	2,241.0	7.9	2,292.9	8.1	60.7	67.9	262	1,942	37
July 11	2,367.5	8.4	2,362.5	8.4	69.6	65.3	363	1,967	38
Aug 8	2,435.1	8.6	2,422.5	8.6	60.0	63.4	310	2,086	40
Sept 12	2,450.7	8.7	2,458.1	8.7	35.6	55.1	303	2,106	41
Oct 10	2,426.0	8.6	2,477.1	8.8	19.0	38.2	310	2,075	42
Nov 14	2,471.8	8.7	2,517.7	8.9	40.6	31.7	303	2,126	43
Dec 12	2,551.7	9.0	2,551.2	9.0	33.5	31.0	296	2,211	44
1992 Jan 9	2,673.9	9.5	2,607.1	9.2	55.9	43.3	297	2,330	47
Feb 13	2,710.5	9.6	2,644.9	9.4	37.8	42.4	310	2,354	47
Mar 12	2,707.5	9.6	2,652.7	9.4	7.8	33.8	292	2,379	47
Apr 9	2,736.5	9.7	2,695.3	9.5	42.6	29.4	302	2,387	47
May 14	2,707.9	9.6	2,715.7	9.6	20.4	23.6	254	2,407	48
June 11	2,678.2	9.5	2,724.3	9.6	8.6	23.9	258	2,373	47
July 9	2,774.0	9.8	2,760.1	9.8	35.8	21.6	369	2,359	46
Aug 13	2,845.5	10.1	2,811.1	9.9	51.0	31.8	324	2,476	45
Sept 10	2,847.4	10.1	2,843.4	10.1	32.3	39.7	315	2,488	45
Oct 8	2,814.4	10.0	2,867.8	10.1	24.4	35.9	345	2,425	44
Nov 12	2,864.1	10.1	2,912.7	10.3	44.9	33.9	331	2,488	45
Dec 17 R	2,983.3	10.6	2,973.0	10.5	60.3	43.2	309	2,627	47
1993 Jan 14 P	3,062.1	10.8	2,995.1	10.6	22.1	42.4	314	2,700	48

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

	MALE AND FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
	UNEMPLOYED				Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over		
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *				Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended
1989 } Annual averages	1,693.0	6.1	1,678.8	6.1					
1990 } Annual averages	1,567.3	5.6	1,565.5	5.6					
1991 } Annual averages	2,191.5	8.0	2,187.0	7.9					
1992 } Annual averages	2,672.4	9.7	2,661.3	9.7					
1991 Jan 10	1,861.5	6.8	1,796.2	6.5	40.3	56.1	259	1,574	28
Feb 7	1,947.6	7.1	1,888.0	6.9	91.8	69.1	306	1,612	29
Mar 14	2,043.9	7.4	1,990.5	7.2	102.5	78.2	293	1,720	31
Apr 11	2,099.4	7.6	2,067.4	7.5	76.9	90.4	285	1,782	33
May 9	2,115.8	7.7	2,132.8	7.7	65.4	81.6	264	1,818	34
June 13	2,142.8	7.8	2,192.9	8.0	60.1	67.5	255	1,852	36
July 11	2,263.9	8.2	2,261.7	8.2	68.8	64.8	351	1,876	37
Aug 8	2,330.7	8.5	2,320.7	8.4	59.0	62.6	302	1,990	39
Sept 12	2,346.3	8.5	2,356.1	8.6	35.4	54.4	294	2,013	40
Oct 10	2,324.5	8.4	2,374.6	8.6	18.5	37.6	301	1,983	41
Nov 14	2,371.0	8.6	2,414.8	8.8	40.2	31.4	296	2,033	42
Dec 12	2,450.5	8.9	2,448.2	8.9	33.4	30.7	290	2,117	43
1992 Jan 9	2,569.1	9.3	2,503.3	9.1	55.1	42.9	290	2,234	46
Feb 13	2,606.6	9.5	2,541.0	9.2	37.7	42.1	303	2,258	46
Mar 12	2,603.4	9.5	2,548.2	9.3	7.2	33.3	275	2,283	46
Apr 9	2,632.1	9.6	2,590.8	9.4	42.6	29.2	255	2,291	46
May 14	2,604.1	9.5	2,610.5	9.5	19.7	23.2	247	2,310	46
June 11	2,573.9	9.3	2,618.1	9.5	7.6	23.3	250	2,278	46
July 9	2,663.8	9.7	2,652.8	9.6	34.7	20.7	357	2,262	45
Aug 13	2,734.1	9.9	2,702.6	9.8	49.8	30.7	316	2,374	44
Sept 10	2,737.0	9.9	2,735.4	9.9	32.8	39.1	305	2,388	44
Oct 8	2,708.0	9.8	2,760.3	10.0	24.9	35.8	337	2,328	43
Nov 12	2,759.4	10.0	2,805.9	10.2	45.6	34.4	325	2,391	44
Dec 17 R	2,877.9	10.5	2,866.0	10.4	60.1	43.5	303	2,529	46
1993 Jan 14 P	2,954.1	10.7	2,888.1	10.5	22.1	42.6	307	2,601	47

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

	MALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	
1989 } Annual averages	1,228.8	7.9	1,277.4	7.8	507.9	4.2	507.0	4.2	1989 } Annual averages
1990 } Annual averages	1,229.3	7.6	1,231.3	7.6	394.9	3.2	431.4	3.5	1990 } Annual averages
1991 } Annual averages	1,721.1	10.7	1,734.6	10.7	554.9	4.6	552.8	4.6	1991 } Annual averages
1992 } Annual averages	2,110.0	13.1	2,120.1	13.1	652.6	5.4	647.3	5.4	1992 } Annual averages
1991 Jan 10	1,428.3	9.1	1,425.6	8.8	479.0	4.0	468.0	3.9	1991 Jan 10
Feb 7	1,529.3	9.6	1,499.5	9.3	497.6	4.1	486.2	4.0	Feb 7
Mar 14	1,628.8	10.0	1,579.3	9.7	518.2	4.3	509.9	4.2	Mar 14
Apr 11	1,622.2	10.3	1,639.3	10.1	530.2	4.4	527.3	4.4	Apr 11
May 9	1,627.7	10.4	1,690.6	10.4	529.0	4.4	541.6	4.5	May 9
June 13	1,727.7	10.5	1,739.0	10.7	533.4	4.4	553.9	4.6	June 13
July 11	1,724.4	11.0	1,791.1	11.1	585.2	4.8	571.4	4.7	July 11
Aug 8	1,829.1	11.3	1,835.5	11.3	612.2	5.1	587.0	4.9	Aug 8
Sept 12	1,821.1	11.4	1,864.5	11.5	607.2	5.0	593.6	4.9	Sept 12
Oct 10	1,827.7	11.4	1,883.4	11.6	586.2	4.9	593.7	4.9	Oct 10
Nov 14	1,827.7	11.6	1,919.6	11.9	586.1	4.9	598.1	5.0	Nov 14
Dec 12	1,927.7	12.1	1,948.0	12.0	594.3	4.9	603.2	5.0	Dec 12
1992 Jan 9	2,047.7	12.6	1,990.2	12.3	628.5	5.2	616.9	5.1	1992 Jan 9
Feb 13	2,077.7	12.8	2,022.4	12.5	636.0	5.3	622.5	5.2	Feb 13
Mar 12	2,077.7	12.8	2,030.3	12.5	632.4	5.2	622.4	5.2	Mar 12
Apr 9	2,107.7	13.0	2,065.9	12.8	636.5	5.3	629.4	5.2	Apr 9
May 14	2,067.7	12.9	2,084.2	12.9	622.8	5.2	631.5	5.2	May 14
June 11	2,067.7	12.7	2,089.7	12.9	617.0	5.1	634.6	5.3	June 11
July 9	2,107.7	13.0	2,112.9	13.0	665.3	5.5	647.2	5.4	July 9
Aug 13	2,147.7	13.3	2,149.4	13.3	696.1	5.8	661.7	5.5	Aug 13
Sept 10	2,167.7	13.3	2,176.2	13.4	686.5	5.7	667.2	5.5	Sept 10
Oct 8	2,157.7	13.3	2,198.8	13.6	662.5	5.5	669.0	5.5	Oct 8
Nov 12	2,157.7	13.6	2,236.5	13.8	664.4	5.5	676.2	5.6	Nov 12
Dec 17 R	2,257.7	14.2	2,283.4	14.1	683.7	5.7	689.6	5.7	Dec 17 R
1993 Jan 14 P	2,357.7	14.5	2,300.8	14.2	708.2	5.9	694.3	5.8	1993 Jan 14 P

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

	MALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	
1989 } Annual averages	1,213.8	7.6	1,199.8	7.5	479.9	4.1	479.1	4.1	1989 } Annual averages
1990 } Annual averages	1,150.3	7.3	1,153.1	7.3	408.2	3.4	407.4	3.4	1990 } Annual averages
1991 } Annual averages	1,680.3	10.5	1,657.9	10.5	531.1	4.5	529.1	4.5	1991 } Annual averages
1992 } Annual averages	2,044.3	13.0	2,038.7	12.9	627.8	5.3	622.6	5.3	1992 } Annual averages
1991 Jan 10	1,405.3	8.9	1,351.6	8.6	456.0	3.9	444.6	3.8	1991 Jan 10
Feb 7	1,472.3	9.3	1,425.2	9.0	475.0	4.0	462.8	3.9	Feb 7
Mar 14	1,548.3	9.8	1,504.2	9.5	495.6	4.2	486.3	4.1	Mar 14
Apr 11	1,592.3	10.1	1,563.7	9.9	507.3	4.3	503.7	4.3	Apr 11
May 9	1,609.3	10.2	1,614.7	10.2	506.6	4.3	518.1	4.4	May 9
June 13	1,632.3	10.4	1,662.7	10.5	510.4	4.3	530.2	4.5	June 13
July 11	1,704.3	10.8	1,714.3	10.9	559.2	4.8	547.4	4.7	July 11
Aug 8	1,744.3	11.1	1,757.8						

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE*			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Percent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTHEAST												
1989)	367.4	259.6	107.8	3.9	4.9	2.7	366.9	3.9			259.3	107.6
1990) Annual	372.4	273.3	99.2	4.0	5.2	2.5	371.8	4.0			273.1	99.0
1991) averages	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.2	4.1	637.8	7.0			477.4	160.4
1992)	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.4	12.5	5.3	851.7	9.4			644.4	207.4
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	191.2
Feb 13	808.2	611.1	197.1	8.9	11.8	5.0	796.0	8.7	19.8	19.9	600.9	195.0
Mar 12	814.9	617.1	197.8	9.0	11.9	5.0	803.4	8.8	7.4	16.9	607.8	195.1
Apr 9	832.1	631.0	201.1	9.1	12.2	5.1	820.0	9.0	16.6	14.6	621.7	198.0
May 14	830.4	631.7	198.7	9.1	12.2	5.1	829.7	9.1	9.7	11.2	630.0	199.0
June 11	826.1	628.9	197.2	9.1	12.1	5.0	833.7	9.2	4.0	10.1	632.9	200.0
July 9	850.9	642.4	208.6	9.3	12.4	5.3	848.1	9.3	14.4	9.4	642.2	205.0
Aug 13	881.9	660.3	221.6	9.7	12.7	5.6	870.1	9.6	22.0	13.5	657.3	212.0
Sept 10	887.9	665.1	222.7	9.8	12.8	5.7	885.4	9.7	15.3	17.2	668.5	216.0
Oct 8	885.9	667.2	218.7	9.7	12.9	5.6	899.1	9.9	13.7	17.0	679.6	219.0
Nov 12	903.4	682.6	220.8	9.9	13.2	5.6	918.1	10.1	19.0	16.0	694.6	223.0
Dec 17 R	943.3	715.3	228.0	10.4	13.8	5.8	940.6	10.3	22.5	18.4	711.9	228.0
1993 Jan 14 P	960.7	727.5	233.2	10.6	14.0	5.9	952.4	10.5	11.8	17.8	720.3	232.0
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1989)	218.2	156.5	61.8	5.1	6.4	3.4	218.0	5.1			156.4	61.0
1990) Annual	211.6	154.7	57.1	5.0	6.4	3.2	211.4	5.1			154.5	57.0
1991) averages	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.2	10.4	5.1	331.7	8.2			244.1	87.0
1992)	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.6	13.7	6.4	429.4	10.6			319.7	109.0
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	102.0
Feb 13	404.3	300.9	103.4	10.0	12.9	6.0	403.3	10.0	7.8	8.3	299.7	103.0
Mar 12	408.9	304.9	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.1	10.1	3.8	7.1	303.3	103.0
Apr 9	418.1	312.1	106.0	10.3	13.4	6.2	414.3	10.2	7.2	6.3	309.1	105.0
May 14	419.8	314.3	105.5	10.4	13.5	6.2	419.8	10.4	5.5	5.5	313.5	106.0
June 11	420.4	315.0	105.4	10.4	13.5	6.2	422.2	10.4	2.4	5.0	315.3	106.0
July 9	432.4	321.7	110.6	10.7	13.8	6.5	428.7	10.6	6.5	4.8	319.7	109.0
Aug 13	446.5	329.6	116.8	11.0	14.1	6.8	438.1	10.8	9.4	6.1	326.0	112.0
Sept 10	449.7	332.0	117.7	11.1	14.2	6.9	444.9	11.0	6.8	7.6	330.8	114.0
Oct 8	447.6	332.1	115.5	11.1	14.2	6.8	451.0	11.2	6.1	7.4	335.8	115.0
Nov 12	452.3	336.2	116.1	11.2	14.4	6.8	458.8	11.3	7.8	6.9	341.5	117.0
Dec 17 R	469.3	349.7	119.6	11.6	15.0	7.0	468.5	11.6	9.7	7.9	348.8	119.0
1993 Jan 14 P	471.0	350.8	120.1	11.6	15.0	7.0	472.3	11.7	3.8	7.1	351.4	120.0
EAST ANGLIA												
1989)	35.2	24.0	11.2	3.6	4.2	2.7	35.2	3.6			24.0	11.0
1990) Annual	37.5	27.3	10.2	3.7	4.7	2.4	37.4	3.7			27.2	10.0
1991) averages	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.8	7.5	3.5	59.0	5.8			44.1	14.0
1992)	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.7	9.9	4.5	77.4	7.6			58.2	19.0
1992 Jan 9	73.1	54.9	18.2	7.2	9.3	4.3	70.5	7.0	2.7	2.1	52.8	17.0
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
Apr 9	77.4	58.3	19.1	7.6	9.9	4.5	74.8	7.4	1.7	1.4	56.4	18.0
May 14	76.2	57.6	18.6	7.5	9.8	4.4	75.2	7.4	0.4	0.9	56.8	18.0
June 11	74.0	55.9	18.2	7.3	9.5	4.3	75.7	7.5	0.5	0.9	57.0	18.0
July 9	76.2	56.8	19.4	7.5	9.7	4.5	77.0	7.6	1.3	0.7	57.7	19.0
Aug 13	78.6	58.2	20.4	7.7	9.9	4.8	79.2	7.8	2.2	1.3	59.2	20.0
Sept 10	78.9	58.6	20.3	7.8	10.0	4.7	80.6	7.9	1.4	1.6	60.3	20.0
Oct 8	78.7	58.9	19.9	7.8	10.0	4.7	81.6	8.0	1.0	1.5	61.3	20.0
Nov 12	81.4	61.3	20.1	8.0	10.4	4.7	83.3	8.2	1.7	1.4	62.8	20.0
Dec 17 R	86.0	65.1	20.9	8.5	11.1	4.9	85.6	8.4	2.3	1.7	64.6	21.0
1993 Jan 14 P	90.0	67.9	22.1	8.9	11.6	5.2	87.0	8.6	1.4	1.8	65.7	21.0
SOUTH WEST												
1989)	98.1	66.1	31.9	4.5	5.3	3.3	98.0	4.5			66.1	31.0
1990) Annual	97.3	69.8	27.5	4.4	5.6	2.8	97.2	4.4			69.8	27.0
1991) averages	161.2	121.1	40.1	7.1	9.4	4.1	160.8	7.1			120.9	38.0
1992)	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.3	5.1	208.0	9.1			158.2	49.0
1992 Jan 9	201.3	152.4	48.9	8.8	11.8	5.0	192.4	8.4	5.7	4.6	145.9	46.0
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	47.0
Apr 9	205.6	156.8	48.7	9.0	12.1	5.0	201.9	8.9	5.0	3.2	153.8	48.0
May 14	201.5	154.5	47.0	8.8	11.9	4.8	203.3	8.9	1.4	2.5	155.2	48.0
June 11	197.5	151.5	46.0	8.7	11.7	4.7	204.1	9.0	0.8	2.4	155.6	48.0
July 9	205.1	155.8	49.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	208.1	9.1	4.0	2.1	158.4	49.0
Aug 13	212.3	160.2	52.2	9.3	12.4	5.3	213.4	9.4	5.3	3.4	162.1	51.0
Sept 10	213.8	161.6	52.2	9.4	12.5	5.3	216.6	9.5	3.2	4.2	164.6	52.0
Oct 8	212.2	161.0	51.2	9.3	12.4	5.2	216.7	9.5	0.1	2.9	164.8	51.9
Nov 12	219.3	166.4	52.9	9.6	12.9	5.4	221.2	9.7	4.5	2.6	168.3	52.9
Dec 17 R	229.6	174.7	55.0	10.1	13.5	5.6	225.4	9.9	4.2	2.9	171.4	54.0
1993 Jan 14 P	236.6	179.5	57.1	10.4	13.9	5.8	227.2	10.0	1.8	3.5	172.8	54.4

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE*			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Percent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS												
1989)	168.5	118.8	49.7	6.7	8.1	4.7	167.9	6.6			118.2	49.6
1990) Annual	152.7	111.7	41.1	6.0	7.6	3.9	152.6	5.9			111.6	41.0
1991) averages	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.6	11.2	5.1	218.4	8.6			164.9	53.5
1992)	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.7	14.0	6.1	269.8	10.7			206.0	63.8
1992 Jan 9	258.8	197.4	61.4	10.2	13.4	5.8	254.4	10.1	5.4	4.8	193.5	60.9
Feb 13	263.5	201.0	62.5	10.4	13.6	5.9	259.0	10.2	4.6	4.7	197.3	61.7
Mar 12	263.0	200.9	62.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	259.0	10.2	—	3.3	197.5	61.5
Apr 9	265.4	203.0	62.4	10.5	13.8	5.9	263.2	10.4	4.2	2.9	201.0	62.2
May 14	264.7	203.2	61.6	10.5	13.8	5.8	265.6	10.5	2.4	2.2	203.1	62.5
June 11	262.6	201.3	61.3	10.4	13.7	5.8	265.6	10.5	—	2.2	202.9	62.7
July 9	270.8	205.3	65.5	10.7	13.9	6.2	268.2	10.6	2.6	1.7	204.5	63.7
Aug 13	278.0	209.4	68.7	11.0	14.2	6.5	273.3	10.8	5.1	2.6	208.1	65.2
Sept 10	278.5	210.4	68.1	11.0	14.3	6.5	276.0	10.9	2.7	3.5	210.5	65.5
Oct 8	274.2	209.1	65.1	10.8	14.2	6.2	279.2	11.0	3.2	3.7	213.5	65.7
Nov 12	277.7	213.0	64.7	11.0	14.5	6.1	283.9	11.2	4.7	3.5	217.6	66.3
Dec 17 R	288.3	222.1	66.3	11.4	15.1	6.3	290.2	11.5	6.3	4.7	222.6	67.6
1993 Jan 14 P	295.5	227.1	68.4	11.7	15.4	6.5	292.0	11.5	1.8	4.3	224.2	67.8
EAST MIDLANDS												
1989)	108.9	77.2	31.7	5.5	6.9	3.8	104.7	5.4				

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE*			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
1989 } Annual	141.9	105.7	36.2	10.2	13.3	6.1	140.0	9.9			103.8	36.2
1990 } Annual	122.9	93.4	29.5	8.9	11.7	5.0	122.7	8.7			93.3	29.5
1991 } averages	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.4	14.0	5.5	143.4	10.4			110.9	32.6
1992 } averages	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.4	15.6	5.8	157.1	11.3			123.4	33.9
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	33.9
Feb 13	157.2	122.6	34.5	11.3	15.4	5.9	152.7	11.0	0.5	0.9	119.2	33.9
Mar 12	155.9	122.1	33.8	11.3	15.3	5.7	152.1	11.0	-0.6	0.4	119.0	33.9
Apr 9	156.7	123.0	33.7	11.3	15.4	5.7	153.6	11.1	1.5	0.5	120.4	33.9
May 14	153.6	121.0	32.7	11.1	15.2	5.5	153.8	11.1	0.2	0.4	120.7	33.9
June 11	151.3	119.2	32.2	10.9	15.0	5.5	154.3	11.1	0.5	0.7	121.2	33.9
July 9	155.6	121.3	34.3	11.2	15.2	5.8	155.8	11.2	1.5	0.7	122.3	33.9
Aug 13	157.4	122.1	35.4	11.4	15.3	6.0	157.6	11.4	1.8	1.3	123.8	33.9
Sept 10	159.3	124.1	35.1	11.5	15.6	6.0	158.9	11.5	1.3	1.5	125.2	33.9
Oct 8	157.6	124.0	33.6	11.4	15.6	5.7	160.8	11.6	1.9	1.7	126.9	33.9
Nov 12	162.4	128.7	33.7	11.7	16.2	5.7	164.3	11.9	3.5	2.2	130.0	34.0
Dec 17 R	169.2	134.9	34.2	12.2	16.9	5.8	168.7	12.2	4.4	3.3	133.8	34.0
1993 Jan 14 P	174.0	138.1	35.9	12.6	17.3	6.1	168.4	12.2	-0.3	2.5	133.6	34.0
WALES												
1989 } Annual	97.0	70.9	26.2	7.5	9.4	4.8	96.0	7.3			69.9	26.2
1990 } Annual	86.3	65.7	20.6	6.6	8.7	3.8	86.2	6.6			65.6	20.6
1991 } averages	113.2	88.6	24.6	8.7	11.7	4.5	113.0	8.7			88.5	24.6
1992 } averages	127.2	100.2	27.0	9.8	13.2	5.0	126.7	9.7			99.9	27.0
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	27.0
Feb 13	128.1	100.7	27.4	9.8	13.3	5.0	123.6	9.5	0.3	0.9	97.3	27.0
Mar 12	125.9	99.2	26.7	9.7	13.1	4.9	122.5	9.4	-1.1	0.2	96.4	26.7
Apr 9	125.7	99.1	26.6	9.7	13.1	4.9	123.6	9.5	1.1	0.1	97.4	26.6
May 14	122.9	97.4	25.5	9.4	12.9	4.7	124.2	9.5	0.6	0.2	98.0	26.6
June 11	120.5	95.7	24.8	9.3	12.6	4.6	124.6	9.6	0.4	0.7	98.4	26.6
July 9	125.2	97.9	27.3	9.6	12.9	5.0	125.9	9.7	1.3	0.8	99.1	27.3
Aug 13	128.4	99.9	28.5	9.9	13.2	5.2	128.2	9.9	2.3	1.3	101.0	28.5
Sept 10	129.3	101.1	28.3	9.9	13.3	5.2	129.8	10.0	1.6	1.7	102.3	28.3
Oct 8	127.2	100.5	26.7	9.8	13.3	4.9	130.1	10.0	0.3	1.4	102.9	26.7
Nov 12	129.4	102.5	26.9	9.9	13.5	4.9	131.0	10.1	0.9	0.9	103.7	26.9
Dec 17 R	134.9	107.2	27.8	10.4	14.2	5.1	133.5	10.3	2.5	1.2	105.6	27.8
1993 Jan 14 P	139.4	110.0	29.4	10.7	14.5	5.4	134.1	10.3	0.6	1.3	106.0	29.4
SCOTLAND												
1989 } Annual	234.7	169.5	65.2	9.3	11.7	6.1	233.2	9.3			168.2	65.2
1990 } Annual	202.5	148.7	53.8	8.0	10.3	5.0	202.1	8.1			148.5	53.8
1991 } averages	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.7	11.5	5.1	219.4	8.7			165.0	54.7
1992 } averages	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.6	12.7	5.3	238.8	9.5			182.5	57.3
1992 Jan 9	241.4	184.1	57.2	9.6	12.7	5.3	230.9	9.2	3.0	1.7	176.0	57.2
Feb 13	239.8	182.3	57.5	9.5	12.6	5.3	231.5	9.2	0.6	1.5	176.2	57.5
Mar 12	237.6	180.5	57.1	9.4	12.5	5.3	231.3	9.2	-0.2	1.1	175.5	57.1
Apr 9	237.9	181.0	56.9	9.4	12.5	5.3	233.9	9.3	2.6	1.0	177.7	56.9
May 14	233.1	178.5	54.6	9.2	12.4	5.1	235.2	9.3	1.3	1.2	179.1	54.6
June 11	231.8	177.1	54.7	9.2	12.3	5.1	236.5	9.4	1.3	1.7	180.1	54.7
July 9	246.2	183.8	62.4	9.8	12.7	5.8	240.3	9.5	3.8	2.1	183.1	62.4
Aug 13	249.1	186.6	62.5	9.9	12.9	5.8	242.8	9.6	2.5	2.5	185.9	62.5
Sept 10	240.9	184.2	56.7	9.6	12.7	5.3	243.5	9.7	0.7	2.3	186.8	56.7
Oct 8	239.9	184.7	55.2	9.5	12.8	5.1	244.5	9.7	1.0	1.4	188.0	55.2
Nov 12	242.9	187.5	55.4	9.6	13.0	5.2	246.0	9.8	1.5	1.1	189.4	55.4
Dec 17 R	251.8	195.1	56.7	10.0	13.5	5.3	249.5	9.9	3.5	2.0	192.4	56.7
1993 Jan 14 P	260.8	201.3	59.5	10.3	13.9	5.5	250.0	9.9	0.5	1.8	192.9	59.5
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1989 } Annual	105.7	77.7	28.0	14.5	18.1	9.3	105.6	14.6			77.6	28.0
1990 } Annual	97.2	73.2	24.0	13.3	17.0	8.0	97.2	13.4			73.2	24.0
1991 } averages	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.7	17.8	7.9	100.5	13.8			76.7	23.8
1992 } averages	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.5	18.9	8.2	106.1	14.5			81.3	24.8
1992 Jan 9	104.8	80.7	24.1	14.3	18.8	8.0	103.8	14.2	0.8	0.4	79.4	24.1
Feb 13	103.9	80.3	23.5	14.2	18.7	7.8	103.9	14.2	0.1	0.3	79.6	23.5
Mar 12	104.1	80.7	23.4	14.2	18.8	7.8	104.5	14.3	0.6	0.5	80.2	23.4
Apr 9	104.4	81.0	23.5	14.3	18.8	7.8	104.5	14.3	—	0.2	80.4	23.5
May 14	103.8	80.6	23.2	14.2	18.7	7.7	105.2	14.4	0.7	0.4	80.9	23.2
June 11	104.3	80.3	24.0	14.3	18.7	8.0	106.2	14.5	1.0	0.6	81.4	24.0
July 9	110.1	82.6	27.5	15.1	19.2	9.2	107.3	14.7	1.1	0.9	81.9	27.5
Aug 13	111.4	83.3	28.1	15.2	19.4	9.4	108.5	14.9	1.2	1.1	82.7	28.1
Sept 10	110.4	83.3	27.1	15.1	19.4	9.0	108.0	14.8	-0.5	0.6	82.8	27.1
Oct 8	106.4	81.3	25.2	14.6	18.9	8.4	107.5	14.7	-0.5	0.1	82.6	25.2
Nov 12	104.7	80.5	24.2	14.3	18.7	8.0	106.8	14.6	-0.7	-0.6	82.0	24.2
Dec 17 R	105.4	81.6	23.8	14.4	19.0	7.9	107.0	14.6	0.2	-0.3	82.1	23.8
1993 Jan 14 P	108.0	83.3	24.7	14.8	19.4	8.2	107.0	14.6	—	-0.2	82.0	25.0

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status* and in travel-to-work areas* at January 14 1993

	Male			Female			All			Rate#		Male			Female			All			Rates#			
	Number	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Number	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce		
ASSISTED REGIONS																								
South West	10,607	3.748	14,355	20.7	...	...	21,637	7.180	28,817	16.0	...	21,637	7.180	28,817	16.0	...	21,637	7.180	28,817	16.0	...	21,637	7.180
Development Areas	21,637	7,180	28,817	16.0	...	...	21,637	7,180	28,817	16.0	...	21,637	7,180	28,817	16.0	...	21,637	7,180	28,817	16.0	...	21,637	7,180
Intermediate Areas	147,214	46,215	193,429	11.7	...	...	147,214	46,215	193,429	11.7	...	147,214	46,215	193,429	11.7	...	147,214	46,215	193,429	11.7	...	147,214	46,215
Unassisted	179,458	57,143	236,601	12.4	10.4	...	179,458	57,143	236,601	12.4	10.4	...	179,458	57,143	236,601	12.4	10.4	...	179,458	57,143	236,601	12.4	10.4	...
All	19,047	5,839	24,886	15.5	12.9	...	19,047	5,839	24,886	15.5	12.9	...	19,047	5,839	24,886	15.5	12.9	...	19,047	5,839	24,886	15.5	12.9	...
West Midlands	29,889	9,147	39,036	11.3	10.1	...	29,889	9,147	39,036	11.3	10.1	...	29,889	9,147	39,036	11.3	10.1	...	29,889	9,147	39,036	11.3	10.1	...
Intermediate Areas	176,329	51,966	228,295	14.5	...	...	176,329	51,966	228,295	14.5	...	176,329	51,966	228,295	14.5	...	176,329	51,966	228,295	14.5	...	176,329	51,966
Unassisted	50,793	16,419	67,212	10.4	...	...	50,793	16,419	67,212	10.4	...	50,793	16,419	67,212	10.4	...	50,793	16,419	67,212	10.4	...	50,793	16,419
All	227,122	68,385	295,507	13.3	11.7	...	227,122	68,385	295,507	13.3	11.7	...	227,122	68,385	295,507	13.3	11.7	...	227,122	68,385	295,507	13.3	11.7	...
East Midlands	2,950	966	3,916	10.9	...	...	2,950	966	3,916	10.9	...	2,950	966	3,916	10.9	...	2,950	966	3,916	10.9	...	2,950	966
Development Areas	4,589	1,534	6,123	11.9	...	...	4,589	1,534	6,123	11.9	...	4,589	1,534	6,123	11.9	...	4,589	1,534	6,123	11.9	...		

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas + at January 14 1993

	Male			Female			All			Rate #	
	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
Loughborough and Coalville	4,217	1,397	5,604	8.9	7.7	Wareham and Swanage	988	389	1,377	11.6	8.5
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,620	512	2,132	16.0	12.2	Warminster	632	265	897	11.5	8.5
Lowestoft	3,348	1,178	4,526	13.9	12.0	Warrington	5,835	1,656	7,491	8.8	8.0
Ludlow	1,025	377	1,402	11.0	8.0	Warwick	5,207	1,784	6,991	8.6	7.4
Macclesfield	2,874	1,036	3,910	6.5	5.5	Watford and Luton	27,713	8,529	36,242	11.2	10.7
Malton	358	146	504	6.5	5.3	Wellingborough and Rushden	4,052	1,267	5,319	11.0	9.3
Malvern and Ledbury	1,764	566	2,330	11.5	8.9	Wells	2,385	817	3,202	12.3	10.0
Manchester (I)	68,183	18,970	87,153	11.8	10.6	Weston-super-Mare	4,449	1,446	5,895	14.0	10.5
Mansfield	6,993	1,675	8,668	14.9	12.8	Whitby (D)	927	335	1,262	16.4	12.0
Matlock	915	356	1,271	6.9	5.7	Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,130	447	1,577	11.4	9.5
Medway and Maidstone	23,664	6,729	30,393	14.2	12.2	Whitehaven	2,777	747	3,524	11.0	9.8
Milton Keynes	1,374	491	1,865	8.6	7.0	Widnes and Runcorn (D)	6,545	1,808	8,353	14.1	12.9
Middlesbrough (D)	16,993	3,965	20,958	17.5	15.5	Wigan and St Helens (D)	19,610	5,794	25,404	15.1	13.2
Milton Keynes	8,456	2,669	11,125	11.4	10.2	Winchester and Eastleigh	4,097	1,190	5,287	6.2	5.5
Minehead	1,048	437	1,485	16.9	12.6	Windermere	443	189	632	7.9	6.9
Morpeth and Ashington (I)	5,784	1,546	7,330	15.6	13.6	Wirral and Chester (D)	22,362	6,397	28,759	14.3	12.6
Newark	2,239	709	2,948	12.9	10.6	Wisbech	2,084	647	2,731	16.7	13.1
Newbury	2,659	990	3,649	8.8	7.5	Wolverhampton (I)	15,732	4,548	20,280	15.3	13.7
Newcastle upon Tyne (D)	38,371	9,989	48,360	13.9	12.4	Woodbridge and Leiston	1,277	400	1,677	6.8	5.7
Newmarket	1,988	750	2,738	9.7	8.0	Worcester	5,007	1,519	6,526	11.2	9.7
Newquay (D)	1,759	805	2,564	24.5	18.9	Workington (D)	3,165	1,023	4,188	15.0	12.5
Newton Abbot	2,672	805	3,477	14.1	11.3	Worksop	2,489	621	3,110	13.2	10.8
Northalerton	764	268	1,032	5.9	4.9	Worthing	7,100	1,877	8,977	11.6	10.6
Northampton	8,638	2,780	11,418	9.6	8.4	Yeovil	3,386	1,200	4,586	10.3	8.5
Northwich	3,779	1,212	4,991	9.6	8.3	York	5,672	1,921	7,593	7.9	6.9
Norwich	11,093	3,353	14,446	10.0	8.7						
Nottingham	33,579	9,616	43,195	13.0	11.5						
Okehampton	466	185	651	13.8	9.5						
Oldham (I)	8,122	2,586	10,708	12.8	11.1						
Oswestry	1,152	419	1,571	11.4	9.2						
Oxford	11,481	3,440	14,921	7.8	6.9						
Pendle	2,432	729	3,161	9.8	8.2						
Penrith	747	287	1,034	7.0	5.2						
Penzance and St Ives (D)	2,752	1,040	3,792	20.4	15.4						
Peterborough	9,543	2,834	12,377	12.4	11.0						
Pickering and Helmsley	407	169	576	7.8	5.8						
Plymouth (I)	15,671	4,908	20,579	15.5	13.5						
Poole	6,677	1,717	8,394	12.5	10.5						
Portsmouth	16,745	4,626	21,371	14.1	12.3						
Preston	11,541	3,370	14,911	9.5	8.2						
Reading	10,174	2,751	12,925	8.2	7.2						
Redruth and Camborne (D)	3,324	949	4,273	20.1	16.3						
Retford	1,912	647	2,559	12.3	10.3						
Richmondshire	751	383	1,134	8.7	6.8						
Ripon	659	303	962	9.2	7.0						
Rochdale (I)	6,716	1,855	8,571	13.9	11.9						
Rotherham	13,730	3,284	17,014	17.5	15.6						
Rugby and Daventry	3,903	1,541	5,444	10.4	8.8						
Salisbury	2,989	1,004	3,993	8.7	7.4						
Scarborough and Filey	3,131	1,091	4,222	12.6	10.5						
Scunthorpe (D)	5,704	1,539	7,243	12.0	10.5						
Settle	284	126	410	6.3	4.5						
Shaftesbury	1,273	390	1,663	11.9	8.5						
Sheffield (I)	29,059	8,004	37,063	14.2	12.7						
Shrewsbury	3,086	934	4,020	9.7	8.0						
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	5,393	1,573	6,966	17.7	15.1						
Skegness	1,971	700	2,671	24.0	18.4						
Skipton	589	208	797	7.6	5.9						
Steaford	772	321	1,093	8.8	7.1						
Stoke	12,121	4,003	16,124	9.1	7.9						
South Molton	491	156	647	14.0	9.4						
South Tyneside (D)	8,974	2,204	11,178	22.7	20.0						
Southampton	18,291	4,461	22,752	12.4	11.0						
Southend	30,486	9,097	39,583	16.1	13.5						
Spalding and Holbeach	1,701	602	2,303	9.7	7.5						
St Austell	2,662	918	3,580	15.7	12.2						
Stafford	4,357	1,413	5,770	8.1	7.0						
Stamford	1,241	427	1,668	9.5	7.6						
Stockton-on-Tees (D)	8,930	2,345	11,275	15.0	13.6						
Stoke	16,354	4,800	21,154	11.3	9.9						
Stroud	3,392	1,114	4,506	11.9	9.6						
Sudbury	1,650	585	2,235	13.8	10.8						
Sunderland (D)	20,332	4,772	25,104	16.3	14.4						
Swindon	8,315	2,643	10,958	9.9	8.9						
Taunton	3,175	915	4,090	9.0	7.4						
Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	6,799	2,084	8,883	12.0	10.6						
Thanet	6,404	1,607	8,011	20.4	16.5						
Thetford	1,988	702	2,690	12.7	10.6						
Thirsk	275	146	421	6.8	5.5						
Tiverton	987	320	1,307	11.7	9.2						
Torbay	6,604	1,895	8,499	18.3	14.2						
Torington	584	235	819	16.3	11.3						
Totnes	931	308	1,239	17.2	12.3						
Trowbridge and Frome	4,123	1,294	5,417	11.6	9.8						
Truro	2,149	707	2,856	11.5	9.3						
Tunbridge Wells	6,291	1,700	7,991	8.4	6.8						
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	846	317	1,163	9.5	7.8						
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,908	3,104	14,012	13.1	11.6						
Walsall (I)	17,436	4,839	22,275	15.2	13.4						

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas + at January 14 1993

	Male			Female			All			Rate #	
	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
Fife	483	172	655	8.5	6.7	Peterhead	951	307	1,258	10.9	8.8
Gairloch	732	238	970	5.9	4.9	Shetland Islands	337	133	470	4.9	3.9
Gairloch (I)	491	152	643	17.2	13.2	Skye and Wester Ross (I)	754	391	1,145	16.4	12.6
Galloway (D)	61,634	16,396	78,030	13.0	11.6	Stewartry (I)	491	244	735	11.2	7.8
Galloway (I)	4,825	1,119	5,944	16.0	14.0	Stirling	2,490	808	3,298	9.3	8.0
Highland	1,013	320	1,333	12.3	9.9	Stranraer (I)	785	296	1,081	14.8	11.7
Highland (I)	561	175	736	8.7	7.5	Sutherland (I)	480	267	747	18.1	13.4
Highland (D)	221	59	280	8.8	6.4	Thurso	560	215	775	11.0	9.2
Inverclyde and Dingwall (I)	1,724	543	2,267	17.1	14.7	Western Isles (I)	1,556	410	1,966	20.1	14.9
Inverclyde (D)	3,585	1,100	4,685	12.7	10.8	Wick (I)	559	137	696	16.7	12.6
Inverclyde (I)	6,794	2,050	8,844	16.9	14.8						
Isle of Arran	384	163	547	12.0	9.6						
Isle of Lewis	415	183	598	12.0	9.5						
Kelso and Jedburgh	285	119	403	7.9	6.2						
Kilmorack (D)	3,616	1,052	4,668	14.8	12.8						
Kintyre (I)	6,950	2,105	9,055	15.1	13.2						
Lanarkshire (D)	18,090	4,351	22,441	15.2	13.2						
Lothian (I)	865	470	1,335	16.9	13.6						
Lothian (D)	283	154	437	12.8	9.1						
North Ayrshire (I)	403	195	598	20.1	13.3						

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration: January 14 1993

Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*
	SOUTH EAST				YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				GREATER LONDON (Included in South East)				NORTH WEST			
2 or less	12,501	23,995	7,109	43,961	8,450	10,614	2,128	21,495	4,075	6,195	1,660	12,070	2,489	2,518	446	5,555
Over 2	5,242	12,015	3,395	20,791	3,234	4,420	902	8,641	2,180	3,879	959	7,079	1,163	1,234	212	2,342
Over 4	15,940	34,002	9,148	59,521	7,987	11,718	2,287	22,318	5,803	9,601	2,378	17,963	2,461	2,650	496	5,753
8	19,027	38,901	10,462	68,776	9,391	13,413	2,799	25,927	6,345	10,788	2,687	19,939	2,540	2,827	590	8,080
13	37,313	72,491	20,794	131,166	18,489	25,943	5,872	50,798	12,488	17,587	4,731	34,977	5,265	5,152	1,015	11,309
26	36,561	87,580	26,658	151,043	15,336	26,462	6,949	48,941	11,540	19,058	5,506	36,191	4,377	5,480	1,283	11,197
52	32,527	99,549	24,932	157,046	10,238	19,597	6,495	36,361	10,527	22,361	5,358	38,256	2,828	3,960	1,295	10,867
104	9,308	40,220	9,194	58,722	2,329	6,112	2,281	10,722	2,208	16,788	731	1,400	544	544	675	3,775
156	1,604	11,101	3,006	15,711	437	1,768	823	3,028	1,000	4,213	1,074	6,287	204	535	237	1,036
208	366	3,841	1,632	5,839	105	719	546	1,370	328	2,062	782	3,172	46	284	272	612
260	320	8,056	6,528	14,904	104	1,364	2,142	3,610	233	4,780	4,176	9,189	77	671	1,269	3,017
All	170,709	431,751	122,858	727,480	76,100	122,130	33,224	233,211	58,147	111,456	31,519	201,911	22,181	26,721	7,719	82,363
2 or less	5,028	10,109	2,468	17,717	3,586	4,745	869	9,301	5,252	8,033	2,195	15,698	3,291	3,288	579	318
Over 2	2,019	4,650	1,226	7,949	1,325	2,052	385	3,797	2,948	4,961	1,207	9,193	1,630	1,780	291	753
Over 4	6,887	15,027	3,551	25,627	3,718	5,831	997	10,671	7,061	11,295	2,624	21,236	3,140	3,350	622	294
8	8,007	17,138	3,949	29,222	4,570	6,645	1,264	12,617	8,400	13,229	3,045	24,908	3,555	3,736	743	219
13	16,928	34,660	8,539	60,340	9,494	13,549	2,815	26,078	16,032	22,596	5,595	44,514	7,017	6,576	1,411	217
26	17,695	45,033	11,689	74,509	8,205	13,967	3,345	25,613	15,668	26,309	6,913	49,033	5,722	7,182	1,764	733
52	16,465	52,214	11,427	80,125	5,841	11,383	3,292	20,531	14,869	31,636	6,293	52,813	4,127	5,047	1,580	767
104	5,030	22,047	4,574	31,651	1,496	3,871	1,182	6,549	5,295	15,031	2,584	22,910	1,073	1,795	665	533
156	969	6,745	1,708	9,422	283	1,145	465	1,893	1,508	5,795	1,245	8,548	322	775	391	488
208	257	2,611	1,084	3,952	70	478	345	893	580	3,196	87	404	300	300	791	791
260	231	5,903	4,178	10,312	74	920	1,210	2,204	421	8,479	5,556	14,456	106	939	1,550	595
All	79,516	216,137	54,393	350,826	38,662	64,586	16,169	120,147	78,034	150,560	38,154	267,982	30,070	34,872	9,896	708
2 or less	1,478	2,483	808	4,835	1,055	1,059	216	2,384	2,405	3,947	976	7,417	1,546	1,504	228	349
Over 2	875	1,593	499	2,993	517	515	99	1,141	1,453	2,851	624	4,954	811	862	137	331
Over 4	2,041	3,597	1,052	6,772	919	1,100	221	2,299	3,553	6,802	1,534	11,985	1,445	1,620	272	433
8	2,284	3,910	1,273	7,534	966	1,312	299	2,625	4,152	7,945	1,807	14,002	1,615	1,897	314	898
13	3,899	6,718	2,182	12,878	1,870	2,320	581	4,837	8,652	12,798	3,171	24,732	3,370	3,131	682	268
26	3,375	6,678	2,544	12,632	1,469	2,195	658	4,348	7,906	13,002	3,383	24,338	2,638	3,449	751	860
52	2,890	7,271	2,187	12,351	816	1,488	537	2,844	6,844	15,034	3,111	24,991	1,766	2,523	755	1,046
104	852	3,040	844	4,736	206	477	193	876	2,400	7,719	1,497	11,616	464	932	384	780
156	169	975	294	1,438	25	153	81	259	679	2,878	753	4,310	133	373	201	707
208	29	298	151	478	15	63	45	123	260	1,648	597	2,505	30	188	181	399
260	27	603	619	1,249	7	120	206	333	153	3,934	3,163	7,250	38	404	851	293
All	17,919	37,166	12,453	67,896	7,865	10,802	3,136	22,069	38,457	78,558	20,616	138,100	13,856	16,873	4,756	864
2 or less	3,332	5,915	1,999	11,419	2,417	2,614	524	5,678	2,322	3,318	962	6,671	1,507	1,497	278	345
Over 2	1,861	3,608	1,059	6,564	1,115	1,182	254	2,577	1,232	2,040	420	3,705	667	639	108	429
Over 4	4,423	8,823	2,479	15,857	2,277	2,823	584	5,786	2,995	5,125	1,051	9,253	1,253	1,397	290	1,005
8	5,304	10,205	3,160	18,816	2,655	3,545	907	7,207	3,650	5,847	1,226	10,797	1,514	1,647	338	563
13	9,910	17,941	5,811	33,878	4,796	6,123	1,526	12,621	7,217	10,494	2,457	20,259	2,824	2,757	565	218
26	8,850	18,993	6,828	34,749	3,483	5,761	1,570	10,885	6,525	10,847	2,510	19,907	2,091	2,503	653	266
52	7,722	21,524	6,035	35,292	2,153	4,066	1,540	7,766	5,680	13,166	2,535	21,384	1,303	1,986	609	900
104	2,332	9,242	2,395	13,969	491	1,302	617	2,410	1,967	6,660	1,126	9,743	322	706	276	304
156	426	2,587	805	3,818	97	422	226	745	427	2,164	466	3,057	68	233	128	429
208	120	927	439	1,486	33	212	123	373	141	983	342	1,466	15	127	110	342
260	68	1,778	1,764	3,610	20	420	655	1,095	79	2,051	1,644	3,774	22	260	428	710
All	44,408	101,543	32,774	179,458	19,537	28,470	8,531	57,143	32,225	62,695	14,739	110,016	11,586	13,752	3,783	4,421
2 or less	3,929	6,514	2,092	12,649	2,591	2,705	508	5,888	3,781	6,274	1,409	11,705	2,344	2,474	415	541
Over 2	2,028	3,660	1,068	6,780	1,090	1,280	262	2,656	2,673	4,844	959	8,577	1,458	1,619	222	387
Over 4	5,372	9,351	2,607	17,443	2,471	2,874	595	6,023	5,577	9,818	1,984	17,733	2,493	3,005	557	528
8	6,427	10,812	3,010	20,360	2,735	3,367	687	6,881	6,339	11,399	2,415	20,494	2,869	3,474	718	725
13	12,546	18,955	5,856	37,489	5,898	6,391	1,429	13,823	11,528	19,072	4,581	35,576	4,618	5,393	1,111	1,398
26	13,087	23,080	7,943	44,167	5,248	7,300	1,913	14,508	11,083	20,023	4,927	36,196	4,027	5,785	1,431	1,367
52	12,557	28,801	7,778	49,141	3,759	5,394	1,916	11,071	9,295	21,510	4,512	35,333	2,586	3,888	1,301	1,788
104	4,243	12,973	2,879	20,095	987	1,818	776	3,581	3,037	9,541	2,010	14,588	626	1,347	551	2,524
156	1,000	4,273	1,061	6,334	220	606	316	1,142	998	3,750	1,050	5,798	165	556	346	1,067
208	320	1,915	682	2,917	80	292	233	605	360	2,174	965	3,519	68	291	334	683
260	231	4,920	4,596	9,747	101	784	1,322	2,207	293	5,980	5,466	11,739	75	740	1,466	2,281
All	61,740	125,254	39,572	227,122	25,180	32,811	9,957	68,385	54,964	114,385	30,298	201,258	21,329	28,572	8,452	9,499
2 or less	3,042	5,074	1,404	9,650	1,910	1,997	344	4,335	1,167	1,445	278	2,901	813	750	106	1,672
Over 2	1,552	2,895	837	5,321	818	941	166	1,945	690	955	169	1,819	443	439	62	944
Over 4	4,242	7,149	1,797	13,297	1,865	2,237	417	4,591	1,524	2,153	381	4,063	724	786	122	1,636
8	4,762	8,118	2,252	15,255	2,012	2,368	452	4,925	1,730	2,442	430	4,611	816	915	126	1,860
13	8,567	13,095	3,879	25,698	3,											

2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

		THOUSAND								
UNITED KINGDOM		All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE										
1992	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
	Oct	2,600.1	229.7	590.0	481.6	605.7	452.0	390.7	50.5	2,814.4
1993	Jan	3,046.3	237.8	633.1	527.0	669.3	499.7	425.2	54.3	3,062.1
MALE										
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
	Oct	2,144.0	146.1	431.6	376.3	494.6	346.8	298.6	50.0	2,151.9
1993	Jan	2,344.9	152.8	465.2	413.2	548.8	384.8	326.2	53.8	2,353.8
FEMALE										
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
	Oct	656.2	83.5	158.4	105.2	111.1	105.2	92.2	0.5	662.5
1993	Jan	701.4	85.0	167.9	113.8	120.5	114.9	98.9	0.4	708.2

*Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

		THOUSAND							
UNITED KINGDOM		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE AND FEMALE									
1992	Jan	297.2	1,039.0	590.7	424.7	115.4	206.9	2,673.9	747.0
	Apr	302.4	995.1	598.2	497.1	134.9	208.8	2,736.5	840.8
	July	369.2	913.4	586.1	538.3	156.4	210.5	2,774.0	905.3
	Oct	345.4	947.7	565.7	553.7	184.8	217.1	2,814.4	955.6
1993	Jan	314.1	1,126.6	591.0	573.6	226.2	230.5	3,062.1	1,030.3
Proportion of number unemployed									
1992	Jan	11.1	38.9	22.1	15.9	4.3	7.7	100.0	27.9
	Apr	11.0	36.4	21.9	18.2	4.9	7.6	100.0	30.7
	July	13.3	32.9	21.1	19.4	5.6	7.6	100.0	32.6
	Oct	12.3	33.7	20.1	19.7	6.6	7.7	100.0	34.0
1993	Jan	10.3	36.8	19.3	18.7	7.4	7.5	100.0	33.6
MALE									
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
	Oct	243.5	683.1	434.9	454.0	156.0	180.3	2,151.9	790.4
1993	Jan	216.8	832.1	449.2	470.1	193.1	192.6	2,353.8	855.9
Proportion of number unemployed									
1992	Jan	10.1	37.6	22.2	17.0	4.7	8.3	100.0	30.0
	Apr	11.0	35.0	21.7	19.5	5.4	8.2	100.0	33.0
	July	11.6	31.7	21.2	21.0	6.2	8.3	100.0	35.5
	Oct	11.3	31.7	20.2	21.1	7.3	8.4	100.0	36.7
1993	Jan	9.2	35.3	19.1	20.0	8.2	8.2	100.0	36.4
FEMALE									
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	125.4	244.4	138.0	95.9	25.2	36.4	665.3	157.4
	Oct	102.0	264.6	130.7	99.7	28.8	36.7	662.5	165.2
1993	Jan	97.4	294.6	141.9	103.5	33.1	37.9	708.2	174.4
Proportion of number unemployed									
1992	Jan	14.5	42.8	21.6	12.1	3.1	5.9	100.0	21.1
	Apr	13.5	40.9	22.5	13.8	3.5	5.8	100.0	23.1
	July	18.8	36.7	20.8	14.4	3.8	5.5	100.0	23.7
	Oct	15.4	39.9	19.7	15.0	4.3	5.5	100.0	24.9
1993	Jan	13.7	41.6	20.0	14.6	4.7	5.3	100.0	24.6

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at January 14 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce				Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce
SOUTH EAST										
Bedfordshire	20,665	6,355	27,020	11.6	10.3	Three Rivers	2,171	649	2,820	
Luton	8,540	2,393	10,933			Watford	3,205	1,014	4,219	
Mid Bedfordshire	3,098	1,068	4,166			Welwyn Hatfield	2,963	974	3,937	
North Bedfordshire	5,106	1,604	6,710			Isle of Wight	6,119	2,056	8,175	17.9
South Bedfordshire	3,921	1,290	5,211			Medina	3,414	1,086	4,500	14.6
South Bedfordshire	3,921	1,290	5,211			South Wight	2,705	970	3,675	
Berkshire	23,347	7,225	30,572	8.6	7.5	Kent	61,057	16,738	77,795	13.5
Bracknell	2,830	907	3,737			Ashford	3,209	824	4,033	
Newbury	3,621	1,268	4,889			Canterbury	4,681	1,243	5,924	
Reading	5,575	1,324	6,899			Dartford	3,039	855	3,894	
Slough	5,038	1,614	6,652			Dover	4,512	1,277	5,789	
Windsor and Maidenhead	3,282	1,144	4,426			Gillingham	4,253	1,182	5,435	
Wokingham	3,001	968	3,969			Gravesham	4,403	1,288	5,691	
Buckinghamshire	20,038	6,362	26,400	9.8	8.4	Maidstone	4,491	1,310	5,801	
Aylesbury Vale	4,544	1,593	6,137			Rochester-upon-Medway	7,591	2,086	9,677	
Chiltern	1,990	615	2,605			Sevenoaks	3,126	896	4,022	
Milton Keynes	7,440	2,324	9,764			Shepway	3,940	908	4,848	
South Buckinghamshire	1,478	516	1,994			Swale	5,393	1,573	6,966	
Wycombe	4,586	1,314	5,900			Thanet	6,404	1,607	8,011	
East Sussex	30,409	9,096	39,505	15.6	12.6	Tonbridge and Malling	3,228	935	4,163	
Brighton	9,415	2,814	12,229			Tunbridge Wells	2,787	754	3,541	
Eastbourne	3,386	965	4,351			Oxfordshire	16,244	4,990	21,234	8.2
Hastings	4,589	1,182	5,771			Cherwell	3,637	1,180	4,817	7.1
Hove	4,244	1,505	5,749			Oxford	4,330	1,202	5,532	
Lewes	3,012	894	3,906			South Oxfordshire	3,483	969	4,452	
Rother	2,601	787	3,388			Vale of White Horse	2,693	863	3,556	
Wealden	3,162	949	4,111			West Oxfordshire	2,101	776	2,877	
Essex	60,327	18,653	78,980	14.3	12.0	Surrey	25,821	8,275	34,096	
Basildon	7,471	2,289	9,760			Elmbridge	2,759	994	3,753	
Braintree	4,498	1,357	5,855			Epsom and Ewell	1,637	538	2,175	
Brentwood	1,928	627	2,555			Guildford	3,248	978	4,226	
Castle Point	3,541	1,066	4,607			Mole Valley	1,857	608	2,465	
Chelmsford	4,751	1,562	6,313			Reigate and Banstead	2,989	857	3,846	
Colchester	5,483	1,658	7,141			Runnymede	1,981	642	2,623	
Copping Forest	4,026	1,431	5,457			Spelthorne	2,616	1,010	3,626	
Harlow	3,548	1,275	4,823			Surrey Heath	1,982	629	2,611	
Maldon	1,970	621	2,591			Tandridge	1,810	584	2,394	
Rochedale	2,585	791	3,376			Waverley	2,742	827	3,569	
Southend-on-Sea	7,855	2,265	10,120			Woking	2,200	608	2,808	
Tendring	5,289	1,454	6,743			West Sussex	21,705	6,143	27,848	9.5
Thurrock	5,660	1,616	7,276			Adur	2,059	491	2,550	
Widewater	1,722	641	2,363			Arun	4,492	1,165	5,657	
Widewater	1,722	641	2,363			Chichester	3,062	836	3,898	
Greater London	350,826	120,147	470,973	13.2	11.6	Crawley	2,680	847	3,527	
Barking and Dagenham	7,427	2,078	9,505			Horsham	2,898	910	3,808	
Barnet	10,234	4,075	14,309			Mid Sussex	3,062	974	4,036	
Bexley	8,326	2,710	11,036			Worthing	3,452	920	4,372	
Brent	16,347	5,567	21,914			EAST ANGLIA				
Bromley	9,435	3,078	12,513			Cambridgeshire	21,871	7,095	28,966	9.9
Camden	10,549	4,385	14,934			Cambridge	3,402	1,060	4,462	8.6
City of London	110	44	154			East Cambridgeshire	1,615	538	2,153	
City of Westminster	8,477	3,410	11,887			Fenland	3,101	997	4,098	
Croydon	13,598	4,422	18,020			Huntingdon	4,132	1,593	5,725	
Ealing	12,601	4,551	17,152			Peterborough	7,154	2,045	9,199	
Enfield	12,194	4,100	16,294			South Cambridgeshire	2,467	862	3,329	
Greenwich	12,335	3,738	16,073							

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at January 14 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce
South Hams	2,562	899	3,461				North West Leicestershire	2,375	755	3,130			
Teignbridge	3,759	1,130	4,889				Oadby and Wigston	1,082	318	1,400			
Torbay	6,380	1,818	8,198				Rutland	565	201	766			
Torridge	2,202	831	3,033				Lincolnshire	19,896	6,395	26,291	12.2	9.9	
West Devon	1,411	533	1,944				Boston	1,929	567	2,496			
Dorset	25,144	7,490	32,634	13.3	10.9		East Lindsey	4,658	1,640	6,298			
Bournemouth	8,559	2,445	11,004				Lincoln	4,422	1,142	5,564			
Christchurch	1,433	403	1,836				North Kesteven	1,976	737	2,713			
East Dorset	2,099	606	2,705				South Holland	1,779	2,409	4,188			
North Dorset	1,167	379	1,546				South Kesteven	2,800	905	3,705			
Poole	5,637	1,422	7,059				West Lindsey	2,332	774	3,106			
Purbeck	1,336	515	1,851				Northamptonshire	20,041	6,532	26,573	10.3	8.9	
West Dorset	2,311	825	3,136				Corby	2,608	851	3,459			
Weymouth and Portland	2,602	885	3,487				Daventry	1,636	638	2,274			
Gloucestershire	17,964	5,591	23,555	10.0	8.6		East Northamptonshire	1,862	554	2,416			
Cheltenham	3,614	1,044	4,658				Kettering	2,527	766	3,293			
Cotswold	1,823	629	2,452				Northampton	7,372	2,340	9,712			
Forest of Dean	2,252	812	3,064				South Northamptonshire	1,603	595	2,198			
Gloucester	4,445	1,220	5,665				Wellingborough	2,433	788	3,221			
Stroud	3,461	1,109	4,570				Nottinghamshire	44,963	12,468	57,431	12.9	1.3	
Tewkesbury	2,369	777	3,146				Ashfield	4,580	1,167	5,747			
Somerset	15,627	5,143	20,770	11.5	9.4		Bassettlaw	4,140	1,248	5,388			
Mendip	3,656	1,205	4,861				Broxtowe	3,440	1,173	4,613			
Sedgemoor	3,556	1,137	4,693				Gecling	3,689	1,143	4,832			
South Somerset	4,204	1,472	5,676				Mansfield	4,495	1,057	5,552			
Taunton Deane	3,040	857	3,897				Newark	3,834	1,137	4,971			
West Somerset	1,171	472	1,643				Nottingham	17,894	4,600	22,494			
Wiltshire	18,024	5,976	24,000	10.1	8.7		Rushcliffe	2,891	943	3,834			
Kenet	1,864	688	2,552				YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE						
North Wiltshire	3,417	1,231	4,648				Humberside	39,591	10,834	50,425	13.7	2.0	
Salisbury	2,866	937	3,803				Beverley	2,616	958	3,574			
Thamesdown	6,518	1,995	8,513				Boothferry	2,220	663	2,883			
West Wiltshire	3,359	1,125	4,484				Cleethorpes	2,838	754	3,592			
WEST MIDLANDS							East Yorkshire	2,827	969	3,796			
Hereford and Worcester	22,400	7,475	29,875	12.0	10.0		Glanford	2,137	643	2,780			
Bromsgrove	2,833	962	3,815				Great Grimsby	5,251	1,243	6,494			
Hereford	2,016	630	2,706				Holderness	1,777	556	2,333			
Leominster	1,112	335	1,447				Kingston-upon-Hull	16,801	4,318	21,119			
Malvern Hills	2,404	816	3,220				Scunthorpe	3,124	740	3,864			
Redditch	3,098	973	4,071				North Yorkshire	17,969	6,485	24,454	8.7	7.1	
South Herefordshire	1,272	544	1,816				Craven	961	367	1,328			
Worcester	3,506	962	4,468				Hambleton	1,627	638	2,265			
Wyche	2,757	1,044	3,801				Harrogate	3,053	1,068	4,121			
Wyre Forest	3,402	1,129	4,531				Richmondshire	767	399	1,166			
Shropshire	12,991	4,173	17,164	11.3	9.4		Ryedale	1,682	668	2,350			
Bridgnorth	1,406	527	1,933				Scarborough	4,007	1,396	5,403			
North Shropshire	1,301	462	1,763				Selby	2,247	897	3,144			
Oswestry	1,014	373	1,387				York	3,655	1,062	4,717			
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,748	822	3,570				South Yorkshire	62,822	16,614	79,436	15.5	3.7	
South Shropshire	982	358	1,340				Barnsley	9,908	2,555	12,463			
The Wrekin	5,540	1,611	7,151				Doncaster	14,277	3,827	18,104			
Staffordshire	36,715	11,428	48,143	11.8	10.3		Rotherham	12,003	2,977	14,980			
Cannock Chase	3,832	1,178	5,010				Sheffield	26,634	7,255	33,889			
East Staffordshire	3,555	1,142	4,697				West Yorkshire	81,529	23,330	104,859	11.4	10.1	
Lichfield	2,842	983	3,825				Bradford	19,971	5,390	25,361			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,899	1,182	5,081				Calderdale	7,065	2,305	9,370			
South Staffordshire	3,532	1,145	4,677				Kirkstall	13,406	3,956	17,362			
Stafford	3,252	1,082	4,334				Leeds	28,544	8,073	36,617			
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,238	847	3,085				Wakefield	12,543	3,606	16,149			
Stoke-on-Trent	10,241	2,762	13,003				NORTH WEST						
Tamworth	3,324	1,107	4,431				Cheshire	31,601	9,596	41,197	10.0	8.8	
Warwickshire	16,358	5,672	22,030	11.1	9.5		Chester	3,927	1,156	5,083			
North Warwickshire	2,221	760	2,981				Congleton	2,067	816	2,883			
Nuneaton and Bedworth	5,009	1,572	6,581				Crewe and Nantwich	3,823	1,230	5,053			
Rugby	2,809	1,155	3,964				Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,036	827	3,863			
Stratford-on-Avon	2,659	964	3,623				Halton	6,129	1,868	7,997			
Warwick	3,660	1,221	4,881				Macclesfield	3,310	1,139	4,449			
West Midlands	138,658	39,637	178,295	14.6	13.2		Vale Royal	3,474	1,104	4,578			
Birmingham	59,285	16,557	75,842				Warrington	5,835	1,656	7,491			
Coventry	16,480	4,856	21,336				Greater Manchester	109,991	31,038	141,029	12.4	10.9	
Dudley	12,776	4,051	16,827				Bolton	10,598	2,741	13,339			
Sandwell	16,405	4,574	20,979				Bury	5,287	1,674	6,961			
Solihull	7,282	2,406	9,688				Manchester	28,828	7,533	36,361			
Walsall	12,907	3,382	16,289				Oldham	8,933	2,870	11,803			
Wolverhampton	13,523	3,811	17,334				Rochdale	8,626	2,403	11,029			
EAST MIDLANDS							Salford	10,978	2,585	13,563			
Derbyshire	34,737	10,423	45,160	11.9	10.2		Stockport	8,649	2,590	11,239			
Amber Valley	3,068	1,030	4,098				Tameside	8,476	2,670	11,146			
Bolsover	3,101	738	3,839				Trafford	7,479	2,296	9,775			
Chesterfield	4,544	1,266	5,810				Wigan	12,137	3,676	15,813			
Derby	10,442	2,999	13,441				Lancashire	47,752	13,613	61,365	11.1	9.3	
Derbyshire Dales	1,508	600	2,108				Blackburn	5,884	1,425	7,309			
Erewash	3,958	1,244	5,202				Blackpool	7,046	1,943	8,989			
High Peak	2,386	824	3,210				Burnley	3,259	869	4,128			
North East Derbyshire	3,798	1,050	4,848				Chorley	2,761	958	3,719			
South Derbyshire	1,932	672	2,604				Fylde	1,355	382	1,737			
Leicestershire	29,659	9,156	38,815	9.8	8.5		Hyndburn	2,447	785	3,232			
Blaby	1,978	715	2,693				Lancaster	4,713	1,420	6,133			
Charnwood	3,787	1,294	5,081				Pendle	2,432	729	3,161			
Harborough	1,517	507	2,024				Preston	5,603	1,406	7,009			
Hinckley and Bosworth	2,493	877	3,370				Ribble Valley	815	253	1,068			
Leicester	14,742	4,113	18,855				Rossendale	1,838	504	2,342			
Melton	1,120	376	1,496				South Ribble	2,804	875	3,679			
							West Lancashire	4,172	1,378	5,550			

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at January 14 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce		Male	Female
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2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at January 14 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTHEAST							
Bedfordshire							
Luton South	5,524	1,466	6,990	Kensington	3,717	1,734	5,451
Mid Bedfordshire	3,386	1,144	4,530	Kingston-upon-Thames	2,398	830	3,228
North Bedfordshire	3,960	1,237	5,197	Lewissham East	4,210	1,329	5,539
North Luton	3,984	1,234	5,218	Lewissham West	5,215	1,721	6,936
South West Bedfordshire	3,811	1,274	5,085	Lewisham Deptford	6,443	2,125	8,568
Berkshire							
East Berkshire	3,451	1,127	4,578	Leyton	5,326	1,698	7,024
Newbury	2,945	1,078	4,023	Mitcham and Morden	4,326	1,268	5,594
Reading East	3,638	909	4,547	Newham North East	5,572	1,567	7,139
Reading West	3,131	766	3,897	Newham North West	4,957	1,450	6,407
Slough	5,038	1,614	6,652	Newham South	5,055	1,321	6,376
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,861	924	3,785	Norwood	6,255	2,184	8,439
Wokingham	2,483	807	3,290	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,823	674	2,497
Buckinghamshire							
Aylesbury	3,140	1,106	4,246	Orpington	2,110	673	2,783
Beaconsfield	2,083	700	2,783	Peckham	6,306	2,046	8,352
Buckingham	1,860	673	2,533	Ravensbourne	3,366	1,306	4,672
Chesham and Amersham	1,967	608	2,575	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	2,283	952	3,235
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	3,332	1,078	4,410	Romford	2,688	850	3,538
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	4,108	1,246	5,354	Ruislip-Northwood	1,885	669	2,554
Wycombe	3,548	961	4,509	Southwark and Bermondsey	6,123	1,852	7,975
East Sussex							
Bexhill and Battle	2,341	674	3,015	Streatham	5,593	1,929	7,522
Brighton Kempdown	4,788	1,269	6,057	Surbiton	1,884	616	2,500
Brighton Pavilion	4,627	1,545	6,172	Sutton and Cheam	2,638	920	3,558
Eastbourne	3,668	1,039	4,707	Tooting	5,133	1,929	7,062
Hastings and Rye	5,131	1,368	6,499	Tottenham	9,258	2,932	12,190
Hove	4,244	1,505	5,749	Twickenham	2,462	821	3,283
Lewes	3,121	931	4,052	Upminster	2,880	852	3,732
Wealden	2,489	765	3,254	Uxbridge	2,795	927	3,722
Essex							
Basildon	5,234	1,540	6,774	Vauxhall	7,734	2,610	10,344
Billerica	3,586	1,175	4,761	Walthamstow	4,200	1,341	5,541
Braintree	3,911	1,207	5,118	Wanstead and Woodford	2,255	866	3,121
Brentwood and Ongar	2,376	767	3,143	Westminster North	5,252	2,148	7,400
Castle Point	3,541	1,066	4,607	Wimbledon	2,619	1,044	3,663
Chelmsford	3,523	1,165	4,688	Woolwich	5,159	1,509	6,668
Epping Forest	3,073	1,108	4,181	Hampshire			
Harlow	4,053	1,458	5,511	Aldershot	3,677	1,155	4,832
Harwich	4,449	1,181	5,630	Basingstoke	3,621	1,141	4,762
North Colchester	3,908	1,180	5,088	East Hampshire	3,119	968	4,087
Rochford	3,324	1,030	4,354	Eastleigh	4,247	1,120	5,367
Saffron Walden	2,798	949	3,747	Fareham	3,094	961	4,055
South Colchester and Maldon	4,385	1,325	5,710	Gosport	3,218	1,102	4,320
Southend East	4,268	1,272	5,540	Havant	4,598	1,220	5,818
Southend West	3,587	1,040	4,627	New Forest	2,621	756	3,377
Thurrock	4,311	1,190	5,501	North West Hampshire	2,604	791	3,395
Greater London							
Barking	3,724	1,046	4,770	Portsmouth North	4,350	1,154	5,504
Battersea	5,389	1,933	7,322	Portsmouth South	5,997	1,733	7,730
Beckenham	3,167	1,071	4,238	Romsey and Waterside	3,425	951	4,376
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,427	1,614	8,041	Southampton Itchen	5,558	1,342	6,900
Bexleyheath	2,529	850	3,379	Southampton Test	5,194	1,199	6,393
Bow and Poplar	6,646	1,824	8,470	Winchester	2,584	776	3,360
Brent East	6,368	2,083	8,451	Hertfordshire			
Brent North	3,599	1,346	4,945	Broxbourne	3,627	1,385	5,012
Brent South	6,390	2,138	8,528	Hertford and Stortford	2,742	980	3,722
Brentford and Isleworth	3,820	1,534	5,354	Hertsmere	3,009	995	4,004
Carshalton and Wallington	3,403	950	4,353	North Hertfordshire	3,673	1,223	4,896
Chelsea	2,443	1,291	3,734	South West Hertfordshire	2,696	837	3,533
Chingford	2,877	1,026	3,903	St Albans	2,688	905	3,593
Chipping Barnet	2,360	862	3,222	Stevenage	4,353	1,352	5,705
Chislehurst	2,152	659	2,811	Watford	3,759	1,194	4,953
City of London				Welwyn Hatfield	2,994	984	3,978
and Westminster South	3,335	1,306	4,641	West Hertfordshire	3,462	1,057	4,519
Croydon Central	3,366	949	4,315	Isle of Wight			
Croydon North East	3,951	1,332	5,283	Isle of Wight	6,119	2,056	8,175
Croydon North West	4,020	1,357	5,377	Kent			
Croydon South	2,281	784	3,065	Ashford	3,209	824	4,033
Dagenham	3,703	1,032	4,735	Canterbury	3,465	935	4,400
Dagenham	4,170	1,451	5,621	Dartford	3,632	1,046	4,678
Dulwich	4,170	1,451	5,621	Dover	4,145	1,169	5,314
Ealing North	4,027	1,338	5,365	Faversham	5,165	1,518	6,683
Ealing Acton	3,893	1,460	5,353	Folkestone and Hythe	3,940	908	4,848
Ealing Southall	4,881	1,753	6,634	Gillingham	4,342	1,204	5,546
Edmonton	4,702	1,521	6,223	Gravesham	4,403	1,288	5,691
Eltham	3,429	997	4,426	Maidstone	3,446	966	4,412
Enfield North	4,466	1,422	5,888	Medway	4,370	1,276	5,646
Enfield Southgate	3,026	1,157	4,183	Mid Kent	4,266	1,134	5,400
Erith and Crayford	3,974	1,186	5,160	North Thanet	4,570	1,170	5,740
Feltham and Heston	4,832	1,673	6,505	Sevenoaks	2,533	705	3,238
Finchley	2,586	1,131	3,717	South Thanet	3,556	887	4,443
Greenwich	4,191	1,823	6,014	Tonbridge and Malling	3,228	935	4,163
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,546	2,471	10,017	Trunbridge Wells	2,787	794	3,581
Hackney South and Shoreditch	8,138	2,452	10,590	Oxfordshire			
Hammersmith	5,232	2,003	7,235	Banbury	3,278	1,117	4,395
Hampstead and Highgate	4,284	2,081	6,365	Henley	2,042	629	2,671
Harrow East	3,831	1,364	5,195	Oxford East	3,633	996	4,629
Harrow West	2,723	1,040	3,763	Oxford West and Abingdon	2,521	828	3,349
Hayes and Harlington	3,154	1,092	4,246	Wantage	2,310	641	2,951
Hendon North	2,754	1,051	3,805	Witney	2,460	839	3,299
Hendon South	2,534	1,031	3,565	Surrey			
Hornchurch	6,265	2,304	8,569	Chertsey and Walton	2,610	869	3,479
Holborn and St Pancras	2,782	899	3,681	East Surrey	1,810	594	2,404
Hornsey and Wood Green	6,530	2,648	9,178	Epsom and Ewell	2,199	692	2,891
Ilford North	2,748	958	3,706	Esher	1,681	613	2,294
Ilford South	4,051	1,289	5,340	Guildford	2,655	813	3,468
Islington North	6,728	2,567	9,295	Mole Valley	1,974	644	2,618
Islington South and Finsbury	5,756	2,238	7,994	North West Surrey	2,789	893	3,682

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at January 14 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All				
West Sussex											
Arundel	3,807	967	4,774	Leominster	2,410	814	3,224				
Chichester	3,062	836	3,898	Mid Worcestershire	4,122	1,359	5,481				
Crawley	3,227	1,055	4,282	South Worcestershire	2,796	1,005	3,801				
Horsham	2,898	910	3,808	Worcester	3,826	1,064	4,890				
Mid Sussex	2,515	766	3,281	Wyre Forest	3,402	1,129	4,531				
Shoreham	2,744	689	3,433	Shropshire							
Worthing	3,452	920	4,372	Ludlow	2,388	865	3,253				
East Anglia											
Cambridgeshire											
Cambridge	3,075	957	4,032	North Shropshire	2,724	997	3,721				
Huntingdon	3,397	1,309	4,706	Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,748	822	3,570				
North East Cambridgeshire	3,904	1,256	5,160	The Wrekin	5,131	1,469	6,600				
Peterborough	6,323	1,728	8,051	Staffordshire							
South East Cambridgeshire	2,241	791	3,032	Burton	3,555	1,142	4,697				
South West Cambridgeshire	2,931	1,054	3,985	Cannock and Burntwood	3,863	1,282	5,145				
North											
Great Yarmouth	4,707	1,681	6,388	Mid Staffordshire	2,901	948	3,849				
Mid Norfolk	2,702	890	3,592	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,944	861	3,805				
North Norfolk	2,873	864	3,737	South East Staffordshire	3,959	1,333	5,292				
North West Norfolk	3,392	1,055	4,447	Stafford	3,532	1,145	4,677				
Norwich North	3,105	892	3,997	Staffordshire Moorlands	2,742	870	3,612				
Norwich South	4,379	1,262	5,641	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,238	847	3,085				
South Norfolk	2,649	914	3,563	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,787	1,070	4,857				
South West Norfolk	3,098	1,121	4,219	Stoke-on-Trent South	3,313	1,010	4,323				
Suffolk											
Bury St Edmunds	2,958	1,142	4,100	Warwickshire							
Central Suffolk	2,721	818	3,539	North Warwickshire	3,740	1,271	5,011				
Ipswich	3,575	946	4,521	Nuneaton	3,723	1,151	4,874				
North Suffolk	3,347	1,096	4,443	Stratford-upon-Avon	3,099	1,245	4,344				
South Suffolk	2,474	851	3,325	Warwick and Leamington	2,659	964	3,623				
Waveney	4,045	1,442	5,487	West Midlands							
South West											
Avon											
Bath	3,390	1,232	4,622	Aldridge-Brownhills	3,061	934	3,995				
Bristol East	4,576	1,333	5,909	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,735	1,243	4,978				
Bristol North West	4,215	1,168	5,383	Birmingham Erdington	5,339	1,454	6,793				
Bristol South	5,852	1,542	7,394	Birmingham Hall Green	4,249	1,210	5,459				
Bristol West	4,840	1,075	5,915	Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,245	1,358	6,603				
Bristol West	3,802	1,790	5,592	Birmingham Ladywood	6,607	1,850	8,457				
Bristol West	3,802	1,790	5,592	Birmingham Northfield	5,507	1,546	7,053				
Bristol West	3,802	1,790	5,592	Birmingham Perry Barr	5,496	1,484	6,980				
Bristol West	3,802	1,790	5,592	Birmingham Small Heath	6,916	1,575	8,491				
Bristol West	3,802	1,790	5,592	Birmingham Sparkbrook	6,111	1,483	7,594				
Bristol West	3,802	1,790	5,592	Birmingham Yardley	3,521	1,100	4,621				
Bristol West	3,802										

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at January 14 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,552	896	3,448
Ashfield	4,020	991	5,011	Makerfield	3,229	1,120	4,349
Bassetlaw	3,618	1,002	4,620	Manchester Central	7,414	1,666	9,080
Broxtowe	2,798	966	3,764	Manchester Blackley	4,516	1,094	5,610
Edling	3,080	974	4,054	Manchester Gorton	4,788	1,314	6,102
Mansfield	3,878	911	4,789	Manchester Withington	4,612	1,534	6,146
Newark	3,254	1,062	4,316	Manchester Wythenshawe	4,522	1,043	5,565
Nottingham East	7,228	1,954	9,182	Oldham Central and Royton	4,259	1,274	5,533
Nottingham North	5,635	1,273	6,908	Oldham West	3,055	977	4,032
Nottingham South	5,031	1,373	6,404	Rochdale	4,147	1,105	5,252
Rushcliffe	2,891	943	3,834	Salford East	4,871	1,085	5,956
Sherwood	3,530	999	4,529	Stalybridge and Hyde	3,616	1,124	4,740
				Stockport	2,566	776	3,342
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Stretford	5,447	1,571	7,018
Humberside				Wigan	4,248	1,308	5,556
Beverley	2,416	867	3,283	Worsley	3,649	1,025	4,674
Booth Ferry	2,929	951	3,880				
Bridlington	4,095	1,318	5,413	Lancashire			
Brigg and Cleethorpes	4,119	1,148	5,267	Blackburn	4,832	1,028	5,860
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,980	989	4,969	Blackpool North	3,485	956	4,441
Great Grimsby	5,251	1,243	6,494	Blackpool South	3,561	967	4,528
Kingston-upon-Hull East	5,241	1,319	6,560	Burnley	3,259	869	4,128
Kingston-upon-Hull North	6,185	1,547	7,732	Chorley	2,890	1,014	3,904
Kingston-upon-Hull West	5,375	1,452	6,827	Fylde	1,645	478	2,123
				Hyndburn	2,447	785	3,232
North Yorkshire				Lancaster	2,219	705	2,924
Hartogate	2,190	686	2,876	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,726	804	3,530
Richmond	2,190	935	3,125	Pendle	2,432	729	3,161
Ryedale	2,108	872	2,980	Preston	4,792	1,128	5,920
Scarborough	3,671	1,249	4,920	Ribble Valley	1,336	435	1,771
Selby	2,331	932	3,263	Rossendale and Darwen	2,890	901	3,791
Skipton and Ripon	1,824	749	2,573	South Ribblesdale	2,804	875	3,679
York	3,655	1,062	4,717	West Lancashire	4,043	1,322	5,365
				Wyre	2,391	597	2,988
South Yorkshire							
Barnsley Central	3,597	902	4,499	Merseyside			
Barnsley East	3,150	758	3,908	Birkenhead	5,910	1,416	7,326
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,161	865	4,026	Bootle	6,573	1,541	8,114
Don Valley	4,080	1,182	5,262	Crosby	3,399	1,160	4,559
Doncaster Central	4,981	1,298	6,279	Knowsley North	4,971	1,230	6,201
Doncaster North	5,216	1,347	6,563	Knowsley South	5,322	1,331	6,653
Rother Valley	3,803	1,037	4,840	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,304	1,409	6,713
Rotherham	4,338	1,015	5,353	Liverpool Garston	4,331	1,195	5,526
Sheffield Central	6,526	1,599	8,125	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,471	1,321	5,792
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,873	1,090	4,963	Liverpool Riverside	5,934	1,624	7,558
Sheffield Brightside	2,587	1,184	3,771	Liverpool Walton	6,566	1,634	8,200
Sheffield Hallam	4,779	1,285	6,064	Liverpool West Derby	5,268	1,335	6,603
Sheffield Heeley	3,621	1,153	4,774	Southport	3,100	962	4,062
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,862	925	4,787	St Helens North	3,638	1,130	4,768
Wentworth				St Helens South	4,270	1,126	5,396
				Wallasey	4,775	1,373	6,148
West Yorkshire				Wirral South	2,343	811	3,154
Batley and Spennings	3,551	985	4,536	Wirral West	2,463	863	3,326
Bradford North	5,136	1,292	6,428				
Bradford South	4,071	1,096	5,167	NORTH			
Bradford West	5,770	1,429	7,199	Cleveland			
Calder Valley	2,942	973	3,915	Hartlepool	5,442	1,285	6,727
Colne Valley	2,712	876	3,588	Langbaugh	4,685	1,197	5,882
Dewsbury	3,397	946	4,343	Middlesbrough	6,014	1,392	7,406
Elmet	2,386	728	3,114	Redcar	5,053	1,043	6,096
Hallifax	4,123	1,332	5,455	Stockton North	5,262	1,219	6,481
Hemsworth	3,272	912	4,184	Stockton South	4,544	1,337	5,881
Huddersfield	3,746	1,149	4,895				
Keighley	2,659	860	3,519	Cumbria			
Leeds Central	5,812	1,466	7,278	Barrow and Furness	3,703	1,001	4,704
Leeds East	4,893	1,159	6,052	Carlisle	2,504	784	3,288
Leeds North East	3,032	975	4,007	Copeland	2,918	779	3,697
Leeds North West	2,479	812	3,291	Penrith and the Border	1,911	795	2,706
Leeds West	3,937	1,057	4,994	Westmorland	1,712	604	2,316
Morley and Leeds South	3,179	962	4,141	Workington	2,973	963	3,936
Normanton	2,690	871	3,561				
Pontefract and Castleford	3,781	970	4,751	Durham			
Pudsey	2,211	740	2,951	Bishop Auckland	3,586	921	4,507
Shipley	2,335	713	3,048	City of Durham	2,790	854	3,644
Wakefield	3,415	1,027	4,442	Darlington	3,888	990	4,878
				Easington	3,053	655	3,708
NORTHWEST				North Durham	3,834	939	4,773
Cheshire				North West Durham	3,368	888	4,256
City of Chester	3,180	882	4,062	Sedgefield	2,622	656	3,278
Congleton	2,210	872	3,082				
Crewe and Nantwich	3,690	1,174	4,864	Northumberland			
Eddisbury	2,817	921	3,738	Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,348	808	3,156
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,366	940	4,306	Blyth Valley	3,413	968	4,381
Haltwhistle	4,884	1,349	6,233	Hexham	1,511	611	2,122
Macclesfield	2,024	719	2,743	Wansbeck	3,345	887	4,232
Tatton	2,360	764	3,124				
Warrington North	3,735	1,013	4,748	Tyne and Wear			
Warrington South	3,345	962	4,307	Blaydon	3,231	809	4,040
				Gateshead East	4,016	1,012	5,028
Greater Manchester				Houghton and Washington	4,602	1,152	5,754
Altrincham and Sale	2,221	755	2,976	Jarrow	4,291	1,019	5,310
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,193	973	4,166	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,689	1,117	4,806
Bolton North East	3,338	894	4,232	Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,505	1,152	5,657
Bolton South East	4,205	1,025	5,230	Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,840	1,001	4,841
Bury West	3,055	892	3,947	South Shields	4,683	1,185	5,868
Bury North	2,534	750	3,284	Sunderland North	5,731	1,172	6,903
Bury South	2,753	924	3,677	Sunderland South	4,803	1,193	5,996
Cheadle	1,805	670	2,475	Tyne Bridge	5,810	1,293	7,103
Davyhulme	2,787	852	3,639	Tynemouth	3,676	1,008	4,684
Denton and Reddish	3,798	1,090	4,888	Wallsend	4,734	1,205	5,939
Eccles	3,420	768	4,188				
Hazel Grove	2,147	627	2,774	WALES			
Heywood and Middleton	3,546	1,021	4,567	Clwyd			
Leigh	3,698	955	4,653	Alyn and Deeside	2,463	760	3,223

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at January 14 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Clwyd North West	3,255	923	4,178	Highlands Region			
Clwyd South West	2,250	661	2,911	Caitness and Sutherland	1,599	619	2,218
Delyn	2,499	742	3,241	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	4,271	1,556	5,827
Wrexham	3,015	829	3,844	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,082	1,189	4,271
Dyfed				Lothian Region			
Carmarthen	2,490	758	3,248	East Lothian	2,971	803	3,774
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,270	800	3,070	Edinburgh Central	3,064	1,058	4,142
Llanelli	2,720	717	3,437	Edinburgh East	2,641	687	3,328
Pembroke	4,557	1,291	5,848	Edinburgh Leith	3,981	1,098	5,079
				Edinburgh Pentlands	2,286	679	2,965
Gwent				Edinburgh South	2,625	810	3,435
Blaenau Gwent	3,048	658	3,706	Edinburgh West	1,748	471	2,219
Islwyn	2,048	538	2,586	Linlithgow	2,838	798	3,636
Monmouth	2,163	692	2,855	Livingston	2,819	957	3,776
Newport East	3,112	900	4,012	Mid Lothian	2,727	786	3,513
Newport West	3,687	958	4,645				
Torfaen	3,509	960	4,469	Strathclyde Region			
				Argyll and Bute	2,419	1,017	3,436
Gwynedd				Ayr	2,942	920	3,862
Caernarfon	2,674	837	3,511	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,667	999	4,666
Conwy	2,867	858	3,725	Clydebank and Milngavie	2,969	712	3,681
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,474	618	2,092	Clydesdale	3,063	800	3,863
Wynys Mon	3,232	1,051	4,283	Cumbarland and Kilsyth	2,462	661	3,123
				Cunninghame North	3,278	1,009	4,287
Mid Glamorgan				Cunninghame South	3,557	1,096	4,653
Bridgend	2,771	816	3,587	Dumbarton	3,325	979	4,304
Caerphilly	3,773	825	4,598	East Kilbride	2,894	1,030	3,924
Gwynon Valley	3,112	722	3,833	Eastwood	2,130	673	2,803
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,529	805	4,334	Glasgow Cathcart	2,214	569	2,783
Ngwmor	3,019	756	3,775	Glasgow Central	4,259	1,099	5,358
Pontypridd	5,000	832	5,832	Glasgow Garscadden	3,369	714	4,083
Rhondda	3,580	725	4,305	Glasgow Govan	3,352	837	4,189
				Glasgow Hillhead	3,270	1,255	4,525
Powys				Glasgow Maryhill	4,364	1,186	5,550
Brecon and Radnor	1,718	584	2,302	Glasgow Pollock	3,872	946	4,818
Montgomery	1,234	427	1,661	Glasgow Provan	4,262	945	5,207
				Glasgow Rutherglen	3,525	888	4,413
South Glamorgan				Glasgow Shettleston	4,083	960	5,043
Card							

2.13 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

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

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE								
1992 Jan	10.4	9.3	7.1	5.1	4.1	6.9	2.2	5.9
Apr	9.8	8.9	6.9	5.0	4.0	6.6	2.1	5.7
July	9.8	9.5	6.9	5.0	3.9	6.2	2.0	5.7
Oct	10.8	9.4	7.2	5.2	4.0	6.3	2.1	5.9
1991 Jan	12.5	11.2	8.6	6.2	4.8	6.9	2.5	6.9
Apr	13.9	12.6	9.8	7.0	5.4	7.3	2.9	7.7
July	14.3	13.8	10.7	7.6	5.8	7.5	3.0	8.3
Oct	15.6	13.9	10.8	7.8	6.0	7.8	3.5	8.5
1990 Jan	16.4	15.2	12.0	8.8	6.7	8.5	3.9	9.4
Apr	17.8	15.8	12.2	9.0	6.8	9.0	3.8	9.7
July	18.0	16.7	12.2	9.1	6.8	8.9	3.6	9.8
Oct	18.7	16.3	12.4	9.2	7.0	9.2	3.5	10.0
1989 Jan	19.4	17.5	13.5	10.2	7.7	10.0	3.8	10.8
MAL								
1990 Jan	11.9	11.7	8.9	7.0	5.5	8.9	3.1	7.6
Apr	11.3	11.3	8.7	6.8	5.3	8.4	2.9	7.4
July	11.2	11.8	8.8	6.8	5.2	7.9	2.8	7.3
Oct	12.4	12.0	9.2	7.2	5.5	8.1	3.0	7.7
1991 Jan	14.7	14.5	11.2	8.7	6.6	9.0	3.6	9.1
Apr	16.6	16.4	12.8	9.9	7.4	9.7	4.2	10.3
July	17.3	17.6	13.9	10.6	8.0	9.8	4.5	10.9
Oct	18.3	18.1	14.1	11.0	8.2	10.3	4.9	11.3
1992 Jan	19.5	19.9	15.8	12.3	9.3	11.2	5.5	12.6
Apr	22.0	20.7	16.0	12.6	9.5	11.9	5.6	13.0
July	22.1	21.3	16.0	12.7	9.5	11.8	5.3	13.0
Oct	22.7	21.1	16.2	13.0	9.8	12.2	5.2	13.3
1993 Jan	23.7	22.8	17.8	14.4	10.9	13.0	5.5	14.5
FEMALE								
1990 Jan	8.6	6.3	4.6	2.6	2.4	4.3	.1	3.7
Apr	8.1	5.9	4.4	2.5	2.3	4.1	.1	3.5
July	8.2	6.6	4.3	2.5	2.3	3.9	.1	3.5
Oct	9.0	6.1	4.3	2.4	2.2	3.8	.1	3.5
1991 Jan	9.9	7.0	4.9	2.8	2.6	4.0	.1	3.9
Apr	10.8	7.8	5.5	3.2	2.9	4.2	.1	4.4
July	10.9	9.0	6.1	3.5	3.2	4.3	0.1	4.8
Oct	12.5	8.7	6.0	3.5	3.2	4.5	0.1	4.8
1992 Jan	12.8	9.2	6.5	3.8	3.5	4.7	0.1	5.2
Apr	13.1	9.6	6.6	4.0	3.5	5.0	.1	5.3
July	13.6	10.7	6.7	4.1	3.6	5.0	.1	5.5
Oct	14.4	10.1	6.7	4.1	3.6	5.1	.1	5.5
1993 Jan	14.6	10.7	7.2	4.4	3.9	5.4	.1	5.9

* Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to tables 2.1 and 2.2.
Notes: 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.
While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

2.14 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1992 Jan 9	467	125	67	63	971	525	489	602	155	180	2,384	5,903	1,513	7,116
Feb 13	441	157	64	142	2,761	353	1,217	1,022	269	325	5,539	12,133	1,773	13,396
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	8,122
May 14	200	129	41	86	1,461	291	853	657	242	225	950	5,006	1,321	6,227
June 11	212	70	42	125	1,370	174	584	573	225	215	1,009	4,529	979	5,508
July 9	121	53	27	117	1,193	765	639	480	173	134	935	4,584	965	5,549
Aug 13	209	76	45	105	1,293	748	682	452	149	243	684	4,610	884	5,494
Sept 10	86	36	23	65	797	327	755	410	191	86	1,136	3,876	868	4,744
Oct 8	95	41	67	86	1,693	747	725	520	178	129	906	5,146	954	6,100
Nov 12	129	47	79	127	1,266	775	936	519	238	315	1,157	5,601	638	6,239
Dec 17	122	62	91	119	1,334	221	1,400	499	303	255	1,944	6,288	287	6,575
1993 Jan 14	143	55	85	5	2,512	252	1,243	647	381	469	3,087	8,824	765	9,589

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

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)	Greece +
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Monthly										
1992 Jan	2,674	960	250	461	1,551	340	337	2,966	1,875	225
Feb	2,710	998	235	451	1,575	332	344	2,938	1,863	220
Mar	2,707	949	199	443	1,695	330	339	2,877	1,768	213
Apr	2,737	911	185	439	1,552	319	342	2,824	1,747	187
May	2,708	920	168	430	1,548	304	338	2,770	1,704	160
June	2,678	914	153	436	1,553	292	370	2,753	1,716	168
July	2,774	926	153	488	1,615	290	389	2,829	1,828	164
Aug	2,846	906	157	506	1,590	310	377	2,896	1,822	161
Sep	2,847	926	165	502	1,434	306	385	2,969	1,784	159
Oct	2,814	903	189	501	1,433	312	404	3,009	1,830	183
Nov	2,864	895	213	501	1,591	..	420	3,028	1,885	183
Dec	2,983	989	251	515	1,540	..	461	3,076	2,026	202
1993 Jan	3,062	..	..	521	..	..	..	..	2,258	..
Percentage rate: latest month	10.8	11.3	7.7	12.4	11.2	11.2	18.6	10.9	8.2	5.2
latest three months: change on a year ago	+1.3	+0.7	+0.7	+1.4	+1.0	+0.6	+4.9	+0.7	+1.2	-0.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Annual averages										
1987	2,807	629	165	..	1,150	217	142	2,621	2,231	110
1988	2,275	575	159	459	1,031	238	129	2,564	2,234	109
1989	1,784	509	150	419	1,018	259	104	2,533	2,029	118
1990	1,663	590	169	403	1,110	267	106	2,505	1,870	140
Monthly										
1992 Jan	2,607	894	186	450	1,429	303	314	2,860	1,700	192
Feb	2,645	908	183	454	1,451	305	322	2,876	1,700	187
Mar	2,653	900	176	457	1,525	305	333	2,858	1,725	190
Apr	2,695	887	186	461	1,511	308	347	2,898	1,766	183
May	2,716	906	192	466	1,536	310	362	2,913	1,783	179
June	2,724	963	196	470	1,603	310	377	2,925	1,803	188
July	2,760	960	195	474	1,606	314	391	2,911	1,824	185
Aug	2,811	948	196	478	1,607	316	401	2,881	1,843	187
Sep	2,843	928	202	482	1,567	316	409	2,911	1,871	188
Oct	2,868	980	203	486	1,561	316	415	2,942	1,921	195
Nov	2,913	980	202	491	1,645	..	419	2,971	1,957	178
Dec	2,973	979	210	497	1,593	..	419	2,978	1,983	..
1993 Jan	2,995	..	..	508	..	..	..	..	2,051	..
Percentage rate: latest month	10.6	11.3	6.4	12.1	11.5	11.3	16.8	10.5	7.5	4.6
latest three months: change on previous three months	+0.5	+0.4	+0.2	+0.4	+0.1	+0.2	+0.7	+0.2	+0.4	N/C
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)										
Latest month	Dec	Dec	..	Dec	Dec	..	Nov	Nov	Nov	..
Percent	10.7	11.2	..	8.3	11.4	..	15.1	10.5	5.1	..

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, as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.
 3 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
 * The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to table 2.1).
 + Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people and farmers.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

THOUSAND

	Ireland #	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Monthly											
1992 Jan	277	2,713	1,410	2.8	316	121	309	2,336	181	60.9	9,949
Feb	278	..	1,370	2.8	314	115	313	2,338	178	65.2	10,161
Mar	279	..	1,510	2.7	314	113	313	2,327	187	68.0	9,691
Apr	281	2,622	1,410	2.6	299	118	313	2,286	185	71.0	9,945
May	270	..	1,420	2.4	286	105	309	2,218	196	73.4	9,169
June	280	..	1,330	2.4	278	118	308	2,187	209	75.4	10,095
July	291	2,667	1,340	2.5	274	130	310	2,143	245	80.2	9,845
Aug	293	..	1,440	2.5	288	122	315	2,134	259	84.4	9,390
Sep	297	..	1,470	2.9	307	105	319	2,195	229	90.8	9,090
Oct	292	..	1,450	2.9	324	103	325	2,272	227	96.9	8,600
Nov	296	..	1,460	3.0	323	105	334	2,323	236	107.1	8,848
Dec	294	..	..	3.1	..	117	339	2,360	241	..	8,829
1993 Jan	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,911
Percentage rate: latest month	..	11.0	2.2	1.9	4.5	5.4	7.4	15.5	5.5	3.9	7.9
latest three months: change on a year ago	..	+0.4	+0.2	+0.3	+0.1	+0.3	+0.8	+0.1	+2.0	+2.2	-0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Annual averages											
1987	..	..	1,729	2.7	..	32.3	319	2,924	84	21.9	7,412
1988	..	2,885	1,552	2.5	432	49.9	306	2,858	72	19.5	6,696
1989	..	2,656	1,417	2.3	391	83.5	312	2,550	62	15.1	6,521
1990	..	2,751	1,344	2.1	345	93.2	307	2,349	70	16.0	6,884
Monthly											
1992 Jan	..	2,655	1,390	2.5	307	104	295	2,274	167	51.0	8,929
Feb	..	..	1,320	2.7	304	105	296	2,273	175	58.0	9,244
Mar	..	..	1,360	2.6	313	108	298	2,280	188	63.7	9,242
Apr	..	2,679	1,320	2.7	310	120	305	2,264	194	68.5	9,155
May	..	..	1,400	2.6	304	116	308	2,243	205	75.0	9,504
June	..	..	1,390	2.7	292	116	314	2,238	224	80.7	9,975
July	..	2,675	1,410	2.7	281	126	318	2,220	244	86.5	9,760
Aug	..	..	1,450	2.8	287	113	325	2,203	250	93.2	9,624
Sep	..	..	1,450	2.9	303	113	329	2,232	222	102.0	9,550
Oct	..	..	1,460	2.9	316	115	331	2,266	223	105.9	9,379
Nov	..	..	..	2.9	313	113	335	2,295	236	108.0	9,301
Dec	..	..	..	2.9	..	119	339	2,321	244	..	9,280
1993 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,013
Percentage rate: latest month	..	11.1	2.2	1.8	4.3	5.5	7.4	15.3	5.6	3.9	7.1
latest three months: change on previous three months	..	+0.2	+0.1	N/C	+0.3	-0.1	+0.2	+0.5	N/C	+0.6	-0.3
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
Latest month	Jul	Nov	..	Nov	Aug	Aug	Aug	Dec	..	Dec	..
Percent	9.9	2.3	..	7.1	6.0	4.1	18.3	5.7	..	7.2	..

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

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month Ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1992	Jan 9	362.2	+34.8	249.5	+23.2	112.6	+11.7	41.1
	Feb 13	389.6	+1.9	274.6	-0.1	115.0	+2.0	41.3
	Mar 12	352.4	-25.7	249.3	-20.5	103.0	-5.2	38.9
	Apr 9	366.5	+7.3	261.6	+9.3	104.9	-2.0	40.3
	May 14	322.8	-11.9	228.9	-8.7	93.9	-3.2	36.5
	June 11	322.4	-3.9	226.8	-4.4	95.6	+0.5	34.8
	July 9	448.0	+6.1	296.2	+2.7	151.8	+3.4	42.3
	Aug 13	408.0	+22.2	275.2	+16.2	132.8	+6.1	43.4
	Sept 10	387.9	+15.6	264.6	+12.4	123.4	+3.2	39.7
	Oct 8	431.5	+44.3	301.3	+30.6	130.2	+13.7	41.3
Nov 12	408.9	+34.1	291.0	+24.7	118.0	+9.4	41.2	
Dec 17	365.4	+12.0	266.3	+7.9	99.1	+4.1	34.7	
1993	Jan 14	390.7	+28.5	267.5	+18.0	123.2	+10.5	44.4

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month Ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1992	Jan 9	229.8	+21.0	154.2	+14.7	75.6	+6.3	28.3
	Feb 13	357.9	+62.9	249.4	+47.2	108.5	+15.7	39.9
	Mar 12	355.6	+61.3	248.7	+44.8	106.9	+16.6	38.9
	Apr 9	335.0	+36.9	234.6	+30.4	100.4	+6.6	36.4
	May 14	347.6	+29.5	241.9	+22.2	105.7	+7.3	39.7
	June 11	354.6	+51.9	252.7	+41.3	101.9	+10.6	37.7
	July 9	344.3	+39.4	244.7	+32.1	99.5	+7.3	34.5
	Aug 13	346.0	+33.5	240.0	+24.9	106.1	+8.6	34.8
	Sept 10	385.9	+27.0	252.1	+17.7	133.8	+9.4	46.3
	Oct 8	467.2	+53.3	311.1	+36.3	156.2	+16.9	44.9
Nov 12	365.9	+30.8	249.6	+23.2	116.3	+7.6	40.0	
Dec 17	262.0	-4.8	179.6	-1.2	82.4	-3.6	27.9	
1993	Jan 14	305.4	+75.6	208.8	+54.6	96.6	+21.0	35.8

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW		Age group									All ages
Month Ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	
1992	Aug 13	3.0	28.3	68.3	44.9	30.6	42.1	34.1	12.7	5.5	269.5
	Sept 10	2.9	31.5	60.6	42.1	29.7	41.4	32.0	11.8	5.5	257.5
	Oct 8	3.0	34.1	68.0	49.2	34.4	47.9	36.8	13.8	7.0	294.3
	Nov 12	2.9	25.6	62.6	48.8	35.4	49.5	39.0	14.2	7.1	285.1
	Dec 17	3.5	28.9	69.3	56.6	41.4	58.0	45.2	16.2	7.7	326.4
1993	Jan 14	2.5	22.2	55.6	43.8	32.1	46.0	37.3	14.3	7.4	261.3
1992	Aug 13	2.4	19.6	39.5	19.5	11.2	18.6	14.7	3.9	—	129.4
	Sept 10	2.2	23.5	31.8	18.0	10.5	16.2	12.9	3.7	—	118.9
	Oct 8	2.3	25.1	33.5	19.4	11.2	16.7	13.9	3.9	—	126.1
	Nov 12	2.2	16.8	30.3	19.0	10.9	16.9	14.8	4.0	—	114.9
	Dec 17	2.5	17.4	31.0	20.2	11.8	18.0	15.9	4.2	—	121.0
1993	Jan 14	2.0	17.1	31.9	19.2	11.3	18.0	15.7	4.3	—	119.4
Change on a year earlier											
1992	Aug 13	0.5	0.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	5.8	1.4	-0.7	16.2
	Sept 10	0.5	-1.4	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.6	4.6	1.2	-0.2	12.4
	Oct 8	0.6	4.7	5.4	3.7	4.1	5.0	5.7	1.4	0.1	30.7
	Nov 12	0.5	—	2.2	3.4	4.2	5.2	7.0	2.1	0.6	25.2
	Dec 17	0.9	5.2	12.7	12.5	10.0	13.3	13.1	4.4	1.5	73.5
1993	Jan 14	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.9	2.5	3.4	4.6	1.7	0.5	17.6
1992	Aug 13	0.5	-0.1	1.9	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.2	—	6.1
	Sept 10	0.5	-1.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.4	—	3.4
	Oct 8	0.6	4.4	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.9	0.4	—	—	13.7
	Nov 12	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.5	0.4	—	—	9.2
	Dec 17	0.8	3.5	6.3	4.9	3.0	4.0	4.8	1.3	—	28.5
1993	Jan 14	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.2	0.5	—	10.2

OUTFLOW		Age group									All ages
Month Ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54+	55-59+	60 and over +	
1992	Aug 13	1.6	16.8	53.7	37.4	26.6	36.3	27.5	10.6	7.5	217.8
	Sept 10	1.9	19.0	58.6	39.7	27.7	38.3	28.3	10.6	6.9	231.0
	Oct 8	2.3	32.9	77.8	47.2	32.5	43.4	31.0	11.4	7.7	286.0
	Nov 12	1.8	18.9	54.4	38.8	27.6	38.1	29.0	10.9	7.3	226.8
	Dec 17	1.5	15.5	46.7	34.7	24.8	35.3	28.0	10.4	7.3	204.2
1993	Jan 14	2.0	12.5	39.7	32.7	23.7	33.5	26.1	9.8	7.0	186.9
1992	Aug 13	1.4	12.7	30.3	15.8	9.1	13.3	10.8	3.2	0.1	96.7
	Sept 10	1.7	14.7	38.1	19.3	11.3	18.7	14.5	4.0	0.1	122.4
	Oct 8	1.9	26.3	45.4	21.4	12.4	18.4	14.1	3.9	0.1	143.9
	Nov 12	1.6	15.2	30.8	17.3	10.3	15.1	12.3	3.5	0.1	106.3
	Dec 17	1.2	13.3	27.4	15.8	9.1	13.2	11.1	3.1	0.1	94.4
1993	Jan 14	1.6	10.1	22.8	15.4	9.0	13.5	11.5	3.3	0.2	87.4
Change on a year earlier											
1992	Aug 13	0.8	-0.8	2.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.9	2.0	1.9	22.7
	Sept 10	0.9	-2.0	0.9	2.1	2.7	3.8	4.9	1.8	—	16.4
	Oct 8	1.1	1.3	7.0	4.5	4.6	5.6	5.3	1.9	1.2	32.6
	Nov 12	0.7	-0.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.7	4.8	1.7	1.1	21.0
	Dec 17	0.6	0.7	6.6	6.1	4.9	7.0	7.3	2.5	1.8	37.6
1993	Jan 14	1.1	1.7	8.5	8.4	6.5	9.3	8.5	3.0	2.0	49.1
1992	Aug 13	0.8	—	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.2	0.6	—	8.5
	Sept 10	0.8	-1.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.5	0.7	—	8.6
	Oct 8	0.9	1.4	4.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.4	0.6	—	15.4
	Nov 12	0.7	-0.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.4	—	6.8
	Dec 17	0.5	1.2	3.4	2.6	1.7	2.1	2.6	0.6	—	14.8
1993	Jan 14	0.8	1.3	4.2	3.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	0.7	0.1	18.7

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

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

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

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

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
All	181	21	20	17	11	61	35	26	11	17	18	11	11
Spring 1990	388	21	30	32	12	126	74	53	26	44	43	27	27
Spring 1991	322	19	31	32	15	101	64	37	25	32	32	17	17
Spring 1992	322	19	31	32	15	101	64	37	25	32	32	17	17
Summer 1992	278	13	25	15	12	96	58	38	18	25	35	12	12
All	8.1	10.1	10.3	10.3	8.5	7.9	9.5	6.0	8.1	7.4	10.4	8.1	8.1
Spring 1990	17.8	18.4	15.5	19.4	14.1	17.8	16.5	20.0	14.7	21.2	17.7	26.3	26.3
Spring 1991	15.1	16.6	16.2	19.9	17.8	14.8	14.7	14.3	16.1	13.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
Spring 1992	13.0	11.5	13.1	9.4	15.0	14.0	13.3	15.3	10.1	12.4	14.9	12.1	12.1
Summer 1992	13.0	11.5	13.1	9.4	15.0	14.0	13.3	15.3	10.1	12.4	14.9	12.1	12.1

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Years	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (Thousands)						
Spring 1990	46	43	31	32	29	181
Spring 1991	99	101	78	57	53	388
Spring 1992	72	80	65	61	45	322
Summer 1992	69	65	52	51	41	278
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Spring 1990	10.2	7.6	5.9	7.7	10.9	8.1
Spring 1991	23.5	17.8	15.0	13.8	20.4	17.8
Spring 1992	18.6	14.2	12.8	14.3	17.7	15.1
Summer 1992	17.9	11.5	10.3	11.8	16.2	13.0

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC	Agriculture	Energy and water supply	Mineral extraction	Metal goods etc	Other manufacturing	Construction	Hotels, distribution	Transport, communication	Financial services	Other services
Redundancies (Thousands)										
Spring 1990 All	31	31	22	36	..	17	22
Spring 1991 All	20	67	60	52	72	22	45	37
Spring 1992 All	..	16	15	46	45	41	75	21	34	26
Summer 1992 All	14	43	40	33	62	15	29	31
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)										
Spring 1990 All	12.4	14.6	18.5	8.2	..	6.9	3.4
Spring 1991 All	25.7	28.3	29.7	46.3	16.4	15.3	18.1	5.7
Spring 1992 All	..	32.3	21.9	19.6	24.2	39.9	17.7	15.4	14.6	3.9
Summer 1992 All	19.4	18.5	21.4	32.0	14.5	11.1	12.3	4.6

2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

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

VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at jobcentres *: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	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
1989 Annual	248.6			231.2		232.8		159.0	
1990 Annual	219.5			226.0		229.2		158.5	
1991 Annual	173.6			201.2		207.4		147.0	
1992 Annual	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.6	
1992 Annual	111.2			167.5		168.5		124.2	
1992 Jan	141.1	8.6	-2.5	192.7	2.0	181.3	-6.1	131.7	-4.4
1992 Feb	139.8	-1.3	-0.0	166.3	-6.0	167.6	-9.0	119.3	-7.6
1992 Mar	134.9	-4.9	0.8	166.8	-3.6	171.8	-2.9	126.9	-1.8
1992 Apr	120.0	-14.9	-7.0	181.3	-3.8	198.7	5.8	148.5	5.6
1992 May	109.8	-10.2	-10.0	179.8	4.5	197.1	9.8	147.9	9.5
1992 June	103.7	-6.1	-10.4	163.8	-1.0	170.2	-5	125.0	-0.6
1992 July	105.6	1.9	-4.8	166.2	-5.0	164.6	-11.4	122.6	-8.6
1992 Aug	108.0	2.4	-6	168.1	-3.9	165.5	-10.5	121.5	-8.8
1992 Sept	110.0	2.0	2.1	168.4	1.5	166.7	-1.2	121.4	-1.2
1992 Oct	107.3	-2.7	0.6	167.9	0.6	168.2	1.2	122.7	0.0
1992 Nov	111.8	4.5	1.3	164.1	-1.3	156.3	-3.1	114.0	-2.5
1992 Dec	123.3	11.5	4.4	170.4	0.6	161.7	-1.7	117.9	-1.2
1992 Jan	119.1	-4.2	3.9	175.2	2.4	176.6	2.8	127.9	1.7
1992 Feb	120.0	0.9	2.7	163.9	-0.1	163.2	2.3	115.0	0.3
1992 Mar	120.2	0.2	-1.0	169.9	-0.2	169.2	2.5	121.9	1.3
1992 Apr	117.8	-2.4	-0.4	163.2	-4.0	171.0	-1.9	122.3	-1.9
1992 May	115.2	-2.6	-1.6	161.5	-0.8	169.2	2.0	121.7	2.2
1992 June	112.5	-2.7	-2.6	174.6	1.6	177.1	2.6	128.9	2.3
1992 July	112.6	0.1	-1.7	170.6	2.5	170.7	-0.1	125.1	0.9
1992 Aug	108.4	-4.2	-2.3	162.5	0.3	164.9	-1.4	121.1	-0.2
1992 Sept	100.1	-8.3	-4.1	162.0	-4.2	168.0	-3.0	125.0	-1.3
1992 Oct	98.2	-1.9	-4.8	167.0	-1.2	165.2	-1.8	127.4	0.4
1992 Nov	100.8	2.6	-2.5	162.2	-0.1	155.0	-3.3	120.3	-0.3
1992 Dec	109.1	8.3	3.0	177.9	5.3	171.9	1.3	133.3	2.8
1993 Jan	104.7	-4.4	2.2	186.2	8.4	185.3	8.7	138.3	3.6

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 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. Figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 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.

VACANCIES 3.2

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres *: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1991 Jan	33.3	9.6	3.8	12.2	11.1	8.7	10.0	19.4	8.8	10.7	19.1	136.8	4.3	141.1
1991 Feb	32.0	9.5	3.6	12.5	10.1	8.0	9.1	19.0	8.0	10.5	22.6	135.5	4.3	139.8
1991 Mar	31.3	9.8	3.5	11.8	9.7	7.2	8.6	18.1	7.5	9.6	23.5	130.8	4.1	134.9
1991 Apr	28.1	9.0	3.4	10.0	8.2	7.1	8.1	16.7	6.8	8.6	18.9	116.0	4.0	120.0
1991 May	26.3	8.2	2.8	8.6	7.8	6.8	7.9	15.0	5.9	7.1	17.5	105.8	4.0	109.8
1991 June	24.2	7.2	2.8	7.7	7.8	6.2	7.2	14.2	5.4	7.0	17.2	99.5	4.2	103.7
1991 July	26.2	7.8	2.9	8.3	7.4	6.4	7.1	14.6	5.4	6.8	16.5	101.5	4.1	105.6
1991 Aug	27.9	8.0	2.9	8.8	7.4	6.7	7.2	14.5	5.7	6.8	16.0	103.9	4.1	108.0
1991 Sept	28.7	7.9	3.0	9.0	7.1	6.7	7.0	14.7	6.2	7.0	16.5	105.9	4.1	110.0
1991 Oct	26.6	6.1	3.0	9.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	13.6	6.2	7.2	17.0	103.4	3.9	107.3
1991 Nov	28.0	7.0	3.2	9.7	6.6	6.9	7.3	14.2	6.7	7.9	17.4	107.9	3.9	111.8
1991 Dec	32.5	8.4	3.7	10.4	8.2	7.5	8.2	15.8	6.7	8.8	17.5	119.1	4.2	123.3
1992 Jan	32.0	9.1	3.6	9.7	7.6	7.0	7.7	14.9	6.5	8.2	17.8	115.0	4.1	119.1
1992 Feb	32.1	8.7	3.7	9.5	7.8	7.3	7.9	14.5	6.3	8.4	18.6	116.0	4.0	120.0
1992 Mar	31.6	8.4	3.7	9.2	8.2	7.8	7.8	14.5	6.0	8.6	18.5	115.9	4.3	120.2
1992 Apr	30.3	8.2	3.5	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.7	14.5	5.6	8.9	19.5	113.8	4.0	117.8
1992 May	27.9	7.8	3.5	8.3	7.7	7.5	7.6	14.4	5.7	8.8	19.7	111.1	4.1	115.2
1992 June	27.3	7.7	3.2	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.5	14.2	6.0	8.3	19.2	108.5	4.0	112.5
1992 July	28.2	7.9	3.4	8.1	7.2	7.6	7.6	14.3	5.9	8.2	18.1	108.5	4.1	112.6
1992 Aug	26.7	7.7	3.3	8.1	6.9	7.1	6.9	13.7	5.8	8.0	17.6	104.1	4.3	108.4
1992 Sept	24.5	7.0												

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

		THOUSAND													
		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total+															
1988	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	2.0	247.8
1989	Annual	71.7	23.6	8.3	18.5	20.5	12.9	13.3	24.4	10.7	13.8	21.7	215.8	2.6	218.4
1990	Averages	47.6	14.8	5.4	13.9	14.6	10.5	11.7	21.1	10.7	12.1	21.6	169.1	3.4	172.5
1991		28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	2.8	116.6
1992		27.8	7.8	3.3	8.4	7.0	7.0	7.3	13.9	5.7	8.2	18.3	106.8	3.2	109.9
1992	Jan	24.2	7.0	2.6	6.6	6.3	5.8	6.3	12.4	5.0	6.6	14.4	90.1	2.6	92.7
	Feb	25.6	7.0	2.9	7.3	6.4	6.1	6.6	12.7	5.4	7.1	15.8	95.8	2.7	98.5
	Mar	27.6	7.2	3.1	8.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	13.1	5.5	7.8	16.9	103.3	2.9	106.3
	Apr	29.7	8.1	3.5	9.8	7.4	7.1	7.3	14.3	5.9	9.0	20.1	114.0	3.0	117.0
	May	30.1	8.3	3.9	10.8	7.6	7.6	7.8	14.9	6.3	9.7	20.7	119.4	3.2	122.6
	June	32.2	8.5	4.0	10.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	15.2	7.2	9.9	20.9	124.8	3.2	128.0
	July	30.2	7.7	3.6	9.1	7.1	7.5	7.7	13.9	6.5	9.1	18.4	113.3	3.1	116.4
	Aug	27.2	7.1	3.4	8.3	6.6	7.0	7.0	13.7	6.0	8.4	17.8	105.2	3.1	108.4
	Sept	29.1	8.1	3.6	8.9	7.4	7.4	7.9	15.0	5.9	8.5	18.9	112.5	3.4	115.9
	Oct	30.3	9.3	3.5	8.2	7.8	7.8	8.8	16.3	5.8	8.2	19.8	116.5	3.7	119.2
	Nov	26.1	8.0	3.0	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.4	14.0	5.0	7.3	19.2	102.3	3.6	105.9
	Dec	21.3	6.7	2.3	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.8	11.3	4.2	6.6	16.4	84.0	3.3	87.4
1993	Jan	19.2	6.2	2.1	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.5	9.7	4.0	6.3	14.0	75.2	3.3	78.5
Vacancies at careers offices															
1988	Annual	16.0	8.1	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	25.2	1.0	26.3
1989	Annual	14.4	7.5	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	25.5	1.3	26.8
1990	Averages	9.4	5.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	18.8	0.6	19.4
1991		3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1992		2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1992	Jan	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	5.3	0.3	5.6
	Feb	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.3	5.7
	Mar	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	6.1	0.3	6.4
	Apr	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.3	6.5
	May	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.1	0.3	7.4
	June	5.1	3.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	10.4	0.4	10.8
	July	4.8	3.0	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	9.7	0.3	10.1
	Aug	3.3	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.8	0.3	8.1
	Sept	3.2	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.7	0.4	8.1
	Oct	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	5.8	0.4	6.2
	Nov	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.8	0.4	5.2
	Dec	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.4	4.5
1993	Jan	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.4	5.0

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

* Included in South East.

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work 4.1

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom SIC 1980	12 months to December 1991			12 months to December 1992		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	100	#	1	100	#
Construction	32	6,200	29,000	10	2,600	8,000
Coal, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	3	2,400	4,000	6	6,300	26,000
Food processing	4	800	3,000	3	300	8,000
Metals and engineering	3	400	5,000	3	300	1,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	1	100	#	-	-	-
Metals and engineering	9	800	19,000	9	1,500	5,000
Engineering	41	14,100	111,000	24	10,800	47,000
Motor vehicles	10	3,200	4,000	12	5,600	7,000
Other transport	16	16,700	44,000	5	2,900	8,000
Food, drink and tobacco	8	12,800	26,000	5	100	#
Textiles	2	100	#	1	100	#
Footwear and clothing	6	900	1,000	1	500	1,000
Timber and wood	2	100	#	-	-	-
Paper, printing and publishing	9	500	2,000	5	700	4,000
Other manufacturing industries	3	800	6,000	5	700	9,000
Construction	18	6,200	14,000	10	3,100	9,000
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	800	8,000	-	-	-
Transport services	36	11,600	60,000	17	6,000	11,400
Supporting and misc. transport services	1	200	#	2	500	1,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	5	4,600	8,000	1	800	1,000
Public administration, education and health services	130	87,200	363,000	105	93,700	326,000
Other services	23	5,800	53,000	15	7,700	50,000
All industries and services	369*	176,300	761,000	240*	144,400	523,000

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

Stoppages: December 1992

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	19	3,800	52,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	9	1,800*	15,000
Continuing from earlier months	10	2,000	37,000

* includes 1700 directly involved

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to December 1992		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay, wage-rates and earnings levels	80	53,100	180,000
extra-wage and fringe benefits	5	12,700	14,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	8	3,400	3,000
Redundancy questions	44	44,800	193,000
Trade union matters	13	1,400	10,000
Working conditions and supervision	30	12,800	49,000
Manning and work allocation	38	9,600	52,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	22	6,700	23,000
All causes	240	144,400	523,000

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending December 31 1992

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved +		Number of working days lost in quarter	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
Electricity, gas, energy, water						
Wales	05.10.92	26.11.92	2145	-	18,000	Over safety standards
Mechanical Engineering						
Wear and Tear Met County	06.07.92	16.12.92	118	-	6,000	Over cut in wages - pay & conditions package (Total days lost 13,000)
Public administration, education						
North London	26.06.92	cont'g	1166	-	45,000	Over redundancies and cuts package (Total days lost 81,000)
Public administration, education						
Nationwide stoppage	20.08.92	06.11.92	11,000	-	3,000	For pay parity with other workers (Total days lost 36,000)
Public administration, education						
Greater London	02.11.92	cont'g	750	-	32,000	Over redeployment procedures & victimisation
Public administration, education						
Nationwide stoppage	04.11.92	04.11.92	15,000	-	15,000	Over pay offer and performance related pay
Public administration, education						
Strathclyde	01.12.92	cont'g	656	-	13,000	Over staffing and grading
Other services						
South Yorkshire	26.06.92	cont'g	2,070	-	4,000	For pay parity with other workers (Total days lost 11,000)

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

4.2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress 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	657	3,546	595
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	1,639
1989	633	701	727	727	4,128	751
1990	620	630	285	298	1,903	1,072
1991	357	369	175	176	761	222
1990 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	41	41	55	6
Apr	44	54	42	38	105	14
May	48	65	20	22	105	51
Jun	37	50	7	11	53	33
Jul	37	57	10	12	57	14
Aug	28	46	10	12	64	13
Sep	29	40	11	13	78	34
Oct	27	42	17	21	84	25
Nov	18	38	12	15	46	5
Dec	15	29	15	17	34	14
1992 Jan	22	36	17	22	56	14
Feb	23	37	5	7	24	10
Mar	27	38	11	12	35	4
Apr	33	33	7	9	24	9
May	13	24	11	11	28	9
Jun	32	40	10	12	32	12
Jul	21	38	12	14	37	10
Aug	19	28	17	18	54	5
Sep	14	25	14	27	70	7
Oct	12	18	10	11	47	6
Nov	16	23	25	28	65	3
Dec	9	19	2	4	52	2

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

United Kingdom	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metals n.e.s.	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries and services (01-03, 15-61-67, 81-89, 91-99 and 999)
	(11-14)	(21, 22, 31)	(32-34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(43, 45)	(23-26, 41, 42, 44, 46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(80-99)
1986	143	152	225	108	411	38	136	33	190	486
1987	217	36	197	158	67	50	88	22	1,705	1,007
1988	222	47	76	530	803	93	93	17	1,490	335
1989	52	37	204	134	279	16	80	128	625	2573
1990	94	31	92	490	340	24	95	14	177	545
1991	29	21	111	4	44	1	40	14	60	436
1990 Dec	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	28
1991 Jan	5	1	2	-	-	-	4	2	27	27
Feb	4	1	2	-	-	-	3	4	4	22
Mar	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	3	43	43
Apr	-	6	-	-	4	-	2	2	88	88
May	2	4	19	-	27	-	1	32	20	20
Jun	-	3	23	1	5	-	1	1	4	16
Jul	1	3	9	1	-	-	-	1	13	28
Aug	12	2	2	-	1	-	7	-	38	38
Sep	1	2	27	-	-	-	6	4	39	39
Oct	4	1	17	-	6	-	1	-	54	54
Nov	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	40	40
Dec	-	1	2	-	-	-	10	-	21	21
1992 Jan	1	1	10	-	2	-	1	-	1	40
Feb	1	-	6	1	3	-	-	-	12	12
Mar	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	-	24
Apr	4	-	7	1	-	-	1	-	11	11
May	-	-	1	2	1	-	4	1	7	12
Jun	-	7	4	-	1	-	3	-	18	18
Jul	-	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	25
Aug	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	48	48
Sep	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	64	64
Oct	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	40	40
Nov	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	61	61
Dec	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	48

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

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5.1

GREAT BRITAIN SIC=1980	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 2-4)		Production industries (Divisions 1-4)		Service industries (Divisions 6-9)	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
				Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months
				Underlying ¹		Underlying ¹		Underlying ¹
1985=100								
1985 Annual averages	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1986	109.1		108.7		109.1		108.9	
1987	119.7		118.9		119.4		119.4	
1988	129.3		128.7		129.7		128.5	
1989	95.4	96.1	95.8	96.6	95.8	96.5	95.4	96.3
Jan	95.5	96.7	95.6	96.3	95.3	96.0	95.0	97.1
Feb	98.3	97.5	98.0	97.7	97.8	97.8	98.6	97.4
Mar	97.8	97.9	98.8	98.0	98.9	98.2	97.3	97.6
Apr	98.4	98.6	99.3	98.9	99.5	99.2	98.0	98.2
May	99.8	99.3	100.6	99.5	100.4	99.5	99.6	99.2
June	101.3	100.2	101.1	99.9	101.3	100.1	101.3	100.4
July	100.3	100.9	99.5	100.9	99.9	100.9	100.5	100.8
Aug	100.9	101.5	100.2	101.3	100.5	101.5	100.6	101.4
Sept	101.7	102.6	101.8	102.6	101.9	102.7	101.2	102.3
Oct	103.7	103.5	103.6	103.5	103.7	103.4	103.6	103.5
Nov	106.9	105.2	105.5	104.4	105.3	104.3	107.9	105.6
Dec	104.2	105.0	104.2	105.1	104.2	105.0	104.2	105.2
1990	104.6	105.9	105.0	105.8	104.9	105.8	104.4	105.7
Jan	107.3	106.5	105.7	105.4	106.0	106.0	107.8	106.5
Feb	107.3	107.4	107.8	106.9	107.9	107.2	107.1	107.4
Mar	107.5	107.7	108.0	107.6	108.1	107.8	107.2	107.3
Apr	109.1	108.4	109.4	108.2	109.6	108.6	108.5	108.1
May	110.3	109.1	110.3	109.1	110.8	109.5	109.7	108.8
June	109.1	109.6	108.3	109.8	109.2	110.3	108.7	109.0
July	110.7	111.3	109.5	110.7	109.8	110.9	110.4	111.2
Aug	111.7	112.6	110.6	111.5	111.0	111.8	111.6	112.9
Sept	113.2	112.9	112.2	112.1	112.9	112.5	112.7	112.5
Oct	114.7	112.9	113.8	112.7	114.3	113.3	114.3	111.9
Nov	113.8	114.7	112.7	113.6	113.2	114.1	113.9	115.0
Dec	114.0	115.4	113.9	114.7	114.3	115.1	113.7	115.0
1991	117.4	116.5	116.8	116.5	117.0	117.0	117.2	115.8
Jan	117.3	117.5	117.2	116.2	117.4	116.6	116.9	117.2
Feb	118.5	118.8	117.9	117.5	118.2	117.8	118.6	118.8
Mar	120.5	119.9	120.1	118.8	120.7	119.7	119.8	119.4
Apr	121.2	120.0	120.8	119.5	121.3	119.9	120.5	119.5
May	120.9	121.6	118.8	120.5	119.7	120.9	121.1	121.5
June	121.3	122.0	120.2	121.6	121.0	122.1	120.6	121.5
July	121.7	122.7	120.8	121.7	121.6	122.4	121.9	122.2
Aug	123.8	123.5	123.0	122.9	123.7	123.3	123.0	122.8
Sept	126.3	124.2	125.1	123.8	125.2	124.1	126.3	123.7
Oct	124.3	125.2	124.4	124.4	124.3	125.2	123.8	125.0
Nov	124.7	126.2	124.3	125.1	125.2	126.1	123.8	125.3
Dec	127.5	126.5	126.1	125.8	126.8	126.9	127.6	126.1
1992	127.4	127.5	128.0	126.9	128.6	127.7	126.1	126.4
Jan	128.1	128.4	127.7	127.3	129.2	128.9	127.1	127.3
Feb	129.2	128.5	129.7	128.3	130.3	129.2	127.9	127.4
Mar	130.5	129.1	130.0	128.5	130.8	129.3	129.5	128.5
Apr	130.8	131.5	128.7	130.6	130.2	131.4	130.4	130.8
May	130.8	131.7	129.2	130.6	130.9	132.1	130.1	131.1
June	130.9	132.0	130.8	131.8	131.7	132.6	129.8	131.3
July	133.3	133.0	132.6	132.4	133.8	133.4	132.7	132.5
Aug	134.5	132.3	134.1	132.7	134.8	133.7	133.6	130.8
Sept	133.0	134.0	132.7	133.8	133.9	134.9	132.3	133.5
Oct	134.0	135.7	134.0	134.9	135.0	136.1	133.3	134.9
Nov	138.6	137.6	139.1	138.8	140.0	140.0	137.6	136.0
Dec	135.3	135.5	134.4	133.3	135.9	135.1	134.7	135.0
1993	136.3	136.6	136.6	136.1	137.7	137.4	135.4	135.6
Jan	137.1	136.3	137.3	135.8	138.3	137.1	135.8	135.3
Feb	137.8	136.4	138.1	136.6	139.2	137.6	136.7	135.5
Mar	137.3	138.0	137.1	139.1	138.1	139.4	136.5	136.9
Apr	137.3	138.2	136.6	138.1	137.7	139.0	136.5	137.5
May	138.9	140.1	139.0	140.1	140.1	141.1	137.8	139.3
June	139.4	139.0	140.0	139.8	141.2	140.8	138.2	138.0
July	141.3	139.1	141.3	139.9	142.5	141.2	140.4	137.4

Note: ¹ For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, December 1992, page 608.
 (1) The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to April 1991.
 (2) Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Agriculture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal processing and manufacturing (21,22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23,24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25,26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (33,34,37)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41,42)
1988=100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988	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	108.0	113.3	110.3	109.8	107.2	109.4	109.0	109.8	109.5	109.9	112.7	107.9	119.3
1990	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	93.6	98.6	96.2	96.4
	Feb	89.2	86.0	95.2	94.7	91.1	95.8	97.3	97.1	83.7	98.9	96.8	95.0
	Mar	91.8	97.1	96.0	94.9	91.6	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	98.7	98.3	98.6	98.9	98.6	99.3
	May	95.2	98.5	100.5	101.2	93.8	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	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	97.0	101.7	100.1
	Aug	109.4	101.8	100.0	103.7	101.3	99.0	99.2	99.5	100.7	96.4	99.3	98.8
	Sept	114.2	103.7	99.0	101.6	96.4	101.0	99.0	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	102.0	101.4	101.6
	Nov	98.6	104.5	109.1	102.7	97.0	102.6	108.2	104.0	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	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	108.1	104.6	104.2
	Feb	95.2	107.2	104.0	101.8	99.8	106.6	104.8	106.8	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	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	111.7	106.5	116.6
	May	103.6	109.5	110.4	107.3	102.6	110.6	108.1	108.9	109.4	111.5	107.4	106.6
	June	103.2	110.6	107.3	109.8	102.2	111.2	108.8	110.6	110.8	116.1	107.7	103.7
	July	110.5	112.5	114.7	114.7	121.7	109.9	107.3	110.6	110.5	114.4	110.1	106.6
	Aug	119.5	115.6	111.0	118.3	101.2	108.7	109.6	109.1	109.6	111.3	107.5	103.9
	Sept	126.3	115.1	110.0	110.9	103.0	111.1	108.5	110.2	110.7	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	114.3	109.5	109.9
	Nov	111.6	122.2	120.5	114.9	104.2	112.6	117.5	113.2	113.5	115.5	111.3	113.4
	Dec	108.3	119.6	118.9	114.4	109.6	114.2	120.8	115.6	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	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	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	115.5	115.4
	Apr	110.8	124.2	121.6	116.3	121.2	117.9	120.2	116.9	116.2	121.7	116.1	110.5
	May	110.6	121.7	123.3	118.7	109.4	119.3	120.9	118.4	117.9	125.3	117.0	119.3
	June	122.6	123.1	125.3	126.5	119.8	121.4	123.4	119.9	119.2	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	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	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	127.3	118.9	123.7
	Oct	136.0	128.3	130.4	126.9	122.0	120.5	122.3	120.7	121.5	127.9	118.9	129.9
	Nov	126.5	131.1	131.4	126.8	113.0	122.6	130.2	122.3	123.5	124.0	121.4	127.3
	Dec	120.1	123.7	135.8	125.4	117.7	124.8	136.9	124.7	124.7	132.8	120.6	130.9
1991	Jan	118.7	137.8	139.6	125.7	123.2	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	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
	Apr	129.9	139.3	140.0	127.8	127.2	123.7	129.9	129.1	127.1	139.4	132.6	135.5
	May	126.4	140.6	140.8	140.9	119.5	125.8	130.7	129.2	129.4	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	135.5	124.4	135.5
	July	134.4	139.7	145.1	133.4	128.6	127.5	132.4	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	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	126.7	134.7
	Oct	137.6	141.8	141.1	136.2	130.1	127.3	136.8	132.6	131.7	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	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	141.5
1992	Jan	126.6	156.2	142.1	136.5	130.1	128.0	138.7	134.7	134.6	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	130.6	139.6
	Mar	128.1	158.9	155.8	137.7	126.2	130.4	150.4	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	136.8	135.9	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	140.5	133.3	143.3
	June	138.3	149.5	147.7	143.6	126.9	133.6	140.7	138.8	139.0	142.1	135.0	143.7
	July	140.7	155.4	147.6	143.7	139.7	132.7	141.3	140.8	141.5	146.6	134.4	142.9
	Aug	148.9	151.5	146.4	141.9	124.8	133.5	141.6	139.1	137.3	138.2	146.7	142.9
	Sept	151.6	151.6	145.6	142.8	125.4	132.7	140.0	138.7	137.5	136.4	143.0	143.7
	Oct	143.0	146.9	146.3	150.1	140.3	133.0	141.4	146.4	138.4	137.0	146.6	144.5
	Nov	136.0	157.9	148.8	147.0	125.4	133.8	147.1	142.4	140.5	146.8	136.3	153.5
	Dec P	128.8	159.0	154.1	146.3	129.5	134.7	150.8	143.9	142.8	141.3	146.3	151.4

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

EARNINGS 5.3

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

Textiles	Leather, footwear and clothing	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manufacturing (46,48,49)	Construction (50)	Distribution and repairs (61,62,64,65,67)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport and communication + (71,72,75-77,79)	Banking, finance and insurance and business services (81-82, 83pt-84pt)	Public administration (91-92pt)	Education and health services (93,95)	Other services # (92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980
(4)	(44,45)	(47)	(46,48,49)	(50)	(61,62,64,65,67)	(66)	(71,72,75-77,79)	(81-82, 83pt-84pt)	(91-92pt)	(93,95)	(92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)		1988=100
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1988
107.4	107.1	106.1	107.7	111.8	108.6	107.6	109.9	108.8	108.8	108.6	111.3	109.1	1989
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
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
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	Jan
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	Feb
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	Mar
98.9	100.1	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.2	99.1	98.9	98.8	97.9	94.5	99.0	98.4	Apr
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	May
102.6	101.0	101.3	102.5	101.7	99.7								

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry*

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 adult rates)									
Weekly earnings									£
1985	180.15	172.96	187.19	167.86	160.26	170.94	174.76	156.56	173.18
1986	198.21	201.37	215.84	176.15	167.36	184.09	186.36	168.16	186.47
1987	219.89	198.94	215.84	192.92	179.27	210.58	197.89	184.19	197.82
1988	238.17	216.29	234.67	212.22	196.04	226.97	213.22	197.33	211.36
1989	253.44	229.61	255.71	229.02	217.18	247.11	231.45	212.40	229.55
1990	265.23	248.83	279.94	245.92	228.76	263.70	262.23	228.41	251.04
1991*	279.02	261.77	294.50	258.71	240.66	277.41	275.87	240.29	264.00
Hours worked									
1985	41.9	45.3	42.7	43.0	42.3	40.4	42.1	42.9	45.1
1986	41.8	45.1	42.9	43.3	42.6	40.2	41.8	42.8	44.9
1987	42.8	45.3	43.3	43.6	44.2	41.8	42.3	43.6	45.0
1988	42.8	45.4	43.4	44.2	42.7	42.3	43.3	43.6	45.1
1989	42.7	45.0	43.6	43.8	43.3	42.3	42.8	43.3	45.0
1990	41.6	44.1	43.0	42.8	41.4	41.2	42.6	43.0	44.7
1991*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hourly earnings									pence
1985	429.6	382.2	438.5	390.6	379.2	422.8	414.8	364.9	383.7
1986	473.6	416.1	469.1	416.1	400.6	457.8	445.9	392.6	415.7
1987	513.7	439.3	498.3	442.1	420.8	503.5	467.9	422.8	439.2
1988	556.2	476.4	541.3	479.7	459.5	536.8	497.9	457.7	488.9
1989	594.0	509.8	586.1	523.4	501.3	584.0	541.3	490.5	509.9
1990	638.2	563.7	651.7	574.6	551.1	639.8	616.3	531.6	561.7
1991*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)									
Weekly earnings									£
1985	111.45	106.43	118.44	118.10	109.74	126.39	126.63	105.55	114.20
1986	113.84	112.92	130.58	125.38	117.27	140.86	127.86	115.19	123.22
1987	124.44	121.14	137.88	131.67	127.08	155.14	138.76	123.99	130.63
1988	137.36	131.60	147.78	147.78	139.18	174.17	151.51	133.24	144.22
1989	144.26	139.90	164.11	159.79	148.50	197.97	166.95	145.28	156.55
1990	152.48	152.88	177.25	171.79	162.56	207.23	177.75	155.76	167.99
1991*	162.70	163.12	189.13	183.30	173.45	221.11	189.66	166.20	179.22
Hours worked									
1985	38.5	39.4	39.5	39.0	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.7
1986	38.9	39.1	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.0	38.9	38.7	39.0
1987	39.0	38.8	39.1	39.4	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.3	38.7
1988	39.4	38.8	39.8	40.0	39.6	40.8	39.6	39.4	39.7
1989	39.6	38.8	40.0	39.7	39.5	40.5	39.0	39.0	40.1
1990	39.2	38.1	39.2	38.8	39.5	39.1	38.2	39.2	39.0
1991*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hourly earnings									pence
1985	265.4	259.0	286.1	275.6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2
1986	289.2	277.0	308.0	302.9	284.3	331.6	331.2	277.3	285.0
1987	293.0	296.1	333.9	323.0	301.5	370.9	328.3	297.3	316.6
1988	319.2	312.4	352.5	334.4	326.0	397.9	352.3	315.8	337.7
1989	348.8	339.0	371.5	369.6	351.5	427.4	383.0	338.5	363.3
1990	364.2	360.6	410.6	402.6	375.6	489.0	427.7	372.5	390.0
1991*	389.4	401.7	452.7	443.3	411.9	529.7	465.6	397.6	430.3
..
ALL (full-time on adult rates)									
Weekly earnings									£
1985	177.90	165.23	174.30	165.16	142.68	167.87	172.71	145.58	156.56
1986	195.68	175.69	187.43	173.36	148.97	181.07	183.24	157.31	168.16
1987	216.75	189.58	201.11	189.24	159.36	206.97	195.23	172.10	178.82
1988	234.83	205.75	217.86	207.98	174.46	223.16	210.12	184.24	192.33
1989	250.12	218.09	237.12	224.52	190.97	243.88	228.53	197.81	209.55
1990	261.78	236.72	260.62	241.39	205.28	259.82	258.80	212.59	227.59
1991*	275.65	249.27	274.43	254.18	216.16	273.59	272.52	223.86	239.55
Hours worked									
1985	41.8	44.5	41.9	42.8	41.0	40.3	42.0	41.9	43.0
1986	41.8	44.2	42.2	42.1	40.7	41.6	42.2	42.7	43.0
1987	42.7	44.5	42.5	43.4	41.2	42.2	43.1	42.7	43.0
1988	42.7	44.6	42.7	44.0	41.5	42.2	43.1	42.7	43.0
1989	42.6	44.2	42.9	43.5	41.9	42.2	42.6	42.4	43.0
1990	41.5	43.4	42.2	42.6	40.7	41.1	42.4	42.1	43.0
1991*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hourly earnings									pence
1985	425.4	371.6	416.0	386.2	348.1	416.9	411.6	347.8	360.0
1986	468.6	444.4	411.4	411.4	365.8	452.0	440.0	374.6	391.0
1987	507.8	426.0	473.0	436.2	497.1	529.1	463.1	403.1	414.0
1988	549.9	461.5	510.6	473.1	420.4	529.1	487.5	431.2	442.0
1989	587.5	493.0	552.9	516.2	456.0	578.0	536.6	466.9	472.0
1990	631.0	545.7	617.0	567.3	503.9	632.6	610.8	504.5	521.0
1991*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* 1991 figures are explained in more detail in an article in April issue of *Employment Gazette*, pp 292-309. Previous articles can be found in the April 1991, May 1990, April 1989, April 1988, and March 1987 issues, and in February issues for earlier years.

Changes to Labour Market Data tables 5.4-5.6

Following the decision last year to discontinue the *October Manuals Survey (OMS)*, it is proposed to revise the way in which statistics on the levels of average earnings are presented in *Employment Gazette*. The net result of this will be that more information is published.

The discontinuation of the OMS has meant that *table 5.4*, based on that Survey, will not contain any data after 1991. This *table* will therefore be replaced by one giving similar figures from the *New Earnings Survey (NES)*. It is further proposed to replace *table 5.5* (an index of average earnings for non-manual workers) with more comprehensive non-manual data from the NES; and to make *table 5.6* (already based on the NES) consistent with the other two *tables*. The detailed proposals are set out in the box opposite.

These changes are scheduled to take effect from the **April 1993** issue of *Employment Gazette*.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry*

Textiles (40)	Leather, foot- wear and clothing (44-45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products, printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48-49)	All manufacturing industries (21-49)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-72,75-77,79)	All industries covered SIC 1980 Class
140.50	129.72	154.00	214.42	162.57	170.58	193.34	160.37	..	£
148.48	134.81	163.40	235.17	177.70	182.25	208.70	171.25	..	..
162.93	142.55	174.76	253.77	190.88	197.92	222.22	180.62	..	..
170.37	153.01	186.54	269.67	207.04	213.59	237.16	200.01	..	..
181.36	166.76	193.08	284.81	219.21	229.87	262.63	220.12	..	..
196.51	180.71	208.11	301.03	235.83	247.15	295.57	239.46	..	..
206.73	190.11	218.93	316.68	248.09	260.00	310.94	251.94	..	..
44.2	42.0	44.1	42.4	43.4	43.0	41.1	44.0	..	..
43.7	41.7	43.6	42.1	43.4	42.7	41.3	44.0	..	..
44.5	42.0	44.4	43.0	43.7	43.5	41.4	44.1	..	..
43.4	41.5	43.8	42.9	43.7	43.6	41.7	44.6	..	..
42.8	41.4	42.4	42.9	43.3	43.4	41.9	45.2	..	..
42.5	41.5	42.5	41.7	42.4	42.6	42.0	44.9	..	..
317.9	309.0	348.9	506.1	374.5	397.1	470.0	364.8	..	pence
340.0	323.6	374.7	558.6	409.6	426.8	504.9	389.3	..	..
366.3	339.7	399.9	590.7	436.3	455.1	536.3	409.4	..	..
392.7	368.4	425.4	628.1	473.6	489.6	568.1	448.3	..	..
424.1	403.1	455.7	663.6	506.8	529.6	627.1	487.4	..	..
462.7	435.5	489.5	721.4	556.0	580.0	704.3	533.1	..	..
89.52	85.22	113.18	129.16	98.23	103.21	124.17	95.86	..	£
94.47	89.55	121.09	139.81	107.39	110.48	157.49	98.55	..	..
102.13	96.51	128.43	152.00	113.63	118.79	163.79	104.68	..	..
110.05	102.63	137.79	163.55	123.37	128.82	183.91	107.21	..	..
117.87	112.31	145.85	179.34	129.52	139.93	188.28	123.40	..	..
128.36	120.34	157.59	194.17	142.26	150.44	209.22	138.96	..	..
136.96	128.40	168.15	207.18	151.79	160.52	223.24	148.27	..	..
37.9	37.1	38.7	38.5	38.6	38.1	36.9	38.3	..	..
37.6	36.8	38.4	38.7	38.5	38.1	39.4	37.8	..	..
37.8	37.2	39.1	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.6	38.0	..	..
37.8	37.0	39.2	39.5	39.3	38.7	39.4	38.4	..	..
37.4	36.9	38.1	39.8	38.4	38.6	38.8	39.7		

5.6

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES *					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES					
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings		
	Including those whose pay was affected by absence	Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	Including those whose pay was affected by absence		Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		Including those whose pay was affected by absence	Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	Including those whose pay was affected by absence	Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence
				Including overtime pay and overtime hours	Excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	Including overtime pay and overtime hours	Excluding overtime pay and overtime hours				
April of each year											
ADULTS											
Manual occupations											
1985	153.5	159.2	43.7	3.64	3.51	149.1	153.0	43.7	3.51	3.40	
1986	163.9	168.6	43.7	3.88	3.75	159.5	163.2	43.6	3.75	3.63	
1987	175.2	181.1	43.8	4.13	3.99	169.4	173.5	43.8	3.98	3.86	
1988	187.7	195.5	44.3	4.41	4.24	182.2	187.2	44.2	4.25	4.11	
1989	204.1	212.1	44.5	4.76	4.58	203.2	203.2	44.4	4.59	4.44	
1990 +	223.3	231.1	44.3	5.20	5.00	216.2	221.2	44.3	5.01	4.84	
1991	223.9	231.9	44.3	5.22	5.03	218.2	223.3	44.4	5.04	4.87	
1992	232.7	241.9	42.9	5.62	5.44	230.2	236.2	43.6	5.43	5.27	
1992	250.2	258.9	43.2	5.98	5.79	244.3	250.7	43.7	5.76	5.60	
Non-manual occupations											
1985	200.0	201.5	38.8	5.11	5.08	182.9	184.6	37.7	4.79	4.70	
1986	220.3	221.6	38.7	5.61	5.58	199.1	200.9	37.7	5.22	5.19	
1987	235.7	237.6	38.8	5.99	5.97	215.0	217.4	37.8	5.63	5.60	
1988	258.4	260.3	38.9	6.52	6.49	237.9	240.7	37.9	6.22	6.18	
1989	284.3	286.5	39.0	7.19	7.17	261.9	264.9	37.9	6.89	6.84	
1990 +	313.3	315.1	38.9	7.89	7.86	288.4	291.2	37.9	7.51	7.44	
1991	305.1	307.6	39.4	7.61	7.59	284.3	287.3	38.0	7.38	7.31	
1992	330.0	333.5	38.9	8.39	8.38	309.1	312.5	37.8	8.10	8.03	
1992	351.6	355.5	39.0	8.90	8.89	330.8	334.6	37.8	8.68	8.61	
All occupations											
1985	169.2	174.7	41.9	4.12	4.05	167.4	171.0	40.4	4.17	4.10	
1986	183.1	188.6	41.9	4.44	4.38	181.2	184.7	40.4	4.51	4.44	
1987	196.0	202.0	42.0	4.74	4.68	194.9	198.9	40.4	4.85	4.80	
1988	212.7	219.4	42.3	5.09	5.02	213.6	218.4	40.6	5.29	5.24	
1989	231.7	239.5	42.5	5.55	5.48	234.3	239.7	40.7	5.81	5.74	
1990 +	255.1	262.8	42.4	6.09	6.01	258.0	263.1	40.5	6.37	6.30	
1991	271.3	280.7	41.3	6.69	6.62	278.9	284.7	40.0	7.00	6.93	
1992	290.7	299.7	41.5	7.09	7.02	298.5	304.6	39.9	7.50	7.43	
MEN											
Manual occupations											
1985	167.5	172.6	44.6	3.87	3.74	159.8	163.6	44.5	3.68	3.59	
1986	178.4	183.4	44.5	4.12	3.99	170.9	174.4	44.5	3.93	3.84	
1987	191.2	195.9	44.7	4.38	4.24	182.0	185.5	44.6	4.17	4.08	
1988	206.8	212.3	45.2	4.69	4.52	196.3	200.6	45.0	4.46	4.37	
1989	223.8	230.6	45.5	5.06	4.89	212.9	217.8	45.3	4.81	4.72	
1990 +	243.7	250.0	45.2	5.51	5.32	233.1	237.2	45.2	5.25	5.16	
1991	245.1	251.4	45.3	5.55	5.36	235.4	239.5	45.4	5.28	5.19	
1992	254.5	261.8	43.7	5.98	5.80	248.4	253.1	44.4	5.70	5.61	
1992	272.5	279.7	44.0	6.35	6.17	262.9	268.3	44.5	6.05	5.96	
Non-manual occupations											
1985	230.7	232.0	39.3	5.82	5.81	223.5	225.0	38.6	5.75	5.70	
1986	254.4	255.7	39.3	6.41	6.40	243.4	244.9	38.6	6.27	6.22	
1987	271.9	273.7	39.4	6.84	6.84	263.9	265.9	38.7	6.80	6.75	
1988	299.1	300.5	39.4	7.45	7.44	292.1	294.1	38.7	7.49	7.44	
1989	329.6	331.5	39.6	8.22	8.23	323.1	323.6	38.8	8.23	8.18	
1990 +	362.3	364.1	39.6	9.03	9.04	352.9	354.9	38.7	9.02	8.97	
1991	348.2	351.0	40.1	8.57	8.59	344.0	346.4	38.9	8.72	8.67	
1992	375.5	379.2	39.5	9.43	9.45	372.8	375.7	38.7	9.55	9.50	
1992	399.3	403.2	39.5	9.99	10.01	397.2	400.4	38.6	10.21	10.16	
All occupations											
1985	187.2	192.6	42.9	4.44	4.39	187.9	192.4	41.9	4.53	4.46	
1986	202.3	207.8	42.9	4.74	4.74	203.4	207.5	41.8	4.89	4.82	
1987	217.0	222.3	43.0	5.11	5.07	219.4	224.0	41.9	5.27	5.20	
1988	236.3	242.3	43.3	5.50	5.44	240.6	245.8	42.1	5.74	5.67	
1989	257.3	264.6	43.6	5.98	5.94	263.5	269.5	42.3	6.28	6.21	
1990 +	282.2	289.2	43.4	6.55	6.50	290.2	295.6	42.2	6.88	6.81	
1991	299.5	308.1	42.1	7.20	7.15	312.9	318.9	41.5	7.55	7.48	
1992	319.8	328.3	42.3	7.62	7.58	333.6	340.1	41.4	8.07	8.00	
WOMEN											
Manual occupations											
1985	100.1	104.5	40.0	2.62	2.57	98.2	101.3	39.5	2.57	2.50	
1986	107.0	111.6	40.0	2.79	2.75	104.5	107.5	39.5	2.73	2.67	
1987	113.8	119.6	40.3	2.92	2.92	111.4	115.3	39.7	2.92	2.87	
1988	121.2	127.9	40.5	3.16	3.10	118.8	123.6	39.8	3.11	3.03	
1989	131.2	138.2	40.4	3.42	3.35	129.7	134.9	39.9	3.39	3.33	
1990 +	145.2	152.8	40.5	3.77	3.69	142.2	148.0	39.8	3.72	3.66	
1991	145.2	152.8	40.5	3.77	3.69	142.2	148.4	40.0	3.71	3.65	
1992	152.8	162.1	40.0	4.06	3.98	152.5	159.2	39.7	4.01	3.95	
1992	165.6	174.4	40.2	4.34	4.25	163.3	170.1	39.8	4.28	4.21	
Non-manual occupations											
1985	125.5	126.8	37.4	3.37	3.35	132.4	133.8	36.6	3.59	3.53	
1986	135.8	136.7	37.4	3.63	3.61	144.3	145.7	36.7	3.91	3.85	
1987	147.7	149.1	37.5	3.92	3.89	155.4	157.2	36.8	4.18	4.12	
1988	161.6	163.3	37.6	4.30	4.28	172.9	175.5	36.9	4.68	4.62	
1989	181.3	182.8	37.6	4.82	4.80	192.5	195.0	36.9	5.22	5.16	
1990 +	201.6	202.8	37.6	5.31	5.29	213.0	215.5	36.9	5.76	5.70	
1991	199.7	201.2	37.7	5.25	5.23	211.7	214.3	36.9	5.72	5.66	
1992	219.3	221.8	37.6	5.86	5.83	233.8	236.8	36.8	6.38	6.32	
1992	235.6	237.7	37.7	6.26	6.24	253.2	256.5	36.8	6.90	6.84	
All occupations											
1985	110.6	114.7	38.8	2.94	2.92	123.9	126.4	37.3	3.34	3.28	
1986	119.2	123.2	38.8	3.16	3.13	134.7	137.2	37.3	3.63	3.57	
1987	128.2	133.4	39.0	3.39	3.36	144.9	148.1	37.5	3.88	3.82	
1988	138.4	144.3	39.2	3.66	3.62	160.1	164.2	37.6	4.31	4.25	
1989	152.7	159.1	39.1	4.04	4.00	178.1	182.3	37.6	4.80	4.74	
1990 +	170.3	177.1	39.1	4.48	4.44	197.0	201.5	37.5	5.30	5.24	
1991	184.2	192.9	38.8	4.94	4.91	217.2	222.4	37.4	5.91	5.85	
1992	199.3	207.1	38.9	5.28	5.24	235.8	241.1	37.3	6.40	6.34	

Note: * Results for manufacturing industries relate to divisions 2, 3, and 4 of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification + Manual and non-manual results for each year up to and including 1989 together with the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS). Results for 1991 onwards together with the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). See the "Technical Note" on page 610 of the November 1991 issue of the Employment Gazette.

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Total labour costs (pence per hour)	Percentage shares of labour costs *						
		Total wages and salaries	National insurance	Redundancy payments	Voluntary social welfare payments	Subsidised services	All other labour costs +	
1980								
Manufacturing	1975	161.68	88.1	6.5	0.6	3.9	1.1	-0.2
	1978	244.54	84.3	8.5	0.5	4.8	1.3	0.6
	1981	394.34	82.1	9.0	2.1	5.2	1.3	0.3
	1984	509.80	84.0	7.4	1.3	5.3	1.3	0.7
	1985	555.90	84.4	6.9	1.6	5.1	1.2	0.8
	1986	597.20	84.2	6.8	2.2	4.7	1.2	0.8
	1987	641.20	84.8	6.9	1.8	4.5	1.2	0.8
	1988	6						

5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS *

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries	Whole economy	
SIC 1980 1985=100		Percent change from a year earlier					Percent change from a year earlier	
1980	80.1	22.3	101.8	85.6	79.9	85.0	75.2	21.7
1981	87.5	9.3	106.6	91.3	91.8	91.8	82.3	9.4
1982	91.2	4.4	106.5	93.4	89.8	93.4	86.6	5.2
1983	91.7	0.4	100.4	91.9	91.1	92.3	89.6	3.5
1984	94.5	3.1	86.8	95.4	95.5	95.7	94.9	5.9
1985	100.0	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.4
1986	104.0	4.0	99.1	103.2	103.2	103.7	104.6	4.6
1987	105.9	1.8	100.3	106.2	108.2	107.1	109.3	4.5
1988	108.6	2.5	108.2	110.2	115.7	112.3	117.1	7.1
1989	113.6	4.6	128.4	119.8	133.8	117.1	128.2	9.5
1990	123.2	8.5	138.9	130.6	146.4	141.1	141.1	10.1
1991	132.6	7.6	144.9	137.3	155.6	151.9	151.9	7.8
1992	135.0	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1986 Q1	104.9	8.3	...	...	...	...	103.6	5.7
1986 Q2	104.0	5.8	...	...	...	...	104.4	5.9
1986 Q3	104.0	3.0	...	...	...	...	104.6	3.3
1986 Q4	103.1	-0.7	...	...	...	...	105.8	3.6
1987 Q1	105.8	0.9	...	...	...	...	106.9	3.2
1987 Q2	105.4	1.3	...	...	...	...	108.4	3.8
1987 Q3	105.5	1.4	...	...	...	...	109.6	4.8
1987 Q4	106.9	3.7	...	...	...	...	112.3	6.1
1988 Q1	107.8	1.9	...	...	...	...	113.8	6.5
1988 Q2	108.9	3.3	...	...	...	...	115.6	6.6
1988 Q3	108.2	2.6	...	...	...	...	118.1	7.8
1988 Q4	109.4	2.3	...	...	...	...	121.1	7.8
1989 Q1	110.3	2.3	...	...	...	...	123.9	8.9
1989 Q2	112.5	3.3	...	...	...	...	126.9	9.8
1989 Q3	114.6	5.9	...	...	...	...	129.4	9.6
1989 Q4	116.9	6.9	...	...	...	...	132.7	9.6
1990 Q1	119.0	7.9	...	...	...	...	135.7	9.5
1990 Q2	120.2	8.8	...	...	...	...	139.2	9.7
1990 Q3	124.5	8.6	...	...	...	...	143.3	10.7
1990 Q4	129.1	10.4	...	...	...	...	146.1	10.1
1991 Q1	131.1	10.2	...	...	...	...	149.1	9.9
1991 Q2	132.2	10.0	...	...	...	...	151.5	8.8
1991 Q3	132.3	6.3	...	...	...	...	153.0	6.8
1991 Q4	134.8	4.4	...	...	...	...	154.2	5.5
1992 Q1	136.5	4.1	...	...	...	...	159.0	6.6
1992 Q2	134.2	1.5	...	...	...	...	158.0	4.3
1992 Q3	134.6	1.7	...	...	...	...	157.6	3.0
1992 Q4	134.8	0.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Jan	129.7	9.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Feb	132.1	11.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Mar	131.6	9.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Apr	132.4	11.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 May	132.0	10.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Jun	132.1	8.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Jul	130.3	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Aug	133.3	7.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Sep	133.2	5.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Oct	135.0	5.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Nov	134.6	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Dec	134.7	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Jan	135.9	4.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Feb	135.1	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Mar	138.4	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Apr	132.4	0.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 May	135.6	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Jun	134.7	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Jul	134.2	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Aug	135.6	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Sep	134.1	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Oct	135.4	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Nov	134.9	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Dec	134.0	-0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Three months ending: 1991 Jan	129.8	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Feb	130.5	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Mar	131.1	10.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Apr	132.0	10.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 May	132.0	10.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Jun	132.2	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Jul	131.5	8.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Aug	131.9	7.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Sep	132.3	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Oct	133.8	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Nov	134.3	4.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Dec	134.8	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Jan	135.1	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Feb	135.2	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Mar	136.5	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Apr	135.3	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 May	135.5	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Jun	134.2	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Jul	134.8	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Aug	134.8	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Sep	134.6	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Oct	135.0	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Nov	134.8	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992 Dec	134.8	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

EARNINGS 5.9

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages	91.7	96	96	95.3	94.6	96	83	92	90.2	97.0	95	90.9	93.0	96
1980	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100
1981	107.7	102	103	104.8	104.3	104	113	107	104.8	101.6	102	100.0	107.4	102
1982	116.3	104	106	114.5	107.2	108	124	113	111.6	103.1	103	119.3	114.3	104
1983	126.2	105	110	122.0	110.5	113	146	118	118.4	107.8	104	127.0	123.4	107
1984	137.2	111	116	127.7	114.7	117	176	124	125.6	114.0	106	136.3	135.7	110
1985	150.1	116	122	133.8	119.9	123	210	131	134.7	120.1	109	148.2	148.5	114
1986	162.4	122	128	139.8	125.1	130	246	138	147.9	124.4	113	160.3	155.4	117
Quarterly averages	148.3	116	122	134.1	119.4	124	207	128	133.6	120.7	109	146.1	149.6	113
1986 Q2	152.1	115	122	134.3	120.6	125	211	129	135.8	118.1	110	148.8	149.1	114
1986 Q3	155.0	120	125	135.9	121.7	126	224	131	137.9	121.8	109	152.5	150.9	115
1986 Q4	157.9	119	127	136.1	123.2	126	230	133	142.0	121.1	111	155.0	152.7	116
1987 Q1	160.9	120	128	140.9	124.4	132	241	135	146.7	125.7	112	158.7	155.1	117
1987 Q2	163.9	121	128	140.7	125.8	133	251	136	150.3	122.5	114	161.2	155.8	118
1987 Q3	167.0	127	130	141.6	126.7	134	261	138	152.5	125.5	114	165.6	158.2	119
1987 Q4	171.4	124	132	141.1	127.6	135	271	139	155.0	124.6	116	167.3	158.3	119
1988 Q1	170.5	128	133	145.3	129.1	136	275	140	155.5	126.6	118	171.4	163.5	120
1988 Q2	174.1	127	132	145.2	130.2	137	279	141	156.0	123.7	119	171.4	163.6	120
Monthly averages	156.2	120	127	137.6	124.4	130	211	131	139.0	124.0	109	153.5	150.9	116
1990 Dec	156.2	120	127	137.6	124.4	130	211	131	139.0	124.0	109	153.5	150.9	116
1991 Jan	157.0	121	128	136.1	123.2	126	214	132	141.7	121.0	111	151.5	151.6	116
1991 Feb	157.9	121	129	135.5	122.2	126	214	132	142.1	121.4	111	152.1	151.6	116
1991 Mar	158.8	119	130	136.7	122.2	126	214	132	142.2	120.9	111	153.7	151.6	116
1991 Apr	160.1	119	130	139.9	124.4	132	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1991 May	160.7	119	130	141.8	124.4	132	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1991 Jun	161.9	120	130	140.9	124.4	132	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1991 Jul	162.2	120	130	143.6	125.8	133	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1991 Aug	164.8	121	129	138.6	125.8	133	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1991 Sep	164.8	121	129	138.6	125.8	133	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1991 Oct	166.3	123	129	140.7	126.7	134	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1991 Nov	167.1	123	130	140.8	126.7	134	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1991 Dec	167.5	127	131	143.4	126.7	134	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1992 Jan	168.9	127	131	143.4	126.7	134	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1992 Feb	170.2	127	132	140.5	126.7	134	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1992 Mar	175.2	124	133	142.1	126.7	134	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1992 Apr	168.2	124	133	144.7	126.7	134	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1992 May	171.8	124	133	144.8	126.7	134	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1992 Jun	171.4	128	132	146.4	126.7	134	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1992 Jul	172.4	128	132	148.0	126.7	134	214	132	142.7	121.5	112	153.9	151.6	116
1992 Aug	175.5	128	132	143.4	126.7	134	214	132	142.7	121.5	112			

6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1992 Jan	135.6	-0.1	1.3	4.1	135.9	-0.1	1.3	4.1
Feb	136.3	0.5	1.6	4.1	136.6	0.5	1.6	4.1
Mar	136.7	0.3	1.6	4.0	137.0	0.3	1.3	4.0
Apr	138.8	1.5	2.7	4.3	139.2	1.6	2.7	4.3
May	139.3	0.4	2.7	4.3	139.7	0.4	2.8	4.3
Jun	139.3	0.0	2.7	3.9	139.9	0.1	2.9	3.9
Jul	138.8	-0.4	2.4	3.7	139.6	-0.2	2.7	3.7
Aug	138.9	0.1	1.9	3.6	139.7	0.1	2.3	3.6
Sep	139.4	0.4	2.0	3.6	140.3	0.4	2.4	3.6
Oct	139.9	0.4	0.8	3.6	140.7	0.3	2.4	3.6
Nov	139.7	-0.1	0.3	3.0	140.5	-0.1	0.6	3.0
Dec	139.2	-0.4	-0.1	2.6	139.9	-0.4	0.0	2.6
1993 Jan	137.9	-0.9	-0.6	1.7	138.6	-0.9	-0.7	1.7

Between December and January mortgage interest rates continued to fall and there were sharp price reductions in the January sales for clothing, footwear and household goods. Motor vehicles and petrol were also cheaper although there were some offers on eggs. The index for non-seasonal food rose by 0.2 per cent over the month, reflecting price increases for sugar, sweets and chocolates, dairy products and various other processed foods, but there were price reductions for many cuts of meat.

Food: The group index rose by 0.3 per cent between December and January. Seasonal food prices increased on average by 1.4 per cent. Although prices of most fresh vegetables went up, potatoes and some fresh fruit were cheaper and there were some offers on eggs. The index for non-seasonal food rose by 0.2 per cent over the month, reflecting price increases for sugar, sweets and chocolates, dairy products and various other processed foods, but there were price reductions for many cuts of meat.

Catering: The index rose by 0.3 per cent over the month, reflecting price increases across the group.

Alcoholic drinks: Price recoveries following the Christmas discounts for off-sales helped push the index up by 0.7 per cent between December and January.

Tobacco: Continuing manufacturers' price increases caused the group index to rise by 0.3 per cent over the month.

Housing: A fall of 0.3 per cent between December and January mainly reflected reductions in mortgage interest rates.

Fuel and light: On average, prices fell by 0.2 per cent over the month. Small increases in the price of domestic heating oil were more than offset by the final phased reduction in gas prices.

Household goods: Overall, prices fell by 2.3 per cent, the sharpest fall for any month on record. This reflected January sale reductions on furniture, furnishings and electrical appliances.

Household services: Increases for house contents insurance and various other fees and charges, including telephone charges caused the index to increase by 1.2 per cent over the month.

Clothing and footwear: Prices fell by 4.6 per cent on average between December and January, reflecting sharp reductions in the January sales on a full range of clothing items.

Personal goods and services: On average, prices rose by 0.3 per cent over the month.

Motoring expenditure: Further reductions in the price of second-hand cars and a fall in petrol prices helped push the group index down by 1.3 per cent between December and January. There were some increases in the cost of car insurance and maintenance.

Fares and other travel costs: An increase of 2.0 per cent for this group over the month mainly reflected increases in rail fares.

Leisure goods: Price fell by 0.2 per cent between December and January.

Leisure services: On average prices rose by 0.3 per cent over the month. There were small increases in entertainment and recreation charges.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for January 12

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

	Index Jan 1987=100			Index Jan 1987=100		
	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	137.9	-0.9	1.7	137.9	-0.9	1.7
Food and catering	133.8	0.3	1.4	133.8	0.3	1.4
Alcohol and tobacco	150.6	0.5	6.2	150.6	0.5	6.2
Housing and household expenditure	140.7	-1.9	-0.7	140.7	-1.9	-0.7
Personal expenditure	125.2	-2.7	1.4	125.2	-2.7	1.4
Travel and leisure	137.2	-0.6	3.2	137.2	-0.6	3.2
All items excluding seasonal food	138.6	-0.9	2.0	138.6	-0.9	2.0
All items excluding food	139.7	-1.1	1.9	139.7	-1.1	1.9
Seasonal food	112.2	1.4	-10.4	112.2	1.4	-10.4
Food excluding seasonal	131.7	0.2	2.1	131.7	0.2	2.1
All items excluding housing	135.0	-0.5	2.6	135.0	-0.5	2.6
All items exc mortgage interest	137.4	-0.5	3.2	137.4	-0.5	3.2
Consumer durables	112.8	-3.7	-0.4	112.8	-3.7	-0.4
Food	128.8	0.3	0.3	128.8	0.3	0.3
Bread	138.4	4	4	138.4	4	4
Cereals	134.3	-1	-1	134.3	-1	-1
Biscuits and cakes	138.6	5	5	138.6	5	5
Beef	128.5	2	2	128.5	2	2
Lamb	112.3	-1	-1	112.3	-1	-1
of which, home-killed lamb	111.4	-2	-2	111.4	-2	-2
Pork	121.9	-1	-1	121.9	-1	-1
Bacon	137.8	2	2	137.8	2	2
Poultry	109.4	-1	-1	109.4	-1	-1
Other meat	124.4	2	2	124.4	2	2
Fish	130.5	2	2	130.5	2	2
of which, fresh fish	146.6	-1	-1	146.6	-1	-1
Butter	128.9	2	2	128.9	2	2
Oil and fats	126.1	-1	-1	126.1	-1	-1
Cheese	136.4	8	8	136.4	8	8
Eggs	116.8	-2	-2	116.8	-2	-2
Milk fresh	139.4	3	3	139.4	3	3
Milk products	139.3	2	2	139.3	2	2
Tea	149.1	0	0	149.1	0	0
Coffee and other hot drinks	91.1	1	1	91.1	1	1
Soft drinks	152.9	2	2	152.9	2	2
Sugar and preserves	141.4	2	2	141.4	2	2
Sweets and chocolates	123.3	4	4	123.3	4	4
Potatoes	117.9	-7	-7	117.9	-7	-7
of which, unprocessed potatoes	94.6	-21	-21	94.6	-21	-21
Vegetables	118.4	-4	-4	118.4	-4	-4
of which, other fresh vegetables	113.1	-5	-5	113.1	-5	-5
Fruit	115.3	-13	-13	115.3	-13	-13
of which, fresh fruit	111.8	-17	-17	111.8	-17	-17
Other foods	135.4	2	2	135.4	2	2
Catering	151.7	0.3	5.1	151.7	0.3	5.1
Restaurant meals	150.9	5	5	150.9	5	5
Canteen meals	155.8	7	7	155.8	7	7
Take-aways and snacks	151.1	5	5	151.1	5	5
Alcoholic drink	151.0	0.7	4.9	151.0	0.7	4.9
Beer	155.6	5	5	155.6	5	5
on sales	158.2	5	5	158.2	5	5
off sales	137.5	3	3	137.5	3	3
Wines and spirits	144.5	5	5	144.5	5	5
on sales	151.6	5	5	151.6	5	5
off sales	139.5	4	4	139.5	4	4
Tobacco	150.0	0.3	9.2	150.0	0.3	9.2
Cigarettes	150.8	9	9	150.8	9	9
Tobacco	144.1	8	8	144.1	8	8
Housing	151.6	-3.0	-2.8	151.6	-3.0	-2.8
Rent	170.7	8	8	170.7	8	8
Mortgage interest payments	148.8	-21	-21	148.8	-21	-21
Rates and community charges	136.6	13	13	136.6	13	13
Water and other payments	191.8	10	10	191.8	10	10
Repairs and maintenance charges	145.7	3	3	145.7	3	3
Do-it-yourself materials	141.7	4	4	141.7	4	4
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	197.3	4	4	197.3	4	4
Fuel and Light	127.1	-0.2	-0.5	127.1	-0.2	-0.5
Coal and solid fuels	118.6	1	1	118.6	1	1
Electricity	142.7	2	2	142.7	2	2
Gas	113.3	-5	-5	113.3	-5	-5
Oil and other fuels	114.0	9	9	114.0	9	9
Household goods	125.8	-2.3	1.5	125.8	-2.3	1.5
Furniture	124.4	1	1	124.4	1	1
Furnishings	121.0	1	1	121.0	1	1
Electrical appliances	110.5	0	0	110.5	0	0
Other household equipment	130.1	0	0	130.1	0	0
Household consumables	146.4	2	2	146.4	2	2
Pet care	121.4	2	2	121.4	2	2
Household services	139.8	1.2	3.3	139.8	1.2	3.3
Postage	138.8	1	1	138.8	1	1
Telephones, telemessages, etc	121.3	0	0	121.3	0	0
Domestic services	153.4	4	4	153.4	4	4
Fees and subscriptions	150.7	5	5	150.7	5	5
Clothing and footwear	114.9	-4.6	-0.7	114.9	-4.6	-0.7
Men's outerwear	113.7	-1	-1	113.7	-1	-1
Women's outerwear	103.6	-2	-2	103.6	-2	-2
Children's outerwear	113.0	2	2	113.0	2	2
Other clothing	133.4	2	2	133.4	2	2
Footwear	120.7	-1	-1	120.7	-1	-1
Personal goods and services	144.7	0.3	4.6	144.7	0.3	4.6
Personal articles	112.9	1	1	112.9	1	1
Chemists goods	149.9	5	5	149.9	5	5
Personal services	175.3	7	7	175.3	7	7
Motoring expenditure	137.9	-1.3	2.9	137.9	-1.3	2.9
Purchase of motor vehicles	122.1	-4	-4	122.1	-4	-4
Maintenance of motor vehicles	159.2	6	6	159.2	6	6
Petrol and oil	134.6	8	8	134.6	8	8
Vehicles tax and insurance	177.7	13	13	177.7	13	13
Fares and other travel costs	148.6	2.0	5.5	148.6	2.0	5.5
Rail fares	161.6	7	7	161.6	7	7
Bus and coach fares	158.0	5	5	158.0	5	5
Other travel costs	134.1	5	5	134.1	5	5
Leisure goods	121.3	-0.2	1.7	121.3	-0.2	1.7
Audio-visual equipment	81.0	-4	-4	81.0	-4	-4
Records and tapes	113.2	3	3	113.2	3	3
Toys, photographic and sport goods	120.3	1	1	120.3	1	1
Books and newspapers	155.8	3	3	155.8	3	3
Gardening products	139.8	3	3	139.8	3	3
Leisure services	153.6	0.3	5.5	153.6	0.3	5.5
Television licences and rentals	118.4	0	0	118.4	0	0
Entertainment and other recreation	174.4	8	8	174.4	8	8

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on January 12 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below. It is not possible to calculate a meaningful average price for

fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets. The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

Average prices on January 12 1993

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine			
Beef, home-killed, per lb				Soft 500g tub	307	46	32-85
Beef, minced	658	160	128-202	Low fat spread, 250g	304	49	44-52
Butter	665	278	258-318	Cheese			
Cheddar (with bone)	517	203	175-229	Cheddar type, per lb	313	176	139-219
Cheddar (without bone)	668	362	268-399	Eggs			
Chicken, per lb	638	186	169-272	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	294	124	104-149
Lamb, home-killed, per lb				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	255	109	92-126
Lamb, with bone	667	250	220-290	Milk			
Lamb, without bone	640	119	99-148	Pasteurised, per pint	342	34	27-31
Lamb, with bone	624	216	189-259	Skimmed, per pint	336	33	27-31
Lamb, imported (frozen), per lb				Tea			
Lamb, with bone	269	179	157-279	Loose, per 125g	323	65	46-81
Lamb, without bone	275	171	149-189	Tea bags, per 250g	312	136	75-159
Pork, home-killed, per lb				Coffee			
Pork, with bone	512	145	128-180	Pure, instant, per 100g	640	125	65-159
Pork, without bone	620	173	134-209	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	308	137	89-209
Shoulder (with bone)	549	139	98-179	Sugar			
Shoulder (without bone)				Granulated, per kg			

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries**	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
January 13, 1987 = 100									All	Seasonal +	Non-seasonal +		
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	75
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	73
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	73
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	77
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	105.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	107.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	119.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	127.7
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	131.1
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	106.4	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	105.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	121.2	113.1	103.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	107.7
	Feb 12	130.9	132.2	131.1	123.5	126.7	—	111.8	124.4	125.9	124.0	132.8	109.9
	Mar 12	131.4	132.8	131.6	123.9	127.2	—	113.0	124.4	124.4	124.4	133.3	115.5
	Apr 16	133.1	134.5	133.3	127.6	129.3	—	115.2	125.9	125.6	125.8	137.9	109.3
	May 14	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.5	130.2	—	116.0	125.6	122.5	126.2	139.1	111.1
	Jun 11	134.1	135.5	134.3	129.3	130.9	—	116.1	126.9	126.0	127.1	139.9	109.9
	Jul 16	133.8	135.4	134.2	129.2	130.9	—	113.2	125.3	117.3	126.8	140.7	112.0
	Aug 13	134.1	135.6	134.4	129.8	131.4	—	113.9	126.4	121.6	127.3	141.2	112.6
	Sep 10	134.6	136.4	135.2	130.4	132.0	—	116.2	125.4	114.9	127.4	142.0	113.2
	Oct 15	135.1	136.9	135.6	131.1	132.7	—	116.9	125.6	116.1	127.4	142.6	113.6
	Nov 12	135.6	137.3	135.9	131.7	133.1	—	117.3	126.8	121.3	127.8	143.2	113.4
	Dec 10	135.7	137.4	136.0	131.8	133.2	—	117.6	127.2	122.7	128.0	143.7	113.9
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	113.9
	Feb 11	136.3	137.8	136.6	132.3	133.8	—	114.4	129.1	126.0	129.7	144.8	114.6
	Mar 10	136.7	138.2	137.0	133.0	134.5	—	115.7	129.4	124.8	130.2	145.3	115.2
	Apr 14	138.8	140.7	139.2	134.4	136.7	—	116.2	128.9	122.4	130.1	146.3	117.1
	May 12	139.3	141.2	139.7	134.9	137.1	—	116.4	129.5	120.9	131.0	147.2	117.9
	Jun 9	139.3	141.3	139.9	135.0	137.2	—	116.4	129.0	117.4	131.0	147.9	118.4
	Jul 14	138.8	141.1	139.6	134.3	136.7	—	113.1	127.2	105.8	130.9	148.3	119.2
	Aug 11	138.9	141.2	139.7	134.4	136.9	—	113.5	127.5	107.0	131.1	148.8	119.6
	Sep 8	139.4	141.8	140.3	134.9	137.3	—	116.0	127.1	104.0	131.1	149.6	120.1
	Oct 13	139.9	142.3	140.7	135.5	137.8	—	116.8	127.4	106.5	131.1	150.2	120.9
	Nov 10	139.7	142.1	140.5	135.6	137.9	—	116.8	127.3	106.3	130.9	150.7	121.1
	Dec 8	139.2	141.3	139.9	135.7	138.1	—	117.1	128.4	110.6	131.5	151.2	121.6
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	121.6

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM		Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	
January 13, 1987 = 100													
1987	Weights	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987	
1988		160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988	
1989		175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989	
1990		185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990	
1991		192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991	
1992		172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992	
1987	Annual averages	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	
1988		112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	106.1	1988	
1989		135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
1990		163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
1991		160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.5	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
1992		159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992	
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	106.4	106.4	1988
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	105.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	121.2	113.1	103.3
1991	Jan 15	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	128.1	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991
	Feb 12	171.4	121.6	118.2	125.6	115.2	128.4	122.8	132.2	115.7	130.8	130.8	1991
	Mar 12	172.2	120.2	119.5	126.1	116.8	129.0	123.6	132.7	115.3	130.8	130.8	1991
	Apr 16	161.8	121.3	121.6	128.5	119.3	131.9	128.1	133.6	117.2	137.8	137.8	1991
	May 14	159.6	125.7	123.6	129.0	119.8	132.9	129.9	134.9	118.1	138.4	138.4	1991
	Jun 11	158.9	125.7	123.6	129.0	120.0	133.5	130.5	136.5	117.8	139.0	139.0	1991
	Jul 16	157.2	127.2	122.4	130.2	115.6	135.3	132.2	136.7	118.0	139.7	139.7	1991
	Aug 13	156.1	127.6	123.8	130.2	115.8	135.9	132.5	137.2	118.2	140.1	140.1	1991
	Sep 10	156.0	128.0	124.8	131.0	120.1	136.1	132.9	137.4	118.2	144.5	144.5	1991
	Oct 15	154.8	128.0	124.8	132.6	121.5	137.0	134.5	137.8	119.1	144.6	144.6	1991
	Nov 12	155.0	128.3	125.4	133.3	121.8	137.1	134.7	138.3	119.5	144.5	144.5	1991
	Dec 10	155.5	128.0	126.1	133.0	121.9	136.9	134.3	138.1	119.8	144.6	144.6	1991
1992	Jan 14	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	145.5	1992
	Feb 11	156.5	127.8	125.0	135.3	117.2	139.2	135.0	141.4	119.9	145.6	145.6	1992
	Mar 10	155.1	127.6	126.3	135.5	118.9	139.9	136.4	141.8	120.4	145.8	145.8	1992
	Apr 14	161.1	127.8	126.4	136.6	120.0	141.3	139.1	142.6	120.8	149.6	149.6	1992
	May 12	161.4	128.2	126.9	136.6	120.0	141.8	140.0	142.9	121.1	150.0	150.0	1992
	Jun 9	161.1	128.3	126.8	136.6	120.3	142.0	140.3	145.0	120.9	150.2	150.2	1992
	Jul 14	161.5	128.4	125.1	138.1	115.5	143.1	140.3	144.9	120.7	150.2	150.2	1992
	Aug 11	161.8	127.8	126.0	137.9	115.4	143.2	140.0	145.0	120.9	150.4	150.4	1992
	Sep 8	162.1	127.5	127.1	137.7	120.0	143.9	139.3	145.2	121.0	153.7	153.7	1992
	Oct 13	1											

6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM		All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1988	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	3.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
	Feb 12	8.9	6.3	9.0	11.8	9.1	16.8	10.6	4.8	7.6	2.5	7.5	6.4	8.9	4.7	9.1
	Mar 12	8.2	5.7	8.9	11.6	9.2	14.0	9.2	4.9	8.0	3.1	7.3	6.6	9.2	3.9	9.0
	Apr 16	6.4	6.0	11.3	14.7	17.5	-2.2	8.6	6.2	9.7	3.7	8.9	7.8	9.7	5.1	2.2
	May 14	5.8	4.6	11.3	13.2	16.0	-4.3	8.0	7.0	9.4	3.6	9.2	8.8	10.2	5.3	2.2
	Jun 11	5.8	5.8	11.1	13.4	15.9	-5.2	8.4	7.0	9.0	4.1	9.4	8.8	10.3	4.9	2.0
	Jul 16	5.5	5.5	10.7	12.9	15.9	-7.0	9.0	6.7	9.1	2.8	10.2	9.5	10.1	5.3	2.3
	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	2.3
	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	3.2
	Oct 15	3.7	4.3	9.7	12.0	14.4	-10.0	5.0	6.5	7.6	3.3	9.1	5.5	9.4	4.3	2.6
	Nov 12	4.3	4.5	9.5	11.8	16.0	-8.7	6.2	6.3	7.5	2.7	8.7	7.4	9.7	4.0	1.8
	Dec 10	4.5	4.2	9.4	11.1	16.5	-8.3	6.2	6.4	7.3	2.8	8.5	9.2	9.4	4.1	1.6
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	1.3
	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	1.3
	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	1.5
	Apr 14	4.3	2.4	6.1	5.6	10.3	-0.4	5.4	3.9	6.3	0.6	7.1	8.6	6.7	3.1	3.6
	May 12	4.3	3.1	5.8	5.6	9.7	1.1	3.8	3.0	5.9	0.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	2.5	3.4
	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	3.1
	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	2.5
	Aug 11	3.6	0.9	5.4	4.9	9.5	3.7	0.2	1.8	5.9	-0.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	2.3	2.4
	Sep 8	3.6	1.4	5.4	4.8	9.5	3.9	-0.4	1.8	5.1	-0.1	5.7	4.8	5.7	2.4	6.4
	Oct 13	3.6	1.4	5.3	5.1	9.5	4.8	-0.2	2.0	4.1	0.1	5.3	4.3	5.7	1.8	3.1
	Nov 10	3.0	0.4	5.2	5.1	8.5	3.5	-0.4	2.0	3.9	-0.6	5.5	4.2	5.6	1.8	5.9
	Dec 8	2.6	0.9	5.2	5.0	9.1	0.5	-0.5	2.1	3.8	-1.1	5.4	4.0	5.5	1.5	3.9
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6

Notes: See notes under table 6.7.

6.6 RETAIL PRICES

Indices for pensioner households: all items (except housing)

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
January 1987=100													
1987	100.3	101.2	100.9	102.0	100.3	101.3	101.1	102.3	100.3	101.5	101.7	101.9	
1988	102.3	104.6	105.3	106.6	103.1	104.8	105.5	106.8	103.6	105.5	106.4	107.7	
1989	108.0	110.0	111.0	113.2	108.2	110.4	111.3	113.4	109.0	111.2	112.0	113.7	
1990	115.3	118.1	119.9	122.4	115.4	118.3	120.2	122.6	115.2	118.5	120.3	121.6	
1991	123.8	127.4	128.5	129.9	123.7	128.0	128.9	130.4	123.4	128.5	129.8	131.5	
1992	130.8	132.2	131.6	132.6	131.5	133.2	132.6	133.7	132.3	134.8	134.5	136.6	

RETAIL PRICES 6.7

Group indices: annual averages

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

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

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was revised. 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 99.

Definitions

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

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

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxembourg
Annual averages											
1986	103.4	103.5	101.3	103.6	99.9	123.0	108.8	102.7	103.8	105.8	100.3
1987	107.7	106.9	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9	100.3
1988	113.0	110.7	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5	101.7
1989	121.8	116.3	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8	105.1
1990	133.3	122.9	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8	109.1
1991	141.1	129.0	114.6	124.1	110.7	265.9	145.0	120.0	121.3	140.2	112.1
1992	146.4	134.6P	117.3P	126.7P	115.1P	308.1P	153.5P	123.0P	125.1P	147.4P	115.1P
Monthly											
1991 Dec	143.5	131.6	115.7	125.3	112.6	290.1	148.4	121.6	..	143.7	114.1
1992 Jan	143.4	132.1	116.0	125.1	113.1	290.4	150.6	121.9	..	144.6	114.5
Feb	144.1	132.8	116.4	125.7	113.8	291.2	151.6	122.2	124.0	145.2	117.3
Mar	144.5	133.2	116.4	126.2	114.2	297.1	152.2	122.5	..	145.8	117.3
Apr	146.7	134.0	116.5	126.4	114.5	301.6	152.1	122.8	..	146.3	118.1
May	147.3	134.5	117.0	127.3	115.0	301.6	152.5	123.2	124.9	147.0	118.1
Jun	147.3	134.6	117.3	127.3	115.2	306.7	152.5	123.3	..	147.4	118.1
Jul	146.7	134.7P	117.9	126.7	115.2	301.0	153.0	123.6	..	147.6P	118.1
Aug	146.8	135.0P	117.7	126.8	115.4	305.2	154.3	123.7	125.6	147.7P	118.1
Sep	147.4	135.5P	117.9	127.3	115.7	317.7	155.6	123.8	..	148.1P	118.1
Oct	147.9	136.0P	118.1	127.2	116.1	325.4	155.7	124.1	..	149.1P	118.1
Nov	147.7	136.4P	118.5	127.5	116.7	328.0	155.9	124.1	125.8	150.0P	118.1
Dec	147.2	136.4P	118.5	127.2P	116.8	331.9	156.4	124.1P	..	150.3P	118.1
1993 Jan	145.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											
1986	3.4	3.5	1.3	3.6	-0.3	23.0	8.8	2.7	3.8	5.8	3.3
1987	4.2	3.3	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8	3.1
1988	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0	3.1
1989	7.8	5.1	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3	3.1
1990	9.5	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5	3.1
1991	5.9	5.0	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.0	3.1	6.4	3.1
1992	3.7	4.3P	2.4P	2.1P	4.0P	15.9P	5.9P	2.5P	3.1P	5.1P	3.1P
Monthly											
1991 Dec	4.5	4.8	2.8	2.3	4.2	18.0	5.6	3.1	..	6.1	3.6
1992 Jan	4.1	4.6	2.3	2.1	4.0	18.1	5.9	2.9	..	6.1	3.9
Feb	4.1	4.7	2.3	2.3	4.3	18.2	6.7	3.0	3.7	5.7	3.8
Mar	4.0	4.8	2.7	2.6	4.8	18.3	6.8	3.2	..	5.4	3.0
Apr	4.3	4.8	2.8	2.5	4.6	16.0	6.5	3.1	..	5.4	3.6
May	4.3	4.8	2.8	2.5	4.6	15.8	6.5	3.1	3.6	5.5	3.6
Jun	3.9	4.5	2.6	2.3	4.3	15.1	6.2	3.0	..	5.4	3.6
Jul	3.7	4.1P	2.6	2.2	3.3	13.6	5.2	2.9	..	5.2P	3.3
Aug	3.6	4.1P	2.1	2.1	3.5	15.3	5.7	2.7	2.8	4.9P	3.1
Sep	3.6	4.0P	2.3	2.0	3.6	15.3	5.8	2.6	..	4.7P	3.0
Oct	3.6	4.0P	2.2	1.6	3.7	15.9	5.2	2.4	..	4.7P	2.9
Nov	3.0	3.8P	2.2	1.4	3.7	15.0R	5.1	2.1	2.3	4.7R	2.9
Dec	2.6	3.7P	2.4	1.5P	3.7	14.4	5.4	2.0P	..	4.6P	2.9
1993 Jan	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

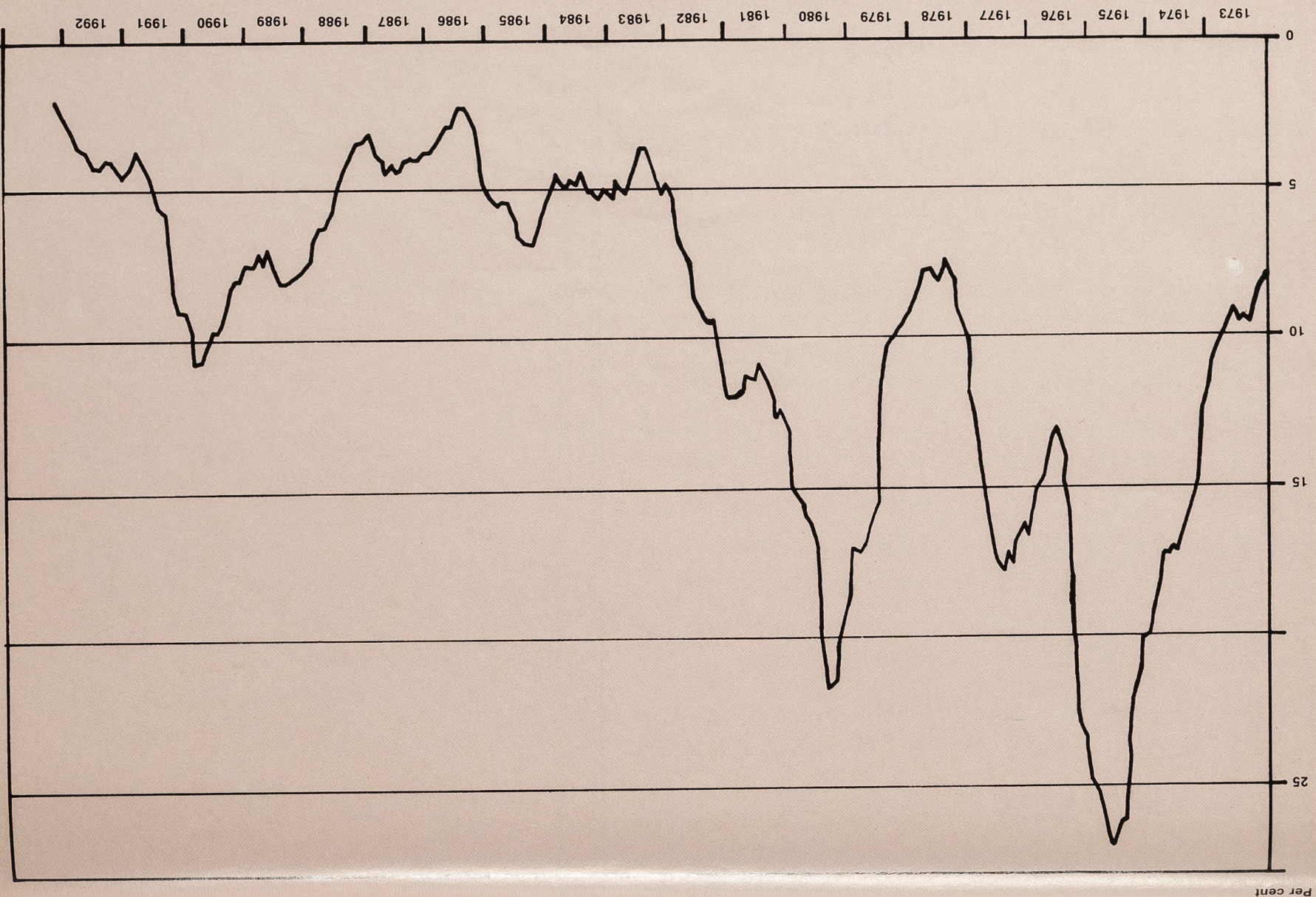
Source: Eurostat
 Notes: 1 Since percentage changes are calculated from rounded rebased series, they may differ slightly from official national sources.
 2 The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner occupier's shelter costs varies, reflecting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

RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

1985=100	Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada
Annual averages										
1986	100.2	111.7	101.9	100.6	100.8	101.7	107.2	104.2	103.6	104.1
1987	99.8	122.2	105.7	100.7	102.2	103.1	116.5	108.6	107.1	108.7
1988	100.7	133.9	110.0	101.4	104.2	105.1	124.3	114.9	112.6	113.1
1989	101.7	151.0	115.3	103.7	107.4	107.8	130.0	122.3	120.0	118.7
1990	104.3	170.9	121.5	106.9	113.2	111.3	135.4	135.1	127.3	124.4
1991	108.4	189.5	126.6	110.4	119.8	115.0	140.0	147.8	132.6	131.4
1992	125.5P	206.7P	130.5P	112.3P	124.6P	119.7P	143.3P	152.8P	136.0P	133.4P
Monthly										
1991 Dec	100.6	195.5	128.2	111.4	122.1	115.7	141.2	150.1	134.0	131.6
1992 Jan	100.3	197.2	128.4	111.2	122.6	117.3	141.2	149.7	134.7	132.2
Feb	100.7	199.9	128.9	111.1	123.5	118.4	141.5	149.8	135.0	132.3
Mar	101.4	201.6	129.5	111.7	123.9	118.7	142.8	150.4	135.4	132.8
Apr	101.9	204.8	129.7	112.8	124.0	118.7	143.1	150.8	135.9	132.9
May	102.0	206.9	129.9	112.9	124.4	119.1	143.3	150.9	136.0	133.1
Jun	101.8	207.7	130.4	112.8	124.9	119.5	143.6	150.6	136.3	133.4
Jul	102.4	208.7	130.7	112.0	124.5	120.9	143.7	150.4	136.1	133.7
Aug	103.3	209.7	131.0	112.3	124.9	121.4	143.3	150.5	135.9	133.7
Sep	103.9	209.9	131.4	112.8R	125.0	120.6	144.0	152.6	136.4	133.6
Oct	104.1	210.5	131.9	112.9	125.2	120.4	144.3	152.9	136.9	133.8
Nov	104.2	211.3	132.0	112.7	126.4	120.5	144.3	152.2	137.1	134.4
Dec	104.3	212.1	132.0	112.4	126.3	120.6	144.3	152.8	136.8	134.4
1993 Jan	104.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier										
Annual averages										
1986	0.2	11.8	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	7.2	4.2	3.6	4.1
1987	0.4	9.4	3.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	8.7	4.2	3.4	4.4
1988	0.7	9.6	4.1	0.7	2.0	1.9	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.0
1989	1.1	12.8	4.8	2.3	3.1	2.6	4.6	6.4	6.6	5.0
1990	1.6	13.2	5.4	3.1	5.4	3.2	4.2	10.5	6.1	4.8
1991	1.9	10.9	4.2	3.3	5.8	3.3	3.4	9.4	4.2	5.6
1992	2.3P	9.1P	3.1P	1.7P	4.0P	4.1P	2.4P	3.4P	2.6P	1.5P
Monthly										
1991 Dec	0.9	8.9	3.1	2.7	5.2	3.1	2.9	7.9	3.9	3.8
1992 Jan	1.1	8.6	2.6	1.8	4.9	3.9	2.4	5.2	2.9	1.6
Feb	1.3	8.0	2.8	2.0	4.6	4.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	1.7
Mar	1.3	8.5	3.2	2.0	4.9	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.8	1.6
Apr	1.4	9.6	3.2	2.4	4.8	4.0	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.7
May	1.5	9.8	3.0	2.0	4.2	4.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.3
Jun	1.6	9.6	3.1	2.3	4.2	4.0	2.5	2.0	2.7	1.1
Jul	1.7	9.6	3.2	1.7	3.8	4.0	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.3
Aug	1.8	9.2	3.1	1.7	3.5	3.8	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.2
Sep	1.8	9.3	3.0	2.0	3.5	3.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.3
Oct	1.9	8.9R	3.2	1.1	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.6
Nov	1.9	8.6R	3.0	0.7	3.3	3.9	2.2	1.2	2.8	1.7
Dec	1.9	8.4	2.9	1.2	3.4	4.2	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.1
1993 Jan	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C3 RETAIL PRICES INDEX Increases over previous year



Per cent

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity⁺, not seasonally adjusted

7.1

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed #	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
ALL									
Spring 1979	22,218	1,762	..	..	24,210	..	..	..	41,146
Spring 1981	21,187	2,177	..	..	23,606	..	..	..	41,940
Spring 1983	20,236	2,295	355	..	22,944	..	..	..	42,394
Spring 1984	20,454	2,618	315	..	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,575
Spring 1985	20,629	2,714	396	..	23,739	2,968	26,708	16,244	42,962
Spring 1986	20,703	2,726	396	..	23,828	2,990	26,797	16,347	43,144
Spring 1987	20,755	2,996	488	..	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,429
Spring 1988	21,419	3,142	520	..	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spring 1989	22,035	3,426	481	..	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1990	22,254	3,472	448	..	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spring 1991	21,876	3,318	408	..	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Spring 1992	21,396	3,131	357	179	25,064	2,649	27,713	16,342	44,054
Summer 1992	21,485	3,135	330	176	25,127	2,797	27,923	16,156	44,079
Estimated changes									
Spring 1992 - Summer 1992	89	..	-27	..	63	148	211	-186	25
Percentage	0.4	..	-7.6	..	0.3	5.6	0.8	-1.1	0.1
Males									
Spring 1979	13,179	1,429	..	..	14,743	..	..	..	19,684
Spring 1981	12,212	1,726	..	..	14,093	..	..	..	20,087
Spring 1983	11,571	1,747	212	..	13,565	..	..	..	20,332
Spring 1984	11,537	1,978	195	..	13,710	1,838	15,548	4,942	20,489
Spring 1985	11,572	2,029	252	..	13,853	1,788	15,642	4,996	20,637
Spring 1986	11,490	2,046	268	..	13,806	1,800	15,592	5,155	20,746
Spring 1987	11,399	2,234	313	..	13,951	1,717	15,669	5,217	20,886
Spring 1988	11,727	2,358	327	..	14,413	1,398	15,811	5,168	20,980
Spring 1989	11,866	2,608	303	..	14,777	1,148	15,924	5,141	21,065
Spring 1990	11,943	2,628	293	..	14,860	1,091	15,950	5,183	21,133
Spring 1991	11,647	2,512	248	..	14,407	1,434	15,841	5,327	21,168
Spring 1992	11,248	2,353	236	53	13,890	1,785	15,676	5,579	21,255
Summer 1992	11,341	2,352	221	53	13,966	1,867	15,833	5,435	21,268
Estimated changes									
Spring 1992 - Summer 1992	93	..	-16	..	76	82	158	-144	13
Percentage	0.8	..	-6.6	..	0.5	4.6	1.0	-2.6	0.1
Females									
Spring 1979	9,039	333	..	..	9,467	..	..	..	21,462
Spring 1981	8,975	451	..	..	9,512	..	..	..	21,852
Spring 1983	8,665	549	143	..	9,379	..	..	..	22,062
Spring 1984	8,918	639	120	..	9,678	1,256	10,933	11,253	22,196
Spring 1985	9,057	685	144	..	9,886	1,180	11,066	11,249	22,315
Spring 1986	9,214	690	128	..	10,023	1,190	11,205	11,192	22,397
Spring 1987	9,356	782	175	..	10,296	1,161	11,457	11,086	22,543
Spring 1988	9,692	785	193	..	10,672	978	11,650	10,970	22,620
Spring 1989	10,189	819	178	..	11,186	831	12,016	10,664	22,680
Spring 1990	10,311	845	159	..	11,315	779	12,094	10,620	22,713
Spring 1991	10,229	806	160	..	11,194	868	12,062	10,673	22,735
Spring 1992	10,148	778	121	126	11,174	863	12,037	10,762	22,799
Summer 1992	10,144	783	109	124	11,160	930	12,090	10,721	22,811
Estimated changes									
Spring 1992 - Summer 1992	..	..	-12	..	-13	66	53	-41	12
Percentage	..	..	-9.8	..	-0.1	7.7	0.4	-0.4	0.1

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.

+ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp.483-490.

People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.

§ Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.

** Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.

++ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.

The definition of unemployment recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) was first used in spring 1984.

7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity +, seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment				All +	ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes	Unpaid family workers +					
ALL									
Spring 1984	20,587	2,627	328	..	23,542	3,105	26,647	16,033	42,680
Spring 1985	20,758	2,723	408	..	23,889	2,980	26,869	16,085	42,954
Spring 1986	20,827	2,739	410	..	23,976	2,981	26,957	16,191	43,148
Spring 1987	20,878	3,009	502	..	24,389	2,890	27,279	16,151	43,430
Spring 1988	21,535	3,154	534	..	25,222	2,385	27,607	15,993	43,600
Spring 1989	22,171	3,433	495	..	26,099	1,983	28,082	15,663	43,745
Spring 1990	22,379	3,477	462	..	26,318	1,871	28,189	15,668	43,857
Spring 1991	22,008	3,323	420	..	25,751	2,301	28,051	15,854	43,905
Spring 1992	21,524	3,138	369	179	25,209	2,649	27,858	16,199	44,057
Summer 1992	21,387	3,136	348	176	25,048	2,758	27,806	16,263	44,071
Estimated changes									
Spring 1992 - Summer 1992	-136	..	-20	..	-161	109	-52	63	-2
Percent	-0.6	..	-5.5	..	-0.6	4.1	-0.2	0.4	0.0
MALE									
Spring 1984	11,607	1,980	203	..	13,790	1,848	15,639	4,851	20,491
Spring 1985	11,639	2,032	260	..	13,931	1,798	15,730	4,908	20,638
Spring 1986	11,554	2,065	278	..	13,886	1,796	15,682	5,066	20,748
Spring 1987	11,462	2,246	324	..	14,032	1,724	15,756	5,130	20,886
Spring 1988	11,783	2,372	338	..	14,492	1,401	15,893	5,087	20,979
Spring 1989	11,924	2,620	314	..	14,858	1,146	16,004	5,061	21,065
Spring 1990	12,006	2,641	300	..	14,946	1,085	16,031	5,103	21,134
Spring 1991	11,716	2,527	257	..	14,500	1,424	15,924	5,247	21,171
Spring 1992	11,318	2,368	245	53	13,983	1,775	15,758	5,499	21,252
Summer 1992	11,260	2,351	230	53	13,894	1,850	15,743	5,522	21,265
Estimated changes									
Spring 1992 - Summer 1992	-58	-17	-15	..	-89	75	-15	23	-1
Percent	-0.5	-0.7	-6.2	..	-0.6	4.2	-0.1	0.4	0.0
FEMALE									
Spring 1984	8,980	647	125	..	9,751	1,257	11,008	11,181	22,189
Spring 1985	9,119	691	148	..	9,958	1,181	11,139	11,177	22,316
Spring 1986	9,273	684	132	..	10,090	1,186	11,275	11,125	22,400
Spring 1987	9,416	763	178	..	10,357	1,166	11,523	11,021	22,544
Spring 1988	9,752	782	196	..	10,730	984	11,714	10,906	22,640
Spring 1989	10,247	813	181	..	11,241	836	12,077	10,602	22,679
Spring 1990	10,373	836	163	..	11,372	785	12,158	10,556	22,714
Spring 1991	10,251	797	163	..	11,251	877	12,128	10,607	22,735
Spring 1992	10,206	770	124	126	11,226	874	12,100	10,701	22,801
Summer 1992	10,127	785	119	124	11,154	909	12,063	10,741	22,804
Estimated changes									
Spring 1992 - Summer 1992	-79	15	..	..	-72	35	-37	41	..
Percent	-0.8	1.9	..	..	-0.6	4.0	-0.3	0.4	..

* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.

+ See corresponding notes to table 7.1

The seasonally adjusted estimates may be subject to revision as more quarterly data become available.

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity* by age, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	All aged 16 and over			Age groups					
	All	Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Male) 50-59 (Female)	65 and over (Male) 60 and over (Female)
In employment*									
Spring 1984	23,387	13,710	9,678	1,917	2,937	5,155	7,879	4,777	722
Spring 1985	23,739	13,853	9,886	1,976	3,075	5,280	8,053	4,684	672
Spring 1986	23,828	13,806	10,023	1,927	3,086	5,412	8,166	4,598	640
Spring 1987	24,247	13,951	10,296	1,985	3,186	5,624	8,262	4,545	644
Spring 1988	25,085	14,413	10,672	2,072	3,227	5,973	8,570	4,575	668
Spring 1989	25,962	14,777	11,186	2,081	3,350	6,311	8,785	4,669	765
Spring 1990	26,175	14,860	11,315	1,917	3,264	6,563	8,950	4,717	764
Spring 1991	25,601	14,407	11,194	1,707	3,022	6,537	8,958	4,617	761
Spring 1992	25,064	13,890	11,174	1,505	2,826	6,471	8,932	4,535	794
Summer 1992	25,127	13,966	11,160	1,548	2,858	6,489	8,927	4,518	788
ILO unemployed*									
Spring 1984	3,094	1,838	1,256	541	632	726	691	447	58
Spring 1985	2,968	1,788	1,180	494	592	730	702	411	49
Spring 1986	2,990	1,800	1,190	495	607	754	682	406	46
Spring 1987	2,879	1,717	1,161	434	523	762	680	437	42
Spring 1988	2,376	1,398	978	326	437	621	551	401	40
Spring 1989	1,978	1,148	831	239	352	530	455	349	52
Spring 1990	1,869	1,091	779	250	325	501	444	314	35
Spring 1991	2,302	1,434	868	298	439	620	553	352	40
Spring 1992	2,649	1,785	863	296	494	729	684	414	31
Summer 1992	2,797	1,867	930	420	537	733	668	411	28
Economically inactive									
Spring 1984	16,194	4,942	11,253	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	8,770
Spring 1985	16,244	4,996	11,249	1,018	841	1,560	1,636	2,260	8,930
Spring 1986	16,347	5,155	11,192	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	9,034
Spring 1987	16,303	5,217	11,086	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	9,122
Spring 1988	16,138	5,168	10,970	822	817	1,477	1,584	2,232	9,142
Spring 1989	15,804	5,141	10,664	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	9,076
Spring 1990	15,802	5,183	10,620	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	9,125
Spring 1991	16,000	5,327	10,673	854	798	1,470	1,557	2,165	9,156
Spring 1992	16,342	5,579	10,762	1,011	899	1,534	1,555	2,194	9,148
Summer 1992	16,156	5,435	10,721	809	804	1,545	1,610	2,218	9,170
Economic activity rate +									percent
Spring 1984	62.1	75.9	49.3	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	82
Spring 1985	62.2	75.8	49.6	70.7	81.3	79.4	84.3	69.3	7.5
Spring 1986	62.1	75.2	50.0	71.4	81.2	79.9	84.2	68.8	7.1
Spring 1987	62.5	75.0	50.8	72.2	81.7	80.9	84.3	69.0	7.0
Spring 1988	63.0	75.4	51.5	73.1	81.7	81.7	85.2	69.0	7.2
Spring 1989	63.9	75.6	53.0	73.4	83.8	82.8	85.5	69.8	8.3
Spring 1990	64.0	75.5	53.2	71.6	83.2	83.3	86.1	70.0	8.1
Spring 1991	63.6	74.8	53.1	70.1	81.3	83.0	85.9	69.6	8.0
Spring 1992	62.9	73.8	52.8	64.0	78.7	82.4	86.1	69.3	8.3
Summer 1992	63.3	74.4	53.0	70.9	80.9	82.4	85.6	69.0	8.2
ILO unemployment rate #									percent
Spring 1984	11.7	11.8	11.5	22.0	17.7	12.3	8.1	8.6	7.4
Spring 1985	11.1	11.4	10.7	19.7	16.2	12.2	8.0	8.1	6.8
Spring 1986	11.1	11.5	10.6	20.4	16.4	12.2	7.7	8.1	6.7
Spring 1987	10.6	11.0	10.1	17.9	14.1	11.9	7.6	8.8	6.2
Spring 1988	8.7	8.8	8.4	13.6	11.9	9.4	6.0	8.1	5.6
Spring 1989	7.1	7.2	6.9	10.3	9.5	7.8	4.9	7.0	6.3
Spring 1990	6.7	6.8	6.4	11.5	9.1	7.1	4.7	6.2	4.3
Spring 1991	8.3	9.1	7.2	14.9	12.7	8.7	5.8	7.1	5.0
Spring 1992	9.6	11.4	7.2	16.4	14.9	10.1	7.1	8.4	3.8
Summer 1992	10.0	11.8	7.7	21.3	15.8	10.1	7.0	8.3	3.5

* See corresponding note to table 7.1

+ The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.

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

8.1 TOURISM

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All
	661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	
Self-employed*						
1981	48.0	51.7	1.6	36.4	18.4	156.1
Employees in employment						
1986 Mar	215.3	249.9	137.1	226.5	322.0	1150.8
June	229.2	259.8	138.2	270.5	370.9	1268.6
Sept	227.7	264.3	138.5	268.4	362.0	1260.9
Dec	225.2	263.4	139.2	232.3	331.2	1191.2
1987 Mar	223.8	257.0	138.4	220.9	328.5	1168.6
June	240.4	263.1	136.9	265.4	375.1	1280.9
Sept	242.2	264.1	139.9	270.1	367.0	1283.3
Dec	245.9	274.5	143.3	245.5	348.3	1257.5
1988 Mar	245.3	274.3	139.3	240.9	352.7	1252.4
June	265.1	289.3	140.5	281.2	373.5	1349.7
Sept	265.9	304.5	139.5	287.3	374.3	1371.6
Dec	269.9	313.1	144.9	251.7	346.3	1325.8
1989 Mar	268.4	316.4	139.9	259.1	343.2	1327.0
June	290.1	326.2	140.4	301.0	373.3	1431.0
Sept	295.3	329.1	143.3	310.6	378.0	1456.4
Dec	296.3	336.3	144.5	282.1	343.1	1402.3
1990 Mar	294.3	325.5	140.9	281.6	346.5	1388.8
June	306.4	337.2	142.5	323.1	394.6	1503.8
Sept	310.7	335.9	145.1	329.2	392.7	1513.6
Dec	302.9	328.6	150.4	302.2	365.8	1450.0
1991 Mar	287.1	310.8	146.0	296.1	361.8	1401.7
June	296.0	317.3	145.7	325.6	401.8	1486.4
Sept	282.3	322.9	145.4	326.6	406.3	1483.4
Dec	281.4	305.4	144.0	282.3	379.6	1392.6
1992 Mar	276.6	299.8	141.9	282.2	382.9	1383.4
June	296.5	318.6	141.8	321.2	408.6	1486.8
Sept	289.5	313.6	140.4	316.3	400	1459.9
CHANGES: Sep 1992-1991						
no.(thousands)	7.2	-9.3	-5.0	-10.3	-6.3	-23.5
Percentage	2.6	-2.9	-3.4	-3.2	-1.6	-1.6

* Based on Census of Population.
In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-employed in all tourism industries: (1982 not available).
1981 163 1986 211 1990 190
1983 159 1987 200 1991 P 183
1984 187 1988 204
1985 190 1989 191

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

8.2 TOURISM

Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)		UK residents abroad (b)		Balance (a) less (b)	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1982	3,188		3,640		-452	
1983	4,003		4,090		-87	
1984	4,614		4,663		-49	
1985	5,442		4,871		571	
1986	5,553		6,083		-530	
1987	6,260		7,280		-1,020	
1988	6,184		8,216		-2,032	
1989	6,945		9,357		-2,412	
1990	7,785		9,916		-2,131	
1991	7,168		9,834		-2,666	
1991 Q1	1,119	1,658	1,572	2,312	-453	-655
Q2	1,692	1,793	2,383	2,481	-691	-688
Q3	2,596	1,771	3,838	2,466	-1,242	-695
Q4	1,761	1,946	2,041	2,576	-280	-630
1992 Q1	1,345	1,984	1,945	2,863	-600	-879
Q2	1,879	1,970	2,738	2,819	-859	-849
Q3 (e)	2,625	1,802	4,205	2,693	-1,580	-891
1991 Jan	408	560	507	770	-99	-211
Feb	282	524	446	748	-164	-225
Mar	429	575	619	794	-190	-220
Apr	477	583	746	906	-269	-324
May	586	635	698	795	-111	-160
June	628	940	779	779	-312	-203
July	835	578	1,093	815	-258	-238
Aug	977	595	1,436	829	-459	-235
Sept	784	599	1,309	821	-525	-223
Oct	647	614	1,046	855	-399	-242
Nov	596	711	574	883	22	-173
Dec	518	622	421	837	96	-216
1992 Jan	494	656	657	961	-163	-305
Feb	368	657	587	972	-219	-315
Mar	483	671	701	930	-218	-259
Apr	589	709	823	951	-234	-242
May	640	642	899	1,014	-259	-372
Jun	651	619	1,016	854	-366	-235
Jul (e)	850	583	1,210	900	-360	-317
Aug (e)	995	595	1,580	909	-585	-314
Sep (e)	780	624	1,415	884	-635	-280
Oct (e)	630	576	1,065	874	-435	-238
Nov (e)	515	642	620	954	-105	-312

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

TOURISM 8.3

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

THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1976	12,646		2,475	7,865	2,306
1977	12,486		2,196	7,873	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985	14,449		3,797	7,870	2,782
1986	13,897		2,843	8,355	2,699
1987	15,566		3,394	9,317	2,855
1988	15,799		3,272	9,669	2,859
1989	17,338		3,481	10,689	3,168
1990	18,021		3,749	10,645	3,627
1991	16,664		2,772	10,880	3,013
1991 Q1	2,775	3,781	391	1,860	523
Q2	4,167	4,153	750	2,752	665
Q3	5,809	4,203	986	3,700	1,122
Q4	3,894	4,528	644	2,567	682
1992 Q1	3,284	4,548	616	2,040	627
Q2	4,820	4,641	878	3,203	739
Q3 (e)	5,860	4,211	1,120	3,550	1,190
1991 Jan	992	1,280	171	586	236
Feb	769	1,287	80	565	123
Mar	1,014	1,215	141	709	164
Apr	1,288	1,402	178	924	186
May	1,436	1,432	256	935	245
June	1,463	1,319	316	893	255
July	1,539	1,361	349	1,223	367
Aug	2,204	1,388	359	1,458	388
Sept	1,666	1,444	279	1,019	367
Oct	1,449	1,439	312	853	285
Nov	1,272	1,535	187	881	204
Dec	1,173	1,553	145	834	193
1992 Jan	1,178	1,503	223	708	247
Feb	948	1,521	159	614	175
Mar	1,158	1,524	234	718	206
Apr	1,625	1,554	207	1,211	207
May	1,588	1,535	326	996	246
Jun	1,627	1,552	345	996	286
Jul (e)	1,930	1,329	390	1,190	360
Aug (e)	2,300	1,460	390	1,470	440
Sep (e)	1,630	1,422	340	900	390
Oct (e)	1,460	1,414	310	870	280
Nov (e)	1,220	1,477	170	840	210

Notes: See table 8.2.

TOURISM 8.4

Visits abroad by UK residents

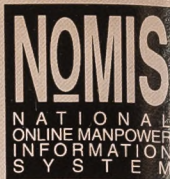
THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1976	13,443		792	11,517	1,144
1977	15,466		1,087	12,959	1,420
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625	1,687
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		919	19,371	1,781
1985	21,610		914	18,944	1,752
1986	24,949		1,167	21,877	1,905
1987	27,447		1,559	23,678	2,210
1988	28,828		1,823	24,519	2,486
1989	31,030		2,218	26,128	2,684
1990	31,182		2,349	25,817	3,016
1991	30,497		2,321	25,383	2,793
1991 Q1	5,089	7,439	366	4,071	651
Q2	7,824	7,540	566	6,577	652
Q3	11,290	7,496	777	9,686	826
Q4	6,295	8,022	583	5,048	664
1992 Q1	6,022	8,854	480	4,733	808
Q2	8,971	8,573	668	7,534	769
Q3 (e)	12,040	8,118	910	10,210	920
1991 Jan	1,674	2,575	132	1,277	264
Feb	1,414	2,378	92	1,162	160
Mar	2,001	2,485	142	1,632	226
Apr	2,671	2,939	188	2,218	265
May	2,290	2,408	167	1,936	188
June	2,863	2,193	240	2,424	199
July	3,304	2,521	201	2,881	232
Aug	4,275	2,499	307	3,676	312
Sept	3,710	2,476	269	3,129	274
Oct	3,029	2,558	327	2,428	200
Nov	1,901	2,708	143	1,558	200
Dec	1,364	2,755	112	1,062	190
1992 Jan	1,862	2,821	181	1,386	294
Feb	1,796	2,944	128	1,406	252
Mar	2,374	3,089	171	1,941	262
Apr	2,900	3,034	159	2,429	312
May	2,983	3,017	220	2,538	223
Jun	3,087	2,522	286	2,567	234
Jul (e)	3,640	2,796	220	3,180	240
Aug (e)	4,4				



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Tothill St
London SW1H 9NF
Tel: 071 273 6105/5130

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

Measure	England
Business and Enterprise Support as at 3 January 1993	33,000

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

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 5 December 1992 - 8 January 1993	2,647
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.

DEFINITIONS

● CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

● EARNINGS

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

● ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

● ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

● EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

● FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

● GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

● HM FORCES

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

● ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

● INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

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

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

● MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

● MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

● NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

● OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

● PART-TIME WORKERS

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

● PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

● SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

● SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

● SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

● SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

● STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

● TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

● TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

● VACANCY

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

● WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

● WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

● WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

● WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
● Employment and workforce			
Workforce: UK and GB			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Mar 93	1.1
Labour force estimates, projections		Mar 91	100
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
Manufacturing industries: by division, class or group	Q	Feb 93	1.4
Time series, by order group	M	Mar 93	1.2
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Mar 93	1.3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 92	1.10
Local authorities manpower	Q	Jan 93	1.7
Region: GB			
Director: numbers and indices	Q	Feb 93	1.5
Self-employed: by region	Q	Apr 90	224
By industry	Q	Apr 90	222
Census of Employment			
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 91	209
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		May 91	308
International comparisons	Q	Feb 93	1.9
Apprentices and trainees			
Manufacturing industries: by industry	D	Aug 89	1.14
By region	D	Aug 89	1.15
Employment measures	M	Mar 93	9.2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 93	61
Labour turnover in manufacturing	D	Mar 90	1.6
Trade union membership	A	Jun 91	337
● Claimant unemployment and vacancies			
Claimant unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	Mar 93	2.1
By region	M	Mar 93	2.2
Age and duration: UK	M(Q)	Mar 93	2.5
Broad category: UK	M	Mar 93	2.1
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Mar 93	2.2
Region: summary	Q	Mar 93	2.6
Time series UK	M(Q)	Mar 93	2.7
Estimated rates	M	Mar 93	2.15
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	Feb 93	2.8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	Mar 93	2.3
Assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Mar 93	2.4
Counties, local areas	M	Mar 93	2.9
Parliamentary constituencies	M	Mar 93	2.10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 93	2.6
Flows			
UK time series	M	Mar 93	2.19
GB time series	D	May 84	2.19
Age time series	M	Mar 93	2.20
Regions and duration	D	Oct 88	2.23/24/26
Age and duration	D	Oct 88	2.21/22/25
Disability: by region	M	Mar 93	2.13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Mar 93	9.3
International comparisons	M	Mar 93	2.18
Ethnic origin	M	Feb 93	25
Temporarily stopped			
Latest figures: by UK region	M	Mar 93	2.14
Vacancies			
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and openings seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 93	3.1
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Mar 93	3.2
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Mar 93	3.3
● Redundancies			
Confirmed: GB time series	D	Sep 92	2.30
Regions	D	Sep 92	2.30
Industries	D	Sep 92	2.31
In Great Britain	M	Mar 93	2.32
by region	M	Mar 93	2.33
by age	M	Mar 93	2.34
by industry	M	Mar 93	2.35
by occupation	M	Mar 93	2.36
Advance notifications	S(M)	Feb 91	48
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	Jul 86	284
● Earnings and hours			
Average earnings			
Whole economy (New series) index	M	Mar 93	5.1
Main industrial sectors	M	Mar 93	5.3
Industries	Q(M)	Jul 91	364
Underlying trend	A	Nov 90	571
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Latest key results	M(A)	Mar 93	5.6
Time series			
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked [Manual workers]			
Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Summary (Oct)	B(A)	Mar 93	5.4
Detailed results	A	Feb 93	23

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 90	222
Average earnings: non-manual employees	D	Jan 93	5.5
Manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Mar 93	5.9
Agriculture	A	May 90	253
Coal-mining	A	May 90	253
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	Mar 93	1.11
Regions: summary	Q	Mar 92	1.13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Mar 93	1.12
● Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Mar 93	1.8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Mar 93	5.8
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Mar 93	5.8
● Labour costs			
Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Dec 90	431
Per unit of output	Q	Mar 93	5.7
● Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Mar 93	6.2
Percentage changes	M	Mar 93	6.2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Mar 93	6.1
Main components: time series and weights	M	Mar 93	6.4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Mar 93	6.5
Annual summary	A	May 89	242
Revision of weights	A	Apr 89	197
Pensioner household indices			
All items excluding housing	M(Q)	Mar 93	6.6
Group indices: annual averages	M(A)	Mar 93	6.7
Revision of weights	A	Jun 91	351
Food prices	M	Mar 93	6.3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82	267
International comparisons	M	Mar 93	6.8
● Labour Force Survey			
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 93	7.1
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 93	7.2
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 93	7.3
● Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Summary: latest figures	M	Mar 93	4.1
Time series	M	Mar 93	4.2
Latest year and annual series	A	Jul 89	349
Industry			
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Mar 93	4.1
Annual: detailed	A	Jul 90	337
Prominent stoppages	A	Jul 90	344
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Mar 93	4.1
Latest year for main industries	A	Jul 90	341
Size of stoppages	A	Jul 90	342
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jul 90	339
International comparisons	A	Dec 92	653
● Tourism			
Employment in tourism: by industry			
Time series GB	M	Mar 93	8.1
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Mar 93	8.2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Mar 93	8.3
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Mar 93	8.4
Overseas travel and tourism			
Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Jan 93	8.5
Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Jan 93	8.6
Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Jan 93	8.7
Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Jan 93	8.8
Visitor nights	Q	Jan 93	8.9
● YTS			
Entrants: regions	D	Oct 90	9.1
● Regional aid			
Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jan 93	9.5
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Jan 93	9.6
Development Grants by region	Q	Feb 93	9.7
Development Grants by region and company	Q	Feb 93	9.8

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

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

GENERAL ENQUIRIES

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

Press Enquiries **071-273 4961**

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Employment **0928 792563**

Employment census **0928 792690**

Employment Training and Youth Training **0742 594027**

Industrial disputes **0928 792825**

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

Monthly Average Earnings Index **0928 794847**

New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked **0928 794603/4**

Redundancies **071-273 5530**

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

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

Small firms; self employment **0742 597538**

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

Trade union membership **0928 792825**

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

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

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

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

Vocational qualifications **0742 594216**

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

Workforce training **0742 593889**

Youth Cohort Study **0742 594027**

FOR ADVICE ON:

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

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

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

NOMIS (the National On-line Manpower Information System) **091-374 2468/490**

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access to Labour Force Survey data) **071-625 111**

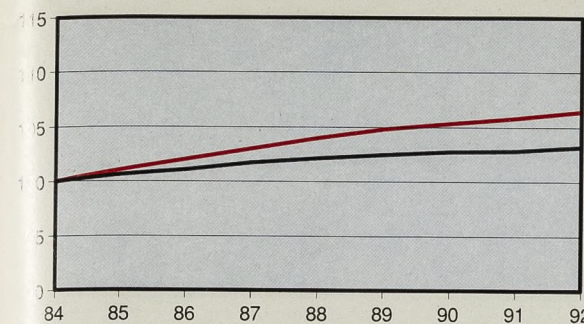
Skills and Enterprise Network **0742 594075**

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

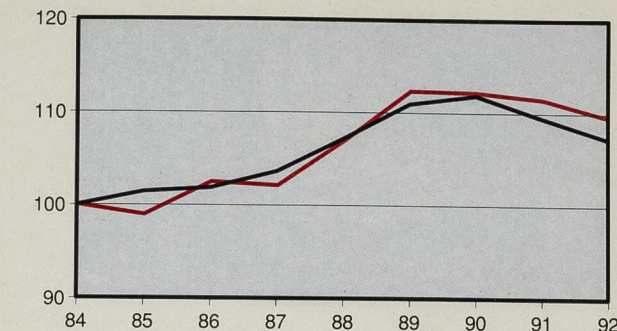
CSO STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 11.30am. The number to ring is **0336 416036**. Calls for the service are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

East Midlands

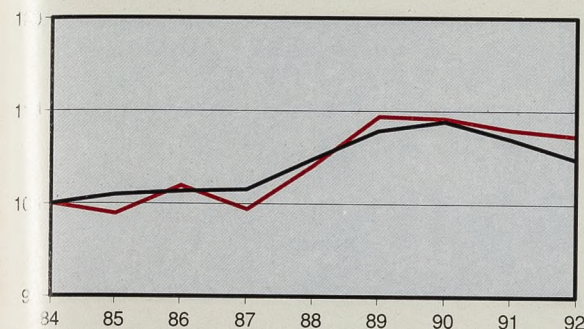
Population aged 16 and over Index: 1984=100



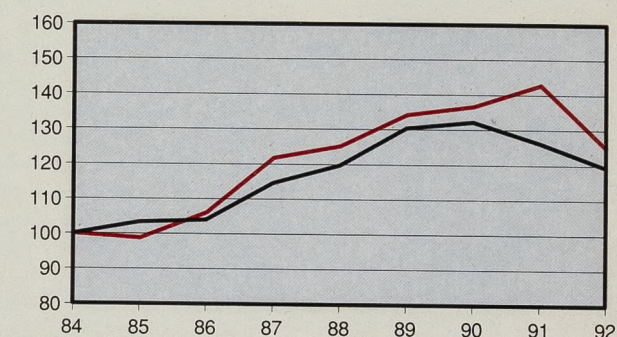
In employment Index 1984=100



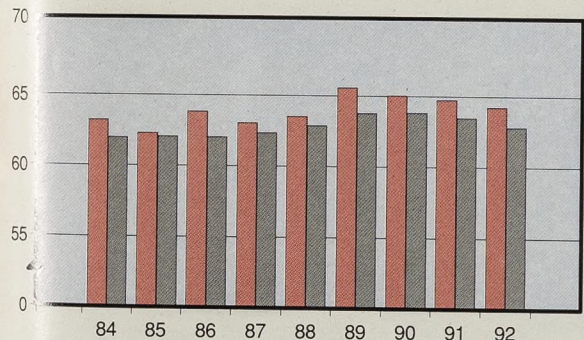
Employees Index: 1984=100



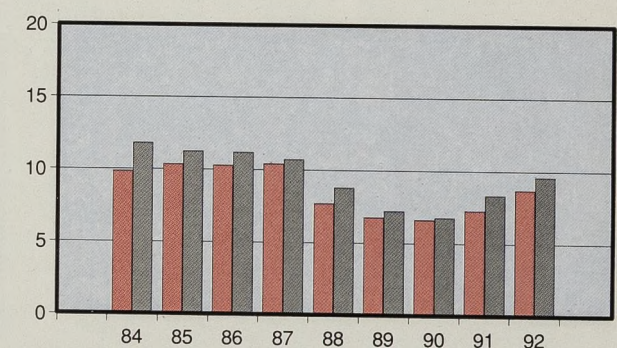
Self-employed Index: 1984=100



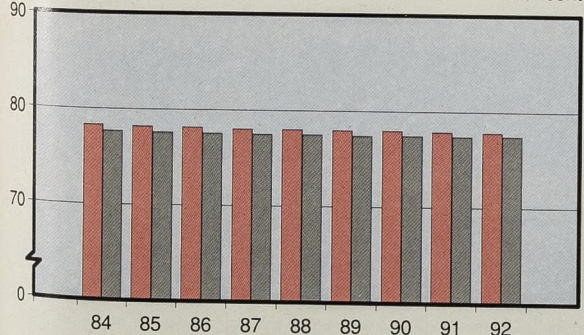
Economic activity rate Per cent



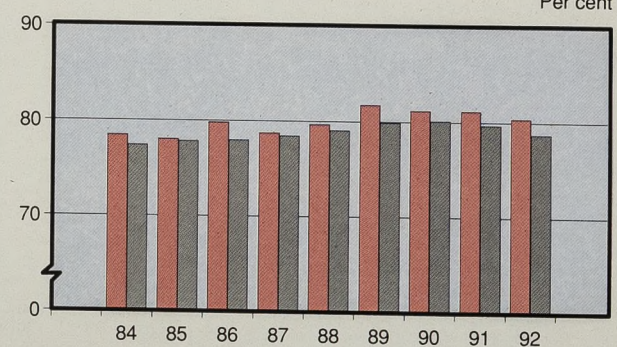
ILO unemployment rate Per cent



Proportion of population aged 16+ who are of working age Per cent



Working age economic activity rate Per cent



— East Midlands — UK

Yorkshire & Humberside

Population

In spring 1992 there were some 3.9 million people aged 16 and over resident in the Yorkshire and Humberside region. Between 1984 and 1992, the rate of increase in this population has been very similar to that seen for the UK. Over the period, the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were of working age¹¹ was very slightly lower in the Yorkshire and Humberside region than for the United Kingdom.

Economic activity

In spring 1992, 2.4 million people aged 16 and over were economically active in the Yorkshire and Humberside region, giving an economic activity rate of 62.1 per cent compared to 62.8 per cent for the UK. Over the period 1984 to 1992, the Yorkshire and Humberside region has had economic activity rates consistently lower than the UK average, faring comparatively worse in the late 1980s. In the early 1990s the economic activity rates for Yorkshire and Humberside have, as have the UK average rates, fallen, but to a lesser extent than the UK. Indeed in spring 1992, the working age economic activity rates are very similar in the Yorkshire and Humberside region to the United Kingdom average.

Employment

In spring 1992 there were nearly 2.2 million persons in employment in the Yorkshire and Humberside region, of which 86.8 per cent were employees and 11.0 per cent were self-employed. The overall percentage change in employment (and also employees) over the period 1984-1992 was almost identical in Yorkshire and Humberside to that seen for the UK as whole. However, throughout the 1980s employment grew either more slowly or at a similar rate to the UK, but the decline seen in the early 1990s has been less marked in Yorkshire and Humberside resulting in almost identical overall percentage change. The pattern of change in the number of self-employed, though more volatile in the mid 1980s has been quite similar to that seen for the whole of the UK.

Unemployment

In spring 1992 the ILO unemployment rate was 9.9 per cent compared to a rate of 9.6 per cent for the whole of the UK. Over the period 1984-1992, the ILO unemployment rates in Yorkshire and Humberside have, in general, been higher than the UK average. However, throughout the 1980s the difference between the rates was more marked. In the early 1990s Yorkshire and Humberside has become much more comparable to the UK.

YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE

(Thousands)

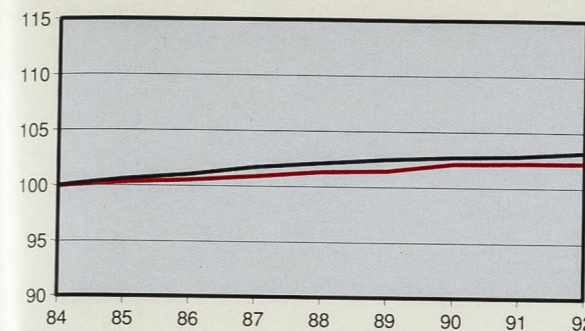
Spring	In employment		Total ^a	ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16+ ^b	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemployment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed							
1984	1,803	206	2,041	289	2,330	1,482	3,812	61.1	12.4
1985	1,784	233	2,058	303	2,361	1,465	3,826	61.7	12.8
1986	1,790	223	2,059	290	2,349	1,486	3,835	61.2	12.3
1987	1,793	240	2,091	275	2,366	1,483	3,849	61.5	11.6
1988	1,817	235	2,108	258	2,366	1,499	3,865	61.2	10.9
1989	1,862	265	2,188	207	2,394	1,476	3,870	61.9	8.6
1990	1,930	274	2,257	181	2,439	1,457	3,896	62.6	7.4
1991	1,937	258	2,235	201	2,436	1,462	3,899	62.5	8.3
1992	1,895	240	2,184	240	2,424	1,477	3,901	62.1	9.9

^a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.
^b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
^c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.
^d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

See technical note for other definitions.

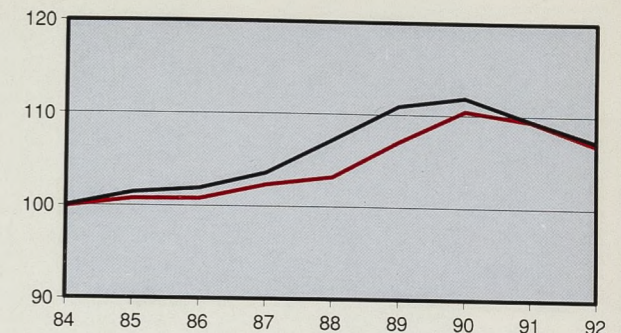
Population aged 16 and over

Index: 1984=100



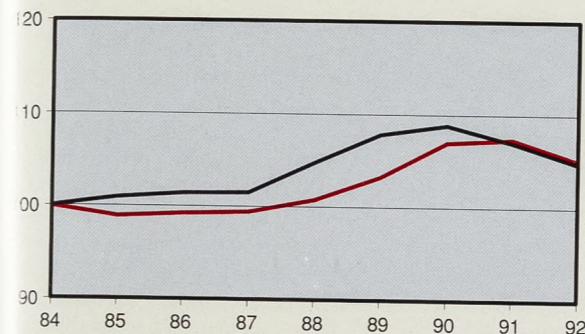
In employment

Index 1984=100



Employees

Index: 1984=100



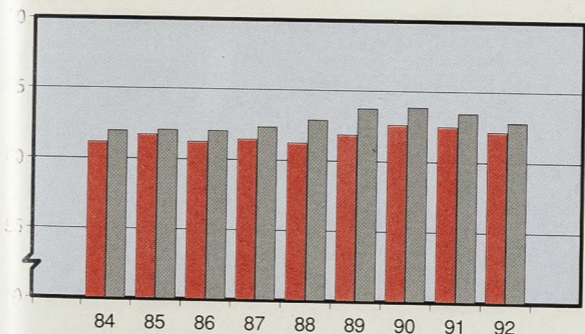
Self-employed

Index: 1984=100



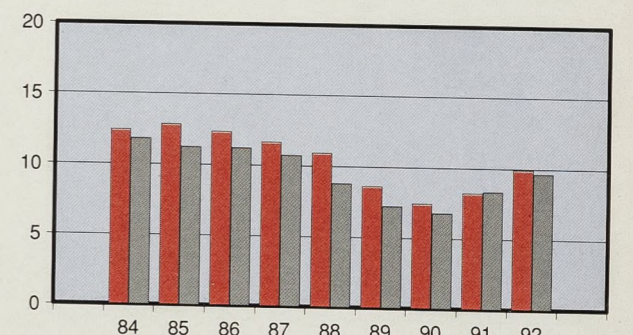
Economic activity rate

Per cent



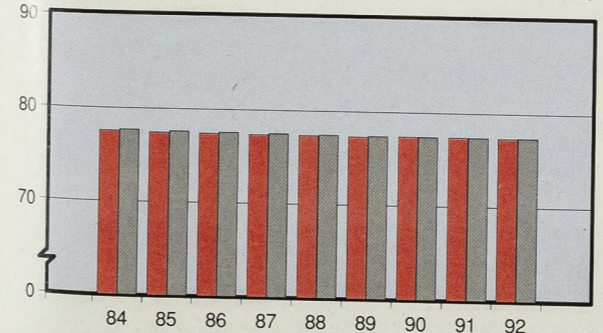
ILO unemployment rate

Per cent



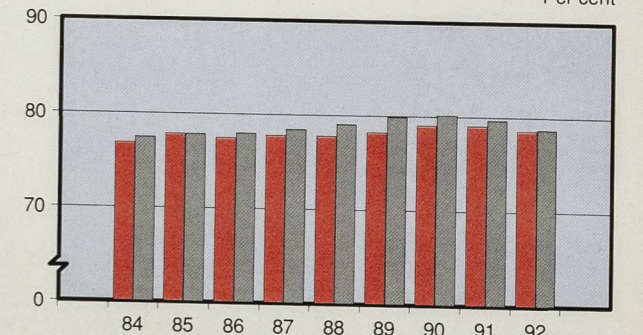
Proportion of population aged 16+ who are of working age

Per cent



Working age economic activity rate

Per cent



— Yorkshire and Humberside

— UK

North West

Population

In spring 1992 there were nearly five million people aged 16 and over resident in the North West region. Between 1984 and 1992, there has been very little change in this population, whilst for the UK there has been a small (three per cent) but steady increase over the period. Over the period, the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were of working age was very similar in the North West region to the United Kingdom, but becoming slightly higher than average by spring 1992. This is unlikely to have a significant effect on the pattern of economic activity rates in the region.

Economic activity

In spring 1992, three million people aged 16 and over were economically active in the North West region, giving an economic activity rate of 61.1 per cent compared to 62.8 per cent for the UK. In the mid 1980s economic activity rates for the region were more in line with those for the UK. However, in the late 1980s and early 1990s economic activity rates have fallen more in the North West than the UK average.

Employment

In spring 1992 there were 2.7 million persons in employment in the North West region of which 86.5 per cent were employees and 11.6 per cent were self-employed. The pattern of change in the numbers in employment over the period 1984-1992 has been almost identical to that seen for the UK. Over the period 1984-1990 the numbers of employees may have increased slightly faster than the UK average, but the overall percentage change in the period 1984-1992 was almost identical to that seen for employees in the UK. Self-employment in the North West did not grow as fast over the period as that for the whole of the UK.

Unemployment

In spring 1992 the ILO unemployment rate for the North West region was 10.1 per cent compared to a rate of 9.6 per cent for the whole of the UK. Over the period 1984-1992 the ILO unemployment rates have been consistently higher in the North West compared to the UK average; however, the rates have converged somewhat in the early 1990s.

NORTH WEST

(Thousands)

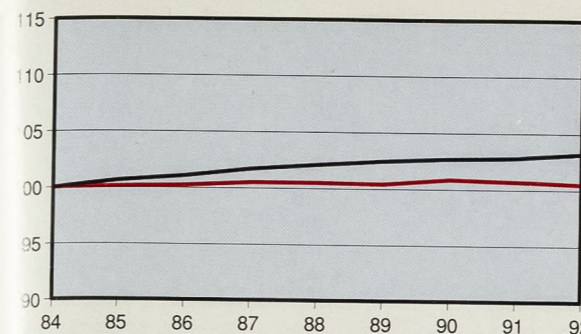
Spring	In employment			ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16+ ^b	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemployment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed	Total ^a						
1984	2,244	276	2,573	446	3,019	1,934	4,953	61.0	14.8
1985	2,310	286	2,649	424	3,073	1,884	4,957	62.0	13.8
1986	2,286	285	2,622	424	3,046	1,916	4,962	61.4	13.9
1987	2,304	298	2,682	396	3,078	1,896	4,974	61.9	12.9
1988	2,366	309	2,749	358	3,107	1,869	4,976	62.4	11.5
1989	2,421	338	2,828	294	3,122	1,850	4,972	62.8	9.4
1990	2,484	328	2,875	247	3,123	1,870	4,993	62.5	7.9
1991	2,435	329	2,815	298	3,113	1,873	4,986	62.4	9.6
1992	2,364	316	2,733	306	3,040	1,936	4,976	61.1	10.1

^a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.
^b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
^c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.
^d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

See technical note for other definitions.

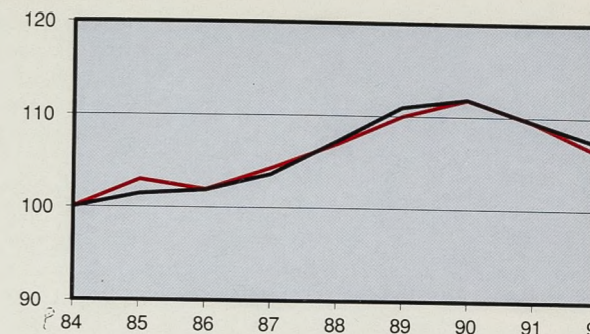
Population aged 16 and over

Index: 1984=100



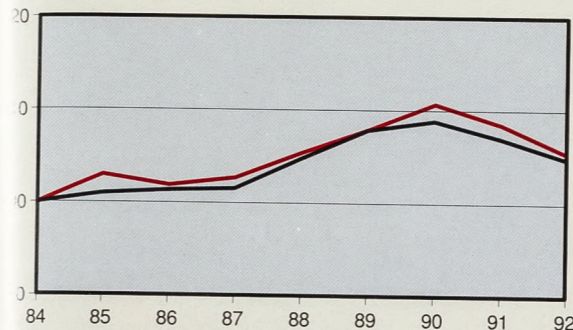
In employment

Index 1984=100



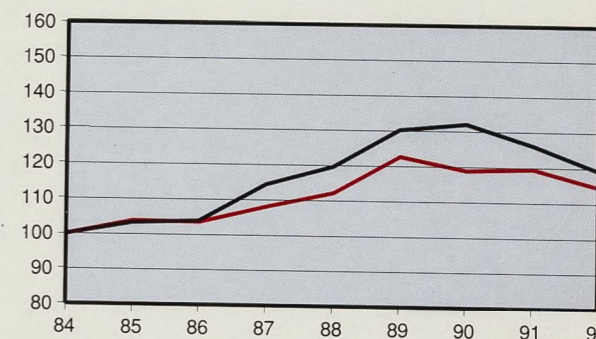
Employees

Index: 1984=100



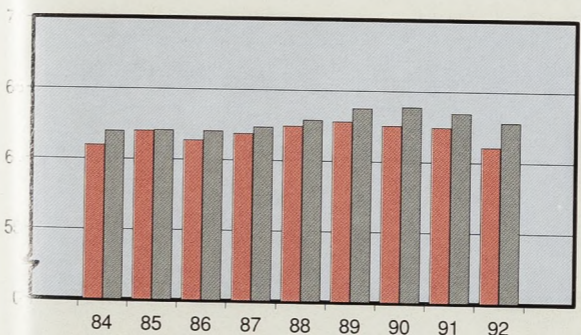
Self-employed

Index: 1984=100



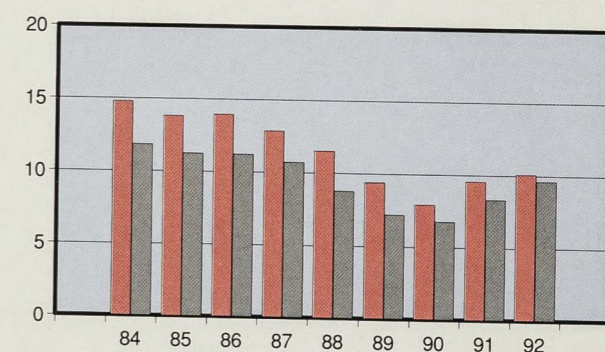
Economic activity rate

Per cent



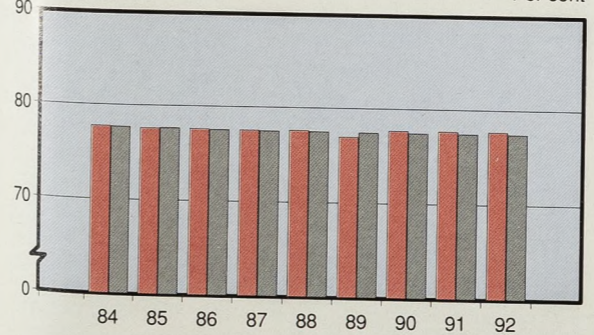
ILO unemployment rate

Per cent



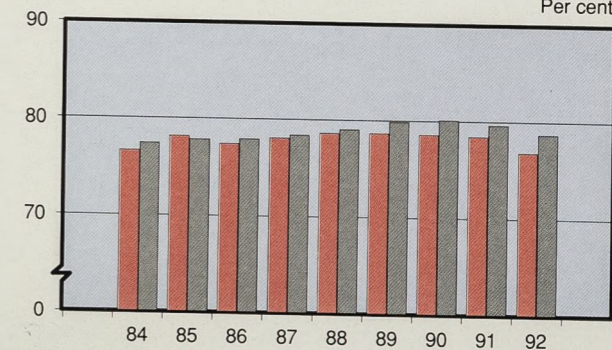
Proportion of population aged 16+ who are of working age

Per cent



Working age economic activity rate

Per cent



— North West — UK

North

Population

In Spring 1992 there were some 2.4 million people aged 16 and over resident in the Northern region. Between 1984 and 1992, there has been very little change in this population, whilst for the UK there has been a small but steady increase over the period. Over the period, the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were of working age was very similar in the Northern region to the United Kingdom, but being slightly higher in spring 1984 and slightly lower by spring 1992. This is unlikely to have a significant effect on the pattern of economic activity rates in the region.

Economic activity

In spring 1992, nearly 1.5 million people aged 16 and over were economically active in the Northern region, giving an economic activity rate of 60 per cent compared to 62.8 per cent for the UK. The Northern region had the second from lowest economic activity rate of the eleven standard regions of the UK. In the Northern region economic activity peaked slightly earlier than for the UK, reaching its highest point between 1988 and 1989, whilst the UK peaked between 1989 and 1990. In the early 1990s economic activity has fallen in the Northern region as it has done for the UK.

Employment

In spring 1992 there were nearly 1.3 million persons in employment in the Northern region, of which 87.4 per cent were employees and 9.2 per cent were self-employed. Over the period 1984-1992 the proportional change in the numbers of persons in employment (and also employees) has been almost identical to that seen for the UK. The pattern of change over the period has been slightly different from that seen for the whole of the UK, with employment peaking a year earlier, and slightly lower, than for the UK, since when the decline has been slower than that for the UK. The pattern of change in the numbers of self-employed in the Northern region has been quite different from that seen for the UK with figures for the North staying fairly constant since the late 1980s.

Unemployment

In spring 1992, the ILO unemployment rate was 11.2 per cent in the North compared to a rate of 9.6 per cent for the UK. The North has the second highest ILO unemployment rate of all the eleven standard regions of the UK. Over the period 1984-1992 the ILO unemployment rates have been consistently higher in the North compared to the UK average, although this difference was much more marked in the mid 1980s than is seen more recently. ■

NORTH

(Thousands)

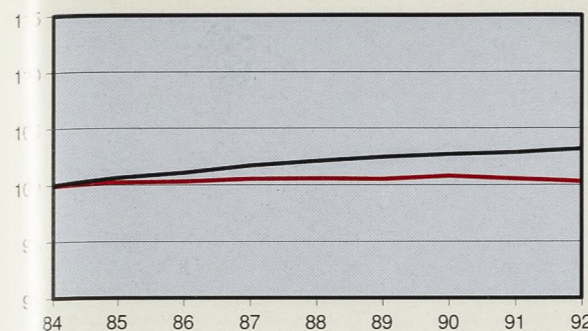
Spring	In employment			ILO unem- ployed	Total econo- mically active	Econo- mically inactive	All aged 16+ ^b	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemployment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed	Total ^a						
1984	1,077	100	1,201	236	1,437	969	2,407	59.7	16.4
1985	1,051	121	1,204	217	1,421	992	2,414	58.9	15.3
1986	1,087	111	1,233	211	1,444	973	2,416	59.8	14.6
1987	1,105	121	1,274	198	1,472	950	2,422	60.8	13.4
1988	1,106	122	1,276	197	1,473	950	2,423	60.8	13.4
1989	1,146	120	1,315	164	1,478	943	2,422	61.0	11.1
1990	1,145	119	1,310	151	1,460	968	2,428	60.1	10.3
1991	1,140	118	1,297	157	1,454	969	2,423	60.0	10.8
1992	1,126	119	1,287	163	1,450	966	2,417	60.0	11.2

a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.
 b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
 c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.
 d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

See technical note for other definitions.

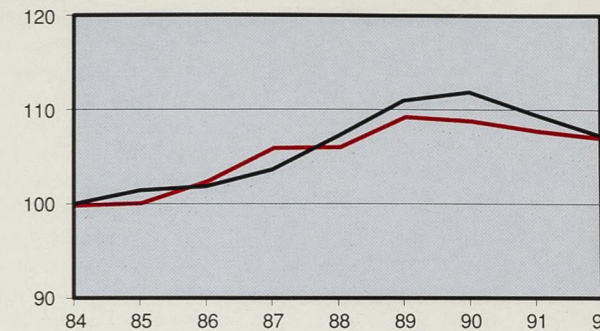
Population aged 16 and over

Index: 1984=100



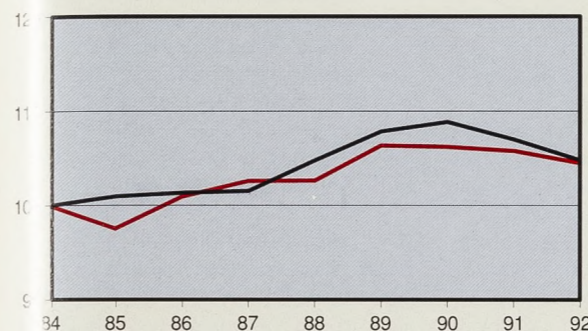
In employment

Index 1984=100



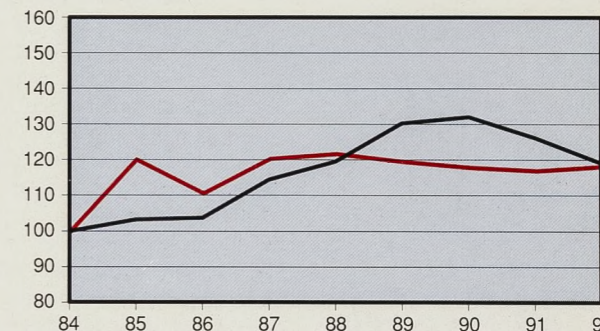
Employees

Index: 1984=100



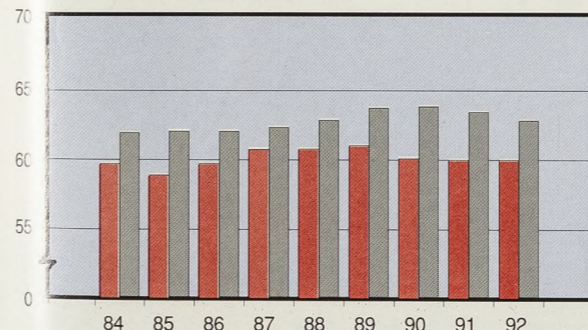
Self-employed

Index: 1984=100



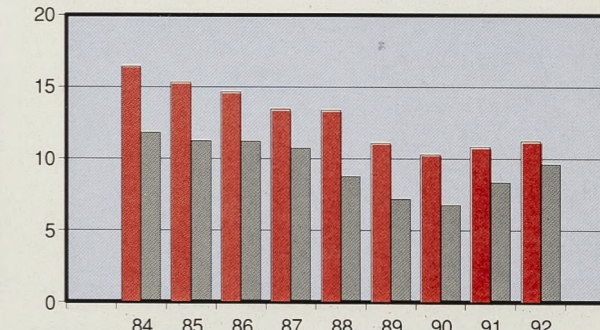
Economic activity rate

Per cent



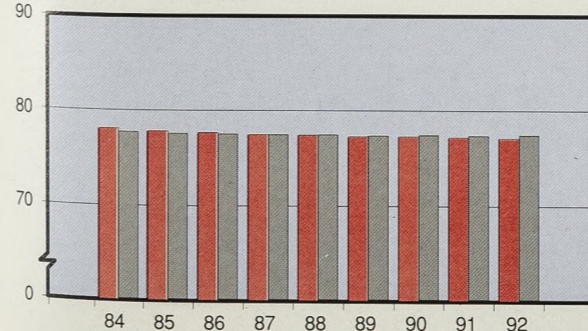
ILO unemployment rate

Per cent



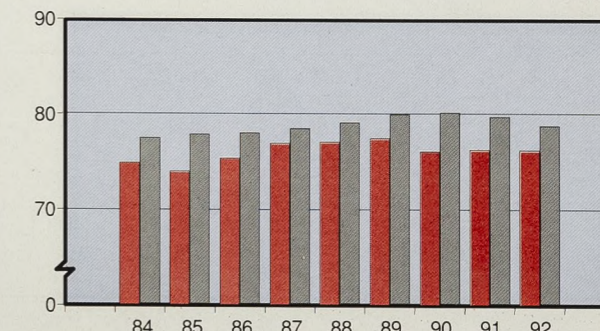
Proportion of population aged 16+ who are of working age

Per cent



Working age economic activity rate

Per cent



— North — UK

Wales

Population

In spring 1992 there were some 2.3 million people aged 16 and over resident in Wales. Between 1984 and 1992, this population has increased at a slightly faster rate than for the UK, increasing by nearly five per cent compared to three per cent for the UK. Over the period, the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were of working age has been consistently lower in Wales compared to the United Kingdom. This is likely to have had an effect on the overall levels of economic activity rates in the region.

Economic activity

In spring 1992, nearly 1.3 million people aged 16 and over were economically active in Wales, giving an economic activity rate of 57.9 per cent compared to 62.8 per cent for the UK. Wales had the lowest economic activity rate of the eleven standard regions of the UK. The pattern of economic activity in Wales over the period between 1984 and 1992 was fairly similar to that for the UK, reaching its highest point between 1989 and 1990. In the early 1990s economic activity has fallen in Wales as it has done for the UK. If working age economic activity rates are

considered, Wales is still significantly lower than average throughout the period considered, but in spring 1992 Northern Ireland has a lower working age economic activity rate than Wales.

Employment

In spring 1992 there were 1.2 million persons in employment in Wales, of which 82.8 per cent were employees and 13.9 per cent were self-employed. The pattern of change in the numbers in employment has been somewhat different to that seen for the UK with an overall increase of 13 per cent compared to a change of 7.2 per cent for the UK. In the mid 1980s the change in the numbers of employees was very similar to that seen for the UK, but the increase in the late 1980s was much greater in Wales compared to the UK. In Wales, self-employment fell in the mid 1990s, rising in the late 1980s, since when there has been little change.

Unemployment

In spring 1992, the ILO unemployment rate was 8.9 per cent in Wales compared to a rate of 9.6 per cent for the UK. This is the only year in the period considered when the ILO unemployment rate was lower in Wales than the UK average. ■

WALES

(Thousands)

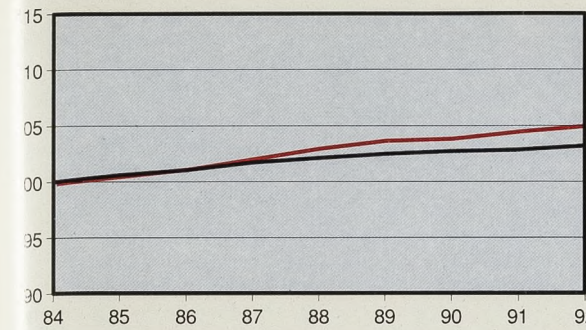
Spring	In employment			ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16+ ^b	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemployment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed	Total ^a						
1984	901	148	1,068	183	1,251	929	2,180	57.4	14.7
1985	910	135	1,072	168	1,240	954	2,194	56.5	13.5
1986	916	143	1,082	181	1,263	943	2,207	57.2	14.3
1987	910	132	1,080	165	1,245	982	2,226	55.9	13.3
1988	960	136	1,133	146	1,279	968	2,247	56.9	11.4
1989	1,003	185	1,220	123	1,343	919	2,262	59.4	9.1
1990	1,040	166	1,238	109	1,347	919	2,265	59.5	8.1
1991	1,018	161	1,212	124	1,336	942	2,278	58.7	9.3
1992	999	168	1,207	118	1,325	963	2,288	57.9	8.9

a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.
 b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
 c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.
 d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

See technical note for other definitions.

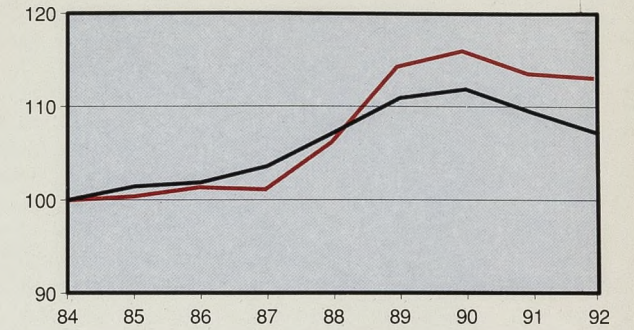
Population aged 16 and over

Index: 1984=100



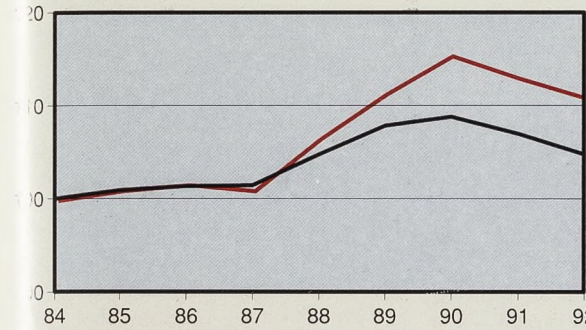
In employment

Index 1984=100



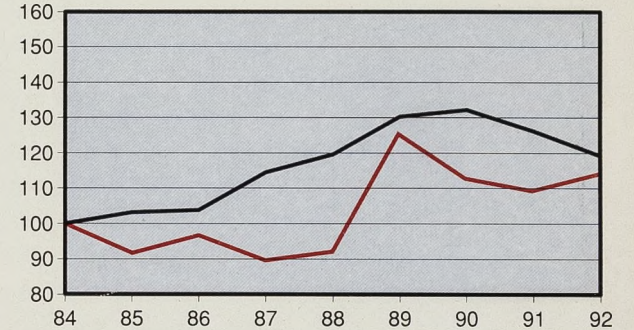
Employees

Index: 1984=100



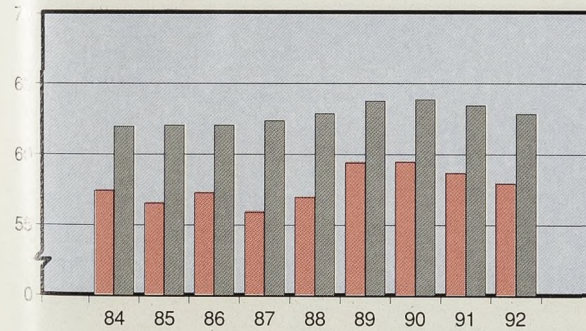
Self-employed

Index: 1984=100



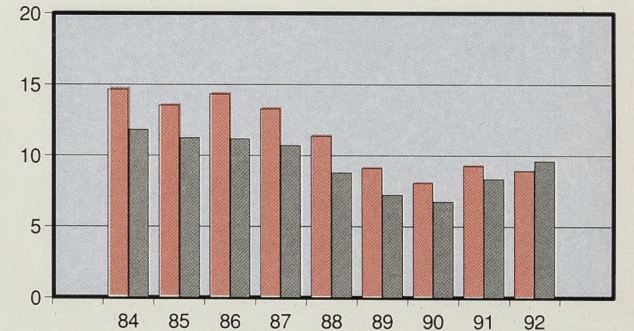
Economic activity rate

Per cent



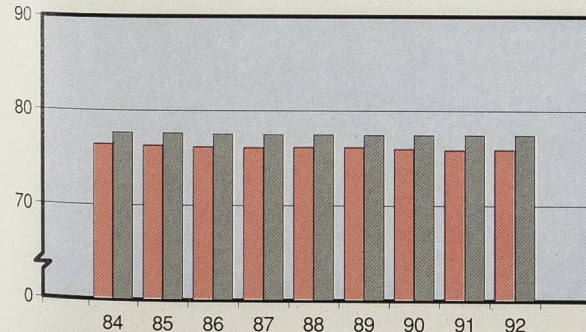
ILO unemployment rate

Per cent



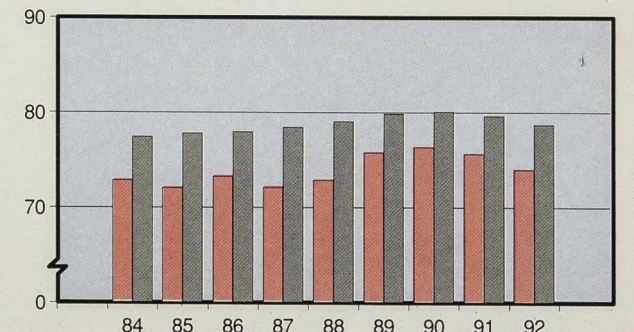
Proportion of population aged 16+ who are of working age

Per cent



Working age economic activity rate

Per cent



— Wales — UK

Scotland

Population

In Spring 1992 there were nearly four million people aged 16 and over resident in Scotland. Between 1984 and 1992, there has been very little change in this population, whilst for the UK there has been a small (three per cent in total) but steady increase over the period. Over the period, the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were of working age was consistently higher in Scotland compared to the United Kingdom.

Economic activity

In spring 1992, 2.5 million people aged 16 and over were economically active in Scotland, giving an economic activity rate of 63.1 per cent, a little higher than the rate of 62.8 per cent for the UK. This was a marked improvement in the position for Scotland since, over the period 1984 to 1992, economic activity rates have, in general, been lower than the UK average.

Employment

In spring 1992 there were nearly 2.3 million persons in employment in Scotland, of which 87.8 per cent were

employees and 9.5 per cent were self-employed. The pattern of change in the numbers in employment in Scotland over the period 1984-1992 has not been dissimilar to that seen for the whole of the UK. There was, however, little change in the numbers in employment in Scotland in the mid 1980s (due to a slight fall in the number of employees) whilst the UK figures were increasing, and there has been little change in the early 1990s whilst the UK figures have been falling. The overall effect of these changes is a larger percentage increase in the numbers in employment in Scotland (10.3 per cent) over the period compared to the UK (7.2 per cent).

Unemployment

In spring 1992, the ILO unemployment rate was 9.5 per cent in Scotland, only slightly less than the rate of 9.6 per cent for the UK. This is the only year in the period considered in which the ILO unemployment rate was lower in Scotland than the UK average; indeed throughout the 1980s the rates for Scotland were significantly higher than the UK average. ■

SCOTLAND

(Thousands)

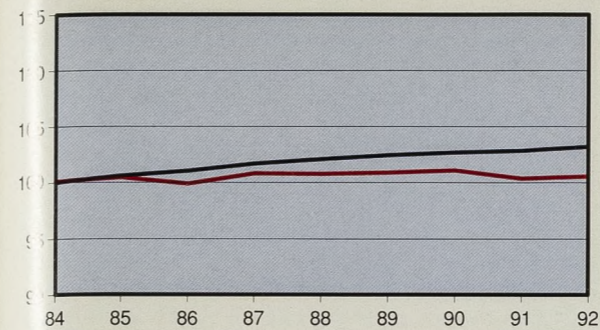
Spring	In employment			ILO unem- ployed	Total econo- mically active	Econo- mically inactive	All aged 16+ ^b	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemployment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed	Total ^a						
1984	1,855	168	2,061	370	2,431	1,531	3,962	61.4	15.2
1985	1,880	174	2,101	333	2,434	1,543	3,977	61.2	13.7
1986	1,847	176	2,067	329	2,396	1,558	3,954	60.6	13.7
1987	1,835	182	2,077	360	2,438	1,554	3,991	61.1	14.8
1988	1,894	198	2,161	295	2,456	1,533	3,989	61.6	12.0
1989	1,968	221	2,248	244	2,492	1,502	3,994	62.4	9.8
1990	2,017	208	2,278	232	2,510	1,493	4,003	62.7	9.3
1991	1,969	223	2,242	227	2,469	1,506	3,975	62.1	9.2
1992	1,997	215	2,274	239	2,513	1,470	3,983	63.1	9.5

a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.
 b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
 c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.
 d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

See technical note for other definitions.

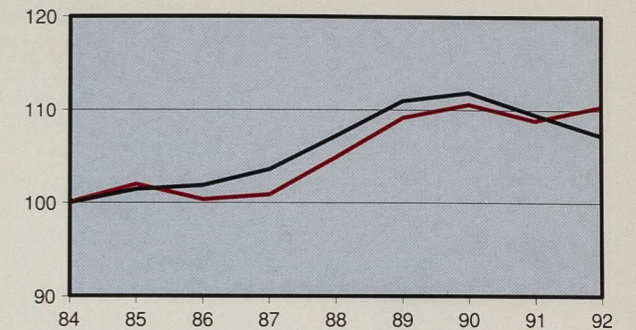
Population aged 16 and over

Index: 1984=100



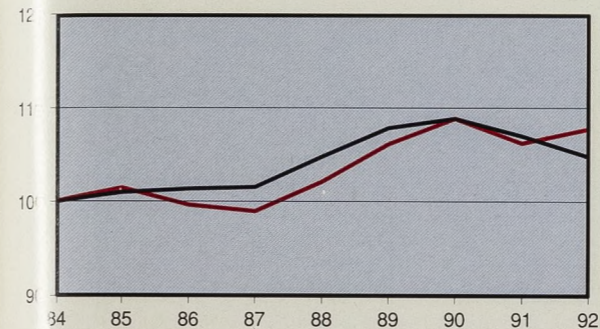
In employment

Index 1984=100



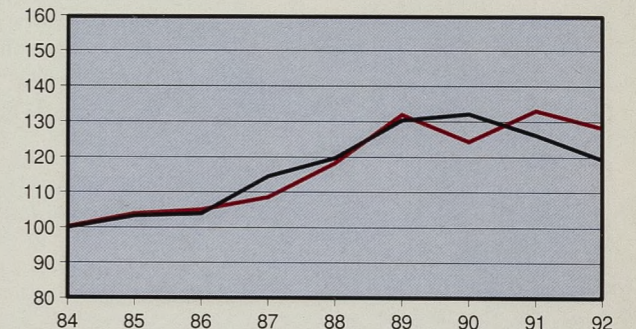
Employees

Index: 1984=100



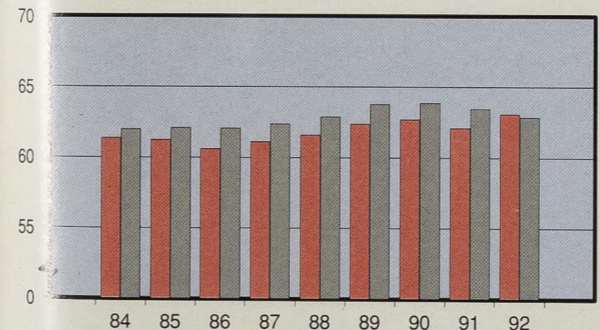
Self-employed

Index: 1984=100



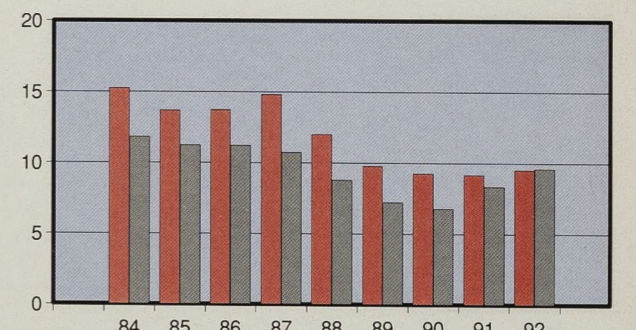
Economic activity rate

Per cent



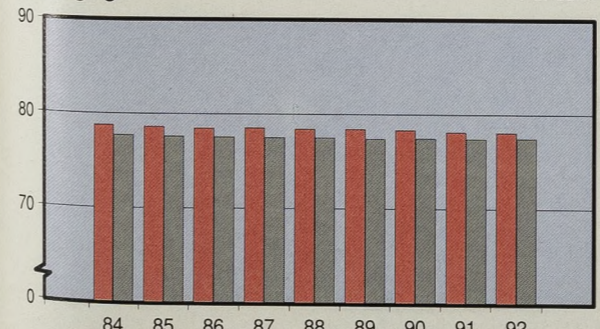
ILO unemployment rate

Per cent



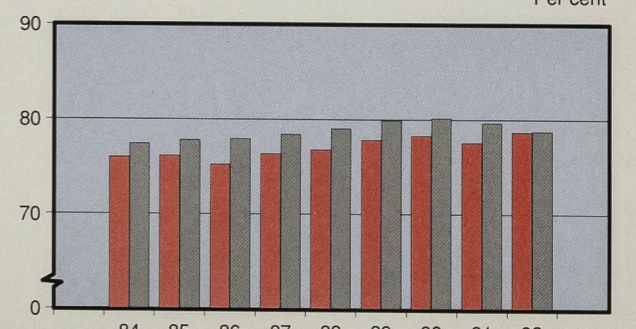
Proportion of population aged 16+ who are of working age

Per cent



Working age economic activity rate

Per cent



— Scotland — UK

Northern Ireland

Population

In spring 1992 there were nearly 1.2 million people aged 16 and over resident in Northern Ireland. Between 1984 and 1992, this population has increased at a slightly slower rate than the UK, with a total increase of 1.8 per cent compared to the UK average of three per cent. Over the period, the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were of working age was significantly higher in Northern Ireland compared to the United Kingdom. This had an effect on the overall levels of economic activity rates in Northern Ireland.

Economic activity

In spring 1992, just under 700,000 people aged 16 and over were economically active in Northern Ireland, giving an economic activity rate of 60.1 per cent compared to 62.8 per cent for the UK. Although Northern Ireland has a larger than average proportion of persons of working age, the working age economic activity rates are particularly lower compared to the UK. In spring 1992, Northern Ireland had the lowest working age economic activity rates of the eleven standard regions of the UK.

Employment

In spring 1992, just over 600,000 persons were in employment in Northern Ireland, of which 82.4 per cent were employees and 13.3 per

cent were self-employed. In the mid 1980s employment grew more slowly in Northern Ireland than for the UK as a whole; in the late 1980s the pattern of change was similar to that seen for the UK, since when there has been little change in Northern Ireland whilst employment has fallen in the early 1990s for the UK. The picture is very similar to this for employees. There has been little overall change in the numbers of self employed in Northern Ireland over the period 1984-1992. However, this is due to a sharp fall early in the period, since when the pattern of change has been fairly similar to that seen for the whole of the UK.

Unemployment

In spring 1992, the ILO unemployment rate was 12.1 per cent in Northern Ireland compared to a rate of 9.6 per cent for the UK. Northern Ireland had the highest ILO unemployment rate of all eleven standard regions of the UK. Over the period 1984-1992 Northern Ireland has had consistently higher ILO unemployment rates compared to the UK average. The pattern of change throughout the 1980s was very similar to that seen in the whole of the UK, but in the early 1990s there has only been a relatively small increase in the rates in Northern Ireland compared to the UK average rates, resulting in rates that are closer than seen in previous years. ■

NORTHERN IRELAND

(Thousands)

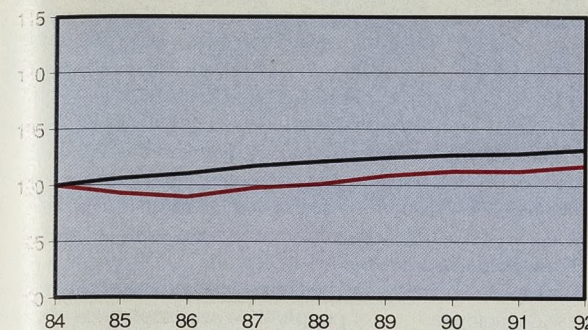
Spring	In employment			ILO unem- ployed	Total econo- mically active	Econo- mically inactive	All aged 16+ ^b	Economic activity rate (%) ^c	ILO unemployment rate (%) ^d
	Employee	Self employed	Total ^a						
1984	466	79	552	112	665	466	1,131	58.8	16.9
1985	465	68	543	107	651	472	1,123	57.9	16.5
1986	477	73	560	105	665	454	1,119	59.4	15.7
1987	459	90	559	100	659	469	1,128	58.5	15.2
1988	476	82	575	93	668	464	1,132	59.0	13.9
1989	488	87	595	85	681	460	1,141	59.7	12.5
1990	495	90	608	80	687	458	1,145	60.0	11.6
1991	495	86	606	83	689	456	1,145	60.1	12.0
1992	501	81	608	83	691	460	1,151	60.1	12.1

a Includes people on government employment or training programmes and, in 1992, those separately identified as unpaid family workers.
 b Population in private households and, in 1992, students in halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
 c Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons 16 and over.
 d ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of all economically active persons.

See technical note for other definitions.

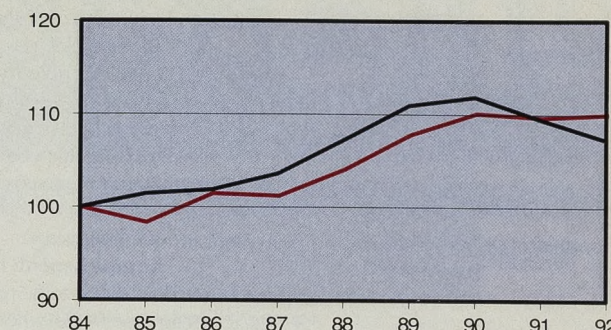
Population aged 16 and over

Index: 1984=100



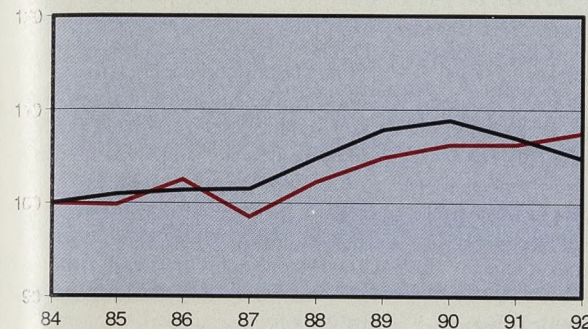
In employment

Index 1984=100



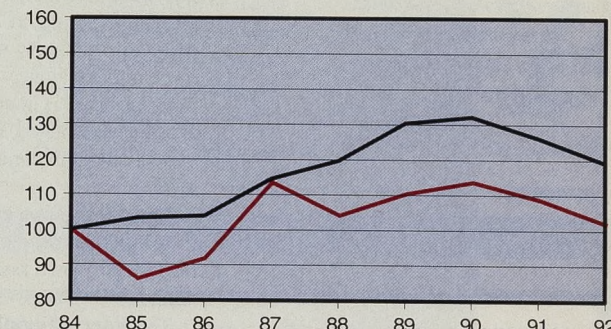
Employees

Index: 1984=100



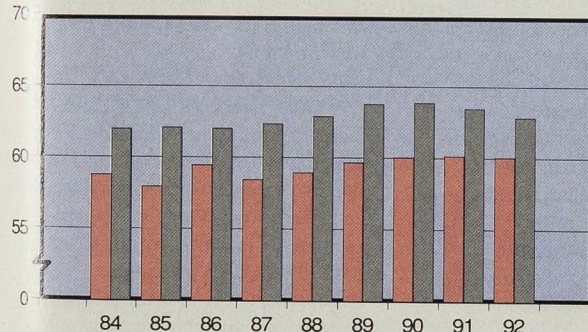
Self-employed

Index: 1984=100



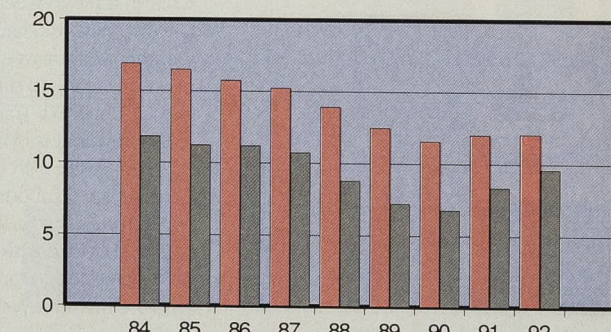
Economic activity rate

Per cent



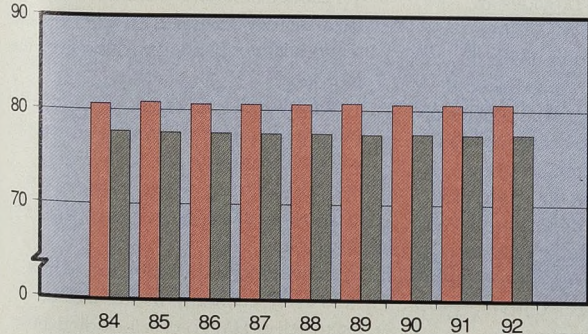
ILO unemployment rate

Per cent



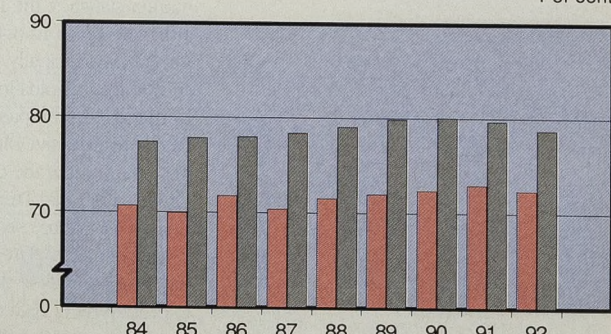
Proportion of population aged 16+ who are of working age

Per cent



Working age economic activity rate

Per cent



— Northern Ireland — UK

Concepts and definitions

Economically active: People aged 16 and over who are either in employment or ILO unemployed.

Economic activity rate: the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.

Working age economic activity rate: the percentage of men aged 16 - 64 and women aged 16 -59 who are economically active.

In employment: People aged 16 or over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (on holiday, for example); those on government employment and training programmes; and, in 1992 only, those doing unpaid family work. Prior to 1992, some unpaid family workers would have been included as in employment, but not separately identified. It is not possible to quantify the number included prior to 1992.

The division into **employees and self-employed** is based on survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

The **International Labour Office (ILO) measure of unemployment** used throughout this article refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. This definition of unemployment is in accordance with that adopted by the 14th International Conference of Labour Statisticians and promulgated by the ILO in 1987.

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

LFS and other ED estimates

Unlike any other source of ED labour market statistics, the LFS provides an articulated picture of the population sampled (principally persons living in private households in the United Kingdom). In the past, regional profiles of labour force activity have been published (for example, in the Central Statistical Office's Regional Trends), but based only on the Workforce series of data produced within ED. These are based a number of differing sources of data (eg. employees in employment data collected from employers and the claimant unemployment series) and the groups identified therein are not necessarily

independent. In addition to this some of the groups base their regional splits on place of residence whilst some use place of work. The LFS uses place of residence throughout. This can make a significant difference in the levels given using the different series, particularly in areas where there is a large flow into the area for working purposes (eg. Greater London).

The main differences between the differing employment series are given below:

The LFS provides estimates of numbers of **people who are employees**. Other ED statistics are obtained from surveys of employers, and hence provide estimates of numbers of **jobs held by employees**.

The data on employees in employment and self-employment are published in *table 1.1* of the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*. The employees in employment series counts **jobs** while the LFS counts **people**. People with two or more jobs are counted only once in the LFS employment totals, but according to their number of jobs in the other ED series. The LFS provides estimates of numbers of people with two jobs and gives details of both.

The LFS is the only source of information about **self-employed people** (apart from the decennial Census of Population), but a separate series of numbers of **jobs held as self-employed**, based on the LFS results, is published as part of *table 1.1* in *Employment Gazette*.

People participating in work-related training programmes who have a contract of employment (some on Youth Training, plus all those on Community Industry) are included as employees in the published estimates of jobs held by employees, while they are included as 'in employment - on a government employment and training programme' in the LFS.

The participants in work-related training programmes published in *table 1.1* differ from the LFS estimates also because they are based on administrative sources rather than information from the individual.

A further difference arises because the sample of employers used to provide the workforce estimate of employment excludes all those where all the employees' earnings are below the PAYE threshold.

In addition, the 'distribution of jobs held in the economy' figures include estimates of HM Forces, including those based outside Great Britain and are not included in the LFS estimates. ■

LFS Help-Line

CONTENTS THIS MONTH

Length of time with employer Population structure by sex, age and economic activity	Ethnic minority groups in different occupations and industries	Job-related training by age and sex Economic activity of different nationality groups	Employment in Information Technology
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This monthly feature describes some of the requests for Labour Force Survey (LFS) data which are dealt with by the Employment Department. Brief details are given of the sort of information requested, the types of organisations requesting the data

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

which provides LFS data on a bureau basis. This feature draws on results from the summer (June to August) 1992 LFS. Key results from the Survey were released in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin on the 17 December 1992 and are summarised

in Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 of the 'Labour Market Data' pages of the Employment Gazette. Key results of the Autumn (September to November) 1992 LFS will be released in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin on 18 March 1993.

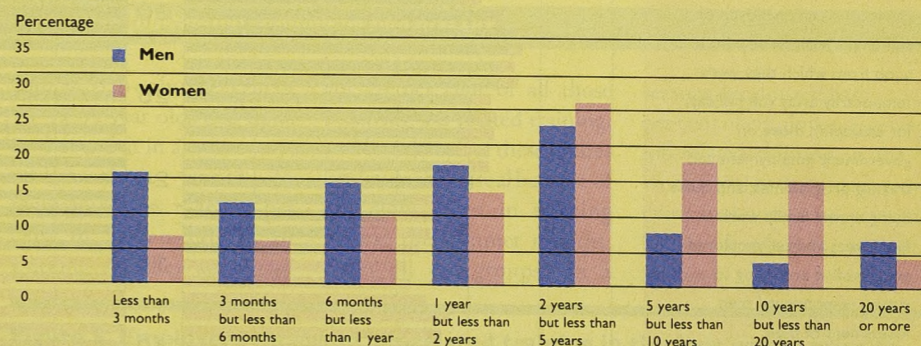
Length of time with employer

Many enquirers involved in the pensions field are anxious to find out how often the average worker changes employers. This could only be clearly established by a cohort study but the LFS does give an indication of how long people have been working with their current employer.

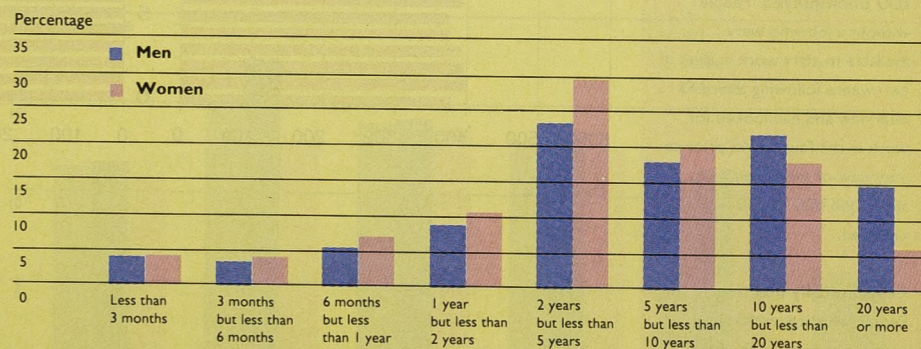
The percentages of both part-time and full-time employees who have been with their current employer for different periods are shown in *Figure 1*. Over half of the full-time employees had been with their current employer for 5 or more years compared with only about a third of the part-time employees.

Figure 1 Length of time employees have been with their current employer in full-time and part-time employment (Great Britain, summer 1992, not seasonally adjusted)

Part-time*



Full-time*

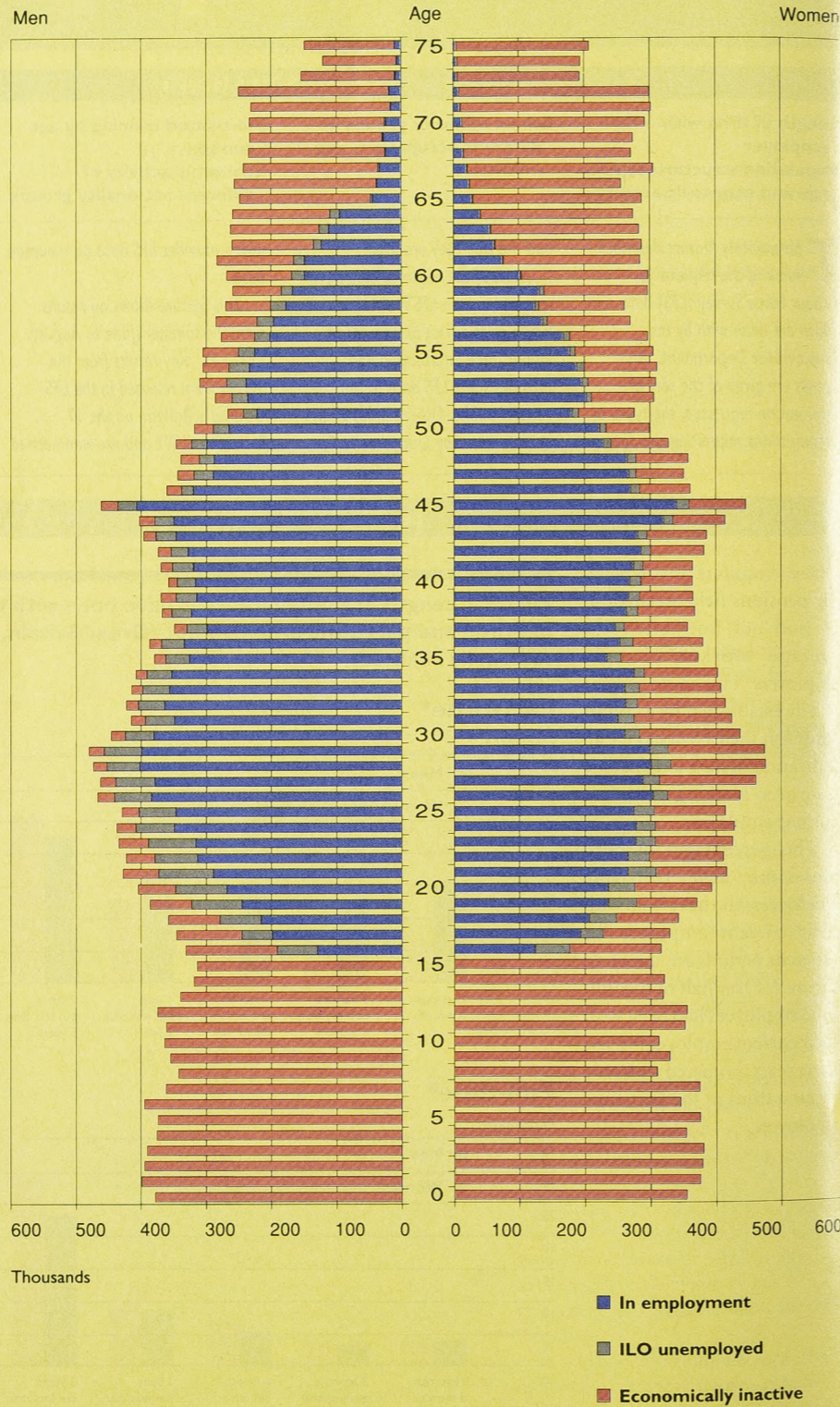


* The definition of full and part time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the hours usually worked.

Population structure by sex, age and economic activity

The impact of falling birth rates during the 1970s on the labour market has often been referred to in the Press and elsewhere as the "demographic time bomb". One of the great strengths of the LFS is its ability to link demographic and labour market information to show the economic activity structure of different groups of the population. For example; *Figure 2* illustrates the structure of the population up to age 75 of Great Britain by sex and single year of age according to its economic activity. This brings out clearly the trough in numbers of teenagers, many of them who have just entered or are just about to enter the labour market, who were born in the late 1970s.

Figure 2 Population structure by sex, age and economic activity (Great Britain, summer 1992, not seasonally adjusted)



Note: LFS data are grossed-up by sex and age to the latest national population estimates - by single years of age from 16-24, and by 5-year age-groups for other ages.

LFS DEFINITIONS

In employment People aged 16 or over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job from which they were temporarily away (on holiday, for example); those on government employment and training programmes; and those doing unpaid family work. Employees and self-employed are classified according to survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

ILO unemployed People without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

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

Ethnic minority groups in different occupations and industries

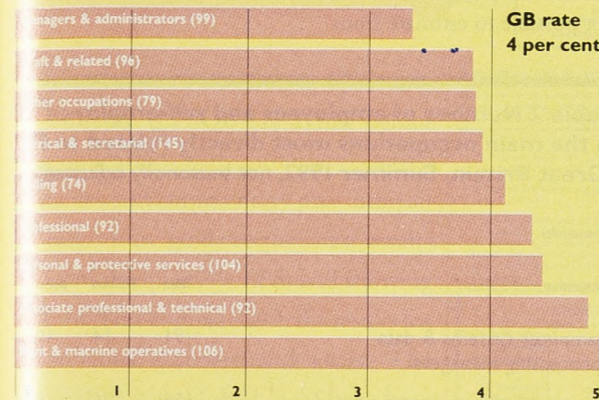
Many of the organisations involved in the promotion of racial equality in employment have argued that one measure

of how far we have achieved racial equality is to establish the extent to which members of ethnic minority groups can

obtain employment in various industries and subsequently achieve senior or skilled positions. The LFS can provide

analyses of occupational groups and industries and thus provide some evidence of progress.

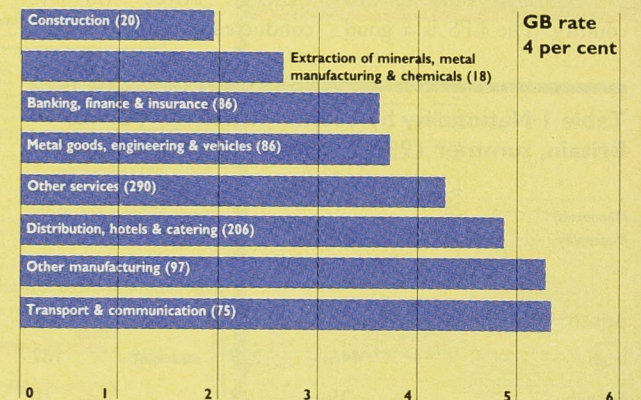
Figure 3 Percentage of employees from ethnic minority groups in different occupations (Great Britain, Summer 1992, not seasonally adjusted)



Percentage

Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification

Figure 4 Percentage of employees from ethnic minority groups in different industries (Great Britain, Summer 1992, not seasonally adjusted)



Percentage

Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification

(The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees from ethnic minority groups in each occupation and industry. Note: The agriculture and the energy & water industries have not been included as the sample size is too small.)

Job-related training by age and sex

The importance of training and education to Britain's current and future economic success is widely recognised. Many requests for LFS data about training are received from employers on ED's Training Statistics Help-line (0742-594027).

Among the enquiries received are those from organisations interested in the age of trainees. *Figure 5* shows the percentages of men and women employees in the relevant age group who received job-related training in the 4 weeks prior to interview. Note that the length of each training spell is not taken into account.

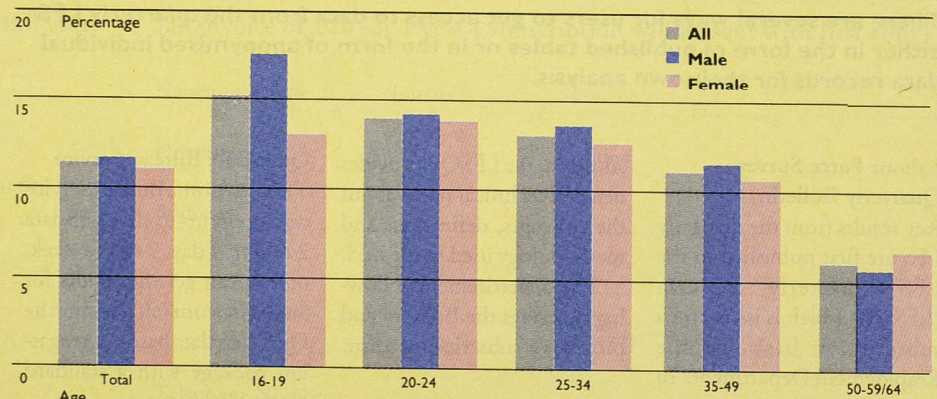
Older workers were less likely than young employees to have received job-related training; for example 15 per cent of 16-19 year olds

compared to only 6 per cent of 50-59/64 year olds had done so. Looked at in another way, whilst those under 25 represented less than 20 per cent of all employees of working age they accounted

for 24 per cent of all those receiving job-related training. Note that all of these figures are lower than usual because of the slow down in training during the summer months. Over all age groups, on a

seasonally adjusted basis, 13.1 per cent of employees received job-related training in the 4 weeks prior to interview compared with 11.4 per cent before allowing for seasonal factors.

Figure 5 Employees receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group (Great Britain, summer 1992, not seasonally adjusted)



Economic activity of different nationality groups

The LFS Help-Line receives enquiries for statistics by nationality, and the main area of interest recently has focused on citizens from other European Community (EC) member states. There has been a great number of requests wanting to know how many EC nationals work in this country. The LFS is a good

source of this information, and *table 1* includes information on the number of people from some of the EC countries that were in employment in Great Britain in summer 1992.

Analogous figures for British nationals working in other EC countries are collected in the Labour Force Surveys conducted in those countries.

Table 1 Nationality by economic activity (Great Britain, summer 1992, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands) Nationality	All persons aged 16 and over	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive
British ^a	42,328	24,225	2,650	15,453
Irish	446	229	29	187
French	35	23	-	10
Italian	72	46	-	22
Dutch	24	15	-	-
German	44	20	-	21
Spanish	37	21	-	13
Total EC (exc British)	706	381	43	282
Other nationalities	1,045	521	104	421
All persons in GB^b	44,079	25,127	2,797	16,156

^a Figure for UK is only available when using spring data and not the summer data used in the above table.
^b Includes persons who gave no answer to their nationality.
 - Less than 10,000 in cell estimate not shown.

Respondents who mentioned that they were born outside the UK but that they are a "citizen of the UK and Colonies" or British by registration are coded as "UK, British". If a respondent has a dual nationality the first one is recorded.

Employment in information technology

One of the most popular subjects for enquiries on the LFS Helpline is the different occupations that people follow. Information Technology (IT) now plays an increasing role in our work and many people want to find out to what extent people's working lives are affected by computers. It is not possible to estimate from

the LFS how many people use computers at work, but it can be used to measure the numbers employed in certain occupations. *Table 2* shows the number of men and women employed in the six main occupations most directly related to IT.

Table 2 Number of employees and self-employed in the main occupations most directly related to IT (Great Britain, Summer 1992, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands) Occupation	Men	Women	All persons
Computer systems & data processing managers	91	14	106
Computer analyst, programmers	156	36	192
Computer operators, data processing operators, other office machine operators	58	115	173
Computer engineers, installation & maintenance	36	-	38
Electronic engineers	26	-	26
Software engineers	54	-	60
Total	420	174	594
As % of employees and self-employed in all occupations	3.1	1.6	2.4

Note: There are a further 294,000 employees and self-employed who are in the "Filing, computer and other records clerks" occupation. Although this occupation includes many who work with computers it also covers areas that have no connection with IT so has not been included in the table.
 - Less than 10,000 in cell estimate not shown.

Getting access to the LFS

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

Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin
 Key results from the quarterly LFS are first published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin (LFSQB) which is issued on a subscription basis, by the Employment Department. In

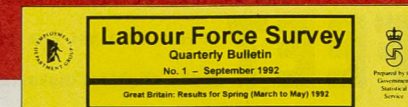
addition, the LFSQB provides detailed technical notes about the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the LFS. The advertisement following describes the Bulletin and provides a subscription form.

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

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

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

Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin



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

LAYOUT AND CONTENTS

The LFS is a vital source of information about the labour market using internationally agreed concepts and definitions. Key data on the following topics will be presented in all editions of the LFSQB, and a special feature, concentrating on a different major labour market topic will also be included each quarter.

- Economic Activity and Employment
- Self-Employment
- Full-time and Part-time Employment
- Second jobs
- Unemployment
- Economic Activity by Sex & Age Group

- Occupation
- Industrial Sectors
- Hours of Work
- Job related training
- Redundancy
- Economic Inactivity
- Discouraged Workers
- Regional Analysis

Fill in and return the form NOW to order your copy for a full year.

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)

Chris Randall,
 SSDC2,
 Department of Employment,
 Level 1, Caxton House,
 Tothill Street,
 London, SW1H 9NF.
 (071-273 6110)

Name: _____ Title: _____ Initials: _____ Surname: _____

Organisation: _____ Position: _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____

Telephone Number: _____



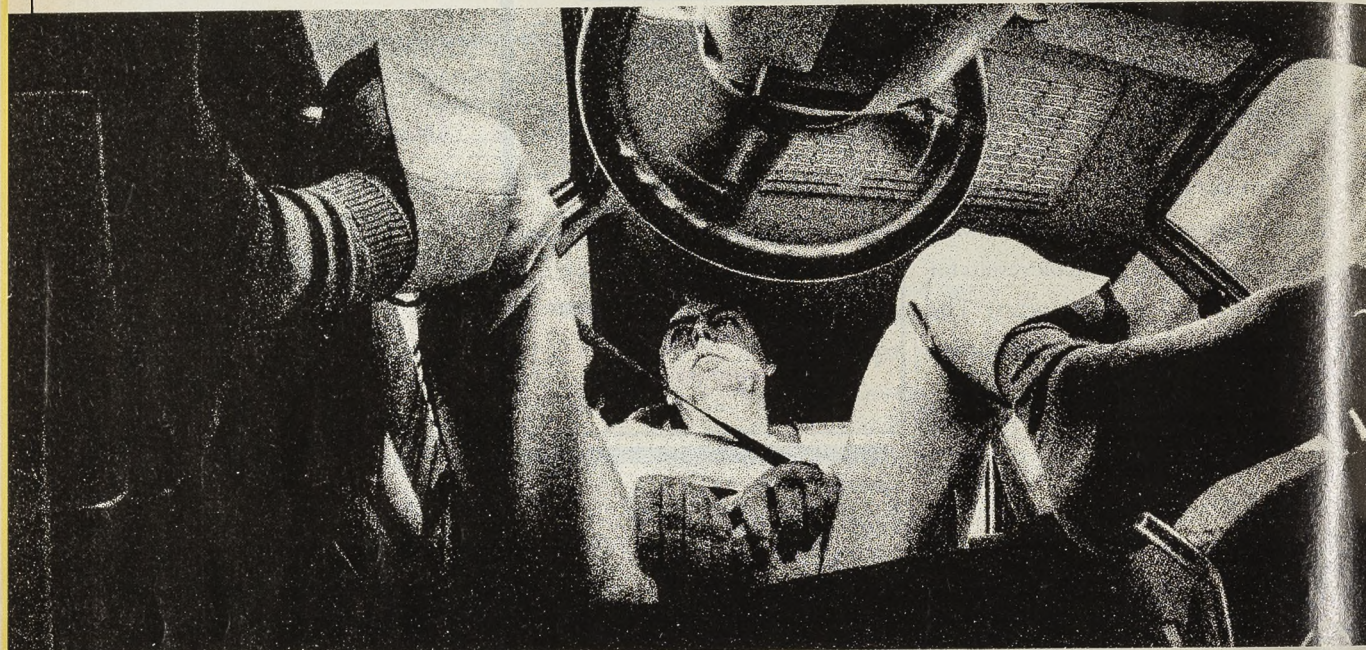
HE'S DRIVING WITH HIS FEET.

Eric Tyler started working as a computer programmer for HP Bulmer, the cider maker, twenty-one years ago.

Today, he's still at Bulmers. Now he's a senior analyst/programmer. He has to identify the source of any problems in the company's computer programs and correct them.

But Eric can't operate his computer with his hands. So instead he taps the keys with a pencil held in his mouth.

And why not? After all, he operates all of his car's controls, even the radio, with his feet. He has to. When he was ten years old Eric contracted polio. It left his right arm paralysed and his left arm with no more than the slightest movement.



AND WHY NOT? HE OPERATES A COMPUTER WITH HIS MOUTH.

But as you see, the polio hasn't paralysed Eric. Like many people with disabilities he has developed new abilities to compensate. But even he sometimes needs a little practical help.

That's where we, the Employment Service, come in. We supplied Eric with a voice-activated tape recorder so he can take notes in meetings. And we gave him a telephone that's hands-free.

We've done this because it's our job to help people like Eric perform at work as well as anyone else.

Freephone 0800 567 667 (minicom freephone 0800 444 265) for our free booklet "Employing people with disabilities." It shows how your company can offer real opportunities to disabled people. And when you do, the help you can expect from us.

It'll tell you about the new disability symbol - which tells disabled people that you'll give them an equal chance.

Most important of all, our booklet will demonstrate why they often make excellent employees.

Whatever they turn their hands, mouth or feet to.



special FEATURE

COMMON PURPOSE is an initiative which aims to get decision makers-in our cities - no matter what working sector or and they are from - talking the same language. Decision makers in the private, public and voluntary sectors can work together, and in so doing, expand and develop their knowledge and skills. As one participant, Julia Ross of Lothian Regional Council describes it "A potentially powerful source of change for the better demonstrating how people pulling together can make a difference and, optimistically, anything work".

WORKING WITH A



Bradford Common Purpose Group

Background

The Common Purpose charitable trust was set up four years ago by Julia Fiddleton, who has a private sector background. While working for the Industrial Society she realised that many decision makers operate in isolation, with little appreciation of the wider community context. It was then she conceived the idea of Common Purpose. After 'graduating' from Common Purpose participants are in a better position to make a positive contribution to their community. "Give me the people that you cannot spare" is Julia Fiddleton's demand to employers who select participants in Common Purpose. Each Common Purpose programme is

COMMON PURPOSE

by Elaine Brennan

STRATEGY AND EMPLOYMENT POLICY BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

spread over ten months. Participants have a residential weekend followed by one day a month for nine months. Each day is focused on a major theme; these span topics such as Economy and Employment, People and Potential, Crime and Justice, Education, Housing, Europe, Government and Structures.

Expansion

The Common Purpose initiative is expanding through a vigorous development strategy. There are programmes in 18 cities and to date more than 1000 people have participated in the venture. The number of programmes set up has exceeded all expectations. By summer 1993 it is expected there will be at least 25 programmes up and running, and 40 programmes operating by 1994. By 1996 Common Purpose are planning up to 50 programmes and 4200 British graduates. More and more cities are taking an interest and are wanting to be involved: a new programme was started in Belfast in October last year and one will begin in Cardiff early this year. Common Purpose has also been approached by Germany, and is looking at setting up operation in other countries including France and Hungary.

Visible benefit

Common Purpose recently commissioned a research company to assess the programme. A main finding was that employers were enthusiastic about the development of Common Purpose in their city believing that it offers an attractive balance between the 'community good and corporate benefit'. Participants highlighted the personal benefits of Common Purpose, particularly a greater general awareness of their cities, increasing self confidence and better networking.

Common Purpose has received funding and support from the Government's Action For Cities initiative, to which the Employment Department is a major contributor, and is sponsored by Coopers and Lybrand, British Telecom, Reed International and others. Much of the cost of each programme is met by fees from participants (between £750 and £1,500) but bursary sponsorship is available and ability to pay is not a criterion for acceptance. ■

● **Common Purpose** is operated regionally but employers can contact the London Office (071-454 8335) for information and help. And, as Charles Winter, Vice-Chairman of the Royal Bank of Scotland plc says "Common Purpose is not simply another good idea, it actually works!".



Islington Common Purpose 91

PARTICIPANTS' EXPERIENCES

Simon Lewis of the National Westminster Bank is a Common Purpose graduate although he joined the scheme while working for the Hackney-based merchant bank, Warburgs. As an individual he points to the benefits he gained from participating: "I gained an understanding of how professionals from the voluntary and the public sectors approach their work and tackle the problems and the challenges they face. Common Purpose also gave me the opportunity to build a network of contacts that will be of use not just professionally but in terms of working on future projects." Since graduating from Common Purpose Simon has helped set up a task force charged with marketing Hackney.

Chief Superintendant Linda Newham was nominated to join the Newcastle Common Purpose while she was serving with Northumbria Police. After an initial reluctance to join she admits she found it a very useful experience. She says "Common Purpose eases access to untapped resources and is an excellent example of how people can

work together. It is about building relationships and understanding. What better platform for the partnership approach? In addition to the police service, there are benefits for the individual, of which self-development is perhaps the most significant. While I no longer serve in the Northumbria Police, the lessons I have learned are transferrable, and I hope some have already been put to good use in North London."

As a project manager for a chemical manufacturer **Ali Asgar** found Common Purpose extremely valuable in his work and in showing other people, outside the industry, what part Allied Colloid plays in the life of Bradford City. His participation helped break down some of the pre-conceived images he had of organisations like Bradford Social Services. He says: "Similarly many of the other participants had never heard of Allied Colloids even though they drove past it every day, or they had the wrong impression of what we do because we manufacture chemicals. Few also knew that we employ 2,000 people in Bradford so for us it was also a good PR exercise."

EMPLOYERS' VIEWS

But what is the benefit of CP to employers? Some employers spoke to us about their experience.

John Calvert of Yorkshire Television regards CP highly as a unique opportunity to enhance the company's management training programme. He said that it is the only facility where potential organizational leaders can exchange ideas and experience with such a wide range of professionals in a locality and simultaneously raise the profile of the organization within the city. Participants gain a more enlightened view of how problems can be solved by sharing experience with people working in diverse occupations. The individual has heightened perceptions of his or her job and the environment in which the company is operating, that helps the company to perform that bit better. The cross-section of people in Leeds has included bank managers, journalists, lawyers, small business entrepreneurs, the director of MIND, a housing manager, a surgeon from a leading hospital, a hospital administrator, and local authority managers. During the 12-

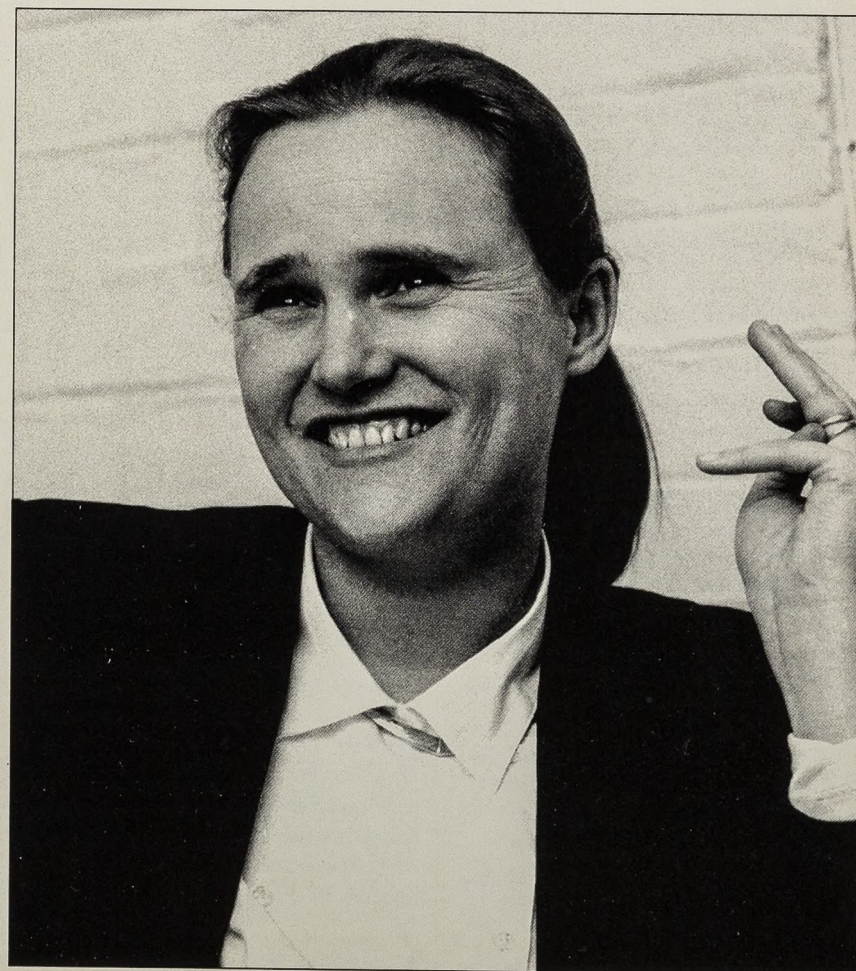
month programme participants establish strong networks of contacts and relations, built on trust and respect, across the whole spectrum of the sponsoring organization, the individual and the city.

Mike Judge, Personnel Director of Peugeot Talbot, sees CP as a cost effective management development opportunity. He too stresses the benefit of employees being exposed to a rich mix of corporate representatives who are on their way to the top jobs. He was particularly struck by the way in which participants are forced to perform at the height of their ability when holding their own in such a high powered group: the process has a maturing effect on potential leaders. The programme days are very intense and nowhere else could participants be exposed to the same calibre and variety of speakers. He too appreciated the links with the wider community which are made available to employees through CP. For example, he said how useful it was to be told by someone from the local council about the economic plans for the city, or to find out directly about

transport and road building plans. His company now has employees on CP each year.

Ian Stone is the Deputy Chief Executive of Bristol City Council. The City Council became involved in Common Purpose two years ago after a visit from Chief Executive Julia Middleton who spurred the people of Bristol into action. Four employees of the City Council have since graduated - and two have already been promoted! The Council has three more people participating in this year's programme. Mr Stone said "We were able, because we have something like 5000 employees, to look across our workforce and see if we had potential leaders who would need some more corporate views of how the city works to help them in their career development." He believes that they particularly benefited from their contact with voluntary and private sector workers. "Through Common Purpose we have now got people who are much more aware of how the city works. As an employer we have gained that sort of understanding and corporate community awareness which is necessary in public service."

'Give me
the people
that you
cannot
spare'



JULIA MIDDLETON
chief executive,
Common Purpose

CHANGES IN AVERAGE EARNINGS - 4th QUARTER 1992

THIS NOTE describes the factors affecting average earnings in the fourth quarter 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 a quarterly series.

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

AVERAGE EARNINGS for the whole economy in the fourth quarter of 1992, as measured by the Average Earnings Index, showed an increase of 5.3 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is above the 5 per cent underlying increase mainly because arrears of pay were higher in the third quarter of 1992 than in the third quarter of 1991.

The underlying rate of increase for the quarter is ¼ percentage point below that for the third quarter of 1992. This follows an earlier fall of ¼ percentage point between the second and third quarters of 1992. During the 1980s the underlying rate for the whole economy never fell below 7½ 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 fourth quarter of 1992 lower settlements were the main downward influence on earnings growth.

The underlying increase in manufacturing industries was about 5¼ per cent in the final quarter of 1992. This is ¼ percentage point below the rate of increase recorded for the third quarter of 1992 and the lowest since the series began in 1980. It is estimated that lower overtime earnings reduced the annual rate of growth in average earnings during the fourth quarter of 1992 by around ¼ percentage point for manufacturing and

Table 1 Whole economy average earnings index: 'underlying' series (1988 = 100)

	Seasonally adjusted	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase % over last 12 months
		Arrears	Timing* etc		
1989 Jan	105.0	-0.2	0.0	104.8	8 1/4
Feb	105.9	-0.3	0.4	106.0	8 1/2
Mar	106.5	-0.4	0.4	106.5	8 1/2
Apr	107.4	-0.3	0.4	107.5	8 1/4
May	107.7	-0.4	0.2	107.5	8 3/4
Jun	108.4	-0.7	0.1	107.8	8 3/4
Jul	109.1	-0.5	0.5	109.1	8 3/4
Aug	109.6	-0.5	0.8	109.9	8 3/4
Sep	111.3	-0.6	0.2	110.9	8 3/4
Oct	112.6	-1.1	0.3	111.8	8 1/4
Nov	112.9	-0.4	0.3	112.8	8 1/4
Dec	112.9	-0.3	1.7	114.3	8 1/4
1990 Jan	114.7	-0.3	0.3	114.7	9 1/2
Feb	115.4	-0.2	0.8	116.0	9 1/2
Mar	116.5	-0.5	0.7	116.7	9 1/2
Apr	117.5	-0.4	0.9	118.0	9 3/4
May	118.8	-0.8	0.2	118.2	9 3/4
Jun	119.9	-0.9	-0.4	118.6	9 3/4
Jul	120.0	-0.5	0.6	120.1	9 1/4
Aug	121.6	-0.8	0.1	120.9	9 1/4
Sep	122.0	-0.3	0.3	122.0	9 1/4
Oct	122.7	-0.3	0.3	122.7	9 3/4
Nov	123.5	-0.3	0.7	123.9	9 3/4
Dec	124.2	-0.7	1.8	125.3	9 3/4
1991 Jan	125.2	-0.2	0.6	125.6	9 1/2
Feb	126.2	-0.2	0.6	126.6	9 1/4
Mar	126.5	-0.1	0.8	127.2	9 1/4
Apr	127.5	-0.3	0.9	128.1	8 3/4
May	128.4	-0.4	0.1	128.1	8 1/2
Jun	128.5	-0.5	0.1	128.1	8 1/2
Jul	129.1	-0.8	1.3	129.6	8 3/4
Aug	131.5	-0.7	-0.5	130.3	8 3/4
Sep	131.7	-0.7	0.5	131.5	8 3/4
Oct	132.0	-0.5	0.6	132.1	7 1/2
Nov	133.0	-0.4	0.5	133.1	7 1/2
Dec	132.3	-0.3	2.5	134.5	7 1/4
1992 Jan	134.0	-0.2	0.9	134.7	7 1/4
Feb	135.7	-0.2	0.7	136.2	7 1/2
Mar	137.6	-0.2	-0.8	136.6	7 1/2
Apr	135.5	-0.1	1.8	137.2	7 1/4
May	136.6	-0.3	-0.1	136.2	7 1/4
Jun	136.3	-0.4	0.2	136.1	7 1/4
Jul	136.4	-0.3	1.1	137.2	7 3/4
Aug	138.0	-0.5	0.3	137.8	7 3/4
Sep	138.2	-0.3	0.8	138.7	7 1/2
Oct	140.1	-1.1	0.0	139.0	7 1/4
Nov	139.0	-0.4	1.3	139.9	7 1/4
[Dec]	139.1	-0.1	1.8	140.8	7 3/4

[] Provisional
Includes the effect of industrial action
Note: The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily accurate to this degree of precision.

between 0 and ¼ percentage point for the whole economy.

The underlying increase in service industries was about 4¾ per cent in the fourth quarter of 1992. This is ¼ percentage point lower than the rate in the third quarter of 1992 and 5¼ percentage points lower than the peak rate of 10 per cent in the third quarter of 1990. The decrease was mainly due to lower settlements.

• Articles in this series appear quarterly.

Table 2 Underlying increases in average earnings percentage increases on a year earlier

	Whole economy	Manufacturing	Services
1989 Q1	9 1/4	8 3/4	8 1/4
Q2	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
Q3	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 1/2
Q4	9 1/4	8 3/4	9 1/4
1990 Q1	9 1/2	9	9 1/4
Q2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
Q3	10	9 1/2	10
Q4	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
1991 Q1	9 1/4	8 3/4	9
Q2	8 1/4	8 1/2	8
Q3	7 3/4	8	7 1/2
Q4	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4
1992 Q1	7 1/2	8	7 1/4
Q2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Q3	5 3/4	6	5 1/2
Q4	5	5 3/4	4 3/4

PARLIAMENTARY questions



A selection of Parliamentary Questions put to Employment Department Ministers.

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



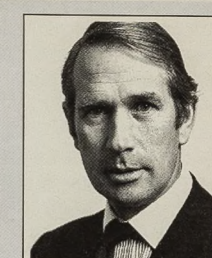
Gillian Shephard
Secretary of State



Michael Forsyth
Minister of State



Patrick McLoughlin
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State



Viscount Ullswater
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

Employment Department Ministers

Maternity leave

Maria Iffe (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will review the maternity leave provisions to take account of (a) very premature birth of a baby of low weight, (b) multiple birth and (c) combination of (a) and (b).

Patrick McLoughlin: The Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill gives all women, irrespective of length of service or hours of work, the right to 14 weeks' statutory maternity leave. Women with premature babies or multiple births will benefit from this right in the same way as other women.

(February 4)

Self-employed claimants

Frank Dobson (Holborn and St. Pancras) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many of the official total of unemployed for December 1992 were self-employed immediately before registering as unemployed.

Patrick McLoughlin: No information is available in respect of the claimant count. Estimates from the Summer (June to August) 1992 Labour Force Survey indicate that there were 275,000 people in Great Britain unemployed on the international standard ILO definition (not seasonally adjusted) who reported their employment status in their last job as self-employed. This represents 8 per cent of the total unemployed.

(February 4)

Opportunity 2000

Jim Cousins (Newcastle upon Tyne Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what conclusions and evaluations of the Opportunity 2000 initiative have been made; and what plans she has to ask TECs to report to her on their plans for increasing childcare provision and training for 1993-94.

Patrick McLoughlin: Opportunity 2000 is not an Employment Department initiative and arrangements for its formal evaluation are those for Business in the Community to make. However, the lessons learnt so far have been that issues concerning people returning to the labour market, who are predominantly women, are being addressed in a positive and constructive way. An increasing number of employers are realising the important contribution that women make towards total economic growth and stability.

TECs are required to support, where necessary, the childcare cost of those in the YT Guarantee Group and may make similar help available to those entering the new adult programme, Training for Work.

From 1 April 1993 TECs will also be able to apply for a new Childcare Grant. The purpose of the Grant is for TECs, working closely with other agencies, such as local authorities and schools, to promote, set up and run after-school childcare provision.

TECs will continue to be monitored by my Department, as they have been so since their introduction.

(February 4)

Cash limits

Peter Thurnham (Bolton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what changes she plans to her Department's cash limits or running costs limits for 1992-93.

Gillian Shephard: Subject to Parliamentary approval of the necessary Supplementary Estimates, the following changes will be made:

The cash limit for Class VI, Vote 1 - programmes and central services - will be reduced by £27,510,000 from £2,481,255,000 to £2,453,745,000. This reduction is mainly the net effect of lower than expected levels of expenditure on Employment Training and Employment Action programmes partly offset by increases in expenditure elsewhere on the Vote, predominantly Business and

Enterprise, Training and Education Support and running costs (mainly for increased cost associated with the internal re-organisation of the Department and increased costs relating to higher volumes of Redundancy Payments). There is also an increase in expenditure on projects assisted by the European Social Fund offset by receipts from the European Communities, and transfers between votes.

The cash limit for Class VI, Vote 2 - Employment Service - will be increased by a token £1,000 from £522,682,000 to £522,683,000. This is mainly the result of an increase in running costs which is chiefly in connection with the increased costs of administration of unemployment benefit payments offset by increased receipts from the Department of Social Security and, therefore, the increase will not add to the planned total of public expenditure.

The running cost limit for the Department of Employment - Votes 1 and 2 - will be increased by £38,484,000 from £1,205,045,000 to £1,243,529,000 for the reasons outlined above.

The cash limit for Class VI, Vote 3 - Health and Safety Commission and Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service - will be decreased by £2,071,000 from £196,936,000 to £194,865,000. This is the result of a reduction in running costs provision to help cover increases on Vote 1, partly offset by an increase of £150,000 from the Department of Trade and Industry to provide assistance and advice to the Bulgarian Nuclear Safety Authority.

The running costs limit for the Health and Safety Commission will be decreased by £2,056,000 from £151,774,000 to £149,718,000 and the running costs limit for the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service will be decreased by £165,000 from £21,467,000 to £21,302,000.

(February 4)

Work permits

Frank Dobson (Holborn and St. Pancras) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the average time taken to inform (a)

tier 1 applicants for work permits and (b) tier 2 applicants for work permits whether their applications have been successful.

Patrick McLoughlin: The information requested is not available in the form requested. During 1992 over 80 per cent of work permit applications were decided within eight weeks of receipt.

Frank Dobson (Holborn and St. Pancras) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what research and data collection are carried out by her Department to assess which skills are in short supply to inform decisions on work permit applications.

Patrick McLoughlin: The Department draws on a range of labour market information and consults employer and professional bodies and other relevant organisations to inform decisions on work permit applications.

(February 2)

Rights of trade union members

Peter Bottomley (Eltham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment which employers' associations or employers have asked for trades' unions to be required to review members' written authorisations to deduction at source of union subscriptions every three years.

Michael Forsyth: My right hon. Friend, the Secretary of State has received no such representations. Under proposals in the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill it is employers who will be required to seek renewed consent to check-off deductions from their employees every three years.

(February 2)

Peter Bottomley (Eltham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment which elements of the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill were not discussed in advance with the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Michael Forsyth: The Equal Opportunities Commission were consulted about the most significant provisions in the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill which concerned equality of opportunity and in which they have a legitimate interest. The Commission was not consulted about the provisions affecting trade unions or other broader industrial issues.

(February 12)

Training for Work

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the increase or decrease in the national budget for Training for Work between 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Patrick McLoughlin: The Department is unable to provide a direct comparison of planned expenditure on Training for Work

in 1993-94 and 1992-93 as Training for Work does not begin until 1 April 1993. Details of planned expenditure in 1993-94 will be published in the 1993 Departmental Report.

In 1992-93 the equivalent training and work experience programmes for adults are Employment Training and Employment Action. In 1992-93 planned expenditure for Great Britain on Employment Training is £807 million and on Employment Action is £178 million.

(February 1)

Andrew Hunter (Basingstoke) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what guidelines she has issued, or intends to issue, to training and enterprise councils regarding Training for Work.

Patrick McLoughlin: Since the announcement by my right hon. Friend, the Secretary of State on 12 November 1992 in a reply to my hon. Friend the Member for Finchley, Official Report, col 903-904, an initial briefing note on Training for Work, and a further note covering the initiative in more detail have been issued to Training and Enterprise Councils. The Planning Guidance to TECs for 1993/94 set out the requirements for Training for Work and a draft version of the TEC Operating Agreement for 1993/94 has been issued. Regional presentations on the new initiative have been given to TECs. The contractual requirements for running Training for Work are comprehensively set out in the 1993/94 TEC Operating Agreement which will be issued shortly.

(February 15)

TEC funding

Lynne Jones (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what representations she has received regarding the level of funding for TECs; and if she will make a statement.

Patrick McLoughlin: I have received representations from a number of sources about the level of funding for TECs. I am satisfied that TECs will have sufficient resources to carry out the objectives agreed in their Business Plan.

(February 1)

Rhodri Morgan (Cardiff West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many training and enterprise councils have had surpluses in excess of £1 million in (a) 1990-91 and (b) 1991-92; and if she will list them.

Patrick McLoughlin: Training and Enterprise Councils may earn surpluses by the effective use of some of the funds made available to them by the Department, to meet their needs for adequate reserves for their day to day commitments as companies, to finance any advances in funding they make to training providers and to re-invest in local training, education and enterprise activities. Under their contracts, they can use surpluses only on activities agreed with the Department to further the objectives in

their plans. The surpluses held for each TEC for both 1990-91 and 1991-92 may be seen in their published accounts, which are available in the Library.

(February 22)

Education Business Partnerships

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the national increase or decrease in the budget for Education Business Partnerships for 1993-94 compared with 1992-93.

Patrick McLoughlin: The national budget for Education Business Partnerships for 1993-94 is £2 million, compared to £2.4 million in 1992-93.

(February 1)

Pit closures

Winston Churchill (Davyhulme) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is her estimate of the costs of redundancy payments to those who are likely to lose their jobs in related industries as a result of the intended pit closures announced on 10 October 1992.

Patrick McLoughlin: It has not yet been determined which pits are to close, and it is therefore quite impossible to attribute consequential job losses to particular closures. It cannot be estimated what redundancy entitlements, if any, affected employees might have.

(February 5)

Overseas qualifications

Stephen Byers (Wallsend) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will publish the conclusions of her Department's investigations into the recognition of overseas qualifications as held by adults; when the conclusions will be implemented; and how they will be funded.

Patrick McLoughlin: The First Diploma Directive, 89/48/EEC, was implemented in the UK in April 1991, covers degree level qualifications and is the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Industry. The Second Diploma Directive, 92/51/EEC, will cover those qualifications awarded on completion of higher education courses of up to three years duration and equivalent including National and Scottish Vocational Qualifications. Both Directives will allow individuals to have their qualifications recognised when seeking employment in another Member State, in an occupation regulated according to the Directives.

The Employment Department has responsibility for the Second Diploma Directive and represented the UK interest in negotiations towards its adoption by the European Council in June 1992. The Directive is due to be implemented in Member States' law by June 1994.

(February 5)

Women's issues

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when is the next meeting of the Ministerial Group on Women's Issues; and what is the agenda for that meeting?

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when was the last meeting of the Ministerial Group on Women's Issues; and what was discussed at that meeting?

Patrick McLoughlin: The last meeting of the Ministerial Group on Women's Issues (MGWI) was on 5 March 1992. MGWI was superseded by the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Women's Issues in April 1992. As my right hon. Friend, the Prime Minister has made clear, the Government does not give details of the topics discussed by individual Cabinet committees, the timings of meetings or their proceedings, although it will continue to make committees' decisions known to Parliament and the public.

(February 8)

Redundancy and benefit payments

Nicholas Brown (Newcastle upon Tyne East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the average (a) statutory minimum redundancy payment, and (b) monthly unemployment benefit paid by her Department in the most recent available year.

Patrick McLoughlin: The average payment made under the direct payment provisions of the statutory redundancy payment scheme in the 1991/92 financial year was £1375.00.

I understand from the Department of Social Security that no figure is available for the average amount of monthly unemployment benefit paid. The average weekly amount of unemployment benefit (excluding income support) paid to each recipient based on five per cent samples taken in May 1991 was £44.64 a week, and in November 1991 was £44.49 a week.

(February 9)

Trainees' ethnic origin

Helen Jackson (Sheffield, Hillsborough) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what are the current numbers of employment trainees by ethnic origin.

Patrick McLoughlin: The following table gives the latest percentage breakdown of entrants to Employment Training in Great Britain by ethnic origin, for April 1992 to September 1992 - Great Britain

Starts by ethnic origin	(per cent)
White	89
Black/African/Caribbean	4
Asian	4
Other	2
Not stated (incl refer not to say)	1

Helen Jackson (Sheffield, Hillsborough) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many black adults in England and Wales are on training schemes operated by TECs in the current year; what was the figure for 1992; and what percentage this is of the total number of trainees on schemes operated by the TECs.

Patrick McLoughlin: During April to September 1992, the latest period for which information is available, five per cent of adults on Employment Training in England and Wales were of Black/African/Caribbean descent, the same as in the full financial year 1991/92.

(February 9)

Construction workers

Alex Carlile (Montgomery) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will list the rate of unemployment amongst construction workers in each year since 1979; and if she will make a statement.

Patrick McLoughlin: Available information for Great Britain based on estimates from the Labour Force Survey is given in the following table.

Spring ILO unemployment rate each year for construction workers (per cent)

1984	11.6
1985	11.8
1986	12.0
1987	11.0
1988	7.9
1989	6.7
1990	7.1
1991	12.6
1992	17.6

Source: Labour Force Survey
Note: ILO unemployment rates obtained from the Labour Force Survey are defined following internationally standard guidelines. Comparable information on this basis is not available for years prior to 1984.

(February 10)

Market testing

John McAllion (Dundee East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will list all market tests that have taken place in her Department since November 1991; whether the result was the maintenance of in-house provision or whether the service was contracted out; what was the name of the successful contractor where appropriate; and if she will make a statement.

Michael Forsyth: Four tests have been completed. One is under negotiation and therefore details are confidential. Of the remainder, both the Employment Department Headquarters and the Employment Service Travel Services were awarded to Wagon-Lit. In-house provision was maintained for the Employment Service's Information Technology Mainframe Service.

John McAllion (Dundee East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will list the firms of consultants used by her

Department as part of the market testing programme since November 1991 together with the total cost; and if she will make a statement.

Michael Forsyth: The Health and Safety Executive, the Employment Department HQ and the Employment Service have used the following consultants to advise on their market testing programme, at a total cost of £144,885 (including VAT and expenses):

- Coopers and Lybrand
- Ernst and Young
- John Pearce
- KPMG
- PA Consulting

(February 12)

People with disabilities

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many places will be available in 1993-94 in the special schemes provided by the Employment Service for people with disabilities; what changes are planned in those programmes; and if she will make a statement.

Michael Forsyth: The Employment Service's special assistance schemes for people with disabilities provide a wide range of help to overcome different kinds of problems faced by disabled people in obtaining and retaining employment. It is not possible to predict with precision the numbers of people with disabilities who will be helped or the kind of help they will need. However, in 1993-94, it is forecast that 13,140 grants to people with disabilities will be made under the three main schemes - special aids to employment, adaptations to premises and equipment and help with fares to work.

The Employment Service's planned expenditure for 1993-94 on special schemes for people with disabilities is £14.8 million.

The special scheme for people with disabilities are currently under review; an announcement about their future development will be made as soon as possible.

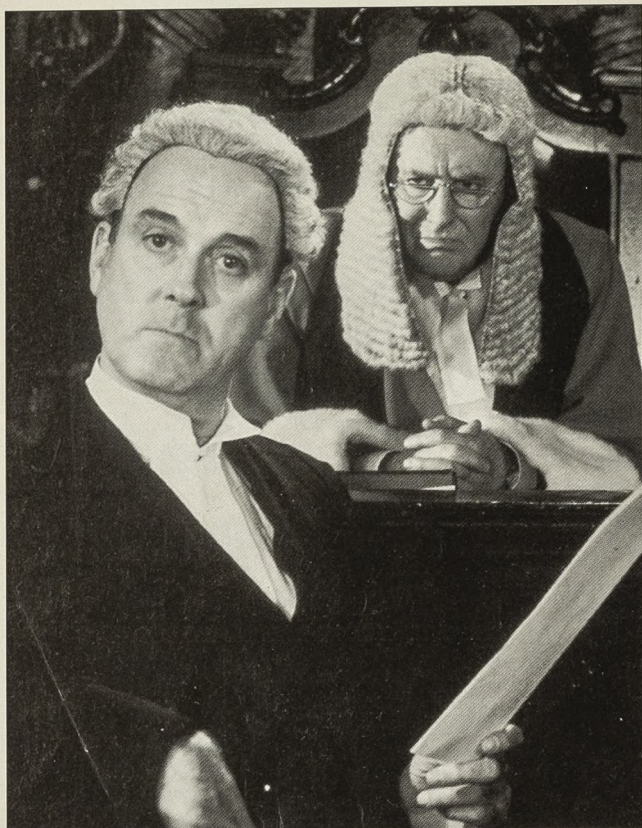
(February 22)

Industrial tribunals

Peter Bottomley (Eltham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will set targets for faster access to hearings at industrial tribunals and to the Employment Appeal Tribunal in England and Wales.

Patrick McLoughlin: The Government aims to reduce the current time taken for cases to reach a hearing at the Industrial Tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal in England and Wales, and to achieve this has increased the number of Judges, Chairmen, lay members, and administrative staff and has expanded the premises. In addition, the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill provides that Chairmen and Judges may sit alone in certain cases.

(February 24)



GUILTY: John Cleese as the negligent meeting chairman.

Meetings, bloody meetings

AT ANY given moment of the day in Britain there are some 400,000 meetings going on. Yet many of these suffer from failure to prepare, failure to inform, failure to plan the agenda, failure to control the discussion and failure to record decisions.

It is to address this problem that Video Arts have updated their award-winning video *Meetings, Bloody Meetings*.

The video takes the position that although meetings are important to an organisation if managed properly, they can cost a fortune if they are handled badly. Because personnel are experienced at meetings does not

necessarily mean that they have the necessary skills. This video sets out to demonstrate this point.

The lessons to be learnt from the video are the disciplines, techniques and attitudes required to make meetings shorter and more productive. Vital considerations in today's cost-conscious environment.

● *Meetings, Bloody Meetings* Video Arts, 68 Oxford Street, London W1N 9LA, tel 071-637 7288. Purchase price £895, rental two days £140 and seven days £195. The video is accompanied by a briefcase booklet and discussion guide priced at £3.45 and £2.15 respectively.

Passport to Europe

LAUNCHING ITS fifth and final volume in the European Management Guides series, *Training and Development*, the Institute of Personnel Management claims the series as the passport to the new Europe.

The guide sets out to demystify training and development in continental Europe and sets out concisely how EC countries tackle secondary and higher education, vocational and technical training and funding arrangements. It also looks at management development and time-off rights for employees.

The IPM finds that evidence suggests that most UK managers are still not ready to rise to the challenge of 1993 and that they need to enhance their knowledge and competence. This five volume series is, they say, a good place to start.

● *Training and Development*. Institute of Personnel Management, Camp Road, London SW19 4UX, tel 081-946 9100. Price: IPM members £14, non-members £17.50, pbk.

Novel approach

TAKING AN unusual fictional approach, *The empowering supervisor* looks at the problems facing a supervisor facing the transition from traditional work structure to a work team situation. It tells the story of one man's transformation from fire-fighting factory boss to enlightened work-team facilitator.

Although written as a novel the book is obviously rooted in fact, and the action, drama and suspense are very much part of a real-life situation. Although set in a manufacturing environment the lessons learnt from the book could just as easily be applied to an organisational setting.

● *The empowering supervisor* by Susan Stahl. Organization Design and Development Inc, Management Learning Resources Ltd, PO Box 28, Carmarthen, Dyfed SA31 1DT, tel 0267 87661. Price: £9.95, pbk.

Those were the days

THE WORK of women in the Health and Safety Executive's Factory Inspectorate over the past century is recorded in *Women of Courage*.

This book traces the history of women in the Inspectorate from the appointment of May Abraham and Mary Paterson in 1893 through to the work of the 165 women inspectors of the present day.

It shows how the status of women has improved since the dark days of 1893 and describes the struggles that the female inspectors had to prove themselves not only to the factory owners but also to their male colleagues. It is significant that these same male colleagues were paid over £300 a year whilst women doing the same job received £200. Women inspectors did not attain pay parity with men until 1961.

Three landmarks for women inspectors are highlighted in the book. The first was the mechanisation of laundry work, which gave women their first involvement with machinery. The next major step was brought about by the First World War, when women became more and more involved with dangerous machines. After the war women became eligible for all inspector posts - and then encountered real prejudice from their male counterparts.

● *Women of Courage* by Susan Yeandle. Available from HMSO bookshops and accredited agents. Price £10.95 pbk.