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Photo: Steven Hunt/THE IMAGE BANK

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Euro action needed on jobs

"THE CHALLENGES faced by employment services in the 1990s have never been greater, or more urgent," Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard told senior managers from public employment services in 26 European countries last month.

Businesses throughout the EC, she said, were adapting their products and operating plans to the demands of the Single Market and competition was fierce. Unemployment in the 12 EC countries was now over 16 million, half of whom had been out of work for over a year: "This total represents a major waste of talent and resources," she said.

Opening a conference in Manchester on 'The Changing Role for Public Employment Services' Mrs Shephard outlined her strategy for European cooperation to help combat unemployment across the EC.

Emphasising the importance of public employment services, she said: "Both individually and collectively they can make a contribution to economic growth through helping to mobilise the full potential of the labour force; to fill vacancies quickly; and through supplying people for skills training and job preparation.

"Policies to promote job creation and to provide unemployed people with the help they need to find work should be a high priority for the EC," she said, affirming her intention to put it high on the agenda at the forthcoming council meetings of the EC Employment and Social Affairs Ministers.



Gillian Shephard

Photo: Margaret Robinson

The way forward, recommended Mrs Shephard, was through a flexibility of approach, enabling each country to develop its own measures to suit its particular labour market, individual traditions and circumstances while being open to ideas and good practice developed by its neighbours.

To this end, she hoped the lessons learned by the UK Employment Service would provide useful food for thought for other similar agencies.

For instance, she said, it was vital that

people's individual needs should be met, by offering practical help with jobsearch and interview skills, retraining opportunities or temporary work to preserve people's existing skills until permanent work becomes available.

In some cases, the client may even need help with basic work and social skills: "All this points to the need for employment services to provide access to a wide range of help for unemployed people."

She also emphasised the need for a quality service to the client - "it costs no more to deliver a service well than to deliver it badly" - and referred to the ES's modern integrated offices, how it sets and publicises its performance targets and, most importantly, the Jobseeker's Charter.

Value for money was also a vital component of quality service: "We have learnt that the search for value for money in service delivery is a management responsibility, which must be pursued vigorously and continuously."

The devolution of management responsibility to the local level where services are actually delivered, the introduction of financial management techniques developed in the private sector, and the setting of annual financial targets for efficiency savings have all been important elements in the ES's pursuit of ever greater value for money.

The conference, hosted by Mike Fogden, chief executive of the ES, was part of the UK's Presidency of the EC Commission, which commenced in July and continues until the end of the year.

Agreement on pregnant workers

THOUSANDS OF women all over Europe will now have their employment rights guaranteed thanks to an agreement reached by the European Council to adopt the Pregnant Workers Directive.

Agreement was reached after Employment Secretary Mrs Shephard, current President of the Council of EC Employment Ministers, tabled two new proposals at the Informal Social Affairs Council held last month in Chepstow, Wales.

She proposed that it should be made clear in the Directive (which was agreed in principle by all member states in November 1991) that any reference to 'sick pay' was merely a technical device to fix a minimum level of statutory financial support for pregnant workers during maternity leave and did not imply that pregnancy was a form of sickness. She also proposed that the Council should undertake a review of the whole Directive in five years' time.

Welcoming the agreement, Mrs Shephard

said, "The Directive sets new standards in protecting the health and safety of pregnant women at work. It will, for example, give every woman in the European Community the right to paid time off from work for ante-natal examinations and protect them against working conditions which might damage their health.

"The UK Government is already committed to legislating to provide all employed women, regardless of their hours of work or length of service, with the right to a minimum of 14 weeks maternity leave and with protection against dismissal on grounds of pregnancy."

The Directive, which has to be implemented in all 12 member states within two years, provides:

- the right for pregnant workers not to work at night if their doctor certifies that night work would be a risk to their health;
- full protection against having to work with substances and processes which would

endanger their health and safety;

- an obligation on all employers to assess the risks to pregnant workers, to inform their employees of this risk assessment and to take necessary measures to protect them against these risks;
- an obligation on employers to adjust the working conditions or hours of work of pregnant workers to protect their health and safety;
- the right of all pregnant employees to paid time off in order to attend ante-natal examinations during working hours;
- the right to a minimum of 14 weeks maternity leave;
- maintenance of all contractual rights during maternity leave and any absences from work for reasons of health and safety during pregnancy and protection against dismissal from employment for reasons connected with pregnancy; and
- a minimum level of statutory financial support during maternity leave.

Quality through innovation

HOW TO promote a quality-based approach in employment services and their role in a changing labour market were the main topics for discussion in 'The Changing Role for Public Employment Services in the 1990s' conference.

The conference, hosted by Mike Fogden, chief executive of the Employment Service, attracted senior managers from public employment services in 26 European countries, including the newly developing employment services in central and eastern Europe.

As well as hearing presentations by a number of eminent experts in the field, they took part in a range of debates, and visited local ES jobcentres.

This made for lively discussion on both the similarities and differences between the services and a flow of ideas on how they can develop cooperatively in the future.

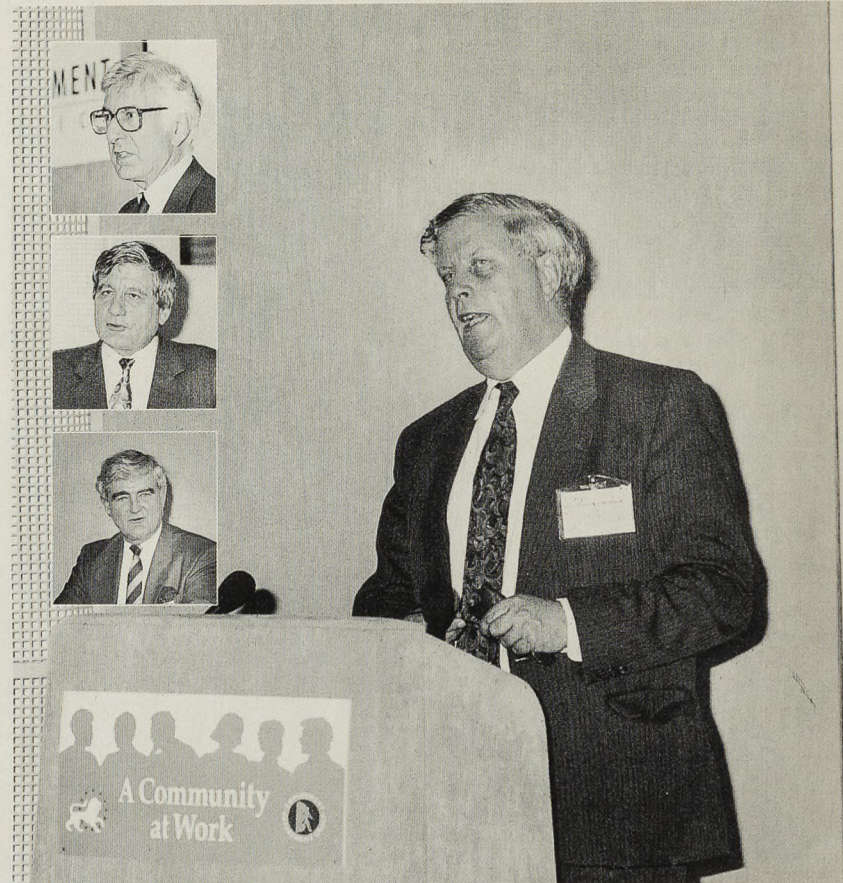
"We are employment services, not unemployment services. We are about helping people find and then hold onto jobs, and contributing to the process of employment creation", Sir Geoffrey Holland told the conference.

Urging the delegates not to lose sight of this basic fact, the ED Permanent Secretary outlined what he believes governments, employers and the public will expect of the public employment services into the '90s.

First, he stressed, employers are key clients because it is they who provide jobs. Employment services should therefore be attuned to the changing labour market with job losses caused as larger, often multinational, companies restructure or merge operations, and new jobs being created by innovative smaller firms.

All these diverse companies expect employment services to understand their business aims and needs, and provide professional advice and expertise in support of these aims.

Secondly, with the new jobs generally requiring higher skill levels than before, governments, employers and jobseekers



Sir Geoffrey Holland: Employment Services are faced with "an exciting, interesting and demanding agenda". Inset: (top) Professor Richard Layard; (middle) Bernhard Brunhes; (bottom) Mike Fogden.

Photos: Margaret Robinson

expect employment services to develop "creative and innovative" ways of enabling unemployed people to upgrade their skills or qualifications, in effect bridging the skills gap.

These groups will also expect the employment services to be actively promoting equal opportunities for women, older workers,

people from ethnic minorities and people with disabilities.

With information technology in its numerous forms so much a part of everyday life, IT should also be fully exploited by employment services. Jobseekers and employers may well expect access to a high standard, interactive information service round



the clock in the employment services office or elsewhere. The employment services should also aim to offer information on open and flexible learning/ training packages.

The European dimension will also play its part. "We will not be much older," suggested Sir Geoffrey, "before people will expect to walk into any employment office, say in Manchester, and expect our staff to say something intelligent, up to date and well-informed about job opportunities and conditions in Genoa, Amsterdam, Lille or any other European city." The way to prepare for this was to build up links between the employment services, exchanging information and arranging first-hand visits for staff.

"Coupled with expectations for higher quality service, higher quality professionalism and value for money, these expectations present an exciting, interesting and demanding agenda," concluded Sir Geoffrey.

The theme of improved quality of service through innovation was also highlighted by both international employment consultant Bernhard Brunhes and Professor Richard Layard of the London School of Economics.

"Today's jobseeker," said Professor Layard, "wants financial, moral and technological support, especially the long-term unemployed." To fulfil these requirements, he said, employment services should be like a modern high street bank, offering a range of services provided by knowledgeable, well-trained staff. Ideally, as in France, one adviser should see each client from signing on to starting a job or a training course.

It is imperative, he said, that we reduce the

numbers of people becoming long-term unemployed. Therefore, public employment services must come up with imaginative, active measures to get people into work or training.

A highly professional service should also be offered to employers, with regular contact, perhaps following the Swedish example where each company has a member of staff designated to liaise directly with the local employment service.

The best way to both cost-effectiveness and improved quality, Mr Brunhes proposed was by decentralising responsibility to the local managers and enabling them to help "give life" to their local labour market. "Give the local agencies a budget and goals, then allow them to get on with their work," he said. "I'm convinced this is best path to strike a balance between rising unemployment and lower public spending.

Summing up the main pointers from the conference, ES chief executive Mike Fogden said that, in order to help unemployed people back to work, employment services need active labour market policies. Moreover, the link between these active measures and payment of benefits was central to the success of employment services: "No contact with an unemployed person should ever be about benefit payment alone," he said.

In an era of finite resources, it was vital that the timing and depth of every contact with a customer of the employment service should have "genuine added value". Finally, it was clear, he said, that the primacy of the customer would have a major impact on public employment services in the 1990s.

UK PRESIDENCY some key events

HEALTH AND SAFETY ENFORCEMENT IN EUROPE 9 November, London

This conference aims to promote a more co-ordinated approach to health and safety inspections and enforcement.
Tel: Deb Jones 071-928 6006.

INFORM '92 - INFORMATION FOR DISABLED PEOPLE 13-14 November, Birmingham

Conference looking at approaches to making information more accessible to different groups, including elderly people with disabilities and ethnic minorities with disabilities.
Tel: Simon Lawton-Smith 071-972 4140.

EUROPEAN LABOUR MARKET POST-1992 18-20 November, Glasgow

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

EQUAL TO THE TASK - EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN EMPLOYMENT 7-9 December, Birmingham

A conference identifying practical ways to promote equal opportunities in the workforce.
Tel: Judith Bailey or Wanda Brown 071-273 5409.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT 15-16 December, London

This conference, held in conjunction with IPM, will look at the European legal framework and how employers manage within it.
Tel: Tim Boden 0928 794132.



ACTION STATIONS: The 'Action Special' campaign got an extra Euro boost this year with 12 other European countries joining in to produce the biggest social action broadcast ever - Euro Action.

Backed jointly by the Employment Department and the BBC, Euro Action gave thousands of people access to expert advice about careers, education and training opportunities throughout the European Community.

As well as interviews, sketches and 'live from Europe' information specials running on Radio 1, experts were on call throughout the week to answer individual queries about job and training opportunities. The UK helpline received a staggering 40,000 calls, with lots of young people enquiring about getting jobs in Europe.

Pictured left are Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard, Radio 1 controller Johnny Beerling, BBC Radio MD David Hatch, DJ Mark Goodier and the Action Special team.

Let's move from measles to mission

BRITAIN'S MANAGERS should take up the challenge of changing training from 'measles' to a mission.

"The old 'measles' syndrome - the idea that training was something you caught once in a lifetime and need never worry about again - has gone", said Employment Minister Patrick McLoughlin. "The mission now before all of us is to ensure that our workforce is competent and competitive."

Spearheading this mission, he said, should be Britain's managers: "After all, their primary role is to ensure that their staff can, and are equipped to, deliver the quality products their customers need, on time and at minimum cost."

Mr McLoughlin was speaking to senior executives and managers at the national conference of the Management Charter Initiative (MCI), held last month in Nottingham.

Formed in 1988, the Management Charter Initiative is an employer-led body with more than 1,000 member organisations in the public and private sectors and the lead body for

competence-based Standards for managers.

Mr McLoughlin pointed out that managers who have themselves experienced the benefits of such training need much less convincing of such investment for the rest of the workforce.

Moreover, in the face of increasing international competition it was vital that companies review their needs continually so that their managers and staff have the necessary competences and skills.

He urged MCI to keep up the momentum: "Striking as MCI's success has been so far, it hasn't yet built the future we need. The Initiative has begun to clear the site of the rubble of old attitudes and practices and build a foundation.

"We are now at a key point as we start building on that foundation. The same goes for the whole of our training and education structure but - because of its ability to penetrate every sector and influence attitudes in every skill area - what we do in management is both more public and more strategically important."

Ultimately, he concluded, MCI can only help improve managerial and business



Patrick McLoughlin

performance if it has people's enthusiasm and conviction.

Putting individuals in the driving seat

At least 250,000 people stand to benefit from a new £25 million initiative designed to develop effective vocational counselling for people at work.

They will be offered special Credits to use towards the cost of the guidance and assessment services of their choice.

The Employment Department has issued a prospectus inviting Training and Enterprise Councils and local enterprise companies to take part in a pilot scheme, with a view to helping initially 250,000 people in 1993/94 and 1994/95. If the credits prove successful and cost-effective, they will be made available across the country.

Announcing the initiative, Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard said: "Skills and qualifications are the main factors which improve the opportunities for people at work. People benefit from professional help in analysing their existing skills and potential, and in planning their education and training to make the most of their natural aptitudes. Assessment and Guidance Credits will help put individuals in the driving seat."

Under the scheme, TECs and LECs will develop a network of approved assessment and guidance providers, from which the people receiving the credits will be free to choose.

The prospectus does not attempt to provide a prescriptive model. It sets out a number of key requirements, agreed by the ED and the enterprise bodies, but enables them to tailor their proposals to local needs.

The selection of the first fifteen TECs and LECs to join in the initiative will take place in December.

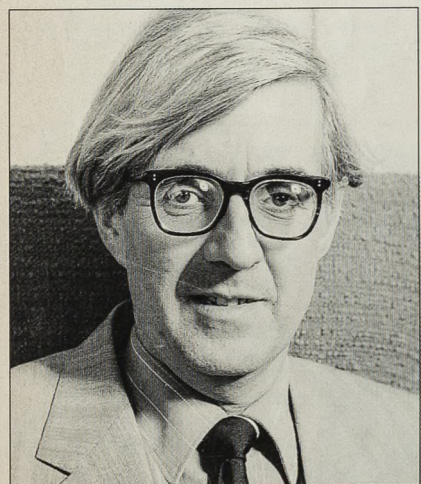


ROUTE MASTER: Bruce Cunningham (above) is the first bus driver in the south of England to gain a NVQ level 2 for his driving, safety and customer care skills.

He decided to go for the qualification after attending a training seminar which stressed the importance of meeting customers' needs. Says

Bruce, "I thought taking the NVQ in driving would give me a good indication if I was doing this - plus it's always nice to know you're doing your job well." More than 40 other drivers at London Northern are now following in Bruce's footsteps, working towards gaining NVQs.

Photo: London Northern



Ted Whybrew

New Certification Officer

TED WHYBREW has been appointed as the new Certification Officer, succeeding Matthew Wake who held the position since 1985. The appointment is part-time.

Prior to his recent retirement, Mr Whybrew was the Under Secretary Director of Personnel and Development Division in the Employment Department, and previously spent many years working in its Industrial Relations Division.

TECs win big bonuses

THIRTY-THREE Training and Enterprise Councils have been awarded bonuses totalling more than £27 million for their achievements in 1991/92.

The bonuses, presented annually by the Employment Department, reward those TECs which have performed beyond their agreed annual targets. Several of these targets relate to how many people, especially those with disabilities or from ethnic minorities, or residents of special areas such as inner cities, secure a vocational qualification or a job after Youth Training or Employment Training courses provided by the TEC.

The successful TECs can use their bonuses either to bolster work already under way or to fund new resources or developments.

Commenting on the awards, Employment Minister Viscount Ullswater said: "The large number of TECs that have met their targets is commendable. It offers convincing evidence of the high standards that are being delivered by TECs."

He also pointed out that failure to gain a bonus did not mean that a TEC was unsatisfactory; rather that TECs are involved in a wide range of training and enterprise activities, many of which could not be reflected in the awards.

TECs awarded a performance bonus are: Barnsley/ Doncaster

Bolton/ Bury
Bradford
Calderdale/ Kirklees
CambsTEC
Central London
Devon and Cornwall
Dorset
ELTEC
Gloucestershire
HAWTEC
Isle of Wight
Leeds
Leicestershire
Lincolnshire
Milton Keynes
Northumberland
North West London
North Yorkshire
QUALITEC
Rochdale
Rotherham
Sheffield
Shropshire
South and East Cheshire
Stockport/ Highpeak
Sussex
Teesside
Thames Valley
Tyneside
Wakefield
West London
Wolverhampton

New Employment Committee

THE HOUSE of Commons has appointed an Employment Select Committee to examine the expenditure, administration and policy of the Employment Department and its associated public bodies and similar matters within the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Currently the Committee is receiving evidence

from Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard and ACAS.

The Committee Members are:
Chairman: Greville Janner,
(La, Leicester West)
Ian Bruce (C, Dorset South)
Sebastian Coe (C, Falmouth and Camborne)
Ken Eastham (La, Manchester, Blackley)

Oliver Heald (C, Hertfordshire North)
Ron Leighton (La, Newham North East)
Iain Mills (C, Meriden)
Andrew Robathan (C, Blaby)
Ernie Ross (La, Dundee West)
Richard Spring (C, Bury St Edmunds)
David Young (La, Bolton South East)

DORSET

'INSIGHT EUROPE' is a new management support programme from Dorset TEC, aimed at helping local companies find out exactly how the Single Market will affect their businesses and decide how best to take any necessary action.

Rather than having to work through reams of complex legislation, managers are offered personalised guidance on areas as diverse as safety and standards, labelling, packaging and marketing.

The programme comprises three stages, starting with an hour's free consultancy to identify problems and opportunities, and then two subsequent stages to deal with planning and implementation.

• For further information on 'Insight Europe', contact Anita Ellis on 0202 299284.

THAMES VALLEY

SMALL BUSINESSES need practical advice, help and support at a local level, particularly during the current recession, says a new report published by Thames Valley Enterprise.

The report presents the findings of a questionnaire which explored the current concerns of 200 local companies, where and how they presently get advice and support and what level of assistance they will require in the future.

Cash flow, bad debts and delayed payments caused major problems for these companies, followed by sales and marketing, business administration, premises and skills shortages.

Over half of the companies interviewed felt they could benefit from help with marketing, training, business planning and business expansion.

In response to this need, the TEC has set up local business support centres in Bracknell, Newbury and Henley, and two more are planned for Aylesbury and Slough, where companies can get easy access to a range of help and advice.

These centres provide a free counselling service, a business management library,

information on Government assistance and initiatives, Know-How (a computerised database of 15,000 training courses), use of PCs and software on a drop-in basis, and staff to show clients how to make the most of the facilities.

• For further information on the report and the business support centre, contact Peter Grant on 0734 568156.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BUSINESSES LOOKING to develop their staff through National Vocational Qualifications are set to receive a £80,000 boost from Gloucestershire TEC.

Applications are being invited for funding to pay for supervisory staff to be trained as work-placed assessors. These people will then be able to assess staff competences against the NVQ standards.

The scheme comes as part of the TEC's drive to raise awareness of NVQs in local companies and encourage the adoption of an NVQ culture.

The TEC hopes to make 300 awards over the next six months.

• For more information, contact Simon Murphy/ Wendy Cole on 0452 524488.

SANDWELL

SANDWELL TEC has set up a freephone information service for local businesses. This follows a recent survey carried out by the TEC which revealed that grants, financial assistance, business development and training are the areas where advice is most needed. The new service will help set clients in the right direction for local advice on these and other business matters.

• The Business Information Service can be contacted on Freephone 0800 252506.

DEVON & CORNWALL

A £3 MILLION training boost is being offered to businesses of all sizes and from all industry sectors by Devon & Cornwall TEC.

The programme, called 'Workforce Training', is the first of a series of initiatives

which will be known as 'Horizons'. Employers in the West Country can apply for TEC funding to help meet the cost of training their staff for National Vocational Qualifications.

Funding will be available for companies to train up to 25 of their employees or 50 per cent of the workforce - whichever is the lower. Workforce Training will run until the allocated funding has been committed.

Employers will be able to claim up to £1,000 per employee towards training costs. They will negotiate with recognised trainers to arrange the training to meet their individual requirements. On completion, payment will be made direct from the TEC to

the employer.

Explains TEC chairman Eric Dancer, "We recognise that there is a cost attached to staff training, and in these harsh times we understand the pressures on budgets - hence this direct financial help to local businesses. Training must, of course, be relevant and of a high quality. For this reason, funding will only be provided towards training aimed at staff acquiring NVQs, which are becoming increasingly important in the UK."

• Businesses interested in taking advantage of Workforce Training should contact the TEC's Information Point free on 0800 252713 to obtain details and application packs.



21 TODAY!

EMPLOYMENT SECRETARY Gillian Shephard lends a hand as David Hider, regional chairman of British Gas South Western, adds his company's logo to Avon TEC's display of businesses which are aiming for the Investors in People standard. This brings the number of local employers already pledged to achieve IIP status to twenty-one.

Said Mr Hider, "I welcome the way Investors in People provides a framework to help businesses create a culture based on learning and development." This autumn Avon TEC is running a major campaign to publicise the scheme to other local firms.

IT'S YESTERDAY ONCE MORE

A THOROUGHLY modern business strategy has given a boost to the 'Yesterday's World' museum in the historic town of Battle. Using Sussex TEC's Business Plan and SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis, owners Anne and Brian Buckley (left) were able to prepare a professional business plan. This helped them gain a bank loan to expand their collection of fully equipped and furnished period shops, photographic studio, railway station, and domestic rooms. The TEC also helped pay for courses in customer care, counter management and computer skills. The results so far - 80,000 visitors this year, a three-fold increase in turnover and gift shop takings up by 50 per cent - all indicate a bright future for 'Yesterday's World'.



BREAKING DOWN THE FINANCIAL BARRIERS FACING ADULT LEARNERS

National Conference in Norwich 28th & 29th January 1993

Keynote Speaker: SIR CHRISTOPHER BALL (R.S.A.)

Speakers and workshop leaders from industry, education, local authorities, charitable bodies and Government will lead discussions on the skills challenge to meet the needs of:-

- people in work who want new training
- young adults seeking a return to learning
- women returners
- the unemployed and recently redundant
- people with special needs

A Major National Conference on Education and Training in the 1990's



For cost and details of the event please contact:- Richard Ewing, Norfolk & Waveney TEC, Partnership House, Whiting Road, Norwich NR4 6DJ. Tel: Nch. (0603) 763812.

Hosted by Norfolk & Waveney Training & Enterprise Council with City College Norwich



Hitting the roof

THE "UNSCRUPULOUS get-rich-quick brigade" who give the roofwork industry a bad name was singled out for criticism following HSE's Roofwork Safety Campaign held this summer.

"These people are prepared to put themselves or their workforce at risk by under-cutting their competitors and skimping on safety," said Dr Tim Carter, HSE's director of field operations.

Nearly a quarter of all roofing jobs seen by HSE inspectors during the campaign had to be stopped - a "disturbing figure showing just how deep-rooted bad safety practice has been in the roofing industry and how right HSE was to target it," said Dr Carter.

The campaign was launched to tackle roofwork's poor safety record. More than one in every five deaths in the construction industry is caused by a roofwork accident. Since 1989 over a hundred workers have been killed and over 2,500 seriously injured in such accidents.

In a four-month national inspection drive starting in May, HSE inspectors made over 2,500 visits, issued over 600 prohibition notices and received nearly 600 complaints of bad practice. In 122 cases conditions were so bad that prosecution is being considered.

The sites visited ranged from excellent to very bad. Examples of the latter included workmen over 20 feet up on the roof of a fire-damaged building in Aberdeen with no guard rails, no edge protection, two large uncovered holes and an insecure ladder.

In another case, roofers were found working on a house in Leicester with no scaffold, no guard rails or any attempt to provide edge protection, or safeguard the occupant of the house, who was in a glass conservatory directly under the work area.

In both instances the inspectors stopped the work until the necessary protection was provided, and the companies involved were subsequently fined. The courts are now recognising the gravity of offences for unsafe working and are imposing heavier fines on employers.

Besides inspections, the campaign aimed to publicise HSE safety guidance to the many thousands of roofing workers employed in small companies. Over 32,000 Information Packs were distributed, and HSE hopes that these are now reaching the people actually



Inset: Dr Tim Carter
Photo of roofer.

Photo: CITB

doing the work.

"Reports from inspectors in the last few weeks do indicate that the message has been getting through and safety standards are improving. Ultimately, however, the success of the campaign depends on whether there is a significant reduction in the number of accidents," commented Dr Carter.

In the meantime, as well as preparing a report on the campaign's findings, HSE will continue its inspections and take tough enforcement action where appropriate.

Concluded Dr Carter, "I believe this campaign has been an important step in the process of raising standards. We do not intend to sit back and watch them slip."

Fines rise

THE MAXIMUM fines payable by firms or individuals prosecuted for breaching parts of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 have risen sharply this year, the HSE has announced.

The increases took place in two stages. As of 6 March, the maximum fine in a Magistrate's Court (or in Scotland a Sheriff Court) for breaches of Sections 2 to 6 of the Act, and of other sections relating to breaches of improvement notices, prohibition notices, or court remedy orders rose to £20,000.

As from 1 October all other breaches of the Act, or of subordinate regulations and other relevant legislation, may incur a maximum fine of £5,000 (previously £2,000).

The maximum fine in the higher courts is and always has been unlimited.

Passive smoking can damage your health

THE ENTERTAINER Roy Castle's recent, much publicised fight against lung cancer has highlighted again the dangers of passive smoking. Each year several hundred non-smokers die of cancer due to inhaling tobacco smoke from people around them.

Preventing passive smoking in the workplace is the theme of a newly revised and updated booklet from the Health and Safety Executive.

Passive Smoking at Work urges employers to take action to prevent passive and to give priority to the needs of non-smokers. It points out that public attitudes have changed in the past decade. For example, whereas only six per cent of companies had smoking policies in 1982, over 20 per cent had formal policies by 1989 and 80 per cent of large companies had at least created no-smoking areas.

The booklet recommends that all employers should consult with their employees to draw up and introduce a policy on smoking in the workplace. As part of such a policy, non-smoking should now be regarded as the norm in enclosed workplaces, and special provision should be made for smoking, rather than vice versa.

It also gives guidance on what the policy should achieve and points out the business benefits of taking action, in terms of a healthier workforce and less sickness absence, reduced conflict between non-smokers and smokers, and even lower cleaning costs.

● Copies of *Passive Smoking at Work* are available free from HSE Freeleaflet Line, tel 0742 892346.

Getting its hands dirty

Sarah Hand visits
South Thames TEC

BY ANY measure South Thames TEC has a daunting challenge on its hands. Within its four London boroughs - Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham and Greenwich, you'll find what is probably the largest concentration of inner city problems including the highest proportion of single parent families anywhere.

One third of people here come from an ethnic minority group - in one local school 115 languages are spoken and overall, one in six people are unemployed, which increases to one in four in especially deprived areas such as Deptford (part of Lewisham).

Yet in facing up to these facts, the TEC chief executive, Mike Hanson, is keen to point out that they are challenges and not problems. In his view "the real challenge is to get the involvement of the people, and for them to accept much more, the idea that further and higher education is as much for them as it is for anyone."

The TEC's motto is 'In Partnership for Growth', and many exciting initiatives have begun as a result of cooperation with a variety of local bodies. Investments have been made, including the City Challenge money won last year by Deptford. The TEC was closely involved in drawing up the bid along with a consortium from public and private sector bodies, voluntary organisations and tenants' associations. This year Brixton won its own City Challenge bid.

The TEC has an unusual way of deciding policies. "We've refused to set up sub-committees because you can spend too much time servicing them, and being a very political area, it's all too easy for a sub-committee to exert undue influence on the organisation as a whole," explains Hanson.

The TEC Board identifies an issue they want to pursue and anything up to 180 key players from local authorities, voluntary sector and business are invited to a one-day seminar on the subject. A working group from this seminar proposes what action the TEC directors should take and the final report is presented at another conference, possibly some six months later.

"In this way lots of people in the community are involved in a very practical way," says Hanson. So far, the TEC has tackled issues such as women returners, child care, small businesses, disabled people, open learning, refugees and ex-offenders.

Possibly the TEC's boldest project is the 'Routeways Centre' in Deptford, a pilot project run on behalf of the City Challenge,



The Wendover Estate in Peckham.
(Inset) Mike Hanson, chief executive of South Thames TEC.

Photo: Joanne O'Brien.

which if successful, will be rolled out into the other three boroughs. The Centre will aim to provide individuals with a thorough assessment, guidance and counselling service, and if appropriate, lead to a training plan built around the individual's needs.

For employers, the Centre's staff will approach the lead bodies in a particular industry and customise a training programme. Linking the employer and the individual will be the job of Routeways staff, who will then find a suitable training provider.

The lion's share of the money is being put up by the TEC for the next five years but the project has grown out of partnerships with other organisations, with City Challenge and Deptford Task force making up the rest of the money.

The Routeways Centre is an example of "the TEC getting its hands dirty rather than contracting out," says Maria Hunt, who is managing the project.

The Wendover Estate in Peckham, one of the largest housing estates in Europe, may seem an unlikely base for high-tech training. Yet a tower block on the estate is home to MARI CAMCAD (Computer Aided Design) Training Centre, where the TEC is providing 45 ET places and plus, soon, 15 YT and some Higher Technology National Training places. An impressive 60 per cent of MARI's trainees have been offered work at the end of their courses.

Targeted at one of the hardcore problems is the TEC's strategy for people who have no

secure home, which plans to develop networking amongst hostel workers and training providers.

A recent study revealed that thousands of people in the South Thames TEC area are living in squats, temporary accommodation, or sleeping on friends' floors. So the TEC have acted by sponsoring an information worker, to put together a handbook with a local voluntary organisation, which will list the services to homeless people such as the open access hostels and referral agencies, giving advice on training eligibility and the effect training is likely to have on their Social Security Benefit.

Another group of people often seen as being unemployable are ex-offenders. To counter the obstacles they face the TEC is now part-funding a training programme in Brixton and Bellmarsh prisons.

The programmes, taught to NVQ level, are designed to be relevant to individual needs, ensuring that by the time the offenders reach the end of their sentence they are equipped for 'life outside'.

"The aim is for training providers to be used by prison authorities as a local resource," says Mike Hanson.

By offering training to inmates the programme is breaking the vicious circle - no clean record, no job, a life of crime - and making headway in curbing the high rates of prisoners re-offending. "We should no longer regard prisons as being colleges of crime," insists Mike Hanson.

Beyond the career break

SLIPPING BEHIND on the career ladder is a major concern for professional women who take a career break, says a new report which presents the findings of an Institute of Manpower Studies survey.

Although most of the women returners in the sample were content, returning to their old job or a similar position, they felt uncertain about their future career opportunities, suspecting that they were now seen as less promotable. Some returners felt less committed to their job and career, others felt that by taking a career break they had slipped behind men of the same age on the career ladder.

Moreover, while employers are getting better at handling maternity leave and re-entry, there is still room for improvement, not least in maintaining closer communication during the break and consultation on the woman's return.

The report, *Beyond the Career Break*, is based on a survey of nearly 800 women, mainly in their thirties, who returned to work for the same employer after having a child. These employers were spread across a variety of sectors, and included some of those seen as having most progressive policies for female staff.

Part-time working was seen as a useful alternative, although it tended to compromise women's careers. The part-timers interviewed had progressed less in their careers since their breaks, felt less positive about their access to training and development, and were unsure about their future career prospects.

The main area of concern for all returners was childcare. While professional women can usually afford childcare, problems still arose. For example, time off work when childminding arrangements break down was wanted by 95 per cent of the sample, but available to only 18 per cent.

Moreover, childcare was seen as an expensive solution. The average childcare bill for those working full-time was £85 per week. Over 85 per cent of the women interviewed called for financial help through tax relief (not available in the UK) and employer assistance (available to only three per cent of the sample).

They emphasised the role of partners in childcare. Three-quarters of the women relied on their partners to help with childcare at least occasionally, and a third relied on their partners regularly or every working day. This reality, says the report, is still ignored by the

majority of employers of male managerial and professional staff. The pressure on both men and women to keep any problems caused by their family responsibilities well hidden at work conspires to maintain the myth that childcare is purely a women's issue.

The advice to employers offered by the sample was plain: be flexible in work arrangements, help where possible with childcare problems, and then judge women on the performance they achieve.

Advice was also offered by the respondents to other women: find the best childcare you can, get the support of your partner, seek flexible arrangements at work and then try to maintain a sense of balance between the demands of work and home.

● *Beyond the Career Break: a study of professional and managerial women returning to work after having a child*, IMS Report No 223 by Wendy Hirsh, Sue Hayday, Jill Yeates and Claire Callender. Published by the Institute of Manpower Studies, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RF, tel 0273 686751. Price £30 (IMS subscribers, £24) plus £1.75 p & p.



CHINESE JOBSHOP

ACTOR DAVID YIP (third left) opens a jobshop for young Chinese people in Limehouse, which has the oldest Chinese community in the UK, with 8000 people of Chinese origin.

LETEC is part-funding the salary of Jobclub leader Edward Wong (third right), who said, "We

want to encourage young Chinese people to enter job training schemes into permanent employment in the mainstream labour market, instead of opting for traditional jobs in catering, and to establish small business enterprises."

Tackle harassment says IPM

A NEW booklet, *Harassment at Work*, offers practical advice on how to raise awareness of harassment issues and set up procedures to deal with complaints of bullying or harassment of any kind.

Produced by the Institute of Personnel Management, the booklet says that harassment in the workplace is not only morally bad but also has repercussions on business.

According to IPM director Geoff Armstrong, "Any organisation which allows harassment to go on is shooting itself in the foot. Whatever the reason for it, harassment exacts a high price from both the victim and the employing organisation alike. The stress, anxiety and fear it can impose on an employee can cause absenteeism, illness, poor performance, and worse."

IPM has sent a copy of the booklet to its 50,000 members working in personnel in the UK, and has asked them to discuss it with their managerial colleagues so that effective action can be taken in all organisations.

● Single copies of *Harassment at Work* are available free on receipt of a A5 SAE from the Communications Department, Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, London SW19 4UX.

NVQ Monitor

IN ORDER to fulfil the growing demand for information about in the NVQ system, the National Council for Vocational Qualifications has launched a free, quarterly bulletin, *The NVQ Monitor*. The first issue includes briefing on General NVQs, feedback on standards, and the latest news on NVQ take-up.

The NVQ Monitor is being sent to individuals and organisations on the NCVQ mailing list. To join the mailing list contact NCVQ, 222 Euston Road, London NW1 2BZ, tel 071-387 9898.

Equal Opportunities pack

DUE TO popular demand, an additional 60,000 copies of the *Equal Opportunities - Ten Point Plan for Employers* pack have been produced by the Employment Department. Eleven thousand copies of the reprint have already been sent out to employers.

Launched in March, the pack is a basic toolkit which gives employers practical advice on how to offer equality of opportunity within the workplace for people from the ethnic minorities, women, and people with disabilities.

● Copies of *Equal Opportunities - Ten Point Plan for Employers* can be obtained free from: ISCO5, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD, quoting reference PL 922.

ES in Wales

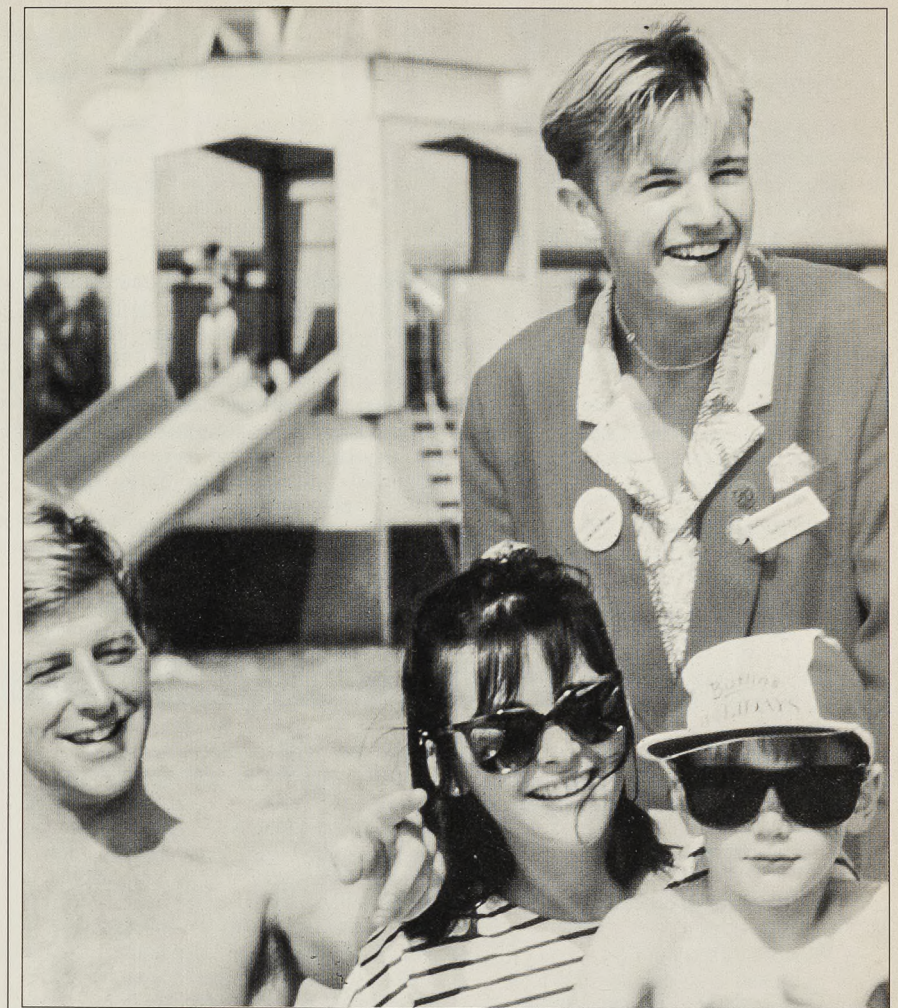
THE EMPLOYMENT Service for Wales has published its first *Annual Review of Performance*. In the 1991/92 financial year the ES in Wales dealt with over 130,000 jobs from employers and found employment for over 107,000 people, 85 per cent of whom were previously unemployed.

A limited number of copies are available from the Employment Service, Marketing Section, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff CF4 3UW, tel 0222 380735.

European Social Fund

WHAT IS the European Social Fund? How does it work? Who can apply for its support? Answers to these and other questions about the ESF can be found in a new ED booklet. *The European Social Fund* provides basic information about this important source of funding, and presents brief case studies of five ESF-funded employment or training projects around Britain.

Free copies of the booklet and further information about the ESF are available from Employment Department, European Social Fund Unit, 6th Floor, 11 Belgrave Road, London SW1V 1RB, tel 071-834 6644 ext 1325/3223.



HI-DE-HI INVESTMENT: Holidaymakers at Butlin's Southcoast World centre at Bognor Regis will find themselves in good hands. The centre is one of the first leisure operations in the UK to achieve the coveted Investors in People standard.

All the staff, both seasonal and permanent, working in everything from catering and bar work to security and administration, are given in-house

training. The centre runs some 52 training courses and offers NVQs at levels 1, 2 and 3 across the whole range of jobs. It is also keen to attract older workers by offering flexible working arrangements and hopes to set up NVQs for the famous 'redcoat' entertainers. Higher standards of service mean satisfied holidaymakers who'll come back again.

Review of wages and salaries survey

TO ENSURE that the needs of users are met in ways which minimise the form-filling burden, all regular business surveys conducted by the Government Statistical Service have to be reviewed at regular intervals and Ministers have to approve the review's recommendations. These reviews assess the needs of users as well as the costs imposed on businesses.

The Employment Department's monthly Wages and Salaries Survey, which provides the data from which the Average Earnings Index is compiled, was reviewed earlier this year. The review's findings were that the Average Earnings Index is widely used by government, non-government, and international bodies as a key short-term economic indicator. There is no alternative

source for this information and in view of its importance to users the review recommends that the survey continues in its present form. The review also recommended that the sample should be brought back up to 8,500 firms replacing respondents lost to the survey through closure of firms in the last four years, and that the Employment Department draws up plans for continual topping-up of the sample thereafter, and rotation of the sample of small firms.

● Copies of the review report are available from: Rodger Sefton, Employment Department, Room 115, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071-273 5534, fax 071-273 5112.

DIARY dates

THE CSO: ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS STATISTICS INTO THE 1990s
7 December, London
The annual Statistics Users Council conference.
Tel: 0372 463121

WOMEN IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE LABOUR MARKET
8 December, London
Conference to examine the position of women in the labour market.
Tel: 071-334 3275.

LIFE IN THE JUNGLE
10 December, London
Training conference for professional women, looking at personal development and business topics.
Tel: 0993 891720.

UNPAID WORK - TAKING THE CREDIT
25 February 1993, London
The second national conference on the accreditation of competence gained in unpaid work.
Tel: 0335 27233.

CARNEGIE INQUIRY INTO THE THIRD AGE
28-29 April 1993, London
Major conference to discuss the Carnegie Inquiry into issues affecting the life, work and livelihood of older people.
Tel: 0383 721445.

New Earnings Survey

STATISTICAL SURVEYS place burdens on the businesses who supply the information. To ensure that they meet the needs of users while imposing a minimum form-filling burden, all regular surveys of businesses conducted by the Government Statistical Service have to be reviewed every five years and Ministers have to approve the reviews' recommendations.

The Employment Department's New Earnings Survey (NES) was reviewed earlier this year. The NES has been conducted each April since 1970 to obtain information on the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings of all types of employees throughout Great Britain.

It is a unique source of such information, following the decision in 1991 to discontinue the October Manuals Survey as recommended by the five-yearly review of that Survey.

The review of the NES concluded that conducting the Survey is the most appropriate and cost effective way of collecting the information, which is needed by a variety of users inside and outside government.

It recommended that ED continues to conduct the NES with only minor changes to the means of collecting the data from employers and of disseminating results to users.

The review also found evidence of a

significant demand from users for the NES to be expanded to collect additional information. Preliminary investigations suggested that this demand could be met by means of small 'trailer' surveys which would follow up some of the NES sample - these would impose relatively small costs on providers and on government.

Therefore the review recommended that a full compliance cost assessment of such trailer surveys should now be carried out.

The main results of the April 1992 New Earnings Survey are described in a feature article in this issue of *Employment Gazette*. A separate article presents projections to July 1992 of selected NES information.

The five-yearly review obtained the views of users of the NES inside and outside government, as well as those of a random selection of data suppliers (whose responses helped to provide an estimate of the total compliance cost of the Survey). The review was carried out in Great Britain by the Employment Department; a similar review of the Northern Ireland NES has been carried out by the Department of Economic Development (DED) and their report is reproduced as an Annex to the review report.

• Copies of the full report are available from David Lenaerts, Employment Department, Statistical Services Division A2, PO Box 12, East Lane, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 2DN, tel 0928 794602. Fax 0928 794700.



Education Minister Eric Forth (centre) presents the award to Alan Larbalestier and James Scrimshaw of Barking and Dagenham EBP (story, right).

Barking up the right tree

WORK EXPERIENCE trips to Germany, an 'Insight into Industry' programme, university open days, a student shadowing scheme, a careers convention and a competition to design and market a product to be sold in Europe are just some of the exciting projects for schoolchildren which helped the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham Education Business Partnership win the top award in the 1992 Gardner Merchant Award for Excellence in Education Business Partnership.

Since its formation in 1990, Barking and Dagenham EBP has encouraged all the local comprehensive schools to take part in some eleven projects designed to bring the worlds of business and education closer.

Co-sponsored by CBI and Gardner Merchant the award aims to recognise and encourage outstanding partnership initiatives between education and business, including Compacts, EBPs and links between individual companies and schools.

LFS Help-Line

CONTENTS THIS MONTH

- Ethnic minority groups
- Part-time workers
- Temporary workers
- Second jobs
- Hours worked
- Absences from work
- Weekend working
- ILO unemployed: qualifications
- ILO unemployed: previous occupations
- Redundancies: region of residence
- Reasons for economic inactivity

This new feature describes some of the requests for Labour Force Survey data which are dealt with each month by the Employment Department. This and future monthly features of the same title will give details of the information requested, the types of organisations requesting the data and the way results are used.

Most of the requests have been received via the LFS Help-Line, which gives advice on sources of labour market information and provides some Labour Force Survey data to the general public (see panel later). Other requests have been received by Quantime Ltd which provides Labour Force Survey data on a bureau basis.

This first feature draws on results from the spring (March to May) 1992 Labour Force Survey. Key results from the Survey were released in the Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin on the 17 September 1992 and are summarised in tables 7.1 and 7.2 of the 'Labour Market Data' pages of this month's *Employment Gazette*.

Ethnic Minority Groups

Organisations involved in the promotion of equality of opportunity in employment regularly request employment figures for ethnic minorities in the labour force. Employers also request this information to

compare their employment mix against other organisations in the same industry.

The size and detail of the tables usually requested prevents their presentation in this article but a

general overview of the labour market situation for ethnic groups is given in table 1. The table includes a new ethnic origin classification which was adopted in the 1992 LFS to allow comparison of data with the

1991 Census of Population.

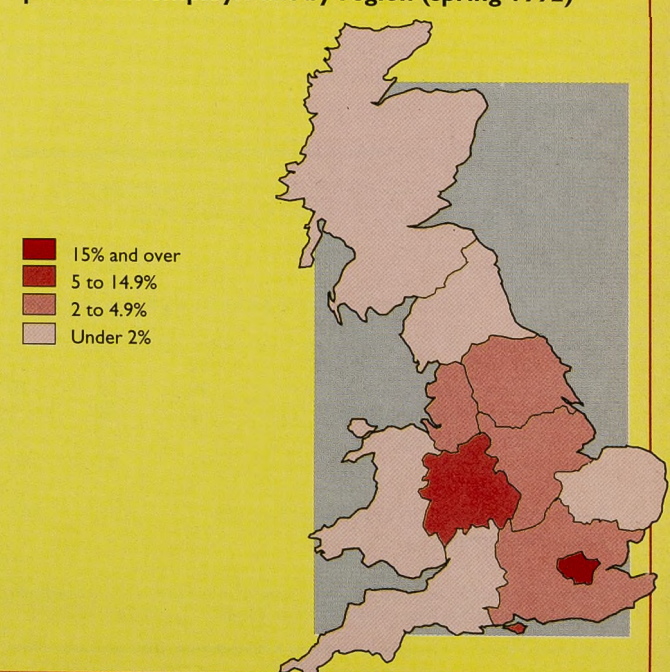
The regions in which employment of people from ethnic minorities is greatest are shown in Figure 1.

Table 1 Ethnic groups* in the labour force (Great Britain, spring 1992)

	White	Ethnic Minority Groups			
		All**	Black+	Indian	Pakistani Bangladeshi
All persons aged 16+ (Thousands)					
All	41,949	2,075	568	691	395
Males	20,200	1,039	281	349	205
Females	21,749	1,035	288	342	190
Economic activity rate (Per cent)					
All	63	62	68	67	44
Males	74	73	72	75	66
Females	53	52	63	59	21
ILO unemployment rate (Per cent)					
All	9	17	22	13	25
Males	11	20	29	13	25
Females	7	14	15	12	22

* Does not include people who did not state their ethnic origin.
** Includes those of other origins not shown, including Mixed origin.
+ Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.

Figure 1 Ethnic minorities as a percentage of all persons in employment by region (spring 1992)



Part-time Workers

Analysis of demand for employment and for part-time employment leads to regular requests for information on the number of part-time workers and their reasons for working part-time.

The percentages of part-time workers classified according to the main reasons they gave for working part-time in the spring 1992 quarter are given in table 2.

Table 2 Main reasons for working part-time*
(Great Britain, spring 1992)

Main reasons for taking part-time work (Per cent) ⁺	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time work	77	41	83
Could not find full-time work	11	22	9
Student/still at school	11	34	7
Ill or disabled	2	3	1
Base: All in part-time jobs (Thousands)**	5,700	830	4,870

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

+ Percentages were calculated excluding part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time.

** All employees and self-employed who worked part-time. Part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time are included.

Temporary Workers

To reduce labour costs, a number of firms are studying plans to retain a core of skilled permanent staff supplemented by temporary workers as necessary. This movement towards a more flexible labour force is also reflected by enquiries from individuals planning to set up employment agencies specialising in

temporary jobs. Both groups are interested in the numbers of people currently working in temporary jobs and their reasons for doing so.

The main reasons given by men and women who worked in temporary employment in spring 1992 are given in table 3.

Table 3 Main reasons for working in temporary employment (Great Britain, spring 1992)

Main reasons for working in a temporary job (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Could not find a permanent job	37	44	31
Did not want a permanent job	28	18	35
Had a contract which included a period of training	5	6	5
Other reasons	31	32	30
Base: All persons in temporary jobs (Thousands)*	1,185	504	681

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

Second Jobs

Many enquirers turn to the LFS for information about people with more than one job. Such people are counted only once in the LFS employment totals, but according to their number of jobs in ED's Workforce in Employment series.

The numbers and types of second jobs held by employees, self-employed and persons who indicated that they were on government employment and

training programmes in spring 1992 are given in table 4. A total of 960,000 people had a second job.

There has been a general decrease in the number of second jobs held since spring 1991. The greatest decrease was in the the number of persons who indicated that they were on government employment and training programmes with second jobs which dropped by 35 per cent.

Table 4 Employment status of persons with more than one job (Great Britain, spring 1992)

Employment status in main activity (Thousands)	Employment status in second job			People with no second job	All in employment**
	Employee	Self-employed	All		
Employee	592	210	803	20,587	21,396
Self-employed	69	77	146	2,984	3,131
On government employment and training programmes	11	-	12	344	357
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	179
Base: total	673**	289**	961**	23,915**	25,064

* includes those who did not state whether they had a second job

- sample size too small for a reliable estimate

+ unpaid family workers were not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week

** includes all persons in employment except unpaid family workers

Hours Worked

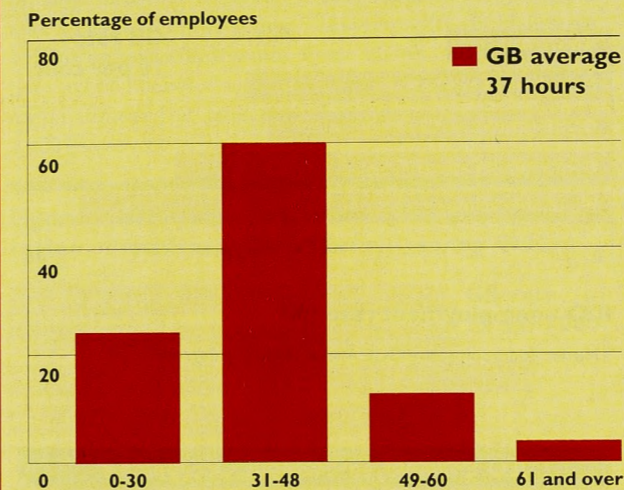
Following the publicity given to the European Community proposal for a working week of a maximum 48 hours, the LFS Help-Line has been kept busy by the question of just how many employees in Great Britain work for more than 48 hours.

The latest quarterly figures show that 1.1 million employees in Great Britain usually work for over 48 hours per week excluding overtime in their main job, accounting for 6 per cent of employees. If paid and unpaid overtime is

included, then 3.2 million employees usually work over 48 hours per week, accounting for 15 per cent of all employees. A detailed analysis of LFS data for years up to 1991 which compares hours of work in Great Britain with other EC countries appears in this issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

The distribution of total usual weekly hours in main job worked by employees is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 Total usual weekly hours worked by employees in their main job (Great Britain, spring 1992)



Total usual weekly hours in main job

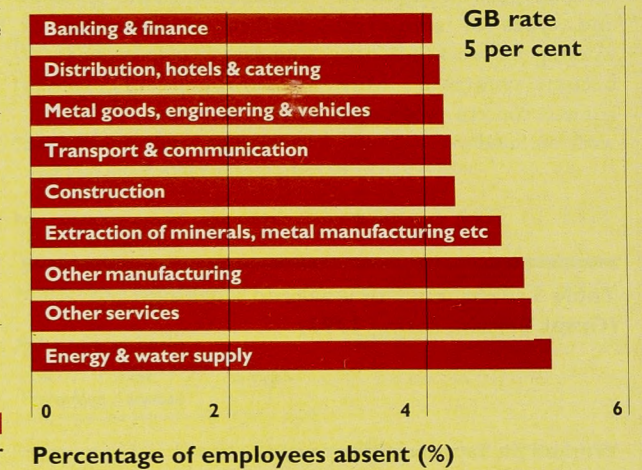
Total usual weekly hours in main job includes basic usual hours, usual paid overtime and usual unpaid overtime but excludes meal breaks.

Absences from work

As a profusion of newspaper articles has shown, many employers are worried about the amount of working time lost due to absences from work caused by sickness and injury. Currently, the most common request on the LFS Help-Line is from employers who wish to compare their staff absences against national averages for their industry and for the occupational groups of their employees.

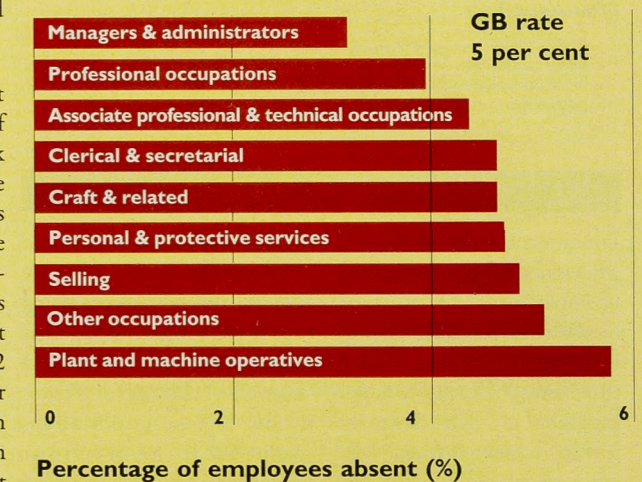
The LFS collects information on the number of employees who were absent for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury. It should be noted that these rates are higher than daily rates of absence which are more frequently kept by employers but are not available from LFS data. Figures 3 and 4 show the distribution of absences due

Figure 3 Percentages of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by industry (Great Britain, spring 1992)



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification. Sample size was too small to provide a reliable estimate for Agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Figure 4 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1992)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

Weekend Working

Since the beginning of the current debate on weekend shopping hours, requests for the latest figures on the number and types of employees working on weekends have become common. Most requests concern people who work on Sundays.

For the first time, the spring 1992 LFS asked people in employment whether they usually, sometimes or never worked on Saturdays or Sundays. The percentages of employees, the self-employed and all persons in employment who gave each answer are shown in table 5.

Table 5 Frequency of weekend working (Great Britain, spring 1992)

	Employee	Self-employed	All in employment*
Worked on Saturdays (Per cent)			
Usually	23	43	26
Sometimes	35	40	36
Never	42	17	39
Worked on Sundays (Per cent)			
Usually	11	22	12
Sometimes	27	38	28
Never	62	41	60

Base: All persons aged 16+** 21,396 3,131 25,064 (Thousands)

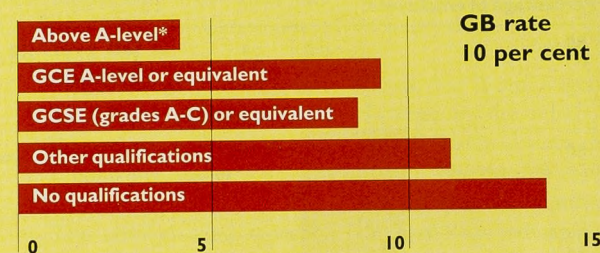
* includes unpaid family workers and persons on government employment and training programmes as well as employees and the self-employed.
** includes persons who did not state the frequency with which they worked weekends

ILO Unemployed: Qualifications

Education agencies often make requests for information on ILO unemployment rates by highest qualification held and, occasionally, teachers request the same information for inclusion in their classroom lessons. Unemployment rates are derived by dividing the relevant total of unemployed people by the corresponding

economically active population. The rates for spring 1992 are shown in Figure 5. Since spring 1991, the greatest change has been an increase in the ILO unemployment rate for persons whose highest qualifications were GCE A-levels or equivalent, which has increased from 6.9 per cent to 9.3 per cent.

Figure 5 ILO unemployment rates by level of highest qualification held (Great Britain, spring 1992)



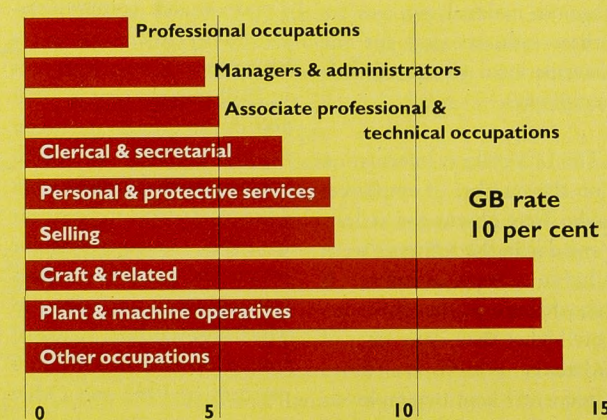
ILO unemployment rate (%)

* Higher Education above GCE A level (including degrees)

ILO unemployed: Previous Occupations

Recently, many individuals enquiring on the LFS Help-Line have been interested to know the ILO unemployment rates for their own occupational groups. Rates can be derived from LFS data because the ILO unemployed are asked about their most recent job, but these rates must be treated with caution. A number of ILO unemployed persons have been excluded from the calculation of the rates because they could not answer questions on their most recent job since they either did not have a previous job or they had left their most recent job 8 years or more before the interview. Spring 1992 ILO unemployment rates for those that could answer questions on their most recent job are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6 ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation (Great Britain, spring 1992)



ILO unemployment rate (%)

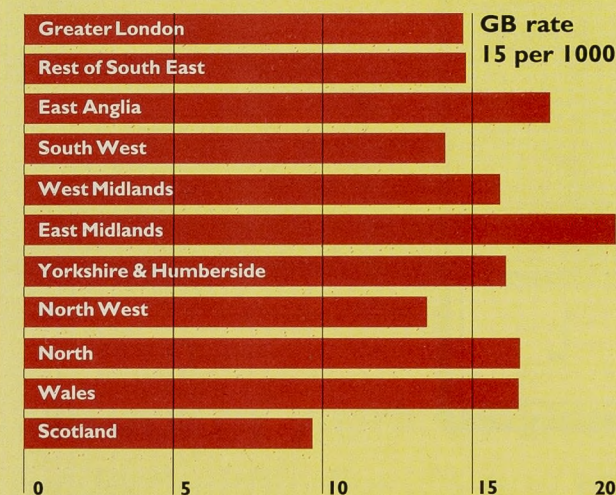
Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classifications

Redundancies: Region of Residence

Areas of weakening business profitability as indicated by redundancy rates, are tracked by large employer organisations. Figure 7 shows spring 1992 redundancies (in 3 months prior to LFS interview) in each region expressed as rates per 1,000 employees.

The highest redundancy rate in the spring 1992 quarter was 19 per 1,000 employees which occurred in the East Midlands. In spring 1991, the highest rate was 20 per 1,000 employees which occurred in Greater London.

Figure 7 Redundancy rates per 1,000 employees by region of residence (Great Britain, spring 1992)



Redundancy rate per 1,000 employees

The South East area covers Greater London and Rest of South East

Reasons for Economic Inactivity

It is sometimes suggested that persons who are not seeking work because they believe there is no work available should be classified as unemployed. This, however, runs contrary to the internationally agreed definition of unemployment to which the LFS strictly adheres. (see box opposite) Nevertheless, the LFS Help-Line receives many calls asking for information about economically inactive people and about how many of these are "discouraged" from seeking employment.

"Discouraged workers" have been excluded from the ILO definition of unemployment because they have not looked

for work in the four weeks prior to interview. In addition to not looking for work, people in this group have said that they would like to have regular paid work and from a list of possible reasons, have answered that they have not been looking for work because they "believe no jobs are available". In spring 1992, there were 0.10 million discouraged workers compared to 0.11 million in spring 1991.

Table 6 gives a breakdown of all economically inactive persons according to the reasons they are classified as "economically inactive" rather than "ILO unemployed".

Table 6 Economically inactive persons by availability and whether seeking work.

	All persons	Men	Women
Availability and whether seeking work (Thousands)			
Not seeking work: believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	97	41	57
Seeking work but unavailable to start within two weeks	313	148	165
Not seeking work: says does not want work	14,389	4,971	9,418
Not seeking work: other	1,542	419	1,123
All economically inactive persons*	16,342	5,579	10,762

* does not include persons under 16 years of age

ILO Definition of Unemployed

ILO unemployed are people without a job who are available to start work within the next two weeks and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

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

Quantime Bureau Service

The Quantime Bureau Service can supply up-to-date LFS data 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, or you can get the results for analysis yourself using the Quantime 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 Labour Force Survey 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

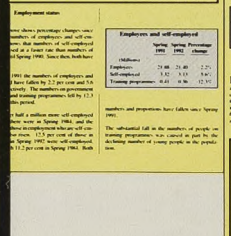
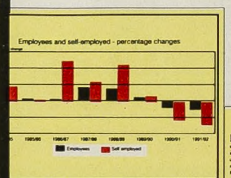
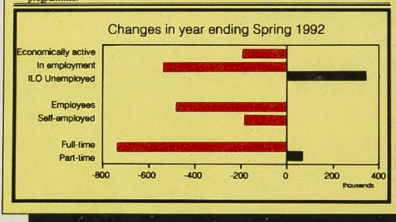
Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin

No. 1 - September 1992
Great Britain: Results for Spring (March to May) 1992

This bulletin presents the main results of the Employment Department's Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain, a sample survey of around 60,000 households each quarter which is conducted on behalf of the Department by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. The contents of this bulletin are listed on page 2. More detailed results from the LFS are published in the *Employment Gazette*.

Key results for Spring 1992 and changes since Spring 1991 are:

- 27.7 million people were economically active, a fall of 0.7 per cent.
- 25.1 million people were in employment, a fall of 2.1 per cent.
- 21.4 million people were employees and 3.1 million were self-employed, falls of 2.2 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively. A further 0.4 million people were on government employment & training programmes.
- 18.8 million people were in full-time employment (down 3.8 per cent) and 5.7 million in part-time employment (up 1.2 per cent).
- 2.6 million people were unemployed (according to the internationally agreed I.L.O. definition), a rise of 15.0 per cent.



People made redundant
In Spring 1992, around 1.4 million people were made redundant in the three months prior to the survey. This is a rise of 11 per cent on the 1.2 million people made redundant in the previous three months but almost double the number of people made redundant in the previous year. The LFS also provides for the first time a breakdown of the number of people made redundant by sex and age group.

Percentage worked
The number of people who worked in the survey reference week was 27.7 million, a fall of 0.7 per cent on the 28.4 million who worked in the survey reference week in Spring 1991. The number of people who worked in the survey reference week in Spring 1992 was 27.7 million, a fall of 0.7 per cent on the 28.4 million who worked in the survey reference week in Spring 1991.

Discouraged workers
The number of discouraged workers in the survey reference week was 1.1 million, a rise of 15.0 per cent on the 0.9 million who were discouraged workers in the survey reference week in Spring 1991.



Photo: Paul Reas/NETWORK

Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe: Evidence from the UK and European Labour Force Surveys

Gary Watson

Economics, Research and Evaluation Division, Employment Department

This article presents 1991 Labour Force Survey estimates of hours of work in Great Britain. It considers total weekly hours worked in the economy including hours worked in second jobs, and looks at the hours worked by employees across different industries and occupations. It also compares the hours worked by male and female employees and considers changes in employees' total, paid and basic hours between 1984-91. Finally it presents a comparison across EC member states of hours worked by employees in 1990.

Key Findings

- In 1991 approximately 1 billion hours were usually worked each week in the British economy.
- 9.7 million hours were worked in second jobs during the survey reference week either as self-employed or as employees.
- Average total usual hours of full-time employees were 43.6 per week and 53.3 for the full-time self-employed. For all employees average total usual hours were 37.4 per week compared to 46.8 for all self-employed.
- 44 million hours paid overtime were usually worked each week in people's main job (4.5 per cent of total usual hours) and 37 million hours of unpaid overtime (3.8 per cent of total usual hours)
- 5.9 million employees usually worked paid overtime each week (average 7.1 hours) and 4.5 million employees usually worked unpaid overtime each week (average 7.3 hours).
- Average usual overtime hours per week for all employees were 1.9 hours paid overtime and 1.5 hours unpaid overtime.
- Average total usual hours worked by employees

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Name:	Title	Initials	Surname
Organisation		Position	
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Telephone Number			

EG

were highest in the coke, oil, gas extraction and nuclear industries (SIC 11-15) at 48.6 hours per week, and lowest in Hotels and Catering (SIC 66) at 29.4 hours per week.

- 2.2 million employees (10.2 per cent) usually worked fewer than 16 hours per week and 3.4 million (15.5 per cent) usually worked more than 48 hours per week.
- On average male employees usually worked 43.6 hours per week and female employees 30.2. Amongst full-time employees men usually worked 45.3 hours per week on average compared to 40.3 for women.
- Between 1984 and 1991 there was a fall from 22.0 per cent to 14.8 per cent in the proportion of

Most analyses of working time have been based on data sources derived from surveys of employers. Whilst these are very useful, one weakness of employer surveys is that they cannot cover all types of workers and sometimes do not cover all types of organisation. For example, the sampling procedure adopted by the New Earnings Survey results in a poor coverage of those with earnings below income tax thresholds and it therefore underestimates the number of employees working few hours per week.

Some employer surveys do not cover employees working in small firms and, perhaps most significantly, employer surveys do not provide data on the hours worked by the self-employed. The rise in both the number and proportion of those in employment who are self-employed during the 1980s has meant their omission has become increasingly significant when considering total hours worked in the economy.

In addition many of the other regular series of hours data such as those published in *Employment Gazette* refer only to manual workers and/or working time in manufacturing industries (for a list of other regular data sources see section at end of article). The growth of both service sector industries and white collar employment highlights the increasing shortfall with many of these sources.

The Labour Force Survey

One survey which does not suffer these limitations is the Labour Force Survey. The LFS is a very large nationally representative survey of individuals living in private household accommodation, and is representative of all those in employment (employees, the self employed and those participating in government sponsored training schemes).

It has several advantages over other data sources on hours of work, including coverage of both paid and unpaid overtime working in people's main job as well as the hours worked by individuals in any second job. It also collects two separate measures of hours worked by individuals in their main job namely 'usual' hours of work, and the hours they actually worked during a particular reference week.¹ The LFS therefore provides the most extensive range of nationally representative data on working time.

Having said this there are certain areas not covered by the LFS for example employees' paid holiday entitlement (although this has been included for the first time in the Autumn 1992 survey). Also one other disadvantage to the LFS is that compared to the New Earnings Survey and other data sources it does not provide as long a time series of comparable data, and although conducted since 1973, the LFS can only provide consistent comparisons between years since 1984.² However probably the greatest advantage of the LFS over all other sources of hours data is that a comparable survey is conducted in all other EC member states.

employees with basic usual hours of 40 per week.

- Between 1984 and 1991 there were increases in the proportion of employees working part-time (total hours up to 30 hours per week) from 21.6 per cent to 23.3 per cent, and the proportion working total usual hours above 48 hours per week from 12.2 per cent to 15.5 per cent. There was a corresponding fall from 41.4 per cent to 36.4 per cent in the proportion of employees usually working a 'standard' week of between 35-40 total hours.
- In 1990, 9.7 per cent of employees in the UK usually worked fewer than 16 hours per week in their main job compared to an EC average of 5.0 per cent, and 16.0 per cent of UK employees usually worked over 48 hours per week compared to an EC average of 6.8 per cent.

This means it is possible to make genuine comparisons of working time in different European countries.³

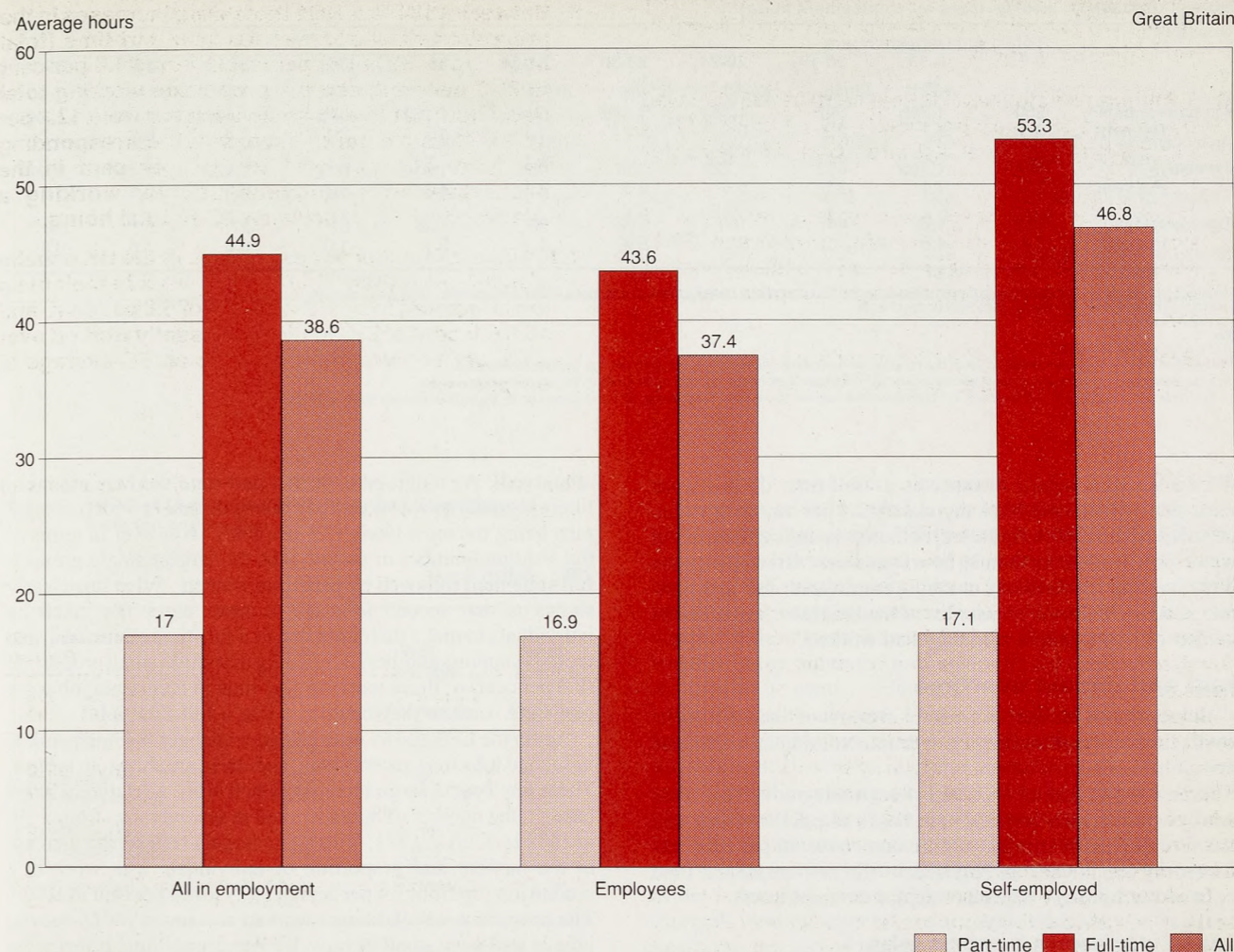
Table 1 Hours worked by employment status

		Great Britain, 1991	
		(hours)	Per cent
Total (Main & 2nd job)	(persons)	^a 990.3	100
		^b 26,487	100
Main job			
All in employment	(hours)	980.7	99.0
(including Govt schemes) ^c	(persons)	25,425	96.0
Full-time employees	(hours)	726.7	73.4
	(persons)	16,722	63.1
Part-time employees	(hours)	88.9	9.0
	(persons)	5,110	19.3
All employees ^d	(hours)	815.7	82.4
	(persons)	21,833	82.4
Full-time self-employed	(hours)	146.3	14.8
	(persons)	2,793	10.5
Part-time self-employed	(hours)	8.3	0.8
	(persons)	511	1.9
All self-employed ^d	(hours)	154.6	15.6
	(persons)	3,303	12.5
Government Schemes	(hours)	10.0	1.0
	(persons)	277	1.0
Second jobs^e			
All with second job:	(hours)	9.7	1.0
	(persons)	1,062	4.0
As employee	(hours)	6.6	0.7
	(persons)	730	2.8
As self-employed	(hours)	3.1	0.3
	(persons)	332	1.3

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

- ^a Total usual weekly hours worked in main job and actual hours worked in second job (millions).
- ^b Individuals in each employment category (thousands).
- ^c Includes those in employment whose employment status was not stated.
- ^d Includes those whose full/part-time status was not stated.
- ^e Those who indicated they had a second job but whose hours were recorded as in excess of 60 hours are not included in the second jobs data.
- Notes**
- 1 Employment status (employee, self-employed, on government scheme and full-time: part-time) was determined by respondents' own assessment.
- 2 The number of persons in each category is slightly lower than the full total for the economy. This is because the table only includes those for whom hours data were recorded. The difference is relatively small for each category with the exception of those on government schemes (see note 4 below).
- 3 Total usual weekly hours in main job include basic usual hours, usual paid overtime and usual unpaid overtime, but exclude mealbreaks. Actual hours worked in second jobs include any paid and unpaid overtime but exclude mealbreaks.
- 4 The government scheme category only includes those on schemes based with an employer. Scheme participants based at a college or training centre during the survey reference week were not asked about their hours of work.

Figure 1 Average hours - average total usual weekly hours by employment status



All in employment group includes some on Government schemes i.e. on employer based schemes, and those whose employment status was unknown.

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Evidence from the the LFS: hours worked in the economy

As mentioned above the LFS provides two measures of hours worked in individuals' main job i.e. actual and usual hours. This article will focus almost entirely on usual hours although the data presented on hours worked in second jobs refers to the actual hours worked during a reference week (the only LFS measurement of hours worked in second jobs).⁴

Table 1 therefore combines usual and actual hours and shows that in 1991 approximately 1 billion (990.3m) hours were worked each week in the British economy. (This is the sum of total usual hours worked in main jobs plus the actual hours worked in second jobs during a particular week).

The table also shows how the proportion of hours worked by each category of worker differs from their share of employment. For example full-time self-employed workers account for only 10.5 per cent of employment but 14.8 per cent of hours worked, reflecting the longer average hours worked by this group. Full-time employees account for 63 per cent of total employment but 73 per cent of all hours worked, whereas part-time employees (in main and/or second jobs) account for 22.1 per cent of employment but only 9.7 per cent of total hours worked in the economy. Consequently by measuring hours of work we have an alternative measure of the significance of different forms of employment i.e. a measure of labour input as opposed to share of employment.

The important differences between employees and the self-employed are further highlighted in table 2⁵, which shows that over a third (36.4 per cent) of employees work a 'standard' week of between 35-40 hours, compared to only 21.4 per cent of the self-employed. More significantly however 25.1 per cent of the self-employed usually work 60 hours or more per week compared to only 4.7 per cent of employees. The significant differences in the hours worked by employees and the self-employed are further demonstrated by figure 1. The self-employed on average work 25 per cent more hours than employees averaging 46.8 hours per week compared to 37.4.

Part-time work

Because the LFS collects hours data it allows us to consider alternative definitions of part-time employment. The most commonly used definition of part-time work is that the individual works up to (but no more than) 30 hours per week. However part-time employment is sometimes defined using an individual's own assessment - whether they themselves regard their job as full or part-time. As the LFS collects both types of information it is possible to compare these two definitions and the degree of overlap between them.

Table 3 shows there is a large overlap between the two definitions, and the vast majority of employees and self-employed are classified the same on both measures. Although some 0.40m

Table 2 Total usual weekly hours by employment status

	Total usual weekly hours										
	0-7	8-15	16-19	20-24	25-30	31-34	35	36	37	38	39
All in employment ^a	800	1,708	697	1,341	1,199	524	1,152	545	1,471	1,565	1,445
Per cent	3.1	6.7	2.7	5.3	4.7	2.1	4.5	2.1	5.8	6.2	5.7
All employees	687	1,545	652	1,228	980	461	1,016	503	1,423	1,490	1,398
Per cent	3.1	7.1	3.0	5.6	4.5	2.1	4.7	2.3	6.5	6.8	6.4
All self-employed	112	159	44	101	177	35	102	31	27	52	26
Per cent	3.4	4.8	1.3	3.1	5.4	1.1	3.1	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.8

a Includes individuals on employer-based Government schemes (but not college based schemes) and those whose employment status was unknown.
b All totals include those who did not state their hours of work.

Notes
1 Data refer to main job only.
2 Total usual weekly hours include basic usual hours, usual paid overtime and usual unpaid overtime, but exclude mealbreaks.
3 Respondents who do not work an exact whole number of hours have their hours rounded up or down to the nearest whole number.
4 If the fraction is a half e.g. 37.5 their hours are rounded to the nearest whole even number e.g. 37.5 is rounded up to 38, 26.5 is rounded down to 26 etc.

individuals who regard themselves as full-time do not work more than 30 hours per week this is only 2.1 per cent of the total. Likewise 0.34m (only 6.0 per cent) of those who regard themselves as part-time work more than 30 hours per week. Given the extent of the overlap (particularly amongst employees) full and part-time status will for the remainder of the article be based on the number of hours people said they had worked.⁶

Paid and unpaid overtime

As mentioned earlier one useful feature of the LFS is its coverage of both paid and unpaid overtime working in individuals main job.

Table 4 shows that in 1991 some 81m hours of overtime were usually worked each week (43.9m hours of paid overtime and 37.2m of unpaid overtime). Of this total over 90 per cent was worked by employees as opposed to the self-employed (and those on government schemes based with employers).⁷

Hours worked in second jobs

People not only extend their working hours through overtime but also through taking on additional employment. Table 5 considers the extent of working in second jobs and shows the distribution of second jobs between men and women and between full and part-time workers (both employees and self-

Table 3 Total usual weekly hours worked in main job and whether described as full or part-time

	Great Britain, 1991		
	All in employment	Up to 30 hours	31 hours or more
All in employment ^{a,b}	25,194	5,689	19,458
Full-time	19,556	401	19,122
Part-time	5,632	5,288	336
All employees ^a	21,863	5,092	16,741
Full-time	16,747	283	16,439
Part-time	5,114	4,809	301
All self-employed ^a	3,316	594	2,709
Full-time	2,801	118	2,675
Part-time	515	476	35

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

a includes those whose opinion on whether their job was full or part-time was not recorded.
b Also those who did not state their hours of work.
c Includes those who did not state whether they were an employee or self employed.

Notes
1 Table excludes all those on government schemes. Some on schemes were asked questions on their hours of work (see note 4 table 1) but none were asked whether they defined their job as full or part-time.
2 See note 2 table 2.

employed). As might be expected part-time workers are more likely to undertake a second job than full-timers with part-time men being the most likely (7.8 per cent). However in terms of the absolute number in second jobs the largest single group is full-time men followed by part-time women. What this clearly shows is that second jobs are in most cases not taken by individuals to make their hours up to a full-time equivalent, and the data supports another LFS finding that only a small proportion (8.0 per cent) of those working part-time in their main job work part-time because they could not find a full-time job.⁸

Again the LFS allows us to consider changes in hours worked in second jobs over recent years, and these are shown in table 6. There has been a large increase (albeit from a relatively small base) in the number of hours worked in second jobs, from 3.5m in 1979 to 9.7m in 1991. This again largely reflects the increase in the number and proportion of individuals who work in a second job (up from 1.4 per cent in 1979 to 4.0 per cent in 1991). The proportion of total hours worked accounted for by second jobs is still very small at only 1.0 per cent although this is an increase from only 0.4 per cent in 1979.

Employees' hours of work

The contrast in hours worked by the self-employed and employees has important consequences for any analysis of working time. Significant growth in the proportion of

Table 4 Usual weekly paid and unpaid overtime hours

	Great Britain, 1991	
	Paid overtime	Unpaid overtime
All in employment ^a		
Hours (millions)	43.9	37.2
Persons (thousands)	6,125	4,929
Average	7.16	7.55
Employees		
Hours (millions)	41.5	32.6
Persons (thousands)	5,850	4,461
Average	7.09	7.32
Self-employed		
Hours (millions)	2.2	4.5
Persons (thousands)	244	447
Average	9.19	10.02

Source: 1991: LFS estimates

a Includes those on employer-based government schemes working paid and/or unpaid over time hours, plus those working overtime who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.

Note
1 See note 1 table 2.

Great Britain, 1991
Thousands

	40	41	42	43	44	45-48	49-50	51-59	60-69	70+	Total ^b	
All in employment ^a	2,624	564	1,039	639	680	2,601	1,361	1,613	1,040	817	25,472	All in employment ^a
Per cent	10.3	2.2	4.1	2.5	2.7	10.2	5.4	6.3	4.1	3.2	100	Per cent
All employees	2,112	541	939	605	625	2,249	1,048	1,306	659	368	21,863	All employees
Per cent	9.7	2.5	4.3	2.8	2.9	10.3	4.8	6.0	3.0	1.7	100	Per cent
All self-employed	466	20	91	29	49	342	310	302	380	449	3,316	All self-employed
Per cent	14.1	0.6	2.7	0.9	1.5	10.3	9.4	9.1	11.5	13.6	10	Per cent

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Table 5 Whether had second job by full: part-time status in main job and by sex

	Great Britain, 1991		
	All in Employment	With 2nd job	With 2nd job
	Thousands	Thousands	Per cent
All in employment ^a	25,194	1,074	4.2
All full-time Men	13,232	423	3.2
All full-time Women	6,226	216	3.5
All part-time Men	896	70	7.8
All part-time Women	4,793	344	7.2
On Government scheme	408	19	4.7

Source: 1991: LFS estimates

a Includes those in employment (not on government scheme) who did not state their hours of work.

Note
1 Full and part-time status defined by total usual weekly hours worked (full-time = 31+, part-time = 0-30).

employment accounted for by the self-employed and their uneven distribution across different industries and occupations means that any comparisons between years or across different areas of the economy will be affected by the presence of this group. So, having considered total hours worked in the economy the main focus in the remainder of the article will be on employees' working time.

The hours worked by employees and their levels of pay are two key issues in industrial relations and employment. However, whilst pay structures and rates of pay are subject to widespread analysis and discussion, working time has generally received less attention and publicity. Even with the growth of incentive pay schemes such as performance pay and profit related pay it is still the case that for most employees hours worked are the main if not the sole determinant of what they earn.

In recent years however there has been a renewed interest in working time which in the main has focused on two issues. The first relates to an essentially old debate and can be described as a 'work sharing' argument.⁹ In the face of sustained and historically high levels of unemployment in the late 1970s and early 1980s, ideas about redistributing working time were once more placed on the employment agenda. As in earlier periods of high unemployment many argued that shorter hours would help create (or at least save) jobs, and this type of argument was often associated with trade union campaigns for a shorter working week in the 1970s and 1980s.

Compared to earlier periods a new dimension was introduced to the debate in the early 1980s, namely a background of rapid technological development and the continuing change in the structure of employment from manufacturing to service industries. These changes led to widespread debate over whether a new 'post-industrial' age was fast approaching and whether in the future the time spent in paid employment could (or should) be greatly reduced.¹⁰

Coupled with this was a general shift of emphasis in the analysis of working time away from daily or weekly hours towards annual or even lifetime working hours. If the new technological revolution was going to force a major long term change in working time practices then it was perhaps better to consider the issues as widely as possible rather than focusing narrowly on just weekly hours of work. For example an increase in the number of days paid holiday per year does not reduce 'normal' weekly hours but it does reduce annual working time. Lowering the age of retirement in pension schemes does not reduce normal weekly or annual hours but it can reduce working time on a full lifetime basis.

The second issue surrounding the renewed interest in working time is labour market regulation. The 1980s saw a steady deregulation or 'freeing up' of the British labour market which amongst other things included the repeal of several pieces of legislation affecting working hours. Much of the existing legislation was seen as a fetter to economic efficiency and growth and was regarded as inappropriate and outdated in modern conditions. In particular the new legislation ended what were seen as unnecessary restrictions on the hours of work of women and young people.¹¹

The issue of regulation has in the past two years taken on a European dimension in the light of the proposed EC Directive on Working Time. The precise details of the Directive have changed several times since its initial introduction, although it is essentially concerned with putting in place certain general regulations governing employees working hours.

As will be shown later, the distribution of hours worked by employees in the UK differs significantly from other European countries many of whom have wide ranging restrictions on the hours which can be worked by employees. Although regulation of working time has formed part of British industrial relations history, in comparison to most other European countries the tradition in Britain has been to secure changes in working time through collective agreements rather than legislation.

Changes in working time

Since the onset of mass industrialisation working time has been an important element in industrial relations and on many occasions the focus of industrial disputes. The importance of time in the industrial process makes it an obvious target for

Table 6 Proportion of those in employment with a second job and proportion of total weekly hours worked in second jobs

	1979	1981	1983	1984	1985						
Total hours - main plus 2nd job (millions)	900.6	831.6	867.3	883.0	912.5						
Total persons in employment (thousands)	23,596	22,440	22,451	23,010	23,532						
Percentages of hours worked in second jobs are expressed as a proportion of total hours worked in main plus second jobs Percentages of persons with second job are expressed as a proportion of total persons in employment											
Actual hours worked in second jobs (millions)											
Persons with a second job (thousands)											
	1979	per cent	1981	per cent	1983	per cent	1984	per cent	1985	per cent	
Second job^{ab}											
All with second job: ^c	(hours)	3.5	0.4	3.8	0.5	4.4	0.5	5.6	0.6	6.6	0.7
	(persons)	347	1.5	413	1.8	473	2.1	690	3.0	769	3.3
As employee	(hours)	2.6	0.3	2.7	0.3	3.0	0.3	3.5	0.4	4.2	0.5
	(persons)	269	1.1	311	1.4	337	1.5	442	1.9	514	2.2
As self employed	(hours)	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	2.1	0.2	2.4	0.3
	(persons)	76	0.3	101	0.4	133	0.6	241	1.0	255	1.1

a Only includes those with second jobs for whom hours data on second job was recorded.

b Those who indicated they had a second job but whose actual hours were recorded as in excess of 60 hours are not included in the table.

c Includes those with second job whose employment status was not known for that job.

Notes

1 The total persons in employment figure is slightly lower than the full total for the economy as the table only includes those for whom hours data were recorded. Therefore each year excludes some scheme participants plus no answers.

2 Total hours equals total usual weekly hours in main job plus total actual hours in second job.

3 Actual hours worked in second jobs excludes meal breaks for all years. For 1979 and 1981 it includes paid overtime only but from 1983 onwards the figures include any paid or unpaid overtime.

workers and unions in negotiations over terms and conditions of employment. The history of industrial development is littered with campaigns and disputes over employees' working time which have typically focused on the length of the working day or working week. The campaign for a 10 hour day during the early part of the 19th century is one well documented example of this process.

One outcome of over two centuries of industrial development has been a significant reduction in working time - to the length of the working day, week, year and lifetime. In general the changes have been periodic rather than gradual, that is they have been concentrated in certain years and have been followed by years of relative stability.

Nowadays it is clear that on a full lifetime basis there have been significant reductions in working time. The generally later entry to the labour market (more young people staying on at school and college) and generally earlier retirement means that over a lifetime working hours are significantly lower than even a decade ago. Charles Handy's analysis of a trend from a lifetime of about 100,000 hours work (47 hours per week for 47 weeks per year for 47 years) to about 50,000 hours (35 hours per week for 42 weeks for 35 years) appears to have some truth to it.¹² However given the general reductions which have occurred in the number of hours worked it is important to remember that this does not necessarily imply an equal reduction in labour input. It is quite possible that hours reductions have corresponded to increases in the intensity of work. It is obviously more difficult to quantify this element of the hours equation although it is something which needs to be borne in mind.

In recent years, and despite the generally wider focus of debate, trade union campaigns over working time have still tended to focus on shortening the basic working week. This is probably because the issue of weekly hours is of more direct and immediate relevance to both employees and employers, and it is easy to formulate concrete proposals in this area. The campaigns in the engineering industry during the seventies and eighties focused precisely on this issue achieving a reduction from 40 to 39 hours in 1981, which was followed by a claim for a 35 hour week in 1983. The emphasis on the basic working week in these campaigns introduces an important element in the working time debate, namely the difference between basic hours and overtime hours. In Britain overtime has historically been an

important element of employees' working time in manufacturing industry and in particular for manual workers. As will be shown later overtime hours whether paid or unpaid are, for many people, an integral part of their working week.

The economic effects of reductions in working time

The economic effects of reductions in working time can generally be considered from two perspectives. Firstly at the level of the firm (or across firms within a particular industry where agreements on working hours have been made), and secondly at the level of the economy. At both levels it is possible to distinguish between effects on employment and effects on productivity.

It is perhaps easier to consider the effects of hours reductions at the level of the firm although even here it is not always easy to separate out the effects of hours reductions from other related factors. In manufacturing industry reductions in basic hours in the late 1970s and early 1980s generally resulted in increased labour productivity (helping to offset the cost to employers) but there was no widespread increases in employment. Research conducted in manufacturing firms in the early 1980s indicated that even in firms where employment did increase this was rarely attributed even in part to reductions in the working week.¹³

Studies of manufacturing establishments also showed that after reductions in the basic week were introduced, overtime working increased, although the link between the two was by no means straightforward. White and Ghobadian conclude that as 'slack' was reduced in staffing levels management needed to find flexibility elsewhere. As demand picked up after recession overtime working increased and, although costly, it was the price to be paid for having tighter control over staffing issues.

A more recent report¹⁴ which focuses specifically on the engineering industry also indicates that job creation did not follow as a result of reductions in the basic working week.

Consequently at the firm level, it is possibly in the area of labour productivity that there are more powerful arguments for reducing working hours (especially if linked to changes in working practices)¹⁵. If reductions in hours lead to more flexible work practices and/or increased capital investment then labour productivity could increase. However it should be remembered that the effects of small reductions to the basic working week (on

Table 6 (contd)

		Great Britain, 1979-91											
		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991						
		920.0	938.5	979.1	1012.0	1020.3	990.3						
		23,628	24,076	24,929	25,794	25,977	25,425						
		1986	per cent	1987	per cent	1988	per cent	1989	per cent	1990	per cent	1991	per cent
		6.6	0.7	7.1	0.8	8.2	0.8	9.0	0.9	9.5	0.9	9.7	1.0
		807	3.4	827	3.4	952	3.8	1,046	4.1	1,063	4.1	1,062	4.2
		4.1	0.5	4.6	0.5	5.6	0.6	5.9	0.6	6.3	0.6	6.6	0.7
		523	2.2	561	2.3	653	2.6	703	2.7	719	2.8	730	2.9
		2.4	0.3	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.3	3.2	0.3	3.1	0.3	3.1	0.3
		284	1.2	265	1.1	299	1.2	343	1.3	344	1.3	332	1.3

Source: LFS time series estimates

both employment and labour productivity) negotiated in individual firms or across a particular industry are likely to be different to the short and long run effects of any economy wide regulations which reduce the total hours employees may work.

Across the economy as a whole the employment effects of reductions in employees hours of work are somewhat ambiguous. It is not certain whether reductions in employees hours increase employment, reduce unemployment or neither. If hours are

reduced with no corresponding reduction in pay this raises hourly labour costs and therefore increases the likelihood of employers substituting capital for labour (or substituting existing labour for other forms eg the self-employed). Another possibility is that overtime will be substituted for basic hours, again not leading to increased employment.

Labour productivity may increase as a result of hours reductions but reductions may also lead to a fall in total factor productivity



Photo: Paul Reas/NETWORK

Table 10 Employees average total usual weekly hours by sex and full and part-time status

Great Britain, 1991			
	All employees	Part-time	Full-time
All employees	37.4	16.9	43.6
All men	43.6	15.7	45.3
All women	30.2	17.0	40.3
Women with youngest dependent child (0-15)	25.1	16.9	40.2
Women with youngest dependent child (0-4)	23.5	15.6	39.9
Women with youngest dependent child (5-10)	24.6	17.3	40.3
Women with youngest dependent child (11-15)	27.8	18.1	40.4
Women with no dependent children	32.7	17.2	40.3

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Note
1 See notes 1 and 2 table 2, note 1 table 5 and notes 1 and 2 for table 9.

Table 11 Full-time employees average total usual weekly hours by sex and occupational group

Great Britain, 1991				
		All	Men	Women
SOC code	All full-time employees^a	43.6	45.3	40.3
10-15,19	Corporate managers and administrators	45.8	47.3	41.5
16-17	Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	48.6	50.6	44.7
20-21	Science and engineering professionals	44.0	44.2	41.6
22	Health professionals	57.0	58.2	54.5
23	Teaching professionals	45.4	47.0	44.1
24-27,29	Other professional occupations	43.3	44.0	41.8
30-32	Science and engineering associate professionals	41.6	42.2	39.2
34	Health associate professionals	40.1	41.5	39.9
33,35-39	Other associate professional occupations	43.6	45.0	41.2
40-44,49	Clerical occupations	39.6	41.4	38.4
45-46	Secretarial occupations	38.7	44.0	38.4
50	Skilled construction trades	43.0	43.1	*
51-52	Skilled engineering trades	44.5	44.6	41.5
53-59	Other skilled trades	43.6	44.3	40.0
60-61	Protective service occupations	47.7	48.2	42.9
62-67,69	Personal service occupations	42.4	46.2	40.3
70-71	Buyers, brokers & sales representatives	45.4	46.2	42.5
72-73,79	Other sales occupations	41.8	44.7	39.7
80-86,89	Industrial plant & machine operators, assemblers	43.0	44.0	40.4
87-88	Drivers & mobile machine operators	48.0	48.2	43.6
90	Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing	50.9	50.6	52.1
91-99	Other elementary occupations	43.4	44.5	39.4

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

a includes those who did not state their occupation.
* Denotes cell size too small to provide a reliable estimate.

Notes
1 Full-time defined as working total usual weekly hours over 30 hours.
2 See notes 1 and 2 table 2, and note 1 table 8.

Table 12 Employees average usual total, basic, paid and unpaid overtime hours by full and part-time status

Great Britain, 1991				
Employees	Total	of which:		
		Basic	Paid overtime	Unpaid overtime
All Employees	37.4	34.0	1.9	1.5
Full-time	43.6	39.4	2.3	1.9
Part-time	16.9	16.2	0.4	0.2
All Male Employees	43.6	39.0	2.8	1.9
Full-time	45.3	40.5	3.0	2.0
Part-time	15.7	15.3	0.3	0.2
All Female Employees	30.2	28.4	0.9	0.9
Full-time	40.3	37.5	1.2	1.7
Part-time	17.0	16.4	0.4	0.2

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Note
1 See note 1 table 5 and note 1 table 2.

Looking at average hours rather than the distribution of hours shows the differences between men and women employees' hours another way. We see from *table 10* that on average male employees work 13.4 hours more per week, and amongst full-time employees men on average work 5 hours more per week.

Although by excluding the self-employed we have taken account of one factor associated with men's longer hours it is possible that at least part of the difference between the hours worked by men and women can be accounted for by the different occupational distributions amongst full-time employees.

Table 11 considers this question and shows that for full-time employees (with the single exception of 'Other occupations in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing')¹⁹ on average full-time male employees work longer hours than full-time female employees across all occupations.²⁰

Employees' paid and unpaid overtime

In 1991 5.9m employees usually worked some paid overtime

hours each week and some 4.5m usually worked some unpaid overtime. Of those employees usually working paid overtime, the average was 7.1 hours per week and of those working unpaid overtime the average was 7.3 hours. (It should be remembered that these two groups overlap and are not mutually exclusive)

Overtime working is clearly more common amongst certain groups of employees than others, and *table 12* considers this by looking at average overtime hours for different groups of employees (ie the average for all individuals in each employment category). The highest levels of overtime working are found amongst full-time men who on average work five hours overtime per week (3 hours paid and 2 hours unpaid). Although full-time female employees work fewer overtime hours on average (2.9 in total) the proportion of female overtime which is made up of unpaid hours is considerably higher than men's at 59 per cent compared to 40 per cent. This probably reflects the different occupational distribution of full-time men and women's employment, with full-time women being more likely to work in jobs where paid overtime is less of a feature eg white collar

Table 13 Employees usually working paid and unpaid overtime by occupation

Great Britain, 1991

SOC code	All employees ^a	All employees ^b	Work basic hours only	Work basic, paid and unpaid overtime hours		
				Work basic, paid and unpaid overtime hours only	Work basic, and unpaid overtime hours only	Work basic, and unpaid overtime hours only
		Thousands	Row percentages			
		21,863	56.2	3.4	23.4	17.0
10-15,19	Corporate managers and administrators	2,103	43.2	4.5	8.4	43.8
16-17	Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	657	50.4	4.5	8.5	36.6
20-21	Science and engineering professionals	536	35.8	7.8	19.5	36.9
22	Health professionals	93	48.5	13.7	*	29.3
23	Teaching professionals	896	30.8	4.1	1.3	63.8
24-27,29	Other professional occupations	519	44.8	4.7	9.8	40.7
30-32	Science and engineering associate professionals	546	48.7	5.3	25.3	20.6
34	Health associate professionals	593	56.9	5.4	11.8	25.9
33,35-39	Other associate professional occupations	771	52.8	5.6	12.9	28.8
40-44,49	Clerical occupations	2,858	63.2	4.1	23.1	9.5
45-46	Secretarial occupations	1,028	69.5	2.6	13.1	14.8
50	Skilled construction trades	220	63.9	*	31.3	*
51-52	Skilled engineering trades	1,088	38.3	2.6	53.1	6.0
53-59	Other skilled trades	1,486	53.8	1.7	40.8	3.7
60-61	Protective service occupations	470	49.8	7.7	34.2	8.3
62-67,69	Personal service occupations	1,704	71.8	2.6	17.5	8.1
70-71	Buyers, brokers & sales representatives	428	54.9	3.4	7.2	34.6
72-73,79	Other sales occupations	1,410	76.6	1.7	17.1	4.6
80-86,89	Industrial plant & machine operators, assemblers	1,552	54.7	1.7	40.9	2.8
87-88	Drivers & mobile machine operators	790	40.4	2.6	54.1	3.0
90	Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing	160	52.4	*	34.9	7.8
91-95,99	Other elementary occupations	1,908	71.0	1.0	25.8	2.2

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

a Includes those whose occupation was not stated.
b includes those whose hours of work were unknown.
* denotes cell size below 10,000.

Note
1 See note 1 table 8 and note 1 table 2.

occupations including clerical and secretarial jobs.

As well as considering average overtime hours it is also interesting to see how overtime working varies across occupations and the differences between those who work paid overtime and those who work unpaid, and the extent to which the groups overlap.

Table 13 shows that 3.4 per cent of employees (approximately 3/4m) usually work both paid and unpaid overtime, 23.4 per cent (over 5m) work basic hours and paid overtime (but no unpaid overtime) and 17.0 per cent (about 3.7m) work basic hours plus unpaid overtime (but no paid overtime). In total therefore some nine and a half million employees (43.8 per cent) usually work some form of overtime each week.

Table 13 also shows how the proportion in each of these groups varies between occupations. Unpaid overtime working is very common amongst managerial and professional workers with 25-40 per cent across these groups usually working some unpaid overtime each week. The highest incidence of usually working basic hours plus unpaid overtime (and no paid overtime) is amongst teaching professionals where a very large proportion do so (63.7 per cent). The fact that teaching and other occupations with a substantial proportion of women have a relatively high incidence of unpaid overtime highlights the earlier finding that a higher proportion of women's overtime is worked unpaid compared to men.

In other occupational groups a large proportion work basic hours plus paid overtime (and no unpaid overtime), with over 50 per cent of employees in skilled engineering trades falling into this category.

The differences which emerge across occupations point to possible changes in the future. If professional occupations and other salaried jobs continue to make up an increasing proportion of employee jobs, unpaid overtime may well form an increasing part of all overtime worked. However it is also possible that with

the introduction of more flexible working time patterns such as Annualized Hours Contracts²¹, overtime generally will be drastically reduced and extra hours worked one week will simply be taken as time off in lieu at a later date.

Which measurement of usual hours?

As well as looking at the three components of total usual hours worked in employees' main jobs (basic hours, paid overtime and unpaid overtime) the LFS also makes it possible to measure the distribution of hours in three different ways. *Table 14* shows the proportions in different hours bands for total usual hours, usual paid hours and usual basic hours 1984-91. We see that depending on the measure of hours used the proportions in different hours bands varies significantly and the extent of the distribution varies accordingly. For example in 1991 60.5 per cent of employees had basic usual hours of between 35-40 hours, but only 36.4 per cent usually worked between 35-40 hours in total each week.

Changes in hours worked by employees since 1984

As well as considering the distribution of hours by three different measures for a single year *table 14* also allows us to see how the proportion of employees working in each hours band has changed over a number of years. It can be seen that the spread of total hours worked has become more dispersed, so for example in 1984 21.6 per cent of employees usually worked a total of up to 30 hours per week and 12.2 per cent usually worked over 48 hours in total per week. However by 1991 these proportions had increased to 23.3 per cent and 15.5 per cent respectively. At the same time there was a corresponding fall from 41.3 per cent to 36.4 per cent in the proportion working what could be termed 'standard' hours ie between 35-40 hours per week.

Table 16 Employees total usual weekly hours 1990^a

	All Employees ^b Thousands	0-7	8-15	16-19	20-24	25-30	31-34	35	36	37	38
Row percentages											
Belgium	2,939	0.3	1.8	3.0	7.9	4.3	1.4	0.4	4.0	4.8	48.7
Denmark	2,353	4.0	5.5	1.4	4.7	7.2	2.4	2.0	0.9	10.1	48.6
France	18,440	0.7	1.9	1.9	5.0	4.9	1.8	2.2	1.2	2.2	4.3
Germany	25,814	0.8	3.4	1.6	5.3	3.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	11.2	30.4
Greece	1,947	*	0.8	0.6	2.7	6.2	0.6	2.4	0.5	2.4	12.8
Holland	5,487	6.5	8.6	2.7	6.8	4.0	4.7	4.8	1.4	30.4	
Ireland	850	0.6	2.2	1.2	4.6	4.1	1.9	7.5	1.3	5.4	2.4
Italy	15,228	0.2	1.5	2.5	4.2	3.1	0.4	0.7	19.9	0.7	3.5
Luxembourg	140	*	1.4	*	3.8	2.3	*	*	*	*	*
Portugal	3,311	0.3	1.3	0.7	2.5	2.9	0.4	9.3	3.4	0.5	1.7
Spain	9,227	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.7	3.0	0.4	2.6	0.5	2.6	3.7
UK	22,952	2.8	6.9	2.8	5.4	4.6	2.3	4.6	2.3	4.6	7.7
Europe12	108,687	1.4	3.6	2.0	4.8	4.1	1.4	2.3	4.2	4.9	14.8

* Denotes cell size too small to provide a reliable estimate.
 a Includes paid and unpaid overtime but excludes travel time and meal breaks.
 b All employees total includes those with variable hours and those who did not state their hours.

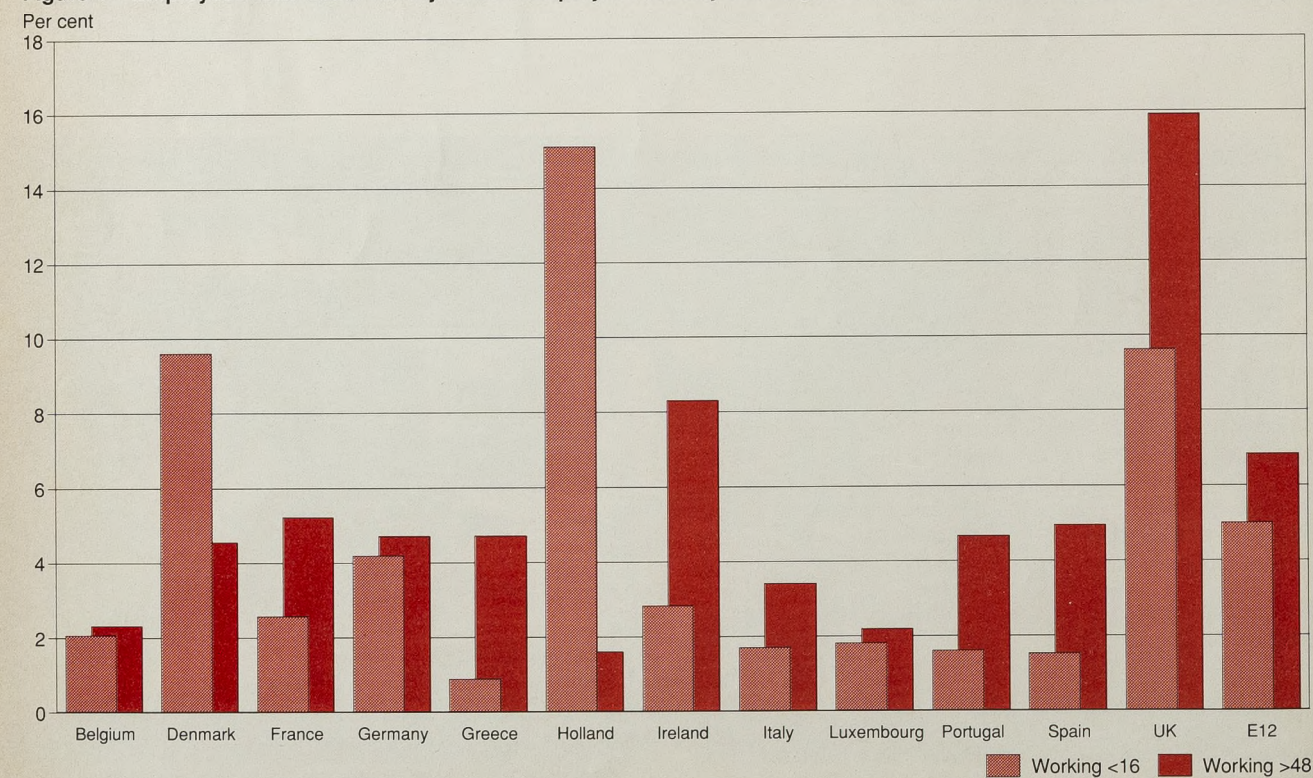
However average hours provide only a narrow picture of working time amongst employees in each country, and it is probably more appropriate to consider the distribution of hours worked.

Table 16 shows the distribution of hours worked by employees throughout the EC. There are some highly significant differences between countries but the UK in particular has a very different distribution of working hours to elsewhere. With the exception of the UK every other country has a heavy concentration of employees working within a narrow range of hours, and in some countries nearly half of all employees work within a single hour band. For example in Italy 48.3 per cent usually work 40 hours per week, in Ireland 48.6 per cent do so and in Spain some 71.0 per cent usually work 40 hours per week. Figure 4 shows the large differences between member states in the proportions

working either long hours (here defined as over 48 hours per week) and the proportion working in jobs involving only a small number of hours (defined here as less than 16 hours per week). At the lower end the UK, Holland and Denmark have the highest proportions working in small hours jobs (reflecting the higher overall proportion of women in employment in these countries). At the upper end of employee hours however the UK stands in marked contrast to all other states with some 15.9 per cent of employees usually working more than 48 hours. Ireland has the next largest proportion of employees usually working over 48 hours per week with 8.3 per cent - just over half the UK figure.

Differences in the distribution of hours worked in each country can be further illustrated using a statistical measure of dispersion. The final column of Table 16 shows the standard deviation for each country's data set and indicates the extent to

Figure 4 Employees total usual weekly hours - employees usually working less than 16 or more than 48 hours per week



Source: Eurostat 1990

39	40	41	42	43	44	45-48	49-50	51-59	60-69	70+	Standard Deviation (hours)
Row percentages											
2.9	17.0	*	0.2	*	*	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	7.9
0.7	3.9	0.1	0.7	0.3	*	2.7	2.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	10.8
49.8	10.3	1.2	2.4	0.6	0.4	4.0	2.6	0.9	1.3	0.5	8.6
10.2	22.8	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	2.4	1.9	0.7	1.4	0.8	9.3
2.2	49.4	*	4.4	0.2	*	9.8	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	7.7
1.1	25.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	12.2
3.8	48.6	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.5	5.0	3.7	1.1	2.2	1.3	9.7
1.0	48.3	0.0	2.6	0.1	1.2	6.6	1.9	0.5	0.9	0.2	7.6
*	83.4	*	*	*	*	1.8	*	*	*	*	7.0
0.2	23.8	*	1.9	0.9	3.9	41.7	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	8.3
0.3	71.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.9	4.7	2.1	0.8	1.3	0.7	6.7
6.4	10.0	2.3	4.5	2.7	3.1	11.2	4.8	6.3	3.2	1.7	14.0
12.0	26.2	0.8	2.3	0.8	1.2	6.6	2.5	1.9	1.6	0.8	10.3
											Europe12

Source: EUROSTAT 1990

which data values are spread around the mean (average) for the whole distribution. The relatively high value for the UK indicates a wider dispersion of hours around the average than elsewhere.

The difference between the UK and the other 11 member states is additionally highlighted in the graphical representations of the distribution of employee hours (figure 5).

What the data clearly show is the extent and influence of labour market regulation on the hours worked by employees. With the exception of the UK and to some extent Ireland and Denmark all other EC states have wide-ranging regulation of their labour markets, either through direct legislation or through legally binding collective agreements²². It is this which no doubt explains in part the concentration of working time within these countries. If we consider France for example where the statutory working week for many employees is set at 39 hours, we see that there is indeed a heavy concentration of employees working exactly this number of hours.

Consequently it is possible to see that the UK with its highly de-regulated labour market has a greater diversity of working time than elsewhere in the EC. In other countries where the majority of employees work within a small range of hours it is quite feasible to talk of a 'standard' employee. However in the UK the idea of standard amount of working time is less appropriate and even potentially misleading. n

Acknowledgement

I wish to thank Des Dolan for producing the data on which a number of tables are based and Ceridwen Roberts and Ulric Spencer for their considered advice throughout.

Other Regular Data Sources on Hours of Work

Regular estimates in the *Employment Gazette*:

Table 1.11 — Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries.

Table 1.12 — Hours of work - operatives in manufacturing industries.

Table 5.4 — The earnings and hours of manual employees in October.

Table 5.6 — Derived from the NES.

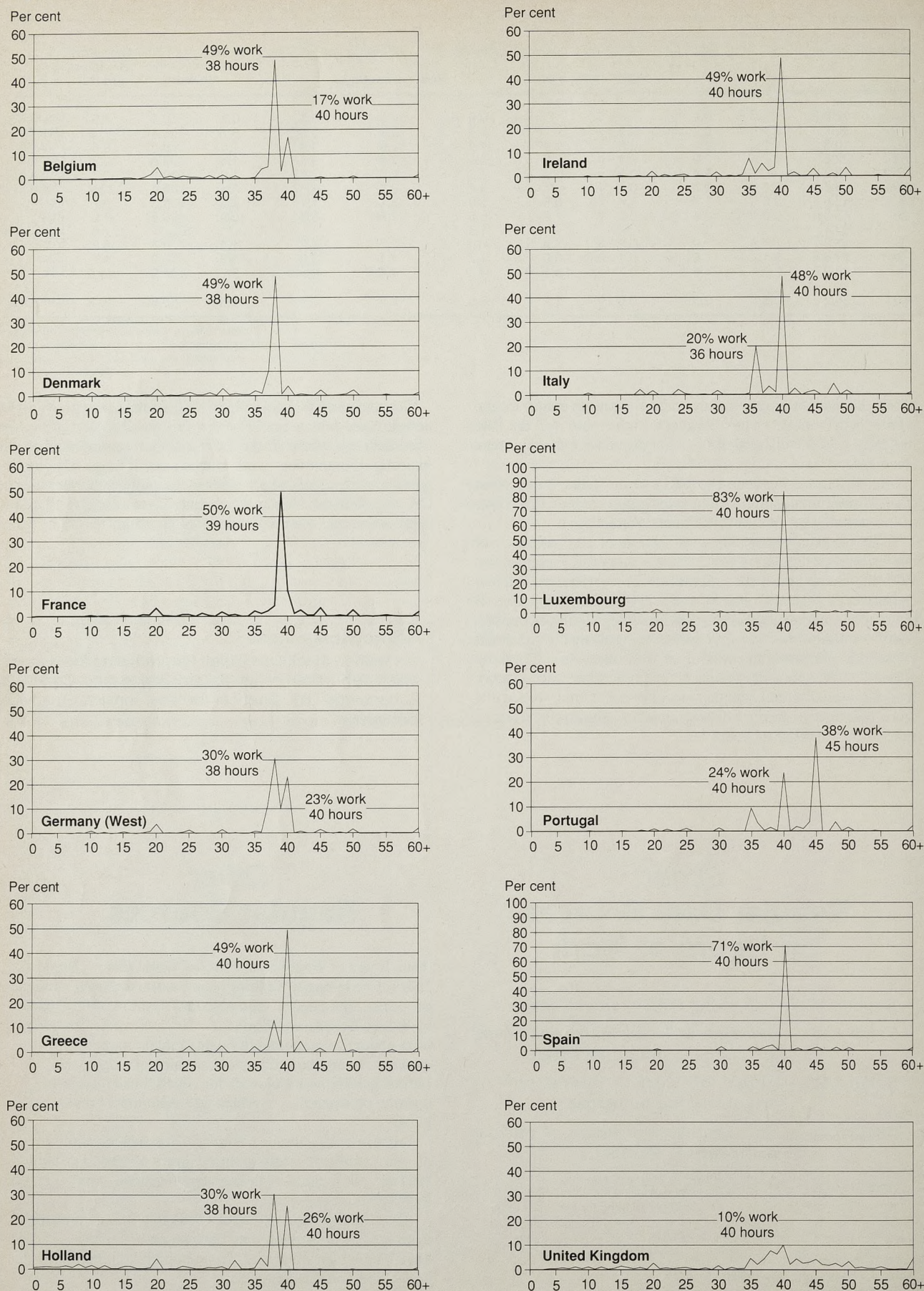
Other Regular Sources

'Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work' (Brown Book) - This series is based on information extracted from national collective agreements, and also laid down in orders made by Wages Boards and Councils. The information obtained from collective agreements relates mainly to manual workers. In addition to basic time rates of wages, the normal weekly hours of work for which these rates are payable (ie excluding overtime and main meal breaks) are given.

British Social Attitudes Survey - This has for a number of years collected information on hours of work, but until 1991 did not include as in employment those working fewer than 10 hours per week.

New Earnings Survey (NES) - Probably the most widely used source of working time data which has many advantages over other sources including its long time series and large sample size.

Figure 5 Employees total usual weekly hours in main job



Source: Eurostat 1990

Footnotes

- 1 If individuals are unable to say what their usual weekly hours are, they are asked to take an average of the hours they have worked over the previous four weeks. For these individuals usual hours are therefore derived rather than stated as such.
- 2 The reason for this is that in earlier years there were important differences in the wording of the questions covering hours of work and in addition data was not collected on unpaid overtime hours worked in people's main job. However for hours worked in second jobs there is no significant difficulty in making comparisons from 1979 onwards as in table 6.
- 3 For information on the methods and definitions used in Labour Force Surveys throughout the EC see *Labour Force Survey: Methods and Definitions*, EUROSTAT 1988.
- 4 There are several reasons for focusing on usual hours rather than actual hours, the most important of which is the annual LFS fieldwork period of March to May. These months include several Bank Holiday weeks which increases the likelihood that a higher than normal proportion of workers would have worked fewer hours than usual during the survey reference week. Consequently there is a systematic bias in the difference between actual and usual hours worked (towards lower actual hours) which may not be present at different times of the year. From 1992 onwards when the LFS becomes a quarterly survey and interviewing takes place throughout the year it will be possible to compare actual and usual hours worked across each quarter. It also means that reported actual hours should become a more accurate measure of total hours worked in the economy each year.
- 5 The choice of hours bands used in this table and throughout the article is based on the key hours thresholds in respect of employment legislation. The key hours thresholds in the UK for many employment rights are: under 8 hours per week, 8 to under 16 hours per week and 16 hours or more per week. A break is shown at 48 hours as this is a key threshold in the proposed EC Directive on Working Time.
- 6 Part-time will refer to those working total usual hours (usual basic hours plus usual paid and usual unpaid overtime) up to 30 per week and full-time to those working total usual hours over 30 per week.
- 7 It is perhaps surprising that any self-employed individuals say they work overtime hours, as overtime is usually associated with employees only. There are however a number of reasons why a self-employed individual may regard some of their hours as overtime. It is not uncommon in certain jobs eg construction trades, for individuals to be formally self-employed but nevertheless usually work for a single employer who pays them an hourly wage. In these circumstances (and especially if they work alongside employees) some self-employed may look upon the hours worked above a certain number as overtime. Also some self-employed may regard any hours worked away from the job eg doing book-keeping as unpaid overtime.
- 8 See *Employment Gazette* April 1992 Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey, table 8.
- 9 For a review of the arguments on work sharing see for example Blyton (1985).
- 10 For one of the more utopian visions of the future see Gorz (1980).
- 11 For a review of the legal regulation of working time see for example Hepple (1990).
- 12 Charles Handy (1984) p57.
- 13 White and Ghobadian (1984) p181.
- 14 Richardson and Rubin (1991).
- 15 For a review of the outcomes of reductions in working time both in the UK and other countries see for example White and Ghobadian (1984), White (1987), Richardson and Rubin (1991), ILO (1989).
- 16 Examples of such agreements are often reported in Incomes Data Services studies eg Study 417, *Re-organising Working Time*, September 1987 and Study 493 *Hours and Holidays 1991*, November 1991.
- 17 Examples of occupations included in *Other Occupations in Sales and Services* (SOC 95) are shelf-fillers, car park attendants, road sweepers, cleaners and domestics.
- 18 For a detailed analysis of women's employment including the influences on working hours see Martin and Roberts (1984). For men and women's hours of work see also Marsh (1991).
- 19 For example farm workers, agricultural machinery operatives.
- 20 It is of course possible there is occupational segregation hidden within the broad occupational categories used in the table.
- 21 These are where employees hours are determined over a full year rather than a week or other period. For example instead of working 40 hours per week an employee may work 1800 hours per year (after allowing for leave and other holiday entitlements). In this way extra hours can be worked at busy times and fewer during slack periods, thus reducing the need for overtime payments.
- 22 For an analysis of the legal/regulatory position across Europe see Blanpain and Kohler (1988) and Industrial Relations Services (1991).

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27	Effective and satisfactory work systems
36	Job evaluation in transition

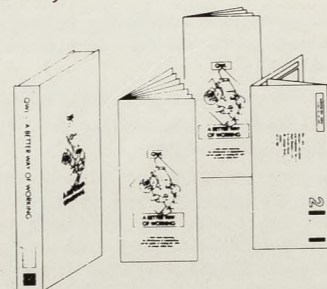
WRU BIBLIOGRAPHIES

(a selection)

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

CODES OF PRACTICE

1	Disciplinary practice and procedures in employment
2	Disclosure of information to trade unions for collective bargaining purposes
3	Time off for trade union duties and activities (Codes of Practice are available only from HMSO)



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LABOUR MARKET DATA

prepared by
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Statistical Service

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

November 12 Thursday
December 17 Thursday
January 1993 21 Thursday

● **RETAIL PRICES INDEX**

November 13 Friday
December 11 Friday
January 1993 15 Friday

LABOUR MARKET *commentary*

SUMMARY

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

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,419,000, is estimated to have fallen by 51,000 in August. Employment in manufacturing fell by 238,000 over the year to August, compared with a fall of 378,000 in the previous twelve months.

Claimant unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 32,200 between August and September to 2,843,300. The level is now 1,247,300 higher than in April 1990 when the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate in September was 10.1 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.2 percentage point on the previous month.

The underlying rate of

increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to August was 5 3/4 per cent (provisional estimate), down 1/4 per cent on the rate for July.

Seasonally adjusted output per head for the manufacturing sector in the three months to August was 1.3 per cent higher than the three months to May, and 3.9 per cent higher than the three months to August 1991. Seasonally adjusted unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to August were 0.5 per cent lower than the previous three months, but 2.3 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 3.6 per cent in September, unchanged from August.

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

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,930,000 visits to the

United Kingdom in July 1992, while United Kingdom residents made about 3,640,000 visits abroad.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

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

Output of the production industries in the three months to August increased by 0.1 per cent compared with the previous three months, but was 1.4 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the three months to August increased by 0.1 per cent compared to the previous three months, but was 0.8 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.

In the three months to August

the output of oil and natural gas rose by 2.3 per cent, but other energy and water supply fell by 1.9 per cent, compared with the previous three months. Compared with a year earlier, the output of oil and natural gas and other energy and water supply both fell by 3.0 and 2.6 per cent respectively.

Latest estimates suggest that in the second quarter of 1992 *consumers' expenditure* was £67.1 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), 0.5 per cent lower than the previous quarter and unchanged on the same period a year earlier.

The provisionally estimated August index of the volume of *retail sales* is 120.6 (1985=100). This is above the July figure, but little changed from the June level. Over the period June to August 1992, the volume of sales was 0.5 per cent higher compared with the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 0.3 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

New *credit advanced to consumers* in August (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was £3.82 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared to £4.25 billion in July 1992. *Total consumer credit* outstanding at the end of August is estimated to have been £29.8 billion (seasonally adjusted), 2.7 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see table 0.1 note 8 for definition) in the second quarter of 1992 at constant prices was estimated to have been 0.6 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 1.8 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. *Fixed investment by the manufacturing industries* (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the second quarter of 1992 was estimated to be 3.3 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, but 1.2 per cent lower than a year ago.

The provisional 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 August was in deficit by £3.3 billion, £0.1 billion more than the previous three months. In August the surplus on trade in oil was £0.2 billion, compared to being almost in balance in July. The deficit in non-oil trade in August was £1.4 billion, £0.2 billion higher than in July.

The *volume of exports*, excluding oil and erratic items, in the three months to August was 1.5 per cent lower than the previous three months and 0.5 per cent higher than a year earlier. *Import volume*, excluding oil and erratic items, in the three months to August was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 7.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

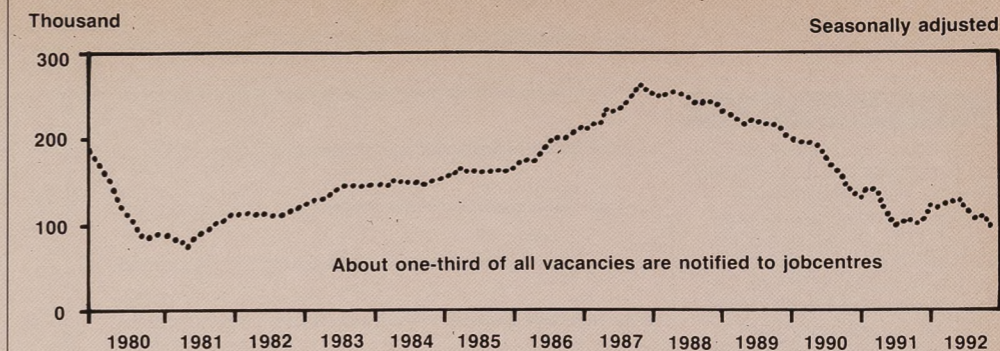
The *current account of the balance of payments* in the latest three months was estimated to have been in deficit by £2.9 billion, £0.1 billion larger than in the previous three months.

Sterling's effective *Exchange Rate Index* (ERI) for September was provisionally estimated to be 88.2 (1985=100), a fall of 4.0 per cent from August 1992.

On 16 October 1992, the UK *base lending rate* reduced by 1 percentage point to 8 per cent, following the previous 1 percentage point reduction on 22 September.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in September is provisionally estimated to have been £4.0 billion. Privatisation proceeds amounted to £1.4 billion in September. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



was £23.4 billion in the first six months of 1992-93, compared with £14.4 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 51,000 in August to 4,419,000. This follows a fall of 47,000 in July, a rise of 1,000 in June and a fall of 9,000 in May. Over the year to August 1992, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 238,000 compared with a fall of 378,000 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 25,361,000 in June. This represents a fall of 658,000 over the year and a fall of 195,000 in the second quarter of 1992. It is now 1,558,000 below the June 1990 peak.

The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 2,000 in August to 397,000. This follows a rise of 1,000 in July and a fall of 4,000 in June.

Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 9.67 million hours per week in August, a fall of 0.75 million hours per week since July.

Short-time working by operatives stood at 0.42 million hours per week in August, a rise of 0.03 million hours per week since July.

The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 99.5 in August compared with 100.2 in July.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

The seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom increased by 32,200 between August and September 1992 to 2,843,300. This was the twenty-ninth consecutive month that unemployment has risen. The unemployment level is 1,247,300 (78 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when unemployment stopped falling and the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate in

September was 10.1 percent of the workforce, an increase of 0.2 percentage points on the previous month.

The September rise in seasonally adjusted unemployment compares with rises of 51,000 in August and 35,800 in July. Over the three months to September unemployment has increased by an average of 39,700 per month. This compares with an average monthly rise of 31,800 over the latest six months.

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

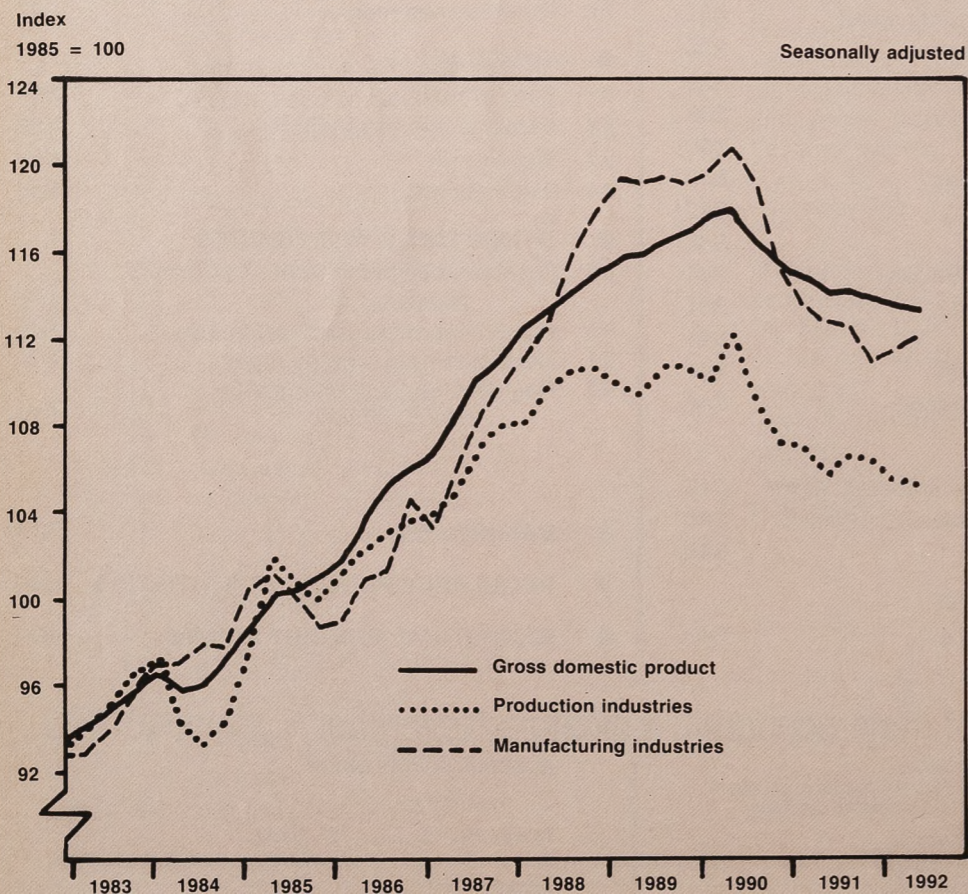
There has been an increase in the United Kingdom unemployment rate of 1.4 percentage points in the 12 months to September. The unemployment rate is also higher than a year ago in all regions of the UK.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants rose by 1,858 between August and September 1992 to 2,847,366 or 10.1 percent of the workforce, no change on the rate for the previous month. The rise in the unadjusted total is much smaller than the rise in the seasonally adjusted total because seasonal influences tend to decrease the unadjusted total between August and September by about 30,000.

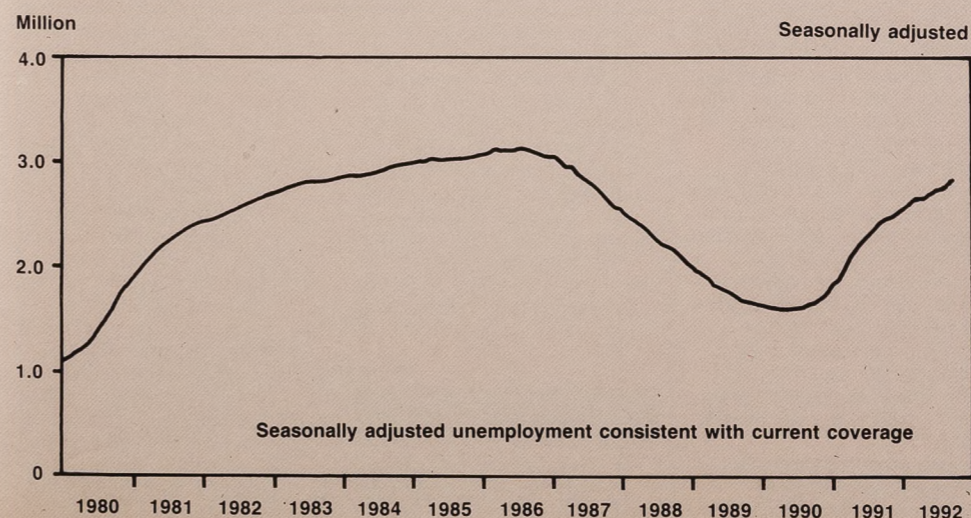
The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell by 11,900, between August and September 1992, to 95,000 the lowest level since September 1981. This follows a fall of 3,900 in August and a rise of 1,300 in July.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres rose very slightly in September. However, the number of notified vacancies was 12,500 lower than the monthly average for the year to August. The number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service rose

OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom



UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



sharply in August, albeit from a low monthly total, to a level higher than the monthly average for the same period.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

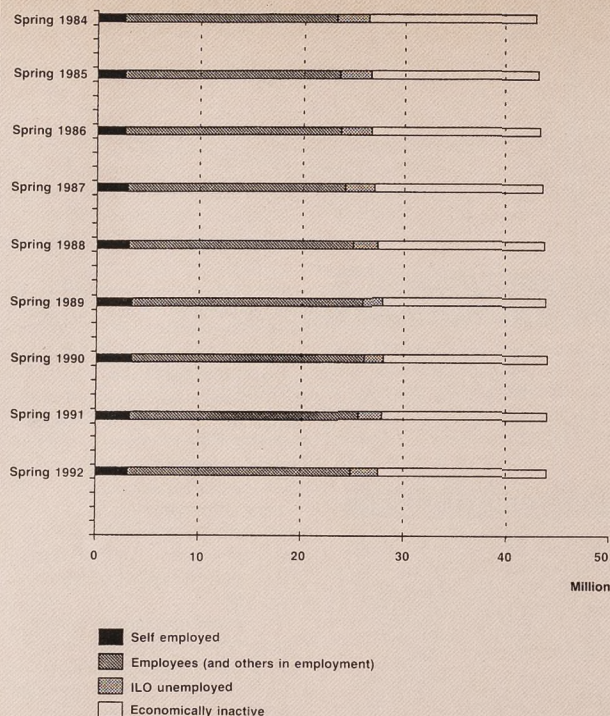
The Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain is now quarterly and the results are available earlier than from the previous annual LFS. A selection of the first results from the quarterly survey for spring 1992 are included here: see *tables 7.1 & 7.2* (and the adjacent chart). The LFS is a sample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

The LFS provides estimates of unemployment according to the guidelines set out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). This is different from the other measure of unemployment produced by the Employment Department: the monthly claimant count, of people claiming unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service Local Offices. The spring 1992 estimate of unemployment on the ILO definition (*table 7.1*) is 2.65 million, a rise of 0.35 million (15.0 per cent) since spring 1991. The spring 1992 ILO unemployment rate (see *table 7.2*) was 9.6 per cent of the labour force, compared with 8.3 per cent in spring 1991. The rate of male ILO unemployment increased from 9.1 per cent in spring 1991 to 11.4 per cent in spring 1992, while the rate of female ILO unemployment remained almost unchanged at 7.2 per cent.

The rise in ILO unemployment since 1990 has affected all age groups except those above normal retirement age. However, as shown in *table 7.2*, the ILO unemployment rate in spring 1992 remains lower than in 1984 for all age groups. The largest fall over this period was in the 16-19 year-old age group, down from 22.0 per cent in spring 1984 to 16.4 per cent in spring 1992.

Since spring 1991, there has been a fall in the overall economic activity rate. This is mainly due to falls in the activity rates of the younger age groups, with a particularly large fall for ages 16-19. Activity rates for people aged 35 and over have remained steady since spring 1991. A similar pattern can be seen in the longer-term changes, with decreases in activity rates since 1984 for age groups 16-19 and 20-24, increases for age groups 25-34 and 35-49 and

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: Great Britain, population aged 16 and over



relatively little change for the older age groups. Numbers of people in employment fell since spring 1991 in all but the oldest age group. Since spring 1984, employment numbers have fallen for the 16-19, 20-24 and 50-59/64 age groups and risen for the others.

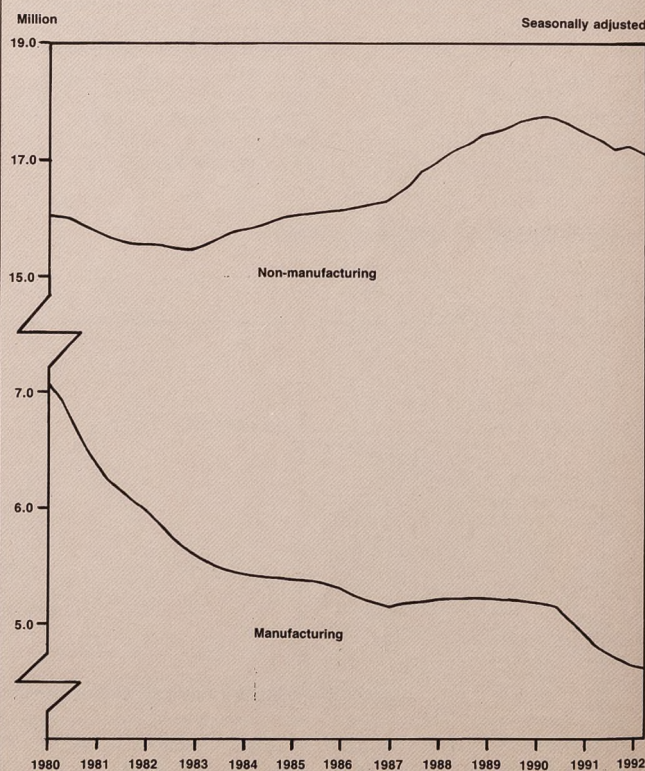
AVERAGE EARNINGS

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to August was provisionally estimated to be 5 3/4 per cent, down 1/4 percentage point on the rate for July. A lower figure has not been recorded since the series began in 1980, although it is estimated that earnings growth would last have been lower in 1967. The August fall follows a similar 1/4 percentage point fall in July and confirms the gradual downward movement which followed the steep falls in the growth rate in April and May. The actual increase for August, at 5 per cent was the lowest since May 1984, during the miners strike. This exceptionally low figure was caused by lower arrears of pay in 1992 compared with 1991, the incidence of a number of lump sum payments in 1991 marking the end of pay freezes or in recognition of regrading and restructuring exercises, the occurrence of a Bank Holiday during the survey week in 1991 and a late harvest in 1992.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in

the year to August was 6 1/4 per cent, the same as the increase in July. Within the production sector, the 6 1/4 per cent underlying increase for manufacturing in August was also unchanged from the increase in the year to July. The rate of increase in the energy

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



and water industries was about two percentage points higher than that for manufacturing mainly because of bonus payments, but also because lower settlements have yet to work through to this sector.

Average overtime hours per operative in manufacturing was about 7 per cent higher than in August 1991. This increase in overtime working is estimated to have added about 1/2 percentage point to the underlying rate of earnings in manufacturing in August.

The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to August is 5 3/4 per cent, 1/4 percentage point down on the rate in July which has been revised down from 6 1/4 to 6 per cent. This mainly reflects lower pay settlements in the public sector entering the underlying earnings calculations.

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

For the three months ending August 1992, manufacturing output was about the same level as in the 3 month period ending in May, but about 3/4 per cent below the level for the corresponding period of 1991. With employment levels falling by 4 1/2 per cent over the last year, the output per head measure of productivity showed a rise of 3.9 per cent, taking the

index to its highest ever level. The output per hour measure of productivity, which takes account of the fact that more hours are being worked than at the same time in 1991, was 3.3 per cent higher than in the 3 months to August 1991.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to August 1992 were 2.3 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Unit wage cost growth has declined by about 9 percentage points from the peak of 11.4 per cent in April 1991. The 2.3 per cent increase resulted from the 6.2 per cent rise in average earnings (in seasonally adjusted terms) and the 3.9 per cent rise in productivity.

Productivity figures for the whole economy in the second quarter of 1992 show that output per head was 2 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1991. Output fell by 1/2 per cent in the year to the second quarter of 1992 but this was accompanied by a 2 1/2 per cent fall in the employed labour force.

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the second quarter of 1992 showed an increase of 4 1/4 per cent on the second quarter of 1991. This was about 1 3/4 percentage point lower than the rate in the previous quarter, and more than 6 percentage points below the 10 1/2 per cent peak rate of the third quarter of 1990.

PRICES

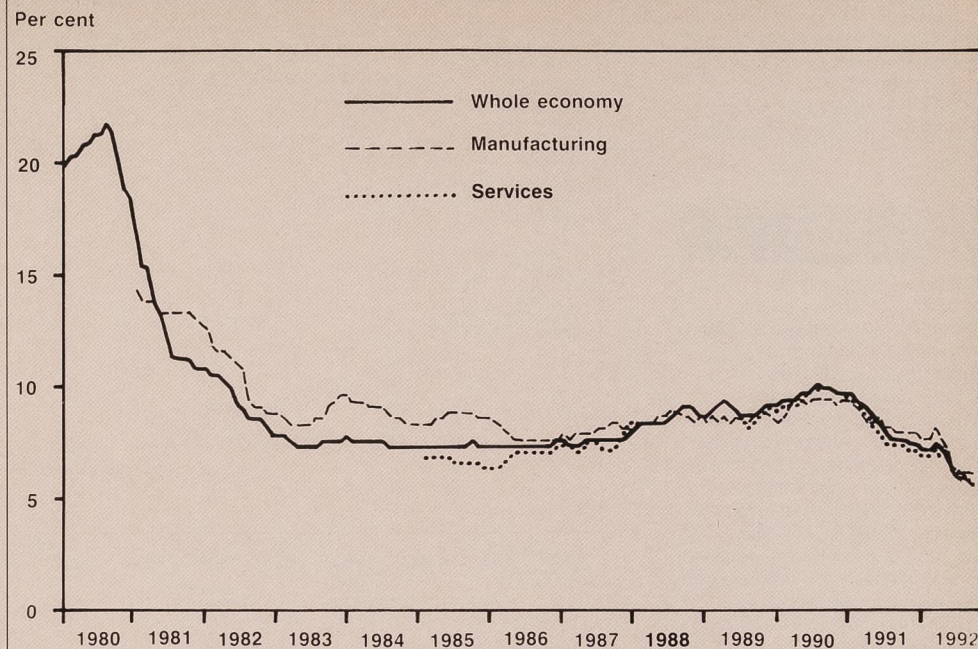
The annual rate of increase in the 'all-items' retail prices index for September was 3.6 per cent, unchanged from August. Excluding mortgage interest payments, the annual rate of price increases fell to 4.0 per cent in September from 4.2 per cent.

Between August and September the 'all-items' index rose by 0.4 per cent, the same as a year ago. There were price increases for clothing and household goods as summer sales ended and new stocks appeared in the shops. There were also higher charges for some leisure services. Food prices fell, although not as sharply as a year ago when there was an exceptional drop in seasonal food prices. There were also reductions in the prices of cars and petrol.

The annual rate for the tax and price index increased to 2.6 per cent in September from 2.5 per cent.

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.2 per cent for September, down from 3.4 for August. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing

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



industry fell by 0.4 per cent over the year to September 1992, compared with a fall of 1.1 per cent for August.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

It is provisionally estimated that 50,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in August. Of this provisional total 43,000 working days were lost in public administration and education. The estimate of 50,000 working days lost this August compares with 36,000 in July 1992, 64,000 in August 1991 and an average of 365,000 for August during the ten-year period 1982 to 1991. In the 12 months to August 1992 a provisional total of 0.5 million working days were lost compared with a figure of 0.7 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending August 1991 of 6.0 million days.

During the 12 months to August 1992 a provisional total of 270 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 456 stoppages in the 12 months to August 1991 and an annual average in the ten year period ending August 1991 of 1,007 stoppages in progress.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL AND TOURISM

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,930,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in

July, which was about the same as in July 1991. There was an increase of 12 per cent in visits by residents of North America, which was offset by falls of 4 per cent and 2 per cent in the number of visits from Western Europe, and other parts of the world respectively.

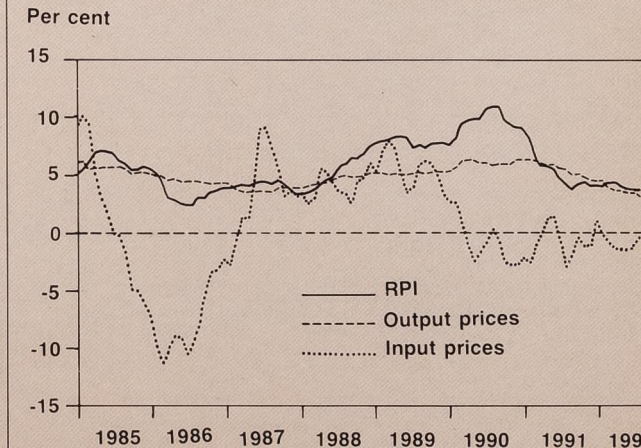
UK residents made an estimated 3,640,000 trips abroad in July, a rise of 10 per cent compared with July 1991. The number of visits to Western Europe rose by 10 per cent, visits to North America rose by 9 per cent, and visits to other parts of the world rose by 8 per cent. Western Europe remains the most popular destination with an estimated 3,180,000 visits being made in July 1992.

UK residents spent an estimated £1,210 million abroad in July, an increase of 11 per

cent compared to July 1991, while overseas residents spent an estimated £850 million in the UK, an increase of 2 per cent compared to July 1991. This resulted in a balance of payments' deficit of £360 million on the travel account for July, compared with £258 million in July 1991.

In the twelve months ending July, the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents increased by 3 per cent compared with the previous twelve months, to 17,450,000. The number of visits abroad by UK residents rose by 8 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to 32,920,000. Expenditure by overseas residents in the twelve months to July increased by 4 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to £7,535 million.

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



1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

	THOUSAND										
	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programme ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *		
	Male		Female							All	
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						All	Part-time
UNITED KINGDOM											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1990 Jun	12,069		10,831 R		22,900 R	3,298	303	423	26,924 R	28,480 \$R	
1990 Sep	12,076 R		10,776 R		22,851	3,259	303	413	26,826 R	28,500 \$R	
1990 Dec R	11,927		10,825		22,752	3,220	300	418	26,689	28,540 \$	
1991 Mar R	11,694		10,647		22,342	3,190	298	406	26,227	28,369 \$	
1991 Jun R	11,596		10,639		22,235	3,143	297	353	26,028	28,269 \$	
1991 Sep R	11,524		10,562		22,086	3,105	297	338	25,826	28,277 \$	
1991 Dec R	11,399		10,548		21,948	3,067	295	359	25,668	28,220 \$	
1992 Mar R	11,270 R		10,495		21,765 R	3,029	293	370	25,456 R	28,164 \$R	
1992 Jun R	11,268		10,487		21,756	2,990	290	334	25,370	28,048 \$	
UNITED KINGDOM											
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1990 Jun R	12,074		10,822		22,896	3,298	303	423	26,920	28,532	
1990 Sep	12,033		10,799		22,832	3,259	303	413	26,806	28,490	
1990 Dec R	11,901		10,761		22,662	3,220	300	418	26,600	28,456	
1991 Mar R	11,749		10,699		22,447	3,180	298	406	26,332	28,424	
1991 Jun R	11,600		10,626		22,226	3,143	297	353	26,020	28,317	
1991 Sep R	11,485		10,589		22,074	3,105	297	338	25,814	28,277	
1991 Dec R	11,381		10,484		21,865	3,067	295	359	25,585	28,144	
1992 Mar R	11,317 R		10,547		21,864 R	3,029	293	370	25,556 R	28,218 R	
1992 Jun R	11,274		10,473		21,747	2,990	290	334	25,361	28,096	
GREAT BRITAIN											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1990 Jun R	11,794	1,035	10,576	4,682	22,370	3,222	303	410	26,306	27,767 \$	
1990 999	11,800	999	10,519	4,579 R	22,320 R	3,183	303	397	26,203 R	27,778 \$	
1990 Sep	11,652	1,067	10,564	4,697	22,216	3,144	300	402	26,062	27,817 \$	
1991 Mar R	11,423	1,081	10,390	4,620	21,813	3,105	298	390	25,606	27,650 \$	
1991 Jun R	11,327	1,093	10,383	4,659	21,710	3,066	297	333	25,406	27,549 \$	
1991 Sep R	11,255	1,031	10,307	4,587	21,562	3,028	297	318	25,206	27,552 \$	
1991 Dec R	11,132	1,102	10,291	4,656	21,423	2,989	295	341	25,048	27,498 \$	
1992 Mar R	11,006	1,098	10,240	4,632	21,246	2,951	293	352	24,842	27,446 \$	
1992 Jun R	11,005	1,158	10,233	4,662	21,238	2,913	290	316	24,757	27,331 \$	
GREAT BRITAIN											
Adjusted for seas											
1990 Jun R	11,799	1,020	10,565	4,662	22,365	3,222	303	410	26,301	27,817	
1990 Sep	11,758	1,025	10,542 R	4,632 R	22,300	3,183	303	397	26,183	27,771 R	
1990 Dec R	11,627	1,042	10,503	4,647	22,129	3,144	300	402	25,976	27,734	
1991 Mar R	11,476	1,086	10,441	4,638	21,917	3,105	298	390	25,710	27,704	
1991 Jun R	11,331	1,078	10,369	4,636	21,700	3,066	297	333	25,396	27,593	
1991 Sep R	11,217	1,059	10,333	4,643	21,550	3,028	297	318	25,193	27,554	
1991 Dec R	11,115	1,085	10,230	4,606	21,344	2,989	295	341	24,969	27,424	
1992 Mar R	11,052	1,095	10,292	4,651	21,344	2,951	293	352	24,940	27,498	
1992 Jun R	11,010	1,145	10,218	4,638	21,228	2,913	290	316	24,747	27,375	

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
 * Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.
 # HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 ** Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1990 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Survey carried out between 1981 and 1990. The figures for June 1990 are carried forward for later dates pending the results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey. A detailed description of the derivation of the estimates is given in the article on page 197 of the April 1991 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.
 +++ Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment 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	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		
	SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		SIC 1980 Divisions or classes			
1974 June	22,297	22,296	7,722	7,722	8,429	8,429	9,652	9,652		
1975 June	22,213	22,209	7,351	7,351	8,069	8,069	9,276	9,276		
1976 June	22,048	22,039	7,118	7,118	7,830	7,830	9,033	9,033		
1977 June	22,126	22,124	7,172	7,172	7,880	7,880	9,048	9,048		
1978 June	22,273	22,246	7,198	7,143	7,845	7,850	9,006	9,007		
1979 June	22,638	22,611	7,107	7,113	7,819	7,825	9,020	9,022		
1980 June	22,458	22,432	6,801	6,808	7,517	7,524	8,723	8,727		
1981 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907		
1982 June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470		
1983 June	20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087		
1984 June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936		
1985 June	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848		
1986 June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639		
1987 June	21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550		
1988 June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606		
1989 June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613		
1990 June	22,370	22,365 R	5,033	5,056	5,474	5,499	6,518	6,541		
Oct			5,031	5,002	5,472	5,442				
Nov			5,003	4,970	5,444	5,410				
Dec	22,216 R	22,129 R	4,953	4,922	5,392	5,359	6,403	6,370		
1991 Jan			4,889	4,899	5,328	5,335				
Feb			4,841	4,863	5,279	5,299				
Mar	21,813 R	21,917 R	4,785	4,818	5,220	5,254	6,188	6,227		
Apr			4,756	4,791	5,188	5,224				
May			4,717	4,752	5,150	5,185				
June	21,710 R	21,700 R	4,691	4,715	5,122	5,147	6,061	6,085		
July			4,679	4,677	5,111	5,111				
Aug			4,682	4,657	5,112	5,087				
Sep	21,562 R	21,550 R	4,678	4,645	5,105	5,073	6,015	5,979		
Oct			4,646	4,616	5,071	5,041				
Nov			4,630	4,597	5,050	5,016				
Dec	21,423 R	21,344 R	4,607	4,584	5,022	4,997	5,895	5,870		
1992 Jan			4,546	4,556	4,962	4,969				
Feb			4,530	4,553	4,941	4,961				
Mar	21,246 R	21,344 R	4,509	4,534	4,917	4,943	5,757	5,788		
Apr			4,489	4,524	4,895	4,931				
May			4,480	4,515	4,882	4,917				
June	21,238 R	21,228 R	4,492	4,516	4,887	4,914	5,715 R	5,740 R		
July P			4,470	4,469	4,868	4,868				
Aug P			4,445	4,419	4,842	4,815				
GREAT BRITAIN										
		Service Industries (6-9)		Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing (11-14)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments (33-34,37)
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		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	361	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	420	901	882
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	766
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		14,860	14,841	293	182	296	356	324	757	737
1989 June		15,261	15,242	280	167	290	372	329	763	733
1990 June		15,574	15,540 R	278	156	285	388	324	740	728
Oct					155	286	381	322	737	728
Nov					154	287	376	318	730	724
Dec	15,545 R	15,488 R	268	152	287	371	317	317	724	720
1991 Jan					153	286	359	311	718	714
Feb					152	286	355	308	706	709
Mar	15,361 R	15,416 R	264	149	286	352	306	306		

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND										
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 (50)	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	553	1,207	1,032	
1976 June	449	394	500	720	841	601	530	1,203	1,023	
1977 June	465	381	511	719	849	601	527	1,167	1,042	
1978 June	472	379	515	712	819	597	531	1,161	1,070	
1979 June	464	376	505	713	800	591	542	1,201	1,111	
1980 June	434	365	483	705	716	554	538	1,206	1,146	
1981 June	315	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112	
1982 June	361	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	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155	
1985 June	271	276	327	575	550	473	477	994	1,148	
1986 June	263	263	318	555	555	485	467	964	1,134	
1987 June	257	244	321	551	543	497	474	983	1,138	
1988 June	268	232	333	541	546	517	478	1,021	1,168	
1989 June	262	228	333	530	514	531	487	1,036	1,206	
1990 June	243	247	320	524	487	546	486	1,044	1,235	
Oct	246	244	323	542	480	538	490			
Nov	241	244	323	544	478	536	490			
Dec	237	244	318	538	470	526	489	1,011	1,234	
1991 Jan	233	242	315	532	461	517	486			
Feb	229	240	310	529	459	512	484			
Mar	225	238	306	526	450	504	480	968	1,227	
Apr	223	236	303	528	446	504	477			
May	219	232	299	530	441	500	474			
June	216	230	298	527	438	497	474	939	1,217	
July	219	226	297	526	441	498	472			
Aug	220	224	296	525	442	501	472			
Sep	218	225	297	523	440	498	473	910	1,221	
Oct	222	217	294	520	437	499	469			
Nov	224	214	292	516	432	496	472			
Dec	219	214	293	511	433	486	471	872	1,213	
1992 Jan	220	207	290	503	431	474	471			
Feb	218	210	288	497	436	472	464			
Mar	216	211	283	496	434	473	465	840	1,198	
Apr	215	209	282	495	435	470	457			
May	215	207	281	498	432	468	458			
June	219	202	285	496	429	473	468	828 PR	1,187	
July P	220	200	285	499	413	471	470			
Aug P	218	199	280	496	409	470	468			
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 (95)	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	1,568	1,172	1,206	
1979 June	2,135	931	1,044	414	1,622	1,947	1,605	1,190	1,252	
1980 June	2,135	859	1,036	428	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	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305	
1983 June	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315	
1984 June	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403	
1985 June	2,038	1,027	889	419	2,039	1,862	1,557	1,301	1,489	
1986 June	2,054	1,026	867	412	2,136	1,868	1,592	1,312	1,553	
1987 June	2,057	1,028	852	413	2,250	1,910	1,641	1,337	1,620	
1988 June	2,132	1,105	870	430	2,428	1,924	1,691	1,388	1,723	
1989 June	2,234	1,198	902	438	2,594	1,870	1,721	1,418	1,880	
1990 June	2,237	1,256	930	431	2,709	1,927	1,750	1,438	1,862	
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	2,276	1,233	936	421	2,681	1,926 R	1,758	1,452 R	1,628	
1991 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	2,167	1,187	920	415	2,676	1,932 R	1,764 R	1,460 R	1,615	
Apr										
May										
June	2,143	1,230	913	415	2,652	1,925 R	1,744 R	1,465 R	1,672	
July										
Aug										
Sep	2,140	1,219	911	413	2,644	1,922 R	1,635 R	1,480 R	1,670	
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	2,185	1,144	915	404	2,611	1,919 R	1,749 R	1,491 R	1,631	
1992 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	2,119	1,135	918	397	2,604	1,925 R	1,776 R	1,502	1,655	
Apr										
May										
June	2,105	1,215	916 R	389	2,604	1,925 R	1,737 R	1,506	1,676	
July										
Aug										

+ These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. 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													
GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or group or AH	Aug 1991 R			June 1992			July 1992 P			Aug 1992 P		
SIC 1980		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,629.5	1,482.9	5,112.4	3,475.1	1,412.3	4,887.4	3,462.1	1,405.6	4,867.7	3,445.8	1,395.8	4,841.6
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,278.7	1,403.4	4,682.1	3,157.3	1,334.4	4,491.8	3,143.2	1,327.1	4,470.3	3,128.0	1,316.7	4,444.7
Energy and water supply	1	350.8	79.5	430.3	317.8	77.9	395.7	318.9	78.5	397.4	317.7	79.2	396.9
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	76.7	4.0	80.7	59.6	3.6	63.1	59.4	3.1	62.5	59.2	3.1	62.2
Mineral oil processing	14	15.0	3.3	18.3	14.1	3.0	17.0	13.6	3.0	16.6	13.7	3.0	16.6
Electricity	161	106.1	26.9	133.0	95.1	27.3	122.3	94.6	27.2	121.7	94.1	27.9	122.0
Gas	162	55.1	22.7	77.8	52.6	22.0	74.6	53.6	22.6	76.2	53.6	22.6	76.2
Water supply industry	17	42.7	12.7	55.4	42.0	12.4	54.4	42.1	12.6	54.6	41.4	12.7	54.1
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	494.2	153.3	647.5	472.8	152.4	625.2	470.1	153.0	623.1	468.1	153.3	621.4
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	28.6	4.4	33.1	26.0	4.3	30.3	25.8	4.2	30.0	25.7	4.2	30.0
Metal manufacture	22	112.8	15.5	128.3	108.5	14.9	123.4	107.7	14.9	122.7	107.6	14.8	122.4
Non-metallic mineral products	24	137.4	39.4	176.7	133.4	38.0	171.4	132.6	38.1	170.7	133.7	38.3	171.9
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	215.4	94.0	309.4	204.9	95.2	300.0	203.9	95.8	299.7	201.1	96.0	297.1
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,645.8	449.7	2,095.5	1,580.1	420.9	2,001.0	1,576.0	418.9	1,994.9	1,565.7	414.8	1,980.5
Metal goods nes	31	231.5	64.9	296.4	224.5	60.4	284.9	225.5	59.8	285.3	220.8	59.7	280.5
Mechanical engineering	32	561.8	110.7	672.6	541.6	105.5	647.1	540.5	106.1	646.6	539.1	104.6	643.7
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	51.1	23.2	74.3	47.1	21.2	68.3	47.8	21.0	68.8	48.0	20.8	68.7
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	354.4	164.9	519.3	334.7	156.3	491.0	329.8	154.9	484.7	327.6	154.4	482.1
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	93.3	30.6	123.9	92.1	29.6	121.7	90.5	29.7	120.2	90.5	30.2	120.7
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	41.0	19.1	60.1	41.5	20.0	61.5	40.5	19.8	60.3	40.7	19.8	60.5
Telecommunications equipment	344	106.8	46.7	153.5	95.5	44.1	139.6	94.3	44.1	138.5	92.7	43.4	136.1
Other electronic equipment	345	65.2	44.6	109.8	59.7	39.9	99.6	59.4	39.3	98.7	58.8	38.9	97.7
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	48.2	23.8	72.0	46.0	22.6	68.6	45.0	22.0	67.0	45.0	22.1	67.1
Motor vehicles and parts	35	190.9	28.6	219.5	193.7	25.8	219.5	194.5	25.4	219.9	194.1	24.2	218.3
Other transport equipment	36	198.0	25.7	223.7	178.3	23.2	201.5	177.2	23.2	200.3	175.8	23.1	198.9
Instrument engineering	37	58.0	31.7	89.7	60.3	28.4	88.7	60.7	28.5	89.2	60.4	28.0	88.4
Other manufacturing industries	4	1											

1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: June 1992

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	June 1991						Mar 1992			June 1992					
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All		
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time			
SIC 1980		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	All	All	All	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All		
All industries and services #	0-9	11,326.7R	1,093.3R	10,383.0R	4,659.2R	21,709.7R	11,005.9R	10,240.1R	21,245.9R	11,004.9R	1,158.2R	10,233.4R	4,661.9R	21,238.4R		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	195.8	28.3	75.8	27.7	271.6	195.1	64.7	259.8	190.0	27.2	73.5	27.2	263.5		
Production and construction industries	1-5	4,440.0	81.8	1,621.3	367.9	6,061.3	4,194.7	1,562.2	5,756.9	4,163.4R	83.1	1,551.9	356.9	5,715.3R		
Production industries	1-4	3,640.4	68.8	1,481.8	311.8	5,122.1	3,493.9	1,422.7	4,916.6	3,475.1	70.1	1,412.3	300.9	4,887.4		
of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,290.2	67.6	1,400.9	295.6	4,691.0	3,165.8	1,342.8	4,508.5	3,157.3	68.9	1,334.4	285.3	4,491.8		
Service industries #	6-9	6,690.9R	983.2R	8,686.0R	4,263.6R	15,376.9R	6,616.1R	8,613.2R	15,229.2R	6,651.6R	1,047.8R	8,608.0R	4,277.8R	15,259.6R		
Agriculture and horticulture	01	180.8	27.9	72.7	26.6	253.5	180.1	61.6	241.7	175.0	26.8	70.5	26.1	245.4		
Energy and water supply	1	350.2	1.2	80.9	16.3	431.1	328.2	79.9	408.0	317.8	1.2	77.9	15.5	395.7		
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	77.6	0.1	4.5	1.6	82.1	62.8	3.7	66.5	59.6	0.1	3.6	1.1	63.1		
Mineral oil processing	14	14.7	..	2.9	0.2	17.6	14.6	3.1	17.6	14.1	..	3.0	0.3	17.0		
Electricity	161	106.9	0.3	28.9	6.3	135.8	99.0	28.4	127.3	95.1	0.3	27.3	6.0	122.3		
Gas	162	54.6	0.1	22.5	5.3	77.1	53.0	22.2	75.2	52.6	0.2	22.0	5.4	74.6		
Water supply industry	17	42.4	0.4	12.6	2.2	55.0	44.5	12.9	57.4	42.0	0.4	12.4	2.0	54.4		
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	492.3	4.1	154.2	23.7	646.4	475.8	153.1	628.8	472.8	4.1	152.4	24.2	625.2		
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	28.0	0.2	4.0	1.0	32.0	26.2	4.1	30.3	26.0	0.2	4.3	1.4	30.3		
Metal manufacture	22	114.9	0.6	16.1	2.1	131.0	109.8	15.1	124.8	108.5	0.5	14.9	1.8	123.4		
Non-metallic mineral products	24	140.7	1.8	39.6	7.0	180.3	133.1	38.1	171.2	133.4	1.7	38.0	7.3	171.4		
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	208.7	1.5	94.5	13.6	303.1	206.6	95.9	302.5	204.9	1.7	95.2	13.7	300.0		
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,659.5	28.4	448.8	76.5	2,108.3	1,585.4	427.0	2,012.4	1,580.1	25.3	420.9	74.2	2,001.0		
Metal goods nes	31	234.9	3.7	63.5	14.0	298.4	222.4	61.0	283.4	224.5	3.7	60.4	12.7	284.9		
Mechanical engineering	32	567.4	7.4	110.4	25.5	677.8	544.7	105.5	650.1	541.6	7.5	105.5	25.0	647.1		
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	52.6	0.8	23.8	2.1	76.4	48.6	21.3	69.9	47.1	0.3	21.2	1.8	68.3		
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	351.3	3.9	168.4	23.9	519.7	333.9	161.1	495.0	334.7	6.4	156.3	23.7	491.0		
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	34/342	91.4	0.9	31.8	4.8	123.2	88.6	33.1	121.7	92.1	3.7	29.6	4.6	121.7		
Industrial electrical equipment	343	41.5	0.7	19.9	3.5	61.3	39.9	20.3	60.2	41.5	0.8	20.0	4.2	61.5		
Telecommunications equipment	344	106.6	1.1	48.7	4.7	155.2	97.2	43.6	140.8	95.5	0.6	44.1	4.4	139.6		
Other electronic equipment	345	64.9	0.9	44.9	6.8	109.8	61.0	41.3	102.2	59.7	0.9	39.9	6.6	99.6		
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	46.9	0.3	23.2	4.0	70.1	47.2	22.9	70.1	46.0	0.3	22.6	3.8	68.6		
Motor vehicles and parts	35	187.9	2.1	28.2	3.1	216.1	189.9	26.1	216.1	193.7	2.5	25.8	2.7	219.5		
Other transport equipment	36	203.4	7.1	26.2	2.6	229.6	186.6	24.0	210.6	178.3	2.3	23.2	2.3	201.5		
Instrument engineering	37	62.0	3.3	28.2	5.3	90.2	59.3	27.9	87.2	60.3	2.6	28.4	6.1	88.7		
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,138.4	35.1	798.0	195.3	1,936.3	1,104.5	762.7	1,867.3	1,104.5	39.5	761.1	186.9	1,865.6		
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	304.0	11.7	223.5	78.7	527.5	291.0	204.6	495.6	292.9	11.3	202.8	73.5	495.7		
Food	411-423	249.4	11.3	201.0	75.6	450.4	238.9	185.4	424.3	240.4	10.8	183.4	70.7	423.8		
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	54.5	0.5	22.5	3.1	77.0	52.1	19.1	71.3	52.6	0.5	19.4	2.8	71.9		
Textiles	43	97.4	1.8	78.9	14.6	176.3	93.9	78.9	172.9	95.5	2.3	79.0	13.9	174.4		
Leather and leather goods	44	10.2	0.3	7.7	1.9	17.9	9.9	7.5	17.4	10.0	0.3	7.7	1.6	17.7		
Footwear and clothing	45	70.0	3.0	173.6	29.5	243.6	75.0	168.5	243.5	73.3	4.3	163.6	23.6	236.9		
Footwear	451	16.0	0.2	17.6	1.8	33.6	17.3	18.5	35.8	15.0	0.2	16.0	1.5	31.0		
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	37.8	2.1	132.2	23.2	170.0	40.6	125.7	166.4	41.3	3.5	123.3	16.9	164.6		
Household textiles	455	16.2	0.7	23.8	4.4	40.0	17.0	24.3	41.3	17.0	0.6	24.3	5.2	41.3		
Timber and wooden furniture	46	173.6	3.8	47.6	12.8	221.2	161.0	45.4	206.4	157.4	2.9	44.5	12.1	201.9		
Paper, printing and publishing	47	300.7	8.8	173.3	35.7	474.0	295.6	169.2	464.8	295.5	10.9	172.4	38.5	467.9		
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	93.2	0.9	40.5	6.6	133.7	89.6	39.4	128.9	88.5	1.2	39.4	6.9	127.9		
Printing and publishing	475	207.5	7.9	132.7	29.1	340.3	206.1	129.8	335.8	207.1	9.7	133.0	31.6	340.0		
Rubber and plastics	48	145.3	3.7	61.5	14.7	206.8	141.7	57.3	199.0	143.0	4.8	59.0	14.2	202.0		
Other manufacturing industries	49	37.2	1.9	31.9	7.4	69.0	36.4	31.4	67.8	36.9	2.7	32.3	9.5	69.2		
Construction	5	799.6	13.0	139.5	56.0	939.1	700.8	139.5	840.3	688.3P	13.0P	139.5P	56.0P	827.8P		
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,071.2	386.9	2,519.3	1,518.9	4,590.5	2,027.0	2,424.8	4,451.8	2,055.9	415.7	2,451.1	1,498.4	4,507.0		
Wholesale distribution	61	609.9	25.6	299.2	90.5	909.0	606.2	290.5	896.7	605.8	39.6	283.9	84.3	889.7		
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	85.2	3.0	32.5	9.2	117.8	86.4	32.5	118.9	82.4	2.2	30.7	8.4	113.1		
Timber and building materials	613	94.8	3.3	27.6	8.2	122.4	94.2	25.4	119.6	96.1	4.7	25.0	8.0	121.1		
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	132.4	4.3	58.2	14.6	190.6	135.5	54.4	190.0	143.5	17.2	53.1	12.1	196.6		
Household goods/clothing	615/616	59.3	2.0	41.7	11.2	101.0	56.3	40.1	96.3	54.8	1.9	40.3	10.9	95.1		
Food, drink and tobacco	617	153.9	7.4	78.5	28.8	232.4	154.6	79.3	233.9	152.5	8.5	77.0	26.9	229.5		
Pharmaceutical and other goods	618/619	84.3	5.6	60.6	18.5	145.0	79.2	58.8	138.0	76.3	5.2	57.9	17.9	134.3		

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: June 1992

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	June 1991						Mar 1992			June 1992					
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All		
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time			
SIC 1980		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	All	All	All	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All		
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	19.2	1.8	4.3	1.6	23.5	18.4	4.2	22.5	18.5	2.6	4.2	1.5	22.7		
Commission agents	63	20.7	2.2	13.3	2.9	33.9	20.4	15.2	35.6	19.9	1.8	15.9	5.3	35.9		
Retail distribution	64/65	799.9	171.1	1,343.6	831.3	2,143.5	791.4	1,327.7	2,119.0	795.8	178.1	1,309.1	822.2	2,104.9		
Food	641	213.2	68.0	419.3	301.6	632.5	206.6	414.1	620.7	204.4	69.8	407.9	300.8	612.3		
Confectionery, tobacco, etc	642	29.5	14.5	88.1	67.4	117.7	28.7	84.4	113.0	33.5	19.0	85.3	64.7	118.7		
Dispensing and other chemists	643	19.5	5.9	104.8	63.7	124.3	19.6	101.2	120.9	19.8	7.3	102.8	63.3	122.6		
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	43.7	11.1	180.4	112.6	224.1	48.1	178.0	226.1	49.7	11.8	174.2	114.0	223.9		
Retail household textiles/goods	647/648	125.1	18.6	114.9	64.1	240.0	125.1	119.0	244.1	123.1	18.0	119.1	65.6	242.2		
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	186.2	19.4	78.7	31.1	264.9	180.2	77.5	257.8	182.8	17.6	78.2	30.4	260.9		
Other retail distribution	653-656	182.7	33.5	357.3	191.0	540.0	183.2	353.4	536.6	182.6	34.7	341.7	183.4	524.3		
Hotels and catering	66	421.7	175.0	808.5	570.7	1,230.1	397.8	736.8	1,134.6	428.5	184.1	786.9	559.5	1,215.4		
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	112.6	42.3	183.5	130.5	296.0	106.3	170.3	276.6	110.8	42.0	185.7	132.7	296.5		
Public houses and bars	662	92.1	56.8	225.2	192.2	317.3	89.7	210.1	299.8	99.6	62.4	219.0	184.7	318.6		
Night clubs and licensed clubs																

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by region*

Standard region	THOUSAND				Index Sept 1989 =100	Production and construction industries 1-5	Index Sept 1989 =100	Production industries 1-4	Index Sept 1989 =100	Manufacturing industries 2-4	Index Sept 1989 =100	Service industries 6-9 R	
	Male		Female										Total
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time									
SIC 1980	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
South East													
1991 Mar	3,826	..	3,535	1,447	7,361	96.9	1,575	91.1	1,283	91.1	1,184	90.5	5,734
1991 Jun	3,770	391	3,501	1,447	7,271	95.7	1,540	89.1	1,257	89.2	1,158	88.5	5,673
1991 Sept	3,723	358 R	3,456	1,406	7,178	94.5	1,523	88.1	1,248	88.6	1,150	87.9	5,594
1991 Dec	3,703	391 R	3,461	1,444	7,163	94.3	1,505	87.0	1,241	88.1	1,143	87.4	5,604
1992 Mar	3,659	382 R	3,437	1,433	7,096	93.4	1,466	84.8	1,211	86.0	1,114	85.2	5,579
1992 Jun	3,633	387 R	3,430	1,435	7,063	93.0	1,462 R	84.5	1,211	85.9	1,115	85.2	5,546
Greater London (Included in South East)													
1991 Mar	1,757	..	1,553	507	3,311	95.1	548	88.6	428	88.0	386	87.1	2,781
1991 Jun	1,731	151	1,527	507	3,258	93.6	539	87.2	423	85.8	381	85.9	2,718
1991 Sept	1,720	145	1,510	493	3,230	92.8	534	86.2	420	86.4	379	85.4	2,695
1991 Dec	1,709	157	1,496	485	3,205	92.1	527	85.1	418	85.9	375	84.6	2,677
1992 Mar	1,692	149	1,482	489	3,175	91.2	519	83.9	414	85.0	371	83.7	2,655
1992 Jun	1,681	150 R	1,468	482	3,149	90.5	515 R	83.2	411	84.5	369	83.3	2,633
East Anglia													
1991 Mar	425	..	372	177	798	99.6	220	94.5	186	95.2	175	94.9	548
1991 Jun	428	48	379	183	806	100.7	215	92.3	182	93.1	171	92.7	564
1991 Sept	425	44	375	176	800	99.9	212	91.2	181	92.3	169	91.9	558
1991 Dec	420	50	375	181	795	99.3	204	87.8	174	91.9	163	88.4	563
1992 Mar	413	45	370	181	783	97.8	200	86.1	171	87.6	160	87.0	556
1992 Jun	415	50	364	177	780	97.4	205	88.2	177	90.2	165	89.8	547
South West													
1991 Mar	906	..	844	408	1,750	99.8	454	94.6	385	95.3	356	94.8	1,257
1991 Jun	903	100 R	855	425	1,758	100.2	445	92.6	377	93.4	349	92.9	1,273
1991 Sept	900	99 R	847	423	1,747	99.6	443	92.2	377	93.4	349	92.9	1,262
1991 Dec	881	99 R	840	428	1,722	98.2	434	90.4	371	91.9	344	91.5	1,248
1992 Mar	868	102 R	828	421	1,696	96.7	417	86.8	356	88.3	330	87.7	1,240
1992 Jun	872	112 R	844	435	1,716	97.9	409 R	85.2	349	86.5	323	85.8	1,270
West Midlands													
1991 Mar	1,089	..	932	401	2,021	96.2	749	91.3	663	91.4	628	90.9	1,249
1991 Jun	1,079	104	931	405	2,010	95.7	731	89.1	647	89.2	613	88.7	1,254
1991 Sept	1,061	87	920	400	1,981	94.3	715	87.1	634	87.4	600	86.9	1,239
1991 Dec	1,057	108	907	398	1,964	93.5	693	84.5	615	84.8	585	84.6	1,247
1992 Mar	1,050	112	896	394	1,947	92.6	673	82.0	598	82.4	568	82.2	1,251
1992 Jun	1,051	115 R	895	400	1,946	92.6	672 R	81.9	598	82.4	569	82.4	1,251
East Midlands													
1991 Mar	819	..	743	352	1,561	99.2	570	92.9	508	93.2	462	93.5	966
1991 Jun	817	73 R	741	352	1,558	99.0	569	91.1	498	91.4	453	91.7	974
1991 Sept	822	71	734	345	1,556	98.9	566	90.7	497	91.3	453	91.7	971
1991 Dec	807	72	736	352	1,543	98.1	549	89.5	493	90.4	450	91.0	968
1992 Mar	803	76	734	349	1,538	97.7	540	88.0	485	89.1	445	90.0	973
1992 Jun	801	75	735	356	1,536	97.6	538 R	87.6	484	88.8	445	90.1	974
Yorkshire and Humberside													
1991 Mar	981	..	893	442	1,873	98.4	621	94.1	530	94.8	477	94.8	1,229
1991 Jun	979	83	888	447	1,877	98.6	613	92.9	525	93.8	472	93.8	1,241
1991 Sept	976	81	890	440	1,866	98.0	612	92.7	526	94.3	475	94.3	1,229
1991 Dec	959	81	883	449	1,852	97.2	600	90.8	518	92.5	468	92.9	1,230
1992 Mar	948	78	882	448	1,840	96.6	587	89.0	509	90.9	459	91.2	1,232
1992 Jun	958	88 R	893	451	1,851	97.2	582 R	88.2	505	90.2	460	91.3	1,247
North West													
1991 Mar	1,260	..	1,151	522	2,410	99.1	786	93.4	661	93.8	618	93.5	1,630
1991 Jun	1,248	107	1,149	527	2,397	98.6	749	91.3	648	91.9	605	91.6	1,633
1991 Sept	1,242	105	1,148	526	2,390	98.3	745	90.8	646	91.7	604	91.4	1,629
1991 Dec	1,217	108	1,143	525	2,360	97.1	727	88.7	633	89.8	592	89.6	1,617
1992 Mar	1,195	103	1,145	527	2,341	96.3	712	86.8	622	88.2	582	88.0	1,614
1992 Jun	1,201	115 R	1,138	527	2,339	96.2	699 R	85.2	610	86.5	572	86.5	1,625
North													
1991 Mar	577	..	515	245	1,092	97.9	366	94.1	302	94.9	265	94.7	715
1991 Jun	567	41	514	242	1,081	96.8	359	92.3	297	93.4	261	93.2	710
1991 Sept	571	42	517	243	1,088	97.5	360	92.5	300	94.3	264	94.3	716
1991 Dec	570	47	519	245	1,089	97.6	357	91.8	300	94.3	266	94.9	720
1992 Mar	558	47	522	248	1,080	96.7	348	89.4	293	92.0	260	92.6	721
1992 Jun	557	52 R	515	246	1,072	96.1	341 R	87.6	287	90.1	254	90.7	720
Wales													
1991 Mar	505	..	463	214	967	98.1	295	93.1	252	93.5	228	94.3	653
1991 Jun	505	41	464	215	969	98.2	288	91.0	247	91.6	223	92.2	661
1991 Sept	508	40	467	215	975	98.9	292	92.0	251	93.2	228	94.0	662
1991 Dec	493	41	465	217	968	97.1	281	88.7	243	90.0	220	90.8	657
1992 Mar	490	41	460	214	950	96.3	278	87.8	241	89.4	218	90.1	653
1992 Jun	489	43	462	215	952	96.5	279 R	86.0	242	89.9	220	91.0	653
Scotland													
1991 Mar	1,035	..	943	414	1,978	100.6	571	96.2	450	97.9	391	97.1	1,379
1991 Jun	1,031	106	953	417	1,984	100.8	561	94.6	444	96.6	385	95.7	1,394
1991 Sept	1,026	103	954	414	1,980	100.6	557	93.9	444	96.5	385	95.7	1,394
1991 Dec	1,026	105	952	416	1,978	100.5	543	91.5	434	94.5	376	93.5	1,406
1992 Mar	1,020	112	955	418	1,975	100.4	535	90.1	430	93.6	373	92.6	1,411
1992 Jun	1,026	123 R	957	419	1,983	100.8	528 R	89.0	425	92.5	368	91.5	1,427
Great Britain													
1991 Mar	11,423	..	10,390	4,620	21,813	98.1	6,188	93.0	5,220	93.4	4,785	93.0	15,361
1991 Jun	11,327	1,093 R	10,383	4,659	21,710	97.6	6,061	91.0	5,122	91.6	4,691	91.2	15,377
1991 Sept	11,255	1,031 R	10,307	4,587	21,562	97.0	6,015	90.4	5,105	91.3	4,678	91.0	15,253
1991 Dec	11,132	1,102 R	10,291	4,656	21,423	96.4	5,895	88.5	5,022	89.8	4,607	89.6	15,262
1992 Mar	11,006	1,098 R	10,240	4,632	21,246	95.6	5,757	86.5	4,917	87.9	4,509	87.7	15,229
1992 Jun	11,005	1,158 R	10,233	4,662	21,238	95.5	5,715 R	85.9	4,887	87.4	4,492	87.3	15,260
Northern Ireland													
1991 Mar	271	..	257	..	528	100.0	136	96.8	111	98.0	104	98.1	373
1991 Jun	269	..	256	..	525	99.4	133	95.3	110	96.8	102	96.9	373
1991 Sept	268	..	255	..	524	99.1	132	94.6	109	96.4	102	96.4	372
1991 Dec	267	..	257	..									

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output #, employment and output per person employed

1985=100

Class	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing Industries								Construction
	Div 1-4	Div 2-4	Total manu- facturing	Metals	Other minerals and mineral products	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Engineering and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing and leather	Other manu- facturing	Div 5
			21-22	23-234	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-47		
Output *											
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	103.9	102.4	101.3	100.3	101.3	101.8	100.2	100.8	100.7	104.5	104.1
1987	106.6	105.7	106.6	106.6	106.8	109.0	103.7	103.7	103.7	115.0	112.9
1988	113.5	109.5	114.1	122.3	117.3	114.2	112.3	104.8	102.0	126.6	125.6
1989	115.9	109.9	119.0	124.7	120.1	119.3	119.9	105.7	98.3	132.2	133.0
1990	116.6	109.3	118.4	121.3	113.4	118.3	119.8	106.4	95.7	133.2	134.3
1991	113.8	106.0	112.2	110.0	103.0	121.6	111.0	106.2	87.8	126.1	122.6
1987 Q1	106.2	103.7	103.0	103.1	101.0	105.9	99.8	102.4	101.9	110.0	110.9
Q2	107.9	104.8	105.6	107.8	106.1	106.8	102.6	103.0	103.8	114.1	109.3
Q3	109.8	106.7	108.1	110.3	109.6	111.0	105.3	103.3	105.3	116.6	113.2
Q4	110.6	107.8	109.6	113.1	110.4	112.2	106.9	104.3	103.8	119.2	118.2
1988 Q1	112.2	107.9	111.0	118.7	117.2	111.1	108.1	103.7	103.5	122.4	124.7
Q2	113.0	109.4	112.3	120.7	115.1	112.6	110.5	104.6	100.9	123.8	124.2
Q3	113.9	110.3	115.4	124.2	116.4	116.0	113.5	105.8	102.0	129.4	124.7
Q4	114.8	110.5	117.5	126.1	120.7	117.0	117.2	104.8	101.4	131.0	128.8
1989 Q1	115.4	109.7	118.9	130.8	122.3	118.9	118.9	104.9	100.0	132.5	134.2
Q2	115.5	109.0	118.8	122.3	122.3	118.6	119.4	105.7	99.3	132.7	133.9
Q3	116.1	110.3	119.1	121.8	119.3	119.8	121.1	106.0	97.2	131.2	131.2
Q4	116.5	110.5	119.0	123.7	116.3	120.0	120.4	106.3	96.6	132.4	132.6
1990 Q1	117.2	109.8	119.5	119.9	116.1	120.6	120.3	106.5	98.4	134.8	138.0
Q2	117.6	111.7	120.3	123.1	114.9	119.8	122.3	106.1	97.0	135.2	135.7
Q3	116.2	108.6	118.8	123.0	112.9	118.3	120.3	107.2	94.9	133.4	133.2
Q4	115.3	107.0	115.2	116.3	109.8	114.4	116.3	106.0	92.6	129.3	130.3
1991 Q1	114.5	106.7	113.4	110.2	104.4	118.1	114.0	106.7	89.3	126.6	127.1
Q2	113.5	105.2	112.3	110.1	103.0	120.4	111.3	106.6	87.9	126.3	123.2
Q3	113.7	106.3	112.3	110.7	103.8	124.0	110.5	105.9	87.6	126.3	120.9
Q4	113.4	106.2	110.8	109.2	100.7	124.0	108.1	105.7	86.3	125.3	119.2
1992 Q1	113.0	105.3	111.1	109.7	100.4	123.3	107.8	106.9	86.3	127.2	118.5
Q2	112.8	105.0	111.5	109.1	99.4	121.9	108.4	108.2	87.2	128.3	117.4
Employed labour force +											
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	100.1	97.3	97.9	89.2	94.0	97.1	97.5	97.4	100.1	100.7	99.6
1987	101.9	96.1	97.0	82.3	90.2	94.8	96.3	96.5	99.3	103.3	104.4
1988	105.2	96.7	96.2	77.8	90.5	96.2	97.6	95.9	100.0	106.3	110.8
1989	107.8	96.6	98.5	83.0	93.8	97.8	97.6	94.1	95.6	109.5	120.9
1990	108.5	95.2	97.2	87.8	94.2	95.9	95.8	93.3	90.5	109.9	121.9
1991	105.4	90.1	91.6	77.0	86.7	90.9	89.5	92.8	83.7	105.4	110.4
1987 Q1	100.7	95.8	96.5	84.0	90.0	94.6	95.5	94.5	98.5	101.5	102.0
Q2	101.5	95.9	96.8	81.5	89.5	94.1	95.3	95.1	98.5	102.0	103.4
Q3	102.3	96.2	97.2	82.0	91.0	95.2	96.7	98.1	99.8	104.2	105.2
Q4	103.2	96.4	97.5	81.7	90.4	95.4	97.5	98.4	100.6	105.3	106.8
1988 Q1	104.1	96.6	97.9	79.8	88.8	94.9	97.0	94.7	100.2	104.5	108.5
Q2	104.8	96.7	98.1	77.0	90.0	95.1	96.8	94.2	99.8	104.9	109.6
Q3	105.7	96.7	98.3	77.3	91.9	97.0	98.0	97.1	99.9	107.3	111.3
Q4	106.3	96.9	98.4	77.0	91.3	97.9	98.7	97.6	100.0	108.7	113.8
1989 Q1	107.1	96.9	98.6	74.8	89.2	97.0	98.1	93.5	98.2	107.8	116.5
Q2	107.6	96.7	98.5	78.4	91.9	96.8	97.0	92.6	95.7	108.1	119.9
Q3	108.0	96.6	98.5	87.8	96.8	98.4	97.5	95.1	94.6	110.6	123.2
Q4	108.4	96.3	98.3	91.0	97.3	98.9	97.7	96.2	94.0	111.3	124.1
1990 Q1	108.6	96.1	98.0	0.1	94.6	96.6	96.4	91.5	92.1	109.6	123.8
Q2	108.8	95.7	97.5	88.1	93.9	95.4	95.2	91.3	90.6	109.5	123.1
Q3	108.6	95.2	97.2	87.9	95.1	96.4	96.1	94.8	90.2	110.7	121.6
Q4	107.8	94.0	96.0	85.1	93.4	95.3	95.3	95.8	89.1	110.0	119.1
1991 Q1	106.9	92.4	94.2	80.0	88.6	91.5	92.1	93.0	85.9	106.6	115.7
Q2	105.8	90.7	92.3	76.6	86.2	89.6	89.2	92.5	83.2	104.9	112.0
Q3	104.9	89.3	90.6	76.4	86.6	90.8	88.7	93.5	83.0	105.4	108.6
Q4	104.0	88.0	89.5	74.8	85.3	91.6	88.0	92.1	82.7	104.6	105.3
1992 Q1	103.5	86.9	88.5	72.7	82.1	89.9	85.6	88.2	81.8	101.9	102.2
Q2	103.0	86.3	87.9	71.7	81.5	88.7	84.1	87.3	80.8	101.2	99.6
Output per person employed #											
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	103.7	105.3	103.5	112.5	107.8	104.9	102.8	103.5	100.5	103.8	104.6
1987	106.6	110.1	109.8	131.8	118.3	114.9	107.7	104.4	107.3	108.2	110.0
1988	107.9	113.2	116.2	157.2	129.6	118.6	115.0	109.3	102.0	119.0	113.4
1989	107.5	113.7	120.8	151.2	128.2	122.9	122.9	102.8	120.8	110.0	110.0
1990	107.5	114.8	121.9	138.0	120.3	123.3	125.1	114.0	105.8	121.1	112.2
1991	108.0	117.8	122.5	142.9	118.8	133.8	124.0	114.5	104.9	119.7	111.1
1987 Q1	105.5	108.3	106.7	122.6	112.2	111.9	104.5	108.3	103.5	108.4	108.8
Q2	106.3	109.2	109.1	132.1	118.5	113.5	107.6	108.3	105.4	111.8	105.7
Q3	107.4	111.0	111.2	134.3	120.4	116.6	108.9	105.3	105.5	111.8	107.6
Q4	107.2	111.9	112.4	138.2	122.2	117.6	109.7	106.0	103.2	113.2	110.6
1988 Q1	107.8	111.8	113.4	148.6	131.8	117.1	111.5	109.5	103.3	117.1	115.0
Q2	107.9	113.2	114.5	156.6	127.8	118.4	114.2	111.1	101.1	118.0	113.3
Q3	107.8	114.0	117.4	159.9	126.5	119.5	108.9	102.7	102.7	120.6	112.0
Q4	108.0	114.0	119.4	163.6	132.1	119.6	118.7	107.4	101.4	120.5	113.2
1989 Q1	107.8	113.2	120.6	174.7	137.1	122.6	121.2	112.1	101.8	122.9	115.1
Q2	107.4	112.7	120.7	155.7	133.1	122.5	123.0	114.1	103.7	122.8	111.7
Q3	107.5	114.3	121.0	138.6	123.1	121.7	124.2	111.4	102.8	118.7	106.5
Q4	107.5	114.7	121.0	135.7	119.5	121.4	123.1	111.6	102.8	119.0	106.8
1990 Q1	107.9	114.3	121.9	133.0	122.7	124.8	124.9	116.4	106.9	123.0	111.5
Q2	108.1	116.7	123.4	143.0	122.4	125.6	128.4	116.1	107.1	123.5	110.2
Q3	107.0	114.1	122.2	139.7	118.6	122.7	125.3	113.1	105.2	120.4	109.6
Q4	106.9	113.9	120.0	136.5	117.5	120.0	122.0	110.6	103.9	117.6	109.4
1991 Q1	107.1	115.5	120.4	137.6	117.8	129.1	123.7	114.7	103.9	118.8	109.8
Q2	107.3	116.0	121.7	143.6	119.5	134.4	124.7	115.3	105.7	120.4	110.0
Q3	108.4	119.0	123.9	144.6	119.8	136.6	124.6	113.2	105.5	119.8	111.3
Q4	109.1	120.6	123.8	145.8	118.1	135.3	122.9	114.7	104.4	119.9	113.2
1992 Q1	109.2	121.1	125.5	150.7	122.2	137.1	126.0	121.1	105.5	124.8	116.0
Q2	109.5	121.7	126.9	152.0	121.9	137.5	128.8	124.0	107.9	126.7	117.9

1.9 EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1,2,3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2,5)	Belgium (3)	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France (7,11)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6)	Irish Republic (8)	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												Thousand
Civilian labour force												
1989 Q1	28,171	8,119	3,420	..	13,442	..	2,546	..	29,199R	..	..
1989 Q2	28,172	8,207	3,457	..	13,466	..	2,557	..	29,221R	..	..
1989 Q3	28,162	8,263	3,460	..	13,525	..	2,542	..	29,273R	..	..
1989 Q4	28,200R	8,343	3,460	..	13,580	..	2,551	..	29,404R	..	..
1990 Q1	28,181R	8,353	3,492	..	13,627	..	2,549	..	29,702R	..	..
1990 Q2	28,229R	8,425	3,509	..	13,638	..	2,550	..	29,857R	..	..
1990 Q3	28,187R	8,472	3,537	..	13,721	..	2,542	..	29,933R	..	..
1990 Q4	28,155R	8,505	3,567	..	13,744	..	2,540	..	30,029R	..	..
1991 Q1	28,126R	8,509	3,579	..	13,717	..	2,537	..	30,080R	..	..
1991 Q2	28,019R	8,508	3,586	..	13,767	..	2,524	..	30,181R	..	..
1991 Q3	27,980R	8,535	3,595	..	13,781	..	2,514	..	30,263R	..	..
1991 Q4	27,849R	8,518	3,625	..	13,761	..	2,518	..	30,363R	..	..
1992 Q1	27,925R	8,606	..	..	13,743	..	2,509	..	30,411R	..	..
1992 Q2	27,806	8,565	..	..	13,757	..	2,484	..	30,485	..	..
Civilian employment												
1989 Q1	26,272	7,593	3,325	..	12,427	..	2,451	21,337	27,112R	..	..
1989 Q2	26,386	7,698	3,340	..	12,446	..	2,468	21,543	27,189R	..	..
1989 Q3	26,466	7,767	3,359	..	12,521	..	2,452	21,585	27,281R	..	..
1989 Q4	26,558R	7,840	3,339	..	12,547	..	2,468	21,535	27,417R	..	..
1990 Q1	26,583R	7,832	3,394	..	12,597	..	2,478	21,586	27,799R	..	..
1990 Q2	26,617R	7,884	3,394	..	12,623	..	2,465	21,796	27,914R	..	..
1990 Q3	26,503R	7,864	3,415	..	12,601	..	2,451	21,803	28,062R	..	..
1990 Q4	26,299R	7,819	3,445	..	12,493	..	2,437	21,689	28,210R	..	..
1991 Q1	26,034R	7,762	3,470	..	12,321	..	2,401	21,707	28,446R	..	..
1991 Q2	25,722R	7,708	3,462	..	12,348	..	2,349	21,854	28,482R	..	..
1991 Q3	25,517R	7,708	3,468	..	12,350	..	2,307	21,870	28,550R	..	..
1991 Q4	25,291R	7,643	3,488	..	12,340	..	2,265	21,728	28,652R	..	..
1992 Q1	25,262R	7,674	..	..	12,274	..	2,220	21,729	28,783R	..	..
1992 Q2	25,072	7,657	..	..	12,207	..	2,177	21,863	28,693	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1989 unless stated												Thousand
Civilian labour force:	Male	16,055	4,833	2,045	2,345	7,525	1,534	1,330	13,371	17,504	2,503	882
	Female	12,118	3,364	1,405	1,709	5,978	1,310	1,219	10,394	11,742	1,464	397
	All	28,172	8,197	3,450	4,054	13,503	2,844	2,549	23,765	29,246	3,967	1,279
Civilian employment:	Male	14,778	4,572	1,987	2,196	6,977	1,417	1,282	12,401	16,434	2,385	725
	Female	11,608	3,156	1,355	1,474	5,508	1,193	1,178	9,083	10,774	1,286	352
	All	26,386	7,728	3,342	3,670	12,486	2,610	2,460	21,484	27,208	3,671	1,077
Civilian employment: proportions by sector												Percent
Male:	Agriculture	3.1	6.4	..	3.5	5.6	..	11.2	..	..	..	..
	Industry	42.1	35.4	..	38.5	35.1	..	43.2	..	..	..	..
	Services	54.8	58.2	..	58.1	59.3	..	45.6	..	..	..	..
Female:	Agriculture	0.9	3.6	..	1.7	2.7	..	6.4	..	..	..	..
	Industry	17.5	13.8	..	13.7	13.4	..	17.6	..	..	..	..
	Services	81.6	82.5	..	84.6	83.9	..	76.1	..	..	..	..
All:	Agriculture	2.2	5.3	8.0	2.8	4.3	5.7	8.9	6.4	3.7	25.3	15.1
	Industry	31.2	26.6	37.0	28.5	25.5	27.4	30.9	30.1	39.8	27.5	28.4
	Services	66.6	68.1	55.0	68.8	70.2	67.0	60.2	63.5	56.5	47.1	56.5

Sources: OECD "Labour Force Statistics 1969-1989" and "Quarterly Labour Force Statistics". For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

- Notes: 1 Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces. Civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportions by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1.1.
 2 Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
 3 Annual figures relate to June.
 4 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
 5 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
 6 Annual figures relate to second quarter.
 7 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
 8 Annual figures relate to April.
 9 Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
 10 Annual figures relate to January.
 11 Unadjusted figures.

EMPLOYMENT 1.9

Selected countries: national definitions

Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal R	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland (2)(5)	United States	
(9)	(5)		(10)	(5)			(5)			
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated										
Thousand										
23,639	62,180	..	..	2,132	4,587	14,720	4,497	3,519	123,261	1989 Q1
23,660	62,569	..	..	2,131	4,600	14,783	4,522	3,520	123,702	1989 Q2
23,717	62,823	..	..	2,115	4,637	14,869	4,533	3,547	124,036	1989 Q3
23,776	63,126	..	..	2,101	4,614	14,933	4,552	3,555	124,409	1989 Q4
23,889	63,501	..	..	2,104	4,625	15,006	4,576	3,574	124,668	1990 Q1
23,935	63,649	..	..	2,108	4,658	15,023	4,582	3,569	124,826	1990 Q2
24,022	63,850	..	..	2,111	4,660	15,006	4,583	3,590	124,818	1990 Q3
24,017	64,297	..	..	2,093	4,828	15,049	4,584	3,604	124,913	1990 Q4
24,008	64,759	..	..	2,081	4,744	15,016	4,588	3,603	125,019	1991 Q1
24,166	64,885	..	..	2,068	4,848	15,042	4,568	3,594	125,476	1991 Q2
24,022	65,098	..	..	2,111	4,788	15,112	4,544	3,601	125,266	1991 Q3
24,056	65,490	..	..	2,099	4,837	15,126	4,511	3,612	125,500	1991 Q4
23,987	65,856	..	..	2,083	4,493	15,097	4,493	3,599	126,308	1992 Q1
..	65,467	..	..	2,082	..	15,170	4,495	3,584	127,180	1992 Q2
20,772	60,739	..	..	2,029	4,358	12,053	4,434	3,504	116,859	1989 Q1
20,751	61,141	..	..	2,025	4,353	12,208	4,457	3,500	117,223	1989 Q2
20,831	61,432	..	..	2,011	4,396	12,367	4,475	3,529	117,483	1989 Q3
20,973	61,735	..	..	1,989	4,394	12,409	4,493	3,541	117,745	1989 Q4
21,091	62,185	..	..	1,985	4,405	12,529	4,517	3,557	118,131	1990 Q1
21,210	62,324	..	..	1,995	4,443	12,567	4,500	3,550	118,244	1990 Q2
21,278	62,552	..	..	2,001	4,437	12,594	4,513	3,567	117,832	1990 Q3
21,300	62,934	..	..	1,986	4,606	12,635	4,502	3,578	117,640	1990 Q4
21,364	63,447	..	..	1,968	4,568	12,630	4,490	3,574	116,916	1991 Q1
21,456	63,528	..	..	1,958	4,645	12,635	4,461	3,555	117,009	1991 Q2
21,441	63,734	..	..	1,991	4,584	12,611	4,411	3,556	116,767	1991 Q3
21,400	64,102	..	..	1,974	4,625	12,570	4,364	3,556	116,789	1991 Q4
21,349	64,503	..	..	1,959	4,336	12,498	4,316	3,523	117,169	1992 Q1
..	64,095	..	..	1,956	..	12,464	4,287	3,500	117,635	1992 Q2
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1989 unless stated										
14,825	..	118.9	4,048	1,163	2,626	9,657	..	2,199	67,840	Civilian labour force: Male
8,873	..	64.5	2,575	957	1,984	5,165	..	1,336	56,030	Civilian labour force: Female
23,698	..	183.4	6,623	2,120	4,610	14,822	..	3,535	123,869	Civilian labour force: All
13,605	36,540	117.6	3,786	1,102	2,536	8,394	2,326	2,190	64,315	Civilian employment: Male
7,227	24,740	63.5	2,278	912	1,841	3,866	2,140	1,328	53,027	Civilian employment: Female
20,832	61,280	181.1	6,065	2,014	4,377	12,260	4,466	3,518	117,342	Civilian employment: All
Civilian employment: proportions by sector										
Male:	Agriculture	9.3	6.7	..	8.7	..	14.0	5.2	6.3	4.1
	Industry	37.5	38.6	..	36.7	..	40.4	43.1	44.0	36.0
	Services	53.2	54.7	..	54.6	..	45.7	51.8	49.6	59.9
Female:	Agriculture	9.5	8.9	..	4.1	..	11.0	1.9	4.4	1.4
	Industry	22.8	27.8	..	11.5	..	16.7	14.5	20.3	15.4
	Services	67.7	63.4	..	84.4	..	72.2	83.6	75.3	83.3
All:	Agriculture	9.3	7.6	3.4	4.7	6.6	19.0	3.6	5.6	2.9
	Industry	32.4	34.3	31.2	26.5	25.3	35.3	32.9	29.4	26.7
	Services	58.2	58.2	65.4	68.8	68.1	45.7	54.1	59.3	70.5

1.11 EMPLOYMENT

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

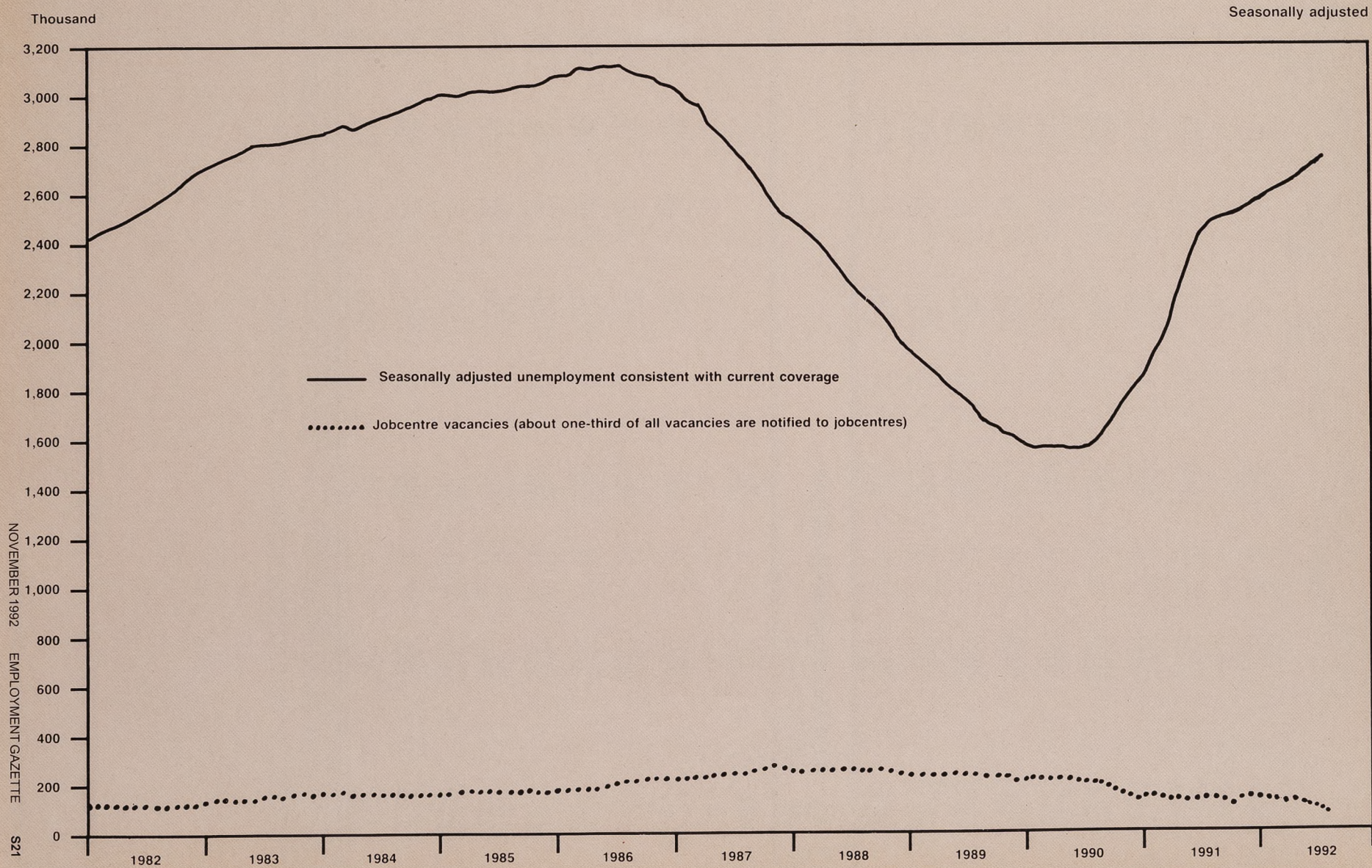
GREAT BRITAIN		OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
		Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week Stood off for whole or part of week							
				Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (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
1987	~	1,350	36.0	9.4	12.63	~	4	149	20	199	10.0	24	0.6	348	~	14.6
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
week ended																
1990	Sept 14	1,331	39.1	9.6	12.87	12.59	15	602	4	32	8.4	20	0.6	634	718	32.5
~	Oct 12	1,364	40.1	9.5	13.02	11.92	8	315	9	84	9.5	17	0.5	399	488	24.2
~	Nov 9	1,355	40.1	9.2	12.51	11.49	7	285	18	161	8.9	26	0.8	446	506	17.3
~	Dec 14	1,296	38.9	9.5	12.34	11.25	7	261	20	173	8.9	27	0.9	435	504	16.3
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	385	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
~	Sep 13	1,047	34.0	9.3	9.69	9.91	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	8.9	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 P	1,078	36.7	9.5	10.25	10.42	2	80	24	256	10.6	26	0.9	336	388	12.8
~	Aug 14 P	995	34.1	9.3	9.30	9.67	3	124	27	268	9.9	30	1.0	392	420	13.0

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 manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
SIC 1980 classes		21-49					21-49				
1987	~	96.2	97.3	92.8	98.8	97.6	100.6	100.7	101.4	100.3	99.9
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	101.0	101.0	101.4	104.2	98.7	101.3
1990	~	90.9	89.7	91.0	81.2	95.3	100.4	100.4	105.5	98.1	100.4
1991	~	79.4	76.6	77.9	71.8	88.1	98.7	98.1	103.1	96.9	99.3
Weekended											
1990	Aug 17	90.2	~	~	~	~	100.5	~	~	~	~
~	Sept 14	89.2	89.1	92.3	80.2	89.8	100.5	100.4	105.9	98.3	100.0
~	Oct 12	88.2	~	~	~	~	100.2	~	~	~	~
~	Nov 9	87.0	~	~	~	~	99.8	~	~	~	~
~	Dec 14	86.0	86.0	89.7	77.1	91.0	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	79.6	83.2	73.1	91.2	98.3	97.4	104.6	95.8	100.3
~	Apr 12	81.0	~	~	~	~	98.1	~	~	~	~
~	May 17	80.1	~	~	~	~	98.4	~	~	~	~
~	June 14	79.5	76.8	79.6	71.7	90.0	98.6	97.8	104.6	96.7	99.9
~	July 12	78.9	~	~	~	~	99.4	~	~	~	~
~	Aug 16	78.1	~	~	~	~	98.9	~	~	~	~
~	Sep 13	77.2	75.7	74.7	71.6	87.1	98.5	98.1	100.4	97.1	99.3
~	Oct 11	76.8	~	~	~	~	99.1	~	~	~	~
~	Nov 15	76.1	~	~	~	~	99.0	~	~	~	~
~	Dec 13	75.6	74.3	74.2	70.7	84.2	99.1	99.1	102.7	98.1	97.7
1992	Jan 10	74.7	~	~	~	~	99.1	~	~	~	~
~	Feb 14	75.0	~	~	~	~	99.5	~	~	~	~
~	Mar 13	74.2	70.9	71.7	70.9	84.0	99.3	98.9	101.5	97.7	98.2
~	Apr 10	74.3	~	~	~	~	100.1	~	~	~	~
~	May 15	74.5	~	~	~	~	101.0	~	~	~	~
~	Jun 12	73.1	69.8	70.6	70.8	83.3	99.6	99.0	102.1	98.3	98.6
~	Jul 10 P	72.4	~	~	~	~	100.2	~	~	~	~
~	Aug 14 P	71.1	~	~	~	~	99.5	~	~	~	~



2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

	MALE AND FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION					
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION					
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1988+)	2,370.4	8.4	2,274.8	8.1						
1989) Annual	1,798.7	6.3	1,784.4	6.3						
1990) averages	2,213.4	5.8	1,662.7	5.8						
1991)	2,291.9	8.1	2,287.4	8.1						
1990 Sept 13	1,673.9	5.9	1,681.7	5.9	29.9	23.6	247	1,403	24	
Oct 11	1,670.6	5.9	1,723.6	6.1	41.9	33.2	257	1,390	24	
Nov 8	1,728.1	6.1	1,777.2	6.2	53.6	41.8	268	1,435	25	
Dec 13	1,850.4	6.5	1,853.1	6.5	75.9	57.1	273	1,550	27	
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	282	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	35.3	21.4	369	2,359	46	
Aug 13 R	2,845.5	10.1	2,811.1	9.9	35.3	21.4	324	2,476	45	
Sept 10 P	2,847.4	10.1	2,843.3	10.1	32.2	30.4	315	2,488	45	

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1988+)	2,254.7	8.2	2,161.7	7.9						
1989) Annual	1,693.0	6.1	1,678.8	6.1						
1990) averages	1,567.3	5.6	1,565.5	5.6						
1991)	2,191.5	8.0	2,187.0	7.9						
1990 Sept 13	1,575.5	5.7	1,585.9	5.7	29.8	23.9	237	1,316	22	
Oct 11	1,575.9	5.7	1,627.9	5.9	42.0	33.6	248	1,305	23	
Nov 8	1,633.8	5.9	1,680.7	6.1	52.8	41.5	260	1,350	24	
Dec 13	1,754.8	6.3	1,755.9	6.3	75.2	56.7	266	1,463	26	
1991 Jan 10	1,861.5	6.8	1,796.2	6.5	40.3	56.1	259	1,574	28	
Feb 7	1,947.6	7.1	1,888.0	6.9	91.8	69.1	306	1,612	29	
Mar 14	2,043.9	7.4	1,990.5	7.2	102.5	78.2	293	1,720	31	
Apr 11	2,099.4	7.6	2,067.4	7.5	76.9	90.4	285	1,782	33	
May 9	2,115.8	7.7	2,132.8	7.7	65.4	81.6	264	1,818	34	
June 13	2,142.8	7.8	2,192.9	8.0	60.1	67.5	255	1,852	36	
July 11	2,263.9	8.2	2,261.7	8.2	68.8	64.8	351	1,876	37	
Aug 8	2,330.7	8.5	2,320.7	8.4	59.0	62.6	302	1,990	39	
Sept 12	2,346.3	8.5	2,356.1	8.6	35.4	54.4	294	2,013	40	
Oct 10	2,324.5	8.4	2,374.6	8.6	18.5	37.6	301	1,983	41	
Nov 14	2,371.0	8.6	2,414.8	8.8	40.2	31.4	296	2,033	42	
Dec 12	2,450.5	8.9	2,448.2	8.9	33.4	30.7	290	2,117	43	
1992 Jan 9	2,569.1	9.3	2,503.3	9.1	55.1	42.9	290	2,234	46	
Feb 13	2,606.6	9.5	2,541.0	9.2	37.7	42.1	303	2,258	46	
Mar 12	2,603.4	9.5	2,548.2	9.3	7.2	33.3	275	2,283	46	
Apr 9	2,632.1	9.6	2,590.8	9.4	42.6	29.2	295	2,291	46	
May 14	2,804.1	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 R	2,734.1	9.9	2,702.6	9.8	49.8	30.7	316	2,374	44	
Sept 10 P	2,737.0	9.9	2,735.2	9.9	32.6	39.0	305	2,388	44	

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		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	
1988+)	1,660.5	10.1	1,588.1	9.7	719.9	6.1	696.8	5.8	1988+)
1989) Annual	1,290.8	7.9	1,277.4	7.8	507.9	4.2	507.0	4.2	1989) Annual
1990) averages	1,232.3	7.6	1,231.3	7.6	394.9	3.2	431.4	3.5	1990) averages
1991)	1,737.1	10.7	1,734.6	10.7	554.9	4.6	552.8	4.6	1991)
1990 Sept 13	1,234.2	7.6	1,255.1	7.7	439.7	3.6	426.6	3.5	1990 Sept 13
Oct 11	1,244.4	7.6	1,288.8	7.9	426.2	3.5	434.8	3.6	Oct 11
Nov 8	1,295.8	8.0	1,331.2	8.2	432.3	3.5	446.0	3.7	Nov 8
Dec 13	1,400.6	8.6	1,393.0	8.6	449.8	3.7	460.1	3.8	Dec 13
1991 Jan 10	1,480.8	9.1	1,425.6	8.8	479.0	4.0	468.0	3.9	1991 Jan 10
Feb 7	1,547.8	9.6	1,499.5	9.3	497.6	4.1	496.2	4.0	Feb 7
Mar 14	1,623.8	10.0	1,579.3	9.7	518.2	4.3	509.9	4.2	Mar 14
Apr 11	1,668.2	10.3	1,639.3	10.1	530.2	4.4	527.3	4.4	Apr 11
May 9	1,684.7	10.4	1,690.6	10.4	529.0	4.4	541.6	4.5	May 9
June 13	1,707.7	10.5	1,739.0	10.7	533.4	4.4	553.9	4.6	June 13
July 11	1,782.4	11.0	1,791.1	11.1	585.2	4.8	571.4	4.7	July 11
Aug 8	1,823.0	11.3	1,835.5	11.3	612.2	5.1	587.0	4.9	Aug 8
Sept 12	1,843.4	11.4	1,864.5	11.5	607.2	5.0	593.6	4.9	Sept 12
Oct 10	1,839.7	11.4	1,883.4	11.6	586.2	4.9	593.7	4.9	Oct 10
Nov 14	1,885.7	11.6	1,919.6	11.9	586.1	4.9	598.1	5.0	Nov 14
Dec 12	1,957.4	12.1	1,948.0	12.0	594.3	4.9	603.2	5.0	Dec 12
1992 Jan 9	2,045.4	12.6	1,990.2	12.3	628.5	5.2	616.9	5.1	1992 Jan 9
Feb 13	2,074.5	12.8	2,022.4	12.5	636.0	5.3	622.5	5.2	Feb 13
Mar 12	2,075.1	12.8	2,030.3	12.5	632.4	5.2	622.4	5.2	Mar 12
Apr 9	2,100.1	13.0	2,065.9	12.8	636.5	5.3	629.4	5.2	Apr 9
May 14	2,085.1	12.9	2,084.2	12.9	622.8	5.2	631.5	5.2	May 14
June 11	2,061.2	12.7	2,089.7	12.9	617.0	5.1	634.6	5.3	June 11
July 9	2,108.7	13.0	2,112.9	13.0	665.3	5.5	647.2	5.4	July 9
Aug 13 R	2,149.4	13.3	2,149.4	13.3	696.1	5.8	661.7	5.5	Aug 13 R
Sept 10 P	2,160.9	13.3	2,175.2	13.4	686.5	5.7	668.1	5.5	Sept 10 P

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1988+)	1,566.1	9.8	1,505.4	9.4	688.6	5.7	656.3	5.7	1988+)
1989) Annual	1,213.1	7.6	1,199.8	7.5	479.9	4.1	479.1	4.1	1989) Annual
1990) averages	1,159.1	7.3	1,158.1	7.3	408.2	3.4	407.4	3.4	1990) averages
1991)	1,660.4	10.5	1,657.9	10.5	531.1	4.5	529.1	4.5	1991)
1990 Sept 13	1,161.0	7.3	1,182.6	7.5	414.5	3.5	403.3	3.4	1990 Sept 13
Oct 11	1,173.0	7.4	1,216.2	7.7	402.9	3.4	411.7	3.5	Oct 11
Nov 8	1,224.2	7.7	1,258.1	7.9	409.6	3.4	422.6	3.6	Nov 8
Dec 13	1,327.4	8.4	1,319.3	8.3	427.4	3.6	436.6	3.7	Dec 13
1991 Jan 10	1,405.5	8.9	1,351.6	8.6	456.0	3.9	444.6	3.8	1991 Jan 10
Feb 7	1,472.6	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	1,592.1	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								

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
SOUTHEAST												
1988+)	508.6	346.8	161.8	5.5	6.5	4.1	495.8	5.4			339.8	156.0
1989) Annual	367.4	259.6	107.8	3.9	4.9	2.7	366.9	3.9			156.4	61.7
1990) averages	372.4	273.3	99.2	4.0	5.2	2.5	371.8	4.0			273.1	99.0
1991)	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.2	4.1	637.8	7.0			477.4	160.4
1991 Sept 12	705.7	523.4	182.4	7.8	10.1	4.6	706.4	7.8	17.7	23.4	527.7	178.7
Oct 10	705.8	526.6	179.2	7.8	10.2	4.6	717.6	7.9	11.2	18.1	537.6	180.0
Nov 14	723.3	543.3	180.0	7.9	10.5	4.6	736.3	8.1	18.7	15.9	553.5	182.8
Dec 12	753.5	569.4	184.1	8.3	11.0	4.7	752.6	8.3	16.3	15.4	567.2	185.4
1992 Jan 9	784.2	592.3	191.9	8.6	11.4	4.9	776.2	8.5	23.6	19.5	584.7	191.5
Feb 13	808.2	611.1	197.1	8.9	11.8	5.0	796.0	8.7	19.8	19.9	600.9	195.1
Mar 12	814.9	617.1	197.8	9.0	11.9	5.0	803.4	8.8	7.4	16.9	607.8	195.6
Apr 9	832.1	631.0	201.1	9.1	12.2	5.1	820.0	9.0	16.6	14.6	621.7	198.3
May 14	830.4	631.7	198.7	9.1	12.2	5.1	829.7	9.1	9.7	11.2	630.0	198.7
June 11	826.1	628.9	197.2	9.1	12.1	5.0	833.7	9.2	4.0	10.1	632.9	200.8
July 9	850.9	642.4	208.6	9.3	12.4	5.3	848.1	9.3	14.4	9.4	642.2	205.9
Aug 13 R	881.9	660.3	221.6	9.7	12.7	5.6	870.1	9.6	22.0	13.5	657.3	212.8
Sept 10 P	887.9	665.1	222.7	9.8	12.8	5.7	885.3	9.7	15.2	17.2	668.2	217.1
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1988+)	291.9	205.1	86.7	6.8	8.2	4.9	285.3	6.6			201.5	83.8
1989) Annual	218.2	156.5	61.8	5.1	6.4	3.4	218.0	5.1			156.4	61.7
1990) averages	211.8	154.7	57.1	5.0	6.4	3.2	211.4	5.1			154.5	57.0
1991)	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.2	10.4	5.1	331.7	8.2			244.1	87.6
1991 Sept 12	367.6	268.6	99.0	9.1	11.5	5.8	364.2	9.0	8.4	10.8	267.8	96.4
Oct 10	366.9	269.4	97.6	9.1	11.6	5.7	370.3	9.2	6.1	8.9	272.8	97.5
Nov 14	372.7	275.2	97.5	9.2	11.8	5.7	378.5	9.4	8.2	7.6	279.7	98.8
Dec 12	385.3	286.0	99.4	9.5	12.3	5.8	385.8	9.5	7.3	7.2	285.9	99.9
1992 Jan 9	394.0	292.7	101.4	9.7	12.5	5.9	395.5	9.8	9.7	8.4	293.2	102.3
Feb 13	404.3	300.9	103.4	10.0	12.9	6.0	403.3	10.0	7.8	8.3	299.7	103.6
Mar 12	408.9	304.9	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.1	10.1	3.8	7.1	303.3	103.8
Apr 9	418.1	312.1	106.0	10.3	13.4	6.2	414.3	10.2	7.2	6.3	309.1	105.2
May 14	419.8	314.3	105.5	10.4	13.5	6.2	419.8	10.4	5.5	5.5	313.5	106.3
June 11	420.4	315.0	105.4	10.4	13.5	6.2	422.2	10.4	2.4	5.0	315.3	106.9
July 9	432.4	321.7	110.6	10.7	13.8	6.5	428.7	10.6	6.5	4.8	319.7	109.0
Aug 13 R	446.5	329.6	116.8	11.0	14.1	6.8	438.1	10.8	9.4	6.1	326.0	112.1
Sept 10 P	449.7	332.0	117.7	11.1	14.2	6.9	444.6	11.0	6.5	7.5	330.5	114.1
EAST ANGLIA												
1988+)	52.0	33.6	18.5	5.4	6.0	4.6	50.4	5.2			32.7	17.7
1989) Annual	35.2	24.0	11.2	3.6	4.2	2.7	35.2	3.6			24.0	11.2
1990) averages	37.5	27.3	10.2	3.7	4.7	2.4	37.4	3.7			27.2	10.2
1991)	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.8	7.5	3.5	59.0	5.8			44.1	14.9
1991 Sept 12	62.1	46.1	16.0	6.1	7.8	3.7	63.9	6.3	1.3	1.7	47.8	16.1
Oct 10	61.8	46.0	15.8	6.1	7.8	3.7	64.3	6.3	.4	1.1	48.1	16.2
Nov 14	64.8	48.5	16.3	6.4	8.3	3.8	66.3	6.5	2.0	1.2	49.7	16.6
Dec 12	67.8	51.2	16.7	6.7	8.7	3.9	67.8	6.7	1.5	1.3	50.8	17.0
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	17.7
Feb 13	75.8	57.1	18.7	7.5	9.7	4.4	72.4	7.1	1.9	2.0	54.4	18.0
Mar 12	76.2	57.5	18.7	7.5	9.8	4.4	73.1	7.2	0.7	1.8	55.1	18.0
Apr 9	77.4	58.3	19.1	7.6	9.9	4.5	74.8	7.4	1.7	1.4	56.4	18.4
May 14	76.2	57.6	18.6	7.5	9.8	4.4	75.2	7.4	0.4	0.9	56.8	18.4
June 11	74.0	55.9	18.2	7.3	9.5	4.3	75.7	7.5	0.5	0.9	57.0	18.7
July 9	76.2	56.8	19.4	7.5	9.7	4.5	77.0	7.6	1.3	0.7	57.7	19.3
Aug 13 R	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 P	78.9	58.6	20.3	7.8	10.0	4.7	80.7	8.0	1.5	1.7	60.3	20.4
SOUTHWEST												
1988+)	137.6	88.5	49.1	6.4	7.2	5.4	133.7	6.2			86.5	47.3
1989) Annual	98.1	66.1	31.9	4.5	5.3	3.3	98.0	4.5			66.1	31.9
1990) averages	97.3	69.8	27.5	4.4	5.6	2.8	97.2	4.4			69.8	27.5
1991)	161.2	121.1	40.1	7.1	9.4	4.1	160.8	7.1			120.9	39.9
1991 Sept 12	172.8	129.3	43.4	7.6	10.0	4.4	176.1	7.7	4.4	5.3	132.4	43.7
Oct 10	174.5	131.4	43.1	7.7	10.2	4.4	178.6	7.8	2.5	4.0	134.8	43.8
Nov 14	181.3	136.9	44.4	8.0	10.6	4.5	182.9	8.0	4.3	3.7	138.5	44.4
Dec 12	190.1	144.3	45.8	8.3	11.2	4.7	186.7	8.2	3.8	3.5	141.7	45.0
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	46.5
Feb 13	204.8	155.0	49.7	9.0	12.0	5.1	195.8	8.6	3.4	4.3	148.8	47.0
Mar 12	203.8	154.7	49.1	8.9	12.0	5.0	196.9	8.6	1.1	3.4	149.8	47.1
Apr 9	205.6	156.8	48.7	9.0	12.1	5.0	201.9	8.9	5.0	3.2	153.8	48.1
May 14	201.5	154.5	47.0	8.8	11.9	4.8	203.3	8.9	1.4	2.5	155.2	48.1
June 11	197.5	151.5	46.0	8.7	11.7	4.7	204.1	9.0	2.4	2.4	155.6	48.5
July 9	205.1	155.8	49.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	208.1	9.1	4.0	2.1	158.4	49.7
Aug 13 R	212.3	160.2	52.2	9.3	12.4	5.3	213.4	9.4	5.3	3.4	162.1	51.3
Sept 10 P	213.8	161.6	52.2	9.4	12.5	5.3	216.7	9.5	3.3	4.2	164.5	52.2

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	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS												
1988+)	238.0	163.0	75.0	9.4	11.1	7.1	229.7	8.9			158.3	71.4
1989) Annual	168.5	118.8	49.7	6.7	8.1	4.7	167.9	6.6			118.2	49.6
1990) averages	152.7	111.7	41.1	6.0	7.6	3.9	152.6	5.9			111.6	41.0
1991)	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.6	11.2	5.1	218.4	8.6			164.9	53.5
1991 Sept 12	239.9	179.6	60.3	9.5	12.2	5.7	237.8	9.4	4.8	6.2	179.7	58.1
Oct 10	236.0	178.3	57.7	9.3	12.1	5.5	240.1	9.5	2.3	4.4	181.9	58.2
Nov 14	239.4	182.2	57.2	9.5	12.4	5.4	245.0	9.7	4.9	4.0	186.3	58.7
Dec 12	247.0	189.2	57.8	9.8	12.8	5.5	249.0	9.8	4.0	3.7	189.8	59.2
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	4.6	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 R	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 P	278.5	210.4	68.1	11.0	14.3	6.5	275.9	10.9	2.6	3.4	210.3	65.6
EAST MIDLANDS												
1988+)	147.8	101.9	45.9	7.5	9.1	5.4	1					

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas * at September 10 1992

	Male				Female				All			
	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce		Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce		Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	
Loughborough and Coalville	3,935	1,435	5,370	8.5	7.4	Wareham and Swanage	839	283	1,122	9.5	7.8	
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,229	401	1,630	12.3	9.4	Warrminster	582	272	854	11.0	9.1	
Lowestoft	2,713	973	3,686	11.3	9.8	Warrington	5,544	1,650	7,194	8.5	7.7	
Ludlow	906	343	1,249	9.8	7.2	Warwick	4,854	1,810	6,664	8.2	7.0	
Macclesfield	2,595	1,008	3,603	6.0	5.0	Watford and Luton	25,352	8,262	33,614	10.4	9.0	
Malton	283	125	408	5.2	4.3	Wellington and Rushden	3,523	1,267	4,790	9.9	8.4	
Malvern and Ledbury	1,583	564	2,147	10.6	8.2	Wells	2,115	741	2,856	11.0	8.9	
Manchester (I)	65,000	19,049	84,049	11.4	10.2	Weston-super-Mare	4,072	1,312	5,384	12.8	10.5	
Mansfield	6,375	1,636	8,011	13.7	11.9	Whitby (D)	774	224	998	13.0	9.5	
Matlock	761	312	1,073	5.9	4.8	Whitchurch and Market Drayton	966	403	1,369	9.9	7.4	
Medway and Maidstone	20,982	6,320	27,302	12.8	11.0	Whitehaven	2,440	725	3,165	9.9	8.8	
Melton Mowbray	1,263	467	1,730	8.0	6.5	Widnes and Runcorn (D)	6,236	1,807	8,043	13.6	12.4	
Middlesbrough (D)	15,420	3,900	19,320	16.1	14.3	Wigan and St Helens (D)	18,579	5,856	24,435	14.5	12.7	
Milton Keynes	7,311	2,404	9,715	9.9	8.1	Winchester and Eastleigh	3,593	1,096	4,689	5.5	4.9	
Minehead	751	202	953	10.8	8.9	Widmermere	265	99	364	4.6	3.4	
Morpeth and Ashington (I)	5,101	1,471	6,572	14.0	12.2	Wirral and Chester (D)	21,345	6,508	27,853	13.9	12.2	
Newark	2,001	692	2,693	11.8	9.7	Wisbech	1,742	597	2,339	14.3	11.2	
Newbury	2,362	875	3,237	7.8	6.7	Wolverhampton (I)	14,937	4,748	19,685	14.9	13.3	
Newcastle upon Tyne (D)	34,869	9,914	44,783	12.8	11.5	Woodbridge and Leiston	1,025	362	1,387	5.6	4.7	
Newmarket	1,678	665	2,343	8.3	6.9	Worcester	4,555	1,503	6,058	10.4	9.0	
Newquay (D)	1,150	338	1,488	14.2	11.0	Workington (D)	2,818	990	3,808	13.7	11.4	
Newton Abbot	2,312	644	2,956	12.0	9.6	Workshop	2,128	621	2,749	11.7	10.4	
Northallerton	616	261	877	5.0	4.2	Worthing	6,122	1,619	7,741	10.0	8.3	
Northampton	7,885	2,694	10,579	8.9	7.8	Yeovil	3,057	1,168	4,225	9.5	7.8	
Northampton	3,305	1,141	4,446	8.6	7.4	York	4,972	1,752	6,724	7.0	6.1	
Norwich	9,838	3,152	12,990	9.0	7.8	Wales						
Nottingham	30,732	9,403	40,135	12.1	10.7	Aberdare (D)	2,534	608	3,142	16.0	13.8	
Okhampton	395	148	543	11.7	8.0	Aberystwyth	703	290	993	7.5	6.0	
Oldham (I)	7,789	2,419	10,208	12.2	10.6	Bangor and Caernarfon (I)	3,120	964	4,084	14.4	11.9	
Oswestry	1,030	411	1,441	10.5	8.4	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D)	3,482	763	4,245	13.6	11.3	
Oxford	10,159	3,363	13,522	7.1	6.2	Brecon	506	164	670	7.9	5.7	
Pendle	2,460	756	3,216	10.0	8.3	Bridgend (I)	5,241	1,601	6,842	12.2	10.5	
Penrith	613	233	846	5.8	4.3	Cardiff (I)	18,270	4,800	23,070	11.1	9.8	
Penzance and St Ives (D)	2,317	715	3,032	16.3	12.3	Cardigan (D)	902	313	1,215	17.2	10.4	
Peterborough	8,549	2,646	11,195	11.2	10.0	Cardiff (I)	1,012	340	1,352	6.9	5.3	
Pickering and Helmsley	320	110	430	5.8	4.3	Conwy and Colwyn	2,954	867	3,821	11.7	9.1	
Plymouth (I)	14,775	4,727	19,502	14.7	12.8	Denbigh	702	273	975	10.4	7.1	
Pole	5,929	1,628	7,557	11.2	9.5	Dolgellau and Barmouth	411	129	540	11.2	8.3	
Portsmouth	15,247	4,341	19,588	12.9	11.3	Fishguard (I)	364	131	495	16.5	9.7	
Preston	10,703	3,298	14,001	8.9	7.7	Haverfordwest (I)	1,981	580	2,561	13.4	10.6	
Reading	9,142	2,693	11,835	7.5	6.6	Holyhead (D)	2,431	771	3,202	18.6	14.7	
Redruth and Camborne (D)	3,061	882	3,943	18.5	15.0	Lampeter and Aberaeron (D)	513	184	697	12.6	8.0	
Retford	1,581	643	2,224	10.7	9.0	Llandello	267	93	360	12.6	7.0	
Richmondshire	653	379	1,032	7.9	6.1	Llandrindod Wells	605	242	847	8.7	6.0	
Ripon	445	273	718	6.8	5.2	Llanelli (I)	3,293	1,023	4,316	14.1	11.8	
Rochdale (I)	6,517	1,961	8,478	13.8	11.8	Machynlleth	319	121	440	11.5	7.7	
Rotherham	12,734	3,330	16,064	16.5	14.7	Merthyr and Rhymney (D)	6,083	1,309	7,392	13.9	12.2	
Rugby and Daventry	3,400	1,546	4,946	9.5	8.0	Monmouth	388	131	519	12.0	8.4	
Salisbury	2,939	1,050	3,989	8.7	7.4	Neath and Port Talbot (D)	3,594	916	4,510	11.0	9.9	
Scarborough and Filey	2,481	799	3,280	9.8	8.1	Newport (I)	7,338	2,232	9,570	11.1	9.9	
Scunthorpe (D)	5,147	1,558	6,705	11.1	9.7	Newtown	478	188	666	6.4	4.8	
Settle	111	43	154	5.3	3.8	Pontypool and Cwmbran (I)	3,730	1,070	4,800	12.1	10.6	
Shaftesbury	1,121	435	1,556	11.1	9.0	Pontypridd and Rhondda (D)	6,751	1,480	8,231	12.9	11.3	
Sheffield (I)	26,728	8,137	34,865	13.4	11.9	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I)	570	199	769	11.2	8.7	
Shrewsbury	2,650	944	3,594	8.7	7.1	Pwllheli (I)	560	164	724	12.6	8.8	
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	4,738	1,392	6,130	15.6	13.3	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	5,965	1,749	7,714	10.0	8.4	
Skegness	1,030	277	1,307	11.8	9.0	South Pembrokeshire (D)	1,573	460	2,033	16.5	12.1	
Skipton	601	212	813	7.7	6.0	Swansea (I)	9,567	2,568	12,135	11.8	10.2	
Sleaford	643	298	941	7.6	6.1	Welshpool	447	187	634	8.5	5.7	
Slough	10,818	3,744	14,562	8.2	7.2	Wrexham (D)	4,411	1,342	5,753	11.1	9.4	
South Molton	399	141	540	11.7	7.8	Scotland						
South Tyneside (D)	8,028	2,186	10,214	20.8	18.3	Aberdeen	5,675	1,993	7,668	4.3	3.9	
Southampton	16,268	4,209	20,477	11.2	9.9	Alloa (I)	1,710	569	2,279	13.0	11.4	
Southend	26,812	8,382	35,194	14.3	12.0	Annan	545	203	748	8.1	6.7	
Spalding and Holbeach	1,307	478	1,785	7.5	5.8	Arbroath (D)	937	414	1,351	14.6	11.8	
St Austell	2,374	736	3,110	13.6	10.6	Ayr (I)	3,565	1,082	4,647	9.9	8.5	
Stafford	3,830	1,391	5,221	7.3	6.4	Badenoch (I)	258	115	373	8.4	6.5	
Stamford	996	398	1,394	7.9	6.4	Banff	398	173	571	6.7	4.9	
Stockton-on-Tees (D)	8,060	2,337	10,397	13.8	12.5	Bathgate (D)	4,847	1,445	6,292	13.2	11.9	
Stoke	14,352	4,682	19,034	10.1	8.9	Berwickshire	320	130	450	9.7	6.7	
Stroud	3,150	1,140	4,290	11.3	9.1	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	585	263	848	7.7	5.9	
Sudbury	1,457	598	2,055	12.7	9.9	Brechin and Montrose	869	375	1,244	9.9	7.7	
Sunderland (D)	18,776	4,885	23,661	15.4	13.6	Buckie	282	93	375	8.8	7.0	
Swindon	7,708	2,474	10,182	9.2	8.2	Campheltown (I)	334	116	450	13.2	9.1	
Taunton	2,993	988	3,981	8.7	7.2	Crieff	241	97	338	8.9	6.7	
Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	5,956	2,041	7,997	10.8	9.5	Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	2,319	554	2,873	22.3	18.2	
Thanet	5,486	1,431	6,917	14.8	14.2	Dumbarton (D)	2,992	893	3,885	13.1	11.5	
Thetford	1,774	706	2,480	11.7	9.8	Dumfries	1,471	554	2,025	8.5	7.2	
Thirsk	234	121	355	5.7	4.6	Dundee (D)	7,854	2,761	10,615	11.7	10.5	
Tiverton	906	289	1,195	10.7	8.4	Dunfermline (I)	4,526	1,481	6,007	12.3	10.9	
Torbay	5,237	1,424	6,661	14.3	11.1	Dunoon and Bute (I)	1,004	313	1,317	15.8	11.2	
Torington	498	201	699	13.9	9.6	Edinburgh	20,205	6,252	26,457	8.8	7.9	
Totnes	837	279	1,116	15.5	11.1	Elgin	892	459	1,351	8.3	7.1	
Trowbridge and Frome	3,698	1,216	4,914	10.5	8.9	Falkirk (I)	5,184	1,695	6,879	11.4	10.1	
Truro	1,864	583	2,447	9.8	8.0	Forfar	564	285	849	8.7	7.1	
Tunbridge Wells	5,602	1,708	7,310	7.6	6.2	Forres (I)	329	133	462	15.6	12.0	
Tuxeter and Ashbourne	577	254	831	6.8	5.6							
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,093	2,979	13,072	12.2	10.8							
Walsall (I)	15,426	4,595	20,021	13.7	12.0							

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas * at September 10 1992

	Male				Female				All			
	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce		Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce		Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	
Fraserburgh	372	148	520	6.7	5.3	Peterhead	731	272	1,003	8.7	7.0	
Galashiels	629	248	877	5.3	4.5	Shetland Islands	280	113	393	4.1	3.3	
Girvan (I)	475	145	620	16.6	12.7	Skye and Wester Ross (I)	483	180	663	9.2	7.1	
Glasgow (D)	58,990	16,743	75,733	12.6	11.3	Stewart (I)	455	174	629	9.6	6.6	
Greenock (D)	4,532	1,189										

2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

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 *
THOUSAND										
MALE AND FEMALE										
1991	July	2,362.9	200.1	536.1	405.8	488.3	362.6	325.6	44.5	2,367.5
	Oct	2,420.0	208.4	523.0	418.2	506.9	377.5	338.0	47.9	2,426.0
1992	Jan	2,666.4	219.0	570.6	465.2	567.4	423.6	367.2	53.4	2,673.9
	Apr	2,726.1	217.8	572.2	474.8	589.2	439.0	379.9	54.2	2,736.5
	July	2,761.0	221.1	602.2	475.1	593.4	439.8	377.8	51.6	2,774.0
MALE										
1991	July	1,779.9	128.2	382.8	312.2	393.5	273.4	245.8	44.0	1,782.4
	Oct	1,836.5	131.9	379.7	323.5	410.9	287.2	255.8	47.5	1,839.7
1992	Jan	2,041.3	140.9	418.4	362.5	462.8	324.2	279.7	52.9	2,045.4
	Apr	2,094.4	141.7	422.1	371.1	479.9	335.8	290.1	53.7	2,100.1
	July	2,101.6	142.1	434.2	369.7	482.0	335.2	287.2	51.2	2,108.7
FEMALE										
1991	July	583.1	71.9	153.4	93.6	94.8	89.2	79.8	0.5	585.2
	Oct	583.5	76.5	143.3	94.8	95.9	90.3	82.2	0.5	586.2
1992	Jan	625.1	78.1	152.2	102.8	104.6	99.5	87.5	0.5	628.5
	Apr	631.8	76.1	150.1	103.6	108.3	103.2	89.9	0.5	636.5
	July	659.4	79.0	168.0	105.4	111.4	104.6	90.6	0.5	665.3

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
THOUSAND									
MALE AND FEMALE									
1991	July	362.6	920.9	491.9	293.5	93.1	205.6	2,367.5	592.2
	Oct	309.8	914.2	548.0	348.7	101.3	204.1	2,426.0	654.0
1992	Jan	297.2	1,039.0	590.7	424.7	115.4	206.9	2,673.9	747.0
	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
Percent									
1991	July	15.3	38.9	20.8	12.4	3.9	8.7	100.0	25.0
	Oct	12.8	37.7	22.6	14.4	4.2	8.4	100.0	27.0
1992	Jan	11.1	38.9	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	30.2
	July	13.3	32.9	21.1	19.4	5.6	7.6	100.0	32.6
MALE									
1991	July	241.0	680.8	390.3	236.3	76.3	167.7	1,782.4	480.3
	Oct	218.7	661.4	426.2	282.9	83.4	167.1	1,839.7	533.4
1992	Jan	206.3	769.9	454.8	348.7	95.9	169.9	2,045.4	614.4
	Apr	216.6	734.6	454.9	409.4	112.5	172.1	2,100.1	694.0
	July	243.8	669.0	448.1	442.5	131.2	174.1	2,108.7	747.8
Percent									
1991	July	13.5	38.2	21.3	13.3	4.3	9.4	100.0	26.9
	Oct	11.9	35.9	23.2	15.4	4.5	9.1	100.0	29.0
1992	Jan	10.1	37.6	22.2	17.0	4.7	8.3	100.0	30.0
	Apr	10.3	35.0	21.7	19.5	5.4	8.2	100.0	33.0
	July	11.6	31.7	21.2	21.0	6.2	8.3	100.0	35.5
FEMALE									
1991	July	121.6	240.1	111.6	57.2	16.9	37.9	585.2	111.9
	Oct	91.1	252.8	121.8	65.8	17.9	37.0	586.2	120.6
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
Percent									
1991	July	20.8	41.0	19.1	9.8	2.9	6.5	100.0	19.1
	Oct	15.5	43.1	20.8	11.2	3.0	6.3	100.0	20.6
1992	Jan	14.5	42.8	21.6	12.1	3.1	5.9	100.0	21.1
	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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at September 10 1992

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce				Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce
SOUTHEAST										
Bedfordshire	18,740	6,142	24,882	10.7	9.5					
Luton	8,100	2,336	10,436							
Mid Bedfordshire	2,661	1,026	3,687							
North Bedfordshire	4,556	1,571	6,127							
South Bedfordshire	3,423	1,209	4,632							
Berkshire	20,951	6,780	27,731	7.8	6.8					
Bracknell	2,518	812	3,330							
Newbury	3,224	1,150	4,374							
Reading	5,062	1,290	6,352							
Slough	4,580	1,548	6,128							
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,905	1,072	3,977							
Wokingham	2,662	908	3,570							
Buckinghamshire	17,869	5,907	23,776	8.8	7.6					
Aylesbury Vale	3,975	1,421	5,396							
Chiltern	1,823	620	2,443							
Milton Keynes	6,448	2,077	8,525							
South Buckinghamshire	1,263	466	1,729							
Wycombe	4,360	1,323	5,683							
East Sussex	27,412	8,486	35,898	14.2	11.5					
Brighton	8,842	2,811	11,653							
Eastbourne	2,822	779	3,601							
Hastings	4,146	1,086	5,232							
Hove	3,928	1,407	5,335							
Lewes	2,724	865	3,589							
Rother	2,214	648	2,862							
Wealden	2,736	890	3,626							
Essex	52,655	17,414	70,069	12.7	10.6					
Basildon	6,529	2,128	8,657							
Braintree	3,854	1,350	5,204							
Brentwood	1,740	624	2,364							
Castle Point	3,045	967	4,012							
Chelmsford	4,073	1,513	5,586							
Colchester	4,772	1,582	6,354							
Epping Forest	3,516	1,368	4,884							
Harlow	3,185	1,214	4,399							
Maldon	1,699	533	2,232							
Rochford	2,306	708	3,014							
Southend-on-Sea	7,063	2,116	9,179							
Tendring	4,435	1,234	5,669							
Thurrock	4,924	1,475	6,399							
Uttlesford	1,514	612	2,126							
Greater London	332,041	117,690	449,731	12.6	11.1					
Barking and Dagenham	6,801	2,027	8,828							
Barnet	9,734	4,125	13,859							
Bexley	7,779	2,635	10,414							
Brent	15,308	5,484	20,792							
Bromley	8,705	2,961	11,666							
Camden	10,067	4,290	14,357							
City of London	99	45	144							
City of Westminster	7,753	3,194	10,947							
Croydon	12,532	4,137	16,669							
Ealing	12,212	4,443	16,655							
Enfield	11,205	3,755	14,960							
Greenwich	11,897	3,735	15,632							
Hackney	15,486	5,084	20,570							
Hammersmith and Fulham	9,128	3,623	12,751							
Haringey	15,190	5,573	20,763							
Harrow	6,068	2,387	8,455							
Havering	7,378	2,446	9,824							
Hillingdon	7,197	2,473	9,670							
Hounslow	8,043	3,021	11,064							
Islington	12,360	4,893	17,253							
Kensington and Chelsea	5,542	2,717	8,259							
Kingston-upon-Thames	4,011	1,347	5,358							
Lambeth	18,688	6,657	25,345							
Lewisham	15,113	5,261	20,374							
Merton	6,513	2,290	8,803							
Newham	15,101	4,366	19,467							
Redbridge	8,415	3,007	11,422							
Richmond-upon-Thames	4,352	1,949	6,301							
Southwark	15,992	5,278	21,270							
Sutton	5,367	1,769	7,136							
Tower Hamlets	12,878	3,504	16,382							
Waltham Forest	11,855	4,126	15,981							
Wandsworth	13,272	5,088	18,360							

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 10 1992

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTHEAST				Kensington	3,375	1,578	4,953
Bedfordshire				Kingston-upon-Thames	2,286	762	3,048
Luton South	5,250	1,418	6,668	Lewisham East	3,918	1,335	5,253
Mid Bedfordshire	2,837	1,102	3,939	Lewisham West	4,910	1,748	6,658
North Bedfordshire	3,634	1,219	4,853	Lewisham Deptford	6,285	2,178	8,463
North Luton	3,689	1,204	4,893	Leyton	5,135	1,730	6,865
South West Bedfordshire	3,330	1,199	4,529	Mitcham and Morden	3,935	1,273	5,208
Berkshire				Newham North East	5,515	1,806	7,321
East Berkshire	3,050	1,012	4,062	Newham North West	4,799	1,442	6,241
Newbury	2,625	952	3,577	Newham South	4,787	1,318	6,105
Reading East	3,399	899	4,298	Norwood	5,993	2,172	8,165
Reading West	2,714	747	3,461	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,750	651	2,401
Slough	4,580	1,548	6,128	Orpington	1,995	643	2,638
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,373	872	3,245	Peckham	5,982	1,997	7,979
Wokingham	2,210	750	2,960	Putney	3,180	1,238	4,418
Buckinghamshire				Ravensbourne	1,781	634	2,415
Aylesbury	2,836	980	3,816	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	2,112	922	3,034
Beaconsfield	1,784	646	2,430	Romford	2,468	818	3,286
Buckingham	1,599	621	2,220	Ruislip-Northwood	1,667	595	2,262
Chesham and Amersham	1,798	612	2,410	Southwark and Bermondsey	6,002	1,798	7,800
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,880	949	3,829	Streatham	5,254	1,936	7,190
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	3,568	1,128	4,696	Surbiton	1,725	585	2,310
Wycombe	3,404	971	4,375	Sutton and Cheam	2,367	847	3,214
East Sussex				Tooting	4,939	1,927	6,866
Bexhill and Battle	1,995	579	2,574	Tottenham	8,962	2,938	11,900
Brighton Kempdown	4,458	1,236	5,694	Twickenham	2,240	957	3,197
Brighton Pavilion	4,384	1,575	5,959	Upminster	2,524	798	3,322
Eastbourne	3,059	856	3,915	Uxbridge	2,611	877	3,488
Hastings and Rye	4,598	1,226	5,824	Vauxhall	7,441	2,549	9,990
Hove	3,928	1,407	5,335	Walthamstow	4,105	1,394	5,499
Lewes	2,827	896	3,723	Wanstead and Woodford	2,113	837	2,950
Wealden	2,163	711	2,874	Westminster North	4,912	2,032	6,944
Essex				Wimbledon	1,017	3,595	4,612
Basildon	4,573	1,434	6,007	Woolwich	4,929	1,503	6,432
Billerica	3,089	1,073	4,162	Hampshire			
Braintree	3,339	1,159	4,498	Aldershot	3,298	1,068	4,366
Brentwood and Ongar	2,110	735	2,845	Basingstoke	3,086	1,004	4,090
Castle Point	3,045	957	4,002	East Hampshire	2,688	865	3,553
Chelmsford	3,079	1,159	4,238	Eastleigh	3,707	1,081	4,788
Epping Forest	2,736	1,077	3,813	Fareham	2,751	904	3,655
Harlow	3,595	1,394	4,989	Gosport	2,889	1,071	3,960
Harwich	3,710	1,011	4,721	Havant	4,211	1,075	5,286
North Colchester	3,453	1,036	4,489	New Forest	2,222	643	2,865
Rochford	2,897	915	3,812	North West Hampshire	2,172	771	2,943
South Colchester and Maldon	2,432	850	3,282	Portsmouth North	3,525	1,111	4,636
Southend East	3,743	1,242	4,985	Portsmouth South	5,635	1,033	6,668
Southend West	3,983	1,179	5,162	Romsey and Waterside	2,934	779	3,713
Thurrock	3,080	937	4,017	Southampton Itchen	5,099	1,312	6,411
Greater London				Southampton Test	4,724	1,133	5,857
Barking	3,416	976	4,392	Winchester	2,258	698	2,956
Battersea	5,153	1,923	7,076	Hertfordshire			
Beckenham	3,013	1,033	4,046	Broxbourne	3,196	1,270	4,466
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,343	1,636	7,979	Hertford and Stortford	2,402	837	3,239
Bexleyheath	2,344	873	3,217	Hertsmer	2,714	960	3,674
Bow and Poplar	6,535	1,868	8,403	North Hertfordshire	3,384	1,255	4,639
Brent East	5,968	1,963	7,931	South West Hertfordshire	2,342	799	3,141
Brent North	3,360	1,399	4,759	St Albans	2,509	869	3,378
Brent South	5,980	2,122	8,102	Stevenage	3,869	1,368	5,237
Brentford and Isleworth	3,626	1,420	5,046	Watford	3,498	1,232	4,730
Carshalton and Wallington	3,000	922	3,922	Welwyn Hatfield	2,980	1,009	3,989
Chelsea	2,167	1,139	3,306	West Hertfordshire	3,081	1,001	4,082
Chingford	2,615	1,002	3,617	Isle of Wight			
Chipping Barnet	2,141	933	3,074	Isle of Wight	4,646	1,337	5,983
Chislehurst	1,916	651	2,567	Kent			
City of London				Ashford	2,858	778	3,636
and Westminster South	2,940	1,207	4,147	Canterbury	3,102	844	3,946
Croydon Central	3,131	917	4,048	Dartford	3,219	965	4,204
Croydon North East	3,592	1,222	4,814	Dover	3,268	910	4,178
Croydon North West	3,676	1,275	4,951	Faversham	4,547	1,344	5,891
Croydon South	2,133	723	2,856	Folkestone and Hythe	3,418	841	4,259
Dagenham	3,385	1,051	4,436	Gillingham	4,016	1,194	5,210
Dulwich	4,008	1,483	5,491	Gravesham	3,943	1,140	5,083
Ealing North	3,705	1,289	4,994	Maidstone	3,025	921	3,946
Ealing Acton	3,665	1,389	5,054	Medway	3,925	1,248	5,173
Ealing Southall	4,842	1,765	6,607	Mid Kent	3,679	1,107	4,786
Edmonton	4,326	1,366	5,692	North Thanet	3,950	986	4,936
Eltham	3,325	1,012	4,337	Sevenoaks	2,280	719	2,999
Enfield North	4,066	1,310	5,376	South Thanet	3,007	836	3,843
Enfield Southgate	2,813	1,079	3,892	Tonbridge and Malling	2,844	869	3,713
Erith and Crayford	3,685	1,111	4,796	Tunbridge Wells	2,433	689	3,122
Feltham and Heston	4,417	1,601	6,018	Oxfordshire			
Finchley	2,518	1,161	3,679	Banbury	2,950	1,109	4,059
Fulham	3,961	1,726	5,687	Henley	1,754	619	2,373
Greenwich	3,643	1,220	4,863	Oxford East	3,334	896	4,230
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,398	2,521	9,919	Oxford West and Abingdon	2,406	830	3,236
Hackney South and Shoreditch	8,088	2,563	10,651	Wantage	1,948	632	2,580
Hammersmith	5,167	1,897	7,064	Witney	2,020	827	2,847
Hampstead and Highgate	4,059	2,052	6,111	Surrey			
Harrow East	3,560	1,416	4,976	Chertsey and Walton	2,371	741	3,112
Harrow West	2,508	971	3,479	East Surrey	1,512	491	2,003
Hayes and Harlington	2,919	1,001	3,920	Epsom and Ewell	2,026	690	2,716
Hendon North	2,559	985	3,543	Essex	1,539	521	2,060
Hendon South	2,517	1,036	3,553	Guildford	2,326	781	3,107
Holborn and St Pancras	6,008	2,238	8,246	Mole Valley	1,699	571	2,270
Hornchurch	2,386	830	3,216	North West Surrey	2,420	833	3,253
Hornsey and Wood Green	6,228	2,635	8,863	Reigate	2,141	615	2,756
Ilford North	2,473	905	3,378	South West Surrey	2,072	654	2,726
Ilford South	3,829	1,265	5,094	Spelthorne	2,311	874	3,185
Islington North	6,685	2,637	9,322	Woking	2,479	753	3,232
Islington South and Finsbury	5,675	2,256	7,931				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 10 1992

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
West Sussex				Leominster	1,915	773	2,688
Arundel	3,158	760	3,918	Mid Worcestershire	3,567	1,279	4,846
Chichester	2,471	759	3,230	South Worcestershire	2,454	935	3,389
Crawley	2,760	900	3,660	Worcester	3,485	1,061	4,546
Horsham	2,536	807	3,343	Wyre Forest	3,002	1,037	4,039
Mid Sussex	2,197	722	2,919	Shropshire			
Shoreham	2,390	617	3,007	Ludlow	2,090	785	2,875
Worthing	3,020	798	3,818	North Shropshire	2,331	944	3,275
EAST ANGLIA				Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,385	833	3,218
Cambridgeshire				The Wrekin	4,516	1,498	6,014
Cambridge	2,971	966	3,937	Staffordshire			
Huntingdon	2,949	1,214	4,163	Burton	3,088	1,046	4,134
North East Cambridgeshire	3,201	1,145	4,346	Cannock and Burntwood	3,177	1,174	4,351
Peterborough	5,792	1,628	7,420	Mid Staffordshire	2,559	919	3,478
South East Cambridgeshire	1,821	760	2,581	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,584	858	3,442
South West Cambridgeshire	2,567	1,044	3,611	South East Staffordshire	3,483	1,268	4,751
Norfolk				South Staffordshire	3,060	1,157	4,217
Great Yarmouth	3,642	1,119	4,761	Stafford	2,459	896	3,355
Mid Norfolk	2,243	818	3,061	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,793	679	2,472
North Norfolk	2,241	656	2,897	Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,532	1,072	4,604
North West Norfolk	2,947	946	3,893	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,321	1,037	4,358
Norwich North	2,720	836	3,556	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,927	899	3,826
Norwich South	4,123	1,220	5,343	Warwickshire			
South Norfolk	2,216	868	3,084	North Warwickshire	3,401	1,283	4,684
South West Norfolk	2,731	1,090	3,821	Nuneaton	3,493	1,140	4,633
Suffolk				Rugby and Kenilworth	2,787	1,220	4,007
Bury St Edmunds	2,611	1,055	3,666	Stratford-on-Avon	2,346	965	3,311
Central Suffolk	2,353	877	3,230	Warwick and Leamington	2,959	1,049	4,008
Ipswich	3,225	979	4,204	West Midlands			
South Suffolk	2,332	1,084	3,416	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,672	871	3,543
Suffolk Coastal	2,076	743	2,819	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,597	1,292	4,889
Waveney	3,258	1,219	4,477	Birmingham Erdington	5,248	1,538	6,786
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Hall Green	4,010	1,201	5,211
Avon				Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,022	1,319	6,341
Bath	3,263	1,278	4,541	Birmingham Ladywood	6,627	1,928	8,555
Bristol East	4,289	1,354	5,643	Birmingham Northfield	5,348	1,527	6,875
Bristol North West	4,028	1,157	5,185	Birmingham Perry Barr	5,379	1,536	6,915
Bristol South	5,512						

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 10 1992

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,389	894	3,283
Ashfield	3,612	945	4,557	Makerfield	3,081	1,137	4,218
Bassetlaw	3,144	994	4,138	Manchester Central	7,252	1,693	8,945
Broxtowe	2,453	872	3,325	Manchester Gorton	4,318	1,036	5,354
Gedling	2,748	997	3,745	Manchester Withington	4,505	1,354	5,859
Mansfield	3,621	931	4,552	Manchester Wythenshawe	4,518	1,532	6,050
Newark	2,811	1,021	3,832	Oldham Central and Royton	4,176	966	5,142
Nottingham East	6,859	1,927	8,786	Oldham West	4,147	1,157	5,304
Nottingham North	5,251	1,178	6,429	Rochdale	2,938	951	3,889
Nottingham South	4,611	1,328	5,939	Salford East	4,101	1,204	5,305
Rushcliffe	2,657	1,029	3,686	Stalybridge and Hyde	4,777	1,075	5,852
Sherwood	3,157	948	4,105	Stockport	2,330	719	3,049
				Stretford	5,263	1,613	6,876
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Wigan	4,034	1,253	5,287
				Worsley	3,376	1,045	4,421
Humberside				Lancashire			
Beverly	2,213	943	3,156	Blackburn	4,711	1,077	5,788
Booth Ferry	2,548	887	3,435	Blackpool North	2,753	656	3,409
Brigg	3,311	1,242	4,553	Blackpool South	2,523	581	3,104
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,377	1,182	4,559	Burnley	3,254	927	4,181
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,592	991	4,583	Chorley	2,616	1,020	3,636
Great Grimsby	4,414	1,207	5,621	Fylde	1,436	413	1,849
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,640	1,235	5,875	Hyndburn	2,199	674	2,873
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,536	1,503	7,039	Lancaster	2,057	739	2,796
Kingston-upon-Hull West	5,209	1,450	6,659	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,392	731	3,123
				Pendle	2,460	756	3,216
North Yorkshire				Preston	4,631	1,152	5,783
Harrogate	1,947	672	2,619	Ribble Valley	1,262	478	1,740
Richmond	1,846	911	2,757	Rossendale and Darwen	2,758	940	3,698
Ryedale	1,608	671	2,279	South Ribble	2,553	851	3,404
Scarborough	2,976	921	3,897	West Lancashire	3,736	1,347	5,083
Seaby	1,937	884	2,821	Wyre	1,983	544	2,527
Skipton and Ripon	1,573	708	2,281				
York	3,329	953	4,282	Merseyside			
				Birkenhead	5,727	1,361	7,088
South Yorkshire				Bootle	6,408	1,556	7,964
Barnsley Central	3,373	914	4,287	Crosby	3,260	1,281	4,541
Barnsley East	2,928	759	3,687	Knowsley North	4,889	1,216	6,105
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,893	896	3,789	Knowsley South	5,169	1,321	6,490
Don Valley	3,786	1,190	4,976	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,300	1,484	6,784
Doncaster Central	4,607	1,326	5,933	Liverpool Garston	4,399	1,229	5,628
Doncaster North	4,683	1,338	6,021	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,532	1,466	5,998
Rother Valley	3,413	1,075	4,488	Liverpool Riverside	6,097	1,792	7,889
Rotherham	4,105	1,004	5,109	Liverpool Walton	6,271	1,623	7,894
Sheffield Central	6,307	1,697	8,004	Liverpool West Derby	4,425	1,354	5,779
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,429	996	4,425	Southport	5,117	1,354	6,471
Sheffield Brightside	4,802	1,156	5,958	St Helens North	2,733	978	3,711
Sheffield Hallam	2,552	1,116	3,668	St Helens South	3,501	1,117	4,618
Sheffield Heeley	4,268	1,239	5,507	Swansea East	4,080	1,173	5,253
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,227	1,146	4,373	Swansea West	4,493	1,272	5,765
Wentworth	3,585	977	4,562	Wirral South	2,274	887	3,161
				Wirral West	2,412	947	3,359
West Yorkshire				NORTH			
Batley and Spen	3,229	949	4,178	Cleveland			
Bradford North	5,141	1,330	6,471	Hartlepool	4,899	1,182	6,081
Bradford South	3,780	1,043	4,823	Langbaugh	4,246	1,158	5,404
Bradford West	5,816	1,550	7,366	Middlesbrough	5,566	1,357	6,923
Calder Valley	2,657	1,011	3,668	Redcar	4,527	1,044	5,571
Colne Valley	2,526	977	3,503	Stockton North	4,814	1,216	6,030
Dewsbury	3,178	957	4,135	Stockton South	4,012	1,324	5,336
Elmet	2,213	715	2,928				
Halifax	3,935	1,263	5,198	Cumbria			
Hemsworth	3,031	897	3,928	Barrow and Furness	3,259	1,015	4,274
Huddersfield	3,626	1,179	4,805	Carlisle	2,182	677	2,859
Keighley	2,545	922	3,467	Copeland	2,569	752	3,321
Leeds Central	5,649	1,490	7,139	Penrith and the Border	1,591	646	2,237
Leeds East	4,559	1,165	5,724	Westmorland	1,263	456	1,719
Leeds North East	2,864	1,030	3,894	Workington	2,583	911	3,494
Leeds North West	2,340	905	3,245				
Leeds West	3,605	1,092	4,697	Durham			
Morley and Leeds South	2,834	893	3,727	Bishop Auckland	3,228	920	4,148
Normanton	2,267	784	3,051	City of Durham	2,509	960	3,469
Pontefract and Castleford	3,289	851	4,140	Darlington	3,614	948	4,562
Pudsey	1,989	722	2,711	Easington	2,896	664	3,560
Shipley	2,211	759	2,970	North Durham	3,322	1,007	4,329
Wakefield	3,238	964	4,202	North West Durham	3,003	911	3,914
				Sedgefield	2,310	669	2,979
NORTHWEST				Northumberland			
Cheshire				Barwick-upon-Tweed	1,843	662	2,505
City of Chester	3,011	951	3,962	Blyth Valley	2,866	846	3,712
Congleton	1,895	839	2,734	Hexham	1,302	560	1,862
Crewe and Nantwich	3,244	1,101	4,345	Wansbeck	3,032	860	3,892
Eddisbury	2,521	898	3,419				
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,127	964	4,091	Tyne and Wear			
Halton	4,613	1,347	5,960	Blaydon	2,834	834	3,668
Macclesfield	1,874	730	2,604	Gateshead East	3,542	1,002	4,544
Tatton	2,073	708	2,781	Houghton and Washington	4,086	1,140	5,226
Warrington North	3,546	981	4,527	Jarrow	3,830	1,043	4,873
Warrington South	3,232	1,000	4,232	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,512	1,141	4,653
				Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,122	1,167	5,289
Greater Manchester				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,422	976	4,398
Altrincham and Sale	2,126	733	2,859	South Shields	4,198	1,143	5,341
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,948	923	3,871	Sunderland North	5,499	1,189	6,688
Bolton North East	3,166	835	4,001	Sunderland South	4,541	1,291	5,832
Bolton South East	4,105	1,046	5,151	Tyne Bridge	5,518	1,308	6,826
Bolton West	2,885	961	3,846	Tynemouth	3,464	973	4,437
Bury North	2,402	734	3,136	Wallsend	4,143	1,153	5,296
Bury South	2,663	975	3,638				
Cheadle	1,651	658	2,309	WALES			
Davyhulme	2,591	849	3,440	Clwyd			
Denton and Reddish	3,758	1,152	4,910	Alyn and Deeside	2,345	716	3,061
Eccles	3,260	844	4,104				
Hazel Grove	1,961	641	2,602				
Heywood and Middleton	3,338	1,036	4,374				
Leigh	3,379	977	4,356				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 10 1992

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Clwyd North West	2,868	788	3,656	Highlands Region			
Clwyd South West	2,010	703	2,713	Caithness and Sutherland	1,332	423	1,755
Delyn	2,261	680	2,941	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,019	951	3,970
Wrexham	2,861	859	3,720	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,221	742	2,963
				Lothian Region			
Dyfed				East Lothian	2,571	751	3,322
Cardigan and Pembroke North	2,315	808	3,123	Edinburgh Central	3,300	1,193	4,493
Llanelli	2,680	800	3,480	Edinburgh East	2,438	665	3,103
Pembroke	3,614	1,061	4,675	Edinburgh Leith	3,752	1,092	4,844
				Edinburgh Pentlands	2,116	679	2,795
Gwent				Edinburgh South	2,461	819	3,280
Blaenau Gwent	2,645	514	3,159	Edinburgh West	1,613	468	2,081
Islwyn	1,898	501	2,399	Linlithgow	2,702	762	3,464
Monmouth	1,947	671	2,618	Livingston	2,702	928	3,630
Newport East	3,028	918	3,946	Mid Lothian	2,427	734	3,161
Newport West	3,228	912	4,140				
Newport East	3,228	912	4,140	Strathclyde Region			
Tonypandy	3,367	939	4,306	Argyll and Bute	1,963	654	2,617
				Avon	2,717	842	3,559
Gwynedd				Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,405	868	4,273
Caernarfon	2,253	631	2,884	Clydebank and Milngavie	2,795	745	3,540
Conwy	2,549	778	3,327	Clydesdale	2,837	795	3,632
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,221	433	1,654	Cumbria North	2,222	678	2,900
Ynys Mon	2,960	958	3,918	Cunningham South	2,763	887	3,650
				Dumfries and Galloway	3,195	937	4,132
Mid Glamorgan				Dumfries	2,992	893	3,885
Bridgend	2,465	779	3,244	East Kilbride	2,734	962	3,696
Caerphilly	3,555	797	4,352	Eastwood	1,987	678	2,665
Cynon Valley	2,891	680	3,571	Glasgow Cathcart	2,154	604	2,758
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymer	3,257	683	3,940	Glasgow Central	4,208	1,084	5,292
Ogmore	2,637	627	3,264	Glasgow Garscadden	3,255	738	3,993
Pontypridd	2,932	787	3,719	Glasgow Govan	3,187	826	4,013
Rhondda	3,212	593	3,805	Glasgow Hillhead	3,191	1,355	4,546
				Glasgow Maryhill	4,334	1,278	5,612
Powys				Glasgow Pollock	3,706	950	4,656
Brecon and Radnor	1,511	514	2,025	Glasgow Provan	4,240	957	5,197
Montgomery	1,040	408	1,448	Glasgow Rutherglen	3,311	874	4,185
				Glasgow Shettleston	3,850	934	4,784
South Glamorgan				Glas			

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														
1991 Sept 12	827	505	55	192	293	167	194	433	195	167	131	2,654	—	2,654
Oct 10	499	362	23	64	110	47	75	78	46	43	57	1,042	—	1,042
Nov 14	425	303	19	51	108	38	68	73	35	34	47	898	—	898
Dec 12	436	308	29	53	102	40	55	76	37	36	48	912	—	912
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

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								
1989 July	9.8	9.9	7.4	5.3	4.3	7.7	2.4	6.2
Oct	9.5	8.6	6.9	5.0	4.0	7.1	2.2	5.8
1990 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	9.9	7.0	5.4	7.3	2.9	7.7
July	14.3	13.8	10.7	7.6	5.8	7.5	3.0	8.3
Oct	15.6	13.9	10.8	7.8	6.0	7.8	3.5	8.5
1992 Jan	16.4	15.2	12.0	8.8	6.7	8.5	3.9	9.4
Apr	17.8	15.8	12.2	9.0	6.8	9.0	3.8	9.7
July	18.0	16.7	12.2	9.1	6.8	8.9	3.6	9.8
MALE								
1989 July	11.3	11.7	8.8	6.9	5.5	9.7	3.3	7.7
Oct	10.9	10.5	8.3	6.6	5.3	8.9	3.0	7.2
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
FEMALE								
1989 July	8.2	7.5	5.4	3.0	2.7	4.8	0.2	4.2
Oct	7.9	6.2	4.8	2.7	2.5	4.5	0.1	3.8
1990 Jan	8.6	6.3	4.6	2.6	2.4	4.3	0.1	3.7
Apr	8.1	5.9	4.4	2.5	2.3	4.1	0.1	3.5
July	8.2	6.6	4.3	2.5	2.3	3.9	0.1	3.5
Oct	9.0	6.1	4.3	2.4	2.2	3.8	0.1	3.5
1991 Jan	9.9	7.0	4.9	2.8	2.6	4.0	0.1	3.9
Apr	10.8	7.8	5.5	3.2	2.9	4.2	0.1	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	0.1	5.3
July	13.6	10.7	6.7	4.1	3.6	5.0	0.1	5.5

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

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														
1991 Sept 12	138	97	48	35	710	593	752	872	105	215	723	4,191	702	4,893
Oct 10	175	51	32	47	1,369	266	425	530	63	132	1,182	4,221	848	5,069
Nov 14	233	46	46	296	1,166	164	442	481	137	154	1,868	4,787	700	5,487
Dec 12	283	73	53	183	1,227	321	604	485	122	175	799	4,222	1,350	5,572
1992 Jan 9	467	125	67	63	971	525	489	602	155	180	2,384	5,903	1,513	7,416
Feb 13	441	157	64	142	2,761	353	1,217	1,022	269	325	5,539	12,133	1,773	13,906
Mar 12	291	154	71	73	2,353	291	1,087	1,194	412	340	1,425	7,537	1,924	9,461
Apr 9	251	112	87	108	2,195	249	995	897	205	278	1,453	6,718	1,904	8,622
May 14	200	129	41	86	1,461	291	853	657	242	225	950	5,006	1,321	6,327
June 11	212	70	42	125	1,370	174	584	573	225	215	1,009	4,529	979	5,508
July 9	121	53	27	117	1,193	765	639	480	173	194	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

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

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

THOUSAND										
	United Kingdom *	Australia##	Austria#	Belgium ++	Canada##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany# (FR)	Greece+
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Monthly										
1991 Sep	2,451	867	152	455	1,282	289	265	2,832	1,610	146
Oct	2,426	802	177	456	1,299	296	282	2,872	1,599	168
Nov	2,472	818	197	452	1,375	299	303	2,882	1,618	187
Dec	2,552	920	224	459	1,384	303	341	2,919	1,731	207
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	...	377	2,896	1,822	...
Sep	2,847	926	...	502	1,434	...	...	...	1,784	...
Percentage rate: latest month latest month: change on a year ago	10.1	10.7	4.7	12.0	10.4	10.4	14.6	10.2	6.5	4.2
	+1.4	+0.7	N/C	+1.1	+1.1	+0.7	+5.0	+0.6	+0.5	+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										
1991 Sep	2,458	870	189	435	1,410	300	280	2,772	1,697	176
Oct	2,477	870	192	440	1,420	301	292	2,798	1,692	185
Nov	2,518	894	186	443	1,423	303	301	2,826	1,676	184
Dec	2,551	908	184	446	1,420	303	308	2,827	1,676	183
1992 Jan	2,607	894	186	450	1,429	303	314	2,860	1,694	192
Feb	2,645	908	183	454	1,451	305	322	2,876	1,695	187
Mar	2,653	900	176	457	1,525	305	334	2,858	1,723	190
Apr	2,695	887	186	461	1,511	308	348	2,898	1,768	183
May	2,716	906	192	466	1,536	310	362	2,913	1,785	179
June	2,724	963	196	470	1,603	310	374	2,925	1,805	188
July	2,760	960	195	474	1,606	313	383	2,911	1,823	185
Aug	2,811	948	...	478	1,607	...	387	2,881	1,841	...
Sep	2,843	928	...	482	1,567	...	...	...	1,861	...
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months: change on previous three months	10.1	10.8	6.0	11.5	11.6	11.2	15.5	10.2	6.8	4.7
	+0.3	+0.2	+2.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+1.4	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)										
Latest month	Aug	Aug	...	Aug	Aug	...	Jul	Jul	Jul	...
Per cent	10.0	10.9	...	7.9	11.6	...	13.5	10.3	4.6	...

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

THOUSAND											
	Irish Republic +	Italy**	Japan**	Luxembourg#	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal#	Spain +	Sweden##	Switzerland ++	United States##
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Monthly											
1991 Sep	259	...	1,410	2.4	302	98	285	2,253	142	37.0	8,070
Oct	257	2,686	1,320	2.5	310	95	290	2,317	140	46.7	8,013
Nov	260	...	1,310	2.6	317	99	296	2,327	141	46.4	8,286
Dec	269	...	1,270	2.5	322	107	297	2,329	159	52.8	8,569
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	...	1,410	2.6	299	118	313	2,286	185	71.0	8,945
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	...	1,340	2.5	274	130	310	2,143	245	80.2	9,845
Aug	293	...	1,440	2.6	...	...	315	...	259	...	9,390
Sep	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,090
Percentage rate: latest month latest month: change on a year ago	21.6	11.3	2.2	1.6	3.8	6.1	6.9	14.2	5.8	2.9	7.2
	+2.2	N/C	+0.1	+0.2	-0.4	+0.8	+0.6	-0.3	+2.7	+1.7	+0.8
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Annual averages											
1987	247	...	1,729	2.7	...	32.3	319	2,924	84	21.9	7,412
1988	241	2,885	1,552	2.5	432	49.9	306	2,858	72	19.5	6,696
1989	232	2,656	1,417	2.3	391	83.5	312	2,550	62	15.1	6,521
1990	225	2,751	1,344	2.1	345	93.2	307	2,349	70	16.0	6,884
Monthly											
1991 Sep	263	...	1,400	2.5	301	106	296	2,305	135	41.5	8,501
Oct	265	2,678	1,330	2.4	308	105	296	2,329	136	44.5	8,641
Nov	265	...	1,380	2.5	312	105	292	2,300	142	46.7	8,602
Dec	266	...	1,410	2.4	297	108	292	2,291	162	49.2	8,891
1992 Jan	269	2,655	1,390	2.5	307	104	295	2,274	167	51.0	8,929
Feb	273	...	1,320	2.7	304	105	296	2,273	175	58.0	9,244
Mar	276	...	1,360	2.6	313	108	298	2,280	188	63.7	9,242
Apr	281	...	1,320	2.7	310	120	305	2,264	194	69.4	9,155
May	276	...	1,400	2.6	304	116	308	2,243	205	76.0	9,504
June	281	...	1,390	2.7	292	119	314	2,238	224	81.8	9,975
July	289	...	1,410	2.7	281	133	318	2,220	244	87.1	9,760
Aug	290	...	1,450	2.8	...	...	325	...	250	...	9,700
Sep	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,572
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months: change on previous three months	21.7	11.0	2.2	1.8	3.9	6.2	7.2	14.7	5.7	3.0	7.5
	+0.8	N/C	+0.1	N/C	-0.2	+0.5	+0.4	-0.3	+0.9	+0.5	+0.1
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
Latest month	Aug	Apr	Jul	...	Jul	May	Feb	May	Aug	...	Aug
Per cent	17.5	9.9	2.2	...	6.1	6.0	3.8	17.5	5.3	...	7.5

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

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	All	Change since previous year		
1991 Sept 12	372.4	+61.1	252.2	+40.7	120.2	+20.4	38.2
Oct 10	387.2	+56.7	270.7	+39.1	116.5	+17.5	38.3
Nov 14	374.8	+35.1	266.2	+24.5	108.6	+10.6	38.1
Dec 12	353.4	+25.0	258.5	+17.7	94.9	+7.3	33.7
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
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	All	Change since previous year		
1991 Sept 12	358.9	+61.6	234.5	+42.3	124.4	+19.3	42.2
Oct 10	414.0	+79.8	274.7	+54.2	139.3	+25.6	41.0
Nov 14	335.1	+57.6	226.4	+40.2	108.8	+17.4	37.9
Dec 12	266.8	+44.4	180.8	+31.0	86.0	+13.4	28.9
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	37.7
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

* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 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.

INFLOW	Month Ending	Age group										
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	
MALE	1992 Apr 9	2.2	22.8	52.9	43.3	31.2	44.8	36.1	14.8	7.8	255.9	
	May 14	2.4	20.2	46.5	38.5	27.7	39.5	30.5	11.7	6.1	223.2	
	June 11	2.5	21.5	48.1	37.4	27.1	38.1	29.2	11.2	5.8	220.8	
	July 9	2.8	31.6	83.9	46.3	31.5	42.6	31.9	12.1	6.0	288.7	
	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	
	FEMALE	1992 Apr 9	1.9	13.8	24.8	16.9	10.3	16.6	13.8	3.9	—	102.1
		May 14	1.8	12.3	21.7	15.4	9.2	14.8	12.5	3.5	—	91.1
		June 11	2.1	13.6	23.4	15.0	8.8	14.2	11.9	3.3	—	92.2
		July 9	2.3	23.2	52.2	20.5	11.5	17.9	13.9	3.7	—	145.3
		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
		Changes on a year earlier										
MALE		1992 Apr 9	0.5	-0.8	-1.8	0.4	1.8	1.9	4.7	2.1	0.5	92.1
		May 14	0.5	-2.5	-5.3	-2.3	-0.2	-1.1	-1.9	0.3	-0.4	90.5
		June 11	0.5	-1.4	-3.4	-2.1	—	-0.7	2.3	0.5	-1.9	-4.4
		July 9	0.5	0.1	-0.5	-0.6	0.9	0.5	2.4	0.3	-0.9	2.7
		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
	FEMALE	1992 Apr 9	0.6	-0.8	-1.7	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.2	—	-1.6
		May 14	0.5	-1.4	-2.6	-1.0	-0.1	-0.2	1.2	0.4	—	-3.3
		June 11	0.7	-0.4	-1.0	-0.4	-1.1	—	1.3	0.3	—	0.4
		July 9	0.5	0.7	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	—	3.3
		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
		OUTFLOW										
Month Ending		Age group										
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54+	55-59+	60 and over+	All ages	
MALE		1992 Apr 9	1.2	16.4	48.7	38.1	26.7	37.5	27.7	11.1	7.5	214.8
		May 14	1.3	16.8	50.0	38.0	27.0	38.0	26.6	12.1	7.8	219.3
		June 11	1.5	17.7	52.6	40.7	29.2	40.3	30.1	11.8	8.1	231.9
		July 9	1.6	17.2	52.2	39.6	27.9	38.5	29.0	10.8	7.9	224.6
	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	
	FEMALE	1992 Apr 9	1.0	12.4	25.7	16.2	9.2	13.8	10.9	3.4	0.1	92.8
		May 14	1.1	12.2	25.9	16.6	9.5	15.0	12.4	3.8	0.2	96.7
		June 11	1.2	12.0	25.4	16.2	9.3	14.5	12.0	3.6	0.1	94.3
		July 9	1.3	12.1	25.8	15.5	9.2	13.1	10.6	3.1	0.1	90.8
		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
		Changes on a year earlier										
MALE		1992 Apr 9	0.6	-0.5	4.0	4.9	4.4	5.5	5.2	2.2	1.9	28.3
		May 14	0.7	-0.7	2.7	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.6	2.4	1.7	22.0
		June 11	0.8	0.6	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.8	6.5	2.3	2.2	38.1
		July 9	0.8	0.1	3.9	5.4	4.6	5.5	6.2	2.3	2.2	31.1
		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	1.2	16.4
	FEMALE	1992 Apr 9	0.5	-1.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.5	—	64.1
		May 14	0.6	-0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.7	2.5	0.9	—	7.8
		June 11	0.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.4	0.7	—	9.9
		July 9	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.5	—	6.9
		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

* Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

+ The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

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

Note: Figures are based on estimates from the the Labour Force Survey, and show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview. They differ from the estimates 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 Ireland	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (Thousands)													
All	142	10	14	12	..	40	25	16	12	..	20	..	14
Spring 1989	142	10	14	12	..	40	25	16	12	..	20	..	14
Spring 1990	181	..	20	17	..	61	35	26	11	17	18	11	12
Spring 1991	388	21	30	32	12	126	74	53	26	44	43	27	28
Spring 1992	322	19	31	32	15	101	64	37	25	32	32	17	19
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All	6.4	8.3	7.5	7.0	..	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.8	..	8.2	..	7.2
Spring 1989	6.4	8.3	7.5	7.0	..	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.8	..	8.2	..	7.2
Spring 1990	8.1	..	10.1	10.3	..	8.5	7.9	9.5	6.0	8.1	7.4	10.4	6.1
Spring 1991	17.8	18.4	15.5	19.4	14.1	17.8	16.5	20.0	14.7	21.2	17.7	26.3	14.4
Spring 1992	15.1	16.6	16.2	19.9	17.8	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.3	16.1	13.6	16.6	9.7

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	..	181
Spring 1991	..	99	..	101	..	388
Spring 1992	..	72	..	80	..	322
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Spring 1990	..	10.2	..	7.6	..	8.1
Spring 1991	..	23.5	..	17.8	..	17.8
Spring 1992	..	18.6	..	14.2	..	15.1

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC	Agriculture	Energy and water supply	Mineral extraction	Metal goods etc	Other manu- facturing	Construction	Hotels, distribution	Transport, co- munication	Financial services	Other services
Redundancies (Thousands)										
Spring 1990	31	31	22	36	..	17	22
Spring 1991	20	67	60	52	72	22	45	37
Spring 1992	..	16	15	46	45	41	75	21	34	26
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)										
Spring 1990	12.4	14.6	18.5	8.2	..	6.9	3.4
Spring 1991	25.7	28.3	29.7	46.3	16.4	15.3	18.1	5.7
Spring 1992	..	32.3	21.9	19.6	24.2	39.9	17.7	15.4	14.6	3.9

2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (Thousands)									
Spring 1991	35	16	25	55	93	21	30	71	41
Spring 1992	36	13	20	53	69	16	27	48	33
Redundancy rates (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

UK vacancies at jobcentres *: seasonally adjusted

3.1

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFULFILLED 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
1987 } Annual	235.4			226.4		222.3		159.5	
1988 } averages	248.7			231.2		232.8		159.1	
1989 } averages	219.5			226.1		229.2		158.4	
1990 } averages	173.7			201.2		207.4		147.0	
1991 } averages	118.0			171.2		172.4		126.6	
1990									
Sept	159.4	-6.9	-8.3	193.8	-2.8	201.8	-3.0	145.2	-5
Oct	145.5	-13.9	-8.8	186.6	-3.9	202.4	-3.1	147.0	-6
Nov	138.2	-7.3	-9.4	182.5	-4.4	192.6	-3.3	140.5	-1.5
Dec	133.5	-4.7	-8.6	177.4	-5.5	177.5	-8.1	130.7	-4.8
1991									
Jan	143.6	10.1	-6	198.2	3.9	185.1	-5.8	133.1	-4.6
Feb	143.6	0	1.8	161.1	-7.1	159.8	-10.9	115.9	-8.2
Mar	141.5	-2.1	2.7	168.8	-2.9	172.7	-1.6	127.2	-1.2
Apr	121.8	-19.7	-7.3	182.5	-5.2	200.3	5.1	149.0	5.3
May	109.3	-12.5	-11.4	180.7	6.5	198.8	13.0	148.1	10.7
June	101.5	-7.8	-13.3	165.6	-1.1	172.5	-1	126.9	-1
July	104.0	2.5	-5.9	166.8	-5.2	164.5	-11.9	123.4	-8.5
Aug	106.6	2.6	-9	165.6	-5.0	163.4	-11.8	119.8	-9.4
Sept	106.5	-1	1.7	166.5	3	168.2	-1.4	122.6	-1.4
Oct	103.5	-3.0	-0.1	167.6	0.8	172.0	2.9	125.3	0.7
Nov	109.7	6.2	1.0	161.9	-1.3	154.0	-3.1	112.5	-2.4
Dec	123.9	14.2	5.8	169.8	1.1	157.5	-3.6	115.6	-2.3
1992									
Jan	122.0	-1.9	6.2	181.5	4.6	180.9	3.0	129.3	1.3
Feb	124.3	2.4	4.9	158.1	-1.3	154.0	0.0	110.9	-0.5
Mar	127.5	3.2	1.2	171.9	0.7	170.2	4.2	122.2	2.2
Apr	119.6	-7.9	-0.8	162.0	-6.5	170.1	-3.6	123.1	-2.1
May	114.6	-5.0	-3.2	160.1	0.7	168.5	4.8	122.2	3.8
June	109.3	-5.3	-6.1	170.7	-0.4	174.5	1.4	131.2	3.0
July	110.8	1.3	-3.0	165.9	1.3	164.9	-1.7	126.1	1.0
Aug	106.9	-3.9	-2.6	152.9	-2.4	156.1	-4.2	118.5	-1.2
Sept	95.0	-11.9	-4.8	153.2	-5.8	163.3	-3.7	126.6	-1.5

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.
* Excluding vacancies on Government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see Employment Gazette, October 1985, page 143.

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres *: seasonally adjusted

3.2

THOUSAND

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

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+														
1987 } Annual	90.7	37.7	8.0	19.7	21.1	12.2	15.6	24.2	12.0	11.0	18.8	233.2	1.6	234.9
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 } averages	71.7	23.6	8.3	18.5	20.5	12.9	13.3	24.4	10.7	13.8	21.7	215.8	2.6	218.4
1990 }	47.6	14.8	5.4	13.9	14.6	10.5	11.7	21.1	10.7	12.1	21.6	169.1	3.4	172.5
1991 }	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	2.8	116.9
1991 Sept	33.8	9.2	3.7	10.2	8.8	8.2	8.5	17.2	6.7	8.0	18.6	123.9	3.3	127.2
Oct	34.3	9.3	3.8	10.3	9.3	8.7	9.1	17.1	6.9	8.0	19.6	127.0	2.9	129.9
Nov	30.6	8.3	3.3	8.8	8.0	7.6	8.0	15.5	6.5	7.6	18.2	114.2	2.9	117.0
Dec	26.7	7.3	2.9	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.8	13.5	5.4	7.0	15.9	99.0	2.8	101.7
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
Vacancies at careers offices														
1987 } Annual	11.8	7.0	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	18.7	0.8	19.5
1988 } Annual	16.0	8.1	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	25.2	1.0	26.3
1989 } averages	14.4	7.5	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	25.5	1.3	26.8
1990 }	9.4	5.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	18.8	0.6	17.6
1991 }	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1991 Sept	3.8	2.1	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	8.8	0.3	9.1
Oct	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.2	0.3	7.5
Nov	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.1	0.3	7.4
Dec	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.3	5.7
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

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	12 months to August 1991			12 months to August 1992		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1980						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	100	#	-	-	-
Coal extraction	44	5,900	40,000	20	4,800	13,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	4	1,900	4,000	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	4	2,900	5,000	2	900	4,000
Metal processing and manufacture	3	600	2,000	4	500	9,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	5	900	7,000	1	100	#
Chemicals and man-made fibres	1	#	#	1	100	#
Metal goods nes	9	900	16,000	11	1,600	8,000
Engineering	44	14,800	86,000	34	14,200	85,000
Motor vehicles	18	6,400	9,000	11	5,900	7,000
Other transport equipment	16	13,800	43,000	8	9,200	14,000
Food, drink and tobacco	10	3,600	13,000	5	10,600	16,000
Textiles	1	#	#	2	200	#
Footwear and clothing	6	900	1,000	1	500	1,000
Timber and wooden furniture	2	100	#	-	-	-
Paper, printing and publishing	5	300	1,000	8	900	6,000
Other manufacturing industries	3	1,000	5,000	4	200	5,000
Construction	20	8,000	17,000	10	2,400	8,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and services	7	1,500	13,000	1	200	2,000
Transport services and communication	75	21,900	89,000	16	5,700	9,000
Supporting and transport services	2	200	1,000	1	400	1,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	3	300	3,000	4	5,100	6,000
Public administration, education and health services	155	91,000	329,000	114	68,900	275,000
Other services	18	3,000	28,000	12	6,300	51,000
All industries and services	456*	180,100	713,000	270*	138,700	522,000

* 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: August 1992			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	26	11,400	50,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	17	9,100*	11,000
Continuing from earlier months	9	2,300**	39,000

* All directly involved

** includes 500 involved for the first time in the month

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 August 1992		
	Stoppers	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay, wage-rates and earnings levels	99	49,200	188,000
Extra-wage and fringe benefits	7	12,500	13,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	9	3,800	7,000
Redundancy questions	43	30,800	165,000
Trade union matters	11	1,300	10,000
Working conditions and supervision	33	17,500	69,000
Manning and work allocation	49	14,100	29,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	19	9,300	41,000
All causes	270	138,700	522,000

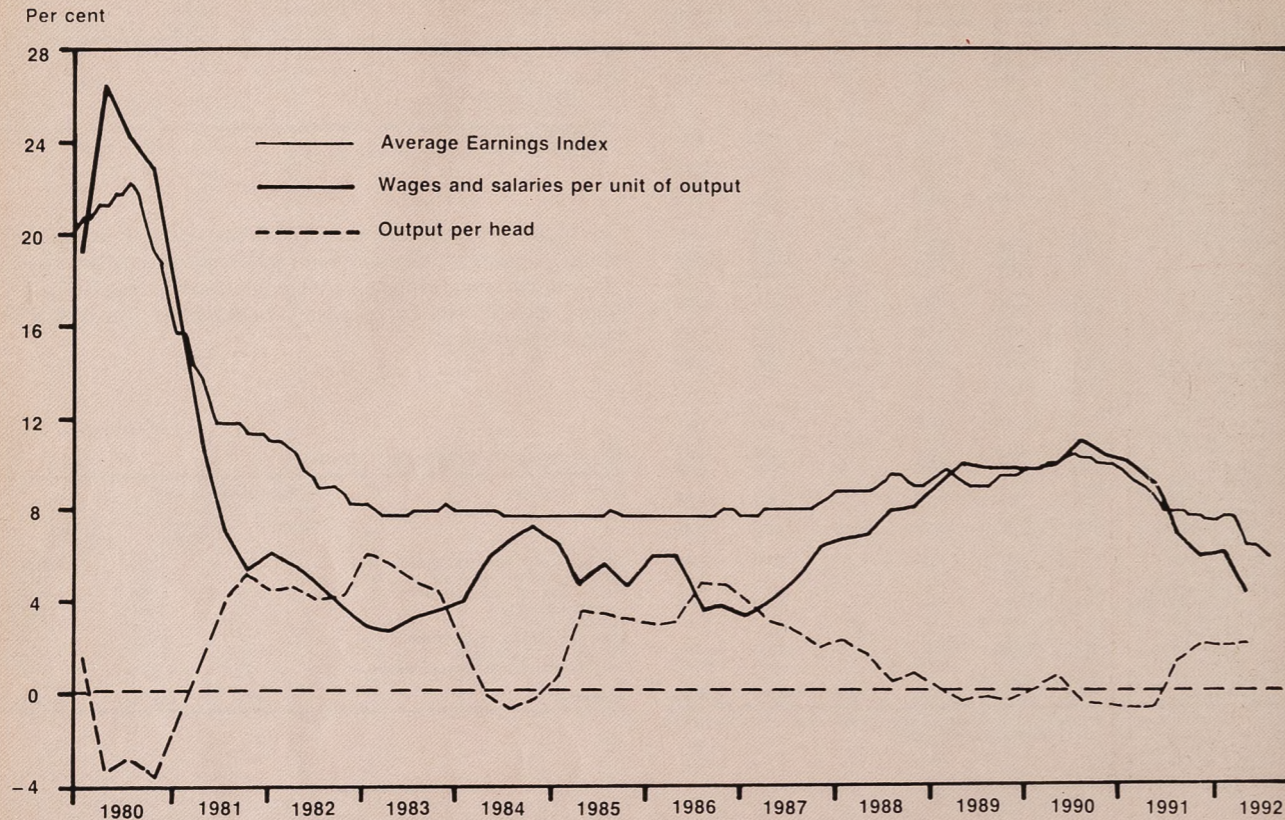
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work *: summary 4.2

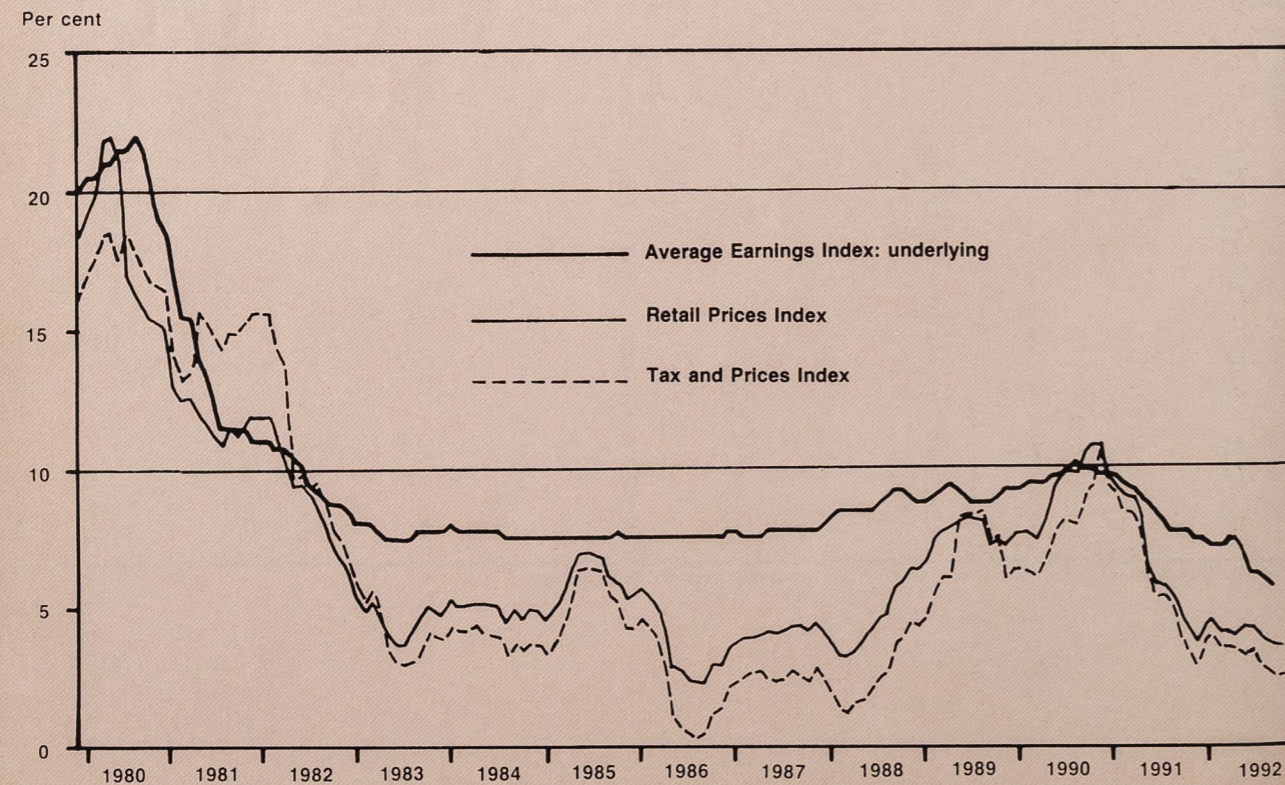
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages:		Number of workers (Thousand)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thousand)						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22,31-37)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-79)	All other industries and services
SIC 1980											
1985	887	903	643	791	6,402	4,143	590	31	50	197	1,391
1986	1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	143	895	38	33	190	622
1987	1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	217	458	50	22	1,705	1,095
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	222	1,456	90	17	1,490	428
1989	683	701	727	727	4,128	52	655	16	128	625	2,652
1990	620	630	285	238	1,900	94	963	24	14	177	641
1991	357	369	175	176	761	29	181	1	14	60	476
1990 Aug	55	69	25	26	67	36	5	1	1	6	19
Sep	41	59	15	16	35	5	8	-	1	1	19
Oct	61	77	18	19	54	5	10	-	-	9	29
Nov	41	62	18	20	65	6	11	-	5	16	26
Dec	27	45	9	12	40	3	5	-	-	4	28
1991 Jan	20	32	7	8	44	5	2	-	4	2	32
Feb	27	37	14	16	36	4	3	-	-	4	25
Mar	34	46	40	41	56	1	4	-	3	2	46
Apr	44	54	12	38	105	-	11	-	2	2	90
May	48	65	20	22	105	2	50	-	-	32	21
Jun	30	50	7	11	53	-	32	-	1	4	16
Jul	37	57	10	12	57	1	13	-	1	13	28
Aug	28	46	10	12	64	12	6	-	-	-	46
Sep	29	40	11	13	78	1	28	-	4	-	44
Oct	27	42	17	21	84	4	24	-	-	-	55
Nov	18	38	12	15	46	-	3	-	-	1	42
Dec	15	29	15	17	34	-	3	-	-	-	31
1992 Jan	22	35	18	22	56	1	14	-	-	1	41

C2 EARNINGS

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



Earnings and prices: whole economy - increases over previous year



Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors EARNINGS 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 *	Underlying *	Underlying *	Underlying *		
1988=100														
1988 } Annual	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0							
1989 } averages	109.1		108.7		109.1		108.9							
1990 } averages	119.7		118.9		119.4		119.4							
1991 } averages	129.3		128.7		129.7		128.5							
1988	Jan	95.4	96.1	95.8	96.6	95.8	96.5	95.4	96.3					
	Feb	95.5	96.7	95.6	96.3	95.3	96.0	96.0	97.1					
	Mar	98.3	97.5	98.0	97.7	97.8	97.8	98.6	97.4					
	Apr	97.8	97.9	98.8	98.0	98.9	98.2	97.3	97.6					
	May	98.4	98.6	99.3	98.9	99.5	99.2	98.0	98.2					
	June	99.8	99.3	100.6	99.5	100.4	99.5	99.6	99.2					
	July	101.3	100.2	101.1	99.9	101.3	100.1	101.3	100.4					
	Aug	100.3	100.9	99.5	100.9	99.9	100.9	100.5	100.8					
	Sept	100.9	101.5	100.2	101.3	100.5	101.5	100.6	101.4					
	Oct	101.7	102.6	101.8	102.6	101.9	102.7	101.2	102.3					
	Nov	103.7	103.5	103.6	103.5	103.7	103.4	103.6	103.5					
	Dec	106.9	105.2	105.5	104.4	105.3	104.3	107.9	105.6					
1989	Jan	104.2	105.0	9.3	9%	104.2	105.1	8.8	8%	104.2	105.2	9.2	9%	
	Feb	104.5	105.9	9.5	9%	105.0	105.8	9.9	8%	104.4	105.7	8.9	9%	
	Mar	107.3	106.5	9.2	9%	105.7	105.4	7.9	8%	107.8	106.5	9.3	9%	
	Apr	107.3	107.4	9.7	9%	107.8	106.9	9.1	8%	107.9	107.2	9.2	8%	
	May	107.5	107.7	9.2	9%	108.0	107.6	8.8	8%	108.1	107.8	8.7	8%	
	June	109.1	108.4	9.2	8%	109.4	108.2	8.7	8%	109.6	108.6	9.1	8%	
	July	110.3	109.1	8.9	8%	110.3	109.1	9.2	8%	110.8	109.5	9.4	9%	
	Aug	109.1	109.6	8.6	8%	108.3	109.8	8.8	8%	109.2	110.3	9.3	9%	
	Sept	110.7	111.3	9.7	9%	109.5	110.7	9.3	8%	109.8	110.9	9.3	9%	
	Oct	111.7	112.6	9.7	9%	110.6	111.5	8.7	9%	111.0	111.8	8.9	9%	
	Nov	113.2	112.9	9.1	9%	112.2	112.1	8.3	8%	112.9	112.5	8.8	9%	
	Dec	114.7	112.9	7.3	9%	113.8	112.7	8.0	8%	114.3	113.3	8.6	9%	
1990	Jan	113.8	114.7	9.2	9%	112.7	113.6	8.1	8%	113.2	114.1	8.7	9%	
	Feb	114.0	115.4	9.0	9%	113.9	114.7	8.4	9%	114.3	115.1	8.8	9%	
	Mar	117.4	116.5	9.4	9%	116.8	116.5	10.5	9%	117.0	117.0	10.4	9%	
	Apr	117.3	117.5	9.4	9%	117.2	116.2	8.7	9%	117.4	116.6	8.8	9%	
	May	118.5	118.8	10.3	9%	117.9	117.5	9.2	9%	118.2	117.8	9.3	9%	
	June	120.5	119.9	10.6	10%	120.1	118.8	9.8	9%	120.7	119.7	10.2	9%	
	July	121.2	120.0	10.0	10%	120.8	119.5	9.5	9%	121.3	119.9	9.5	10%	
	Aug	120.9	121.6	10.9	10%	118.8	120.5	9.7	9%	119.7	120.9	9.6	9%	
	Sept	121.3	122.0	9.6	10%	120.2	121.6	9.8	9%	121.0	122.1	10.1	9%	
	Oct	121.7	122.7	9.0	9%	120.8	121.7	9.1	9%	121.6	122.4	9.5	9%	
	Nov	123.8	123.5	9.4	9%	123.0	122.9	9.6	9%	123.3	123.3	9.6	9%	
	Dec	126.3	124.2	10.0	9%	125.1	123.8	9.8	9%	125.2	124.1	9.5	9%	
1991	Jan	124.3	125.2	9.2	9%	123.4	124.4	9.5	9%	124.3	125.2	9.7	9%	
	Feb	124.7	126.2	9.4	9%	124.3	125.1	9.1	8%	125.2	126.1	9.6	9%	
	Mar	127.5	126.5	8.6	9%	126.1	125.8	8.0	8%	126.8	126.9	8.5	9%	
	Apr	127.4	127.5	8.5	8%	128.0	126.9	9.2	8%	128.6	127.7	9.5	9%	
	May	128.1	128.4	8.1	8%	127.7	127.3	8.3	8%	129.2	128.9	9.4	9%	
	June	129.2	128.5	7.2	8%	129.7	128.3	8.0	8%	130.3	129.2	7.9	8%	
	July	130.5	129.1	7.6	7%	130.0	128.5	7.5	8%	130.8	129.3	7.8	8%	
	Aug	130.8	131.5	8.1	7%	128.7	130.6	8.4	8%	130.2	131.4	8.7	8%	
	Sept	130.8	131.7	8.0	7%	129.2	130.6	7.4	8%	130.9	132.1	8.2	8%	
	Oct	130.9	132.0	7.6	7%	130.8	131.8	8.3	8%	131.7	132.6	8.3	8%	
	Nov	133.3	133.0	7.7	7%	132.6	132.4	7.7	8%	133.8	133.4	8.2	8%	
	Dec	134.5	132.3	6.5	7%	134.1	132.7	7.2	7%	134.8	133.7	7.7	8%	
1992	Jan	133.0	134.0	7.0	7%	132.7	133.8	7.6	7%	133.9	134.9	7.7	7%	
	Feb	134.0	135.7	7.5	7%	134.0	134.9	7.8	8%	135.0	136.1	7.9	8%	
	Mar	138.6	137.6	8.8	7%	139.1	138.8	10.3	8%	140.0	140.0	10.3	8%	
	Apr	135.3	135.5	6.3	7%	134.4	133.3	5.0	7%	135.9	135.1	5.8	7%	
	May	136.3	136.6	6.4	6%	136.6	136.1	6.9	6%	137.7	137.4	6.6	6%	
	June	137.1	136.3	6.1	6%	137.3	135.8	5.8	6%	138.3	137.1	6.1	6%R	
	July	137.8	136.4	5.7	6%	138.1	136.6	6.3	6%	139.2	137.6	6.4	6%	
	Aug P	137.3	138.1	5.0	5%	137.3	139.2	6.6	6%	138.2	139.5	6.2	6%	

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

We regret that because of technical problems all the fractions that should have appeared on this table last month were wrongly reproduced as another symbol. We apologise for any confusion caused.

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Agriculture and forestry*	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal processing and manufacturing (21,22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23,24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25,26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (33,34,37)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41,42)
1988=100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988 } Annual averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1989 } Annual averages	108.0	113.3	110.3	109.8	107.2	109.4	109.0	109.8	109.5	109.9	112.7	107.9	109.3
1990 } Annual averages	120.0	125.0	126.7	121.6	115.5	119.1	122.6	119.3	119.3	119.5	125.6	117.5	121.7
1991 } Annual averages	132.1	141.9	140.4	134.2	122.8	125.9	134.0	130.2	129.5	129.1	136.2	124.7	134.6
1988 Jan	90.1	94.3	97.3	95.3	97.3	95.6	94.5	95.8	96.5	93.6	98.6	96.2	96.4
1988 Feb	89.2	86.0	95.2	94.7	91.1	96.8	95.7	97.3	97.1	83.7	98.9	96.8	95.0
1988 Mar	91.8	97.1	96.0	94.9	91.6	97.9	95.3	98.3	99.5	101.7	100.3	96.9	95.6
1988 Apr	95.5	104.4	97.0	98.4	107.1	98.2	98.2	98.7	98.3	98.6	98.9	98.6	99.3
1988 May	95.2	98.5	100.5	101.2	93.8	98.8	98.7	99.3	99.0	100.4	99.0	99.8	100.5
1988 June	97.9	97.8	96.2	100.3	97.7	100.6	100.9	99.3	100.2	105.2	94.9	100.2	101.3
1988 July	100.8	103.4	101.1	102.8	111.2	100.5	98.4	100.9	100.2	104.0	97.0	101.7	100.1
1988 Aug	109.4	101.8	100.0	103.7	101.3	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.5	100.7	95.4	99.3	98.8
1988 Sept	114.2	103.7	99.0	101.6	96.4	101.0	99.0	99.9	100.4	100.2	100.6	100.8	100.2
1988 Oct	116.3	104.8	101.4	102.4	111.5	101.4	99.8	101.8	101.6	100.5	102.0	101.4	101.6
1988 Nov	98.6	104.5	109.1	102.7	97.0	102.6	103.2	104.0	102.6	105.5	103.9	105.6	104.6
1988 Dec	101.3	103.8	107.6	101.6	104.5	106.6	111.9	105.6	105.1	106.2	110.8	102.6	106.8
1989 Jan	96.4	106.7	106.6	100.7	107.9	104.8	102.5	104.9	105.0	105.2	108.1	104.6	104.2
1989 Feb	95.2	107.2	104.0	101.8	99.8	106.6	104.8	106.8	105.5	107.1	108.2	105.9	102.7
1989 Mar	98.5	111.0	104.0	106.6	99.6	105.5	103.7	107.1	107.2	109.3	112.2	103.9	104.9
1989 Apr	102.1	112.3	105.9	105.4	116.3	107.3	107.0	108.4	108.3	106.8	111.7	106.5	111.6
1989 May	103.6	109.5	110.4	107.3	102.6	110.6	108.1	108.9	107.8	109.4	111.5	107.4	109.6
1989 June	103.2	110.6	107.3	109.8	102.2	111.2	108.8	110.6	109.7	110.8	116.1	107.7	108.7
1989 July	110.5	112.5	114.7	114.7	121.7	109.9	107.3	110.6	110.5	111.8	114.4	110.1	110.6
1989 Aug	119.5	115.6	111.0	118.3	101.2	108.7	109.6	109.1	109.6	107.8	111.3	107.5	108.9
1989 Sept	126.3	115.1	110.0	110.9	103.0	111.1	108.5	110.2	110.7	108.7	112.9	109.2	110.2
1989 Oct	120.4	117.2	110.1	113.0	118.6	110.8	109.6	111.6	112.0	110.1	114.3	109.5	110.9
1989 Nov	111.6	122.2	120.5	114.9	104.2	112.6	117.5	113.2	113.5	112.2	115.5	111.3	113.4
1989 Dec	108.3	119.6	118.9	114.4	109.6	114.2	120.8	115.6	113.6	119.4	115.7	110.8	115.9
1990 Jan	104.3	124.7	123.1	112.6	111.5	112.6	115.7	114.4	113.5	109.3	115.3	112.7	112.7
1990 Feb	103.8	124.5	118.2	113.3	104.9	114.4	117.2	116.2	115.4	109.4	118.1	113.3	114.1
1990 Mar	108.1	124.5	120.4	114.8	107.9	115.7	117.7	118.9	118.4	122.8	123.8	115.5	115.4
1990 Apr	110.8	124.2	121.6	116.3	121.2	117.9	120.2	116.9	116.2	122.0	121.7	116.1	120.5
1990 May	110.6	121.7	123.3	118.7	109.4	119.3	120.9	118.4	117.9	118.4	125.3	117.0	122.3
1990 June	122.6	123.1	125.3	126.5	119.8	121.4	123.4	119.9	119.2	122.3	127.7	118.8	123.9
1990 July	124.9	122.5	130.7	124.3	131.8	121.8	121.9	121.5	119.9	121.3	127.3	119.0	124.3
1990 Aug	133.3	125.9	129.2	127.2	112.6	118.3	122.7	118.2	119.0	119.4	127.3	118.0	122.2
1990 Sept	139.3	125.9	130.8	125.8	114.7	119.6	122.0	120.0	121.2	119.1	127.3	118.9	123.7
1990 Oct	136.0	128.3	130.4	126.9	122.0	120.5	122.3	120.7	122.1	121.5	127.9	118.9	122.9
1990 Nov	126.5	131.1	131.4	126.8	113.0	122.6	130.2	122.3	123.5	124.0	132.1	121.4	127.3
1990 Dec	120.1	123.7	135.8	125.4	117.7	124.8	136.9	124.7	124.7	125.0	132.8	120.6	130.9
1991 Jan	118.7	137.8	139.6	125.7	123.2	122.3	126.3	124.2	123.6	124.5	135.0	119.9	127.0
1991 Feb	122.0	141.0	131.5	127.8	114.9	121.9	129.7	126.6	125.3	124.8	132.4	121.8	128.4
1991 Mar	120.9	142.7	136.0	126.4	116.9	122.2	135.4	127.8	127.3	124.9	135.7	122.0	131.3
1991 Apr	129.9	139.3	140.0	127.8	127.2	123.7	129.9	129.1	127.1	139.4	139.2	122.6	135.5
1991 May	126.4	140.6	140.8	140.9	119.5	125.8	130.7	129.2	129.4	126.7	133.2	123.9	135.9
1991 June	127.1	142.2	141.7	129.0	119.8	128.0	131.6	131.6	132.1	131.2	135.5	124.4	135.5
1991 July	134.4	139.7	145.1	133.4	128.6	127.5	132.4	131.0	131.0	131.3	136.0	127.4	134.5
1991 Aug	160.4	141.5	140.8	140.8	125.9	126.5	134.6	130.5	129.3	124.9	136.2	124.3	134.3
1991 Sept	147.6	140.7	140.4	146.1	120.8	127.2	135.5	130.6	129.6	127.0	135.3	126.7	134.7
1991 Oct	137.6	141.8	141.1	136.2	130.1	127.3	136.8	132.6	131.7	129.1	139.8	125.9	135.0
1991 Nov	130.4	152.7	141.1	139.1	121.8	128.5	140.6	134.5	133.0	131.5	139.0	128.0	141.3
1991 Dec	129.7	142.8	146.5	137.6	125.2	130.2	144.5	135.1	134.6	134.3	137.6	129.4	141.5
1992 Jan	126.6	156.2	142.1	136.5	130.1	128.0	138.7	134.7	134.6	133.8	139.4	129.2	137.8
1992 Feb	121.4	155.7	143.4	137.1	124.2	129.3	138.9	136.0	134.9	137.8	140.3	130.6	139.6
1992 Mar	128.1	158.9	155.8	137.7	126.2	130.4	130.4	140.5	140.1	141.5	144.0	134.5	149.7
1992 Apr	137.1	161.3	142.8	142.4	134.5	130.0	138.9	135.8	135.9	137.6	140.3	132.3	140.6
1992 May	139.6	153.4	144.2	144.3	126.3	131.7	139.4	136.4	138.2	152.0	140.5	133.3	143.3
1992 June	138.3	149.5	147.7	143.6	126.9	133.6	140.7	138.8	139.0	144.1	142.1	135.0	143.7
1992 July	140.7	155.4	147.6	143.7	139.7	132.7	141.3	140.8	139.0	142.8	141.5	136.0	142.9
1992 AugP	146.5	151.5	146.4	141.9	124.7	133.6	142.4	139.2	137.2	138.8	146.8	135.2	143.6

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

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

Textiles (43)	Leather, footwear and clothing (44,45)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manufacturing (46,48,49)	Construction (50)	Distribution and repairs (61,62,64,65,67)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport and communication (71,72,75-77,79)	Banking, finance and 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
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1988 } Annual averages
107.4	107.1	106.1	107.7	111.8	108.6	107.6	109.9	108.8	108.6	111.3	109.1	109.3	1989 } Annual averages
117.6	115.8	113.5	117.5	124.6	117.3	118.4	118.8	121.2	118.0	122.9	119.7	129.3	1990 } Annual averages
128.1	123.7	121.6	126.0	134.6	124.7	128.8	128.6	129.4	130.0	132.7	129.3	1991 } Annual averages	
96.2	97.0	94.9	95.0	93.4	95.6	96.0	97.3	95.7	95.2	93.0	97.8	95.4	1988 Jan
96.3	97.5	95.5	96.5	93.9	96.1	95.1	96.6	96.8	97.2	93.5	95.9	95.5	1988 Feb
98.7	100.0	98.0	98.5	98.7	100.1	97.0	97.8	100.0	98.3	97.1	96.3	98.3	1988 Mar
98.6	100.6	97.7	96.7	96.7	98.2	97.6	99.3	98.7	96.6	94.1	96.8	97.8	1988 Apr
98.9	100.1	99.7	99.7	96.9	99.2	99.1	98.9	98.8	97.9	94.5	99.0	98.4	1988 May
101.7	101.6	102.2	101.5	100.4	100.5	99.8	98.7	100.3	98.6	99.0	100.6	99.8	1988 June
102.6	101.0	101.3	102.5	101.7	99.7	100.2	100.4	100.9	101.6	103.6	102.2	101.3	1988 July
99.8	100.6	101.3	100.2	99.0	99.9	99.7	100.2	99.6	100.2	102.8	100.2	100.3	1988 Aug
100.6	99.3	102.1	101.1	102.1	101.0	100.5	102.2	98.6	100.5	101.1	101.4	100.9	1988 Sept
101.3	100.2	102.4	101.9	103.4	101.2	102.4	102.3	98.6	103.4	100.8	100.9	101.7	1988 Oct
103.5	101.0	102.6	102.5	106.1	102.1	103.1	103.2	106.1	105.9	101.8	101.9	103.7	1988 Nov
101.6	101.5	102.4	104.1	107.8	106.3	109.9	102.8	106.0	104.3	118.7	106.6	106.9	1988 Dec
102.4	104.0	101.6	102.9	104.7	104.7	103.7	102.7	105.0	104.7	102.8	107.8	104.2	1989 Jan
103.1	104.7	101.6	102.2	106.0	105.0	103.6	103.0	104.7	105.9	104.7	104.6	104.6	1989 Feb
102.0	106.6	103.5											

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry *

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1980 Class	Metal processing 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	184.98	201.37	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	229.59
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	275.67	240.29	264.09
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	42.3	41.8	40.2	41.8	42.8	44.9
1987	42.8	45.3	43.3	43.6	42.6	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									
1985	429.6	382.2	438.5	390.6	379.2	422.8	414.8	364.9	383.7
1986	473.6	410.5	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	492.6	452.7	468.3
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	552.1	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	106.43	118.44	118.10	109.74	126.39	126.63	105.55	114.20
1987	124.44	121.14	137.88	131.67	127.08	155.14	138.76	123.99	130.64
1988	137.36	131.60	147.78	147.78	139.18	174.17	151.51	133.24	144.28
1989	144.26	139.90	164.11	159.79	148.50	197.97	166.96	145.28	156.58
1990	152.48	152.88	177.25	171.79	162.56	207.23	177.75	155.76	167.98
1991 *	162.70	163.12	189.13	183.30	173.45	221.11	189.66	168.20	179.23
Hours worked									
1985	38.5	38.4	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.7
1986	38.9	38.1	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.1	38.9	38.7	39.0
1987	39.0	38.8	39.1	39.4	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.3	39.7
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									
1984	265.4	259.0	286.1	275.6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2
1985	289.2	277.0	308.0	302.9	284.3	331.2	312.2	277.3	295.0
1986	293.0	296.1	333.9	323.0	301.5	370.9	328.3	297.3	316.1
1987	319.2	312.4	352.5	334.4	326.0	397.9	352.3	315.8	337.7
1988	348.8	339.0	371.5	369.6	351.5	427.4	383.0	338.5	363.5
1989	364.2	360.6	410.6	402.6	375.6	489.0	427.7	372.5	390.0
1990	389.4	401.7	452.7	443.3	411.9	529.7	466.6	397.6	430.3
1991 *									
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	156.17
1986	195.68	175.69	187.43	173.36	148.97	181.07	183.24	157.31	168.55
1987	216.75	189.58	201.11	189.24	159.36	206.97	195.23	172.10	178.69
1988	234.83	205.75	217.86	207.98	174.46	223.16	210.12	184.24	192.27
1989	250.12	218.09	237.12	224.52	190.97	243.88	228.53	197.81	209.25
1990	261.78	236.72	260.62	241.39	205.28	259.82	212.59	212.59	227.61
1991 *	275.65	249.27	274.43	254.18	216.16	273.59	272.52	223.86	239.67
Hours worked									
1985	41.8	44.5	41.9	42.8	41.0	40.3	42.0	41.9	43.3
1986	41.8	44.2	42.2	42.1	40.7	40.3	41.6	42.0	43.2
1987	42.7	44.5	42.5	43.4	41.2	41.6	42.2	42.7	43.2
1988	42.7	44.6	42.7	44.0	41.5	42.2	43.1	42.7	43.6
1989	42.6	44.2	42.9	43.5	41.9	42.2	42.6	42.4	43.7
1990	41.5	43.4	42.2	42.6	40.7	41.1	42.4	42.1	43.1
1991 *									
Hourly earnings									
1985	425.4	371.6	416.0	386.2	348.1	416.9	411.6	347.8	360.8
1986	468.6	397.8	444.4	411.4	365.8	452.0	440.0	374.6	390.2
1987	507.8	426.0	473.0	436.2	396.5	497.1	463.1	403.1	413.3
1988	549.9	461.5	510.6	473.1	420.4	529.1	487.5	431.2	441.2
1989	587.5	493.0	552.9	516.2	456.0	578.0	536.6	466.9	479.2
1990	631.0	545.7	617.0	567.3	503.9	632.6	610.8	504.5	528.1
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 1988 issues, and in February issues for earlier years.

5.5 EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

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

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry *

Textiles (43)	Leather, foot- wear and clothing (44-45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products, printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48-49)	All manufacturing industries (21-49)	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	...	...
181.35	166.76	193.08	284.81	219.21	229.87	262.63	220.12	...	...
196.51	180.71	208.11	301.03	247.15	255.57	285.46	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	393.9	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	...	...
38.9	37.8	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	...	...
37.0	36.9	38.0	39.6	38.3	38.3	37.3			

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						
April of each year	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	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				
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	3.85		
1988	188.7	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	232.9	241.9	44.3	5.22	5.03	218.2	223.3	44.4	5.04	4.87		
1992	237.7	249.9	42.9	5.62	5.44	230.2	236.2	43.6	5.43	5.27		
1993	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	4.76		
1986	220.3	221.6	38.7	5.61	5.59	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	39.9	6.52	6.49	237.9	240.7	37.9	6.22	6.19		
1989	284.3	286.5	39.0	7.19	7.17	261.9	264.9	37.9	6.89	6.83		
1990+	313.3	315.1	38.9	7.89	7.86	288.4	291.2	37.9	7.51	7.49		
1991	305.1	307.6	39.4	7.61	7.59	284.3	287.3	38.0	7.38	7.36		
1992	330.0	333.5	38.9	8.39	8.38	309.1	312.5	37.8	8.10	8.09		
1993	351.6	355.5	39.0	8.90	8.89	330.8	334.6	37.8	8.68	8.67		
All occupations												
1985	169.2	174.7	41.9	4.12	4.05	167.4	171.0	40.4	4.17	4.13		
1986	183.1	188.6	41.9	4.44	4.38	181.2	184.7	40.4	4.51	4.47		
1987	196.0	202.0	42.0	4.74	4.68	194.9	198.9	40.4	4.85	4.81		
1988	212.7	219.4	42.3	5.09	5.02	213.6	218.4	40.6	5.29	5.26		
1989	231.7	239.5	42.5	5.55	5.48	234.3	239.7	40.7	5.81	5.79		
1990	255.1	262.8	42.4	6.09	6.01	258.0	263.1	40.5	6.37	6.34		
1991	271.3	280.7	41.3	6.69	6.62	278.9	284.7	40.0	7.00	6.98		
1992	290.7	299.7	41.5	7.09	7.02	298.5	304.6	39.9	7.50	7.49		
MEN												
Manual occupations												
1985	167.5	172.6	44.6	3.87	3.74	159.8	163.6	44.5	3.68	3.57		
1986	178.4	183.4	44.5	4.12	3.99	170.9	174.4	44.5	3.93	3.81		
1987	191.2	195.9	44.7	4.38	4.24	182.0	185.5	44.6	4.17	4.04		
1988	206.8	212.3	45.2	4.69	4.52	196.3	200.6	44.6	4.46	4.32		
1989	223.8	230.6	45.5	5.06	4.89	212.9	217.8	45.3	4.81	4.66		
1990+	243.7	250.0	45.2	5.51	5.32	233.1	237.2	45.2	5.09	4.96		
1991	245.1	251.4	45.3	5.55	5.36	235.4	239.5	45.4	5.28	5.12		
1992	254.5	261.8	43.7	5.98	5.80	248.4	253.1	44.4	5.70	5.54		
1993	272.5	279.7	44.0	6.35	6.17	262.9	268.3	44.5	6.05	5.89		
Non-manual occupations												
1985	230.7	232.0	39.3	5.82	5.81	223.5	225.0	38.6	5.75	5.73		
1986	254.4	255.7	39.3	6.41	6.40	243.4	244.9	38.6	6.27	6.26		
1987	271.9	273.7	39.4	6.84	6.84	263.9	265.9	38.7	6.80	6.79		
1988	299.1	300.5	39.4	7.44	7.44	292.1	294.1	38.7	7.49	7.48		
1989	329.6	331.5	39.6	8.22	8.23	321.3	323.6	38.8	8.23	8.24		
1990+	362.3	364.1	39.6	9.03	9.04	352.9	354.9	38.7	9.02	9.03		
1991	348.2	351.0	40.1	8.57	8.59	344.0	346.4	38.9	8.72	8.74		
1992	375.5	379.2	39.5	9.43	9.45	372.8	375.7	38.7	9.55	9.56		
1993	399.3	403.2	39.5	9.99	10.01	397.2	400.4	38.6	10.21	10.23		
All occupations												
1985	187.2	192.6	42.9	4.44	4.39	187.9	192.4	41.9	4.53	4.50		
1986	202.3	207.8	42.9	4.79	4.74	203.4	207.5	41.8	4.89	4.87		
1987	217.0	222.3	43.0	5.11	5.07	219.4	224.0	41.9	5.27	5.26		
1988	236.3	242.3	43.3	5.50	5.44	240.6	245.8	42.1	5.74	5.73		
1989	257.3	264.6	43.6	5.98	5.94	263.5	269.5	42.3	6.28	6.29		
1990	282.2	289.2	43.4	6.55	6.50	290.2	295.6	42.2	6.88	6.89		
1991	299.5	308.1	42.1	7.20	7.15	312.9	318.9	41.5	7.55	7.57		
1992	319.8	328.3	42.3	7.62	7.58	333.6	340.1	41.4	8.07	8.10		
WOMEN												
Manual occupations												
1985	100.1	104.5	40.0	2.62	2.57	98.2	101.3	39.5	2.57	2.53		
1986	107.0	111.6	40.0	2.79	2.75	104.5	107.5	39.5	2.73	2.69		
1987	113.8	119.6	40.3	2.97	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	3.06		
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	152.8	159.8	40.5	3.77	3.69	142.4	148.4	40.0	3.71	3.65		
1992	165.6	174.4	40.2	4.06	3.98	152.5	159.2	39.7	4.01	3.95		
1993	174.4	183.2	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	3.58		
1986	135.8	136.7	37.4	3.63	3.61	144.3	145.7	36.7	3.91	3.89		
1987	147.7	149.1	37.5	3.92	3.89	155.4	157.2	36.8	4.18	4.16		
1988	161.6	163.3	37.6	4.30	4.28	172.9	175.5	36.9	4.68	4.65		
1989	181.3	182.8	37.6	4.82	4.80	192.5	195.0	36.9	5.22	5.20		
1990+	201.6	202.8	37.6	5.31	5.29	213.0	215.5	36.9	5.76	5.73		
1991	199.7	201.2	37.7	5.25	5.23	211.7	214.3	36.9	5.72	5.70		
1992	219.3	221.8	37.6	5.86	5.83	233.8	236.8	36.8	6.38	6.36		
1993	235.6	237.7	37.7	6.26	6.24	253.2	256.5	36.8	6.90	6.88		
All occupations												
1985	110.6	114.7	38.8	2.94	2.92	123.9	126.4	37.3	3.34	3.32		
1986	119.2	123.2	38.8	3.16	3.13	134.7	137.2	37.3	3.63	3.61		
1987	128.2	133.4	39.0	3.39	3.36	144.9	148.1	37.5	3.88	3.86		
1988	138.4	144.3	39.2	3.66	3.62	160.1	164.2	37.6	4.31	4.29		
1989	152.7	159.1	39.1	4.04	4.00	178.1	182.3	37.6	4.80	4.78		
1990	170.3	177.1	39.1	4.48	4.44	197.0	201.5	37.5	5.30	5.28		
1991	184.2	192.9	38.8	4.94	4.91	217.2	222.4	37.4	5.91	5.89		
1992	199.3	207.1	38.9	5.28	5.24	235.8	241.1	37.3	6.40	6.38		

Note: * Results for manufacturing industries relate to divisions 2.3, and 4 of the 1990 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.

UNIT WAGE COSTS * 5.8

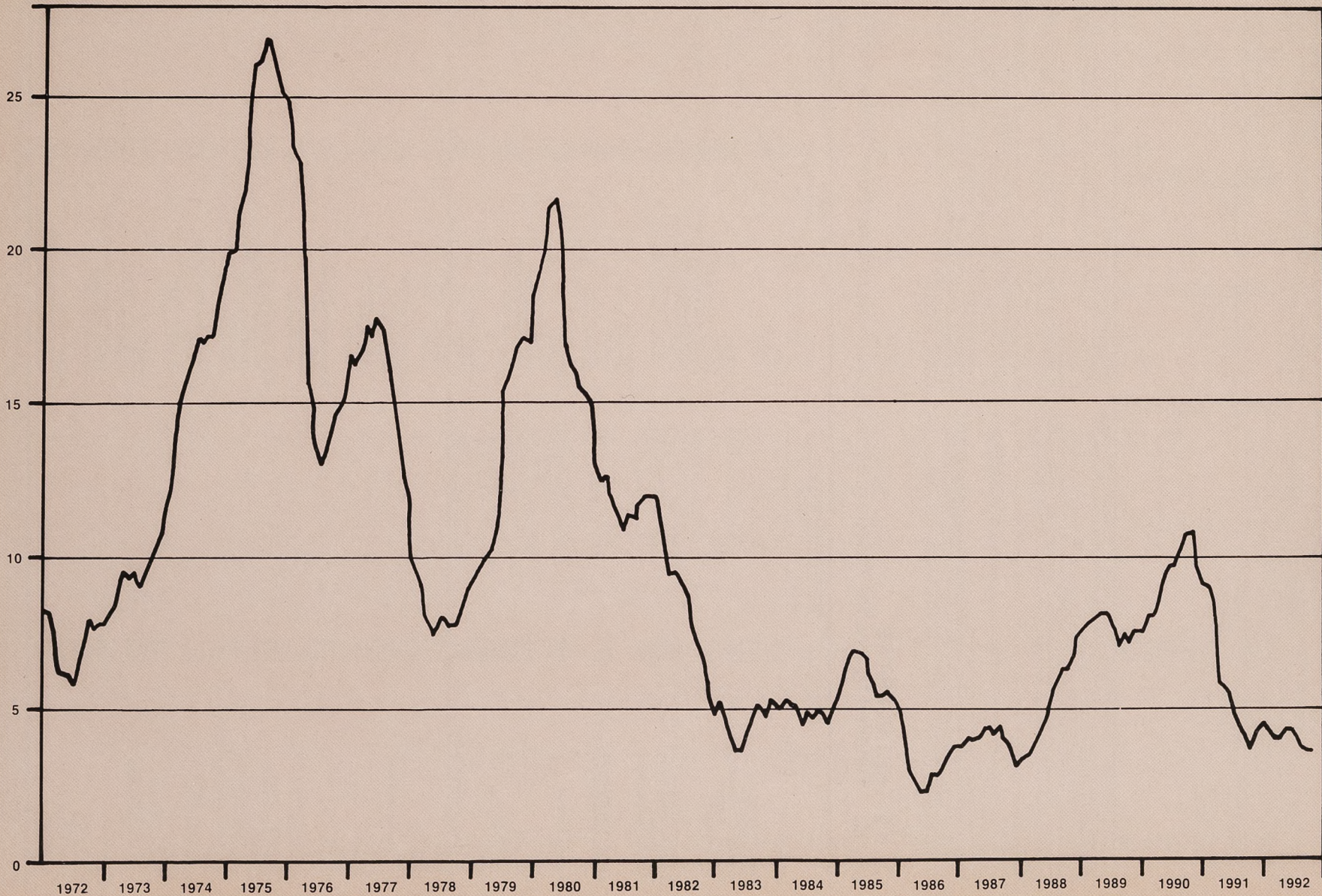
All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries	Whole economy	Per cent change from a year earlier	
1980	80.1	22.3	101.8	85.6	79.9	85.0	76.1	22.7
1981	87.5	9.3	106.6	91.3	91.8	91.8	83.4	9.6
1982	91.2	4.2	106.5	93.4	89.8	93.4	87.4	4.8
1983	91.7	0.5	100.4	91.9	91.1	92.3	90.2	3.2
1984	94.5	3.1	86.8	95.4	95.5	95.7	95.2	5.5
1985	100.0	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.0
1986	104.0	4.0	99.1	103.2	103.2	103.7	104.6	4.6
1987	106.9	1.8	100.3	106.2	106.2	107.1	109.3	4.5
1988	108.6	2.5	108.2	110.2	110.2	112.3	117.1	7.1
1989	113.6	4.6	128.4	119.8	133.8	128.2	126.2	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	152.1	152.1	7.8
1986 Q1	104.9	8.3	..	..	..	..	103.6	5.8
1986 Q2	104.0	5.8	..	..	..	..	104.4	5.9
1986 Q3	104.0	3.0	..	..	..	..	104.6	3.4
1986 Q4	103.1	-0.7	..	..	..	..	105.8	3.5
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	6.8	..	..	..	..	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	..	..	..	..	149.0	

RETAIL PRICES INDEX
Increases over previous year

C3

Per cent



6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1991								
Sep	134.6	0.4	2.4	4.1	135.2	0.6	2.7	
Oct	135.1	0.4	1.5	3.7	135.6	0.3	1.7	
Nov	135.6	0.4	1.6	4.3	135.9	0.2	1.6	
Dec	135.7	0.1	1.2	4.5	136.0	0.1	1.3	
1992								
Jan	135.6	-0.1	1.3	4.1	135.9	-0.1	1.3	
Feb	136.3	0.5	1.6	4.1	136.6	0.5	1.6	
Mar	136.7	0.3	1.6	4.0	137.0	0.3	1.3	
Apr	138.8	1.5	2.7	4.3	139.2	1.6	2.7	
May	139.3	0.4	2.7	4.3	139.7	0.4	2.8	
Jun	139.3	0.0	2.7	3.9	139.9	0.1	2.9	
Jul	138.8	-0.4	2.4	3.7	139.6	-0.2	2.7	
Aug	138.9	0.1	1.9	3.6	139.7	0.1	2.3	
Sep	139.4	0.4	2.0	3.6	140.3	0.4	2.4	

The rise in the retail prices index between August and September reflected price increases for clothing and household goods, as summer sales ended, and higher charges for some leisure services. However, food prices fell and there was a reduction in motoring costs.

Food: The index for the group fell by 0.3 per cent between August and September. There were falls of 2.8 per cent on average, in the prices of seasonal food, most notably for fresh fruit and potatoes, although there were increases in the prices of some other fresh vegetables. The index for non-seasonal food was unchanged over the month. There were special offers for poultry and bacon, but fresh milk, biscuits and cakes were dearer.

Catering: The index rose by 0.5 per cent over the month, this reflecting dearer school meals at the start of the new term.

Alcoholic drinks: The index rose by 0.3 per cent between August and September mainly as a result of higher pub prices for beer.

Tobacco: There was no change in the index over the month.

Housing: An increase of 0.2 per cent between August and September reflected a rise in the index for mortgage interest payments as a result of a small continuing rise in the average outstanding mortgage debt. However, some DIY goods, especially paints, were cheaper.

Fuel and light: On average, prices fell by 0.2 per cent over the month largely reflecting a further phased

reduction in gas prices.

Household goods: Overall, prices increased by 0.9 per cent in September. This mainly reflected some further price recoveries following extensive sales reductions particularly for electrical goods, furniture and furnishings.

Household services: The group index fell by 0.1 per cent over the month.

Clothing and footwear: There were extensive price recoveries following the sharp sales reductions, together with increases as the new season's stocks were introduced. This resulted in the group index rising by 4.0 per cent over the month.

Personal goods and services: A number of increases for personal articles and chemists goods helped push the group index up by 0.5 per cent between August and September.

Motoring expenditure: A fall of 0.5 per cent in the group index reflected cheaper second-hand cars and petrol. There were however increases in the prices of some spare parts.

Fares and other travel costs: This index rose by 0.1 per cent over the month.

Leisure goods: There was an overall rise of 0.1 per cent between August and September.

Leisure services: Higher charges for evening classes at the start of the new academic year together with increased charges for admission to football matches helped push the index up by 2.2 per cent between August and September.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for September 8

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

	Index Jan 1987=100			Percentage change over				Index Jan 1987=100			Percentage change over		
	Jan 1987=100			Percentage change over				Jan 1987=100			Percentage change over		
	1 month	12 months	12 months	1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months	1 month	6 months	12 months
ALL ITEMS	139.4	0.4	3.6	145.9	0.0	9.5							
Food and catering	132.0	-0.2	2.2	146.7		10	Tobacco	145.9		0.0			
Alcohol and tobacco	148.7	0.2	6.2	146.7		10	Cigarettes	146.7					
Housing and household expenditure	145.6	0.3	3.0	140.1		9	Tobacco	140.1					
Personal expenditure	128.2	2.6	2.1				Housing	162.1	0.2			3.9	
Travel and leisure	137.7	0.0	4.6				Rent	169.2				8	
							Mortgage interest payments	183.2				-3	
All items excluding seasonal food	140.3	0.4	3.8	136.6		13	Rates and community charges	136.6				13	
All items excluding food	141.8	0.4	4.0	191.8		10	Water and other payments	191.8				10	
Seasonal food	104.0	-2.8	-9.5	144.5		4	Repairs and maintenance charges	144.5				4	
Food excluding seasonal	131.1	0.0	2.9	142.8		3	Do-it-yourself materials	142.8				3	
				200.0		2	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	200.0				2	
				Fuel and Light	-0.2	-0.4		127.5				-0.4	
				Coal and solid fuels		3		116.5				3	
				Electricity		2		142.7				2	
				Gas		-3		116.5				-3	
				Oil and other fuels		-16		98.3				-16	
All items excluding housing	134.9	0.4	3.5	Household goods	0.9	1.8		127.1				1.8	
All items exc mortgage interest	137.3	0.3	4.0	Furniture		3		128.4				3	
				Furnishings		0		123.4				0	
Consumer durables	116.0	2.2	-0.2	Electrical appliances		0		111.9				0	
				Other household equipment		0		131.1				0	
Food	127.1	-0.3	1.4	Household consumables		5		145.1				5	
Bread	134.6			Pet care		1		120.4				1	
Cereals	135.9			Household services	137.7	-0.1	5.1		137.7			-0.1	
Biscuits and cakes	137.6			Postage	138.2		6		138.2			6	
Beef	124.9			Telephones, telemessages, etc	120.6		1		120.6			1	
Lamb	108.3			Domestic services	151.6		5		151.6			5	
of which, home-killed lamb	107.6			Fees and subscriptions	147.2		8		147.2			8	
Pork	123.5			Clothing and footwear	120.0	4.0	-0.1		120.0			-0.1	
Bacon	135.6			Men's outerwear	120.2		-1		120.2			-1	
Poultry	111.1			Women's outerwear	111.2		0		111.2			0	
Other meat	123.0			Children's outerwear	118.4		0		118.4			0	
Fish	127.6			Other clothing	135.9		4		135.9			4	
of which, fresh fish	142.0			Footwear	122.5		-1		122.5			-1	
Butter	126.1			Personal goods and services	143.9	0.5	5.7		143.9			0.5	
Oil and fats	128.2			Personal articles	114.3		2		114.3			2	
Cheese	134.5			Chemists goods	148.8		6		148.8			6	
Eggs	111.7			Personal services	172.1		9		172.1			9	
Milk fresh	139.8			Motoring expenditure	139.3	-0.5	4.8		139.3			-0.5	
Milk products	135.9			Purchase of motor vehicles	130.5		3		130.5			3	
Tea	150.8			Maintenance of motor vehicles	155.0		7		155.0			7	
Coffee and other hot drinks	91.3			Petrol and oil	130.7		0		130.7			0	
Soft drinks	154.3			Vehicles tax and insurance	168.9		17		168.9			17	
Sugar and preserves	136.3			Fares and other travel costs	145.2	0.1	5.7		145.2			0.1	
Sweets and chocolates	123.8			Rail fares	151.2		7		151.2			7	
Potatoes	128.0			Bus and coach fares	154.7		6		154.7			6	
of which, unprocessed potatoes	110.4			Other travel costs	134.1		4		134.1			4	
Vegetables	100.0			Leisure goods	121.0	0.1	2.4		121.0			0.1	
of which, other fresh vegetables	89.1			Audio-visual equipment	81.9		-6		81.9			-6	
Fruit	111.9			Records and tapes	112.5		4		112.5			4	
of which, fresh fruit	107.1			Toys, photographic and sport goods	120.6		1		120.6			1	
Other foods	135.4			Books and newspapers	154.4		8		154.4			8	
				Gardening products	137.9		4		137.9			4	
Catering	149.6	0.5	5.4	Leisure services	153.7	2.2	6.4		153.7			2.2	
Restaurant meals	148.8			Television licences and rentals	119.8		3		119.8			3	
Canteen meals	153.0			Entertainment and other recreation	173.8		8		173.8			8	
Take-aways and snacks	149.3												
Alcoholic drink	150.1	0.3	4.8										
Beer	154.3												
on sales	156.5												
off sales	138.8												
Wines and spirits	144.1												
on sales	150.2												
off sales	139.7												

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 September 8 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

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

Average prices on September 8 1992

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	319	47	36- 85
Best beef mince	660	153	116-199	Low fat spread, 250g	326	49	42- 52
Topside	663	264	228-299	Cheese			
Brisket (without bone)	498	196	169-210	Cheddar type, per lb	316	178	149-215
Rump steak	660	362	299-399	Eggs			
Stewing steak	612	177	166-268	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	299	121	98-146
				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	260	100	84-116
Lamb: home-killed, per lb				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	643	263	220-298	Pasteurised, per pint	349	34	28- 32
Shoulder (with bone)	632	113	98-149	Skimmed, per pint	337	33	27- 31
Leg (with bone)	611	189	150-229	Tea			
Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb				Loose, per 125g	328	65	46- 79
Loin (with bone)	267	174	148-279	Tea bags, per 250g	326	138	75-159
Leg (with bone)	277	163	139-188	Coffee			
Pork: home-killed, per lb				Pure, instant, per 100g	655	126	69-159
Leg (foot off)	525	145	120-196	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	305	136	89-209
Loin (with bone)	651	175	155-199	Sugar			
Shoulder (with bone)	543	145	99-179	Granulated, per kg	326	64	59- 69
Bacon, per lb				Fresh vegetables			
Streaky *	486	142	120-169	Potatoes, old loose, per lb			
Gammon *	481	238	189-296	White	334	14	10- 19
Back, vacuum packed	431	224	159-282	Red	126	15	10- 20
Back, not vacuum packed	435	208	159-257	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	621	14	10- 19
				Tomatoes, per lb	707	39	35- 59

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

(Source: Central Statistical office)

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Seasonal + Non-seasonal + food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	
									All				
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	966	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	76
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	978	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	127.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1990	Sept 11	129.3	131.1	129.8	121.6	124.9	—	112.5	120.3	111.5	121.8	129.1	127.4
	Oct 16	130.3	132.2	130.7	122.6	125.8	—	113.2	120.4	111.8	121.9	130.0	128.2
	Nov 13	130.0	131.7	130.4	122.7	125.9	—	113.8	121.3	114.5	122.4	130.8	128.3
	Dec 11	129.9	131.4	130.2	122.6	125.9	—	114.1	122.1	119.2	122.6	131.4	128.6
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
	Feb 12	130.9	132.2	131.1	123.5	126.7	—	111.8	124.4	125.9	124.0	132.8	130.9
	Mar 12	131.4	132.8	131.6	123.9	127.2	—	113.0	124.4	124.4	124.4	133.3	131.5
	Apr 16	133.1	134.5	133.3	127.6	129.3	—	115.2	125.9	125.6	125.8	137.9	139.3
	May 14	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.5	130.2	—	116.0	125.6	122.5	126.2	139.1	140.1
	Jun 11	134.1	135.5	134.3	129.3	130.9	—	116.1	126.9	126.0	127.1	139.9	140.9
	Jul 16	133.8	135.4	134.2	129.2	130.9	—	113.2	125.3	117.3	126.8	140.7	142.0
	Aug 13	134.1	135.6	134.4	129.8	131.4	—	113.9	126.4	121.6	127.3	141.2	142.6
	Sep 10	134.6	136.4	135.2	130.4	132.0	—	116.2	125.4	114.9	127.4	142.0	143.2
	Oct 15	135.1	136.9	135.6	131.1	132.7	—	116.9	125.6	116.1	127.4	142.6	143.6
	Nov 12	135.6	137.3	135.9	131.7	133.1	—	117.3	126.8	121.3	128.3	143.2	143.4
	Dec 10	135.7	137.4	136.0	131.8	133.2	—	117.6	127.2	122.7	128.0	143.7	142.9
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
	Feb 11	136.3	137.5	136.6	132.3	133.8	—	114.4	129.1	126.0	129.7	144.8	144.6
	Mar 10	136.7	138.2	137.0	133.0	134.5	—	115.7	129.4	124.8	130.2	145.3	145.2
	Apr 14	138.8	140.7	139.2	134.4	136.7	—	116.2	128.9	122.4	130.1	146.3	147.1
	May 12	139.3	141.2	139.7	134.9	137.1	—	116.4	129.5	120.9	131.0	147.2	147.9
	Jun 9	139.3	141.3	139.9	135.0	137.2	—	116.4	129.0	117.4	131.0	147.9	148.4
	Jul 14	138.8	141.1	139.6	134.3	136.7	—	113.1	127.2	105.8	130.9	148.3	149.2
	Aug 11	138.9	141.2	139.7	134.4	136.9	—	113.5	127.5	107	131.1	148.8	149.6
	Sep 8	139.4	141.8	140.3	134.9	137.3	—	116	127.1	104	131.1	149.6	150.1

+ 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.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	133.4	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6
115.2	171.0	119.5	116.7	121.7	116.4	124.9	126.3	125.0	112.9	127.7
116.5	172.0	121.9	117.2	123.2	117.6	125.6	127.5	126.0	114.2	128.4
116.9	169.7	120.8	118.0	124.0	118.6	126.1	125.4	126.1	114.9	129.2
117.6	169.6	120.5	118.5	124.0	118.6	126.2	123.0	126.2	115.1	129.6
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7
118.3	171.4	121.6	118.2	125.6	115.2	128.4	122.8	132.2	115.7	130.8
118.4	172.2	124.4	119.5	126.1	116.8	129.0	123.6	132.7	115.3	130.8
132.1	161.8	121.3	121.6	128.5	119.3	131.9	128.1	133.6	117.2	137.8
133.2	159.6	123.5	123.2	129.0	119.8	132.9	129.9	134.9	118.1	138.4
133.3	158.9	125.7	123.6	129.0	120.0	133.5	130.5	136.5	117.8	139.0
133.3	157.2	127.2	122.4	130.2	115.6	135.3	132.2	136.7	118.0	139.7
133.2	156.0	128.0	124.8	131.0	120.1	136.1	132.9	137.4	118.2	140.1
133.3	154.8	128.0	124.8	132.6	121.5	137.0	134.5	137.8	119.1	144.6
135.6	155.0	128.3	125.4	133.3	121.8	137.1	134.7	138.3	119.5	144.5
137.0	155.5	128.0	126.1	133.0	121.9	136.9	134.3	138.1	119.8	144.6
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5
137.5	156.5	127.8	125.0	135.3	117.2	139.2	135.0	141.4	119.9	145.6
137.5	155.1	127.6	126.3	135.5	118.9	139.9	136.4	141.8	120.4	145.8
145.7	161.1	127.8	126.4	136.6	120.0	141.3	139.1	142.6	120.8	149.6
146.1	161.4	128.2	126.9	136.6	120.0	141.8	140.0	142.9	121.1	150.0
146.1	161.1	128.3	126.8	136.6	120.3	142.0	140.3	145.0	120.9	150.2
146.0	161.5	128.4	125.1	138.1	115.5	143.1	140.3	144.9	120.7	150.2
145.9	161.8	127.8	126.0	137.9	115.4	143.2	140.0	145.0	120.9	150.4
145.9	162.1	127.5	127.1	137.7	120.0	143.9	139.3	145.2	121.0	153.7

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

6.5

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

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

		All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	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
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1990	Sep 11	10.9	8.1	9.4	11.1	8.3	23.7	9.6	5.2	7.5	4.9	8.0	9.7	7.5	4.7	9.0
	Oct 13	10.9	7.1	9.3	11.0	8.2	23.2	11.4	5.1	7.9	4.7	8.0	10.5	8.1	5.1	9.4
	Nov 13	9.7	6.9	9.5	11.2	8.1	17.9	10.1	5.5	7.7	5.0	8.1	9.0	7.8	4.5	9.1
	Dec 11	9.3	6.6	9.4	11.3	8.7	17.1	9.5	5.6	7.6	4.8	7.6	7.9	7.8	4.6	9.5
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
	Feb 12	8.9	6.3	9.0	11.8	9.1	16.8	10.6	4.8	7.6	2.5	7.5	6.4	8.9	4.7	9.1
	Mar 12	8.2	5.7	8.9	11.6	9.2	14.0	9.2	4.9	8.0	3.1	7.3	6.6	9.2	3.9	9.0
	Apr 16	6.4	6.0	11.3	14.7	17.5	-2.2	8.6	6.2	9.7	3.7	8.9	7.8	9.7	5.1	12.2
	May 14	5.8	4.6	11.3	13.2	16.0	-4.3	8.0	7.0	9.4	3.6	9.2	8.8	10.2	5.3	12.2
	Jun 11	5.8	5.8	11.1	13.4	15.9	-5.2	8.4	7.0	9.0	4.1	9.4	8.8	10.3	4.9	12.0
	Jul 16	5.5	5.5	10.7	12.9	15.9	-7.0	9.0	6.7	9.1	2.8	10.2	9.5	10.1	5.3	12.3
	Aug 13	4.7	5.3	10.6	12.5	15.7	-8.2	7.6	7.0	9.0	1.8	9.7	7.3	9.9	5.1	12.3
	Sep 10	4.1	4.2	10.0	12.4	15.6	-8.8	7.1	6.9	7.6	3.2	9.0	5.2	9.9	4.7	13.2
	Oct 15	3.7	4.3	9.7	12.0	14.4	-10.0	5.0	6.5	7.6	3.3	9.1	5.5	9.4	4.3	12.6
	Nov 12	4.3	4.5	9.5	11.8	16.0	-8.7	6.2	6.3	7.5	2.7	8.7	7.4	9.7	4.0	11.8
	Dec 10	4.5	4.2	9.4	11.1	16.5	-8.3	6.2	6.4	7.3	2.8	8.5	9.2	9.4	4.1	11.6
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
	Feb 11	4.1	3.8	9.0	10.5	16.2	-8.7	5.1	5.8	7.7	1.7	8.4	9.9	7.0	3.6	11.3
	Mar 10	4.0	4.0	9.0	10.4	16.1	-9.9	6.2	5.7	7.5	1.8	8.4	10.4	6.9	4.4	11.5
	Apr 14	4.3	2.4	6.1	5.6	10.3	-0.4	5.4	3.9	6.3	0.6	7.1	8.6	6.7	3.1	8.6
	May 12	4.3	3.1	5.8	5.6	9.7	1.1	3.8	3.0	5.9	0.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	2.5	8.4
	Jun 9	3.9	1.7	5.7	5.1	9.6	1.4	2.1	2.6	5.9	0.2	6.4	7.5	6.2	2.6	8.1
	Jul 14	3.7	1.5	5.4	5.1	9.5	2.7	0.9	2.2	6.1	-0.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	2.3	7.5
	Aug 11	3.6	0.9	5.4	4.9	9.5	3.7	0.2	1.8	5.9	-0.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	2.3	7.4
	Sep 8	3.6	1.4	5.4	4.8	9.5	3.9	-0.4	1.8	5.1	-0.1	5.7	4.8	5.7	2.4	6.4

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
1987	100.3	101.2	100.9	102.0	100.3	101.3	101.1	102.3	100.3	101.5	101.7	102.9
1988	102.8	104.6	105.3	106.6	103.1	104.8	105.5	106.8	103.6	105.5	106.4	107.7
1989	108.0	110.0	111.0	113.2	108.2	110.4	111.3	113.4	109.0	111.2	112.0	113.7
1990	115.3	118.1	119.9	122.4	115.4	118.3	120.2	122.6	115.2	118.5	120.3	122.6
1991	123.8	127.4	128.5	129.9	123.7	128.0	128.9	130.4	123.4	128.5	129.8	131.5
1992	130.8	132.2	..	..	131.5	133.2	..	..	132.3	134.8	..	..

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
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS														
1987	101.2	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.1	99.1	102.2	100.9	101.2	102.3	103.0	102.8	103.4	100.5
1988	105.0	104.7	109.6	106.7	103.4	101.4	106.1	103.8	104.5	108.8	107.4	108.7	109.4	103.7
1989	110.9	111.0	116.5	112.4	106.4	106.8	110.5	107.9	109.4	118.3	114.2	115.2	116.3	106.7
1990	119.1	120.4	126.3	123.1	113.7	115.7	115.8	114.9	115.5	127.6	122.8	122.1	124.6	112.1
1991	127.8	126.2	138.9	138.5	129.9	124.7	123.2	125.0	120.5	140.4	133.2	135.7	133.6	120.6
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

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

6.8 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries

(Source: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE)

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxemburg
Annual averages											
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	103.4	103.5	101.3	103.6	99.9	123.0	108.8	102.7	103.8	105.8	100.3
1987	107.7	106.9	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9	100.2
1988	113.0	110.7	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5	101.7
1989	121.8	116.3	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8	105.1
1990	133.3	122.9	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8	109.0
1991	141.1	129.0	114.6	124.1	110.7	265.9	145.0	120.0	121.3	140.2P	112.4
Monthly											
1991 Aug	141.8	129.7	115.3	124.2	111.5	263.5	146.0	120.4	122.2	140.9	112.8
Sep	142.3	130.3	115.2	124.9	111.7	275.4	147.1	120.6	..	141.6	113.1
Oct	142.8	130.9	115.6	125.1	112.0	280.7	148.1	121.1	..	142.3	113.4
Nov	143.4	131.4	115.9	125.7	112.5	285.2	148.3	121.5	..	143.3	114.0
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	125.1	113.8	291.2	151.6	122.2	124.0	145.2	114.5
Mar	144.5	133.2	116.4	126.2	114.2	297.1	152.2	122.5	..	145.8	115.0
Apr	146.7	134.0	116.5	126.4	114.5	301.6	152.1	122.8	..	146.3	115.1
May	147.3	134.5P	117.0	127.3	115.0	301.6	152.5	123.2	124.9	147.0P	115.7
Jun	147.3	134.6P	117.3	127.3	115.2	306.7	152.5	123.3	..	147.4P	115.9
Jul	146.7	134.7P	117.9	126.8	115.2	301.0	153.0	123.6	..	147.6P	116.2
Aug	146.8	135.0P	117.7	126.8	115.4	305.2	154.4	123.7P	125.6	147.7P	116.3
Sep	147.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier											Percent
Annual averages											
1985	6.1	6.1	4.9	4.7	2.2	19.3	7.8	5.9	5.4	9.2	4.1
1986	3.4	3.5	1.3	3.6	-0.3	23.0	8.8	2.7	3.8	5.8	0.3
1987	4.2	3.3	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8	-0.1
1988	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0	1.5
1989	7.8	5.1	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3	3.3
1990	9.4	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5	3.7
1991	5.9	5.0	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.0	3.1	6.4P	3.1
Monthly											
1991 Aug	4.7	4.9	3.5	2.1	4.1	18.0	6.0	3.0	3.6	6.3	3.6
Sep	4.1	4.6	2.5	1.8	3.9	18.2	5.8	2.6	..	6.3	3.2
Oct	3.7	4.3	2.2	1.8	3.5	17.7	5.5	2.5	..	6.0	2.4
Nov	4.3	4.7	2.8	2.3	4.2	18.0	5.8	3.0	3.6	6.0	2.6
Dec	4.5	4.8	2.8	2.3	4.2	18.0	5.6	3.1	..	6.1	2.6
1992 Jan	4.1	4.6	2.3	2.1	4.0	18.1	5.9	2.9	..	6.1	2.9
Feb	4.1	4.7	2.3	2.3	4.3	18.2	6.7	3.0	3.7	5.7	2.8
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	4.8P	2.8	2.5	4.6	15.8	6.5	3.1	3.6	5.5P	3.6
Jun	3.9	4.5P	2.6	2.3	4.3	15.1	6.2	3.0	..	5.4P	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	2.7P	2.8	4.9P	3.1
Sep	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Eurostat

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.8

Selected countries

(Source: Central Statistical office)

Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada	1985=100
										Annual averages
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1985
100.2	111.7	101.9	100.6	100.8	101.7	107.2	104.2	103.6	104.1	1986
99.8	122.2	105.7	100.7	102.2	103.1	116.5	108.6	107.1	108.7	1987
100.7	133.9	110.0	101.4	104.2	105.1	124.3	114.9	112.6	113.1	1988
101.7	151.0	115.3	103.7	107.4	107.8	130.0	122.3	120.0	118.7	1989
104.3	170.9	121.5	106.9	113.2	111.3	135.4	135.1	127.3	124.4	1990
108.4	189.5	126.6	110.4	119.8	115.0	140.0	147.8	132.6	131.4	1991
Monthly										
109.4	191.9	127.0	110.4	120.6	117.0	140.1	147.4	132.8	132.1	1991 Aug
110.1	192.1	127.6	110.6	120.8	116.1	141.1	149.1	133.0	131.9	Sep
110.5	193.3	127.8	111.8	120.9	115.7	141.1	149.7	133.3	131.7	Oct
110.7	194.3	128.1	112.0	122.4	115.9	141.2	150.4	133.4	132.2	Nov
110.6	195.5	128.2	111.4	122.1	115.7	141.2	150.1	134.0	131.6	Dec
110.3	197.2	128.4	111.2	122.6	117.3	141.2	149.7	134.7	132.2	1992 Jan
110.7	199.9	128.9	111.1	123.5	118.4	141.5	149.8	135.0	132.3	Feb
111.4	201.6	129.5	111.7	123.9	118.7	142.8	150.4	135.4	132.8	Mar
111.9	204.8	129.7	112.8	124.0	118.7	143.1	150.8	135.9	132.9	Apr
112.0	206.9	129.9	112.9	124.4	119.1	143.3	150.9	136.0	133.1	May
111.8	207.7	130.4	112.8	124.9	119.5	143.6	150.6	136.3	133.4	Jun
112.4	208.7	130.7	112.0	124.5	120.9	143.7	150.4	136.1	133.7	Jul
113.3	209.7	131.0	112.3P	124.9	121.4	143.3	150.5	135.9	133.7	Aug
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sep
Increases on a year earlier										Percent
Annual averages										
2.3	19.6	3.5	2.0	3.4	3.3	5.5	7.4	6.3	4.2	1985
0.2	11.8	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	7.2	4.2	3.6	4.1	1986
-0.4	9.4	3.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	8.7	4.2	3.4	4.4	1987
0.9	9.6	4.1	0.7	2.0	1.9	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.0	1988
1.1	12.8	4.8	2.3	3.1	2.6	4.6	6.4	6.6	5.0	1989
2.6	13.2	5.4	3.1	5.4	3.2	4.2	10.5	6.1	4.8	1990
3.9	10.9	4.2	3.3	5.8	3.3	3.4	9.4	4.2	5.6	1991
Monthly										
4.7	10.9	3.8	3.3	6.0	3.7	3.6	8.2	3.7	5.8	1991 Aug
4.6	9.7	3.4	2.7	5.7	3.2	3.3	8.1	3.3	5.4	Sep
4.5	9.2	2.9	2.7	5.1	2.7	2.5	7.8	3.2	4.4	Oct
4.8	9.0	3.0	3.1	5.5	3.3	2.6	8.0	3.3	4.2	Nov
4.9	8.9	3.1	2.7	5.2	3.1	2.9	7.9	3.9	3.8	Dec
4.1	8.6	2.6	1.8	4.9	3.9	2.4	5.2	2.9	1.6	1992 Jan
4.3	8.0	2.8	2.0	4.6	4.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	1.7	Feb
4.3	8.5	3.2	2.0	4.9	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.8	1.6	Mar
4.4	9.6	3.2	2.4	4.8	4.0	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.7	Apr
4.3	9.8	3.0	2.0	4.2	4.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.3	May
4.0	9.6	3.1	2.3	4.2	4.0	2.5	2.0	2.7	1.1	Jun
3.1	9.6	3.2	1.7	3.8	4.0	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.3	Jul
3.6	9.2	3.1	1.7P	3.5	3.8	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.2	Aug
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sep

THOUSAND

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	42,675
Spring 1985	20,629	2,714	396	..	23,739	2,968	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spring 1986	20,703	2,726	396	..	23,828	2,990	26,797	16,347	43,144
Spring 1987	20,755	2,966	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	22,055	3,426	481	..	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1990	22,254	3,472	448	..	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spring 1991	21,876	3,318	408	..	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Spring 1992	21,396	3,131	357	179	25,064	2,649	27,713	16,342	44,054
Estimated changes									
Spring 1991 - Spring 1992	-480	-186	-50	..	-537	346	-191	342	151
Percent	-2.2	-5.6	-12.3	..	-2.1	15.0	-0.7	2.1	0.3
MALE									
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	2,638	303	..	14,777	1,148	15,924	5,141	21,065
Spring 1990	11,943	2,528	289	..	14,860	1,091	15,950	5,183	21,133
Spring 1991	11,647	2,512	248	..	14,407	1,434	15,841	5,327	21,168
Spring 1992	11,248	2,353	236	53	13,890	1,785	15,676	5,579	21,255
Estimated changes									
Spring 1991 - Spring 1992	-399	-159	-12	..	-517	351	-166	252	86
Percent	-3.4	-6.3	-4.7	..	-3.6	24.5	-1.0	4.7	0.4
FEMALE									
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	22,186
Spring 1985	9,057	685	144	..	9,886	1,180	11,066	11,249	22,315
Spring 1986	9,214	680	128	..	10,023	1,190	11,205	11,192	22,397
Spring 1987	9,356	762	175	..	10,296	1,161	11,457	11,096	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	10,684	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
Estimated changes									
Spring 1991 - Spring 1992	-81	-27	-38	..	-20	-5	-25	90	65
Percent	-0.8	-3.4	-24.1	..	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.3

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

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

Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.

§ 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.

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
ILO unemployed*									
Spring 1984	3,094	1,838	1,256	541	632	726	691	447	58
Spring 1985	2,968	1,788	1,180	484	592	730	702	411	49
Spring 1986	2,990	1,800	1,190	496	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	352	530	455	349	314	35
Spring 1990	1,869	1,091	779	298	439	620	553	352	40
Spring 1991	2,302	1,434	868	296	494	684	684	414	31
Spring 1992	2,649	1,785	863	296	494	729	684	414	31
Economically inactive									
Spring 1984	16,194	4,942	11,253	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	8,770
Spring 1985	16,244	4,996	11,249	1,018	841	1,560	1,636	2,260	8,930
Spring 1986	16,347	5,155	11,192	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	9,034
Spring 1987	16,303	5,217	11,086	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	9,122
Spring 1988	16,138	5,168	10,970	881	822	1,477	1,584	2,232	9,142
Spring 1989	15,804	5,141	10,664	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	9,076
Spring 1990	15,802	5,183	10,620	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	9,125
Spring 1991	16,000	5,327	10,673	854	798	1,470	1,557	2,165	9,156
Spring 1992	16,342	5,579	10,762	1,011	899	1,534	1,555	2,194	9,148
Economic activity rate (per cent) +									
Spring 1984	62.1	75.9	49.3	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	8.2
Spring 1985	62.2	75.8	49.6	70.7	81.3	79.4	84.3	69.3	7.5
Spring 1986	62.1	75.2	50.0	71.4	81.2	79.9	84.2	68.8	7.1
Spring 1987	62.5	75.0	50.8	72.2	81.7	80.9	84.3	69.0	7.0
Spring 1988	63.0	75.4	51.5	73.1	81.7	81.7	85.2	69.0	7.2
Spring 1989	63.9	75.6	53.0	73.4	83.8	82.8	85.5	69.8	8.3
Spring 1990	64.0	75.5	53.2	73.6	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
ILO unemployment rate (per cent) #									
Spring 1984	11.7	11.8	11.5	22.0	17.7	12.3	8.1	8.6	7.4
Spring 1985	11.1	11.4	10.7	19.7	16.2	12.2	8.0	8.1	6.8
Spring 1986	11.1	11.5	10.6	20.4	16.4	12.2	7.7	8.1	6.7
Spring 1987	10.6	11.0	10.1	17.9	14.1	11.9	7.6	8.8	6.2
Spring 1988	8.7	8.8	8.4	13.6	11.9	9.4	6.0	8.1	5.6
Spring 1989	7.1	7.2	6.9	10.3	9.5	7.8	4.9	7.0	6.3
Spring 1990	6.7	6.8	6.4	11.5	9.1	7.1	4.7	6.2	4.3
Spring 1991	8.3	9.1	7.2	14.9	12.7	8.7	5.8	7.1	5.0
Spring 1992	9.6	11.4	7.2	16.4	14.9	10.1	7.1	8.4	3.8

* See corresponding notes to table 7.1

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

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

8.1 TOURISM Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

		THOUSAND					
		Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services 977, 979	All
		661	662	663	665, 667		
Self-employed*							
1981			48.0	51.7	1.6	36.4	18.4
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	
CHANGES:							
Jun 1992-1991							
no.(thousands)	5	1.3	-3.9	-4.4	6.8	4	
Percentage	2	4	-2.7	-1.4	1.7	0	

* 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	
1990							
Q1	1,374	2,034	1,698	2,490	-324	-456	
Q2	1,858	1,941	2,531	-580			
Q3	2,822	1,912	3,752	2,408	-930	-495	
Q4	1,731	1,898	1,935	2,498	-204	-600	
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 R	1,345	1,984	1,945	2,863	-600	-879	
Q2 (e)	1,820	1,924	2,695	2,788	-875	-864	
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	576	940	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 R	494	656	657	961	-163	-305	
Feb R	368	657	587	972	-219	-315	
Mar R	483	671	701	930	-218	-259	
Apr (e)	570	678	810	952	-240	-274	
May (e)	620	633	885	994	-265	-361	
Jun (e)	630	613	1,000	842	-370	-229	
Jul (e)	850	583	1,210	900	-360	-317	

(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			
1978		12,646		2,475	7,865	2,306
1979		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	7,570	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	1,960	523	
Q2	4,187	4,153	750	2,752	685	
Q3	5,809	4,203	986	3,700	1,122	
Q4	3,894	4,528	644	2,567	682	
1992						
Q1 R	3,284	4,548	616	2,040	627	
Q2 (e)	4,470	4,388	890	2,830	750	
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	824	186	
May	1,436	1,432	256	935	245	
June	1,463	1,319	316	893	255	
July	1,939	1,361	349	1,223	367	
Aug	2,204	1,398	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 R	948	1,521	159	614	175	
Mar	1,158	1,524	234	718	206	
Apr (e)	1,490	1,476	210	1,070	210	
May (e)	1,460	1,449	330	880	250	
Jun (e)R	1,520	1,463	350	880	290	
Jul (e)	1,930	1,329	390	1,180	360	

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			
1978		13,443		782	11,517	1,144
1979		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	595	6,577	652	
Q3	11,290	7,496	777	9,686	826	
Q4	6,295	8,022	583	5,048	664	
1992						
Q1	6,022	8,854	480	4,733	808	
Q2 (e)	8,980	7,988	630	7,660	690	
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	2,963	2,193	201	2,424	199	
July	3,304	2,521	307	2,881	222	
Aug	4,275	2,499	307	3,129	292	
Sept	3,710	2,476	269	2,428	274	
Oct	3,029	2,558	327	2,428	274	
Nov	1,901	2,708	143	1,558		

9.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	England
Business and Enterprise Support as at 16 August 1992	34,300

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

9.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 8 August 1992 - 4 September 1992 +	3,170
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.

9.7 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Development Grants: April-June 1992

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	South West	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original Scheme	48,543	44,378	0	0	0	92,921	78,663	121,000	292,584
Revised Scheme	1,337,384	392,740	336,930	0	0	2,067,054	1,019,731	700,000	3,786,785

Note: For enquiries about these figures, see footnote to table 9.8.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.8

Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): April-June 1992*

Region and company	Area+	Value (£)	Region and company	Area+	Value (£)
ORIGINAL SCHEME					
SCOTLAND					
Burr-Brown Ltd	Bathgate	78,663			
Total		78,663			
WALES					
Natural Gas Tubes Ltd	Tredegar	121,000			
Total		121,000			
NORTH WEST					
Shell Research Ltd	Ellesmere Port	27,223			
Total		27,223			
REVISED SCHEME					
SCOTLAND					
United Biscuits (UK) Ltd	Bathgate	351,700			
Robert Wilson & Sons (Est 1849) Ltd	Irving	145,040			
Total		496,740			
WALES					
Universal Furniture Inds (UK)	Aberdare	154,000			
Midland Montague Leasing Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	100,000			
Fix Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	133,000			
Total		387,000			
NORTH EAST					
Swilynn Magnetic Industries Ltd	Hartlepool	112,000			
Associated Fresh Foods Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	116,591			
Cookson Fukuda Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	245,000			
Swaddlers Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	332,717			
Bonas Machine Co Ltd	Sunderland	333,701			
Total		1,140,009			
NORTH WEST					
Sanko Gosei UK Ltd	Liverpool	247,998			
Colloids Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	118,500			
Total		366,498			
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
Crytal Polymers Ltd	Scunthorpe	290,000			
Total		290,000			

Note: Enquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to:
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, Bay 417/9, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 071-215 2596).
Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, IE/1A Branch 3, Room 305, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (041-242 5803/5698).
Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167).
* Companies listed here may have received one or more payments.
+ Employment Office Area for the original scheme, travel-to-work area for the revised scheme.

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

- .. not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- 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)	Nov 92	1.1
Labour force estimates, projections		May 91	269
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Nov 92	1.4
: time series, by order group M	Nov	92	1.2
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Nov 92	1.3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Jul 91	1.10
Local authorities manpower	Q	Oct 92	1.7
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices	Q	Nov 92	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	Nov 92	1.9
Apprentices and trainees			
Manufacturing industries: by industry	D	Aug 89	1.14
: by region	D	Aug 89	1.15
Employment measures	M	Nov 92	9.2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 92	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	Nov 92	2.1
: GB	M	Nov 92	2.2
Age and duration: UK	M(Q)	Nov 92	2.5
Broad category: UK	M	Nov 92	2.1
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Nov 92	2.2
Region: summary	Q	Sep 92	2.6
Age: time series UK	M(Q)	Nov 92	2.7
: estimated rates	M	Nov 92	2.15
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	Nov 92	2.8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	Nov 92	2.3
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Nov 92	2.4
: counties, local areas	M	Nov 92	2.9
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Nov 92	2.10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Nov 92	2.6
Flows			
UK, time series	M	Nov 92	2.19
GB, time series	D	May 84	2.19
Age time series	M	Nov 92	2.20
Regions and duration	D	Oct 88	2.23/24/26
Age and duration	D	Oct 88	2.21/22/25
Students: by region	M	Nov 92	2.13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Nov 92	9.3
International comparisons	M	Nov 92	2.18
Ethnic origin	M	Mar 90	125
Temporarily stopped			
Latest figures: by UK region	M	Oct 92	2.14
Vacancies			
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Nov 92	3.1
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Nov 92	3.2
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Nov 92	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	Nov 92	2.32
by region	M	Nov 92	2.33
by age	M	Nov 92	2.34
by industry	M	Nov 92	2.35
by occupation	M	Nov 92	2.36
Advance notifications	S(M)	Feb 91	48
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	Jul 86	284
Earnings and hours			
Average earnings			
Whole economy (New series) index			
Main industrial sectors	M	Nov 92	5.1
Industries	M	Nov 92	5.3
Underlying trend	Q(M)	Jul 91	364
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	A	Nov 90	571
Latest key results			
Time series	M(A)	Nov 92	5.6
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked [Manual workers]			
Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Summary (Oct)	B(A)	Nov 92	5.4
Detailed results	A	Apr 91	227

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 90	222
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M(A)	Nov 92	5.5
Manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Nov 92	5.9
Agriculture	A	May 90	253
Coal-mining	A	May 90	253
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	Nov 92	1.1
Regions: summary	Q	Sep 92	1.13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Nov 92	1.1
Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Nov 92	1.8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Nov 92	5.8
Quarterly and annual indices	Q	Nov 92	5.8
Labour costs			
Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Sep 90	431
Per unit of output	Q	Sep 92	5.7
Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Nov 92	6.2
: percentage changes	M	Nov 92	6.2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Nov 92	6.1
Main components: time series and weights	M	Nov 92	6.4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Nov 92	6.5
Annual summary	A	May 89	242
Revision of weights	A	Apr 89	197
Pensioner household indices			
All items excluding housing	M(Q)	Nov 92	6.6
Group indices: annual averages	M(A)	Nov 92	6.7
Revision of weights	A	Jun 91	351
Food prices	M	Nov 92	6.3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82	267
International comparisons	M	Nov 92	6.8
Labour Force survey			
Economic activity	M	Nov 92	7.1
Economic activity by age	M	Nov 92	7.2
Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Summary: latest figures	M	Nov 92	4.1
: time series	M	Nov 92	4.2
Latest year and annual series	A	Jul 89	349
Industry			
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Nov 92	4.1
Annual: detailed	A	Jul 90	337
: prominent stoppages	A	Jul 90	344
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Nov 92	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 91	653
Tourism			
Employment in tourism: by industry			
Time series GB	M	Nov 92	8.1
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Nov 92	8.2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Nov 92	8.3
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Nov 92	8.4
Overseas travel and tourism			
Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Oct 92	8.5
Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Oct 92	8.6
Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Oct 92	8.7
Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Oct 92	8.8
Visitor nights	Q	Oct 92	8.9
YTS			
Entrants: regions	D	Oct 90	9.1
Regional aid			
Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 92	9.5
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Oct 92	9.6
Development Grants by region	Q	Nov 92	9.7
Development Grants by region and company	Q	Nov 92	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 0923 815312

Employment Training and Youth Training
0742 597714

Industrial disputes 0928 792825

Labour Force Survey;
labour force projections 071-273 5585

Monthly Average Earnings Index
0928 794547

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

Redundancies 0928 792050

Retail Prices Index
(Central Statistical Office)
Ansafoone service 0923 815281

Skills surveys and research into skills
shortages 0742 594216

Small firms; self employment
0742 594420

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

Trade union membership 0928 792825

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

Unemployment (claimant count)
071-273 5532

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

Vacancies notified to Jobcentres
071-273 5532

Vocational qualifications 0742 597812

Wage rates, basic hours 071-273 5571

Workforce training 0742 593489

Youth Cohort Study 0742 594194

● FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics
071-273 5532

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

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

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

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

Skills and Enterprise Network
0742 594075

special FEATURE



Photo: Imogen Young/FORMAT

Lone parents and the labour market: evidence from the Labour Force Survey

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This article presents findings from the 1981, 1984, 1987 and 1990 Labour Force Surveys on the demographic characteristics of lone parents in Great Britain and their position in the labour market, and highlights recent trends.

Key findings

- In 1990 there were well over one million lone mothers and more than 100,000 lone fathers in Great Britain with dependent children aged under 19.
- Lone motherhood has been increasing over the last decade. In 1981 there were approximately 784,000 lone mothers with children aged under 16 (12 per cent of all mothers of working age) and this rose to 1,013,000 in 1990 (15 per cent).
- The employment and economic activity rates of lone mothers have declined or remained static in the last ten years, while the rates for married mothers have risen significantly. The activity and employment rates of lone fathers have also fallen steadily.
- The decline in lone mothers' employment and activity rates has been particularly marked in the big cities of England.
- All the large urban conurbations of England have above average proportions of lone mothers, notably Merseyside and Tyne and Wear. Scotland followed by the North West are the two regions with the highest incidence of lone motherhood.
- Lone mothers are less well qualified than married mothers: 43 per cent have no qualifications, compared with 32 per cent of married mothers. Lone mothers with the lowest or no qualifications are much more likely to be economically inactive and this tendency has increased over recent years.
- The rate of lone motherhood is very high amongst some ethnic minorities. Half of all mothers of West Indian/Guyanese origin are lone mothers compared with just 14 per cent of White mothers and less than 10 per cent of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi mothers.
- Lone mothers are very dependent on public sector housing. Sixty per cent live in local authority and housing association accommodation compared with only 17 per cent of married mothers. There is in turn a strong relationship between this dependence on public housing and economic dependence.

Lone parents and their economic activity have been the subject of much policy interest and this article provides previously unpublished tables and enables comparisons to be made with other research. Our analysis is based on Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, a source which has previously been used to only a limited extent to look at lone parents. Because lone mothers comprise just 7 per cent of all women of working age (and lone fathers comprise less than one per cent of men of working age) it is only possible to look at their characteristics in detail using national surveys with very large sample sizes such as the LFS or specially designed ad hoc surveys such as that conducted for the Department of Social Security in 1989¹. One limitation of the LFS is that it currently provides no information on income and earnings although relative financial incentives play an important part in explaining the participation patterns of lone parents.

The article concentrates primarily on lone mothers and does not discuss in detail the characteristics of lone fathers. Fathers constitute around one in ten of lone parents but the number of lone fathers included in the LFS sample is relatively small and this makes it impossible to conduct any very detailed analysis. As their employment patterns are rather different to those of lone mothers it would also be misleading to try to present aggregate results for the labour market characteristics of lone fathers and mothers combined. Some of the key differences in the participation patterns of lone fathers and mothers are however indicated.

We have defined a lone mother as a woman living without a spouse (and not cohabiting), with her never-married dependent child or children who are either aged under 16, or from 16 to under 19 and undertaking full-time education. This definition is also used by the Department of Social Security. Consistent LFS estimates based on this definition are not available for 1981 and 1984, as children aged 16 to 18 on Government employment or training schemes were classified as dependent in those years but not in 1987 or subsequently. Therefore our long term comparisons for the whole period from 1981 to 1990 have had to be based on mothers with dependent children aged under 16 only. All figures are for Great Britain rather than the United Kingdom and, unless otherwise stated, are for Spring 1990.

It should be noted that the main criterion used in our definition is whether or not the parent is actually living with a partner. Therefore, lone mothers under our definition can and do include a number of women who are still formally married but living on their own with their children and who choose not to describe themselves as separated (for further details see *technical note*). This article is not concerned with non-married mothers who cohabit with their partner (although it should be noted in passing that both the number and proportion of births outside marriage increased markedly during the 1980's, particularly births jointly registered by non-married couples living at the same address²).

To put the findings for lone mothers into perspective some comparisons are made with married mothers of working age. The term 'married' is used here simply for convenience and should be read as including all mothers living with their partner irrespective of whether they are legally married or co-habiting.

Numbers of lone parents

Lone motherhood has been increasing significantly over recent years. According to the LFS, in 1981, there were an estimated 784,000 lone mothers in Great Britain with a youngest dependent child aged under 16 (12 per cent of all mothers of working age), and this number had increased to 1,013,000 in 1990 (15 per cent of all mothers of working age) - see *table 1*. If those with dependent children aged 16-18 are also included the total for 1990 rises to just over 1,080,000.

The LFS also shows that there were over 100,000 lone fathers with dependent children aged under 19 in 1990 or 95,000 with children under 16 (*table 1*). The LFS shows no major change in the number of lone fathers with children under 16 over the course

of the 1980s: an increase between 1981 and 1984 was followed by a decline thereafter so that the 1990 total is slightly lower than that for 1981. However, the relatively small number of lone fathers in the LFS sample makes the analysis of time trends rather hazardous and other sources have suggested some increase in numbers in the latter part of the 1980s³.

In this respect it should be noted that the estimated numbers of lone parents derived solely from the LFS are not the only such estimates. Each year the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys prepares official estimates based upon a range of different sources, including the LFS (for a discussion of these different sources see Haskey⁴). These are published first in *Population Trends*. OPCS and LFS figures were within 10,000 in 1989, but the LFS has shown a higher rate of growth since the mid 1980s. All sources, however, agree upon the large increase in the total number of lone mothers during the 1980s.

International comparisons

A recent report has shown that the United Kingdom has a higher proportion of families headed by a lone parent than any other EC country⁵. Compared with the United States the proportion of families headed by a lone parent is somewhat lower in Great Britain (16 per cent for GB, 27 per cent for the USA in 1988) but the rate of increase in Great Britain in the 1980s was steeper than in the United States - the USA experienced its steepest rate of increase in the 1970s⁶. In both Great Britain and the United States around nine out of ten lone parents are women.

Demographic characteristics and trends

Between 1981 and 1990 the total number of lone mothers with children under 16 increased by 29 per cent but there were important changes in the composition of this group (*table 1*). The largest increase both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of all lone mothers has been amongst single (never married) mothers. Their numbers have more than doubled, from 184,000 in 1981 to over 370,000 in 1990. In the case of lone fathers the single never married group form only 12 per cent of the total with dependent children aged 0-18 (compared with 35 per cent of the lone mothers) with nearly three-quarters of lone fathers being either divorced or legally separated. Bereavement is a more significant cause of lone parenthood amongst fathers: 16 per cent are widowers compared with just 6 per cent of lone mothers who are widows.

Together with the large increase in the numbers and proportion of single mothers there has been a change in the age profile of lone mothers. There are now more aged under 35. The most significant change has been the increase in the proportion who are aged 25-34 years (from 34 per cent in 1981 to 42 per cent in 1990). Indeed, the growth in the number of single lone mothers in the 25-34 age group alone accounts for more than two-fifths of the net increase in the total number of lone mothers between 1981 and 1990: in 1981 this particular age band of single lone mothers accounted for 7 per cent of the total, in 1990 they constituted 15 per cent.

Taking lone mothers as a whole, the number of single mothers decreases with age, while the numbers of divorced and widowed mothers increase. For separated mothers there is a u-shaped relationship with age: similar proportions between 25 and 34, and 35 and 44 (23:22 per cent), fewer before and after those age bands. This may be because women in the youngest age group are less likely to have ever been married, and in the oldest age group proportionately more will be widowed, or will be divorced from their former partners.

As a percentage of all mothers with dependent children, the proportion of lone mothers tends to decrease as women get older. Amongst mothers aged 16-24 over a third are lone parents, but this falls to just over one in ten of mothers in the 35-44 age group. However, a slightly higher proportion (14 per cent) of mothers aged 45-59 are lone parents (*table 2*). A majority (53 per cent)

Table 1 Lone mothers by age and lone fathers, by marital status, number of dependent children and economic status: spring 1981, 1984, 1987 and 1990

Lone parents of working age (16-59/64 ^b)												Great Britain Per cent			
	All (thousands =100 per cent)	Marital status ^c					Number of dependent children ^d			Economic status ^e					
		Married/ cohab- iting	Single	Widow- ed	Divor- ced	Legally separ- ated	1	2	3 or more	Economically active		Econ- omically inactive			
											All	In employ- ment	Unem- ploy- ment		
Spring 1990															
Lone mothers															
All aged	16-59	1,081	4	35	6	36	19	53	33	14	49	41	8	51	
	16-24	230	a	79	a	6	11	75	21	4	26	16	10	74	
	25-34	425	4	36	2	35	23	41	38	22	44	36	8	56	
	35-44	310	4	11	8	55	22	46	39	15	68	62	7	32	
	45-59	116	a	a	30	43	16	77	19	a	60	55	a	40	
Lone mothers (with children under 16)															
All aged	16-59	1,013	4	36	5	35	20	51	34	15	47	39	8	53	
	16-24	230	a	79	a	6	11	75	21	4	26	16	10	74	
	25-34	424	4	36	2	35	23	41	38	22	44	36	8	56	
	35-44	280	4	11	7	56	22	41	43	16	66	60	6	34	
	45-59	79	a	a	29	42	17	67	26	a	53	47	a	47	
Lone fathers															
All aged	16-64	108	a	11	16	49	24	59	32	9	74	61	12	26	
Lone fathers (with children under 16)															
All aged	16-64	95	a	12	16	47	24	54	35	10	70	58	12	30	
Spring 1987															
Lone mothers															
All aged	16-59	868	5	30	9	39	18	57	32	12	50	40	10	50	
	16-24	197	6	75	a	8	11	73	22	a	27	15	12	73	
	25-34	287	5	28	a	43	22	44	38	18	47	37	10	53	
	35-44	277	6	8	10	56	20	50	37	12	65	56	9	35	
	45-59	107	a	a	40	39	11	76	19	a	62	53	a	38	
Lone mothers (with children under 16)															
All aged	16-59	807	6	31	7	39	18	54	34	12	48	38	10	52	
	16-24	197	6	74	a	8	11	73	22	a	27	16	12	73	
	25-34	287	5	28	a	43	22	44	38	18	47	37	10	53	
	35-44	250	6	8	9	56	20	46	41	14	62	54	8	38	
	45-59	73	a	a	36	42	a	68	25	a	55	46	a	45	
Lone fathers															
All aged	16-64	115	a	a	22	53	25	60	28	12	78	62	16	22	
Lone fathers (with children under 16)															
All aged	16-64	102	a	a	21	53	26	55	31	13	76	61	16	24	
Spring 1984^f															
Lone mothers (with children under 16)															
All aged	16-59	772	6	25	9	41	19	53	32	14	50	39	11	50	
	16-24	160	a	66	a	11	18	78	18	a	27	15	12	73	
	25-34	262	5	25	a	45	23	45	35	20	47	34	13	53	
	35-44	253	7	6	10	58	19	42	41	17	64	55	10	36	
	45-59	97	a	a	38	38	13	65	27	a	61	53	a	39	
Lone fathers (with children under 16)															
All aged	16-64	124	a	23	17	40	20	53	35	12	84	67	17	16	
Spring 1981^f															
Lone mothers (with children under 16)															
All aged	16-59	784	9	23	14	41	14	48	34	18	..	45	..	..
	16-24	158	9	66	a	12	13	59	26	15	..	28	..	..
	25-34	268	10	21	5	49	16	41	38	21	..	43	..	..
	35-44	229	7	8	15	56	14	41	37	22	..	58	..	..
	45-59	129	a	a	47	31	9	63	27	10	..	50	..	..
Lone fathers (with children under 16)															
All aged	16-64	104	12	a	28	43	14	51	35	15	..	71	..	..

a Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
b The upper age limit is 59 for women and 64 for men.
c Cohabitees have only been separately identified since 1989. In previous years, they were coded according to respondents' own assessment: see *technical note*.
d The special circumstances in which married or cohabiting parents may be classified as lone parents are described in the *Technical note*.
e For definition, see *technical note*. In the analyses of 'lone mothers (with children under 16)' and 'lone fathers (with children under 16)' dependent children are taken to include only those under 16.
f Estimates for 1981 and 1984 are only shown relating to lone mothers and lone fathers with children under 16: data for dependent children aged 16-18 are not available on basis consistent with 1987 and 1990, following a change in the classification of young people on government employment or training programmes. With such 16-18 year olds included among children classified as dependent, the estimated numbers of lone parents of working age are 790,000 mothers and 107,000 fathers in 1981 and 855,000 mothers and 142,000 fathers in 1984. Estimates of unemployment (and economic inactivity) based on the ILO definition - see *Technical note* - are not available for 1981.

Table 2 Numbers of lone mothers, all mothers and all women: spring 1990^a

	Number of					Lone mothers as percentage of					Great Britain				
	Lone mothers		All mothers		All women	Lone mothers		All mothers		All women	Lone mother as percentage of		All mothers		All women
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
All	1,081	6,979	16,228	15	7										
Age															
16-24	230	651	3,611	35	6										
25-34	425	2,746	4,212	15	10										
35-44	310	2,770	3,824	11	8										
45-59	116	811	4,581	14	3										
Marital status															
Married (as analysed) ^c	44	5,941	11,118	1	0										
Married (as reported) ^d	40	5,687	10,253	1	0										
Cohabiting ^e	a	255	865	a	a										
Non-married	828	828	4,787	100	17										
Single	376	376	3,649	100	10										
Widowed	68	68	338	100	20										
Divorced	384	384	801	100	48										
Legally separated	210	210	323	100	65										
None	0	0	9,249	0	0										
Number of dependent children^e															
1 or more	1,081	6,979	6,979	15	15										
1	577	2,806	2,806	21	21										
2	352	2,971	2,971	12	12										
3 or more	152	1,202	1,202	13	13										
None	0	0	9,249	0	0										
Age of youngest dependent child^e															
0-15	1,013	6,523	6,523	16	16										
0-4	492	3,035	3,035	16	16										
5-10	337	2,068	2,068	16	16										
11-15	184	1,421	1,421	13	13										
16-18	68	455	455	15	15										
Highest qualification held^f															
Above A-level	140	1,377	3,125	10	4										
GCE A-level or equivalent	80	563	1,551	14	5										
GCE O-level or equivalent	222	1,664	3,842	13	6										
Below O-level	170	994	2,084	17	8										
No qualifications	460	2,332	5,487	20	8										
Ethnic origin (average, spring 1988-90)															
All ^h	1,013	7,013	16,188	14	6										
White	922	6,525	15,268	14	6										
Ethnic minority groups	81	438	793	19	10										
West Indian/Guyanese	37	74	163	51	23										
Indian ^a	a	141	250	a	a										
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	10	102	147	10	7										
All other origins ^h	25	120	234	21	11										
Housing tenure (of head of household)															
Owner occupied	361	4,900	11,698	7	3										
Owned outright	76	478	2,336	16	3										
Still buying	286	4,422	9,362	6	3										
Rented	707	2,021	4,363	35	16										
Local authority or similar	650	1,680	3,300	39	20										
Local authority etc	637	1,639	3,187	39	20										
Housing association etc	13	41	113	31	11										
Other	57	341	1,063	17	5										
Furnished	28	111	531	25	5										
Unfurnished	29	230	533	13	5										
Other forms of tenure (including rent-free)	13	58	167	23	8										

a Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
b Except for analyses by ethnic origin (three year averages, 1988-90). For spring 1987, overall figures corresponding to the 1990 entries in the first row of this table are as follows: 868; 7,141; 16,070; 12; 5. Consistent figures are not available for 1981 and 1984 (see *Technical note* and final footnote to table 1). However, similar results relating to mothers with children under 16 can be deduced from each of the four dates from the data shown in table 6.
c Includes cohabiting: see *Technical note*.
d Excludes cohabiting: see *Technical note*.
e For definition of dependent children, see *Technical note*.
f The derivation of the 'highest qualification held' categories is discussed in *Employment Gazette*, March 1992, pp 101-133. The overall totals (in the first row of this table) include women not stating highest qualification held.
g Includes those not stating origin.
h Includes those of mixed origin.
i For definition, see final footnote to table 3.
j Includes those not stating whether they worked full- or part-time (including women on government employment or training programmes, who were not asked about their full- or part-time status) and a small group not fully reporting employment status. The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.
k For definition, see footnote to table 8. The overall totals of women in employment include those women not stating usual hours: percentage distributions excluding this group are shown in table 8 for lone and married mothers.

Source: LFS estimates

of lone mothers have just one dependent child aged under 19, only around 1 in 7 have 3 or more dependent children, but the pattern varies with age. Lone mothers in both the youngest and the oldest age groups are more likely to have just one dependent child. Conversely, a majority of lone mothers aged 25-44 have 2 or more children.

Ethnic groups

In terms of ethnic origin, there is a much larger proportion of lone mothers among West Indian/Guyanese women: 51 per cent of all mothers, compared with 14 per cent of White mothers (table 2 - these figures for ethnic minorities are three-year averages covering 1988-90, see *technical note*.) Indeed nearly a quarter (23 per cent) of all women of West Indian/Guyanese origin of working age are lone parents compared with just 6 per cent of White women. Amongst women of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin there are relatively fewer lone mothers: less than one in ten of the mothers and around one in twenty of all the women in these ethnic groups is a lone parent (table 4).

One of the explanations for this diversity may lie in cultural differences with regards to family formation and ideas and practices relating to marriage and women's roles in society. Some commentators have pointed to the tradition of the 'visiting relationship' amongst those of West Indian origin whereby women often have children in early adulthood but do not marry or co-habit with their partner until later in life⁷.

Regional differences

Table 3 shows the regional distribution of lone mothers. The South East contains the largest number of lone mothers with Greater London accounting for almost half the South East total. The North West followed by Scotland have the next largest numbers. These figures are however a reflection of the different population size of the various regions and it is more enlightening to look at the relative incidence of lone motherhood by expressing lone mothers as a proportion of all mothers of working age for each region separately.

Of the standard regions Scotland and the North West have the highest rates of lone motherhood: in Scotland one in five mothers of working age is a lone parent and the proportion in the North West is only slightly lower (table 2). By contrast, in the South West and in East Anglia only around 1 in 8 mothers is a lone parent.

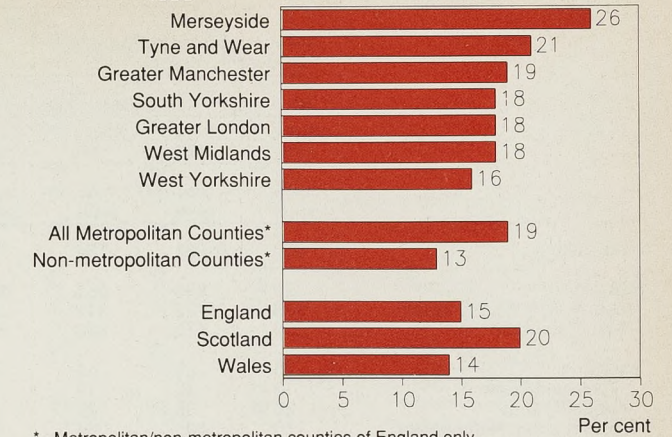
It is notable that the proportion of lone mothers in England is substantially higher in the metropolitan counties: 19 per cent as against 13 per cent for the non-metropolitan areas (see figure 1 and table 2). The highest proportions overall are found in Merseyside where one in four mothers is a lone parent (26 per cent) followed by Tyne and Wear (21 per cent). There is a considerable contrast within the South East between Greater London, where 18 per cent of mothers are lone mothers, and the remainder of the region where the proportion is just 12 per cent. Similar contrasts between the metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties of individual regions are seen, for example, in the West Midlands, the North West and the North.

As the LFS cannot provide results for areas smaller than regions and metropolitan counties it is not possible to look at the degree of concentration of lone mothers within certain parts of the large urban conurbations. Evidence from the 1981 Census of Population showed that households headed by lone mothers were over-represented in the inner city boroughs⁸. The results of the 1991 Census should throw further light on this issue when they become available.

Regional trends

There are also regional variations in the extent to which lone motherhood increased between 1981 and 1990 (table 3 and figure 2). While the 1990 figures for Great Britain as a whole represent an increase of 29 per cent on the 1981 figures, there have been only comparatively small increases in the South East

Figure 1 Lone mothers as a proportion of all mothers, 1990



* Metropolitan/non-metropolitan counties of England only
Base: mothers of working age with dependent children aged 0-18 years
Source: Labour Force Survey 1990

(8 per cent) and the South West (14 per cent). By contrast, the percentage increase in Scotland has been much higher (55 per cent), as it has in East Anglia (58 per cent), and Yorkshire and Humberside and the North (both 53 per cent).

Below regional level the highest rates of increase are found in Tyne and Wear (68 per cent) and the Rest of Yorkshire and Humberside (75 per cent) but it should be borne in mind that for both these areas as well as East Anglia these are increases from relatively small base numbers in 1981. In the smaller regions and counties the actual number of lone mothers covered by the LFS sample is often relatively small and it is therefore important not to attach too much weight to small fluctuations from year to year. However, for all areas, with the possible exception of Greater London, the increase between 1981 and 1990 is far too large to be accounted for by sampling variation.

With the notable exception of Greater London, the metropolitan counties of England showed a steeper increase in the number of lone mothers than the non-metropolitan areas, taking the 1980s as a whole. In the metropolitan counties excluding London the rate of increase between 1981 and 1990 was 41 per cent compared with 26 per cent for the non-metropolitan counties of England (figure 2). However, most of the increase experienced by the former occurred after 1987. In the middle years of the decade (1984-87) virtually all of the increase in the number of lone mothers was found in the non-metropolitan counties.

In Greater London between 1981 and 1990 there was only a 3 per cent increase in the number of lone mothers (with children under 16) - from 134,000 to 138,000, and this fell to 124,000 in the mid-1980s. The relative lack of change in London is difficult to explain although the rest of the South East and the South West also experienced relatively low rates of growth. The overall loss of population from London in this period, and especially in the first half of the decade, may be one explanation but the other metropolitan counties of England in fact experienced greater proportionate falls in population over the same period⁹.

It might also suggest that the growth in lone motherhood had already peaked in London by the early 1980s but this is partly contradicted by the moderate increase in numbers experienced after 1987. In the absence of a longer time series it is only possible to conclude that the rate of increase in the number of lone mothers has been markedly lower in London than in other metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. One consequence of this is that Greater London accounted for 17 per cent of all lone mothers (with children under 16) in 1981 but only 14 per cent in 1990.

Economic status

Lone mothers are generally less likely to be economically

Table 3 Numbers and economic activity of lone mothers, by region of residence: spring 1981, 1984, 1987 and 1990
Lone mothers of working age (16-59)

	Number of lone mothers ^b resident in region						Economic activity rate ^c of lone mothers ^b resident in region	
	All		With children under 16				All	
	Spring 1987	Spring 1990	Spring 1981	Spring 1984	Spring 1987	Spring 1990	Spring 1987	Spring 1990
	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain	868	1,081	784	774	807	1013	50	49
England ^d	729	896	665	648	678	836	50	49
Metropolitan county areas	339	423	319	312	313	399	49	43
Rest of England	390	473	346	336	365	437	51	55
North	43	68	43	43	42	66	47	47
Tyne and Wear	18	33	19	18	17	32	61	42
Rest of North	26	35	23	25	25	34	38	51
Yorkshire and Humberside	78	105	64	67	72	98	43	47
South Yorkshire	19	30	17	19	17	27	4	37
West Yorkshire	39	46	32	30	35	43	45	47
Rest of Yorkshire and Humberside	20	30	16	18	19	28	a	56
East Midlands	58	69	52	46	54	64	45	55
East Anglia	26	33	19	21	24	30	47	49
South East	252	300	256	240	235	278	53	51
Greater London	133	147	134	124	124	138	51	46
Rest of South East	120	152	121	116	111	139	54	56
South West	65	70	55	50	61	63	60	61
West Midlands	80	97	69	69	74	91	44	46
West Midlands metropolitan county area	45	58	40	42	42	55	42	38
Rest of West Midlands	35	39	29	27	32	37	46	58
North West	127	154	106	113	116	146	51	43
Greater Manchester	51	63	47	49	46	61	54	41
Merseyside	36	46	30	31	32	43	46	42
Rest of North West	40	45	30	33	38	42	53	48
Wales	51	53	36	40	48	49	46	49
Scotland	88	133	83	86	81	129	52	47

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

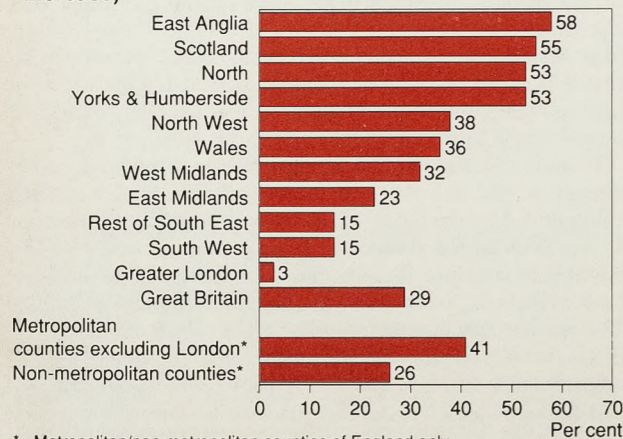
b Estimates for 1981 and 1984 are only shown relating to lone mothers with children under 16: see *Technical note* and final footnote to *table 1*.

c The economic activity rate is the percentage of the relevant regional population of lone mothers of working age who are economically active, either in employment or unemployed. The Great Britain entries also appear in *table 1*. Estimates of unemployment (and economic inactivity) based on the ILO definition - see *Technical note* - are not available for 1981, and economic activity rates for that year are therefore not shown.

d The analysis for England shows standard economic regions, metropolitan county areas and regional remainders, based on boundaries as constituted after the April 1974 reorganisation of English local government, with Greater London distinguished from the rest of the South East. The same breakdown is commonly used as a basis for the regional analysis of official statistics.

active than their married counterparts: in 1990 only 49 per cent were economically active, compared with 66 per cent of married mothers (*figure 3* and *tables 5* and *6*). The proportion of single lone mothers who were economically active was, at 35 per cent substantially lower than that of divorced or widowed lone mothers: 60 and 54 per cent respectively. Within the overall picture the proportion of lone mothers who are economically

Figure 2
Regional change 1981-1990: change in number of lone mothers with children under 16 (percentage increase)



* Metropolitan/non-metropolitan counties of England only

Base: lone mothers of working age with dependent children aged under 16 years

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3
(continued)

	Economic activity rate ^c of lone mothers ^b resident in region				Percentage in employment of lone mothers ^b resident in region					
	With children under 16				All		With children under 16			
	Spring 1981	Spring 1984	Spring 1987	Spring 1990	Spring 1987	Spring 1990	Spring 1981	Spring 1984	Spring 1987	Spring 1990
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain	..	50	48	47	40	41	45	39	38	39
England ^d	..	51	48	47	41	42	45	40	39	39
Metropolitan county areas	..	50	46	41	40	34	42	40	37	33
Rest of England	..	51	49	52	42	48	48	40	41	45
North	..	37	45	47	38	34	47	26	36	33
Tyne and Wear	..	a	58	42	a	a	a	a	a	a
Rest of North	..	a	a	52	a	39	48	a	a	39
Yorkshire and Humberside	..	51	40	45	36	38	42	43	32	36
South Yorkshire	..	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
West Yorkshire	..	57	42	45	40	37	39	53	35	36
Rest of Yorkshire and Humberside	..	a	a	55	a	48	a	a	a	47
East Midlands	..	42	43	51	36	45	42	32	34	42
East Anglia	..	55	50	49	45	44	47	44	43	41
South East	..	54	49	44	42	36	43	44	40	34
Greater London	..	55	52	53	48	51	50	44	46	48
Rest of South East	..	54	58	57	47	55	46	48	46	51
South West	..	50	42	45	32	41	41	34	30	40
West Midlands	..	45	40	36	32	35	40	31	30	32
West Midlands metropolitan county area	..	57	45	57	32	50	43	39	31	50
Rest of West Midlands	..	49	49	42	43	36	46	38	41	34
North West	..	49	51	40	44	36	44	39	41	35
Greater Manchester	..	40	43	40	37	32	41	a	35	29
Merseyside	..	59	51	46	46	41	54	48	45	38
Rest of North West	..	44	43	46	35	42	44	35	32	38
Wales	..	48	49	45	35	38	46	34	31	36
Scotland	..	48	49	45	35	38	46	34	31	36

Source: LFS time series estimates

in full-time jobs compared with under a fifth of lone mothers but the rate of unemployment is higher for lone fathers (12 per cent on the ILO definition compared with 8 per cent for lone mothers - see *table 5*).

Lone mothers of West Indian/Guyanese origin have particularly high rates of economic participation (59 per cent compared with 50 per cent of White lone mothers and 43 per cent of other ethnic minority lone mothers, based on the 1988-90 average - *table 4* including footnote^e). However, there is a smaller difference in the relative proportions of West Indian and White lone mothers who are actually in employment (46:41 per cent). West Indian lone mothers are also much more likely to work in full-time jobs: 28 per cent work full-time compared with 18 per cent of White lone mothers. This means that, of all those in employment, the majority of West Indian lone mothers work full-time compared with just 44 per cent of White lone mothers.

Changes in employment and activity rates

The economic activity rates of lone mothers as a whole fell slightly during the 1980s and the proportion in employment remained fairly static after an initial fall between 1981 and 1984 (for those with children under 16 only). This should be set against the background of significant increases in the participation and employment rates of married mothers over the same period (*table 6* and *figure 4*). Part of the explanation for lone mothers' falling participation rates and fairly static employment rates lies in changes in the composition of the stock of lone mothers. By 1990 lone mothers with a youngest child aged under 5 formed just under half of the total of those with children under 16

whereas in 1981 they constituted only a third (*figure 5*). Lone mothers with young children are least likely to be economically active or in employment and the increasing proportion with children under 5 has had the effect of depressing the average activity and employment rates for lone mothers as a whole.

Compositional effects do not however account for the whole picture. Between 1981 and 1990 the employment rate for married mothers with a youngest child aged under 5 nearly doubled (from 23 to 45 per cent) but that for lone mothers with a child in the same age group fell by almost a fifth (from 27 down to 22 per cent) - *table 6*. The rate of part-time working amongst married mothers with children of this age almost doubled and full-time working increased nearly three-fold, although the majority of these mothers who worked continued to do so part-time. By contrast part-time working amongst lone mothers with children under 5 increased by less than a third and the proportion working full-time fell by half.

A similar but less stark contrast is seen for mothers with a youngest child in the 5-10 age group. Between 1981 and 1990 the employment rate for married mothers with a youngest child in this age group increased by 23 per cent but the increase for lone mothers was just 2 per cent - this was mainly due to a fall in the extent of full-time working amongst this group of lone mothers which offset an increase in the proportion working part-time.

Much of the decline in the employment rates of lone mothers with young children occurred in the first half of the 1980s and there was some recovery by the end of the decade, but the relative gap between the rates for lone and married mothers with

Table 4 Economic status of lone mothers, by ethnic origin: average, spring 1988-90

Lone mothers of working age (16-59)	Great Britain Per cent		
	Ethnic origin		
	All origins ^b	White	Ethnic minority groups ^c
All (thousands = 100 per cent)	1,013	922	81
Economically active	50	50	51
In employment ^d	41	41	38
Full-time	18	18	24
Part-time	21	22	12
Employees ^e	37	37	33
Full-time	17	17	22
Part-time	20	21	12
Self-employed ^e	3	3	a
Full-time	2	2	a
Part-time	1	1	a
Unemployed	9	9	12
Economically inactive	50	50	49
Looking after family/home	42	42	37
Students/other inactive ^f	8	8	12

Source: LFS estimates

- a Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 b Includes those not stating origin.
 c Includes 37,000 lone mothers of West Indian or Guyanese origin. Of these, 22,000 were economically active and 17,000 were in employment. Data for other ethnic minority groups are too sparse to give reliable estimates: see table 2.
 d Includes a small group not fully reporting employment status. Includes those not stating whether they worked full- or part-time, and also the small group of lone mothers on government employment or training programmes (who were not asked about their full- or part-time status). The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.
 e Includes those not stating whether they worked full- or part-time. The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.
 f Includes 13,000 lone mothers who were students, of whom 10,000 were White.

Figure 3 Employment patterns of lone and married mothers and all women, 1990



Source: Labour Force Survey 1990

Base: women of working age, mothers with dependent children aged 0-18 years

children under 11 continued to widen throughout this period. For mothers with a youngest child aged 11-15 the relative difference in employment rates between lone and married mothers changed only marginally over the 1980s with the rate for married mothers increasing slightly faster than that for lone mothers.

Although lone fathers continue to have higher rates of participation and of employment than lone mothers they too have shown a marked decline since 1981. For example, the employment rate for lone fathers with dependent children under 16 fell steadily from 71 per cent in 1981 down to 58 per cent in 1990.

Geographical contrasts in participation

Trends in participation and employment rates for lone mothers show a number of geographical contrasts. In the metropolitan counties of England both the economic activity and employment rates of lone mothers fell steadily during the 1980s (table 3). For example, taking lone mothers with children under 16, 42 per cent of those living in the metropolitan counties were in employment in 1981 but only 33 per cent in 1990. By contrast, in the non-metropolitan areas, activity rates have remained at around the same level since 1984 (varying only between 49 and 52 per cent over this period) and employment rates rose again to 45 per cent in 1990, possibly in response to the economic cycle, after dipping to 40 per cent in the mid-1980s. The effect of these differing trends has been to widen the gap in activity rates between lone mothers in metropolitan counties and those living elsewhere: in 1984 their activity rates were 50 and 51 per cent respectively; by 1990 the difference had widened to 41:52 per cent. A similar difference in employment rates emerged after 1984 (figure 6).

Qualifications

Lone mothers are less well qualified than married mothers: 13 per cent of lone mothers have qualifications above A-level compared

Table 5 Economic status of lone mothers by age and lone fathers, by marital status: spring 1990

Lone parents of working age (16-59/64 ^b)	All (thousands = 100 per cent)	Economic status							Great Britain Per cent	
		Economically active	Unemployed	Economically inactive			All	Looking after family/home	Students/other inactive	
				In employment	All ^c	Full-time				Part-time
Lone mothers										
All persons										
All aged 16-59	1,081	49	41	19	21	8	51	42	9	
16-24	230	26	16	6	9	10	74	66	8	
25-34	425	44	36	14	20	8	56	47	9	
35-44	310	68	62	31	30	7	32	23	9	
45-59	116	60	55	27	28	a	40	26	14	
Married/cohabiting^d										
All aged 16-59 ^e	44	51	42	23	a	a	49	38	a	
Single										
All aged 16-59	376	35	25	11	13	10	65	54	10	
16-24	182	26	16	a	9	10	74	65	9	
25-34	152	39	29	14	14	10	61	49	11	
35-44	35	61	50	a	a	a	39	a	a	
45-59	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
Widowed										
All aged 16-59	68	54	50	15	34	a	46	28	17	
16-24	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
25-34	10	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
35-44	24	65	58	a	a	a	a	a	a	
45-59	34	54	49	a	35	a	46	a	a	
Divorced										
All aged 16-59	384	60	54	26	27	6	40	32	8	
16-24	14	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
25-34	149	48	42	15	25	7	52	44	7	
35-44	172	70	64	33	31	6	30	22	7	
45-59	50	67	63	38	25	a	33	20	a	
Legally separated										
All aged 16-59	210	50	43	19	23	7	50	42	7	
16-24	26	a	a	a	a	a	74	69	a	
25-34	98	45	37	15	20	a	55	49	a	
35-44	68	67	62	31	30	a	33	25	a	
45-59	18	53	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
Lone fathers										
All persons (aged 16-64)	108	74	61	53	a	12	26	19	d	
Married/cohabiting ^d	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
Single	12	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
Widowed	17	72	63	57	a	a	a	a	a	
Divorced	53	76	60	52	a	a	24	a	a	
Legally separated	26	79	70	62	a	a	a	a	a	

Source: LFS estimates

- a Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 b The upper age limit is 59 for women and 64 for men.
 c Includes those not stating whether they worked full- or part-time (including people on government employment or training programmes, who were not asked about their full- or part-time status).
 d The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.
 e Married or cohabiting mothers and fathers whose special circumstances led to their being designated 'lone' are included in this table: see Technical note.
 f Sample sizes are too small to support an economic status analysis by age for this group of lone mothers, 17,000 of whom were aged 25-34 and 12,000 were aged 35-44.

with 21 per cent of married mothers. Forty-three per cent of lone mothers have no qualifications compared with just 32 per cent of married mothers (see table 7).

Looking at the effect of qualifications on lone mothers' economic status, we find that participation rates, employment rates and the proportion in full-time employment all increase with higher qualifications. The participation rate for lone mothers with qualifications above A-level is higher than the average for all women. However, since 1984 the proportion of highly qualified lone mothers (ie. those with qualifications above A-level) who are economically active has fallen by 10 percentage points while the rate for similarly qualified married mothers has increased by 9 percentage points (comparison is for those with children under 16 only). This means that the most highly qualified group of lone mothers are now less likely to be economically active than

similarly qualified married mothers, whereas in 1984 the reverse applied. Those who are economically active are, though, more likely to work full-time than similarly qualified married mothers. Figure 7 shows the activity rates of lone and married mothers with different levels of qualifications.

Lone mothers with the lowest or no qualifications are much more likely to be economically inactive and to be looking after the family or home. Taking those with children under 16 only, 67 per cent of those with no qualifications were economically inactive in 1990, an increase of 10 percentage points on 1984. Altogether there were about 290,000 unqualified and economically inactive lone mothers in 1990 with children under 16, 29 per cent of all respective lone mothers. Although the absolute number of women in this category has increased by about 50,000 since 1984, as a proportion of all lone mothers they have declined slightly.

Table 6 Economic status of lone and married mothers by age of youngest dependent child, and of lone fathers and all women: spring 1981, 1984, 1987 and 1990

Persons of working age (16-59/64^b)

	Economic status ^a								
	All (thousands=100 per cent)	Economically active			Economically inactive				
		All	In employment ^d		Unemployed	All	Looking after family/home	Students/other inactive	
		All ^e	Full-time	Part-time					
Spring 1990									
Lone mothers ^f	1,081	49	41	19	21	8	51	42	9
Age of youngest dependent child	1,013	47	39	17	21	8	53	44	9
0-4	492	31	22	8	13	9	69	62	8
5-10	337	58	51	20	29	8	42	33	9
11-15	184	68	62	33	29	5	32	18	14
16-18	68	82	74	48	26	a	18	a	a
Married mothers ^f	5,897	66	61	21	39	5	34	28	6
Age of youngest dependent child	5,510	65	60	20	39	5	35	29	6
0-15	5,510	65	60	20	39	5	35	29	6
0-4	2,543	52	45	14	31	7	48	44	4
5-10	1,731	74	70	22	48	5	26	19	6
11-15	1,236	79	76	31	44	3	21	14	7
16-18									
Lone fathers	108	74	61	53	a	12	26	19	a
Age of youngest dependent child	95	70	58	49	a	12	30	21	a
0-15	95	70	58	49	a	12	30	21	a
All women	16,228	71	67	38	28	5	29	16	12
Spring 1987									
Lone mothers ^f	868	50	40	18	21	10	50	42	8
Age of youngest dependent child	807	48	38	16	21	10	52	44	8
0-15	807	48	38	16	21	10	52	44	8
0-4	359	30	21	9	12	9	70	64	6
5-10	245	57	46	17	28	11	43	35	8
11-15	203	67	58	29	29	9	33	20	13
16-18	62	81	71	46	24	a	19	a	a
Married mothers ^f	6,273	61	53	17	36	8	39	32	7
Age of youngest dependent child	5,858	60	52	15	36	8	40	34	6
0-15	5,858	60	52	15	36	8	40	34	6
0-4	2,725	44	34	10	24	11	56	51	5
5-10	1,694	70	63	16	47	7	30	23	7
11-15	1,439	77	72	26	47	4	23	15	8
16-18									
Lone fathers	115	78	62	56	a	16	22	17	a
Age of youngest dependent child	102	76	61	56	a	16	24	19	a
0-15	102	76	61	56	a	16	24	19	a
All women	16,070	69	62	34	27	7	31	19	13

a Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown
 b The upper age limit is 59 for women and 64 for men
 c Estimates of unemployment (and economic inactivity) based on the ILO definition - see *Technical note* - are not available for 1981.
 d Includes employees, the self-employed and those on government employment or training programmes: see *Technical note*. In 1990, 35,000 self-employed people were lone mothers and 371,000 were married mothers, while 11,000 people on government employment or training programmes were lone mothers and 10,000 were married mothers: see table 2.

Hours of work

Although married mothers are more likely than lone mothers to work, those who do generally work shorter hours: 64 per cent of married working mothers work less than 31 hours per week compared with 52 per cent of lone mothers (see table 8). Generally, weekly working hours increase in line with the age of the youngest dependent child for both lone and married mothers. When children are in the youngest age group many women work fewer hours, with older children many women work full-time rather than part-time.

This trend is considerably more pronounced for lone mothers. There is a difference of 28 percentage points between the proportion of lone mothers with their youngest child aged under 5 working full-time, and that of lone mothers with a youngest child aged 16 to 18. For married mothers the corresponding

difference is only 15 per cent. In 1990, compared with married mothers, lone mothers in employment were much less likely to work between 8 and 23 hours a week, more likely to work full-time (ie 31 hours or more per week) and slightly more likely to work in jobs providing less than 8 hours per week (figure 8). Lone mothers were also more likely to work long hours: 22 per cent worked for 40 or more hours per week compared with 17 per cent of married mothers and 19 per cent of all women.

The explanation for this different pattern of hours lies in part in the incentive effects produced by the social security benefit system. Lone mothers are much more likely than married mothers to be receiving Income Support, the main social security benefit for those not in full-time work - a recent survey estimated that nearly three out of four lone mothers receive this benefit¹⁰. Because lone parents on Income Support can earn up to £15 per

Table 6 (continued)

Per cent
Great Britain

	Economic status ^a								
	All (thousands=100 per cent)	Economically active			Economically inactive				
		All	In employment ^d		Unemployed	All	Looking after family/home	Students/other inactive	
		All ^e	Full-time	Part-time					
Spring 1984^g									
Lone mothers ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age of youngest dependent child	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-15	774	50	39	17	22	11	50	42	8
0-4	301	28	18	7	11	10	72	66	6
5-10	232	60	47	17	29	13	40	31	9
11-15	241	68	59	29	29	9	32	22	10
16-18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Married mothers ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age of youngest dependent child	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-15	5,844	56	48	14	34	8	44	38	6
0-4	2,588	39	29	7	21	10	61	58	4
5-10	1,663	66	58	14	44	7	34	28	7
11-15	1,593	75	70	25	45	4	25	18	8
16-18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lone fathers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age of youngest dependent child	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-15	124	84	67	64	a	17	16	9	a
All women	15,764	66	58	33	25	8	34	21	13
Spring 1981^g									
Lone mothers ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age of youngest dependent child	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-15	784	..	45	23	20	..	..	..	..
0-4	258	..	27	16	10	..	..	..	..
5-10	285	..	50	21	26	..	..	..	..
11-15	241	..	59	33	22	..	..	..	..
16-18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Married mothers ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age of youngest dependent child	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-15	5,991	..	47	13	30	..	..	..	..
0-4	2,431	..	23	5	16	..	..	..	..
5-10	1,969	..	57	13	40	..	..	..	..
11-15	1,592	..	69	25	40	..	..	..	..
16-18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lone fathers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age of youngest dependent child	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-15	104	..	71	57	a	..	..	..	..
All women	15,545	..	58	32	22	..	..	..	..

Source: LFS time series estimates

e Includes those not stating whether they worked full- or part-time (including people on government employment or training programmes, who were not asked about their full- or part-time status). The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.
 f Cohabitees have only been separately identified since 1989. In previous years, they were coded according to respondents' own assessment: see *Technical note*. Married or cohabiting mothers and fathers whose special circumstances led to their being designated 'lone' are included in this table either as lone mothers rather than married mothers, or as lone fathers (see *Technical note*).
 g Estimates for 1981 and 1984 are only shown relating to mothers and lone fathers with children under 16: see *Technical note* and final footnote to table 1.

week without this affecting the amount of benefit received there is some incentive for them to take very part-time jobs of just a few hours per week. In 1990 there was, however, less incentive for those on benefit to take part-time jobs of between 8 and 23 hours per week because any earnings above £15 affected their receipt of Income Support but, unless they worked at least 24 hours per week, they were not at that time eligible for Family Credit, the main social security benefit payable to employed people on low income. From April 1992 Family Credit has been available to eligible lone and married parents working 16 hours a week or more and this may in time increase the proportion of lone mothers working between 16 and 23 hours per week.

Occupations and industries

There are relatively few differences in the occupational and

industrial characteristics of lone mothers, married mothers, and women in general (table 9). Lone mothers appear to differ more from other groups in whether they go out to work at all, and whether they work full-time or part-time, than they do in the type of job they hold. Generally, lone mothers are more likely than married mothers and women as a whole to work in manual occupations, particularly in catering and cleaning and related occupations. This is especially so for those who work part-time. Lone mothers who work full-time are most likely to be in managerial and professional jobs, followed by clerical and related occupations, as are their married counterparts.

Looking at the industrial classification of their place of employment, relatively few lone and married mothers work in manufacturing with the vast majority working in services although, compared with women as a whole, both lone and married mothers

Table 7 Economic status of lone and married mothers by highest qualification held: spring 1981, 1984, 1987 and 1990

Women of working age (16-59)

	Economic status ^b									
	All (thousands= 100 per cent)	Economically active			Economically inactive			All	Looking after family/ home	Students/ other inactive
		All ^d	In employment ^c		Unemployed	All	Looking after family/ home				Students/ other inactive
		Full- time	Part- time							
Spring 1990										
Lone mothers *	1,081	49	41	19	21	8	51	42	9	
Highest qualification held ^f										
Above A-level	140	74	69	42	25	a	26	17	9	
GCE A-level or equivalent	80	63	57	29	28	a	37	24	14	
GCE O-level or equivalent	222	58	50	24	26	8	42	35	7	
Below O-level	170	47	38	15	21	10	53	44	8	
No qualifications	460	35	27	9	17	8	65	55	10	
Lone mothers (with children under 16) *	1,013	47	39	17	21	8	53	44	9	
Highest qualification held ^f										
Above A-level	128	72	67	40	25	a	28	18	9	
GCE A-level or equivalent	74	60	54	27	27	a	40	25	14	
GCE O-level or equivalent	209	56	48	21	26	8	44	36	8	
Below O-level	161	45	36	13	21	10	55	46	8	
No qualifications	433	33	25	8	17	8	67	57	10	
Married mothers *	5,897	66	61	21	39	5	34	28	6	
Highest qualification held ^f										
Above A-level	1,237	76	72	31	40	4	24	20	4	
GCE A-level or equivalent	484	67	62	24	38	5	33	27	7	
GCE O-level or equivalent	1,441	67	62	20	41	6	33	28	5	
Below O-level	823	64	57	19	39	6	36	31	6	
No qualifications	1,872	59	54	16	38	5	41	34	7	
Married mothers (with children under 16) *	5,510	65	60	20	39	5	35	29	6	
Highest qualification held ^f										
Above A-level	1,157	75	71	30	40	4	25	21	4	
GCE A-level or equivalent	449	66	61	23	38	5	34	28	6	
GCE O-level or equivalent	1,366	66	60	19	41	6	34	29	5	
Below O-level	777	63	56	18	38	6	37	32	5	
No qualifications	1,724	58	53	16	37	5	42	35	7	
Spring 1987										
Lone mothers *	868	50	40	18	21	10	50	42	8	
Highest qualification held ^f										
Above A-level	72	82	75	47	27	a	18	a	a	
GCE A-level or equivalent	79	60	49	27	22	a	40	28	12	
GCE O-level or equivalent	160	58	49	24	23	9	42	36	6	
Below O-level	117	42	33	14	19	9	58	50	a	
No qualifications	433	42	31	11	20	11	58	49	9	
Lone mothers (with children under 16) *	807	48	38	16	21	10	52	44	8	
Highest qualification held ^f										
Above A-level	58	79	70	45	25	a	21	a	a	
GCE A-level or equivalent	72	58	47	25	22	a	42	30	a	
GCE O-level or equivalent	150	56	47	22	24	9	44	38	a	
Below O-level	111	40	31	12	20	a	60	53	a	
No qualifications	408	40	30	10	20	10	60	51	9	

a Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown

b Estimates of unemployment (and economic inactivity) based on the ILO definition - see *Technical note* - are not available for 1981

c Includes employees, the self-employed and those on government employment or training programmes: see *technical note*. See also footnote to *table 6*.

d Includes those not stating whether they worked full- or part-time (including people on government employment or training programmes, who were not asked about their full- or part-time status). The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.

are under-represented in banking and financial services. There are an above average number of lone mothers in distribution, hotels and catering and repairs, which ties in with the above finding that they are more likely to work in catering and cleaning occupations. Jobs in distribution, hotels and catering and in other services may well offer the flexible hours of work which enable lone mothers to combine part-time employment with their domestic responsibilities.

Compared with married mothers there is a rather greater divergence in the types of work done by lone mothers: 33 per cent of lone mothers in employment work in full-time managerial, professional and clerical jobs and 26 per cent in part-time semi-

skilled or unskilled manual jobs. For married mothers the equivalent proportions are 25 and 23 per cent respectively. This echoes the greater divergence in the pattern of hours worked which was noted above.

Housing

When we consider housing (*table 10*), a variable which gives a basic insight into a person's wider economic and social circumstances, we find that there are large variations regarding tenure for lone and married mothers. Lone mothers are much less likely to live in owner-occupied housing than married mothers (33 per cent compared with 77 per cent), and much more likely to live in local authority and

Table 7 (continued)

Great Britain
Per cent

	Economic status ^b									
	All (thousands= 100 per cent)	Economically active			Economically inactive			All	Looking after family/ home	Students/ other inactive
		All ^d	In employment ^c		Unemployed	All	Looking after family/ home				Students/ other inactive
		Full- time	Part- time		All					
Spring 1987										
Married mothers *	6,273	61	53	17	36	8	39	32	7	
Highest qualification held ^f										
Above A-level	847	72	68	30	38	4	28	22	6	
GCE A-level or equivalent	693	61	53	17	36	8	39	32	7	
GCE O-level or equivalent	1,321	61	52	15	37	9	39	33	6	
Below O-level	804	61	51	15	36	10	39	32	7	
No qualifications	2,549	56	49	13	36	7	44	36	8	
Married mothers (with children under 16) *	5,858	60	52	15	36	8	40	34	6	
Highest qualification held ^f										
Above A-level	786	71	67	28	38	5	29	23	6	
GCE A-level or equivalent	660	60	52	16	35	8	40	33	6	
GCE O-level or equivalent	1,259	61	51	14	37	10	39	34	5	
Below O-level	757	59	49	14	35	10	41	34	7	
No qualifications	2,341	55	48	12	36	7	45	38	7	
Spring 1984 ^g										
Lone mothers (with children under 16) *	774	50	39	17	22	11	50	42	8	
Highest qualification held ^f										
Above A-level	63	82	73	45	27	a	18	a	a	
GCE A-level or equivalent	61	56	45	19	25	a	44	35	a	
GCE O-level or equivalent	121	60	46	20	26	13	40	33	a	
Below O-level	97	47	36	13	23	11	53	49	a	
No qualifications	423	43	32	13	19	10	57	48	10	
Married mothers (with children under 16) *	5,844	56	48	14	34	8	44	38	6	
Highest qualification held ^f										
Above A-level	758	66	60	25	35	6	34	30	5	
GCE A-level or equivalent	636	57	50	16	34	7	43	37	6	
GCE O-level or equivalent	1,069	55	47	13	33	9	45	40	5	
Below O-level	633	56	45	12	32	11	44	39	5	
No qualifications	2,676	54	46	11	35	7	46	40	6	
Spring 1981 ^g										
Lone mothers (with children under 16) *	784	..	45	23	20	..	..	..	..
Highest qualification held ^f										
Above A-level	76	..	69	43	20	..	..	..	..
GCE A-level or equivalent	51	..	55	35	a	..	..	..	..
GCE O-level or equivalent	97	..	57	32	21	..	..	..	..
Below O-level	72	..	44	24	18	..	..	..	..
No qualifications	469	..	38	17	20	..	..	..	..
Married mothers (with children under 16) *	5,991	..	47	13	30	..	..	..	..
Highest qualification held ^f										
Above A-level	781	..	55	20	30	..	..	..	..
GCE A-level or equivalent	405	..	42	12	24	..	..	..	..
GCE O-level or equivalent	861	..	44	12	28	..	..	..	..
Below O-level	587	..	44	11	29	..	..	..	..
No qualifications	3,234	..	46	12	32	..	..	..	..

Source: LFS time series estimates

e Cohabitees have only been separately identified since 1989. In previous years, they were coded according to respondents' own assessment: see *Technical note*. Married or cohabiting mothers whose special circumstances led to their being designated "lone" are included in this table as lone mothers rather than married mothers (see *Technical note*). The overall totals of lone and married mothers include those not stating highest qualification held.

f The derivation of the "highest qualification held" categories is discussed in *Employment Gazette*, March 1992, pp 101-133.

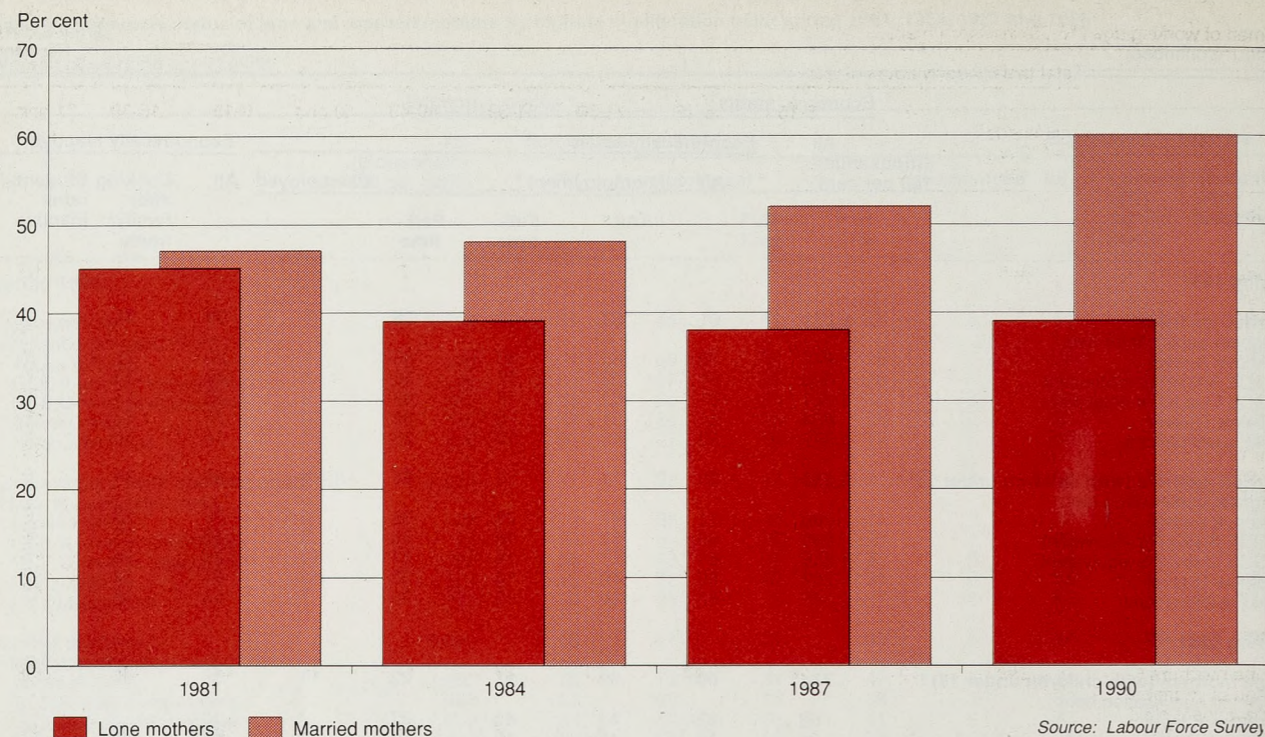
g Estimates for 1981 and 1984 are only shown relating to mothers with children under 16: see *Technical note* and final footnote to *table 1*.

housing association accommodation. This is particularly true of unemployed lone mothers: three out of four live in local authority housing. Sixty per cent of all lone mothers live in local authority and housing association accommodation, compared with just 17 per cent of married mothers and 20 per cent of all women. (It should be noted that in this analysis "tenure" is that of the head of household: if, for example, a lone mother lives with her parents and they are owner-occupiers she will be classified as living in owner-occupied housing - 12 per cent of lone mothers are not heads of their own households - see *table 10*).

As might be expected, lone mothers who have been widowed are the most likely to live in owner-occupied housing (three out of

five) and the majority of this group no longer have a mortgage. Just under two-fifths of both divorced and separated lone mothers live in owner-occupied accommodation but the vast majority of these groups are still buying their property. Less than one in five single, never-married lone mothers lives in owner occupied housing and of those who do so three out of five are not heads of household, suggesting that they live in housing owned either by their parents or other relatives or friends. The single and never married are by far the most likely group of lone mothers to be living in local authority or housing association accommodation, nearly three quarters do so. Put another way this means that of the nearly 650,000 lone mothers who live in local authority and housing association accommodation

Figure 4 Employment rates* 1981-1990, lone and married mothers with dependent children under 16



* Proportion of those of working age who were in employment
 Base: mothers of working age with dependent children aged under 16 years

nearly 280,000 (42 per cent) are single never-married mothers.

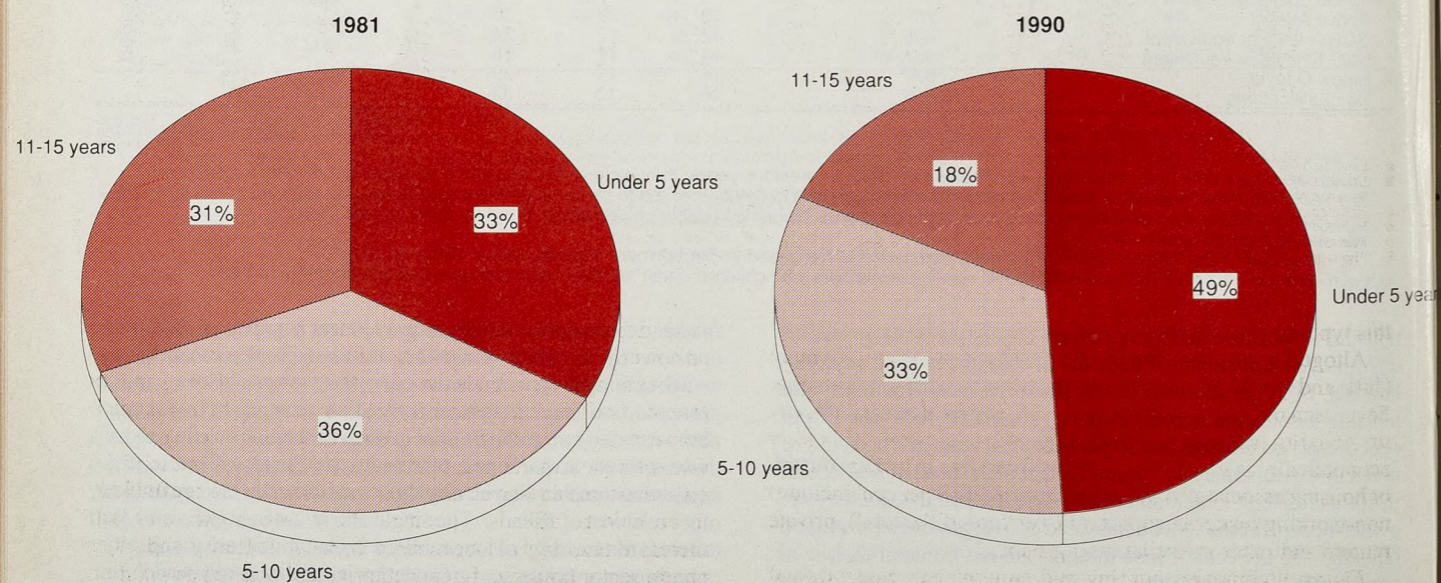
Housing and economic dependency

It is the association between housing tenure and patterns of economic activity which is particularly interesting. Compared with married mothers, lone mothers show a much more pronounced variation in type of tenure according to their economic status: those who are employed full-time are much more likely than the others to be in owner-occupied rather than rented housing. Part-timers are more likely to be living in local authority housing as are

the vast majority of inactive and unemployed lone mothers.

If we combine the numbers who are either inactive or unemployed (ILO definition) there are major variations in the 'dependency rate' according to type of housing. Of the lone mothers living in owner-occupied housing just over a third (35 per cent) are either inactive or unemployed. But of those living in local authority and housing association accommodation 72 per cent are inactive or unemployed. There are also high rates of dependency for those living in privately-rented furnished accommodation although only 3 per cent of lone mothers live in

Figure 5 Lone mothers - composition by age of youngest child



Base: lone mothers of working age with dependent children aged under 16 years

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 8 Total usual weekly hours of work of lone and married mothers, by employment status and age of youngest dependent child: spring 1990

Women of working age (16-59) in employment	Great Britain Per cent										
	Total usual weekly hours of work ^b										
	All ^c (thousands =100 per cent)	0-7	8-15	16-23	24-30	31-39	40-49	50 and over	0-15	16-30	31 and over
All in employment^d											
Lone mothers^e	445	11	15	13	14	26	17	5	25	27	48
Age of youngest dependent child											
0-15	394	12	16	13	14	24	16	5	28	27	45
0-4	109	17	19	12	12	22	16	a	36	24	40
5-10	170	13	17	13	16	21	15	6	30	29	42
11-15	115	a	10	15	13	32	17	a	17	28	55
16-18	51	a	a	a	a	38	24	a	a	23	68
Married mothers^e	3,589	7	20	23	14	19	13	4	27	37	36
Age of youngest dependent child											
0-15	3,290	7	21	23	14	19	12	4	28	37	35
0-4	1,142	9	25	24	10	17	11	4	35	34	32
5-10	1,209	7	21	24	16	17	11	5	27	40	32
11-15	939	5	15	21	16	23	15	5	20	37	43
16-18	299	5	15	19	15	26	16	5	20	33	47
Employees											
Lone mothers^e	399	10	16	13	13	27	17	4	26	26	48
Age of youngest dependent child											
0-15	352	12	17	13	13	25	16	3	28	27	45
0-4	94	15	20	12	11	23	17	a	35	23	42
5-10	152	13	18	13	16	22	15	a	31	28	41
11-15	106	a	11	15	13	33	17	a	18	28	54
16-18	48	a	a	a	a	39	25	a	a	24	68
Married mothers^e	3,207	6	20	24	14	20	12	3	27	38	35
Age of youngest dependent child											
0-15	2,939	7	21	24	14	20	12	3	27	38	34
0-4	1,005	8	26	25	9	18	11	2	35	34	31
5-10	1,082	7	21	25	16	18	10	3	28	42	31
11-15	852	4	15	22	16	24	15	3	19	39	42
16-18	267	5	15	19	14	28	16	a	19	34	47
Self-employed											
Lone mothers^f	35	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	29	49
Age of youngest dependent child											
0-15	32	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	30	47
Married mothers^e	371	11	18	13	14	10	18	17	29	27	44
Age of youngest dependent child											
0-15	340	11	18	13	14	9	18	18	30	26	44
0-4	132	15	20	15	15	a	16	12	36	29	35
5-10	123	8	18	12	14	12	18	18	26	26	48
11-15	85	a	15	a	12	a	20	25	25	22	53
16-18	31	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	31	47

a Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 b Usual hours are defined in this table to include any overtime, paid or unpaid, usually worked in addition to the usual basic hours excluding mealbreaks. In categorising hours worked into hours, fractions of hours have been rounded to the nearest whole number with exact halves being rounded to the nearest even number.
 c Numbers shown include those not stating usual hours, but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.
 d Includes those who were on government employment or training programmes and those who did not fully report their employment status.
 e Married or cohabiting mothers whose special circumstances led to their being designated "lone" are included in this table as lone mothers rather than married mothers (see *Technical note*).
 f The number of self-employed lone mothers is too small to support a detailed analysis by age of youngest dependent child. See also *.

Source: LFS estimates

this type of housing.

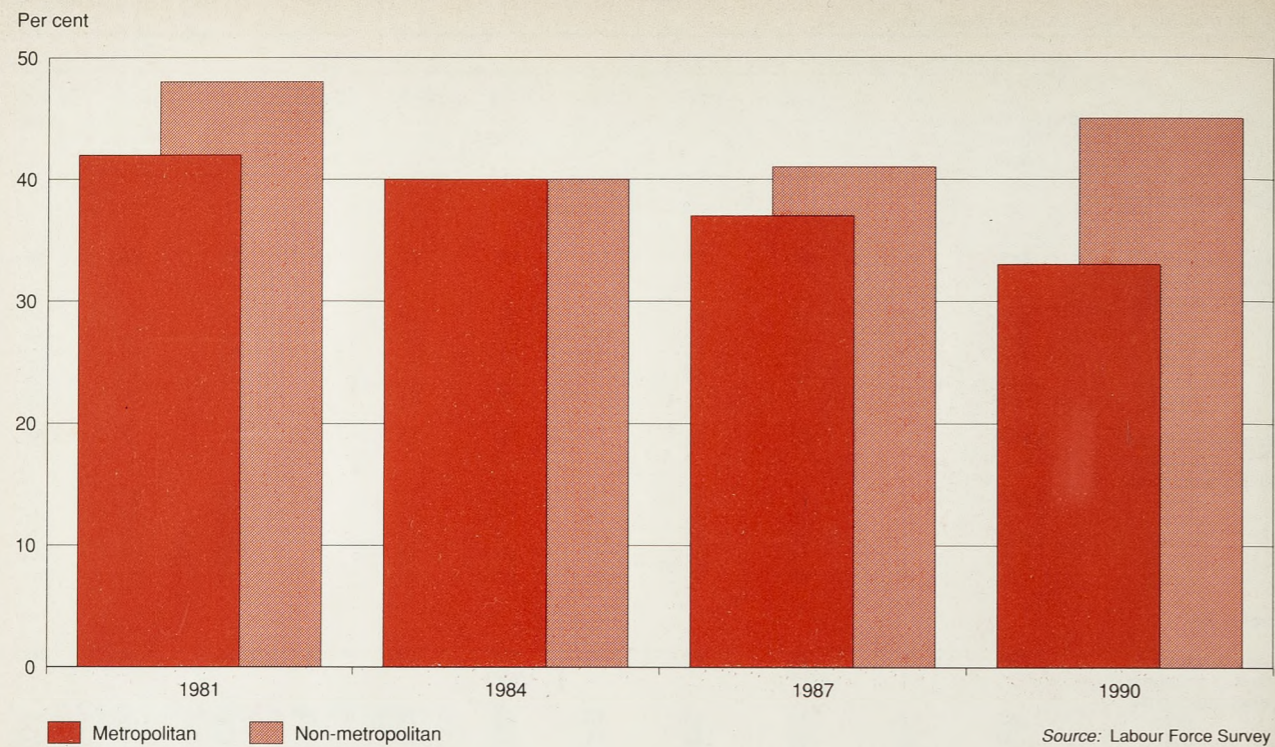
Altogether 22 per cent of all lone mothers are in employment (full and part-time) and live in owner-occupied housing. Seventeen per cent are in employment and live in local authority or housing association housing; 43 per cent are either economically inactive or unemployed and live in local authority or housing association housing; the residual 18 per cent includes non-working owner-occupiers (12 per cent of the total), private renters and other miscellaneous groups.

Figure 9 compares housing and employment categories of lone and married mothers. It shows the much greater proportion of lone mothers compared with married mothers who are

economically inactive or unemployed and living in local authority or housing association accommodation (43:10 per cent).

The strong correlation between housing tenure and employment is no coincidence but neither is there a simple causal connection between the two. Much depends upon other factors such as a woman's route into lone motherhood and her age. Lone mothers on low income and especially those who do not work are unlikely to be able to afford to purchase their own homes and will therefore tend to be concentrated in local authority and other public sector housing. Local authority and housing association allocation policies often give priority to such families. Although beyond the scope of this article the incentives created by the

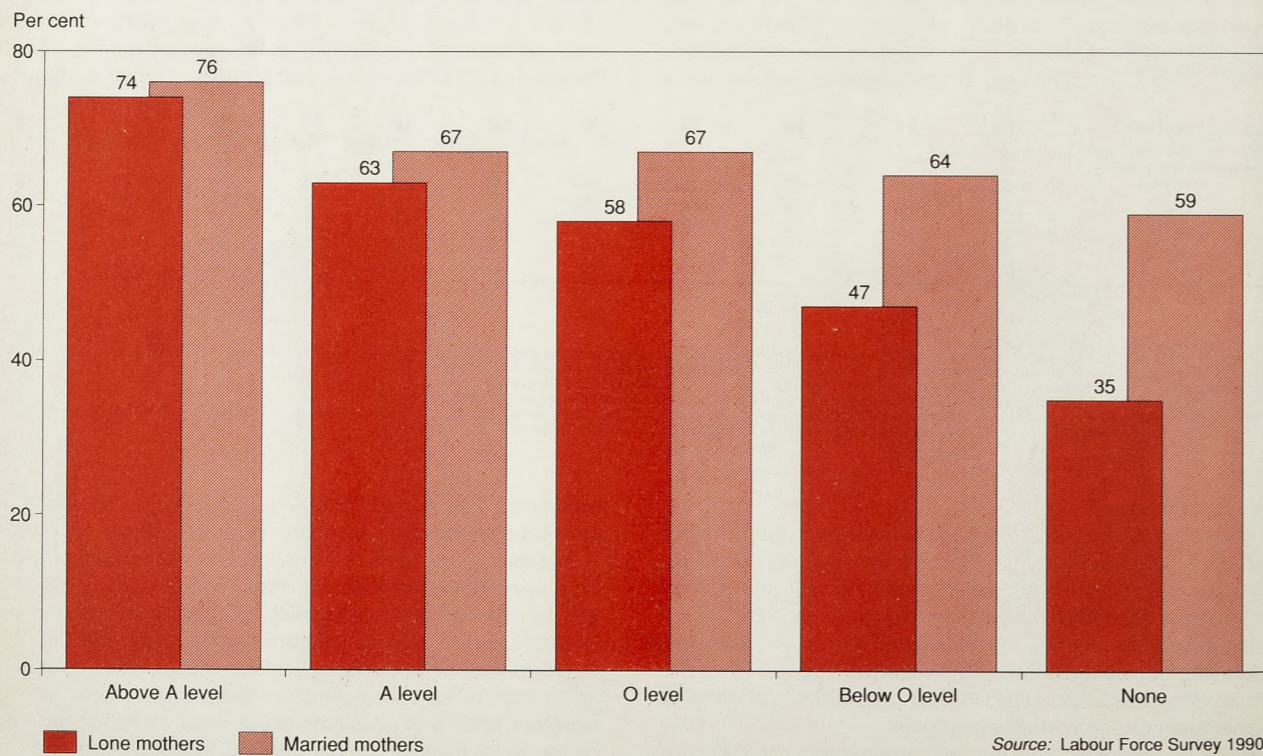
Figure 6 Metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties: employment rates of lone mothers 1981-1990



Base: lone mothers of working age with dependent children aged under 16 years

Source: Labour Force Survey

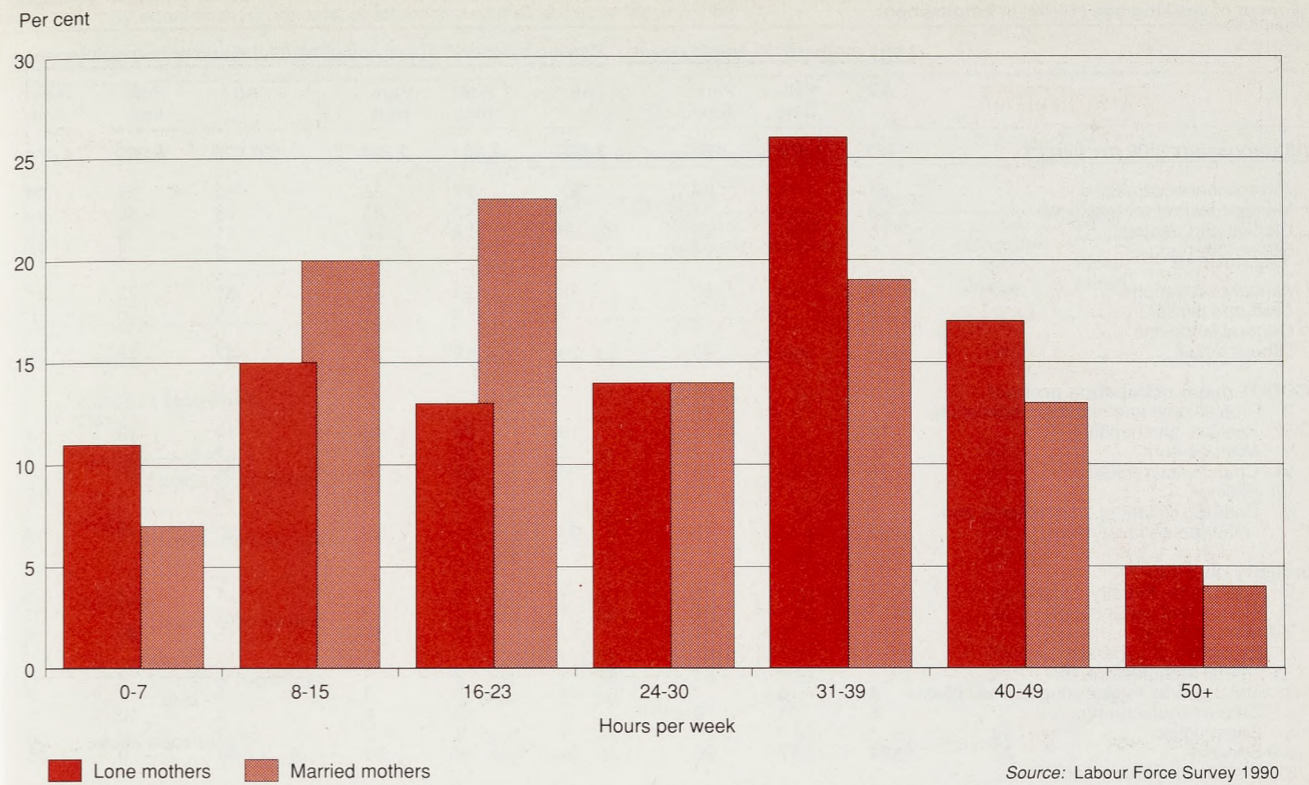
Figure 7 Activity rates by qualifications - lone and married mothers, 1990



Base: mothers of working age with dependent children aged 0-18 years

Source: Labour Force Survey 1990

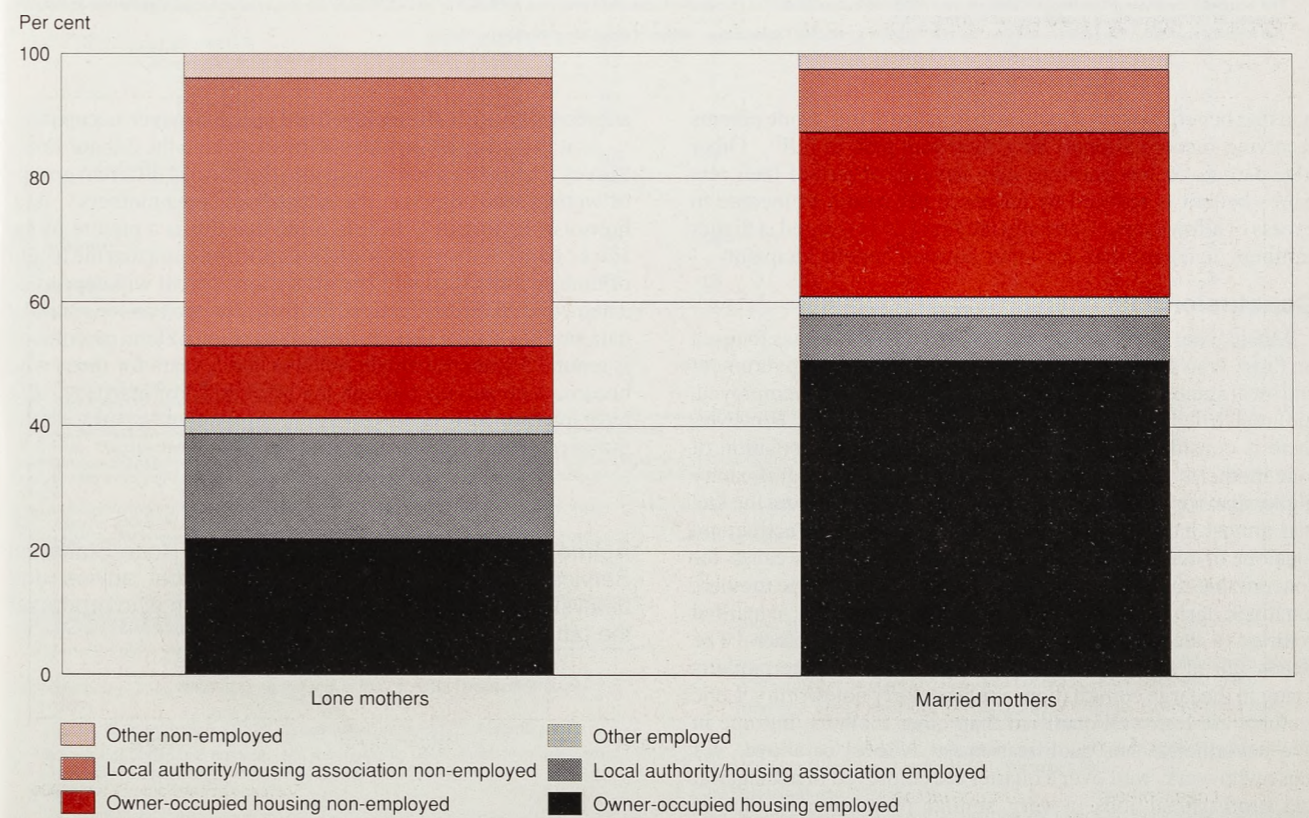
Figure 8 Hours of work - lone and married mothers, 1990



Base: mothers of working age in employment with dependent children aged 0-18 years

Source: Labour Force Survey 1990

Figure 9 Housing and employment categories



Base: mothers of working age with dependent children aged 0-18 years

Source: Labour Force Survey 1990

Table 9 Occupation and industry of lone and married mothers and all women in full- and part-time employment: spring 1990

	Great Britain Per cent								
	Lone mothers ^b in employment			Married mothers ^b in employment			All women ^d in employment		
	All ^c	Full-time	Part-time	All ^c	Full-time	Part-time	All ^c	Full-time	Part-time
All (thousands=100 per cent) ^a	445	203	231	3,589	1,254	2,324	10,835	6,200	4,474
Non-manual occupations	61	76	48	67	76	63	69	77	59
Managerial and professional	28	41	17	30	43	23	29	36	20
Clerical and related	25	31	20	28	28	28	31	36	25
Other non-manual	8	^a	11	9	4	12	9	5	15
Manual occupations	39	24	52	33	24	37	31	23	41
Craft and similar	3	5	^a	3	5	2	4	5	2
General labourers	^a	^a	^a	^a	^a	^a	0	^a	^a
Other manual	35	18	50	29	19	35	27	18	39
CODOT major occupation groups ^f									
II Professional and related in education, welfare and health	16	22	11	19	24	16	14	16	13
V Management	7	12	^a	7	12	3	7	10	3
VI Clerical and related	26	31	20	28	29	28	31	36	25
VII Selling	8	^a	12	9	4	12	9	5	15
IX Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services	29	12	43	23	11	29	20	10	33
Industry divisions ^g									
0 Agriculture, forestry, fishing	^a	^a	^a	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 Energy and water supply	^a	^a	^a	1	1	^a	1	1	0
2-4 Manufacturing	13	19	8	12	17	10	15	20	9
2 Extraction of minerals, metal manufacture, etc	^a	^a	^a	1	2	1	2	2	1
3 Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	4	6	^a	4	6	3	5	7	2
4 Other manufacturing	8	11	6	7	9	6	8	10	5
5 Construction	^a	^a	^a	2	2	2	2	2	2
6-9 Services	84	77	90	84	79	87	81	76	88
6 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	27	16	37	25	18	29	25	19	33
7 Transport and communication	3	^a	^a	3	4	2	3	4	2
8 Banking and finance, etc	9	11	6	10	12	10	13	16	8
9 Other services	46	46	46	46	45	46	40	37	45

a Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
b Married or cohabiting mothers whose special circumstances led to their being designated 'lone' are included in this table as lone mothers rather than married mothers (see Technical note).
c Includes those not stating whether they worked full- or part-time (including people on government employment or training programmes, who were not asked about their full- or part-time status). The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.
d Includes those without dependent children.
e Numbers shown include those not stating occupation or industry, but percentages are based on totals which exclude the group concerned.
f The occupation analysis in this table is based on the OPCS 1980 Classification of Occupations, details of which are published by HMSO. Results are shown for occupation groups which included at least 30,000 lone mothers in employment in spring 1990.
g The industry analysis in this table is based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification, details of which are published by HMSO.

Source: LFS estimates

housing benefit system should also be considered. Lone parents receiving Income Support have their rent paid in full¹¹. Other lone parents on low earnings may have all or part of their rent paid - benefit is reduced by 65 pence per pound of income in excess of allowances. Currently the first £25 is ignored, a higher earnings disregard than for other housing benefit recipients.

Conclusions

Much of the recent policy interest in lone mothers has focused on those who are most dependent on support from government and local authorities - the economically inactive and unemployed, the unqualified, those living in local authority housing. However, there is considerable heterogeneity amongst the population of lone mothers. Rates of economic dependency are significantly higher than for other mothers, but this should not obscure the fact that almost half of lone mothers are economically active and four out of ten are actually in employment. It is a cause for concern that the employment and activity rates of lone mothers remained fairly static or actually fell during the 1980s in marked contrast to the significant increases for married mothers. The steady fall in activity and employment rates for lone mothers living in the large conurbations is particularly noteworthy. Lone mothers are less well qualified than other mothers, but one in five nevertheless has qualifications at A-level or above. Of those who work, well over a quarter are employed in managerial and professional jobs, a very similar proportion to that of married mothers and of women as a whole. Two in five are economically dependent and live in local authority housing but

a further fifth are both employed and living in owner-occupation.

As it is the largest regular survey of its kind the Labour Force Survey provides a good insight into the various different groups of women who comprise the category of 'lone mothers'. It is, however, important to bear in mind that this is a picture of the stock of lone mothers at various points in time and that the length of time an individual will spend as a lone parent will depend on a number of different factors. Previous research on longitudinal data sets has shown that the median duration of lone parenthood is around 3 years for single mothers and 5 years for those who become lone parents through the breakdown of marriage. For most lone mothers remarriage and/or finding a new partner is the prime route out of lone parenthood¹². ■

Acknowledgements: With thanks to Mike Rose (Statistical Services Division) for providing statistical advice and analysis for this paper and Andrew Risdon who produced the tables.

Table 10 Housing tenure of lone mothers by whether or not head of household and marital status, of lone and married mothers by economic status, and of all women and all persons: spring 1990

Persons of working age (16-59/64 b)	Great Britain Per cent							
	Housing tenure (of head of household)							
	All ^b (thousands =100 per cent)	Owner occupied			Rented			
	All	Owned outright	Still buying	All	Local authority or similar ^d	Other	Furnished	Unfurnished
Lone mothers ^a	1,081	33	7	26	65	60	3	3
Heads of household	949	31	6	25	68	63	2	2
Other	132	52	15	37	47	40	^a	^a
Married/cohabiting ^a	44	50	^a	41	47	37	^a	^a
Heads of household ^f	35	50	^a	41	47	41	^a	^a
Single	376	18	3	16	80	74	3	3
Heads of household	287	9	^a	9	89	83	3	3
Other	89	48	^a	38	50	44	^a	^a
Widowed	68	60	40	20	39	34	^a	^a
Heads of household ^f	64	58	40	18	40	36	^a	^a
Divorced	384	39	7	33	60	55	^a	^a
Heads of household	362	38	5	33	61	57	^a	^a
Other	22	59	^a	^a	^a	^a	^a	^a
Legally separated	210	37	^a	33	61	57	^a	^a
Heads of household ^f	202	36	^a	33	62	58	^a	^a
Economically active	529	47	9	38	52	47	2	3
In employment ^g	445	53	10	42	46	41	^a	^a
Full-time	203	63	10	53	35	32	^a	^a
Part-time	231	46	11	35	53	48	^a	^a
Unemployed	84	17	^a	15	83	77	^a	^a
Economically inactive	552	20	5	15	78	73	3	2
Looking after family/home	452	17	4	13	81	76	3	3
Students/other inactive ^h	100	34	10	24	65	61	^a	^a
Married mothers ^a	5,897	77	7	70	22	17	1	3
Economically active	3,891	82	7	75	18	13	1	3
In employment ^g	3,589	83	7	76	16	12	1	3
Full-time	1,254	84	7	77	15	10	1	4
Part-time	2,324	83	7	76	17	13	1	3
Unemployed	302	63	4	60	36	31	^a	^a
Economically inactive	2,006	68	7	61	31	25	2	3
Looking after family/home	1,661	67	7	60	32	26	2	3
Students/other inactive ^h	345	73	9	63	27	21	^a	4
All women	16,228	72	14	58	27	20	3	3
All persons	33,922	73	15	57	26	20	3	3

Source: LFS estimates

a Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
b The upper age limit is 59 for women and 64 for men.
c Includes 'other' forms of tenure (such as rent-free), as reported by 356,000 persons in all, 167,000 of whom were women. Of the latter, 13,000 were lone mothers and 45,000 were married mothers: see table 2.
d Includes members of housing association or charitable trusts, 241,000 in all, 113,000 of whom were women.
e Of the latter, 13,000 were lone mothers and 29,000 were married mothers: see table 2.
f Married or cohabiting mothers whose special circumstances led to their being classified as 'lone' are included in this table as lone mother rather than married mother (see Technical note).
g Sample sizes are too small to support a housing tenure analysis of married/cohabiting widowed or legally separated lone mothers who were not heads of household: estimates for such lone mothers are therefore not shown.
h Includes those not stating whether they worked full- or part-time (including people on government employment or training programmes, who were not asked about their full- or part-time status). The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.
i There were 19,000 lone mothers and 22,000 married mothers included in the economically inactive group as students: see table 2.

Footnotes

- Bradshaw, J and Millar J, *Lone Parents in the UK*, DSS Research Report No 6, 1991.
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- Bradshaw and Millar, op cit.
- Housing benefit goes to all tenants, not just local authority tenants, and 80 per cent of community charge (all of rates and council tax) is also paid.
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Technical note

The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

This article is primarily based on results from the 1990 LFS, which was a sample survey based on interviews with members of about 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain during March, April and May 1990 (about one in every 350 private households).

The sample design and field work for the survey was carried out for the Employment Department by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS).

The questionnaire covered household size and structure, accommodation details, basic demographic characteristics such as age and sex and, for people aged 16 and over, details of economic activity. The latter was established by asking about paid work, job search and so on, during a specified reference period, normally one or four weeks (depending on topic) immediately prior to the interview.

More details of the 1990 LFS are contained in a Technical note in the April 1991 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 194-196). Further methodological information is also available in OPCS reports on the survey published by HMSO: the most recent of these, covering the 1990 and 1991 surveys, appeared in June 1992 (Series LFS no. 9, price £9.40).

Survey frequency

From 1973 to 1983 the LFS was conducted in alternate years, but since 1984 it has been carried out annually. From spring 1992 a full survey is being conducted each quarter in Great Britain, with the same sample size each quarter as the previous annual survey.

Lone parents and dependent children

In this paper, **lone parent families** are those headed by a **lone mother** or **lone father** of working age, with one or more dependent children. Persons of **working age** are women aged 16-59 and men aged 16-64. **Dependent children** are taken to be those aged 0-15 years, together with never-married children aged 16, 17, or 18 who were living at home and still in full-time education (or on a sandwich course). Consistent estimates based on this definition are not available for 1981 or 1984, since children aged 16-18 on government employment or training programmes were classified as dependent in those years but not in 1987 or subsequently. Trend data spanning the time of this change are therefore shown only where they relate to children under 16. In this article, **mothers** or **fathers** are those parents or guardians with dependent children as here defined, and not those with only older sons or daughters. See also the following section on marital status.

Most lone parents were **heads of household** as well as heads of family. However, table 10 includes an analysis of **housing tenure** in which lone mothers who were heads of household are distinguished from those who were not (for example, those living with their parents): in this analysis, the tenure reported is that applicable to the head of household.

Marital status

In 1990 (and 1989) information on **marital status** was collected in the LFS on a different basis from that of previous years, with **cohabiting** identified as a separate status: in the analyses in this article **cohabiting** respondents are included with **married** persons, whereas in 1988 and earlier years the marital status of cohabiting respondents was based on self-assessment. An analysis comparing the marital status distributions of men and women before and after the change of definition was given in *Employment Gazette*, May 1990, page 277.

In the great majority of cases, lone parent families are headed by mothers and fathers whose marital status was reported as never married, widowed, divorced or legally separated. However, lone parent families include some cases where one partner of a married or cohabiting couple either had been continually absent from the household for at least six months at the time of interview (for example, in hospital, working overseas), or was no longer resident at the same address. In the survey, such persons are not recorded as members of the household.

Ethnic origin

People interviewed in the LFS were asked to classify their own **ethnic origin** and that of others in their household, using the following list of ethnic groups: White, West Indian or Guyanese, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, African, Arab, Mixed Origin, Other. The last two groups were asked for further specification.

In this article, those of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin are grouped together, and those in the Chinese, African, Arab, Mixed Origin and Other groups are also combined together. The numbers in these groups are too small to be reliably analysed separately. The overall totals shown in the analyses by ethnic origin include people whose origin was not reported: most of these people are likely to be from the White population. The analyses by ethnic origin are based on the average of the LFS results for three years, since these produce more reliable estimates for ethnic minority groups than do data for a single year: see *Employment Gazette*, March 1988, page 174.

Economic status

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

Unemployed people (based on the internationally recognised ILO measure of unemployment) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and who either had looked for work at some time during the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. Data on the ILO definition are not available for 1981.

The **economically active** population, or **labour force**, comprises people in employment together with unemployed people. The **economically inactive** population comprises people who are neither in employment nor unemployed.

Results based on small samples

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

Percentage distributions

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

Concepts and definitions

Many of the standard LFS concepts and definitions used in this article are described above or in *Employment Gazette*, April 1991, pp 194-196 (Technical note). However, other technical explanations are included at appropriate points in the commentary or are covered in footnotes to the tables.

Contact for further information

Further information about the statistical analyses presented in this article is available on request from Statistical Services Division C3, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071-273 5588.

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special FEATURE



Photo: Mike Abrahams/NETWORK

Patterns of pay: results of the 1992 New Earnings Survey

Alan Spence

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The first results of the 1992 New Earnings Survey, the Employment Department's annual April survey of the structure of earnings, have now been published. This article describes some of the main findings¹.

Key findings

- In April 1992 the average gross weekly pay of all full-time employees in Great Britain was £305;
- Between April 1991 and April 1992, average earnings increased by 7.0 per cent, a similar rise to that recorded by the monthly Average Earnings Index;
- Full time employees worked on average just under 40 hours per week including paid overtime, the lowest ever recorded by the Survey;
- Average weekly pay of women was 71 per cent that of men; for average hourly earnings excluding overtime the proportion was 79 per cent - the highest ever;
- Overtime, payment by results/incentive pay and shift premia accounted for 11 per cent of all employees' gross weekly earnings, the same as last year;
- 10 per cent of employees earned less than £148 per week, while 10 per cent of employees earned more than £490;
- The industrial sector with the highest average earnings was energy and water supply (£391 per week). This also had the largest increase in the year to April 1992 (7.9 per cent);
- Managers and administrators were the occupational

major group with the highest average weekly earnings (£438), and professional occupations had the highest increase in the year to April 1992 (8.2 per cent);

- Regionally, Greater London has by far the highest average earnings (£385 per week in April 1992), while the North of England had the largest annual increase (9.5 per cent);
- Average earnings climb with age to reach a maximum in the 40-49 age group (£346 per week).

□ The New Earnings Survey (NES) has been held each April since 1970, and is the only source of national information on:

- the levels of earnings - separately for manual and non-manual workers and for men and women (the NES also gives information on the growth in earnings, which can be compared with other sources);
- the make-up of total earnings - split between basic pay and other components;
- the distribution of the earnings of individual employees - the extent to which they are dispersed around the average; and
- averages and distributions of hours worked - in total and on overtime.

The first few sections of this article present the results of the 1992 NES for each of these in turn.

While the overall averages, make-up and distribution of earnings are of interest, they can hide wide variations between different

- industries,
- occupations,
- regions, and
- age-groups.

The concluding sections of the article give summary analyses of each of these factors.

Average levels of pay and hours

Table 1 and figure 1 show that average gross weekly earnings (including overtime) of all full-time employees on adult rates working a full week in April 1992 were £305. The gap between earnings in non-manual and manual occupations has grown gradually over the years so that average manual earnings (£251 per week) are now just three quarters of non-manual (£335).

The average working week, for those full-time employees for

whom weekly hours were reported, was 39.9 hours, of which 2.4 consisted of paid overtime (the NES does not measure unpaid overtime). Manual employees worked on average almost 44 hours per week, non-manual employees less than 38 hours (two-thirds of this difference is due to overtime).

Average gross hourly earnings, whether including or excluding overtime, were around £7.50 overall. Non-manual employees averaged £8.68 per hour, manuals £5.76 (or £5.60 excluding overtime).

The growth of average earnings

As can also be seen from table 1, average gross weekly earnings increased overall by 7.0 per cent in the year to April 1992. The highest increases were for non-manual workers (7.0 per cent) and for women (8.4 per cent), as they have been in each of the last four years.

The average full-time working week was fractionally shorter in April 1992 than in April 1991, and the lowest ever recorded in the NES, reflecting a steady decline in normal basic hours together with low levels of overtime at this stage of the economic cycle. Average hourly earnings therefore rose a little faster than weekly earnings - by 7.2 per cent including overtime, and 7.3 per cent excluding overtime.

The overall annual increase in weekly earnings of 7.0 per cent between April 1991 and 1992 is slightly higher than the increase of 6.3 per cent measured by the Average Earnings Index (AEI) over the same period, though it is the same as the AEI underlying rate. One would not expect the two increases to be identical although both the NES and the AEI relate to the whole economy, there are differences in their coverage, and the AEI relates to a different week in April. Since April 1992, the rate of increase in earnings shown by the AEI has declined further.

The effect of changes in labour force composition

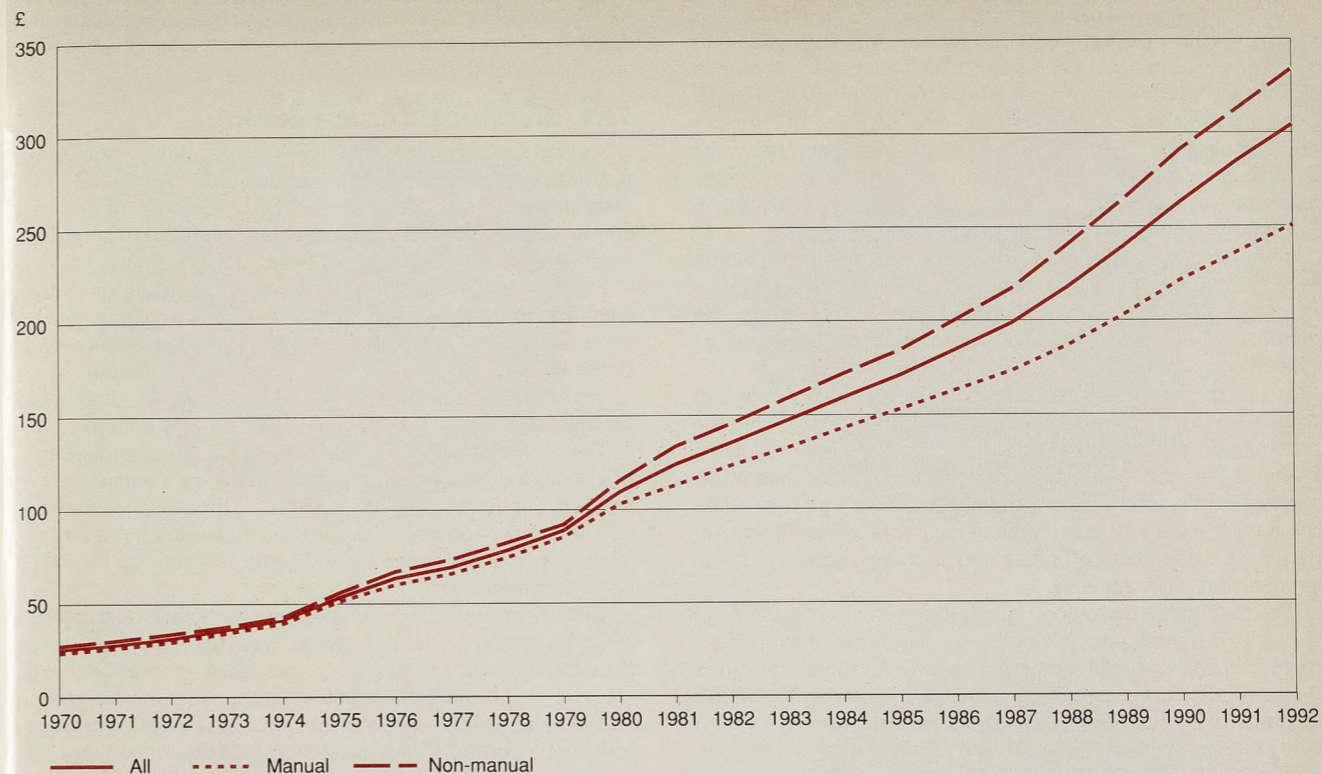
The increase in average earnings from one year to the next reflects several factors:

- pay settlements implemented between the April survey date (changes in the timing of settlements can therefore affect the NES average earnings increases for particular groups of workers);
- changes in the amount of overtime and other payments relative to basic pay (which tend to vary with the economic cycle); and
- the structural effects of changes in the composition of the employed labour force (for example, an increase in the proportion employed in occupations with higher than average earnings will increase overall average earnings even if earnings in each individual occupation do not change).

Table 1 Levels of average pay and hours in April 1992, and increases since April 1991
Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

	Men			Women			Men and Women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	268	400	340	170	257	241	251	335	305
Increase since April 1991 (per cent)	6.1	6.5	6.6	7.1	8.3	8.4	6.2	7.0	7.0
Average gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and hours (£)	6.05	10.21	8.07	4.28	6.90	6.40	5.76	8.68	7.50
Increase since April 1991 (per cent)	6.2	6.8	6.9	6.9	8.1	8.3	6.3	7.1	7.2
Average gross hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and hours (£)	5.89	10.23	8.10	4.21	6.88	6.38	5.60	8.67	7.49
Increase since April 1991 (per cent)	6.3	6.9	7.0	6.7	8.2	8.4	6.4	7.2	7.3
Average total weekly hours	44.5	38.6	41.4	39.8	36.8	37.3	43.7	37.8	39.9
Change since April 1991 (hours)	.1	-.1	-.1	.1	.0	-.1	.1	.0	-.1
Average weekly overtime hours	5.5	1.4	3.3	1.9	.6	.8	4.9	1.0	2.4
Change since April 1991 (hours)	.2	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0

Figure 1 Average gross weekly earnings, full-time employees on adult rates



All of these have played a part in the increase between April 1991 and April 1992.

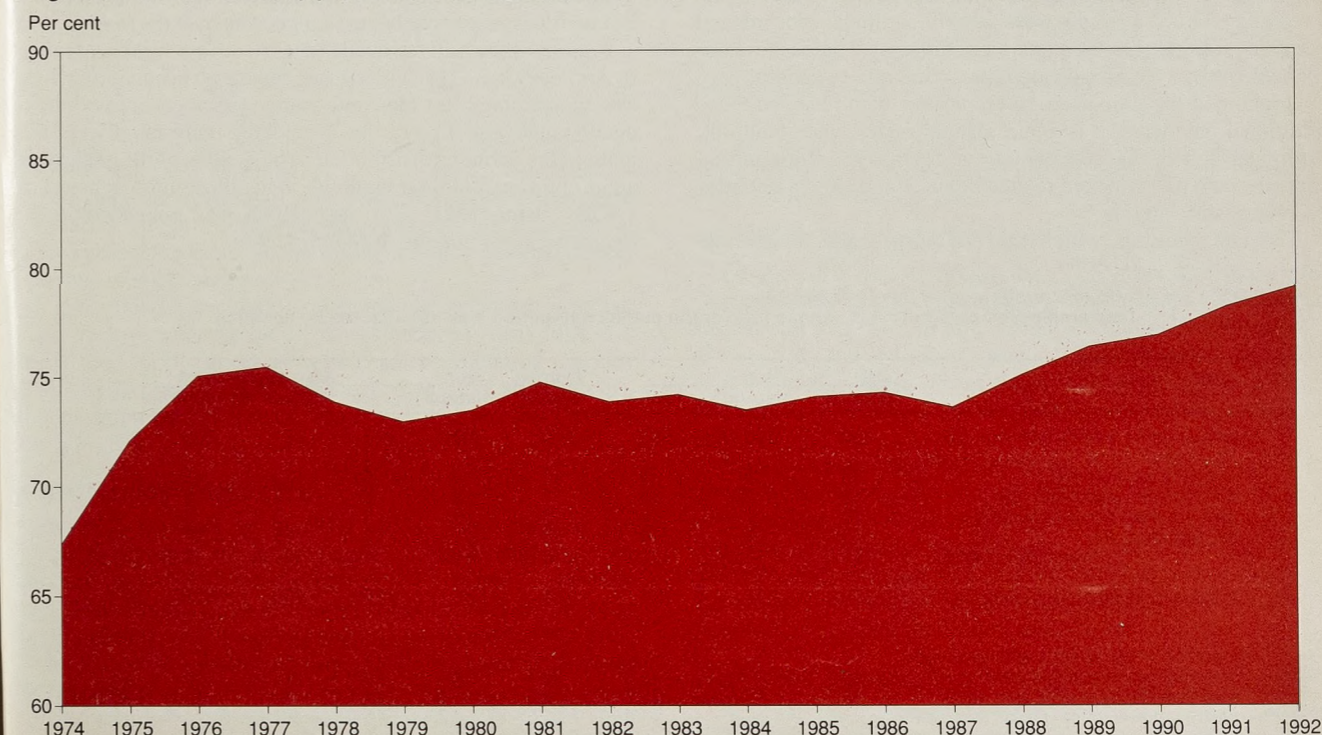
As far as compositional effects are concerned, an analysis of 1991-92 movements in the NES sample numbers by occupational group and by gender suggests that on balance these had a small upward effect on the average earnings of full-time employees. If the sample numbers has not changed between 1991 and 1992, the increase in earnings would have been around a third of a

percentage point lower (the effect of the greater prevalence of higher-paying occupations being partly offset by the higher proportion of lower-paid female employees).

Earnings of women relative to men

Women's average gross weekly earnings, at £241, were 71 per cent of the male level of £340. The percentage has risen by one percentage point since April last year.

Figure 2 Women's hourly pay as a percentage of men's, employees aged 18 and over, excluding overtime



The average earnings of women are lower than those of men because women tend to work in lower paid occupations and industries, and because they have a shorter working week. Full-time women employees worked on average 4.1 fewer hours per week than men in April 1992, of which 2.5 hours were overtime.

Average hourly earnings provide a better comparison, though even they do not indicate differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs. This is because such averages reflect the different employment patterns and other labour force characteristics of women and men, such as the proportions in different occupations and their length of time in jobs.

The ratio of female to male hourly earnings, whether including or excluding overtime, was 79 per cent in April 1992 - again a rise of 1 percentage point over the year. This brings the cumulative rise since 1987 to over 5 percentage points, as illustrated in figure 2.

Historically, average hourly earnings of women relative to those of men rose appreciably in the early 1970's following the introduction of the Equal Pay Act. After 1975 the proportion fluctuated around 74 per cent until 1987, but since then it has increased each year. (The overall trend is more significant than the results for a particular year, which may reflect delays in particular settlements affecting the average earnings of one gender more than another).

The differential between women's and men's hourly earnings varies for different types of employees. The fact that women are more concentrated than men in non-manual occupations raises their overall average pay relative to men's - the average hourly earnings excluding overtime of non-manual women (£6.88) being higher than that of manual men (£5.89). However, among both manual and non-manual workers women are concentrated in the lower paid occupations, which reduces their relative pay - for non-manual occupations as a whole the percentage is only 67 per cent, and for manual workers it is 71 per cent.

The make-up of pay

The NES divides total gross earnings into four components: overtime, payment by results/incentive payments, premium payments for shift work, and the residual - which can be referred to in shorthand as "basic pay". The data for April 1992 are summarised in table 2 and figure 3.

Altogether, the three additions to 'basic pay' account for just over one tenth of average gross weekly earnings. For manual men they make up almost a quarter of the total, whereas for non-manual women the proportion is less than one twentieth.

Looking at the proportion of employees who received these additional payments, it is again manual males who stand out, with over half of them receiving overtime pay, a third getting incentive and performance-related bonuses and almost a quarter receiving shift premia.

The contributions which the additions made to average

earnings, and the proportions of employees receiving them, fell very slightly between April 1991 and 1992 - the third annual fall in succession. A factor reducing the level of bonus payments in April 1992 was that some bonuses were paid in March in anticipation of tax rises after the General Election.

The distribution of earnings

As well as averages, the NES shows how earnings are distributed among individual employees. Table 3 gives simplified distributions of the weekly and hourly earnings of full-time employees on adult rates, showing the proportions of employees earning less than certain amounts per week or hour.

Figure 4 displays the shape of the overall distribution of gross weekly earnings among employees in the NES sample, grossed up to the estimated numbers of full-time adult employees in Great Britain. This is 'skewed' to the right: because of the relatively small number of very high earners, the distribution extends much further at the top end than at the bottom.

The NES also provides measures of the spread or dispersion of earnings. 'Median' earnings are those for a person exactly half way up the earnings distribution. These can be compared with the upper and lower 'deciles' (or 'quartiles'), the earnings levels which mark off the top and bottom 10 per cent (or 25 per cent) of employees.

Table 3 presents such comparisons. It shows that in April 1992, the median level of earnings was £265 per week - lower than the average (or mean), as the latter is boosted by the relatively small number of people at the top end of the distribution. At the bottom of the distribution, a tenth of employees earned less than £148 per week; at the top, a tenth earned more than £490.

The ratio between these two numbers - just over 3.3 in April 1992 - gives a measure of the spread or dispersion of weekly earnings. The spread was greatest for non-manual males (the top decile was 3.4 times the bottom decile), and smallest for manual females (2.4 times).

For hourly earnings, the pattern is similar. The overall ratio of the highest to the lowest decile is 3.4 including overtime, or 3.5 excluding overtime.

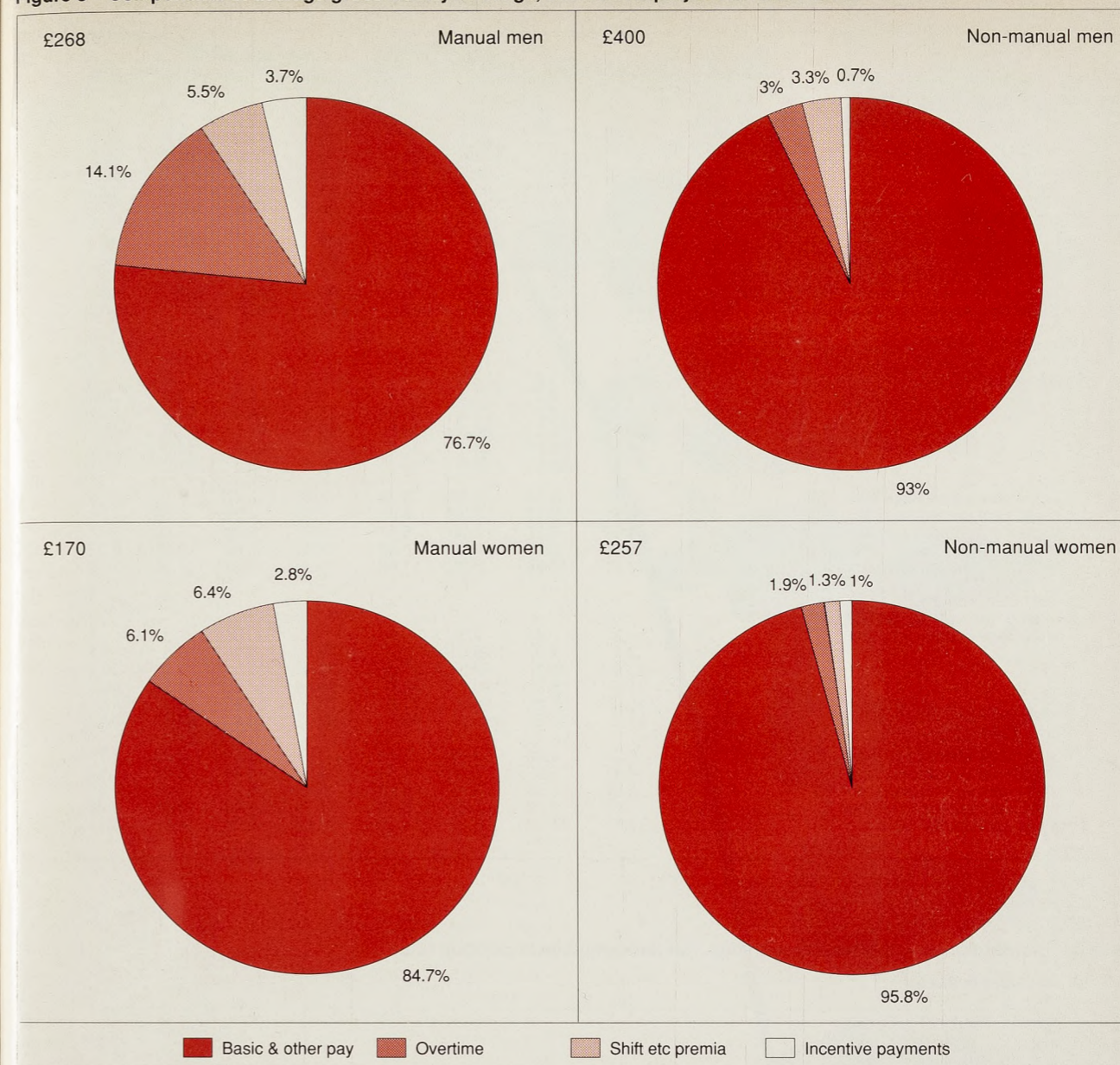
In the year to April 1992, the dispersion of earnings widened slightly, as earnings increased by 6.5 per cent at the bottom decile and by 7.2 per cent at the top. Nonetheless, earnings at both ends of the distribution increased in real terms since the Retail Prices Index rose by just 4.3 per cent over the same period.

Figure 5 shows all ten decile ranges of gross weekly earnings in April 1992. For each of these it depicts an occupation whose average earnings (for men and women together) are within the decile range, and who can be considered representative of that tenth of the earnings distribution. The heights of the employees are proportional to their earnings. This illustration is based on a Chart using 1991 NES data which was published in the *Independent on Sunday* in March 1992.

Table 2 Make-up of average weekly pay in April 1992
Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

	Men		All	Women		Men and women			
	Manual	Non-manual		Manual	Non-manual	Manual	Non-manual	All	
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	268	400	340	170	257	241	251	335	305
Of which:									
overtime payments (£)	38	12	24	10	5	6	33	9	17
incentive etc payments (£)	15	13	14	11	3	5	14	9	11
shift etc premium payments (£)	10	3	6	5	3	3	9	3	5
all 'additions' (£)	63	28	44	26	11	13	56	20	33
(per cent of total)	(23.4)	(6.9)	(12.9)	(15.2)	(4.1)	(5.5)	(22.4)	(5.9)	(10.8)
basic and all other payments (£)	206	373	296	144	246	228	195	315	272
Proportion of employees who received									
overtime payments (per cent)	52.4	20.3	35.0	26.7	16.1	18.0	47.8	18.4	28.9
incentive etc payments (per cent)	33.6	15.3	23.7	25.5	11.6	14.1	32.1	13.6	20.3
shift etc premium payments (per cent)	23.9	6.3	14.3	16.0	9.3	10.5	22.4	7.7	12.9

Figure 3 Components of average gross weekly earnings, full-time employees on adult rates



Detailed analyses

The detailed results of the New Earnings Survey are summarised in Part A of the published Report, and presented in full in subsequent Parts. In this article it is only possible to give a flavour of such analyses.

In the following sections, a series of figures show the average gross weekly earnings, and increases between April 1991 and April 1992, for broad categories of industry (detailed analyses of which are contained mainly in Part C of the published Report), of occupation (in Part D), of region and of age-group (both in Part E).

Results by industry

Figure 6 presents an analysis of the 1992 NES by the industrial sector of the employer (based on Divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 revision). Average weekly earnings in April 1992 were highest in energy and water supply (£391) and lowest in agriculture (£220), with little variation between manufacturing (£300), services (£304) and construction (£306).

The earnings rise in services between April 1991 and 1992 (7.1 per cent) was a little higher than in manufacturing (6.8 per

cent), but it was down on last year while the rise in manufacturing stayed the same.

Results by occupation

To classify occupations, the NES uses the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), which has a hierarchical structure of 374 'Unit groups' contained within 77 'Minor', 22 'Sub-major' and 9 'Major' groups. This permits a far more sophisticated analysis of earnings and other labour market trends than is possible from the traditional manual/non-manual split.

Figure 7 shows the 1992 results by SOC major group. The group with the highest average earnings was managers and administrators (£438 per week), followed by professional and associate professional occupations. Average earnings were generally higher in the 'non-manual' occupational groups, but the average for craft and related occupations (at £278 per week) was well above that for clerical and related (at £222).

Results by region

An analysis by standard region (showing Greater London separately) is given in figure 8. London has much higher

Table 3 Distributions and dispersions of pay in April 1992
Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

	Men			All	Women		Men and women			
	Manual	Non-manual			Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Gross weekly earnings:										
percentage earning less than	£100	.6	.4	.5	6.7	1.1	2.1	1.7	.8	1.1
	£150	7.8	3.9	5.6	44.7	13.7	19.2	14.4	8.3	10.5
	£200	26.1	12.4	18.7	75.4	38.6	45.2	34.9	24.4	28.2
	£300	69.8	35.7	51.3	95.7	71.6	75.9	74.5	52.1	60.1
	£420	92.3	65.6	77.8	99.5	91.8	93.2	93.6	77.6	83.3
	£600	98.7	87.9	92.8	100.0	98.6	98.9	98.9	92.8	95.0
10 per cent earned less than (£)		158	188	170	106	141	129	137	156	148
25 per cent earned less than (£)		197	258	219	127	174	161	178	201	192
50 per cent earned less than (£)		251	353	296	157	228	211	234	291	265
25 per cent earned more than (£)		317	473	402	199	316	296	302	402	366
10 per cent earned more than (£)		397	641	544	254	402	387	381	544	490
Gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and hours:										
percentage earning less than	£2.40	.4	.3	.3	2.5	.4	.8	.8	.3	.5
	£3.40	5.0	1.9	3.4	27.9	5.5	9.5	9.0	3.6	5.6
	£4.80	29.0	10.3	19.2	72.2	27.2	35.3	36.6	18.3	25.1
	£6.00	55.7	20.4	37.3	90.0	48.8	56.1	61.7	33.9	44.1
	£8.00	84.6	39.4	61.0	98.1	71.6	76.3	87.0	54.6	66.6
	£14.00	99.5	81.1	89.9	100.0	95.1	96.0	99.6	87.8	92.1
10 per cent earned less than (£)		3.82	4.77	4.12	2.87	3.78	3.43	3.47	4.10	3.80
25 per cent earned less than (£)		4.62	6.51	5.17	3.33	4.68	4.26	4.28	5.28	4.80
50 per cent earned less than (£)		5.72	9.05	6.97	4.00	6.07	5.57	5.40	7.49	6.44
25 per cent earned more than (£)		7.16	12.57	9.79	4.92	8.42	7.81	6.85	10.69	9.09
10 per cent earned more than (£)		8.68	17.11	14.04	6.00	11.60	10.90	8.41	14.85	12.94
Gross hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and hours:										
percentage earning less than	£2.40	.5	.3	.4	2.6	.4	.8	.9	.3	.5
	£3.40	5.9	2.1	3.9	29.0	5.7	9.9	9.9	3.8	6.1
	£4.80	32.3	10.8	21.1	73.5	27.6	35.8	39.5	18.8	26.4
	£6.00	58.5	21.2	39.0	90.7	49.4	56.8	64.2	34.6	45.5
	£8.00	86.1	40.2	62.2	98.3	71.9	76.7	88.3	55.2	67.4
	£14.00	99.5	81.2	90.0	100.0	95.1	96.0	99.6	87.8	92.2
10 per cent earned less than (£)		3.72	4.70	3.99	2.86	3.75	3.41	3.40	4.07	3.73
25 per cent earned less than (£)		4.48	6.41	5.05	3.30	4.65	4.23	4.13	5.24	4.71
50 per cent earned less than (£)		5.57	8.97	6.84	3.95	6.03	5.53	5.27	7.44	6.35
25 per cent earned more than (£)		6.98	12.55	9.70	4.87	8.38	7.76	6.68	10.63	9.02
10 per cent earned more than (£)		8.55	17.11	14.02	5.93	11.58	10.87	8.28	14.83	12.92

Figure 4 Distribution of gross weekly earnings, full-time employees on adult rates

Number of employees (millions)

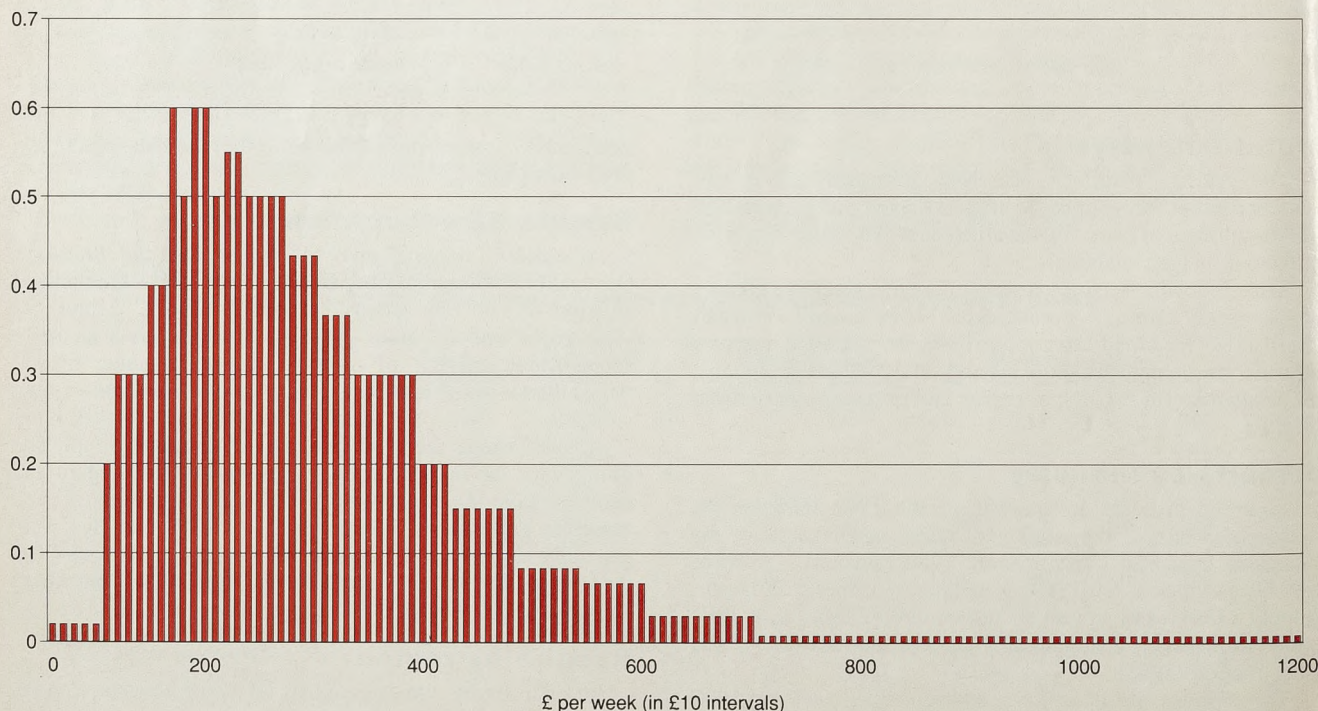
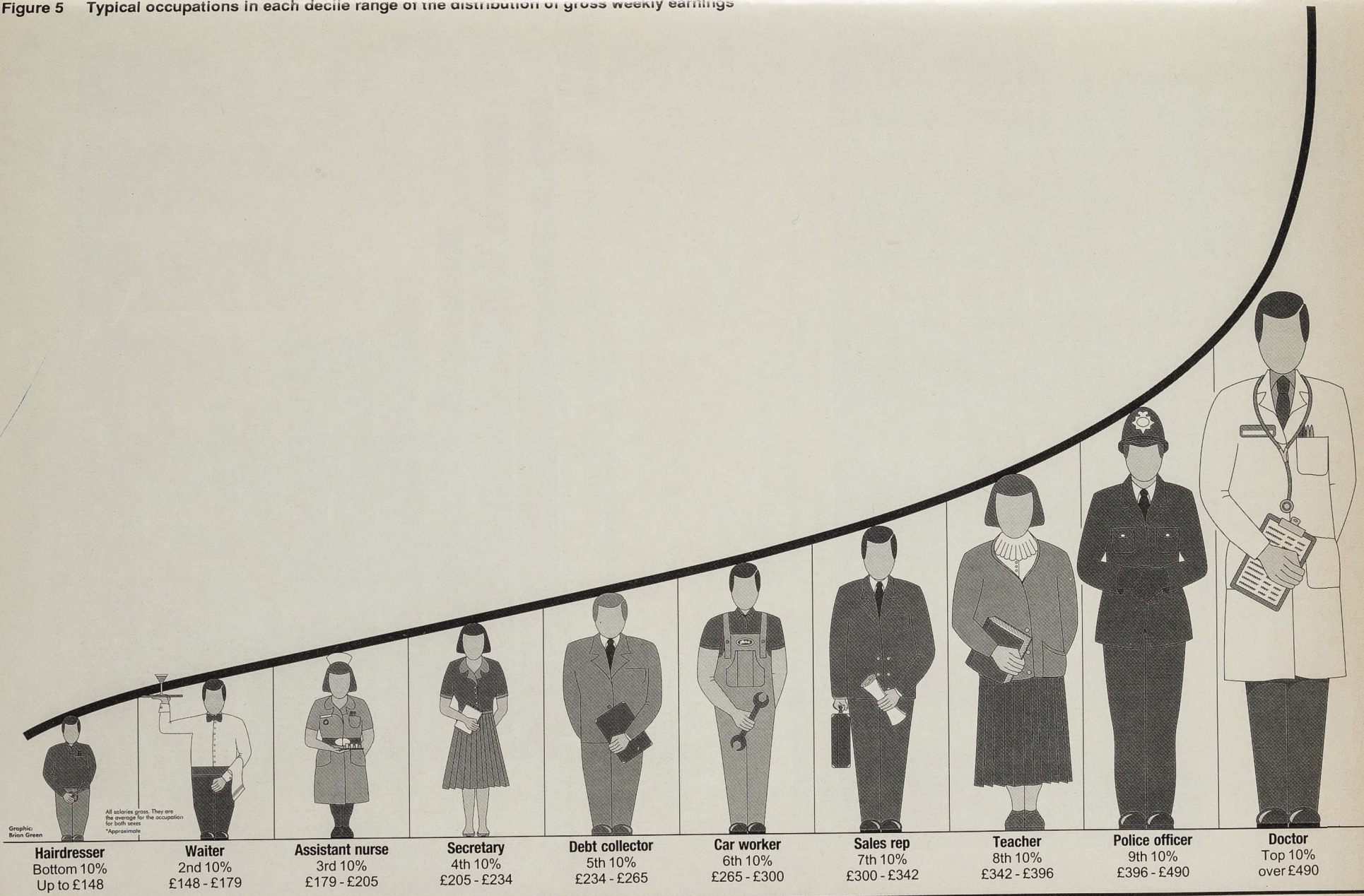


Figure 5 Typical occupations in each decile range of the distribution of gross weekly earnings



Graphic: Brian Green

All salaries gross. They are the average for the occupation for both sexes.
*Approximate

Figure 6 Average gross weekly earnings by industrial sector, April 1992

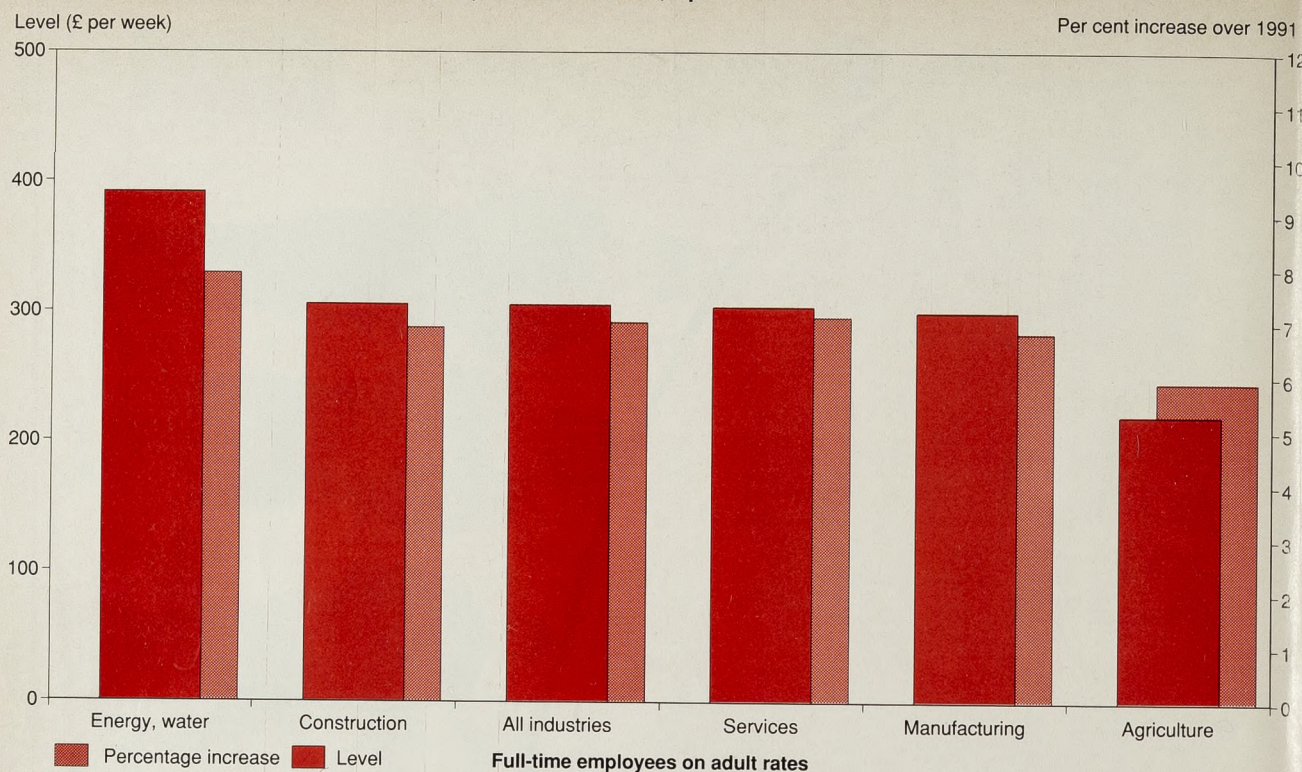


Figure 8 Average gross weekly earnings by region, April 1992

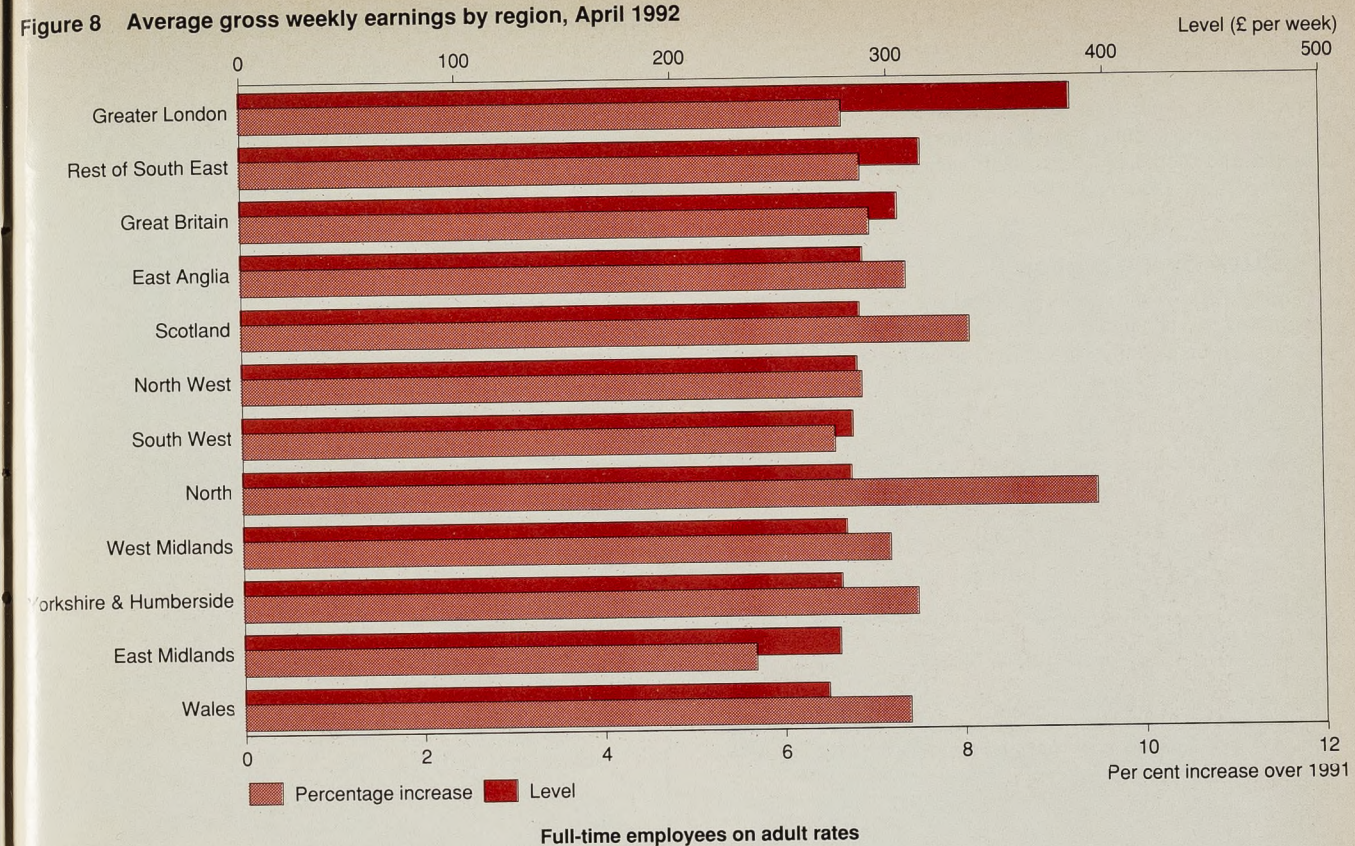


Figure 7 Average gross weekly earnings by occupational major group, April 1992

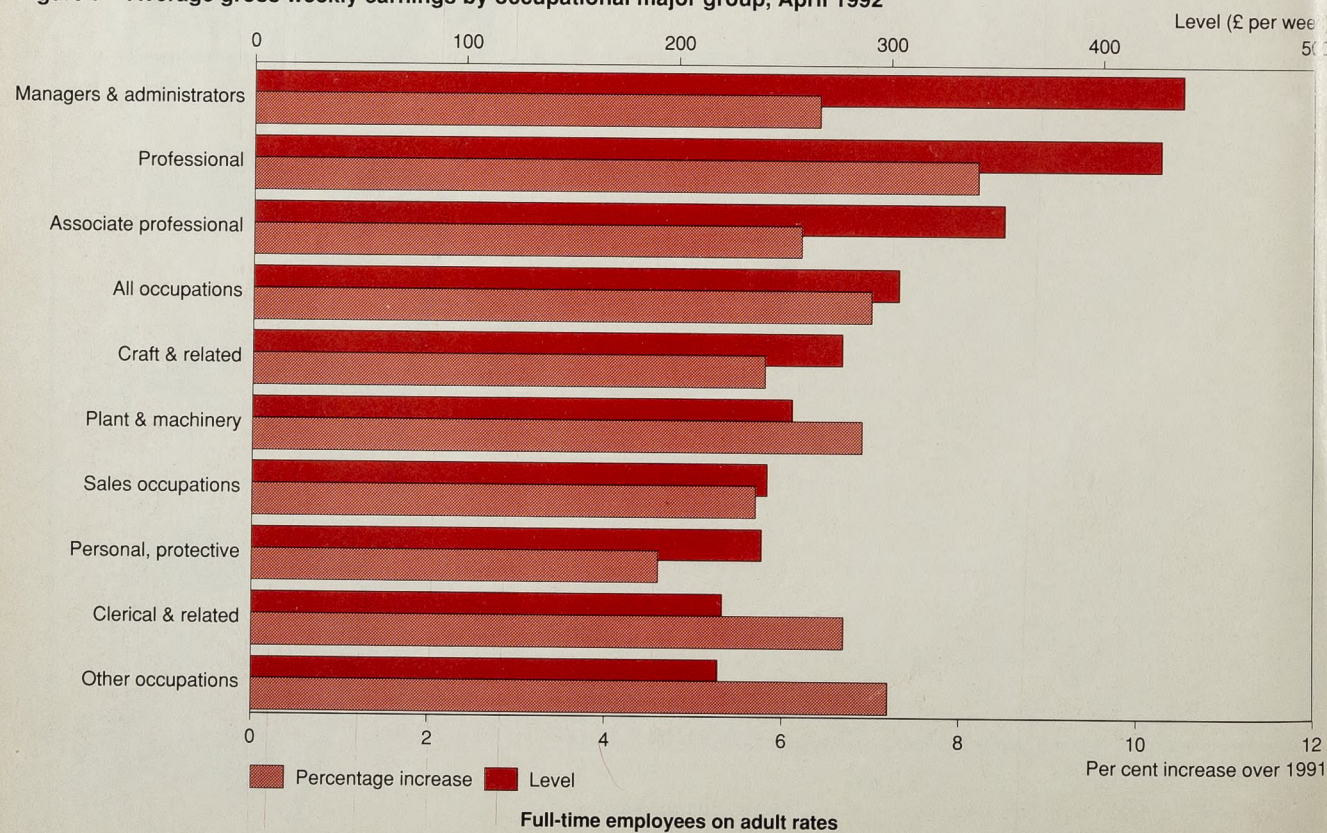
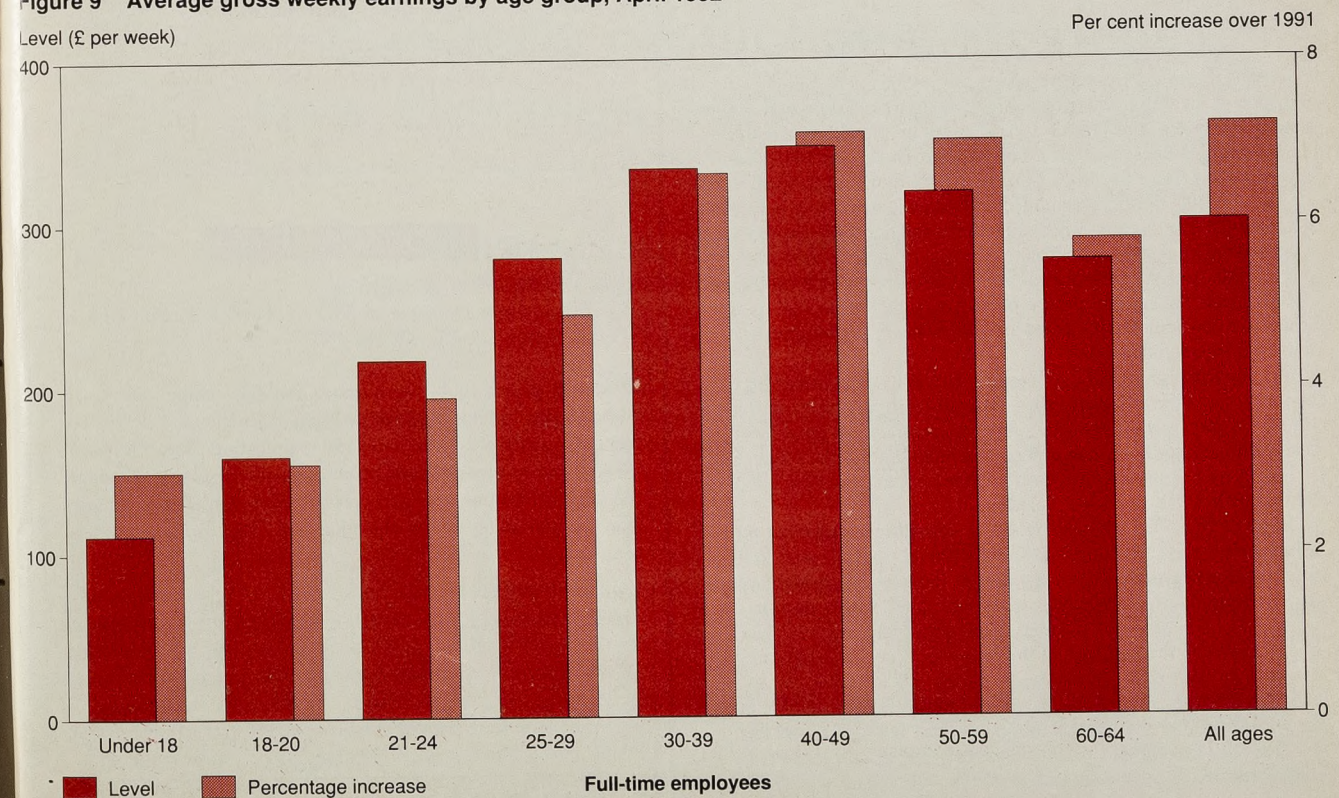


Figure 9 Average gross weekly earnings by age group, April 1992



average earnings than any other region (£385 per week in April 1992), partly because it has a large proportion of its labour force in higher-paying industries and occupations and partly because of London weighting and similar allowances.

Outside the South East, all regions have very similar levels of average earnings, but it was the northern regions (the North of England and Scotland in particular) that had the highest increases between April 1991 and 1992 (9.5 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively).

Results by age group

Figure 9 shows the results for broad age-groups (these are for all employees, not just those on adult rates of pay). Average earnings climb steadily with age, to reach a maximum of £346 per week for 40-49 year-olds, and decline thereafter.

The highest 1991-92 increases also came in the middle age groups. The lowest were for employees aged under 21. There are ever-decreasing numbers of such people, reflecting demographic decline and the increasing proportions in education and training. n

Footnotes

- 1 The full results of the 1992 NES are being published in six parts, A to F, by HMSO in *New Earnings Survey 1992*. The figures generally relate to full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence (see *technical note*).
- 2 A similar survey is carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development.

Technical note

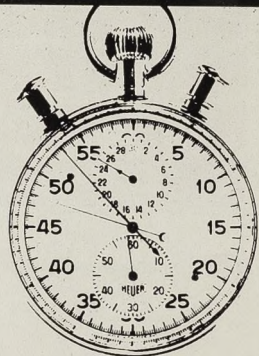
The New Earnings Survey is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain², information on whose earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers. It does not cover the self employed. In 1992, the information related to the pay period which included 8 April.

The earnings information collected relates to **gross pay** before tax, national insurance or other deductions, and generally excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period, and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded.

For particular groups of employees, changes in average earnings between successive Surveys may be affected by changes in the timing of **pay settlements**, in some cases reflecting more than one settlement and in some others no settlement at all. *Table A* in Part A of the Survey Report lists the settlements implemented between the 1991 and 1992 Surveys.

Most of the NES analyses relate to **full-time employees on adult rates** whose earnings for the survey pay period were **not affected by absence**. Thus they do **not** include the earnings of those who did not work a full week, and those whose earnings were reduced because of sickness, short-time working, etc. Nor do they include the earnings of young people (not on adult rates of pay) or part-time employees. Some information on the earnings of young people and part-time employees is available in the published Survey Report, particularly Parts E and F. However, the NES has incomplete coverage of these groups, because it is largely limited to people earning above the income tax threshold.

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special FEATURE



Quarterly projections of New Earnings Survey results

Paul Keech and Terry Orchard
Statistical Services Division, Employment Department

This article presents the results of projecting the 1992 New Earnings Survey (NES) results from April 1992 to July 1992

An article¹ in the April 1992 *Employment Gazette* presented estimates of the earnings of manual employees in October 1991 obtained by projecting the results of the 1990 October Manuals Survey using the monthly Average Earnings Index (AEI). This article presents the results of projecting the 1992 New Earnings Survey (NES) results from April 1992 to July 1992. The new quarterly projections discussed in this article are being produced to meet users' needs for more frequent official figures on the levels of earnings than is provided by the annual

New Earnings Survey. Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey results were produced using the same method as for the October Manuals Survey, described in a *technical note* to the April 1992 article.

Estimates for July, October, January, and April will be produced as soon as the provisional AEI data for those months become available, and published regularly as a statistical update in the November, February, May, and August issues of the *Employment Gazette*.

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees, July 1992

Occupations	Major group	All employees on adult rates		
		Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	483.9	325.3	445.4
Professional occupations	2	467.0	378.9	434.9
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	402.0	306.1	359.9
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	255.1	213.4	225.8
Craft and related occupations	5	292.5	170.9	282.1
Personal and protective service occupations	6	288.9	186.8	244.6
Sales occupations	7	295.1	182.1	246.9
Plant and machine operatives	8	275.5	181.9	258.4
Other occupations	9	238.5	160.9	223.1
All Non-manual occupations		406.7	261.7	340.3
All manual occupations		272.3	173.0	254.5
All occupations	1-9	345.6	246.0	309.8

Estimated average earnings in July 1992

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in July 1992 was £309.8. Tables 1, 2, and 3 show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and the standard regions of Great Britain.

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, July 1992

Industry Division	SIC code	Males			Females			Males and Females		
		Manual	Non-Manual	All	Manual	Non-Manual	All	Manual	Non-Manual	All
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	206.1	313.6	228.6	155.2	225.3	187.9	201.7	292.8	223.7
Energy and water supply industries	1	365.3	493.8	423.3	*	283.8	280.9	363.0	427.4	398.1
Extraction of minerals & ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2	297.0	423.2	345.6	193.4	256.4	234.2	284.3	375.3	324.0
Mechanical engineering	32	283.4	394.0	325.8	183.1	216.2	208.1	277.7	353.8	310.7
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	274.2	398.9	337.3	178.4	231.2	202.9	246.0	356.3	300.4
Metal goods, engineering & vehicles industries	3	286.4	406.3	336.5	184.3	238.2	215.9	272.3	366.7	314.8
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	284.9	424.3	332.9	194.6	236.7	213.9	262.0	359.2	298.6
Paper products, printing and publishing	47	315.8	439.8	373.5	197.1	269.2	247.8	293.8	374.9	337.1
Other manufacturing industries	4	274.2	407.8	323.4	171.3	241.1	202.3	244.0	347.9	284.9
Construction	50	278.8	396.2	320.7	*	211.1	209.9	278.1	356.7	310.7
Distribution and repairs	61, 62, 64 65, 67	230.7	324.4	290.3	155.8	197.6	193.8	221.3	268.6	256.0
Hotels and catering	66	187.1	304.9	230.7	140.1	206.8	167.2	164.7	254.9	199.7
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	6	222.1	323.1	283.0	146.2	198.6	188.6	204.9	267.7	247.6
Transport	71-77	284.5	408.0	325.1	249.1	240.6	242.8	281.9	348.6	309.7
Postal services & telecommunications	79	288.8	431.0	340.4	247.6	282.5	275.8	285.8	378.2	327.6
Transport and communication	7	286.0	416.8	330.6	248.6	256.6	255.0	283.3	359.9	316.2
Banking and finance	81	349.7	504.3	497.8	*	266.5	266.5	338.1	373.7	372.9
Business services	83	258.6	483.6	444.8	188.7	275.4	273.1	251.0	387.5	372.2
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8	263.0	475.3	443.4	192.7	266.8	265.4	256.3	374.0	363.2
Public administration	91	234.9	373.1	353.2	198.4	253.3	250.8	228.0	319.3	309.9
Education and health services	93,95	225.8	428.4	387.0	158.7	305.6	295.0	199.7	345.0	327.6
Other services	9	231.9	393.7	355.5	164.4	285.2	271.4	207.3	330.8	309.8
All industries and services	0-9	272.3	406.7	345.6	173.0	261.7	246.0	254.5	340.3	309.8

Method

The projections were produced by uprating the April 1992 occupation, industry and standard region tables using the appropriate multiplier from the nine shown in table 4.

Further details of the method are given in the April 1992 article. The decision to use a method based on nine separate multipliers followed investigations which showed that:

- a ratio estimation was better than regression estimation;
- b industry-specific multipliers did not improve accuracy (occupation and region specific multipliers could not be tried as the Average Earnings Index is not available for occupation or region);
- c adjustment for gender and manual/non-manual differences was worthwhile.

For categories not shown in tables 1-3, users can construct their own July 1992 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from table 4 to the NES estimates for April 1992.

Reliability of the estimates

The reliability of the estimates was checked by comparing the April 1991 12 month projections from the 1990 NES with the actual April 1991 NES results, and likewise for the April 1992 projections. The results of these comparisons were as follows:

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees, July 1992

Region	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
South East	290.1	458.1	398.2	194.1	296.4	282.9	272.4	385.3	354.5
East Anglia	271.7	380.5	326.6	163.3	239.7	226.3	255.4	317.4	293.3
South West	253.9	372.9	320.3	165.4	242.3	229.6	238.7	313.5	287.9
West Midlands	263.3	374.6	317.1	164.6	236.4	221.0	246.0	311.9	284.7
East Midlands	262.7	365.4	311.0	162.9	240.3	220.3	243.1	310.3	280.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	267.7	361.4	312.4	163.2	238.3	222.5	249.8	304.9	282.0
North West	267.8	379.2	325.2	166.2	243.0	228.6	249.6	315.1	290.4
North	272.7	374.5	319.3	168.2	239.7	225.1	255.6	310.4	287.1
England	272.9	410.8	349.1	174.2	264.8	249.2	255.3	344.5	313.3
Scotland	274.6	384.7	329.8	167.2	240.7	226.4	254.7	314.8	291.6
Wales	258.1	357.4	304.0	164.5	240.1	223.2	240.8	301.3	275.5
Great Britain	272.3	406.7	345.6	173.0	261.7	246.0	254.5	340.3	309.8

- a the projected overall April 1991 average weekly earnings were 0.4 per cent too high while the 1992 average weekly earnings were 0.7 per cent too low.
- b for the occupation groups (as in table 1): the differences for the 1991 projections ignoring sign ranged from 0 per cent to 2.7 per cent with an average of 1.3 per cent and the differences for the 1992 projections ranged from 0 per cent to 2.8 per cent with an average of 1.2 per cent.
- c for the industry groups (as in table 2): the differences for the 1991 projections, for all employees, ranged from 0.1 per cent to 3.0 per cent with an average of 1.5 per cent and the differences for the 1992 projections ranged from 0.1 per cent to 3.9 per cent with an average of 1.0 per cent.
- d for the GB regions (as shown in table 3): the 1991 differences ranged from 0 per cent to 4.3 per cent with an average of 1.1 per cent, and the 1992 differences ranged from 0 per cent to 4.2 per cent with an average of 1.2 per cent.

Table 4 Multipliers used for ratio projections

	Males	Females	All
Manuals	1.0148	1.0172	1.0151
Non-manuals	1.0158	1.0202	1.0170
All	1.0160	1.0204	1.0170

Footnote

1 Earnings of manual employees in October 1991, *Employment Gazette*, April 1992, pp 202-210

Further information can be obtained from:
Paul Keech, SSDA2, Floor C, Block A, Grosvenor House, Runcorn, WA7 2DN.

Women and the labour market - September issue

Correction

WE REGRET that the feature 'Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey' in the September issue of *Employment Gazette*, pp 433-459, included the following errors.

Page 438 figure 3, in the heading insert 'of women of' after 'economic status'.

Page 440 line 12, substitute 'was' for 'has' after 'proportion'

Page 442 table H, side headings should be reversed, that is

- All persons**
- Non-service industries†
- Service industries**
- Women**
- Non-service industries†
- Service industries**
- Men**
- Non-service industries†
- Service Industries**

Page 456 table 10, line 45, ratio men/women substitute '-' for '**'

Page 458 table 12, substitute 'age' for 'sex' in the heading.

Bridging cultural barriers

THIS VIDEO deals with the questions of how to manage people who do not share the same cultural values, communicating with a culturally diverse workforce, maintaining your own culture whilst acknowledging the validity of others. It aims to establish a dialogue and understanding between staff and managers.

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● *Bridging Cultural Barriers* Gower Publishing, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3HR, tel 0252 331551. Running time 24 minutes, Price rental £130 (three days), £180 (5 days). Purchase £795.



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● *Bullying at work* by Andrea Adams. Virago, 20-23 Mandela Street, Camden Town, London NW1 0HQ, tel 071-383 5150. Price £6.99 pbk.

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● *Industrial Tribunals* by Roger Greenhalgh. Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UX, tel 081-906 9100. Price £14.95 plus £1.20 p&p pbk. IPM members £11.96 plus £1.20 p&p.

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