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Employment Department Free leaflets

The following is a list of leaflets published by the Employment Department. Though some of the more specialised titles are not stocked by local offices, most are available in small quantities, free of charge, from jobcentres, employment offices, unemployment benefit offices and regional offices of the Employment Department.

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies, orders should be sent to Dept IB, ISCO5, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD.

Note: This list does not include the publications of the Training, Enterprise and Education Directorate (TEED) or the Employment Service, nor does it include any priced publications of the Employment Department.

General information

Employment and Training Services for you

Details of the extensive range of ED employment and training programmes and business help EMPI 45

Employment legislation

| Written statement of main terms and conditions of | |
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| employment | PL700 |
| Redundancy consultation | |
| and notification | PL833 (3rd rev |
| Employee's rights on | |
| insolvency of employer | PL718 (4th rev |
| Employment rights for the | |
| expectant mother | PL710 (2nd rev |
| Suspension on medical ground | s under |
| health and safety | |
| regulations | PL705 (2nd rev |
| Facing redundancy? Time off for | or job |
| hunting or to arrange training | PL703 |
| Union membership and | |
| non-membership rights | PL871 (Rev 1) |
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| Employment rights on the | |
| transfer of an undertaking | PL699 (2nd rev |
| Rules governing continuous | |
| employment and a week's pay | PL711 |
| Time off for public duties | PL702 |
| Unfairly dismissed? | PL712 (5th rev |
| Rights of notice and | |
| reasons for dismissal | PL707 (2nd rev |
| Limits on payments | PL827 |
| Unjustifiable discipline by a trac | de union PL865 |
| Trade union executive elections | PL866 (REV 1) |
| Trade union funds and | |
| accounting records | PL868 (REV 1 |
| Trade union political funds | PL868 (REV 1) |

A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984

PL752

| The Employment Act 1966 | |
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| A guide to its industrial relations | |
| and trade union law provisions | |
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PL859

PL880

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| A guide to its industrial relations and trade union law provisions | | PL907 |
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| Industrial action and the law— Employees' version | PL869 (| REV 1) |
| Industrial action and the law— Employers' version | PL870 (| REV 1) |
| Fair and unfair dismissal— a guide for employers | | PL714 |
| Individual rights of employees— a guide for employers | | PL716 |
| Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers | RPLI | (1983) |
| Code of practice—picketing —picketing draft | ECP | ECP(2) (2)DFT |
| Code of practice—trade union ballots on industrial action | TUB | ALACT |
| Fact sheets on employment law | nlovers : | and |

Health and safety AIDS and the workplace

employees

A quide for employers Alcohol in the workplace A guide for employers Drug misuse and the workplace

A quide for employers

Wages legislation

The law on payment of wages and deductions A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 PL810 A summary of part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 in six languages PL815 Wages Councils and statutory pay rates WCL1

Industrial tribunals

- Industrial tribunals procedure for those concerned in industria ITL1 (1989) tribunal proceedings
- Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work, etc, ITL19 (1983) Act 1974

Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards-a PL720 quide for employers

Sex equality

| Sex discrimination in employment | PL887 |
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| Collective agreements and sex | |
| discrimination | PL858 |
| Equal pay | |
| A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 | PL743 |
| Equal pay for women—what you | |
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| Information for working women | PL739 |

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK Employers' guide to the work permi scheme OW5 (1987) Employment of overseas workers in the UK Training and work experience OW21 (1987) scheme

Miscellaneous

The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers **PL748**

RREAS. Equal opportunities "What is **Positive Action** PL873

The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidance on the Act, and regulations for use of employment agency and employment PL594 (4th rev) business services

Career development loans A scheme offering loans for training or vocational courses. Open to people over 18 (Available from freefone 0800 585505)



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Employment Gazette **Butterflies** BOARDROOM

COVER PICTURE

Ken Smith (left) and Bob Walters, joint winners of the NTA Patron's Individual Award. For full details of the 1991 National Training Awards, see page 13. Photo: Jacky Chapman

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Annual subscription including postage £48, single issues, £4.50 net

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JANUARY 1992

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

New Earnings Survey 1991

The results of the New Earnings Survey 1991 are being published in six separate parts, forming a comprehensive report on the survey. A slight revision to the rules which are used to ensure statistical reliability has meant that the published results contain more information than ever before. The parts are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £11.00 each. Subscriptions for the set of six, including postage, £63.

The contents of the six parts are:

Part A

- Streamlined analyses giving selected results for full-time employees in particular wage negotiation groups, industries, occupations, age groups, regions and sub-regions; summary analyses for broad categories of employees; description of survey.
- Part B

Analyses of earnings and hours for particular wage negotiation groups.

- Part C Analyses of earnings and hours for particular industries.
- Part D

Analyses of earnings and hours for particular occupations.

Part E

Analyses of earnings and hours by region and county, and by age group.

Part F

Distribution of hours: joint distributions of earnings and hours; analyses of earnings and hours for part-time women employees.

New Earnings Survey 1991

Essential reading for all concerned with earnings and hours of work in Great Britain. Published in six separate parts, price £11.00 each.

To HM Stationery Office, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT Copies may also be purchased from HMSO bookshops

这

New Earnings

Streamlined and

summary analyses

Description of the

Survey 1991

Enclosed please find £63 being a subscription (including postage) for all six parts of the 1991 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY.

The copies should be sent to

Name ____

Address _____

"The Charter means that we'll be



A new Jobseeker's Charter has been launched to ensure that standards of service provided by offices of the Employment Service (ES) match the best on offer in the private sector.

The charter will take effect across the whole network of some 1,400 Employment Service local offices in Great Britain by April at the latest.

We are trying to treat people as clients. not claimants," said Employment Secretary Michael Howard at the London launch of the Charter, which is the latest element in the Prime Minister's Citizen's Charter initiative.

"It's about getting the atmosphere right," added the ES's chief executive Mike Fogden. "It's a quality service target for everyone to aim at."

Jobseekers and clients claiming benefits will receive two free leaflets-one explaining the services provided, procedures followed and the standards of service aimed at—and the other outlining a complaints and comments procedure.

In addition, ES offices will display a 'Client Service Board' detailing standards to be met on waiting times, benefit payments and performance against local targets in finding people jobs. And to end the era of the 'faceless Civil Servant', all staff will wear name badges, and give their names on the telephone.

"A courteous, efficient and friendly service actually makes a tremendous difference to people's daily lives. That's why the Citizen's Charter is so important," said Mr Howard. "We've gone quite a long way already in inculcating this, but we want to make it the universal mood in the **Employment Service.**"

At Westminster Jobcentre, the new-style open-plan office which hosted the national launch of the Charter, manager Sue Clamp commented: "We've been trying to aim for a better service for some years now, especially since the integration of the jobcentre with the UBO one-and-a-half years ago.

CLIEN

Morley at Westminster Jobcentre

constantly looking to improve the service on a daily basis. At present our waiting time target is 10 minutes but we're hoping to improve on that." The jobcentre's complaints procedure would be better publicised and Sue would be seeking the views of clients.

"I'll be reading all the letters and hopefully I can take them forward," she said, adding: "I've come from an old-fashioned benefit office with a counter service. Here, the clients' attitude is a lot better: they respect the service we're trying to give them

Nineteen-year-old jobseeker Amanda Morley from Pimlico has been using the jobcentre three times a week in her search for a graphic design job since she became unemployed five months ago. "They're very helpful. If there are no jobs they always get in touch if one comes up and they're well organised: you always know

who you're seeing. I've no complaints!" The Jobseeker's Charter is the second Citizen's Charter initiative to be launched by the Employment Department: the first was a new freefone helpline service for people faced with redundancy (see December 1991 Employment Gazette page 635)

JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE News

At your service



JUST THE JOB: Employment Secretary Michael Howard meets jobseeker Amanda Photo: Jacky Chapman

The Jobseeker's Charter

National targets for the delivery of services to be published each year. Local targets to be displayed in each

- local office on:
- waiting times (up to a national limit of 10 minutes):
- time to answer telephone calls;
- promptness and accuracy of benefit payments;
- numbers of people helped into jobs (and performance against target).
- Name badges to be worn by staff, who will give their name in writing and on the telephone; names of local and area managers to be displayed in each local office.
- Customer satisfaction surveys to be carried out at national and local level.
- An easy-to-use complaints/suggestions procedure to be set up and publicised in each office.
- Details of help available from the Employment Service to be displayed in each local office and supplemented with widely available leaflets.

News Brief



Inner city language help

A £1.8 million project is under way to provide English language tuition, vocational training and careers guidance mainly for the Bangladeshi population of Spitalfields and Tower Hamlets in East London.

Launched as part of the Government's City Challenge initiative to regenerate inner city areas, the scheme aims to provide 2,000 people with certificated training and language skills over the next five years. London East TEC will provide more than £1 million towards the project, with further contributions from the Spitalfields Task Force, Spitalfields Market Community Trust, and other local trusts.

The project consists of two stages, with the first intended to build language, literacy and numeracy, and IT skills, and to boost confidence. Stage two will concentrate on meeting the specific learning needs of trainees on Employment Training and other programmes, preparing people for work or further study.

"With this project we will begin to see the breakdown of barriers that have prevented people from competing for employment on an equal basis," said Employment Minister Robert Jackson at the launch of the scheme

Inner city guide

Working to boost jobs and enterprise in the inner city? If so, a new guide to **Employment** Department Group programmes in these areas should be of interest.

City Action: Business, Skills and Jobs is aimed at TECs, employers, voluntary organisations local authorities and others. With the help of case studies it describes programmes ranging from Jobclub and Job Interview Guarantee to the Loan Guarantee Scheme, and highlights opportunities for partnership with other bodies.

□ Free copies are available from Sharon Wright, Room 543, Caxton House, Employment Department, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071-273 4909

'Support for reforms'

Clear support for the majority of the Government's proposed employment law Howard. reforms is the message given by respondents to the recent Green Paper, said Employment Secretary Michael Howard.

Most of those employers, employers' organisations, associations and other organisations who organisations and trade unions. have responded to the Green Paper, he added, support the case for further legislation.

the proposals relating to strike ballots and strike votes, and the right for customers of public services to seek the protection of the law against unlawfully organised industrial action affecting those services.

"There is also solid support for legislation to tackle the acknowledged abuses of the 'check-off'; to give greater freedom to individuals to belong to the union of their choice; and to tighten up the law on union election ballots, membership registers, and

on union funds and accounts," said Mr

The Green Paper Industrial Relations in the 1990s was published in July 1991 and attracted over 100 responses from employer companies, other

Mr Howard pointed out that the Government had always consulted on its employment law reforms since 1979. On all "There is particularly strong support for proposals the Government had asked for, and listened to, the views of those engaged in the daily practice of industrial relations.

"But governments must be prepared not only to listen but also to lead," he added. Sometimes it is the duty of governments to take action which is in advance of opinion.

"A government which refused to act until there was an overwhelming consensus in favour of each and every change in the law would be a government which never did anything at all," concluded Mr Howard.

Bright idea scoops top award



winning idea-a miniature sales kit made Photo: Steve Allen from recycled scrap.

An ingenious miniature sales kit-made from a firm's own recycled scrap—has been recognised as Britain's best staff suggestion. Thanks to supervisor Dave Allen's

bright idea, sales staff from storage specialists Dexion Ltd can now let customers experiment with a mini mock-up of the firm's partition systems before buying.

The company estimate that ideas like this saved it more than £100,000 in 1990.

The idea won top honours in the Ideas Unlimited competition run by the UK Association of Suggestion Schemes (UKASS) with help from the Industrial Society.

On average, suggestion schemes save five times as much money as they cost to set up and run, says UKASS chairman Andrew Wood. They also have other spin-offs, like encouraging a 'climate of change' inside a firm, according to a report by Income Data Services.

Schemes involve employees in the search for improvements, identify the creative and lateral thinkers within the company and can be a useful tool for management development when managers are responsible for implementing the ideas, says the report.

But it warns that schemes must enjoy the commitment of top management, while lengthy delays in evaluating ideas, small rewards and failure to implement ideas can lead to cynicism and disillusionment.

□ Suggestion Schemes: IDS Study 495, December 1991. Available from Income Data Services Ltd. 193 St John Street, London EC1V 4LS, tel 071-250 3434.

Ten months after the first 12 training credit pilot schemes 'went live', a further nine TECs and LECs have now been selected to run schemes from April 1993. But just how have the original pilots been performing? Andrew Opie reports.

Seventeen-year-old James Roman from Macclesfield received his £750 'Prospects' training credit card just a couple of weeks before leaving school last Easter. Though bright, he couldn't wait to leave and start a career in office work or sales. His careers centre sent him along for an interview at 'Belles and Beaus', a newly-started wedding information service for brides and grooms. Now James is playing a full part in the business, using his credit to 'buy' a day-release Royal Society of Arts course in business administration plus training in the office computer system.

"His input has been enormous. His ideas and concepts have been included at every stage," says Belles and Beaus director Lesley Roberts. For her, James's training credit has made all the difference. "Before, you were far less likely to go in for training because small businesses are notoriously expensive to set up and cash flow is extremely limited. Unfortunately the attitude often is that it's the training that has to go. But with the help we get, his training hasn't suffered and has directly benefited the business," she says.



Husband David had also noted an improvement in the quality of youngsters looking for work. "Previously there would have been a stream of unemployable youngsters from the jobcentre. But those coming to us were more motivated. There's obviously more going on in the schools," he says. Soon they plan to take on another young recruit.

Operating in an area of low unemployment, the challenge for the South and East Cheshire TEC lies not in a lack of jobs but in transforming the many 'dead-end' jobs on offer which provide neither training nor prospects.

The TEC has promoted training credits through its 18-month-old businessenterprise partnership, working hard to sell the scheme to employers and also to beef up the careers guidance young people receive. Careers action planning has been introduced for all fifth formers, each secondary school has received £2,000 for careers libraries, and £220,000 has been spent on extra career staffing.



BRIGHT PROSPECT: Credit holder James Roman (left) with Lesley Roberts of 'Belles and Beaus', Macclesfield, at the launch of the second round of Training Credit Schemes. Photo: Jacky Chapman

In addition the TEC has tracked the progress of school leavers joining small the new employers to sell the benefits of the Prospect Card.

The results are encouraging: a 5 per cent rise in the number of school leavers going into jobs with training. "More than 500 of our employers have pledged to abolish jobs without training. Without credits, I'm sure we wouldn't have been able to dot that." says the TEC's chief executive David Watts.

"I think there's an attitude change," adds Watts. "If five years ago you'd asked youngsters questions like 'What's important when leaving school?' you'd have got answers like 'money'. Now you're getting 'training and progression' at the top of what they're looking for."

Such is the impact of the pilot that South and East Cheshire TEC is now set to follow Birmingham and Northumberland TECs in launching a credit scheme for adults early in 1992



A similar story is emerging further north in Bradford, according to Education firms, sending a business adviser along to Minister Tim Eggar, who has ministerial responsibility for the city. "Even at this relatively early stage we're seeing greater employer commitment, greater trainee motivation and in the community as a whole, much more value attached to staying either in full-time study or in part-time education with an employer or by oneself," he says.

At national level, ministers say they are greatly encouraged by progress made by the pilots so far. Already 27,000 credits have been issued across the 11 pilot areas, with 12,000 of these actually being spent. And other countries including Germany, Canada and Japan are showing a marked interest in the credits concept.

But back in Macclesfield, the last word goes to Lesley Roberts of Belles and Beaus: 'I like the idea that it's called the Prospects Card, because it really does mean that youngsters' prospects are improvedthere's no argument about it," she says.

News Brief

Register now!

Many of Britain's estimated 7,000 training providers could risk losing out under new tax relief arrangements for vocational training unless they register soon, say Inland Revenue officials.

Under the new scheme, due to start on April 6, individuals undertaking vocational training leading to NVQs or SVOs will be able to claim a 25 per cent reduction in the cost of their courses. Training providers must give the reduction and then reclaim the money from the Revenue, but if they are not registered they could face an initial delay in getting the money back.

The Revenue is holding a series of seminars in February and March to explain the scheme in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and possibly Newcastle.

□ More details of these and registration forms for the scheme are available from Anne Mitchell, Inland Revenue (Claims Branch), Savings and Investments (Vocational Training Unit), St John's House, Merton Road, Bootle L69 9BB, tel 051-922 6363 ext 5420

HTNT in demand

Unemployed graduates have been flocking to join courses in leading-edge technologies funded by **Employment** Department to meet national skills shortages.

More than 2,000 people applied for the 400 places on offer in October 1991 on the High Technology National Training (HTNT) Experimental programme. Courses offering a further 170 places begin this month.

The innovative postgraduate courses supported in universities and polytechnics cover a wide range of areas-from environmental control to artificial intelligence. Following revisions to the original programme made in 1990-91 there is now mandatory employer involvement in courses with industrial placements or projects, while a key role in setting up projects is also played by TECs.

Employment Minister Robert Jackson commented: "These courses are practically based and of a high standard. Experience shows that nearly all trainees will go into jobs or further training."

□ For further information on the programme, contact Ms D Webster, Employment Department, HE4, Room W403, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. A directory listing courses supported by HTNT is available from freefone 0800 444245.

Mental health: 'We're not doing enough' British business is "sleepwalking into the future" by failing to combat mental health

problems like stress and depression at work, CBI director general Sir John Banham has warned.

In a survey of 3,000 companies conducted for the CBI and the Department of Health and due to be published this month, 94 per cent said mental illness should be a cause of concern but only half felt a company policy was appropriate and only 11 per cent had a company programme for managing mental health

Yet according to the Health Department mental illness results in 80 million working days lost each year, compared with only 0.7million lost through strikes. Health and Safety Executive estimates put the cost of sick leave for mental illness at £7 billion a vear

"I have to say that business is simply not doing enough. The response to a problem that is well documented and understood has been wholly inadequate." Sir John told a recent conference on the subject.



The CBI chief praised the 'excellent' counselling scheme run by the Post Office and the expanding employee assistance programme run by Whitbread. In the United States such programmes were more common and showed a return per dollar invested of between \$3 and \$17.

Health Secretary William Waldegrave called on employers' occupational health services to take a more proactive approach, based on preventative measures and a change in attitudes.

"People who suffer mental illness can find themselves discriminated against. Ancient prejudices are still to be found in the 20th-century workplace," he warned.



ASIAN EXCELLENCE! Putting in a nine-hour, seven-day week has paid dividends for Thakorbhai Patel. Almost trebling turnover at his Spar supermarket in Dudley in the past ten years, thanks to "good service, friendliness and the right products", has won him the 1991 Asian Trader of the Year award.

"Asian traders, in particular, have revolutionised retail trading in this country," said Employment Secretary Michael

Howard, pictured at the presentation with Mr Patel.

"Their capacity for hard work, their determination to succeed and their natural flair for business will help to ensure that the next decade will be another period of strong growth and enterprise."

The Government remained committed to minimising the bureaucratic burdens which "bear down heavily on smaller firms", Mr Howard added.

Getting qualified for success

National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) and Scottish Vocational Oualifications (SVOs) are both vital and beneficial to employers, says a new guide.

The guide Business Case Framework for *NVQs/SVQs*, produced by management consultants Dent Lee Witte for the Employment Department, provides information and guidance to help individual employers assess the potential impact of NVQs/SVQs in business terms.

Employment Minister Robert Jackson commented: "For most organisations the question is how to adopt NVQs/SVQs. The guide provides a clear, concise, step-by-step approach to vocational qualifications, and how they can be built into a business plan.

"NVOs/SVOs are already available to over 40 per cent of the nation's workforce and in over 40 major industries. By the end of 1992 they should be available to over 80 per cent of the workforce.

NVQs/SVQs are already available to over 40 per cent of the nation's workforce and in over 40 major industries.

"NVOs/SVOs provide employers with the confidence of knowing that an individual holding a specific qualification can do a specific job. This will encourage more people to seek the qualification, which will lead to a better trained, better qualified, more efficient and more productive workforce."



ROSY FUTURE: Business is 'blooming' for 51- year-old landscape gardener Ken Burton-thanks in part to a helping hand from Derbyshire's Disablement Advisory Service (DAS).

Ken retrained in gardening after accidents in his job as a fitter and welder had left him partially disabled, but he distinctly rosier.



□ Copies of *Business Case Framework for NVQs/SVQs* can be obtained from Department of Employment, QS3, Room E610, Moorfoot, Sheffield.

A new national directory of 35 equal opportunity consultants and trainers is now available.

Those listed offer a range of services to employers wanting to work effectively with a diverse workforce or to access ethnic minority markets. Expertise on offer covers areas such as race, gender and disability.

The directory will be published twice-yearly, and with help from the Employment Department the first edition is being sent to the top 2,000 private sector companies as well as to public sector organisations.

□ The Directory of Equal Opportunity Consultants and Trainers is available, price £11.75, from Linbert Spencer Consultancy, Morrel House, 98 Curtain Road, London EC2A 3AA, tel 071-613 0820

still lacked some vital equipment to start a landscaping and garden maintenance business. So in stepped the DAS to help him buy a petrol-driven

lawnmower and a special crane sling. Now, with the approach of spring and summer, Ken's future looks

News Brief

InterviewTechniques 2

ETERT

LIBBARY

Get the benefit

A new state benefit starting in April will help more disabled people to work.

Disability Working Allowance (DWA) is an earnings top-up which will help those getting long-term sickness benefits to make the difficult transition back into work (so long as they are working 16 hours a week). At present they can be worse off taking a job than staving on benefit, because they may need to work part-time or to take a lower paid job.

A single person could be entitled to some DWA if they have a net income of nearly £100 a week. A couple with two children could still be entitled to DWA when they have a net income of nearly £190 a week.

When fully established, some 50,000 disabled people should benefit from DWA at any one time.

"DWA will give disabled people an important new opportunity to live and work independently in the community," says Minister for Disabled People, Nicholas Scott.

People who have been getting the disability premium with Income Support, Housing Benefit, or Community Charge Benefit will also be able to claim, as will people getting the new Disability Living Allowance. DWA starts on April 7 and claims will be accepted from March 10. A claim pack will be available from post offices, Social Security offices or the freefone benefit enquiry line on 0800 882200.

Feel the FORCE

UK bodies have taken the lead in FORCE, an EC-wide programme to promote continuing vocational education within companies.

British organisations embracing TECs, LECs, and Industry Training Organisations will run 22 of the some 150 first round of projects, while UK bodies also feature strongly in projects run by other member countries.

Projects include a model to forecast skill needs in the chemical industry, and a multi-skill training programme to help craft workers achieve NVQ Level

"FORCE's award of so many projects to UK companies and organisations illustrates how far we have come in putting continuing training at the top of the agenda for industry," commented Employment Minister Robert Jackson.

□ The closing date for applications to join the second round of projects is April 21, and application forms will be available from the end of January from Will Thompson, FORCE UK Coordination Unit, Employment Department, Room E315, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

READ ALL ABOUT IT! Pupils make full use of the careers library at Heart of England School, Solihull

Extra funding for careers libraries

Schools and colleges have been invited by the Employment Department to apply for a share of more than £6 million extra funding to enhance careers libraries.

Commenting on the initiative, one of the new measures in the White Paper Education and Training for the 21st Century, published in May, Employment Secretary Michael Howard said:

"Well-informed decisions affecting career choice and the routes towards higher education are vital if our young people are to fulfil both their own potential and the potential of the UK economy against fierce world competition.

"High-quality and comprehensive careers information has an essential part to E418, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.

play in achieving these goals.

"That is why funds are being made available to enable secondary schools and colleges to develop careers libraries; including introducing technology-based sources of information.

This new initiative will be handled by TECs and the Careers Service will ensure that standards are met.

A new publication Careers Information in Schools and Colleges: Guidelines gives practical advice to schools and colleges that wish to maximise the effectiveness of available careers information.

□ Copies of *Guidelines* are available from the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC), Room

RNIB survey

Four out of five blind people of working age are not in work. Once unemployed, visually impaired people are likely to remain so for a long time: more than half of those without jobs have not had one for five years or more.

These facts emerge in the first national survey on blind people. As well as employment the survey, produced by the Royal National Institute for the Blind (RNIB), covers a wide range of other issues of concern to blind people such as mobility and access to social services. Blind and partially sighted adults in Britain: the RNIB Survey is available from HMSO Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT and HMSO bookshops; and from RNIB, PO Box 173, Peterborough PE2 0WS. Price £19.95.

Reappointment

The Commissioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members, Gill Rowlands, has been reappointed to the post for a further year.

The Commissioner's office was set up in 1988 to help union members contemplating or taking certain proceedings against their union, its officials or trustees. So far Mrs Rowlands has received 830 enquiries and 118 applications for assistance.

Invest in people

A free booklet explaining the business benefits of achieving Investor in People Status is now available from TECs and LECs.

Called Investing in People—The Payoff it contains five case studies of companies like insurance and financial services firm Frizzell, which has already attained Investor status, and builders' merchants Keyline UK Ltd who are committed to working towards the new standard.

The booklet is the seventh in a series which together form a 'toolkit' for would-be investors. Copies are also available from Winston Mitchell, Employment Department, Sheffield, on 0742 593427

Read all about it

Health and Safety Executive priced publications are no longer available direct from HSE. You can obtain them only from HMSO bookshops and agents, or from HMSO Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 071-873 9090 and fax 071-873 8200 (mail order only). For general enquiries, telephone 071-873 0011 (queueing system in operation). □ The News Bulletin, Health and Safety Commission

Newsletter and Toxic Substances Bulletin will, however. continue to be administered directly by HSE from its Bootle sale point, Room 414, St Hugh's House, Bootle Merseyside L20 3QY, tel 051-951 4225.

News Brief

Comments wanted on employee participation

Business is being asked to comment on a to develop a broad variety of employee financial participation schemes.

The proposal also recommends that member states encourage consideration of certain 'key issues' when businesses are preparing new schemes or reviewing existing ones, including the frequency of payment of scheme benefits and the way benefits are calculated.

Also envisaged is the setting up by the Commission of a working party to examine the possibilities for the creation at Community level of formulae for financial participation schemes.

If adopted, the recommendation, which is not legally binding, would not require any legislative changes.



Top TEC job

Former Royal Navy commander Nigel Chilcott, 49, has been appointed secretary to the newly-formed TEC Secretariat. The Secretariat will concentrate initially

on providing a central point of contact for members of the 'Group of 10' (G10) TEC/LEC chairmen who have a coordinating role for the movement as a whole, and for other TEC and LEC chairmen and chief executives as well as for Government departments and other interested parties.

Mr Chilcott (pictured above) brings to his new job a good deal of experience in training and business. He is a chartered secretary and for most of the past six years has been engaged in financial and manpower planning at the Ministry of Defence.

He is based at the offices of Central England TEC in Redditch.



In a consultation document sent out to draft European Commission recommen- some 400 organisations and individuals, the dation which would encourage EC countries Employment Department asks for comments on various aspects of the proposal, including its usefulness in contributing to the promotion of financial participation and the wording of the key issues.

□ Negotiations on the proposal will begin early in 1992, and comments are requested by February 28. Copies of the document, European Commission Proposal for an EC Recommendation Concerning the Promotion of Employee Participation in Profits and Enterprise Results (including Equity Participation) can be obtained by ringing 071-273 5379.

Review of Labour Cost Survey Published

In order 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 business.

The Employment Department's 4-yearly survey of Labour Costs was reviewed in 1991. This survey is carried out by the Department on behalf of the Statistical Office of the European Communities. The review's findings were that conducting the survey is the only way the UK has of providing data to satisfy the relevant Community It therefore Regulation. recommended that the Employment Department continues to conduct the survey 4-yearly (the next one being in 1992), with only minor changes to the sample and questionnaire. Copies of the review report are

available from: Mike Janes **Employment Department** Room 115 **Caxton House** Tothill Street London SW1H 9NF Telephone: 071-273 5534 Fax: 071-273 5112

TEC news

Birmingham

An unusual scheme at an inner-city primary school in Birmingham is helping women with young children back into jobs. Mothers with pupils at the school can attend a work-preparation course two days a week covering subjects like confidence-building and computer skills. The school also runs a creche for younger children.

For women who then start training or study or find jobs, the school runs an out-of-school 'latch-key' service from 7.30am to 9am and from 3.30pm to 6pm. A full day service is available during school holidays.

The scheme has helped working mother Dawn Wilkins pursue her career as a computer operator. "I think it's a brilliant idea and could help a lot of women," she says. "I had no luck with finding childcare places because I work in the evening and many childcare people were not prepared to take the children after 5pm. The hour between 5pm and 6pm was crucial for me.

The scheme is supported by Birmingham TEC, East Birmingham Task Force and the City Council. It must be self-financing by September 1992 and is looking to local employers for support. For more information contact Pauline Elwell, childcare coordinator, on 021-333 4453.

Birmingham TEC's free telephone hotline for businesses has logged an "overwhelming" 8,500 calls in its first 12 months

At one point calls were exceeding 200 a week and extra lines were added to cope. From the initial enquiries the TEC has also carried out more than 1,200 one-to-one business advice sessions.

For 1992 the hotline will include a special service putting businesswomen in touch with female advisers, and this may eventually be extended to cover other interest groups like ethnic minorities and people with disabilities.

Birmingham TEC's freefone hotline number is 0800 626462

Leicestershire

Leicestershire TEC has published a study of the perceptions and employment and training needs of its ethnic communities. It shows that Asian people found lack of work experience and qualifications and English language difficulties as their main barriers to employment. Black people by contrast thought that racial prejudice was their biggest single barrier.

Copies of a summary of the report available from Sue O'Hara, Leicestershire TEC, Rutland Centre, Halford Street, Leicester LE1 1TQ, tel 0533 538616.



CHILD'S PLAY: Christine Heard (right foreground), head of the Birmingham Task Force, joins in the fun at the new childcare/training service at St Clement's School. See Birmingham TEC story, left.

Hertfordshire

A free audio tape explaining what Herts TEC does and how it can help local businesses is now available on request.

Topics covered include starting up a business, helping it grow, and surviving the recession. Called *Introducing Your TEC*, the tape features TEC directors, managers. local business people, Employment Secretary Michael Howard and British astronaut Helen Sharman.

Copies are available from freephone 0800 919000.

Herts is also the latest TEC to launch a revamped Management Extension Programme, under which unemployed executives work on a short-term project to help a small firm grow, to the benefit of both parties.

Some 16 applicants will attend two-week residential courses starting in February, followed by 12-week placements. Participants must have been unemployed for at least three months and draw an allowance equal to their unemployment benefit plus £10 and travel costs. Course organiser Norman Brown says that in the past seven in ten participants have found jobs and up to half have stayed on with the company at the end of their project. "It's a really exciting programme because the

benefits are two-way," he says. For more details contact Norman Brown, Management in Action, on 0727 54543.

Peterborough

Greater Peterborough TEC is acting to cut the abnormally high unemployment rate among ethnic minorities and counter their under-representation on training programmes.

An ethnic minority advisory group has been set up and close links forged with the Commission for Racial Equality. An employers' forum is proposed to develop positive action programmes, while a survey is also planned to help match skills to market needs.

The TEC is asking employers to give information on the progress of ethnic workpeople to ensure they are not held back. Videos on careers guidance and training options have already been produced in English and Urdu, and there are plans for English language training.

"Community-based training schemes will be a plank of our strategy to ensure that members of the ethnic community are equipped with the skills to take advantage of employment opportunities," says TEC chief executive Lynda Purser.

Further information on 0733 890808.

TECs move to direct employment

From April this year all 82 TECs will be able to move to direct employment of the civil servants currently on secondment to them, Employment Secretary Michael Howard has announced

Some 4,000 civil servants currently work for TECs on three-year secondments, making up some 8 per cent of all TEC staff.

TECs are being asked to move to direct employment by the end of their fifth full year of operation, so that all TEC staff will be directly employed by October 1996.

As private companies, TECs will be responsible for determining employment terms and conditions for their employees, but their operating contract with the Employment Department will allow them to offer terms and conditions, including pension provision, which are comparable with those of the Civil Service.

The Employment Department will also meet, subject to the laying of a statement in Parliament, the cost of redundancy for past Civil Service employment if the lay-off occurs within five years of a former secondee's employment with a TEC and arises as a direct result of Government action

Mr Howard added: "No civil servant will be compulsorily transferred to TEC employment; each secondee will be able to choose whether to accept any offer of employment made by their TEC or to return to the Civil Service. Equally, each TEC will be free to choose whether or not to offer employment to staff currently on secondment

Powys

Powys TEC is canvassing the views of business people and individuals throughout the county as part of the process of preparing its plan for 1992-93.

A consultative document has been dispatched to 8,000 businesses and other bodies. Comments received will then be discussed at a series of events and 'Think Tank' meetings held over six weeks. Copies are available on freefone 0800 252903.

Wearside/Tyneside

Wearside and Tyneside TECs have supported an innovative customised



William House, with a helping hand from Avon TEC. William, 59, from Weston-super-Mare, has combined his passion for music and woodwork by setting up as a violin maker and restorer. After Employment Training and college courses on musical instrument making, he got advice on setting up in business through the TEC's seven-day Business Enterprise Programme. Now, with the help of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, William's workshop is humming with the sweet sound of success.

training course which helped 16 disabled people from Tyne and Wear find jobs with the Inland Revenue.

The four-week course, run by the Industrial Society, provided job-hunting skills, work experience and confidence-building for unemployed people with disabilities including cerebral palsy and severe epilepsy. Participants were prepared for the Civil Service job interview and test, and the 16 successful

candidates will take up jobs by March. Comments course organiser Carole Boreland: "The Inland Revenue are showing other employers the way forward by participating in schemes such as this. 'The course helps people with

disabilities by getting them together and showing them that many people are in the same boat."

For more information, contact Carole Boreland on 0429 232937.

HSE news

Accidents that 'never happen'

Two in every three 'reportable' workplace accidents are going unreported by employers in breach of the law, Health and Safety chiefs have warned.

A survey last year of 40,000 households suggests that some 574,000 non-fatal workplace accidents had occurred which were serious enough to be reported. But the number of accidents actually reported by employers under the so-called RIDDOR (The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985) reporting system totalled only some 175.000.

Worst offenders were the agriculture and services sectors, which reported on between 15 and 25 per cent of 'reportable' accidents, followed by manufacturing and construction (around 40 per cent). Small firms are considered to be more at fault than larger ones.

that the RIDDOR Admitting were unnecessarily arrangements complicated and confusing, HSE director general John Rimington said moves were under way to encourage more firms to report. These will include simplifying RIDDOR report forms and making them more widely available, getting employers to place reminders of the reporting arrangements next to first-aid boxes, mailshots to new businesses, prosecuting more employers who fail to report, and checking up on firms who have not reported accidents for a considerable time.

Blackspot

The Health and Safety Commission (HSC) annual report 1990-91 shows that overall, death and serious injury figures edged down slightly last year, but construction and agriculture remain accident blackspots. Construction accounts for no fewer than one in four employee deaths from workplace accidents; one worker is killed on average every three days, 59 are reported injured daily and one member of the public is killed by building activities every month. Falling from heights is the most common cause of injury, and roofing the most dangerous trade.

Workplace accident factfile

| | the second state of the second | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nou'l Categorie and State | 1989–90 | 1990–91 (likely final totals) |
| Employee deaths | 370 | 350–360 |
| Major injuries | 20,400 | 20,100–20,300 |
| Reported over 3-day injuries to employees | 165,244 | 162,000 |

JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 12



COLLISION COURSE: The construction industry's safety record is still 'unacceptable', says HSC chairman Sir John Cullen.

"The overall picture remains unacceptable. Only more commitment from employers in the industry would bring about the necessary improvements," said HSC chairman Sir John Cullen.

Mr Rimington warned that Britain's improving safety record could be jeopardised by the growth of subcontracting and the fragmentation of older large-scale workplaces into smaller, high-tech units which were more difficult to police.

□ Annual Report 1990–91, Health and Safety Commission, price £10, is available from HMSO and bookshops. A free summary is available from HSE enquiry points at Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF, tel 071-221 0870 or Broad Lane, Sheffield S3 7HO, tel 0742 752539

Eurosafe '93

An international conference, 'Eurosafe '93' will take place in London from 26-28 January 1993. It is being organised by, among others, HSE and the CBI, as part of the European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work, which begins in March.

The aim of the Year is to promote health and safety standards in workplaces throughout the European Community.

The conference will cover the four main themes of the Year: clean air at work; safe working practices; well-being at work; and noise vibration. It will also include an update on EC Directives, and will be held in conjunction with the 4th Safety and Health at Work Exhibition.

More details about the conference and exhibition can be obtained from: Caroline Fletcher, tel 081-207 5599.

The athlete, the coach and the achievement



'Today's society needs winners. Businesses should see the employee as an athlete and the employer as a coach. The way to achieve their goals and win is through training.' So said Judy Simpson, speaking at the presentation of the National Training Awards for 1991. And she should know: she is an Olympic medal-winning athlete.

Report on the National Training Awards 1991 by Nicola Baker and Andrew Opie.

THE BENEFITS of training were clear for all to see at the recent National Training Awards presentation ceremony, as employer after employer was able to demonstrate improved performance and rising customer satisfaction.

At Thorn Lighting in County Durham, for example, training related to a quality awareness programme has reduced

production of defective components from 3.9 to 0.7 per cent. Robinson Packaging in the East Midlands moved from a £3 million loss to a £1 million profit in just one year, after implementing a training programme. The 1991 Awards, now in

their fifth year, attracted a record number of entries, with nearly 1,800 companies,



WELCOME: HRH The Prince of Wales meets Judy Simpson at the NTA Awards.

Special Report

training providers and individuals taking part.

The winning organisations, selected by the National Judging Panel, were drawn from all sectors of the economy. including engineering, construction, power generation, the financial sector, local authorities, and the NHS. They ranged from large household names like Whitbread and British Steel to small businesses and voluntary organisations such as the Scout Association and London Lighthouse.

This year, for the first time, awards were also made to individuals for determination shown in personal development and its contribution to their employer's business. For example, after four years' unemployment, Bernadette Lenihan from London used personal development to rise from typist to company director of a training firm only five years later.

Presenting the awards, the 1991 patron HRH The Prince of Wales commented: "There is clear evidence that training is the key to increased quality and profitability. But we have to do even more to release the talents of individuals, to help build opportunities for lifelong learning in every community."

He called on TECs to tackle the country's 'poverty of desire' by increasing training opportunities and building education-business partnerships.

Employment Secretary Michael Howard added: "The example of these employers gives the lie to the old myth that training is a burden-at best a necessary evil or used as a last resort when a company is faced with skilled shortages."

By 1996 all entrants for National Training Awards should have already achieved the Investors in People standard, he said.

The following companies and individuals won this year's special awards.

The Patron's Individual Award

Ken Smith and **Bob Walters - ICI**

A PAIRING of

self-development and concern for ecology have brought Ken Smith and Bob Walters this year's Patron's award from Prince Charles.

Five years ago Ken Smith was an information scientist at ICI's Chemicals and Polymers plant on Teesside, collating information on effluent and waste disposal. While others saw effluent and waste disposal as purely technical issues, he realised that their effect on living systems was critical.

He persuaded ICI to sponsor him on a part-time M Phil degree course on the ecological impact of industry in Teesside, after which he became full-time ecology adviser to the company. He began a campaign to convince ICI that it was not enough just to control water and air pollution; without flourishing flora and fauna the environment would be sterile.

He also talked on all aspects of ecology to numerous groups, from pre-school to learned societies and evening classes. At one of which he met Bob Walters, a maintenance fitter with ICI. Bob, also a keen naturalist, was studying land management in his spare time. His enthusiasm soon turned a two-month personal development secondment with Ken's ecology unit into a permanent one, and they have been working together for a vear.

Today, as ICI's ecology advisers, they aim to make sure that ecology is given high priority by its plants worldwide, and that the company takes into consideration the environmental implications of its current and future operations. They have already created a natural meadow and a series of wetland habitats at ICI's Wilton site, improving the environment for the company, the local people, and for animals and plants.

Moreover, ICI staff see Ken and Bob as excellent role models, proving what can be achieved through personal development



WHAT A SITE: Bob Walters (left) and Ken Smith at the ICI site. Photo: Jacky Chapman

Factfile: National Training Awards

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



MAKING PLANS: British Gas Southern's equal opportunities initiative is now being eagerly followed by its sister gas companies nationwide.

The Patron's Corporate Award

British Gas Southern

British Gas has

seen a dramatic

increase in the

number of

women both

applying for and

being appointed

to, junior and

management

positions.

middle

MEN-169, women-14! That is the number of employees who applied over a six-month period for promotion to first level managerial jobs at British Gas Southern in Southampton.

These figures were recorded as part of an internal review in 1989. They prompted the company to commit itself to a new, positive policy of promoting equal opportunities. This was crucial, not only to help the women's self-development but also as a

strategic measure for the future. Training officer Patricia Stewart explains: "While very few women work in the highly technical areas they do make up 33 per cent of the workforce, working mainly in finance, sales and customer support. Changing demographics mean

management." Therefore, as a way of addressing this imbalance, British Gas Southern devised a 'Women in Business' programme specifically to help female employees develop the confidence and personal skills necessary to plan and pursue their careers within the company. The course lasts for five days, split into two modules with an interval of three months

between for reflection. Subjects discussed range from the practicalities of producing a CV and planning for interviews to life and career planning. Fifty-two women at supervisory to middle management level have taken part so far and the course is now also being offered to clerical and secretarial staff. There has already been a

ICI

Ken Smith

development

Speaking on personal

'Don't take 'no'

for an answer

just because

you hit a few

snags along the

way. Keep on

trying!'

that if we want to fill managerial positions in the future, it is essential that women should make progress into

dramatic increase in the number of women both applying for, and being appointed to, junior and middle management positions. At junior management level, for example, the number of women applicants has risen from 8 to 33 per cent, with those appointed increasing from 19 to 49 per cent.

Says Charlotte Walker, one of the few female British Gas engineers, "As a woman, you need that something extra to be able to succeed. Having gone on the course, I came away with feeling of confidence, of how to market myself better and an action plan of what I should do to achieve the position I want in the industry.

British Gas Southern's equal opportunities initiative is now being eagerly followed by its sister gas companies nationwide.

'The MD put everything into it and backed everybody from bottom to top, and with that we've succeeded. Commitment is

the key.'

Rich Braxton Technical Services Director Coin-a-Drink

The Daily Mail Enterprise Mail Award Coin-a-Drink Ltd

SHOCK, HORROR was the initial reaction of most of the managers at Coin-a-Drink when presented with a new training programme.

"It seemed very daunting, an awful lot to get through," says Janet Williams, a hygiene services manager. "I had to get 29 'girls' through and four supervisors, and myself. But now we're a better company. I certainly feel our standards are second to none.

Coin-a-Drink Ltd is a classic example of what can be achieved with a programme of retraining. Based in Walsall with a staff of 60, it has been supplying automatic food and drink vending machines to other companies in the West Midlands since the 1960s. And doing this

successfully-or so it thought. Three years ago one of its managers visited a similar company in the States. His resulting report showed how Coin-a-Drink was operating much less efficiently than its American counterpart, and not achieving its full potential. The

company was faced with two options: it could dismiss the findings or it could act on them. Coin-a-Drink decided boldly not only to seek the BS5750 quality standard (which it gained this summer) but also to overhaul its entire training system on a top-to-bottom basis. Senior staff went on management courses; sales, administration and accounting staff were encouraged to obtain professional qualifications; and operative staff took skills tests devised by City and Guilds.

So far, Coin-a-Drink has spent £36,000 on training and it reckons this has been well worthwhile. Efficiency in some areas has increased by up to 30 per cent. This year turnover has increased by 15 per cent with profits rising in tandem. Rather than fire-fighting, the watchwords now are preventive maintenance, future planning and a more open style of management.

Continual upgrading of training to create an efficient and expert workforce has become an integral part of everyday working life of the company. Customers, the company and staff have all benefited.



COINING IT: Coin-a-drink is a classic example of what can be achieved with a programme of retraining

The Times Award

Glory Mill Papers Ltd

"WHEN CHOOSING the winner of our award for international competitiveness, we were looking," said The Times editor Simon Jenkins, "for a company which realised that 1992 was about to take place, was organised to meet the challenge of open markets in Europe, and had committed its staff to the challenge in the training field." Glory Mill Papers Ltd of High

Wycombe matched all these criteria.

Four hundred years of business at Glory Mill had almost been brought to an sad end in 1986. Problems with the quality and reliability of its present day product, photographic paper, meant that the company was losing orders to a German competitor-and the future seemed bleak. Glory Mill determined to

remedy the situation without further delay. Total Quality Management had to become a way of life and, as part of this, in 1990 the company set out to achieve the internationally accepted quality standard ISO 9002 and create a dual-skilled workforce.

Nearly 400 crafts staff had to be trained in the ISO system. This was done via in-house training. First, fifteen employees were trained as internal assessors. They then prepared a two-day training package to teach the detail of the ISO standards and principles to the rest of the workforce.

In March this year Glory Mill gained the ISO 9002. It now operates much more efficiently with a more disciplined approach, a higher level of teamwork and enhanced problem-solving abilities among the craft workforce.

Dual skilling between the electrical and process control workers means they can do maintenance tasks in each others' areas, saving £400,000 a year in overheads, and the dual skilling principle is being extended to the administrative staff.

Moreover, the consistent high standards have raised customer confidence (and loyalty) in Glory Mill as a quality supplier. This achievement is,

according to Simon Jenkins, "a great testament to the value of training in the export business."



nine months.

The Channel 4 Business **Daily Award**

'Put your faith

in people. We

spent a lot of

capital but

without the

people to run

the machines,

nothing but a

high tech junk-

Dr Andrew Nelson

MD Epitaxial

Speaking on training

we'd have

yard.'

basically,

Epitaxial Products International Ltd

EPITAXIAL PRODUCTS International Ltd took "an enormous gamble and have come away triumphant". So said Michael Grade, chief executive of Channel 4, sponsors of the Business Daily Award.

"They've proved that you can recruit and train an unskilled workforce in very high tech industries.'

EPI was founded as a 'green field start-up' company in Cardiff in 1988. Today, it is the world leader in the provision of highly advanced semiconductor wafers which are used in a wide variety of information technology applications such as fibre optics and satellite communication systems, radar



manufacturing process calls for highly skilled personnel. When setting up the business. Dr Andrew Nelson and his management team could have recruited qualified staff from other companies. Instead, they chose to employ unskilled and inexperienced people from the local area.

The challenge then was to provide them with the necessary specialised training. An intensive training programme was planned, breaking down each individual job into a number of discrete and

EPI's training gamble came off.

identifiable parts, and involving all levels of staff. Training was done principally by demonstration, hands-on experience, clear

documentation and regular auditing of competence. Most new recruits now achieve basic competence within three months-a dramatic reduction from the original estimate of

The results of this training investment have been phenomenal. Sales have risen from nil in May 1989 to £250,000 a month in May 1991. Over 100 blue-chip customers worldwide have been won with over 90 per cent of the product being exported to large Japanese, US and European companies. There is now continuous production 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Furthermore, in order to cope with the growth in demand the staff has quadrupled in size within the past two years.

EPI is now focusing on maintaining the training momentum. As Dr Nelson says, "We recognise that our staff are our most important asset. Investment in them has enabled the company to grow.



CATEGORY | - Employers A H Worth & Co Ltd Spalding ACE/Chem-Resist Plastics Ltd Dewsbury National Albion Pressed Metal Ltd Cannock Training Allen & Hanburys Ltd Uxbridge Amersham International, Awards Cardiff Laboratories **BBC** Enterprises Ltd 1991 -London Birds Eye Wall's Ltd Walton-on-Thames **Bis Beecom (International)** Ltd Antrim Winners **BP** Chemicals Ltd Grangemouth British Aerospace (Dynamics) Ltd Stevenage British Gas Southern Southampton British Steel, General Steels Scunthorpe British Steel, General Steels, Teesside **British Steel Strip Products** Newport, Gwent **BRS** Taskforce Bedford **Camborne Fabrics** Mirfield, West Yorks **Cameron Markby Hewitt** London **Clwyd Ambulance Service** Coin-a-Drink Ltd - Walsall **Domnick Hunter Filters Ltd** Birtley, Co Durham **Epitaxial Products** Cardiff Frank Baines Saddlery Walsall Fulcrum Communications Ltd Birmingham Gestetner Manufacturing Ltd Wellingborough Glory Mills Paper Ltd High Wycombe Heath Springs Ltd Redditch Hills Electrical plc Walsall Holiday Inn Leeds **ICI** Pharmaceuticals Macclesfield I V Murcott & Sons Ltd Birmingham Jungheinrich (GB) Ltd Wythenshawe Lincoln City Council London Lighthouse Lucas Aerospace Ltd Birmingham Luton & District Transport Ltd Lynx Express Delivery Network

The

The

Martin Dawes Ltd Warrington Mathiesons Family Bakers Falkirk Michelin Tyre plc Ballymena **NEC** Semi-Conductors (UK) Ltd Livingston Nomix-Chapman Ltd Bristol **Philips Circuit Assemblies** Dunfermline **Prospect Foods Ltd** Harrogate Prudential Assurance Co Reading Rank Xerox Mitcheldean, Gloucs Readibus Reading Shearings Wigan Short Brothers plc Belfast South Yorkshire Metropolitan **Ambulance and Paramedics** Services Rotherham Stocksbridge Engineering Steels Sheffield Surrey County Council The Cooperative Bank plc Manchester The Scout Association London Thorn Lighting Spennymoor, Co Durham Thurnall plc Manchester Tudor Webasto Ltd Sutton Coldfield TV-am plc London Vauxhall Motors Ltd Ellesmere Port Vitramon Ltd High Wycombe Westminster City Council -Training and Staff **Development Team** London Whitbread Inns Luton Woolworth's plc London CATEGORY 2 - Training Providers Amit (Personnel and Training Services) Ripponden, West Yorks **Boating Enterprises Skills** Training Newport, Salop **Bolton Health Studio** Clinical Pharmacy Unit, **Brighton Health Authority** Coleg Powys Newtown, Powys

Courage Ltd Staines Link-Up Services Leeds Loughborough University **Business School**, Management Development Centre University of Dundee, Microcomputer Centre Mid-Warwickshire College, Leamington Spa National Graphical Association (now GPMU) Bedford Origin Framing Supplies, Croydon South Tyneside College South Shields St Loye's College Exeter The Headwork Computer Training Programme Gloucester The Rathbone Society -Theatre Station Blyth Thurso College Training and Employment Agency - Belfast University of Manchester Department of Pharmacy Workbase Training Ltd London CATEGORY 3 - Individuals Abbotsford Auxiliary Team Patricia Collins Goodmans Loudspeakers Ltd Mohammed Farshbaf Cannon Industries Ltd Janet Frances D E White Leslie Godley Dover Harbour Board Michael Iones Lucas Aerospace Raza Kahn Community Industry, West Yorkshire Susan Laws Tyne & Wear Chamber of Commerce Bernadette Lenihan City Training Link Peter Mackay Bedfordshire Police Gregg Manning St Loye's College Colin McGookin Tyrone Crystal Ltd Ken Smith and Bob Walters ICI Chemicals and Polymers Martin Walton Gardner Merchant Julia Wells The Brooksbank School **Ronnie West** TV-am **Glyn Wheeler** British Steel



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| s of work: manufacturing | 517 | 6.1 | all prices | |
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| iled categories GB/UK | S26 | - | | |
| 3 | S28 | CS | Retail prices chart | 504 |
| ition | S28 | | and the second sec | |
| aties and local authority districts | S29 | Tou | rism | |
| amontany constituonoios | 630 | 8.1 | Employment | S65 |
| onto | 536 | 8.2 | Earnings and expenditure | S65 |
| erits | 530 | 8.3 | Visits to UK | S66 |
| porarily stopped | 007 | 8.4 | Visits abroad | S66 |
| is by age | 537 | 8.5 | Visits to UK by country of residence | S67 |
| national comparisons | 538 | 8.6 | Visits abroad by country visited | S67 |
| ows | S40 | 8.7 | Visits to UK by travel mode and purpose | S68 |
| lows by age | S41 | 8.8 | Visits abroad by travel mode and purpose | S68 |
| firmed redundancies: regions | S42 | 8.9 | Visitor nights | 568 |
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| mary: regions | S44 | 5.0 | Tregional assistance | 0,0 |
| | 044 | Defi | nitions and conventions | \$71 |
| mployment | \$45 | Inde | x | \$72 |
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Data

| Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes | Retail Pric | | |
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| January 16, Thursday February 13, Thursday | January 17 February 1 | | |
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Unemployment and vacancies: 071-273 5532. Retail Prices Index: 0923 815281 (Ansafone Service)

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JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 18

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phone numbers:

Employment and hours: 0928 715151 ext. 2564/5/6. Average Earnings Index: 0928 794591/794547

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

SI

Commentary

Labour market commentary

Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 26,177,000 in June 1991. This represents a fall of 220,000 in the second quarter of 1991 and a fall of 712,000 over the year to June 1991

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,673,000, is estimated to have fallen by 20,000 in October 1991. Employment in manufacturing fell by 354,000 over the year to October 1991, compared with a fall of 73,000 in the previous 12 months.

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 38,900 between October and November 1991 to 2,513,000. This was the twentieth consecutive month that unemployment has risen. The level is now 906,400 higher than in March 1990 when the current upward trend began. Unemployment is at its highest

level since December 1987 (2,557,000) but remains 611,000 (20 per cent) lower than at its peak in July 1986. The unemployment rate in November 1991 was 8-8 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0-1 percentage points from the rate for October

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to October 1991 was 71/2 per cent (provisional estimate). Average earnings are now increasing at a rate 23/4 percentage points below the July 1990 peak

Output for the manufacturing sector in the three months ending October 1991 was almost 5 per cent lower than in the three months ending October 1990. Unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to October 1991 were 61/4 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 4.3 per cent in November 1991, compared with 3.7 per cent for the year to October 1991.

OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom



It is provisionally estimated that 0.8 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to October 1991. This compares with 2.4 million days lost in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending October 1990 of 6.2 million davs.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1.680,000 visits to the United Kingdom in September 1991, while United Kingdom residents made about 3,780,000 visits abroad.

Economic background

The latest output based estimate for the United Kingdom economy shows that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the third quarter of 1991 was 1/4 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, but was almost 21/2 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1990. Output of the production industries in the three months to October 1991 decreased by 1/2 per cent compared with the previous three months and was 2 per cent lower than in the same period a vear earlier. Manufacturing output in the

three months to October 1991 fell by 1 per cent compared to the previous three months and was 5 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier

Within manufacturing, between the two latest three-month periods, there was an increase of 3 per cent in the output of the chemicals industry, 'other minerals', food, drink and tobacco, textiles and clothing and 'other manufacturing' remained unchanged while engineering and allied industries fell by 3 per cent.

In the three months to October 1991 output in the energy sector was 2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and was 61/2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Latest estimates suggest that in

the third quarter of 1991 consumers' expenditure was £66.7 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), broadly unchanged on the level of the second quarter but almost 21/2 per cent lower than the same period a vear earlier

The provisional November 1991 estimate of the volume of retail sales is above the figure for October and a little above the September 1991 level. Over the period September 1991 to November 1991, sales were 1/4 per cent lower than in the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 1/4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier

New credit advanced to consumers in October 1991 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was estimated to have been £4.0 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared to £3.9 billion in September 1991 Total consumer credit outstanding at the end of October 1991 is estimated to have been £30.4 billion (seasonally adjusted) nearly 31/2 per cent higher than a year earlier

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see Table 0.1 note 8 for definition) in the third guarter of 1991 at constant prices was estimated to have been 21/2 per cent lower than in the previous guarter and 11 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.

Fixed investment by the manufacturing industries (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the third quarter of 1991 was 21/2 per cent higher than in the previous quarter but almost 12 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1990. The latest estimate of

stockbuilding by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in the third guarter of 1991 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £277 million following a fall of £1,390 million in the previous quarter Manufacturers reduced their stocks by £125 million following a fall of £926 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £292 million in the third quarter following a fall of £241 million in the previous quarter. Retailers increased their stocks by £140 million following a reduction of £223 million in the previous quarter

Visible trade in the three months to September 1991 was in deficit by £2.1 billion, little changed from the previous three months. The surplus on trade in oil was £0.4 billion in the three months to September while the deficit on non-oil trade fell by £0.2 billion to £2.5 billion. The volume of exports in the

three months to September 1991 was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5 per cent higher than a year earlier. Import volume in the three months to September 1991 was 11/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months but 1 per cent lower than a year earlier

The current account of the balance of payments in the three months to October 1991 was estimated to have been in deficit by £1.9 billion, compared with a deficit of £0.8 billion in the previous three months

Sterling's effective Exchange Rate Index (ERI) for November 1991 was 91.0 (1985=100) 1/2 per cent higher than October 1991. The currency rose by 31/2 per cent against the US Dollar, by 21/2 per cent against the Japanese Yen,



but fell by 1 per cent against the Deutschemark. ERI was 31/2 per cent lower than November 1990: over the period sterling fell by 91/2 per cent against the US Dollar, by 9 per cent against the Japanese Yen and by 1 per cent against the Deutschemark. On September 4 1991, the UK

base lending rate was reduced from 11 per cent to 10.5 per cent which followed the 1/2 per cent reduction announced on July 12.

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in November 1991 is provisionally estimated to have been £0.4 billion. Privatisation proceeds were negligible in November 1991. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds was £14.3 billion in the eight months of 1991-92. compared with £6.0 billion in the

Employment

same period last year.

New figures are available this month for employees in the production industries in Great Britain in October 1991. New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 20,000 in October 1991 to 4,673,000. This follows falls of 18,000 in September, 33,000 in July and 36,000 in



UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom Million

August 1991. Over the year to October 1991, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 354,000 compared with a fall of 73,000 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 26,177,000 in June 1991. This represents a fall of 712,000 over the year and a fall of 220,000 in the second quarter of 1991. It is now 712,000 below the June 1990 peak (assuming no change in

self-employment). The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain rose by 1,000 in October 1991 to 433,000. This follows falls of 9,000 in September and 1,000 in August 1991. Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 9.41 million hours per week in October 1991, a fall of 0.41 million hours per week since September.

Short-time working by operatives stood at 0.74 million hours per week in October 1991, a fall of 0.12 million hours per week since September.

The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 98.8 in October 1991 compared with 99.0

in September 1991

JANUARY 1992

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom increased by 38 900 between October and November 1991 to 2,513,000. This was the twentieth consecutive month that unemployment has risen. The level is now 906,400 higher than in March 1990 when the current upward trend began. Unemployment is now at its highest level since December 1987 (2,557,000), but remains 611,000 (20 per cent) lower than at its peak in July 1986. The unemployment rate in November 1991 was 8-8 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.1 percentage points from the rate for October

Between October and November 1991 total unemployment increased in all regions of the UK. There were small falls in the number of women unemployed in Yorkshire and Humberside, the North, Scotland and Northern Ireland, but these were offset by increases in the number of men unemployed in these regions. The largest rises in the unemployment rate were in the South East (including Greater London), East Anglia and the South West, all up 0.2 percentage points.

The unemployment rate is higher than a year ago in all regions of the UK. There has been an increase in the United Kingdom rate in the 12 months to November 1991 of 2.6 percentage points.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants increased by 45,805 between October and November 1991 to 2,471,795 or 8.7 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the rate for October 1991

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) rose by 6.200 between October and November 1991, to 109,700. The South East (including Greater London) saw the largest rise on the month, though this followed a sharp fall in October.

This month's rise in unfilled vacancies seems to be associated with a reduction in recruitment activity compared with last month. The number of new vacancies

notified to jobcentres and the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service (seasonally adjusted) both fell in November.

Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to October 1991 was provisionally estimated to be 71/2 per cent, 1/4 percentage point down on the rate for September. This is now 23/4 percentage points below the peak rate of 101/4 per cent recorded in July 1990, and the lowest rate for 41/2 years. A lower figure has not been recorded since the series began in 1980, and it is estimated that earnings growth would last have been lower in 1967.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to October 1991 was 81/2 per cent, unchanged from the corresponding rate in September, although the September rate has been revised up on receipt of later information. The rate of increase in the energy and water industries remained in double figures. Within the production sector, the 8 per cent underlying increase for manufacturing was unchanged from the rates for August and September, and 11/2 per centage points below summer 1990's plateau of 91/2 per cent. Overtime working continued to be substantially lower than a year earlier, but the sharp decline seen at the beginning of 1991 has now levelled off and its downward effect 17.0 on the rate of growth of earnings is now less than in the spring.

The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to October is 71/4 per cent, 1/4 percentage point down on the rate in each of the previous 4 months. The rate is 23/4 percentage points below the 10 per cent peak of summer 1990 and the lowest since August 1987.

Productivity and unit wage costs

For the three months ending October 1991, manufacturing output was almost 5 per cent below the level for the corresponding period of 1990. With employment levels falling by 61/2 per cent over the last year, productivity in output per head terms showed a rise of 13/4 per cent, the highest rate since June 1990. The output per hour measure of productivity, which takes account of the fact that fewer hours are being worked than at the

S4

JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

same time in 1990, was slightly lower than the record level of July 1991, but 3.1 per cent higher than in October 1990

Million

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to October 1991 were 61/4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. This is 1/2 percentage point lower than the corresponding rate for September and over 5 percentage points lower than the peak of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in April 1991. The 61/4 per cent increase resulted from the 8 per cent rise in average earnings (in seasonally adjusted terms) and the 13/4 per cent rise in productivity.

Productivity figures for the whole economy in the second quarter of 1991 show that output per head was 11/2 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1990. Output fell by 33/4 per cent in the year to the second quarter of 1991, but this was accompanied by a 21/4 per cent fall in the employed labour force.

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the second quarter of 1991 showed an increase of 91/4 per cent on the second quarter of 1990. This was 11/2 percentage points lower than the rate in the previous quarter, and nearly 2 percentage points below the 11 per cent peak rate of the third guarter of 1990.

The 12-month rate of increase in the 'all-items' retail prices index for November was 4.3 per cent, up from 3.7 per cent in October. This is the first rise in the rate since September last year. It reflects falls

in mortgage interest rates and petrol and oil prices last November which drop out of the 12-month comparison, Excluding mortgage interest payments the annual rate of price increases rose to 5.7 per cent from 5.5 per cent. Between October and November the level of the 'all-items' RPI rose by 0.4 per cent, compared with a fall of 0.2

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

Prices



WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom Seasonally adjusted





AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX-UNDERLYING:

Great Britain, increases over previous year

Per cent

25



per cent a year ago. There were price increases for food, especially for fresh vegetables, tobacco and some household goods.

The annual rate of increase in the tax and price index was 3.8 per cent for November, up from 3.0 per cent for October.

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 5.1 per cent for November 1991, down from the 5.2 per cent recorded for October. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 0.4 per cent over the year to November 1991, compared with a fall of 1.8 per cent for October

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 68,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in October 1991. Of this provisional total 34.000 working days were lost in public administration and education. The estimate of 68,000 working days lost this October compares with 75,000 working days lost in September 1991, 54,000 in October 1990 and an average of 494,000 for October during the ten-year period 1981 to 1990

In the 12 months to October 1991 a provisional total of 0.8 million working days were lost compared with a figure of 2.4 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending October 1990 of 6.2 million days. During the 12 months to October

1991 a provisional total of 391

stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 628 stoppages in the 12 months to October 1990 and an annual average in the ten-year period ending October 1990 of 1.077 stoppages in progress

Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,680,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in September 1991, which was 6 per cent lower than the figure for September 1990. There was a fall of 2 per cent in visits by residents of Western Europe and falls of 22 and 2 per cent in visits from residents of North America and from other parts of the world respectively. Of the total number of visits, 1,010,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 290,000 by residents of North America and

380,000 by residents of other parts of the world. UK residents made an estimated 3,780,000 trips abroad in September 1991, a fall of 1 per cent compared with September 1990. The number of visits to Western Europe fell by 2 per cent. but there were rises of 2 and 11 per cent in visits to North America and other parts of the world respectively. Western Europe is the most popular destination with an estimated 3,180,000 visits being made in September 1991. There were 280,000 visits to North America and an estimated 320,000

- 15 visits to other parts of the world. UK residents spent an estimated

account of £555 million for September 1991 same period of 1990, to

Per cent

15

10 - 5 - 10

1985



£1.355 million abroad in September 1991, an increase of 7 per cent compared to September 1990, while overseas residents spent an estimated £800 million in the UK, a decrease of 7 per cent compared to September 1990. This resulted in a balance of payments' deficit on the travel

During the first nine months of 1991 the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents decreased by 8 per cent, compared with the

13.000.000. The number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first nine months of 1991, at 24,600,000, was 2 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK decreased by 8 per cent to £5,545 million.

while UK resident's expenditure abroad remained virtually unchanged compared with the previous year, at £8,015 million.

In the 12 months ending September 1991, the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents fell by 6 per cent. to 16 870 000 The number of visits abroad by UK residents remained virtually unchanged compared with the previous 12 months at 30,800,000. Expenditure by overseas residents in the 12 months to September 1991 fell by 6 per cent compared with the previous 12 months to £7,280 million. Over the same period, expenditure by UK residents going abroad rose by 1 per cent to £9.950 million. As a result, the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments, for the 12month period ending in September 1991 months, was £2,670 million.

International comparisons

The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom remains lower than in Spain and Ireland among our European partners but is above the EC average (10-1 per cent in UK compared with the EC average of 9.3 per cent in October 1991). The UK rate is also lower than in Canada

There have been rises in unemployment in most major industrialised countries in recent months, as well as the UK However, the rate of increase has been fastest in the United Kingdom

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to September, at 8 per cent, compares unfavourably with the

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



RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year Per cent



CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year Per cent



Manufacturing industries^{1,6}

%

2.7 1.3 5.2 7.0 4.2 -0.4

-0·3 -3·3

-4·9 -6·5 -5·3

-6·0 -6·5 -6·4

1985 = 100

100.0 101.3 106.6 114.1 118.9 118.4

118-8r 115-0

113·4 112·6 112·5

112.8r 112.5 112.7

Index of output UK

%

5.5 2.4 3.2 3.6 0.4 -0.5

 $^{-1.6}_{-3.3}$

-3·0 -5·8 -2·3

-4·0 -5·3 -5·8

Production industries^{1,5,15}

1985 = 100

100.0 102.4 105.7 109.5 109.9 109.3

108·7r 106·8

106·5 105·3 106·2

104·4r 104·1 107·4

countries, which are shown in Table 5-9. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increases in 11 of the other 13 countries shown. The latest available OECD estimates of manufacturing productivity show that 6 of these 11 countri (excluding for which has faste Great Br 1991. O manufa since im the third would pl countrie Despite Great B most OE

latest figures for the OECD

In FC provisio consum over the 1991, co in the U consum 2.5 per d West Ge while ou prices rose by 2.9 per cent in the United States, 4-4 per cent in (provisional).

comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.

| ng Belgium and Denmark n figures are not available) er annual growth than | 1987 1988 1989 1990 | |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------|
| itain in the first quarter of utput per head in | - | Q3 Q4 |
| cturing in Great Britain has proved and the increase in | 1991 | Q1 Q2 Q3 |
| ace her fifth out of the 12 s with available data. | 1991 | Apr May Jun |
| this, unit wage costs in ritain are still higher than in | | July Aug Sep |
| countries there was a nal average rise in | | Oct |
| er prices of 4.4 per cent 12 months to October | | |
| K. Over the same period er prices rose in France by | | |
| cent (provisional) and in ermany by 3.5 per cent, | 1985 | |
| tside the EC, consumer | 1986 | |

sonally adjusted

1985

GDP

average measure^{2,15}

1985 = 100

100·0 103·6 108·3 112·8 115·3 116·3r

116-1r 115-1

114·1 113·3 113·5

%

3.8 3.6 4.5 4.2 2.2 0.9

0·5 --0·7

-2·2 -3·6 -2·2

Canada and 2.7 per cent in Japan It should be noted that these indices are compiled. In particular

| | July Aug Sept | | · · · · · | | · · · · · | 107·4 105·5 105·8 | -4·3 -3·2 -2·3 | 113·5 112·1 111·8 | 6·0 5·6 5·3 |
|--|---------------------|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Oct | | | | | 106.8 | -2.0 | 111.3 | -4.9 |
| | | Expenditur | e | | | | | | |
| | | Consumer expenditur 1985 price | e S | Retail sale: volume ¹ | 5 | All industries 1985 pric | estment ⁸ | Manufac industrie 1985 prio | turing s es ^{6,9} |
| | | £ billion | % | 1985 = 100 | % | £ billion | % | £ billion | % |
| 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 | | 217.6 231.2 243.3 261.3 270.6 273.2 | 3.5 6.3 5.2 7.4 3.6 1.0 | 100.0 105.3 110.7 117.7 119.9 120.4 | 4.7 5.3 5.1 6.3 1.9 0.4 | 45.5 45.8 51.0 57.9 64.7 65.0 | 7.1 0.7 11.4 13.5 11.7 0.5 | 10.1 9.4 10.0 11.2 12.4 12.1 | 14·8 -6·9 6·4 12·0 10·7 -2·4 |
| 1990 | Q3 Q4 | 68·3r 67·8 | 0·9 0·6 | 120·3 119·1 | 0·5 -1·2 | 16∙0r 15∙8 | -1·2 -2·5 | 2·9 3·0 | -9·4 -6·3 |
| 1991 | Q1 Q2 Q3 | 67·7 66·6 66·7 | 0·9 3·2 2·3 | 120·1 119·1 119·9 | 0.6 1.8 0.3 | 14·7 14·6 14·1 | -11·4 -12·0 -11·9 | 2.7 2.5 2.6 | -15·6 -19·4 -10·3 |
| 1991 | May Jun | ••• | | 118·2 120·0 | -1·2 -1·9 | ··· | | | · · · · |
| | Jul Aug Sept | | | 120-8 119-3 119-6 | -1·3 -0·3 -0·3 | | ··· ··· | | |
| | Oct Nov | :: | | 118-9 120-3P | -0·2 0·3 | | | | ··· ·· |
| | | Visible tra | de | | | Balance | of payments | Comp | etitiveness |
| | | Export vol | ume ¹ | Import volu | ume ¹ | Visible balance | Current balance | Norma | l unit costs ¹³ |
| | | 1985 = 100 | % | 1985 = 100 | % | £ billion | £ billion | 1985 = | 100 % |
| 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 | | 100·0 104·2 109·7 111·8 116·9 124·7 | 5.6 4.2 5.3 1.9 4.6 6.7 | 100-0 107-4 115-3 131-0 140-6 142-3 | 3.2 7.4 7.4 13.6 7.3 1.2 | -3·3 -9·5 -11·2 -21·6 -24·6 -18·7 | 2.8 0.0 -4.3 -15.5 -20.4 -14.4 | 100-0 94-2 93-8 99-6 98-2 99-4 | -1·1 -5·8 -0·4 6·2 -1·4 1·2 |
| | Q3 Q4 | 122-8 124-9 | 4·4 0·9 | 141·2 138·0 | -0·9 -1·2 | -4·0 -3·2 | -2.6r -2.2 | 103·2 103·7 | 6·1 9·9 |
| 1991 | Q1 Q2 Q3 | 123-8r 127-7 128-4 | -0·8 0·6 4·6 | 136-4r 137-6 140-2 | -6·9 -5·2 -0·7 | -3·0 -2·1 -2·3r | -2·7 -0·1 -1·3 | 104·1 | 9·2 |
| | May June | 124-6r 133-4 | -1·2 0·5 | 136-4r 138-1 | 8·2 6·4 | -0·9 -0·4r | -0·5 0·1 | | • |
| | Jul Aug Sept | 128·0 131·9 125·4 | 3·5 6·8 3·8 | 139·0 145·3 136·4 | -5·0 -1·9 -1·3 | -0.6 -0.8 -0.9 | -0·4 -0·6 -0·7 | ··· ··· | : |
| | Oct Nov | 126.4 | 1.3 | 138-4 | -0·8 | -0.8 | -0·6 | | : |

Output

GDP^{3,4,15}

1985 = 100

100·0 103·3 108·1 112·7 115·3 116·4

116·2 114·9

113·9 113·2 113·5

%

3.43.34.64.32.31.0

0·5 -1·0

-2·5 -3·7 -2·3

P=Provisional
R=Revised
r=Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
*For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
(2) For description of this measure see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 79.
(3) New adjusted series. For details of the adjustments see *Economic Trends*, December 1990.
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(6) Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

| | | Income | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|
| Index of production OECD countries ¹ | | Real person disposable income | al | Gross trading profits of companies ⁷ | | |
| 1985 = 100 | % | 1985 = 100 | % | £ billion | % | |
| 100.0 101.1 104.8 110.8 114.8 114.9 | 1.1 3.7 5.7 3.6 1.8 | 100·0 104·6 108·3 114·5 120·7 124·7 | 2·8 4·6 3·5 5·7 5·4 3·3 | 38.8 45.3 43.0 62.8 66.2 65.3 | 31.1 16.8 -5.1 46.0 5.4 -1.4 | |
| 118·0 117·0 | 2·5 1·3 | 125·6 126·2 | 3·5 3·4 | 16·7 15·2 | 1.2 -3.2 | |
| | | 125·8 124·7 | 1.9 0.9 | 15·1 16·3 | -6·8 -5·2 | |
| • • | | • • | | | • | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | • • | | • | |
| | | ••• | | | | |
| | | • • | | | | |
| • • | | • • | • • | | | |

| | General government consumption at 1985 prices | | Stock changes 1985 prices ¹⁰ | Base lending rates † ¹¹ | Effective exchange rate † ^{1,12} | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | £ billion | % | £ billion | % | 1985 = 100 % | | | | |
| | 73-8 75-1 76-0 76-5 77-2 79-5 | 1.8 1.2 0.7 0.9 3.0 | 0.82 0.74 1.16 4.03 2.67 -0.37 | 12 11 11 10·25–10·5 13·75–14 15 | 100·0 91·5 90·1 95·5 92·6 91·3 | -0.6 -8.5 -1.5 6.0 -3.0 -1.4 | | | |
| | 20·0 20·0 | 2·0 3·1 | 0·16r 0·84 | 15 14 | 94·2 94·1 | 2·7 6·8 | | | |
| | 20·2 20·2 20·3 | 2·6 2·0 1·5 | -1·11 -1·02 -0·02 | 13 13 13 | 93-8 91-4 90-7 | 6·5 3·2 –3·7 | | | |
| | | · · · · · | · · · · · | 11.5 11.5 | 91.7 90.2 | 5·6 3·3 | | | |
| | | | · · · · · | 11 11 10·5 | 90·4 90·7 91·0 | 0·2 -2·9 -3·7 | | | |
| • | :: | | | 10·5 10·5 | 90∙5 91∙0P | -4·1 -3·7 | | | |
| ess | Prices | | | and store in the second | | | | | |

| Tax and pr | ice | Producer prices index ^{+1,6,14} | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| IndexT | | Materials a | nd fuels | Home sales | | | | | | |
| Jan 1987 =100 | % | 1985 = 100 | % | 1985 = 100 | % | | | | | |
| 96·1 97·9 100·4 | 5·3 1·9 2·6 | 100-0 92-4 95-3 | -7·6 3·1 | 100·0 104·3 103·3 | 5·3 4·3 -1·0 | | | | | |
| 103-3 | 2·9 | 98·4 | 3·2 | 113-2 | 9·6 | | | | | |
| 110-6 | 7·1 | 104·0 | 5·7 | 119-0 | 5·1 | | | | | |
| 123-1 | 11·3 | 103·8 | 0·2 | 126-0 | 5·9 | | | | | |
| 121·4 | 8·8 | 102·4 | 0.7 | 126·8 | 5·9 | | | | | |
| 123·5 | 9·8 | 103·7 | 2.0 | 128·3 | 5·9 | | | | | |
| 124-3 125-9 | 8·3 5·6 | 103·0 103·4 101·5 | -2·6 -0·1 -0·9 | 130-8 133-2 134-1 | 6·3 6·0 5·8 | | | | | |
| 125∙8 | 6·5 | 103·5 | -1·2 | 133·4 | 6·2 | | | | | |
| 126∙5 | 5·6 | 103·2 | -0·1 | 133·4 | 6·0 | | | | | |
| 126·2 | 5·3 | 102·5 | 0·8 | 133-8 | 5·9 | | | | | |
| 126·5 | 5·0 | 101·1 | 0·6 | 134-1 | 5·8 | | | | | |
| 127·0 | 4·3 | 101·0 | –0·9 | 134-3 | 5·8 | | | | | |
| 127·5 | 3.6 | 101-5P | -1.8 | 134-5P | 5·5 | | | | | |
| 128·1 | 3.4 | 102-6P | -1.7 | 135-0P | 5·3 | | | | | |

stock appreciation.
(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
(9) Including leased assets.
(10) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
(11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(12) Average of daily rates.
(13) IMF index of reliative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see *Economic Trends*, February 1979, p 80.
(14) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
(15) UK energy sector output (and hence the index of output for production industries and the output-based and average estimates of GDP) has been affected since July 1988 by interruptions to oil extraction, starting with loss of production from Piper Alpha.

1.1 EMPLOYME Workforce* EMPLOYMENT

THOUSAND

| Quarter | Employees | in employmen | nt † | | | Self-employed | HM Forces ± | Work-related government | Workforce in employment ±± | Workforce * |
|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Male | eesse b | Female | | All | (with or without | 101000 + | training programmes †1 | | |
| | All | Part-time | All | Part-time | | | | | | |
| UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal 1989 June Sept Dec | variation 11,992 12,074 12,080 | | 10,668 10,689 10,807 | | 22,661 22,762 22,887 | 3,253 3,264 3,274 | 308 308 306 | 462 468 450 | 26,684 26,802 26,917 | 28,427 § 28,505 § 28,556 § |
| 1990 Mar June Sept Dec | 12,015 12,049 12,072 11,909 | | 10,702 10,806 10,757 10,790 | | 22,716 22,855 22,829 22,699 | 3,284 3,298 3,298 3,298 | 306 303 303 300 | 436 424 413 427 | 26,742 26,881 26,843 26,725 | 28,387 § 28,436 § 28,517 § 28,575 § |
| 991 Mar Jun | 11,678 11,582 | | 10,614 10,611 | | 22,291 22,193 | 3,298 3,298 | 298 297 | 426 381 | 26,314 26,169 | 28,456 § 28,410 § |
| JNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal va 1989 June Sept Dec | ariation 11,999 12,022 12,066 | | 10,671 10,706 10,748 | | 22,670 22,728 22,814 | 3,253 3,264 3,274 | 308 308 306 | 462 468 450 | 26,693 26,767 26,844 | 28,486 28,454 28,482 |
| 1990 Mar June Sept Dec | 12,061 12,056 12,022 11,895 | | 10,741 10,807 10,777 10,730 | | 22,802 22,864 22,799 22,625 | 3,284 3,298 3,298 3,298 3,298 | 306 303 303 300 | 436 424 413 427 | 26,828 26,889 26,813 26,651 | 28,436 28,509 28,486 28,496 |
| 1991 Mar Jun | 11,723 11,590 | | 10,652 10,612 | | 22,375 22,201 | 3,298 3,298 | 298 297 | 426 381 | 26,398 26,177 | 28,491 28,482 |
| GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal 1989 Jun Sep Dec | variation 11,718 11,798 11,804 | 923 921 972 | 10,416 10,436 10,550 | 4,494 4,474 4,604 | 22,134 22,234 22,354 | 3,182 3,192 3,202 | 308 308 306 | 452 456 438 | 26,076 26,190 26,301 | 27,714 § 27,787 § 27,840 § |
| 1990 Mar Jun Sep Dec | 11,741 11,775 11,797 11,634 | 938 983 953 967 | 10,447 10,550 10,501 10,529 | 4,560 4,645 4,568 4,659 | 22,188 22,325 22,297 22,163 | 3,212 3,222 3,222 3,222 3,222 | 306 303 303 300 | 423 412 398 411 | 26,129 26,262 26,220 26,097 | 27,677 § 27,723 § 27,796 § 27,852 § |
| 1991 Mar Jun | 11,407 11,313 | 967 960 | 10,357 10,355 | 4,571 4,606 | 21,763 21,667 | 3,222 3,222 | 298 297 | 410 361 | 25,693 25,547 | 27,737 § 27,690 § |
| GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal v 1989 June Sept Dec | ariation 11,725 11,747 11,791 | 911 937 959 | 10,417 10,452 10,493 | 4,481 4,521 4,558 | 22,143 22,199 22,284 | 3,182 3,192 3,202 | 308 308 306 | 452 456 438 | 26,084 26,155 26,230 | 27,771 27,739 27,768 |
| 1990 Mar June Sept Dec | 11,786 11,782 11,747 11,620 | 948 970 970 953 | 10,486 10,551 10,520 10,472 | 4,570 4,632 4,616 4,613 | 22,272 22,333 22,267 22,092 | 3,212 3,222 3,222 3,222 3,222 | 306 303 303 300 | 423 412 398 411 | 26,213 26,270 26,190 26,026 | 27,723 27,793 27,767 27,774 |
| 1991 Mar | 11,451 | 979 | 10,395 | 4,581 | 21,846 | 3,222 | 298 297 | 410 361 | 25,776 25,555 | 27,771 27,759 |

 Jun
 11,320
 946
 10,355
 4,593
 21,675
 3,222
 297
 361
 25,355
 21,135

 Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
 *
 *
 *
 Section and unemployed.
 *
 Testimates of employees in employment fue caimant unemployed.
 *
 Testimates of employees in employment for periods after September 1989 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample inquiries (See the article on page 175 of the April 1991 issue of the Employment Gazette). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted wire.

 ** Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1990 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1981 and 1990. The figures for June 1990 are caired 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 Employment Gazette.

 ** HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

 *1 Participants in the VTS who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment training participants who receive work experience (from December 1986). Additionally for the UK this includes some trainees on Nonthem Ireland schemes-those on: Yout

| | | | ĩ |
|--|-----|-----|---|
| | ees | eno | |

| GREA | T AIN | All industries an (0-9) | nd services | Manufacturi (2-4) | ng industries | Produc (1-4) | ction industries | | Production and c industries (1-5) | construction |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| SIC 19 Division or class | 980 ons sses | All employees | Seasonally adjusted | All employe | es Seasona adjusted | lly All em | iployees Se adj | asonally usted | All employees | Seasonally adjusted |
| 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 | June June June June June June June June | 22.182 22.297 22.213 22.048 22.126 22.273 22.638 22.458 22.458 20.916 20.572 20.741 20.920 20.886 21.080 21.740 22.134 | 22,182 22,209 22,209 22,039 22,124 22,246 22,611 22,432 21,362 20,896 20,557 20,731 20,910 20,876 21,061 21,748 21,748 21,748 21,748 | 7,673 7,722 7,351 7,118 7,172 7,138 7,107 6,801 6,099 5,751 5,418 5,302 5,254 5,122 5,254 5,122 5,049 5,089 5,080 | 7,673 7,722 7,351 7,118 7,118 7,113 6,808 6,107 5,761 5,431 5,316 5,269 5,138 5,068 5,109 5,101 | 8,396 8,429 8,069 7,880 7,880 7,815 7,815 7,817 6,798 6,422 6,057 5,909 5,836 5,658 5,548 5,548 5,548 5,548 | 8.3 8.4 8.4 7.5 7.5 7.5 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 | 996 229 300 300 300 320 325 324 307 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 33 33 | 9 665 9,652 9,276 9,033 9,048 9,006 9,020 8,723 7,900 7,460 7,072 6,919 6,830 6,622 6,531 6,587 6,587 | 9,665 9,652 9,276 9,033 9,048 9,007 9,007 9,022 8,727 7,907 7,470 7,470 7,470 7,470 7,470 6,348 6,639 6,550 6,606 6,613 |
| 1000 | Dec | 22,354 | 22,284 | 5,123 | 5,098 | 5,572 | 5,5 | 547 | 6,639 | 6,616 |
| 1990 | Jan Feb Mar | 22,188 | 22,272 | 5,083 5,063 5,055 | 5,096 5,086 5,081 | 5,533 5,513 5,502 | 5,5 5,5 5,5 | 946 35 528 | 6,569 | 6,596 |
| | Apr May June | 22,325 | 22,333 | 5,032 5,033 5,046 | 5,072 5,067 5,068 | 5,480 5,479 5,489 | 5,5 5,5 5,5 | 520 514 511 | 6,550 | 6,569 |
| | July Aug | 22 297 | 22.267 | 5,073 5,077 5,075 | 5,065 5,053 | 5,519 5,524 5,518 | 5,5 5,4 | 99 194 | 6 571 | 6 526 |
| | Oct Nov | 22 163 | 22.092 | 5,058 5,037 4,994 | 5,028 5,007 | 5,504 5,482 5,437 | 5,4 5,4 5,4 | 73 52 | 6 464 | 6,442 |
| 1991 | Jan Feb Mar | 21 763 | 21.846 | 4,936 4,895 4,846 | 4,949 4,917 4,872 | 5,381 5,339 5,286 | 5,3 5,3 | 194 161 | 6.071 | 6 207 |
| | Apr May June | 21,667 | 21,675 | 4,819 4,782 4,758 | 4,859 4,816 4,780 | 5,257 5,222 5,195 | 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 | 197 156 117 | 6,155 | 6,174 |
| | July Aug Sep | | | 4,755 4,736 4,728 | 4,747 4,711 4,693 | 5,197 5,177 5,160 | 5,1 5,1 5,1 | 89 52 25 R | | |
| CREA | Oct P | Service industri | | 4,704 | 4,673 | 5,137 | 5,1 | 07 | | 0/// |
| BRITA | , ni | (6-9) | Seasonally | forestry - and fishing | natural gas extraction and | electricity, gas, other energy and water | Metal manufac uring, ore and other mineral | and man- made fibres | Mechanical engineering | Office machin- ery, electrical engineering |
| SIC 19 Divisio or class | 180 ons sses | All ellipioyees | adjusted | (01-03) | (11-14) | (15-17) | (21-24) | (25-26) | (32) | (33-34 37) |
| 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 | June June June June | 12,096 12,240 12,545 12,624 | 12,096 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,698 | 421 404 388 382 378 | 368 352 356 350 352 257 | 355 355 361 361 356 | 790 782 753 716 729 | 429 440 432 424 431 | 1,048 1,061 1,050 1,020 | 1,008 1,043 972 925 939 |
| 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 | June June June June June June June June | 12,698 12,895 13,260 13,384 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 | 12,859 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 | 373 359 352 343 338 330 320 321 310 302 293 280 | 354 354 355 344 328 311 289 273 273 234 203 182 167 | 349 357 356 343 343 328 319 309 302 297 296 290 | 707 694 642 544 507 462 445 430 392 365 356 372 | 434 436 420 383 367 345 343 329 328 320 320 324 329 | 1,019 1,032 1,033 901 844 768 750 756 741 737 757 763 | 941 954 938 862 815 788 786 780 755 740 737 733 |
| 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 | June June June June June June June June | 12,698 12,895 13,260 13,364 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 | 12,859 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,387 | 373 359 352 343 338 330 320 321 310 302 293 280 280 | 354 355 355 344 328 311 289 273 234 203 182 167 161 | 349 357 361 343 328 319 302 2297 296 290 288 | 707 694 642 544 507 462 445 430 392 365 356 372 398 | 434 436 420 383 367 345 343 339 328 320 324 329 332 332 | 1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 756 741 737 757 763 761 | 941 954 938 862 815 788 786 780 755 740 733 740 733 |
| 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 | June June June June June June June June | 12,698 12,895 13,384 13,142 13,117 13,159 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,436 | 12,859 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,387 | 373 359 352 343 338 330 320 321 310 302 293 280 280 280 | 354 355 355 344 328 311 289 273 234 203 162 167 161 163 163 163 160 | 349 357 361 356 328 328 319 309 309 309 302 297 296 290 288 288 288 288 287 286 | 707 694 642 544 507 462 445 430 392 395 356 372 398 396 392 396 | 434 436 420 383 384 343 343 328 320 324 322 322 322 322 322 322 322 322 322 | 1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 756 756 741 737 763 763 761 755 753 763 749 | 941 954 938 862 815 788 780 755 740 737 733 740 735 735 735 734 |
| 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 | June June June June June June June June | 12,698 12,895 13,384 13,142 13,117 13,159 13,769 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,436 | 12,859 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,387 15,392 | 373 359 352 343 338 330 320 321 310 302 293 280 280 280 273 279 | 354 355 355 344 328 311 289 273 234 203 167 161 163 163 160 161 163 160 161 157 | 349 357 361 356 328 328 319 309 302 297 2296 290 288 286 286 287 286 286 286 286 286 286 | 707 694 642 544 4507 462 445 392 395 356 372 398 396 392 399 396 392 392 | 434 436 420 383 384 343 328 328 320 324 329 332 329 332 328 326 326 326 | 1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 756 756 763 763 761 755 753 763 761 755 753 749 745 744 | 941 954 938 862 815 788 780 755 740 737 733 740 735 735 735 735 734 729 725 728 |
| 1962 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 | June June June June June June June June | 12,698 12,895 13,384 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,436 15,346 15,497 15,428 | 12,859 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,387 15,392 15,477 | 373 359 352 343 338 330 320 321 310 302 293 280 280 280 273 279 298 | 354 355 355 354 328 311 289 273 234 273 234 203 182 203 182 167 161 163 163 163 160 161 157 159 155 | 349 357 361 356 328 328 319 309 302 296 297 2296 290 288 288 288 288 288 288 286 286 286 286 | 707 694 642 544 507 462 445 392 365 332 398 396 399 399 399 399 392 392 392 391 391 392 | 434 436 420 383 367 343 328 329 322 329 322 322 322 322 322 322 322 | 1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 901 756 756 756 756 757 763 761 755 753 761 755 753 749 747 745 744 744 746 750 | 941 954 938 862 815 788 780 755 740 737 733 740 735 735 735 735 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 |
| 1983 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 | June June June June June June June June | 12,698 12,895 13,364 13,142 13,117 13,119 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,436 15,4497 15,428 | 12,859 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,387 15,392 15,477 15,453 | 373 359 352 343 338 320 320 321 310 302 293 280 280 280 273 279 298 298 | 354 355 355 354 328 311 289 273 234 273 234 273 234 167 161 163 163 160 161 163 163 160 161 159 155 159 155 | 349 357 361 356 328 328 319 309 302 297 296 290 2296 2296 2296 2296 2296 2296 2 | 707 694 642 544 5507 462 445 445 392 366 332 398 396 392 398 396 392 392 392 392 392 391 391 392 392 392 392 392 392 392 392 393 392 392 | 434 436 420 383 367 344 328 329 322 329 322 322 322 322 322 328 326 326 326 326 326 323 326 326 323 326 329 329 329 329 329 | 1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 741 757 763 763 761 755 753 749 747 745 744 745 744 747 745 744 750 745 741 736 | 941 954 958 862 815 788 780 755 740 737 733 740 735 735 735 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 |
| 1962 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 | June June June June June June June June | 12,698 12,895 13,384 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,436 15,447 15,428 15,431 | 12,859 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,387 15,392 15,477 15,453 15,380 | 373 359 352 343 338 320 320 321 310 302 293 280 280 280 273 279 298 298 268 268 | 354 3554 3555 354 328 3111 289 273 234 273 234 273 234 167 161 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 | 349 357 361 356 343 328 319 309 297 296 290 288 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 | 707 694 642 544 507 462 445 430 392 365 372 398 396 392 396 392 392 391 391 391 391 391 391 391 391 391 392 390 387 384 372 372 | 434 436 420 383 367 345 343 328 320 322 329 322 322 322 322 322 322 326 326 326 326 | 1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 757 763 761 755 763 761 755 753 749 747 745 744 747 745 744 747 745 744 747 745 744 747 746 750 750 745 741 747 | 941 954 938 862 815 788 786 780 755 740 737 733 740 735 735 735 735 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 728 728 728 734 733 734 728 728 728 728 724 720 715 709 700 |
| 1962 1983 1984 1985 1985 1985 1987 1988 1989 1990 | June June June June June June June June | 12,698 12,895 13,364 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,436 15,436 15,497 15,428 15,431 15,228 | 12,859 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,387 15,392 15,477 15,453 15,380 15,273 | 373 359 352 343 338 330 320 321 310 302 293 280 280 280 273 279 298 268 268 268 | 354 355 355 354 355 344 328 311 289 273 234 273 234 273 234 167 161 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 | 349 357 361 356 336 328 319 309 302 297 296 290 288 288 288 288 287 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 288 288 | 707 694 642 544 507 462 445 430 392 365 372 398 396 392 398 396 392 396 392 392 391 391 391 391 391 391 391 392 384 374 372 372 367 365 | 434 436 420 383 367 345 343 328 329 322 329 322 322 322 322 322 326 326 326 326 326 | 1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 741 747 755 763 761 755 753 769 747 745 744 747 745 744 747 745 744 747 746 750 745 741 736 733 723 717 716 704 690 | 941 954 938 862 815 788 786 780 755 740 737 733 740 735 735 735 735 735 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 729 725 728 734 735 736 736 736 735 736 735 735 735 735 735 735 735 735 735 735 |
| 1962 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 | June June June June June June June June | 12,698 12,895 13,384 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,436 15,446 15,497 15,428 15,431 15,228 15,240 | 12,859 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,387 15,392 15,477 15,453 15,380 15,273 15,220 | 373 359 352 343 338 330 320 321 310 302 293 280 280 273 279 298 268 268 268 265 272 | 354 355 355 355 355 354 328 311 289 273 234 203 182 203 182 203 182 167 161 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 | 349 357 361 356 343 328 319 302 297 296 290 288 287 286 286 286 286 287 288 289 290 288 289 290 288 289 290 288 290 288 290 286 288 290 286 288 290 286 288 290 286 288 290 286 288 290 286 288 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 </td <td>707 694 642 544 544 545 445 392 365 372 398 396 392 396 392 396 392 396 392 396 393 392 396 393 392 396 393 392 391 391 392 390 387 384 372 372 372 365 365 364 365</td> <td>434 436 420 383 367 343 328 320 324 329 332 328 320 324 329 332 328 326 328 326 328 326 327 328 329 329 326 321 328 329 329 321 328 329 329 329 321 328 329 329 329 329 329 329 329 329 329 321 318 315 315 316 316 3</td> <td>1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 757 763 761 755 763 761 755 753 749 747 745 745 744 745 745 745 745 745 745</td> <td>941 954 958 862 815 788 780 755 740 737 733 740 735 734 729 725 734 729 725 734 733 734 729 725 734 733 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 739 726 686 684 681 681</td> | 707 694 642 544 544 545 445 392 365 372 398 396 392 396 392 396 392 396 392 396 393 392 396 393 392 396 393 392 391 391 392 390 387 384 372 372 372 365 365 364 365 | 434 436 420 383 367 343 328 320 324 329 332 328 320 324 329 332 328 326 328 326 328 326 327 328 329 329 326 321 328 329 329 321 328 329 329 329 321 328 329 329 329 329 329 329 329 329 329 321 318 315 315 316 316 3 | 1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 757 763 761 755 763 761 755 753 749 747 745 745 744 745 745 745 745 745 745 | 941 954 958 862 815 788 780 755 740 737 733 740 735 734 729 725 734 729 725 734 733 734 729 725 734 733 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 729 725 728 734 733 734 739 726 686 684 681 681 |

EMPLOYMENT 1.2



1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain*

| | | | and the second | | Contraction and | and a second second | | | | THOUSAN |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| GREA | T BRITAIN | Motor vehicles and parts | Other transport equipment | Metal goods n.e.s. | Food, drink and tobacco | Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing | Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, sta | Paper products, printing and publishing | Construc- tion | Wholesale distribution and repairs |
| SIC 19 Divisio or class | 80 ons sses | (35) | (36) | (31) | (41/42) | (43-45) | (46,48-49) | (47) | (50) | (61-63 67) |
| 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1985 1988 1988 | June June June June June June June June | 512 498 458 449 465 472 464 434 361 315 296 278 278 271 263 257 263 257 268 262 | 397 401 400 394 381 379 376 365 349 337 318 290 276 2263 2244 232 228 | 556 560 526 511 515 505 483 410 385 344 385 344 385 344 322 327 318 321 321 333 333 | 758 769 731 712 712 713 705 664 638 599 582 575 555 555 555 555 551 541 530 | 975 946 875 841 849 819 800 716 614 577 548 547 555 548 547 555 543 543 546 5514 | 646 647 602 601 597 594 554 500 473 469 473 472 473 485 497 517 531 | 554 576 553 530 527 531 542 538 510 495 481 477 477 477 477 477 477 478 487 | 1,269 1,223 1,207 1,203 1,167 1,161 1,206 1,102 1,038 1,015 1,010 994 964 983 1,021 1,056 | 1,030 1,032 1,032 1,023 1,042 1,070 1,111 1,146 1,112 1,115 1,148 1,155 1,148 1,134 1,138 1,138 1,206 |
| | Dec | 248 | 243 | 329 | 533 | 502 | 547 | 490 | 1,067 | 1,229 |
| 1990 | Jan Feb Mar | 248 248 246 | 243 244 247 | 328 323 320 | 522 520 515 | 499 497 494 | 544 542 542 | 483 483 485 | 1,067 | 1,221 |
| | Apr May June | 242 243 245 | 248 248 248 | 319 321 319 | 515 517 520 | 494 492 491 | 541 544 549 | 482 483 484 | 1,061 | 1,229 |
| | July Aug Sep | 246 246 249 | 249 249 247 | 319 318 320 | 532 536 533 | 491 490 487 | 550 550 547 | 486 488 487 | 1,053 | 1,228 |
| | Oct Nov Dec | 249 245 242 | 247 247 248 | 320 319 314 | 535 535 527 | 488 487 482 | 544 543 535 | 485 483 481 | 1,027 | 1,218 |
| 1991 | Jan Feb Mar | 239 235 233 | 247 245 244 | 310 305 300 | 520 515 511 | 475 474 468 | 527 524 517 | 476 473 467 | 985 | 1,202 |
| | Apr May June | 230 227 224 | 243 239 236 | 297 293 292 | 511 513 510 | 464 460 457 | 518 514 511 | 464 461 461 | 960 | 1,189 |
| | July Aug Sep | 225 222 223 | 232 228 227 | 289 289 288 | 515 519 520 | 458 453 454 | 514 512 507 | 459 459 459 | | 1,185 |
| | | 221 Rotail | 222 Hotels and | 289 Transport | 522 Postal | 449 Banking | 506 Public | 460 Education | Medical | Other |
| GREA | | distribution | catering | Transport | services and telecommun cations | i finance, i insurance | administration etc † | n | and other health service veterinary services | services ** es, |
| Divisio or clas | 980 Ons SSes | (64/65) | (66) | (71-77) | (79) | (81-85) | (91-92) | (93) | (95) | (94 96-98) |
| 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 | June June June June June June June June | 2,066 2,051 2,050 2,025 2,052 2,053 2,135 2,135 2,051 1,984 1,964 2,012 2,038 2,054 2,057 2,132 2,234 2,329 | 791 804 824 849 862 882 931 959 930 959 949 995 1,027 1,026 1,028 1,028 1,105 1,204 | 1,052 1,035 1,041 1,015 1,020 1,038 1,044 1,036 975 932 902 807 889 889 889 867 852 870 902 928 | 437 435 439 422 411 407 414 428 429 428 424 424 419 412 413 430 438 429 | 1,423 1,472 1,468 1,546 1,546 1,546 1,622 1,669 1,712 1,771 1,848 1,941 2,039 2,136 2,250 2,428 2,594 2,662 | 1,837 1,861 1,937 1,934 1,943 1,943 1,943 1,943 1,943 1,943 1,844 1,825 1,861 1,879 1,868 1,910 1,924 1,870 1,886 | 1,401 1,464 1,534 1,581 1,582 1,568 1,586 1,559 1,541 1,535 1,544 1,557 1,552 1,641 1,691 1,722 | 1,007 1,032 1,112 1,141 1,150 1,172 1,190 1,214 1,247 1,258 1,247 1,258 1,247 1,252 1,301 1,312 1,337 1,388 1,418 | 1,053 1,056 1,108 1,161 1,169 1,262 1,286 1,286 1,286 1,305 1,305 1,305 1,403 1,489 1,553 1,620 1,723 1,680 |
| 1990 | Jan Feb Mar | 2,249 | 1,184 | 930 | 423 | 2,684 | 1,870 | 1,763 | 1,417 | 1,604 |
| | Apr May June | 2,248 | 1,252 | 927 | 426 | 2,699 | 1,887 | 1,745 | 1,418 | 1,666 |
| | July Aug Sep | 2,252 | 1,264 | 938 | 424 | 2,698 | 1,894 | 1,652 | 1,419 | 1,660 |
| | Oct Nov Dec | 2,310 | 1,219 | 931 | 416 | 2,647 | 1,890 | 1,738 | 1,423 | 1,639 |
| 1991 | Jan Feb Mar | 2,217 | 1,166 | 913 | 410 | 2,625 | 1,903 | 1,741 | 1,421 | 1,631 |
| | Apr May June | 2,200 | 1,207 | 906 | 407 | 2,595 | 1,891 | 1,732 | 1,424 | 1,690 |
| | Aug | 2 169 | 1 207 | | | | | | | 1.577 |

Oct P

† 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.

S10 JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EMPLOYMENT 1.3 Employees in employment: industry*: production industries

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | IOUSAND |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| GREAT BRITAIN | Division, class or | Oct 1990 | R | en lomag j | Aug 199 | 1 | | Sep 1991 | | | Oct 1991 | P | |
| SIC 1980 | or AH | Males | Females | All | Males | Females | | Males | Females | | Males | Females | |
| Production industries | 1-4 | 3,914.7 | 1,588.9 | 5,503.6 | 3,696-9 | 1,479-9 | 5,176-8 | 3,676-1R | 1,483.7 | 5,159-8R | 3,663-1 | 1,474-0 | 5,137-1 |
| Manufacturing industries | 2–4 | 3,549.5 | 1,508-6 | 5,058-0 | 3,336-8 | 1,399-1 | 4,735-9 | 3,326.0 | 1,401.7 | 4,727.8 | 3,310-2 | 1,393-4 | 4,703.6 |
| Energy and water supply | 1 | 365-2 | 80.4 | 445.6 | 360·1 | 80-8 | 440.9 | 350-1 76-0 | 82.0 | 432·1 | 352.9 | 80.5 | 433.5 |
| Electricity | 161 | 109.6 | 30-0 | 139.6 | 105-8 | 27.2 | 133-0 | 102-9 | 30.0 | 132.9 | 101.7 | 29.6 | 131.3 |
| Gas | 162 | 54.2 | 22.4 | 70.5 | 54.4 | 150 5 | (/· | 54-4 | 22.8 | 11.2 | 54-3 | 22.6 | 76.9 |
| Other mineral and ore extraction, etc | 2 | 545.7 | 171-1 | /16-/ | 513.0 | 102-2 | 0/0.1 | 215.8 | 103-9 | 0/0.8 | 210-3 | 161-2 | 6/2-1 |
| Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals | 21–23 | 167.5 | 22.3 | 189-8 | 156-0 | 20.6 | 176-6 | 155.7 | 20-2 | 176-0 | 155-6 | 20.3 | 175-9 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 24 | 154.8 | 45·1 | 199-9 | 142.1 | 41.9 | 184-0 | 142.0 | 42-3 | 184-2R | 140.6 | 40.8 | 181-4 |
| Chemical industry/man-made fibres | 25/26 | 223·4 | 103-6 21-3 | 327·0 | 215-6 88-8 | 100-1 21-0 | 315-6 109-9 | 215-3 88-6 | 101·4 21·0 | 316-6 109-6 | 214·7 88·8 | 100-1 21-1 | 314-8 109-9 |
| Other chemical products and | 255_250/260 | 130.7 | 82.3 | 213.0 | 126.7 | 79.0 | 205.8 | 126.6 | 80.4 | 207.0 | 126.0 | 78.9 | 204.9 |
| preparations | 233-233/200 | 1 902.0 | 486.1 | 2 200.0 | 1 677.0 | 439.9 | 2 116.9 | 1 671.8 | 439.7 | 2 111.4 | 1 658.7 | 435.5 | 2 094.2 |
| Metal goods, engineering and venicles | 3 | 240.1 | 70.9 | 2,230.0 | 227.6 | 61.5 | 2,110 3 | 226.2 | 61.7 | 2,1114 | 228.3 | 61.1 | 280.4 |
| Metal goods nes | 31 | 249.1 | 70.8 | 319.9 | 221.0 | 100.5 | 203.1 | 220·2 | 100.7 | 207.91 | £220°3 | 100.0 | 205.4 |
| Industrial plant and steelwork | 32 | 93.9 | 11.7 | 105.6 | 90·7 | 10.6 | 101.3 | 90·7 | 11.2 | 101.9 | 91.3 | 11.1 | 102.4 |
| Other machinery and mechanical | 325 | 66.9 | <u>Э</u> •р | 70.5 | 60.2 | 9.0 | 69.5 | 60.0 | 8.9 | 08-8 | 59.4 | 0.1 | 00.1 |
| equipment | 321–324/ 326–329 | 464.7 | 98-6 | 563-3 | 435-0 | 89-9 | 524.9 | 431.7 | 89.7 | 521-3 | 426-3 | 89-2 | 515.6 |
| Office machinery and data processing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| equipment | 33 | 57.4 | 23.9 | 81.4 | 55.7 | 22.0 | 11.1 | 55.0 | 22.0 | //•0 | 55.1 | 22.3 | 78.0 |
| Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other | 34 | 374.6 | 182.9 | 557.5 | 352-3 | 165-5 | 517-8 | 353-9 | 165-2 | 519-1 | 349-4 | 162-8 | 512-2 |
| electrical equipment Telecommunication equipment | 341/342/343 344 | 141·6 106·6 | 56·5 50·2 | 198-1 156-8 | 133-1 101-9 | 50·4 47·8 | 183·5 149·7 | 133·9 102·2 | 50·4 46·6 | 184·3 148·9 | 131-8 100-2 | 49·8 45·9 | 181·6 146·1 |
| Other electronic and electrical equipment | 345-348 | 126-4 | 76-2 | 202.6 | 117-3 | 67-3 | 184-6 | 117.7 | 68·2 | 185-9 | 117-3 | 67.1 | 184·5 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 35 | 218-5 | 31-0 | 249-4 | 195-0 | 27.4 | 222.4 | 195-6 | 27.6 | 223-2 | 193-5 | 27-2 | 220.7 |
| Other transport equipment | 36 | 218-6 | 28.5 | 247.1 | 202-6 | 25.7 | 228-3 | 201.0 | 25.5 | 226.5 | 197-5 | 24-9 | 222.3 |
| Shipbuilding and repairing Aerospace and other transport | 361 | 46-0 | 4.3 | 50-3 | 43-2 | 3.7 | 46.9 | 42.2 | 3.7 | 46.0 | 42.0 | 3.8 | 45.8 |
| equipment | 362-365 | 172.6 | 24.2 | 196-8 | 159-5 | 22.0 | 181-5 | 158-8 | 21.8 | 180-5 | 155-5 | 21-1 | 176.6 |
| Instrument engineering | 37 | 60·2 | 29.0 | 89-2 | 57.6 | 28.3 | 85-9 | 57.7 | 28.0 | 85.7 | 57.3 | 28-2 | 85.5 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 4 | 1,199-9 | 851.4 | 2,051.3 | 1,146-1 | 796 ⋅8 | 1,942.9 | 1,141.3 | 798·2 | 1,939-5 | 1,140.7 | 796.7 | 1,937.4 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 41/42 | 306-2 | 228.3 | 534.5 | 301.6 | 216-9 | 518·5 | 300.7 | 219-0 | 519.7 | 302.3 | 219.9 | 522-2 |
| oils and fats All other food and drink manufacture | 411/412 413-423 | 56-6 190-5 | 39-2 163-3 | 95·8 353·8 | 55-9 187-0 | 37·5 154·7 | 93·4 341·7 | 55·7 187·9 | 36·9 157·5 | 92·6 345·4 | 56·2 189·1 | 36·6 158·7 | 92·8 347·8 |
| Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture | 424-429 | 59.1 | 25.7 | 84.8 | 58.7 | 24.7 | 83.4 | 57.2 | 24.6 | 81.7 | 57.1 | 24.5 | 81.6 |
| Textiles | 43 | 101.6 | 92.2 | 193-8 | 95-6 | 84.8 | 180-4 | 94.9 | 83-4 | 178.3 | 93-0 | 84-4 | 177.4 |
| Footwear and clothing | 45 | 77.8 | 197-6 | 275-4 | 73·0 | 183-0 | 256.0 | 73.8 | 184-1 | 257-9 | 74-2 | 179.7 | 253-9 |
| Timber and wooden furniture | 46 | 195-9 | 47-9 | 243-8 | 183-2 | 45.9 | 229.1 | 181.9 | 45.5 | 227.4 | 179-9 | 45-2 | 225-2 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 47 | 306.7 | 178-2 | 484-9 | 291.6 | 167.9 | 459-5 | 290-3 | 168-9 | 459-2 | 291.1 | 168.7 | 459.8 |
| Pulp, paper, board and derived | 471-472 | 95.5 | 41.2 | 136-6 | 91.6 | 38.7 | 130.2 | 91.5 | 38.7 | 130-3 | 91.5 | 39-2 | 130.7 |
| Printing and publishing | 475 | 211.2 | 137.0 | 348.2 | 200.0 | 129.2 | 329.2 | 198.8 | 130.1 | 328.9 | 199-6 | 129.5 | 329.1 |
| Rubber and plastics | 48 | 160-0 | 60·7 | 220.8 | 151.9 | 55-8 | 207.7 | 150-3 | 55-0 | 205-3 | 151.0 | 56·8 | 207.8 |
| Other manufacturing | 49 | 41.5 | 37.8 | 79 ·3 | 39.9 | 34-8 | 74.7 | 39.6 | 34.4 | 74.1 | 39.4 | 33.9 | 73-3 |

* See footnotes † in P Provisional



EMPLOYMENT 1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: September 1991

| | | | | • | | | | | | Cant 100 | | | Т | HOUSAND |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| GREAT BRITAIN | Division Class or | Sept 1990 | <u></u> | Fomalo | | · | June 199 | Fomalo | | Male | | Female | | All |
| SIC 1980 | Group | All | Part- time tt | All | Part- time | All | Male | remaie | All | All | Part- time †† | All | Part- time | . |
| All industries and services ± | 0-9 | 11,796.6R | 970.4 | 10,500-5R | 4,567.7 | 22,297·2R | 11,312.7 | 10,354.5 | 21,667.2 | | · | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 0 | 217.6R | 30.6 | 80·2R | 28.5 | 297-8R | 196-1 | 75-8 | 271.9 | | | | | |
| Production and construction industries | 1–5 | 4,837·1R | 71·9 | 1,733·9 | 380-9 | 6,571.0R | 4,528·2 | 1,626.7 | 6,154·9 | | | | | |
| Production industries | 1-4 | 3,924-4R | 58·9 | 1,593-9 | 324-1 | 5,518-3R | 3,708-2 | 1,486.7 | 5,194.9 | 3,676-1 | 0 | 1,483.7 | 301-6 | 5,159.8 |
| of which, manufacturing industries | 2-4 6-9 | 3,560-9R 6.741-9R | 58-0 850-5 | 1,514·5 8.686·5R | 308-9 4,158-3 | 5,075-4 15,428-4R | 3,351-0 6,588-5 | 1,407·3 8,651·9 | 4,758-3 | 3,326-0 | 0 | 1,401-7 | 285-8 | 4,727.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 0 | 217.6R | 30.6 | 80·2R | 28·5 | 297.8R | 196-1 180-8 | 75·8 | 271·9 | | | | | |
| Agriculture and norticulture | 1 | 202.20 | 1.0 | 79.4 | 15.1 | 442.00 | 357.1 | 79.4 | 436.5 | 350.1 | 0 | 82.0 | 15.8 | 432-1 |
| Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas | 111 161 162 | 84·4 109·3 54·3 | 0·2 0·4 0·1 | 4·1 30·1 22·2 | 1.2 6.6 5.0 | 88.5 139.4 76.6 | 78·2 106·6 54·1 | 3.8 29.3 22.5 | 82·1 135·9 76·6 | 76-0 102-9 54-4 | 0 0 0 | 3.6 30.0 22.8 | 1.1 6.6 5.3 | 79-7 132-9 77-2 |
| Other mineral and ore extraction, etc. | 2 | 547.6R | 4.2 | 173-2 | 27.4 | 720.9 | 517.5 | 164-2 | 681-6 | 512.9 | 0 | 163·9 | 25.6 | 676.8 |
| Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals | - 21-23 | 168.4 | 0 | 22.7 | 3.9 | 191.1 | 157.6 | 20.9 | 178-6 | 155.7 | 0 | 20.2 | 3.5 | 176.0 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 24 | 155-2 | 1.7 | 45.6 | 8.0 | 200.8 | 144.0 | 42.5 | 186-5 | 142.0 | 0 | 42.3 | 7.1 | 184-2 |
| Chemical industry/man-made fibres | 25/26 | 224.0 | 0.1 | 104-9 | 15.5 | 329.0 | 215.8 | 100.8 | 316-5 | 215-3 | 0 | 101.4 | 14.9 | 316-6 |
| Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and | 251 | 93.5 | 0 | 21.4 | 3.0 | 114-9 | 89.6 | 21.2 | 110.8 | 88.6 | 0 | 21.0 | 3.0 | 109.6 |
| preparations | 255-259/60 | 130.6 | 0.1 | 83-5 | 12.4 | 214.1 | 126.2 | 79.6 | 205.8 | 126.6 | 0 | 80.4 | 12.0 | 207.0 |
| Metal goods, engineering, vehicles | 3 | 1,812-8 | 20.3 | 488-3R | 83.8 | 2,301.0 | 1,692-3 | 445.3 | 2,137.6 | 1,671.8 | 0 | 439.7 | 74.2 | 2,111.4 |
| Metal goods nes Hand tools and finished metal goods | 31 | 250.1 | 4.0 | 70.4 | 15.8 | 320.5 | 229.9 | 61.9 | 291.8 | 226.2 | 0 | 61.7 | 14.5 | 287.9 |
| including doors and windows Other metal goods | 314/316 311–313 | 140·9 109·2 | 0 0 | 45·2 25·2 | 10·4 5·4 | 186-2 134-3 | 129-6 100-3 | 39·5 22·4 | 169·1 122·7 | 127·3 99·0 | 0 0 | 39·5 22·2 | 9·6 4·9 | 166·7 121·2 |
| Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for agriculture, metal | 32 320 | 629·4 93·7 | 7.7 0 | 120·3 11·8 | 26 -1 3-4 | 749·7 105·5 | 589·2 91·7 | 109·6 11·1 | 698-9 102-8 | 582·4 90·7 | 0 0 | 109.7 11.2 | 24·4 3·2 | 692 ∙ 1 101∙9 |
| working, textile, food and printing, etc industries | 321-324/32 | 7 135.1 | 0 | 26.5 | 5.6 | 161.6 | 126.4 | 23.8 | 150-2 | 126-3 | 0 | 24.4 | 5.4 | 150.8 |
| Mining and construction machinery, etc Other machinery and mechanical | 325 | 67.7 | 0 | 9.7 | 1.8 | 77.3 | 60.7 | 9.1 | 69·8 | 60.0 | 0 | 8.8 | 1.6 | 68·8 |
| small arms and ammunition | 328/329 | 314.7 | 0 | 68.5 | 15.1 | 383-2 | 293.7 | 62·2 | 355-9 | 288.8 | 0 | 61.9 | 13.7 | 350.7 |
| Office machinery and data processing equipment | 33 | 57.5 | 0 | 24.0 | 1.8 | 81.5 | 55.6 | 22.4 | 78·0 | 55·0 | 0 | 22.0 | 1.7 | 77.0 |
| Electrical and electronic engineering | 34 | 377.3 | 0 | 184-7 | 28.7 | 562·0 | 353-3 | 168·1 | 521.4 | 353-9 | 0 | 165-2 | 23.3 | 519-1 |
| Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment | 341/342/343 | 3 142·3 | 0 | 55-9 | 9.6 | 198-3 | 134.4 | 51.8 | 186-2 | 133.9 | 0 | 50.4 | 8.5 | 184.3 |
| Other electronic and electrical | 345_348 | 128.2 | 0 | 77.4 | 14-0 | 205-6 | 117.2 | 68.9 | 186-1 | 117.7 | 0 | 68-2 | 10.1 | 185.9 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 35 | 218.5 | 0 | 30.9 | 2.7 | 249.4 | 196-4 | 27.7 | 224.1 | 195-6 | 0 | 27.6 | 2.3 | 223-2 |
| Motor vehicles and their engines and bodies, trailers, caravans | 351/352 | 144-4 | 0 | 13-8 | 1.3 | 158-2 | 127.3 | 11-8 | 139-1 | 127.3 | 0 | 11.9 | 1.2 | 139-2 |
| Motor vehicle parts | 353 | 74.1 | 0 0 | 17.1 | 1.5 | 91.2 | 69.1 | 15.9 | 85.0 | 68.3 | 0 | 15.7 | 1.1 | 84.0 |
| Other transport equipment | 36 | 218·7 45·8 | 0 | 28.8 | 2·7 | 247-5 | 209·3 44·4 | 27·1 4·1 | 236 -4 | 201 .0 | 0 | 25·5 | 2·5 | 226.5 46.0 |
| Aerospace and other transport | 362-365 | 172-9 | 0 | 24.4 | 1.6 | 197.3 | 164.9 | 23.1 | 188-0 | 158-8 | 0 | 21.8 | 1.4 | 180.5 |
| Instrument engineering | 37 | 61.3 | 1.5 | 29.1 | 5.9 | 90.4 | 58-6 | 28.3 | 86.9 | 57.7 | 0 | 28.0 | 5.6 | 85.7 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 4 | 1 200-5 | 33-4 | 853-0 | 197.8 | 2.053-5R | 1.141.3 | 797.8 | 1.939-1 | 1.141.3 | 0 | 798.2 | 186-0 | 1.939-5 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 41/42 | 304.0 | 10.9 | 228.6 | 79.6 | 532.5 | 296-2 | 213-6 | 509-8 | 300.7 | 0,, | 219.0 | 75.0 | 519.7 |
| Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats | 411/412 | 56.8 | 0 | 39.8 | 9.4 | 96.6 | 55-9 | 36.7 | 92.7 | 55.7 | 0 | 36-9 | 8.0 | 92.6 |
| Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco | 419 | 58.1 | 0 | 65.0 | 34.1 | 123.1 | 57.2 | 61.4 | 118.6 | 59.8 | 0 | 64.2 | 33-1 | 124.0 |
| All other food and drink | 424-429 413-418/ | 59.1 | 0 | 25.7 | 3.4 | 84-9R | 58.1 | 24.7 | 82.8 | 57.2 | 0 | 24.6 | 3.2 | 81.7 |
| Textiles | 420-423 43 | 101.3 | 0 1.6 | 90·1 | 15.2 | 190-4 | 95.8 | 85.3 | 181.1 | 94.9 | 0 0 | 83.4 | 14.5 | 178.3 |
| Footwear and clothing | 45 | 78-8 | 0 | 199·1 | 27.8 | 277-9 | 73.4 | 185.7 | 259·2 | 73·8 | 0 | 184.1 | 26.2 | 257·9 |
| Timber and weeden furniture | 455/450 | 107.1 | 2.4 | 49.0 | 126 | 046.0 | 192.0 | 46.2 | 220.2 | 191.0 | 0 | 150-5 AE E | 13.5 | 227.4 |
| Pener printing and publishing | 40 | 197-1 | 3.4 | 170.7 | 20.0 | 240.2 | 201.0 | 169.6 | 229·2 | 200.2 | 0 | 45.5 | 27.0 | 450.2 |
| Pulp, paper, board and derived | 47 | 95.7 | J .9 | 41.7 | 6.8 | 137.5 | Q1.4 | 39.2 | 130.6 | 91.5 | 0 | 38.7 | 6.5 | 130-3 |
| Printing and publishing | 475 | 211.5 | 0 | 137.9 | 31.9 | 349.5 | 200.5 | 129.5 | 330.0 | 198.8 | 0 | 130-1 | 30.5 | 328.9 |
| Rubber and plastics | 48 | 158-9 | 2.4 | 59·7 | 12.5 | 218.7 | 152-2 | 56·1 | 208-3 | 150-3 | 0 | 55·0 | 10.5 | 205-3 |
| Other manufacturing | 49 | 42.9 | 1.7 | 38-9 | 8.3 | 81.8 | 39.5 | 34.3 | 73.8 | 39.6 | 0 | 34.4 | 7.6 | 74.1 |
| Construction | 5 | 912.7R | 13.0 | 140.0 | 56.9 | 1,052·7R | 820-0F | P 140.0F | 960-01 | P | | | | |
| Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs | 6 | 2,155·1R | 393.5 | 2,588.7 | 1,504.7 | 4,743-8R | 2,080.3 | 2,515.8 | 4,596.1 | 2,083.1 | 0 | 2,477.4 | 1,458-8 | 4,560.6 |
| Agriculture and textile raw materials | 61 | 639-2R | 14.9 | 314-1 | 91·1 | 953-3 | 619-2 | 302·1 | 921-2 | 620-4 | 0 | 303-2 | 86.6 | 923.7 |
| fuels, ores, metals, etc Timber and building materials | 611/612 613 | 87·3 103·0 | 0 0 | 33-5 30-0 | 8·6 9·0 | 120·8 133·0 | 84·8 94·3 | 32·1 28·4 | 116·9 122·7 | 86·3 92·6 | 0 0 | 32·2 27·5 | 8·2 8·3 | 118·5 120·2 |
| Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts | 614 | 144-5R | 0 | 56-8 | 12.6 | 201.3 | 139.5 | 54.9 | 194.5 | 138-4 | 0 | 55.0 | 13.8 | 193.4 |
| Food, drink and tobacco Other wholesale distribution | 617 615/616/ | 157.5 | 7.5 | 80.9 | 28.4 | 238-4 | 160.7 | 80.9 | 241.6 | 160-6 | 0 | 81.1 | 27.3 | 241.7 |
| | 618/619 | 146.9 | 7.4 | 112.9 | 32.7 | 259.8 | 139.9 | 105.7 | 245.7 | 142.5 | 0 | 107.4 | 28.9 | 249.8 |

S12 JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

| | Division | Sept 1990 | | | | | June 199 | 1 | | Sent 199 | 1 | | | TOODAILD |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| | Class or Group | Male | | Female | | All I | Male | Female | All | Male | | Female | | All |
| SIC 1980 | | All | Part- time †† | All | Part- time | | | | | All | Part- time †† | All | Part- time | |
| Retail distribution Food Confectionery, tobacco, etc Dispensing and other chemists Clothino, footwear and leather goods | 64/65 641 642 643 645/646 | 853·3R 235·7 26·4 18·2 42·8 | 172·4 73·6 12·6 5·1 0 | 1,398·8 430·7 80·9 107·6 190·0 | 832·4 303·5 61·3 64·0 111·4 | 2,252·1R 666·4R 107·3 125·8 232·8 | 821.7 228.7 26.0 18.2 40.9 | 1,378 -1 432-5 80-9 106-9 186-8 | 2,199.7 661.3 106.9 125.1 227.8 | 821.8 230.0 26.8 17.8 38.3 | 0 0 0 0 0 | 1,347·5 419·1 80·3 104·0 180·3 | 816-3 298-6 62-7 62-8 110-6 | 2,169·3 649·1 107·1 121·8 218·6 |
| Household goods, hardware, ironmongery | 648 | 128-0 | 0 | 113·2 | 59.7 | 241.2 | 122.8 | 111.8 | 234.6 | 119-9 | 0 | 110.8 | 57.1 | 230.7 |
| Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations Other retail distribution | 651/652 653–656 | 190-9 200-8 | 0 0 | 80·2 382·4 | 29·9 197·1 | 271·1 583·2 | 188-3 189-8 | 77·8 365·7 | 266·1 555·4 | 190·0 192·5 | 0 | 77·1 360·7 | 31·2 187·8 | 267·1 553·2 |
| Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes Hotel trade | 66 661 662 663 664 665 | 452-0R 126-6 102-6 56-4 42-2 105-0 | 181·9 48·4 58·6 37·3 0 25·4 | 811.6 183.4 235.7 88.5 107.4 171.8 | 557.0 126.6 194.2 74.8 58.9 90.4 | 1,263-7 310-1 338-3 144-9 149-6 276-8 | 434·4 123·6 99·6 55·1 40·0 98·4 | 772-4 170-2 225-6 89-8 104-9 159-7 | 1,206.9 293.8 325.2 144.9 145.0 258.1 | 441 0 123-7 100-5 57-1 41-4 100-7 | 0 0 0 0 0 | 765 .7 173.1 219.0 87.0 104.4 159.4 | 532.6 122.6 182.7 74.3 56.5 85.0 | 1,206.7 296.9 319.6 144.0 145.8 260.1 |
| Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Motor vehicles | 67 671 | 171-4 153-2 | 9-4 0 | 45·6 39·2 | 19·2 16·8 | 217-0 192-5 | 167-4 149-6 | 45-4 38-2 | 212·7 187·8 | 163-1 145-2 | 0 0 | 43·7 36·7 | 17·9 15·1 | 206-7 181-9 |
| Transport and communication | 7 | 1,040-5R | 40.7 | 320-9R | 77·3 | 1,361-4R | 1,005.5 | 307.5 | 1,313.0 | | | | | |
| Railways | 71 | 120-2R | 0.5 | 10-4R | 1.0 | 130-6R | 120.7 | 10.4 | 131-1 | | | | | |
| Other inland transport Scheduled road passenger transport Other including road haulage | 72 721 722–726 | 366∙6R 149•2R 217•4R | 20·6 0 0 | 58∙0 19•5R 38•4 | 21⋅6 5⋅6 16⋅0 | 424 6R 168 7R 255 8R | 353·9 143·7 210·2 | 56·5 18·6 37·9 | 410·4 162·3 248·1 | 342·5 138·1 204·4 | 0 0 0 | 55·1 18·9 36·2 | 20·6 5·6 14·9 | 397·6 157·0 240·6 |
| Air transport | 75 | 40-4R | 4.7 | 26-1R | 2.4 | 66-5R | 36.8 | 23.9 | 60.7 | | | | | |
| Supporting services to transport | 76 | 73-6R | 0.4 | 17·7R | 2.4 | 91.3 | 70.4 | 17.7 | 88.0 | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous transport and storage | 77 | 105-6R | 0 | 87-8R | 19.1 | 193-4R | 100.8 | 83-9 | 184.6 | 95.5 | 0 | 82-4 | 18.5 | 177-9 |
| Postal services and telecommunications Postal services Telecommunications | 79 7901 7902 | 308-2R 161-2R 147-0R | 12·1 11·6 0·5 | 115-3R 46-6R 68-7 | 30·4 20·1 10·3 | 423-5R 207-9R 215-7 | 297·2 156·8 140·4 | 109·6 45·4 64·1 | 406-8 202-2 204-6 | | | | | |
| Banking, finance and insurance, etc | 8 | 1,331-1R | 66·2 | 1,366-5R | 327.6 | 2,697·6R | 1,274.6 | 1,320.5 | 2,595.1 | | | | | |
| Banking and finance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions | 81 814 815 | 244·7R 187·0R 57·7 | 9·9 1·8 0 | 382-3R 271-1R 111-2 | 84·5 55·1 29·3 | 627·0R 458·1R 168·9 | 238·1 181·5 56·5 | 371·1 261·6 109·5 | 609 -1 443-1 166-0 | 56·1 | 0 | 108-9 | 27.9 | 165·0 |
| Insurance, except social security | 82 | 136-2 | 0 | 130.4 | 18-5 | 266.7 | 135-0 | 132.8 | 267-8 | 135-8 | 0 | 134-2 | 20.1 | 270-0 |
| Business services Professional business services Other business services | 83 831–837 838/839 | 784-3 435-2 349-1 | 42·2 6·3 0 | 752-7R 471-6R 281-1R | 193-5 121-6 71-9 | 1,537 0R 906 8R 630 1 | 742·3 413·8 328·5 | 716·7 464·2 252·5 | 1,459-0 878-0 581-0 | 611.5 293.9 317.7 | 0 0 0 | 469-8 235-5 234-3 | 140·9 70·8 70·2 | 1,081·3 529·4 552·0 |
| Renting of movables | 84 | 94-4R | 0.6 | 35-6 | 10.1 | 130-0R | 85·1 | 32.6 | 117-6 | 46.7 | 0 | 24.5 | 6.8 | 71-2 |
| Owning and dealing in real estate | 85 | 71·5 | 0 | 65·4 | 21.0 | 136-9 | 74.1 | 67-4 | 141.6 | 72.8 | 0 | 65-6 | 26·1 | 138-5 |
| Other services | 9 | 2,215-2R | 350-2 | 4,410-4R | 2,248.7 | 6,625·6R | 2,228.1 | 4,508-2 | 6,736-2 | | | | | |
| Public administration and defence † | 91 | 772·2R | 46.1 | 743-8F | 248.5 | 1,516·0R | 774.6 | 744-4 | 1,519.1 | | | | | |
| security ** Local government services nes | 9111/9190 9112 | 218-2R 242-2 | 2·0 32·8 | 296-8R 328-8 | 67·3 157·9 | 515-0R 571-0 | 217·1 242·8 | 297·4 327·6 | 514·5 570·4 | | | | | |
| Justice, police, fire services National defence | 912–914 915 | 234·1 77·6 | 14·7 0·7 | 81·2 37·1 | 18·7 4·5 | 315·3 114·7 | 237·1 77·6 | 82·3 37·1 | 319·4 114·7 | | | | | |
| Sanitary services | 92 | 144-5 | 42·1 | 233·1 | 198·2 | 377-6 | 140.5 | 231.0 | 371.5 | | | | | |
| Education | 93 | 518·5 | 107·7 | 1,133.7 | 637·2 | 1,652-2 | 526·0 | 1,205.9 | 1,731-9 | | | | | |
| Research and development | 94 | 62·2 | 1.0 | 33-3 | 5.4 | 95·5 | 59.9 | 33.6 | 93.6 | 66·1 | 0 | 34.9 | 5.5 | 100.9 |
| Medical and other health services | 95 | 261·8R | 46.8 | 1,157·5F | 561-9 | 1,419·3R | 261.9 | 1,162-2 | 1,424.1 | | | | | |
| Other services Social welfare, etc | 96 9611 | 160·9 111·2 | 39·4 0 | 695·4 618·1 | 406-3 369-8 | 856-3R 729-3 | 174-3 117-0 | 724·2 631·9 | 898-5 748-9 | 145·3 106·9 | 0 0 | 628-6 571-0 | 368-9 333-2 | 773·9 677·8 |
| Recreational and cultural services | 97 | 246.5 | 59·3 | 261-4 | 138-4 | 507.9 | 243.5 | 260.5 | 504.0 | 256.6 | 0 | 258-1 | 138-1 | 514.7 |
| Personal services ± | 98 | 48.6 | 7.9 | 152.2 | 52.8 | 200.8 | 47.4 | 146-3 | 193-6 | 47.9 | 0 | 139-3 | 47.2 | 187.1 |

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals. See footnotes 1 in *table 1-1*. 1 Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities analysed by type of service, are published in *table 1-7* on a quarterly basis. 2 Domestic servants are excluded. 1 The part-time male figure for all industries and services (0-9) is seasonally adjusted.

EMPLOYMENT 1.4 Employees in employment*: September 1991

1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the Manpower in the local authorities

| | Mar 9, 1990 | Р | | June 8, 1990 | PR | | Sept 14, 199 | 0 P | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time equivalent * | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time equivalent * | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time equivalent * | |
| TABLE A England | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education -Lecturers and teachers -Others Construction Transport Social services | 441,754 158,824 94,950 2,415 154,870 | 189,149 472,090 730 78 187,927 | 484,325 366,200 95,296 2,451 235,901 | 440,905 156,623 93,050 2,365 156,318 | 181,645 467,966 739 73 187,350 | 482,650 362,399 93,401 2,398 237,189 | 434,157 156,281 93,231 2,281 157,526 | 126,233 448,648 829 66 186,940 | 469,665 353,780 93,625 2,312 238,287 | |
| Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing | 23,703 61,060 18,105 29,863 57,711 | 19,580 28,341 1,578 390 13,930 | 33,584 73,587 18,828 30,035 64,035 | 23,709 63,726 18,032 29,483 58,331 | 19,643 30,873 1,614 443 14,036 | 33,634 77,399 18,776 29,677 64,731 | 23,806 64,237 18,450 28,610 58,420 | 19,546 31,156 1,686 424 14,179 | 33,712 78,066 19,230 28,796 64,889 | |
| Town and country planning Fire service -Regular -Otherst | 21,912 34,511 4,925 | 1,341 12 2,135 | 22,616 34,517 5,869 | 21,970 34,450 5,138 | 1,450 13 2,076 | 22,729 34,457 6,058 | 22,435 34,370 4,843 | 1,450 13 2,014 | 23,198 34,377 5,739 | |
| Miscellaneous services | 1 220,241 | 45,672 | 1 708 227 | 1 326 501 | 45,777 | 1 709 275 | 1 322 685 | 40,477 | 1 690 995 | |
| Police service | 1,324,044 | 502,550 | 1,700,227 | 1,020,001 | 334,030 | 1,103,210 | 1,022,000 | 010,001 | 1,000,000 | |
| -Police (all ranks) -Others** Probation, magistrates' courts and | 120,316 43,817 | 5,851 | 120,316 46,342 | 120,221 44,296 | 6,109 | 120,221 46,933 | 120,494 44,884 | 6,125 | 120,494 47,527 | |
| All (excluding special employment and training measures) | 1,510,183 | 976,182 | 1,899,729 | 1,512,100 | 967,959 | 1,900,965 | 1,509,297 | 892,940 | 1,883,803 | |
| TABLE B Wales | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education -Lecturers and teachers -Others Construction Transport | 30,511 10,475 7,419 38 | 8,295 30,152 38 2 | 32,252 23,353 7,436 39 | 30,338 10,521 7,335 39 | 8,274 29,742 41 1 | 32,076 23,193 7,354 40 | 30,106 10,443 7,450 36 | 5,884 29,561 46 1 | 31,518 23,019 7,472 37 | |
| Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing | 9,756 1,142 4,284 1,252 1,592 2,557 | 918 2,423 222 12 587 | 1,591 5,330 1,345 1,597 2,825 | 9,673 1,154 4,678 1,289 1,610 2,579 | 945 2,651 240 13 613 | 1,617 5,819 1,389 1,616 2,859 | 9,790 1,158 4,569 1,281 1,642 2,577 | 952 2,698 202 15 665 | 1,625 5,729 1,366 1,649 2,883 | |
| Town and country planning | 1,496 | 64 | 1,528 | 1,515 | 66 | 1,549 | 1,560 | 69 | 1,595 | |
| -Regular -Others† Miscellaneous services | 1,784 285 17,096 | 141 3,304 | 1,784 345 18,524 | 1,802 287 17,411 | 124 3,420 | 1,802 340 18,888 | 1,806 286 17,567 | 167 3,422 | 1,806 357 19,045 | |
| All above | 89,687 | 59,323 | 113,247 | 90,231 | 59,405 | 113,804 | 90,271 | 56,822 | 113,419 | |
| Police service -Police (all ranks) -Others** | 6,546 1,707 | 302 | 6,546 1,837 | 6,543 2,056 | 384 | 6,543 2,222 | 6,522 2,027 | 398 | 6,522 2,199 | |
| Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff | 1,171 | 290 | 1,307 | 1,171 | 307 | 1,316 | 1,188 | 295 | 1,327 | |
| All (excluding special employment and training measures) | 99,111 | 59,915 | 122,937 | 100,001 | 60,096 | 123,885 | 100,008 | 57,515 | 123,467 | |
| TABLE C Scotland ± | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education -Lecturers and teachers†† -Others* Construction Transport Social services | 57,834 19,270 13,855 697 22,795 | 7,713 21,970 33 42 27,385 | 60,919 30,176 13,872 719 35,784 | 56,725 18,327 13,977 710 22,999 | 7,462 22,584 59 37 27,702 | 59,710 29,547 14,008 729 36,164 | 55,659 18,104 13,479 729 22,786 | 6,571 20,294 69 39 27,902 | 58,287 28,273 13,511 750 36,042 | |
| Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental health Cleansing Housing | 3,445 10,804 2,165 8,279 6,964 | 1,696 2,714 506 192 520 | 4,360 12,100 2,403 8,369 7,231 | 3,481 12,359 2,066 8,337 7,033 | 1,728 3,117 536 225 563 | 4,412 13,844 2,318 8,441 7,322 | 3,597 12,220 2,238 8,180 7,018 | 1,667 3,340 534 216 511 | 4,502 13,810 2,490 8,281 7,283 | |
| Physical planning | 1,880 | 118 | 1,948 | 1,910 | 141 | 1,989 | 1,979 | 100 | 2,036 | |
| -Regular -Others† Miscellaneous services | 4,669 443 42,322 | 3 132 22,116 | 4,671 505 52,605 | 4,611 453 43,337 | 5 151 22,186 | 4,614 524 53,664 | 4,625 450 44,775 | 4 147 22,508 | 4,627 519 55,252 | |
| All above | 195,422 | 85,140 | 235,662 | 196,325 | 86,496 | 237,286 | 195,839 | 83,902 | 235,663 | |
| Police service -Police (all ranks) -Others** Administration of District Courts | 13,720 3,562 131 | 2 2,666 20 | 13,721 4,800 142 | 13,718 3,497 140 | 2 2,536 22 | 13,719 4,677 152 | 13,766 3,500 142 | 2,495 23 | 13,766 4,661 154 | |
| All (excluding special employment and training measures) | 212,835 | 87,828 | 254,325 | 213,680 | 89,056 | 255,834 | 213,247 | 86,420 | 254,244 | |

| | Dec 14, 1990 |) P | | Mar 13, 1991 | PR | | June 14, 199 | 1 P | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time equivalent * | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time equivalent * | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time equivalent * |
| TABLE A England (continued) | | | | A New Y | | | - Ideastro | Cross and | |
| Education -Lecturers and teachers -Others Construction Transport Social services | 435,335 156,422 90,515 1,908 156,647 | 185,433 471,836 827 60 187,433 | 476,953 364,580 90,916 1,935 237,655 | 436,465 156,368 87,980 1,889 157,263 | 186,809 471,516 948 66 185,600 | 479,245 364,459 88,439 1,919 237,593 | 434,358 156,023 85,276 1,903 155,848 | 176,290 468,461 889 82 184,127 | 475,981 363,034 85,703 1,941 235,604 |
| Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing | 23,383 60,139 17,935 27,474 58,861 | 19,349 30,376 1,669 401 14,101 | 33,198 73,656 18,709 27,651 65,329 | 23,470 59,304 17,820 26,694 58,904 | 19,350 30,911 1,649 487 13,875 | 33,298 73,028 18,592 26,907 65,294 | 23,361 61,419 17,970 26,874 59,183 | 19,675 32,150 1,688 582 13,767 | 33,344 75,666 18,767 27,126 65,537 |
| Town and country planning Fire service -Regular -Otherst Miscellaneous services | 22,337 34,638 4,579 224,793 | 1,481 13 1,896 46,440 | 23,116 34,645 5,425 246,055 | 22,370 34,585 4,830 223,844 | 1,558 2,044 45,798 | 23,186 34,585 5,740 244,866 | 22,265 34,540 4,802 223,120 | 1,581 1,987 47,030 | 23,095 34,540 5,690 244,716 |
| All above | 1,314,966 | 961,315 | 1,699,823 | 1,311,786 | 960,611 | 1,697,151 | 1,306,942 | 948,309 | 1,690,744 |
| Police service -Police (all ranks) -Others** Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff | 120,593 45,713 21,519 | 6,232 7,404 | 120,593 48,403 25,198 | 120,713 46,138 21,365 | 6,098 7,500 | 120,713 48,770 25.094 | 120,895 46,380 21,296 | 6,135 8,118 | 120,895 49,028 25,280 |
| All (excluding special employment and training measures) | 1,502,791 | 974,951 | 1,894,017 | 1,500,002 | 974,209 | 1,891,728 | 1,495,513 | 962,562 | 1,885,947 |
| TABLE B Wales (continued) | | | | | | | | A second | |
| Education -Lecturers and teachers -Others Construction Transport Social services | 30,285 10,659 7,282 41 9,352 | 8,687 29,997 26 18 13,819 | 32,048 23,470 7,294 51 15,166 | 30,473 10,531 7,171 35 9,567 | 8,848 30,299 36 21 13,686 | 32,344 23,461 7,187 46 15,337 | 30,480 10,583 7,026 44 9,577 | 8,216 29,886 29 3 13,561 | 32,281 23,333 7,039 46 15,292 |
| Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing | 1,164 4,261 1,251 1,617 2,609 | 917 2,662 214 11 665 | 1,614 5,406 1,341 1,622 2,915 | 1,229 4,131 1,262 1,651 2,595 | 880 2,641 220 18 647 | 1,660 5,268 1,355 1,659 2,893 | 1,238 4,646 1,302 1,642 2,596 | 889 2,977 207 24 635 | 1,674 5,924 1,389 1,652 2,889 |
| Town and country planning | 1,562 | 66 | 1,596 | 1,567 | 63 | 1,599 | 1,579 | 70 | 1,615 |
| -Regular -Others† Miscellaneous services | 1,796 286 17,364 | 170 3,409 | 1,796 358 18,838 | 1,779 285 17,394 | 180 3,355 | 1,779 361 18,846 | 1,821 295 17,371 | 180 3,441 | 1,821 371 18,863 |
| All above | 89,529 | 60,661 | 113,515 | 89,670 | 60,894 | 113,795 | 90,200 | 60,118 | 114,189 |
| Police service -Police (all ranks) -Others** Probation, magistrates' courts and | 6,519 2,039 | 401 | 6,519 2,212 | 6,536 2,053 | 406 | 6,536 2,228 | 6,556 2,048 | 408 | 6,556 2,224 |
| agency staff All (excluding special employment and training monocept) | 1,225 | 331 | 1,380 | 1,244 | 327 | 1,398 | 1,247 | 324 | 1,400 |
| TABLE C Scotland ± (continued) | 99,312 | 61,393 | 123,020 | 99,503 | 61,627 | 123,957 | 100,051 | 60,850 | 124,369 |
| Education -Lecturers and teachers†† -Others* Construction Transport Social services | 56,805 18,117 13,486 709 22,732 | 8,213 21,131 71 47 27,703 | 60,090 28,733 13,519 734 35,906 | 56,625 17,940 13,259 719 23,055 | 8,649 19,760 89 47 27,803 | 60,084 27,850 13,302 743 36,283 | 56,028 17,857 13,421 743 22,985 | 8,407 19,573 92 40 27,832 | 59,391 27,682 13,465 764 36,239 |
| Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental health Cleansing Housing | 3,528 11,069 2,186 7,860 6,928 | 1,653 3,057 493 199 538 | 4,429 12,545 2,419 7,954 7,209 | 3,507 10,829 2,188 7,744 6,987 | 1,664 3,016 495 202 557 | 4,414 12,271 2,423 7,838 7,279 | 3,508 11,947 2,209 8,093 6,977 | 1,724 3,427 539 199 572 | 4,447 13,588 2,463 8,187 7,278 |
| Physical planning Fire service -Regular -Others† Miscellaneous services | 1,942 4,636 459 44,529 | 107 6 150 23,091 | 2,003 4,639 530 55,280 | 1,966 4,643 469 45,310 | 101 9 144 24,397 | 2,023 4,648 537 56,696 | 1,972 4,656 454 45,401 | 118 11 157 24,424 | 2,039 4,662 528 56,806 |
| All above | 194,986 | 86,459 | 235,990 | 195,241 | 86,933 | 236,391 | 196,251 | 87,115 | 237,539 |
| Police service -Police (all ranks) -Others** Administration of District Courts | 13,790 3,449 141 | 10 2,580 20 | 13,796 4,649 152 | 13,880 3,441 140 | 11 2,530 22 | 13,886 4,619 151 | 13,899 3,455 140 | 11 2,557 20 | 13,905 4,647 151 |
| employment and training measures) | 212,366 | 89,069 | 254,587 | 212,702 | 89,496 | 255,047 | 213,745 | 89,703 | 256,242 |

 Solution in the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent: teachers and lecturers in further education, 0-11; teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0-53; manual employees 0-41.
 The large reduction in the Education Service in England reflects the transfer of Polytechnic and Higher Education Institutions from the local government sector (estimated at approximately 39,000 full-time equivalents in June 1989).
 "Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff.
 Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wordens and police cadets.
 The responsibilities of local authorities in Econald differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.
 TH Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents: lecturers and teachers 0-40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0-59; (0-58) manual employees 0-45.
 § Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE. Note

S14 JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities



Production indust Divisions 1 to 4

| 95 — | | | | | 1991 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 15 Apr 12 May 17 June 14 | 1,140 1,108 1,110 1,105 1,108 1,106 |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| 90 - | | | | | July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13 | 1,079 1,010 1,063 |
| 2 | 7 | Whole | economy | | Oct 11 P | 1,109 |
| al Statistic | al Office | Manufacturir Divisions 2 t | ng industries o 4 | | GREAT BRITAIN | |
| mployed | Output | Output | Employed | Output | dilear bhirtain | |
| rce | person employed | | labour force | per person employed | | |
| 0-8 0-0 | 94.0 100.0 | 97·4 100·0 | labour force 100·5 100·0 | per person employed 97.0 100.0 | SIC 1980 | |
| 0.8 0.0 7.3 6.1 | 94.0 100.0 105.3 110.1 | 97·4 100·0 101·3 106·6 | labour force 100·5 100·0 97·9 97·0 | per person employed 97-0 100-0 103-5 109-8 | SIC 1980 classes | |
| 0.8 0.0 7.3 6.1 6.7 | 94.0 100.0 105.3 110.1 113.2 113.7 | 97-4 100-0 101-3 106-6 114-1 | labour force 100-5 100-0 97-9 97-0 98-2 98-2 | Per person employed 97.0 100.0 103.5 109.8 116.2 | SIC 1980 classes | |
| 7:3 6:7 6:7 5:5 | 94.0 100.0 105.3 110.1 113.2 113.7 114.4 | 97-4 100-0 101-3 106-6 114-1 118-9 118-4 | labour force 100-5 100-0 97-9 97-0 98-2 98-2 98-5 97-4 | Per person employed 97.0 100.0 103.5 109.8 116.2 120.8 121.5 | SIC 1980 classes 1986 1987 | |
| 0.8 0.0 7.3 6.1 6.7 6.7 5.5 | 94.0 100-0 105-3 110-1 113-2 113-7 114-4 96-2 | 97-4 100-0 101-3 106-6 114-1 118-9 118-4 97-1 | labour force 100-5 100-0 97-9 97-0 98-2 98-5 97-4 100-6 | 97.0 97.0 100.0 103.5 109.8 116.2 120.8 121.5 96.6 | SIC 1980 classes 1986 1987 1988 1989 | |
| 0.8 0.0 0.7 3 6-1 6-7 5-5 1.1 0.9 | 94-0 100-0 105-3 110-1 113-2 113-7 114-4 96-2 93-3 | 97-4 100-0 101-3 106-6 114-1 118-9 118-4 97-1 97-0 97-0 | labour force 100-5 100-0 97-9 97-0 98-2 98-5 98-5 97-4 100-6 100-5 | Per son employed 97:0 100:0 103:5 109:8 116:2 120:8 121:5 96:6 99:5 1 | SIC 1980 classes 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1989 | |
| 0.8 0.0 0.0 0.7 0.7 6.7 5.7 5.5 5.5 1.1 0.9 0.6 0.5 | 94-0 100-0 105-3 110-1 113-2 113-7 114-4 96-2 93-3 92-6 93-9 | 97-4 100-0 101-3 106-6 114-1 118-9 118-4 97-1 97-0 97-9 97-7 | labour force 100-5 100-0 97-9 97-0 98-2 98-5 98-5 97-4 100-6 100-5 100-3 100-4 | Per son employed 97.0 100.0 103.5 109.8 121.5 96.6 96.5 96.5 97.3 | SIC 1980 classes 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 Week ended | |

Output per person employed Employed labour force * Output ‡ Output 97.6 100.0 103.2 106.1 107.1 107.0 107.4 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 96.7 100.0 103.3 108.1 112.7 115.3 116.4 98.9 100.0 100.1 101.9 105.2 107.8 108.4 94.8 100.0 102.4 105.7 109.5 109.9 109.3 1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 96·7 96·2 96·4 97·4 98·3 98·7 99·0 99·5 97·2 94·1 93·3 94·4 98·2 97·3 97·2 97·8 1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 100-4 100-2 99-9 99-4 98·9 100·4 100·2 100·6 99-8 100-0 100-1 100-1 99·1 100·4 100·1 100·5 97·8 101·7 100·6 99·9 97·4 101·5 100·7 100·5 100·4 101·1 99·9 98·6 100-3 100-1 100-0 99-7 100-2 101-0 99-9 99-0 1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 100-0 100-0 100-1 100-4 101·3 102·8 104·0 104·6 101·1 102·2 103·0 103·5 101·3 102·8 104·1 105·0 98·7 97·6 96·8 96·2 98.8 100.8 101.3 104.4 99·7 102·6 104·1 107·7 102·5 104·7 106·4 107·5 99·1 98·2 97·3 97·0 1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 105·7 107·3 109·4 110·1 100·7 101·5 102·3 103·2 105·0 105·7 106·9 106·6 103·7 104·8 106·7 107·8 103·0 105·6 108·1 109·6 95-8 95-9 96-2 96-4 108-3 109-2 111-0 111-9 96·5 96·8 97·2 97·5 106·7 109·1 111·2 112·4 1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 111.2 112.1 113.4 114.1 104·1 104·8 105·7 106·3 106·8 107·0 107·3 107·4 107·9 109·5 110·3 110·4 96·6 96·7 96·7 96·9 111.7 113.3 114.0 113.9 110-9 112-4 115-5 117-4 97-9 98-1 98-3 98-4 113·3 114·6 117·5 119·3 113·1 112·8 114·4 114·5 1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 107·1 107·6 108·0 108·3 107·1 106·7 107·0 107·2 118-7 118-9 119-2 118-9 114·8 114·8 115·6 116·1 109·6 109·1 110·5 110·4 96-9 96-7 96-6 96-4 120-5 120-8 121-1 120-9 98.6 98.5 98.5 98.3 1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 116-8 117-6 116-2 114-9 108·4 108·6 108·6 108·0 107·8 108·3 107·0 106·4 109-8 111-8 108-7 106-8 96·1 95·9 95·5 94·6 114·2 116·7 113·8 112·9 119·3 120·4 118·8 115·0 121.6 123.3 121.9 119.2 98·1 97·7 97·4 96·5 1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 113·9 113·2 107·1 106·2 106·4 106·6 106-5 105-3 106-2 93·1 91·5 90·0 114·4 115·1 118·0 113·4 112·6 112·5 119·4 120·9 123·1 94·9 93·2 91·4

* The employed labour force comprises, employees in employment, the self-employed, and HM Forces. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*. 4 Gross domestic product for whole ecomy.

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UNITED

Whole economy

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

| GREAT BRITAIN | OVERTI | ME | | | | SHORT | -TIME | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | Opera- tives | Percent- age of all | Hours of | overtime w | orked | Stood of whole who | off for veek | Working | g part of w | eek | Stood of | f for whole | or part of | week | |
| | (Thou) | opera- tives | Average | Actual | Season- | Opera- | Hours | Opera- | Hours lo | st | Opera- | Percent- | Hours los | st | |
| | | | per operative working over- time | (million) | ally adjusted | (Thou) | (Thou) | (Thou) | (Thou) | Average per operative working part of the week | (Thou) | age of all opera- tives | Actual (Thou) | Season- ally adjusted | Average per opera- tive on short- time |
| 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 | 1,304 1,350 1,413 1,394 1,346 | 34·2 36·0 37·9 37·6 37·5 | 9.0 9.4 9.5 9.6 9.5 | 11.72 12.63 13.42 13.44 12.75 | | 5 4 3 3 6 | 192 149 101 119 227 | 29 20 15 19 20 | 293 199 143 183 180 | 10-1 10-0 9-8 9-5 8-9 | 34 24 17 22 26 | 0·9 0·6 0·5 0·6 0·7 | 485 348 244 303 407 | | 14·4 14·6 14·4 13·7 15·7 |
| week ended 1989 Nov 11 Dec 16 | 1,456 1,391 | 38·8 37·1 | 9·6 9·8 | 14∙04 13∙66 | 13·10 12·77 | 4 3 | 150 137 | 19 21 | 164 185 | 8·8 8·6 | 22 25 | 0·6 0·7 | 314 322 | 314 367 | 14·0 12·9 |
| 1990 Jan 12 | 1,291 | 34·8 | 9·2 | 11·89 | 12·85 | 3 | 130 | 25 | 208 | 8·5 | 28 | 0·7 | 338 | 293 | 12·1 |
| Feb 9 | 1,363 | 36·9 | 9·3 | 12·72 | 12·94 | 4 | 145 | 28 | 257 | 9·1 | 32 | 0·9 | 402 | 318 | 12·6 |
| Mar 9 | 1,336 | 36·2 | 9·4 | 12·57 | 12·80 | 6 | 246 | 28 | 254 | 9·1 | 34 | 0·9 | 500 | 396 | 14·7 |
| Apr 6 | 1,349 | 36·8 | 9·5 | 12·80 | 13-12 | 3 | 134 | 26 | 233 | 9·1 | 29 | 0·8 | 366 | 319 | 12·7 |
| May 4 | 1,343 | 36·6 | 9·3 | 12·53 | 12-63 | 4 | 172 | 17 | 150 | 9·1 | 21 | 0·6 | 323 | 306 | 15·5 |
| June 8 | 1,358 | 36·8 | 9·4 | 12·76 | 13-00 | 4 | 142 | 13 | 125 | 9·3 | 17 | 0·5 | 268 | 344 | 15·7 |
| July 13 | 1,340 | 38-3 | 9·5 | 12·77 | 12·92 | 5 | 194 | 13 | 118 | 8·7 | 18 | 0·5 | 311 | 330 | 17·0 |
| Aug 17 | 1,285 | 36-7 | 9·6 | 12·37 | 13·09 | 7 | 297 | 11 | 102 | 8·9 | 19 | 0·5 | 399 | 493 | 21·1 |
| Sept 14 | 1,363 | 38-9 | 9·7 | 13·26 | 13·07 | 14 | 558 | 11 | 91 | 8·2 | 25 | 0·7 | 649 | 779 | 25·9 |
| Oct 12 | 1,399 | 40-0 | 9·6 | 13·46 | 12·52 | 7 | 266 | 16 | 149 | 9·3 | 23 | 0.6 | 415 | 471 | 18·3 |
| Nov 9 | 1,393 | 40-0 | 9·3 | 12·99 | 12·05 | 6 | 233 | 26 | 231 | 8·7 | 32 | 0.9 | 463 | 469 | 14·3 |
| Dec 14 | 1,338 | 38-8 | 9·6 | 12·86 | 11·97 | 5 | 205 | 29 | 248 | 8·7 | 34 | 1.0 | 454 | 515 | 13·5 |
| 1991 Jan 11 | 1,140 | 33-5 | 9-1 | 10·35 | 11·28 | 9 | 373 | 37 | 371 | 9·9 | 47 | 1·4 | 744 | 651 | 15-9 |
| Feb 8 | 1,108 | 32-8 | 8-8 | 9·80 | 10·03 | 8 | 331 | 65 | 611 | 9·3 | 74 | 2·2 | 942 | 741 | 12-8 |
| Mar 15 | 1,110 | 33-2 | 9-1 | 10·11 | 10·36 | 9 | 354 | 105 | 931 | 8·9 | 113 | 3·4 | 1,285 | 1,015 | 11-3 |
| Apr 12 | 1,105 | 33-3 | 8-9 | 9·86 | 10-17 | 8 | 315 | 99 | 943 | 9·5 | 107 | 3·2 | 1,257 | 1,098 | 11.7 |
| May 17 | 1,108 | 33-7 | 9-1 | 10·04 | 10-16 | 9 | 358 | 73 | 649 | 8·9 | 82 | 2·5 | 1,007 | 953 | 12.3 |
| June 14 | 1,106 | 33-7 | 9-4 | 10·35 | 10-60 | 5 | 201 | 61 | 564 | 9·2 | 66 | 2·0 | 765 | 984 | 11.6 |
| July 12 | 1,079 | 33-0 | 9·2 | 9·98 | 10·13 | 5 | 198 | 53 | 456 | 8·7 | 57 | 1.8 | 654 | 692 | 11·4 |
| Aug 16 | 1,010 | 31-0 | 9·4 | 9·46 | 10·17 | 8 | 304 | 53 | 463 | 8·7 | 61 | 1.9 | 767 | 949 | 12·6 |
| Sep 13 | 1,063 | 32-6 | 9·4 | 10·02 | 9·82 | 5 | 215 | 56 | 501 | 9·0 | 61 | 1.9 | 716 | 855 | 11·8 |
| Oct 11 P | 1,109 | 34.2 | 9.3 | 10.37 | 9.38 | 5 | 192 | 54 | 455 | 8.4 | 59 | 1.8 | 646 | 735 | 11.0 |

Hours of work—operatives in: manufacturing industries

| REA | TBRITAIN | INDEX OF TO | OTAL WEEKLY H | OURS WORKE | D BY ALL OPE | RATIVES | INDEX OF A | VERAGE WEEKI | Y HOURS WO | RKED PER OP | ERATIVE |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | All manu- facturing industries | Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding | Motor vehicles and other transport equipment | Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing | Food, drink, tobacco | All manu- facturing industries | Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding | Motor vehicles and other transport equipment | Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing | Food, drink, tobacco |
| IC 1 lass | 980 95 | 21-49 | 31-34, 37 Group 361 | 35, 36 except Group 361 | 43-45 | 41, 42 | 21-49 | 31-34, 37 Group 361 | 35, 36 except Group 361 | 43-45 | 41, 42 |
| 986 987 988 989 989 | | 96-6 96-1 97-2 96-2 92-4 | 95·4 96·0 98·6 96·9 90·€ | 96·5 96·1 93·7 92·6 94·8 | 99-0 98-4 97-0 90-2 83-2 | 97-6 97-2 97-0 94-8 90-1 | 99.7 100.5 101.1 100.5 100.7 | 99.6 100.5 101.2 100.6 100.6 | 100-0 101-1 102-0 102-6 102-8 | 99-1 99-9 99-3 98-6 98-1 | 99.6 99.6 101.0 100.5 100.2 |
| /eek | ended | | | | | | | | | | |
| 989 | Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 16 | 95-8 95-3 94-8 | 95.6 | 91.5 | 87.2 | 93·3 | 100-4 100-3 100-0 | 100.7 | 101.5 | 98·3 | 100-4 |
| 990 | Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 | 94-8 94-5 93-8 | 93·1 | 93·0 | 85-1 | 91.1 | 100·5 100·7 100·6 | 100.7 | 102·1 | 97.9 | 99·9 |
| | Apr 14 May 12 June 9 | 93·6 92·8 92·6 | 90.9 | 93.7 | 84.2 | 90.7 | 100-9 100-6 100-8 | 100-3 | 102-1 | 98·2 | 100·5 |
| | July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8 | 92-2 91-9 91-7 | 90.2 | 97.4 | 82·4 | 89·0 | 100·8 100·9 101·0 | 100.6 | 103.6 | 98·4 | 100.0 |
| | Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 | 90·9 90·1 89·3 | 88·2 | 95·0 | 81.1 | 89-5 | 100-7 100-4 100-3 | 100.6 | 103-3 | 97.9 | 100-4 |
| 991 | Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 | 88-0 86-5 85-5 | 83·1 | 88·0 | 77-4 | 89-6 | 99·7 98·7 98·7 | 98-4 | 99·6 | 95-8 | 100.8 |
| | Apr 13 May 11 June 8 | 85-0 84-3 83-9 | 80-8 | 85·1 | 76-8 | 87-8 | 98-6 98-9 99-4 | 98.7 | 99.5 | 97.0 | 100-4 |
| | July 13 Aug 10 Sep 14 | 83·1 82·4 82·3 | 79-0 | 82·4 | 75.9 | 87.4 | 99·2 99·2 99·0 | 98-1 | 98-8 | 97.3 | 100-3 |
| | Oct 12 | 81.4 | | | | | 98.8 | | | | |

EMPLOYMENT -

EMPLOYMENT

.11

Seasonally Adjusted 1985 AVERAGE = 100

JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

S17

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

| | | MALE AND F | EMALE | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | UNEMPLOYE | D | SEASONALL | Y ADJUSTED ++ | () () () () () () () () () () () () () (| an sailana an tao | UNEMPLOY | ED BY DURATIO | DN |
| | | 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 |
| 1987 1988** 1989 1990 |) Annual) averages | 2,953-4 2,370-4 1,798-7 1,664-5 | 10-6 8-4 6-3 5-9 | 2,806-5 2,274-9 1,784-4 1,661-7 | 10-0 8-1 6-3 5-8 | | | | | |
| 1989 | Nov 9 ‡ | 1,612-4 | 5-7 | 1,651·1 | 5·8 | -19·3 | -24·6 | 209 | 1,379 | 24 |
| | Dec 14 ‡ | 1,639-0 | 5-8 | 1,636·1 | 5·8 | -15·0 | -16·2 | 207 | 1,407 | 25 |
| 1990 | Jan 11 ‡ | 1,687-0 | 5-9 | 1,615·8 | 5-7 | -20·3 | -18·2 | 214 | 1,448 | 25 |
| | Feb 8 ‡ | 1,675-7 | 5-9 | 1,614·0 | 5-7 | -1·8 | -12·4 | 227 | 1,425 | 24 |
| | Mar 8 | 1,646-6 | 5-8 | 1,606·6 | 5-6 | -7·4 | -9·8 | 206 | 1,416 | 24 |
| | Apr 12 | 1,626·3 | 5-7 | 1,607·0 | 5·7 | 0-4 | -2·9 | 216 | 1,387 | 24 |
| | May 10 | 1,578·5 | 5-6 | 1,610·9 | 5·7 | 3-9 | -1·0 | 181 | 1,374 | 24 |
| | June 14 | 1,555·6 | 5-5 | 1,618·4 | 5·7 | 7-5 | 3·9 | 190 | 1,342 | 23 |
| | July 12 | 1,623·6 | 5-7 | 1,632·1 | 5·7 | 13·7 | 8·4 | 261 | 1,340 | 23 |
| | Aug 9 | 1,657·8 | 5-8 | 1,655·3 | 5·8 | 23·2 | 14·8 | 236 | 1,398 | 23 |
| | Sept 13 | 1,673·9 | 5-9 | 1,670·5 | 5·9 | 15·2 | 17·4 | 247 | 1,403 | 24 |
| | Oct 11 | 1,670·6 | 5-9 | 1,704-8 | 6·0 | 34·3 | 24-2 | 257 | 1,390 | 24 |
| | Nov 8 | 1,728·1 | 6-1 | 1,763-1 | 6·2 | 58·3 | 35-9 | 268 | 1,435 | 25 |
| | Dec 13 | 1,850·4 | 6-5 | 1,842-3 | 6·5 | 79·2 | 57-3 | 273 | 1,550 | 27 |
| 1991 | Jan 10 | 1,959·7 | 6·9 | 1,891.6 | 6·7 | 49·3 | 62-3 | 267 | 1,664 | 29 |
| | Feb 7 | 2,045·4 | 7·2 | 1,979.8 | 7·0 | 88·2 | 72-2 | 313 | 1,703 | 30 |
| | Mar 14 | 2,142·1 | 7·5 | 2,091.0 | 7·4 | 111·2 | 82-9 | 300 | 1,810 | 32 |
| | Apr 11 | 2,198·5 | 7·7 | 2,173·6 | 7.6 | 82-6 | 94-0 | 292 | 1,873 | 34 |
| | May 9 | 2,213·8 | 7·8 | 2,241·3 | 7.9 | 67-7 | 87-2 | 270 | 1,908 | 35 |
| | June 13 | 2,241·0 | 7·9 | 2,300·3 | 8.1 | 59-0 | 69-8 | 262 | 1,942 | 37 |
| | July 11 | 2,367·5 | 8·3 | 2,369·0 | 8·3 | 68·7 | 65-1 | 363 | 1,967 | 38 |
| | Aug 8 | 2,435·1 | 8·6 | 2,424·9 | 8·5 | 55·9 | 61-2 | 310 | 2,086 | 40 |
| | Sept 12 | 2,450·7 | 8·6 | 2,457·2 | 8·6 | 32·3 | 52-3 | 303 | 2,106 | 41 |
| | Oct 10 | 2,426·0 | 8·5 | 2,474·1 | 8.7 | 16-9 | 35-0 | 310 | 2,075 | 42 |
| | Nov 14 P | 2,471·8 | 8·7 | 2,513·0 | 8.8 | 38-9 | 29-4 | 303 | 2,126 | 43 |

THOUSAND

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

| 1987 1988** 1989 1990 |)) Annual) averages | 2,826·9 2,254·7 1,693·0 1,567·3 | 10-4 8-2 6-1 5-6 | 2,684-4 2,161-7 1,678-8 1,564-6 | 9·8 7·9 6·1 5·6 | iinago | | lo cruoti | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|----|
| 1989 | Nov 9 ‡ | 1,513-2 | 5·4 | 1,549-9 | 5.6 | -18·2 | -23·5 | 202 | 1,288 | 23 |
| | Dec 14 ‡ | 1,539-9 | 5·6 | 1,535-7 | 5.5 | -14·2 | -15·3 | 200 | 1,316 | 23 |
| 1990 | Jan 11 ‡ | 1,586-6 | 5.7 | 1,516-6 | 5·5 | -19·1 | -17·2 | 206 | 1,357 | 24 |
| | Feb 8 ‡ | 1,576-8 | 5.7 | 1,515-3 | 5·5 | -1·3 | -11·5 | 219 | 1,335 | 23 |
| | Mar 8 | 1,549-0 | 5.6 | 1,508-1 | 5·4 | -7·2 | -9·2 | 199 | 1,326 | 23 |
| | Apr 12 | 1,528·7 | 5·5 | 1,509-0 | 5-4 | 0-9 | -2·5 | 208 | 1,298 | 23 |
| | May 10 | 1,482·5 | 5·3 | 1,513-2 | 5-5 | 4-2 | -0·7 | 176 | 1,284 | 23 |
| | June 14 | 1,460·6 | 5·3 | 1,521-5 | 5-5 | 8-3 | 4·5 | 184 | 1,255 | 22 |
| | July 12 | 1,524·1 | 5·5 | 1,535-2 | 5·5 | 13·7 | 8-7 | 251 | 1,251 | 22 |
| | Aug 9 | 1,559·6 | 5·6 | 1,559-5 | 5·6 | 24·3 | 15-4 | 229 | 1,308 | 22 |
| | Sept 13 | 1,575·5 | 5·7 | 1,575-0 | 5·7 | 15·5 | 17-8 | 237 | 1,316 | 22 |
| | Oct 11 | 1,575-9 | 5·7 | 1,609-4 | 5·8 | 34·4 | 24-7 | 248 | 1,305 | 23 |
| | Nov 8 | 1,633-8 | 5·9 | 1,666-8 | 6·0 | 57·4 | 35-8 | 260 | 1,350 | 24 |
| | Dec 13 | 1,754-8 | 6·3 | 1,745-4 | 6·3 | 78·6 | 56-8 | 266 | 1,463 | 26 |
| 1991 | Jan 10 | 1,861·5 | 6·7 | 1,794-2 | 6·5 | 48-8 | 61-6 | 259 | 1,574 | 28 |
| | Feb 7 | 1,947·6 | 7·0 | 1,882-2 | 6·8 | 88-0 | 71-8 | 306 | 1,612 | 29 |
| | Mar 14 | 2,043·9 | 7·4 | 1,992-2 | 7·2 | 110-0 | 82-3 | 293 | 1,720 | 31 |
| | Apr 11 | 2,099·4 | 7·6 | 2,074·4 | 7·5 | 82-2 | 93-4 | 285 | 1,782 | 33 |
| | May 9 | 2,115·8 | 7·6 | 2,141·9 | 7·7 | 67-5 | 86-6 | 264 | 1,818 | 34 |
| | June 13 | 2,142·8 | 7·7 | 2,200·3 | 7·9 | 58-4 | 69-4 | 255 | 1,852 | 36 |
| | July 11 | 2,263·9 | 8·2 | 2,268-2 | 8·2 | 67-9 | 64-6 | 351 | 1,876 | 37 |
| | Aug 8 | 2,330·7 | 8·4 | 2,322-9 | 8·4 | 54-7 | 60-3 | 302 | 1,990 | 39 |
| | Sept 12 | 2,346·3 | 8·5 | 2,355-1 | 8·5 | 32-2 | 51-6 | 294 | 2,013 | 40 |
| | Oct 10 | 2,324·5 | 8-4 | 2,371-6 | 8-6 | 16-5 | 34-5 | 301 | 1,983 | 41 |
| | Nov 14 P | 2,371·0 | 8-6 | 2,410-1 | 8-7 | 38-5 | 29-1 | 296 | 2,033 | 42 |

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

| MALE | | | unar renader | FEMALE | | | 100000 | ates a logic sector | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| UNEMPLOYED | | SEASONALLY A | DJUSTED ## | UNEMPLOYE | D | SEASONAL | LY ADJUSTED †† | MARRIED | | |
| Number | Per cent workforce † | Number | Per cent workforce † | Number | Per cent workforce † | Number | Per cent workforce † | Number | | |
| 2,045-8 1,650-5 1,290-8 1,232-3 | 12-5 10-1 7-9 7-6 | 1,955-3 1,588-1 1,277-4 1,230-3 | 12-0 9-7 7-8 7-6 | 907-6 719-9 507-9 432-2 | 7-8 6-1 4-2 3-6 | 851-2 686-8 507-0 431-4 | 7·3 5·8 4·2 3·5 | | 1987 1988** 1989 1990 |) Annual) averages |
| 1,172·7 1,204·8 | 7-2 7-4 | 1,200-0 1,194-7 | 7·4 7·3 | 439·7 434·2 | 3-6 3-6 | 451·1 441·4 | 3·7 3·6 | 165-0 162-5 | 1989 | Nov 9 |
| 1,239·3 | 7.6 | 1,181-7 | 7·3 | 447·7 | 3·7 | 434·1 | 3-6 | 164·2 | 1990 | Jan 11 ‡ |
| 1,232·2 | 7.6 | 1,182-4 | 7·3 | 443·5 | 3·6 | 431·6 | 3-5 | 160·2 | | Feb 8 ‡ |
| 1,213·5 | 7.5 | 1,177-9 | 7·2 | 433·1 | 3·6 | 428·7 | 3-5 | 155·8 | | Mar 8 |
| 1,198-2 | 7·4 | 1,177-2 | 7-2 | 428·1 | 3·5 | 429·8 | 3-5 | 154·8 | | Apr 12 |
| 1,170-0 | 7·2 | 1,184-0 | 7-3 | 408·5 | 3·4 | 426·9 | 3-5 | 146·1 | | May 10 |
| 1,155-4 | 7·1 | 1,193-5 | 7-3 | 400·2 | 3·3 | 424·9 | 3-5 | 141·9 | | June 14 |
| 1,192-1 | 7·3 | 1,210-4 | 7·4 | 431-5 | 3-5 | 421-7 | 3·5 | 146·1 | | July 12 |
| 1,211-8 | 7·5 | 1,230-2 | 7·6 | 446-0 | 3-7 | 425-1 | 3·5 | 150·5 | | Aug 9 |
| 1,234-2 | 7·6 | 1,246-6 | 7·7 | 439-7 | 3-6 | 423-9 | 3·5 | 145·0 | | Sept 13 |
| 1,244-4 | 7-7 | 1,273-8 | 7-8 | 426-2 | 3-5 | 431-0 | 3·5 | 143·1 | | Oct 11 |
| 1,295-8 | 8-0 | 1,320-1 | 8-1 | 432-3 | 3-6 | 443-0 | 3·6 | 144·6 | | Nov 8 |
| 1,400-6 | 8-6 | 1,385-8 | 8-5 | 449-8 | 3-7 | 456-5 | 3·7 | 151·7 | | Dec 13 |
| 1,480-8 | 9-1 | 1,425-6 | 8-8 | 479-0 | 3-9 | 466-0 | 3·8 | 160·7 | 1991 | Jan 10 |
| 1,547-8 | 9-5 | 1,495-6 | 9-2 | 497-6 | 4-1 | 484-2 | 4·0 | 165·4 | | Feb 7 |
| 1,623-8 | 10-0 | 1,581-2 | 9-7 | 518-2 | 4-3 | 509-8 | 4·2 | 172·6 | | Mar 14 |
| 1,668-2 | 10-3 | 1,644·8 | 10-1 | 530-2 | 4-4 | 528-8 | 4·3 | 178-2 | | Apr 11 |
| 1,684-7 | 10-4 | 1,697·4 | 10-4 | 529-0 | 4-3 | 543-9 | 4·5 | 178-3 | | May 9 |
| 1,707-7 | 10-5 | 1,744·6 | 10-7 | 533-4 | 4-4 | 555-7 | 4·6 | 179-9 | | June 13 |
| 1,782-4 | 11-0 | 1,795·9 | 11-0 | 585-2 | 4·8 | 573-1 | 4·7 | 189·8 | | July 11 |
| 1,823-0 | 11-2 | 1,837·0 | 11-3 | 612-2 | 5·0 | 587-9 | 4·8 | 199·5 | | Aug 8 |
| 1,843-4 | 11-3 | 1,862·6 | 11-5 | 607-2 | 5·0 | 594-6 | 4·9 | 194·9 | | Sept 12 |
| 1,839-7 | 11-3 | 1,880·7 | 11-6 | 586-2 | 4·8 | 593-4 | 4·9 | 192·4 | | Oct 10 |
| 1,885.7 | 11.6 | 1,915.6 | 11-8 | 586-1 | 4.8 | 597-4 | 4.9 | 192.6 | | Nov 14 P |
| | | | | | | | UNEN | APLOY B Sun | MEN | <u>,</u> 2·2 |
| 1,566-1 1,213-1 1,159-1 | 9·8 7·6 7·3 | 1,505-4 1,199-8 1,157-1 | 9·4 7·5 7·3 | 688-6 479-9 408-2 | 6·0 4·1 3·4 | 656-3 479-1 407-5 | 5-7 4-1 3-4 | | 1988** 1989 1990 |) Annual) averages |
| 1,099-0 | 6·9 | 1,124·9 | 7·1 | 414·2 | 3-5 | 425-0 | 3.6 | 154-4 | 1989 | Nov 9 ‡ |
| 1,130-4 | 7·1 | 1,120·0 | 7·0 | 409·5 | 3-5 | 415-7 | 3.5 | 152-3 | | Dec 14 ‡ |
| 1,163-7 | 7·3 | 1,107·7 | 7·0 | 422-9 | 3·6 | 408-9 | 3-4 | 154-2 | 1990 | Jan 11 ‡ |
| 1,157-5 | 7·3 | 1,108·6 | 7·0 | 419-3 | 3·5 | 406-7 | 3-4 | 150-5 | | Feb 8 ‡ |
| 1,139-6 | 7·2 | 1,104·2 | 7·0 | 409-4 | 3·4 | 403-9 | 3-4 | 146-4 | | Mar 8 |
| 1,124-5 | 7·1 | 1,103-8 | 7·0 | 404-2 | 3·4 | 405-2 | 3-4 | 145-2 | | Apr 12 |
| 1,097-1 | 6·9 | 1,110-6 | 7·0 | 385-3 | 3·2 | 402-6 | 3-4 | 136-9 | | May 10 |
| 1,083-5 | 6·8 | 1,120-5 | 7·1 | 377-1 | 3·2 | 401-0 | 3-4 | 132-9 | | June 14 |
| 1,118-3 | 7·1 | 1,137-3 | 7·2 | 405-8 | 3·4 | 397·9 | 3-4 | 136-0 | | July 12 |
| 1,139-1 | 7·2 | 1,157-8 | 7·3 | 420-5 | 3·5 | 401·7 | 3-4 | 140-5 | | Aug 9 |
| 1,161-0 | 7·3 | 1,174-3 | 7·4 | 414-5 | 3·5 | 400·7 | 3-4 | 135-8 | | Sept 13 |
| 1,173-0 | 7-4 | 1,201-4 | 7·6 | 402-9 | 3-4 | 408-0 | 3·4 | 134-4 | | Oct 11 |
| 1,224-2 | 7-7 | 1,247-1 | 7·9 | 409-6 | 3-4 | 419-7 | 3·5 | 136-2 | | Nov 8 |
| 1,327-4 | 8-4 | 1,312-3 | 8·3 | 427-4 | 3-6 | 433-1 | 3·6 | 143-3 | | Dec 13 |
| 1,405·5 | 8·9 | 1,351·7 | 8·5 | 456-0 | 3·8 | 442·5 | 3·7 | 152-3 | 1991 | Jan 10 |
| 1,472·6 | 9·3 | 1,421·3 | 9·0 | 475-0 | 4·0 | 460·9 | 3·9 | 157-1 | | Feb 7 |
| 1,548·3 | 9·8 | 1,506·0 | 9·5 | 495-6 | 4·2 | 486·2 | 4·1 | 164-3 | | Mar 14 |
| 1,592·1 | 10·1 | 1,569·1 | 9·9 | 507·3 | 4·3 | 505·3 | 4·3 | 169-6 | | Apr 11 |
| 1,609·3 | 10·2 | 1,621·5 | 10·2 | 506·6 | 4·3 | 520·4 | 4·4 | 169-8 | | May 9 |
| 1,632·3 | 10·3 | 1,668·3 | 10·5 | 510·4 | 4·3 | 532·0 | 4·5 | 171-4 | | June 13 |
| 1,704-8 | 10-8 | 1,719-1 | 10-9 | 559-2 | 4·7 | 549-1 | 4·6 | 180-3 | | July 11 |
| 1,744-9 | 11-0 | 1,759-2 | 11-1 | 585-8 | 4·9 | 563-7 | 4·7 | 189-9 | | Aug 8 |
| 1,764-9 | 11-1 | 1,784-6 | 11-3 | 581-3 | 4·9 | 570-5 | 4·8 | 186-0 | | Sept 12 |
| 1,762-6 | 11-1 | 1,802-3 | 11-4 | 562-0 | 4·7 | 569-3 | 4·8 | 183-8 | | Oct 10 |
| 1,808-2 | 11-4 | 1,836-6 | 11.6 | 562.8 | 4.7 | 573.5 | 4.8 | 184-3 | | Nov 14 P |

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. †† The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see p 608 of the December 1990 issue of the *Employment Gazette* for the list of discontinuities taken into account). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over. † The unadjusted unemployment figures between September 1989 and March 1990 are affected by the change in the conditions of the Redundant Mineworkers Payment Scheme. An estimated 15,500 men left the count as a result of this change.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

| | | NUMBER | UNEMPLOY | ED | PER CE | NT WORKFO | DRCE † | SEASONA | ALLY ADJUS | STED | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | Number | Per cent work- force † | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| SOUTH | EAST | - | | | | 1 | | | | and the second second | | | |
| 987 988** 989 990 |)) Annual) averages | 680·5 508·6 367·4 372·4 | 460-8 346-8 259-6 273-3 | 219·7 161·8 107·8 99·2 | 7·4 5·5 3·9 4·0 | 8·7 6·5 4·9 5·2 | 5-7 4-1 2-7 2-5 | 657·9 495·8 366·9 371·8 | 7·2 5·4 3·9 4·0 | | | 448·3 339·8 259·3 272·8 | 209·7 156·0 107·6 99·0 |
| 990 | Nov 8 | 414·1 | 306-6 | 107·5 | 4·4 | 5-8 | 2·7 | 422·6 | 4·5 | 23·5 | 16·8 | 312·8 | 109·8 |
| | Dec 13 | 458·7 | 343-3 | 115·4 | 4·9 | 6-5 | 2·9 | 456·7 | 4·9 | 34·1 | 24·3 | 340·6 | 116·1 |
| 991 | Jan 10 | 487·1 | 365-0 | 122-1 | 5·2 | 6-9 | 3·0 | 478·3 | 5·1 | 21.6 | 26·4 | 357·2 | 121-1 |
| | Feb 7 | 526·1 | 394-4 | 131-7 | 5·6 | 7-5 | 3·3 | 514·8 | 5·5 | 36.5 | 30·7 | 385·1 | 129-7 |
| | Mar 14 | 573·2 | 428-5 | 144-7 | 6·2 | 8-1 | 3·6 | 561·8 | 6·0 | 47.0 | 35·0 | 418·8 | 143-0 |
| | Apr 11 | 595.6 | 445-4 | 150-2 | 6·4 | 8·4 | 3·7 | 589-5 | 6·3 | 27.7 | 37·1 | 440-1 | 149·4 |
| | May 9 | 608.5 | 456-3 | 152-2 | 6·5 | 8·6 | 3·8 | 613-8 | 6·6 | 24.3 | 33·0 | 458-8 | 155·0 |
| | June 13 | 627.6 | 471-9 | 155-7 | 6·7 | 8·9 | 3·9 | 638-8 | 6·9 | 25.0 | 25·7 | 478-5 | 160·3 |
| | July 11 | 665·5 | 496·5 | 169-0 | 7·1 | 9·4 | 4·2 | 665-0 | 7·1 | 26·2 | 25·2 | 497·9 | 167·1 |
| | Aug 8 | 694·2 | 514·2 | 180-1 | 7·5 | 9·7 | 4·5 | 688-9 | 7·4 | 23·9 | 25·0 | 514·8 | 174·1 |
| | Sept 12 | 705·7 | 523·4 | 182-4 | 7·6 | 9·9 | 4·5 | 706-1 | 7·6 | 17·2 | 22·4 | 526·9 | 179·2 |
| | Oct 10 | 705·8 | 526·6 | 179·2 | 7·6 | 10-0 | 4·4 | 716·3 | 7·7 | 10·2 | 17·1 | 536-4 | 179-9 |
| | Nov 14 P | 723·3 | 543·3 | 180·0 | 7·8 | 10-3 | 4·5 | 734·7 | 7·9 | 18·4 | 15·3 | 552-1 | 182-6 |
| REAT | FER LONDON (inclu | ded in South | East) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 987 988** 989 990 |) Annual) averages | 363·8 291·9 218·2 211·8 | 254-4 205-1 156-5 154-7 | 109·4 86·7 61·8 57·1 | 8·5 6·8 5·1 5·0 | 10·1 8·2 6·4 6·4 | 6·2 4·9 3·4 3·2 | 353-0 285-3 218-0 211-4 | 8·2 6·6 5·1 5·0 | | | 248·3 201·5 156·4 154·5 | 104·7 83·8 61·7 57·0 |
| 990 | Nov 8 | 229·2 | 167-8 | 61·4 | 5·4 | 6·9 | 3·4 | 233·6 | 5.6 | 10·1 | 7·4 | 171·1 | 62·5 |
| | Dec 13 | 248·3 | 182-8 | 65·6 | 5·9 | 7·6 | 3·7 | 247·7 | 5.9 | 14·1 | 10·4 | 181·8 | 65·9 |
| 991 | Jan 10 | 257·1 | 189·4 | 67·6 | 6·1 | 7·8 | 3-8 | 257·4 | 6·1 | 9·7 | 11·3 | 189·1 | 68·3 |
| | Feb 7 | 274·1 | 201·8 | 72·3 | 6·5 | 8·3 | 4-0 | 272·5 | 6·5 | 15·1 | 13·0 | 200·2 | 72·3 |
| | Mar 14 | 296·4 | 217·9 | 78·5 | 7·0 | 9·0 | 4-4 | 292·8 | 7·0 | 20·3 | 15·0 | 214·5 | 78·3 |
| | Apr 11 | 309·3 | 227·2 | 82·0 | 7·4 | 9·4 | 4.6 | 307-5 | 7·3 | 14·7 | 16·7 | 225·5 | 82·0 |
| | May 9 | 317·7 | 234·2 | 83·5 | 7·6 | 9·7 | 4.7 | 320-1 | 7·6 | 12·6 | 15·9 | 235·1 | 85·0 |
| | June 13 | 329·5 | 243·5 | 86·0 | 7·8 | 10·1 | 4.8 | 332-9 | 7·9 | 12·8 | 13·4 | 245·0 | 87·9 |
| | July 11 | 347·2 | 254·9 | 92·3 | 8·3 | 10·5 | 5-2 | 344-5 | 8·2 | 11-6 | 12·3 | 253.7 | 90·8 |
| | Aug 8 | 361·4 | 263·5 | 97·8 | 8·6 | 10·9 | 5-5 | 356-0 | 8·5 | 11-5 | 12·0 | 261.7 | 94·3 |
| | Sept 12 | 367·6 | 268·6 | 99·0 | 8·7 | 11·1 | 5-5 | 363-8 | 8·6 | 7-8 | 10·3 | 267.5 | 96·3 |
| | Oct 10 | 366-9 | 269·4 | 97·6 | 8·7 | 11·1 | 5·5 | 369-8 | 8·8 | 6·0 | 8·4 | 272-4 | 97-4 |
| | Nov 14 P | 372-7 | 275·2 | 97·5 | 8·9 | 11·4 | 5·5 | 378-0 | 9·0 | 8·2 | 7·3 | 279-2 | 98-8 |
| AST | ANGLIA | | | | - Contraction | | | | | | | | 00.0 |
| 987 988** 989 990 | Annual averages | 72·5 52·0 35·2 37·5 | 47·4 33·6 24·0 27·3 | 25-1 18-5 11-2 10-2 | 7.7 5.4 3.6 3.7 | 8·6 6·0 4·2 4·7 | 6·3 4·6 2·7 2·4 | 69·4 50·4 35·2 37·4 | 7·3 5·2 3·6 3·7 | | | 45·8 32·7 24·0 27·2 | 23.6 17.7 11.2 10.2 |
| 990 | Nov 8 | 41·1 | 30·2 | 10∙9 | 4·1 | 5·2 | 2.5 | 42·6 | 4·2 | 2·2 | 1.6 | 31-3 | 11∙3 |
| | Dec 13 | 45·4 | 33·9 | 11∙5 | 4·5 | 5·8 | 2.7 | 45·0 | 4·4 | 2·4 | 2.1 | 33-4 | 11∙6 |
| 991 | Jan 10 | 49·4 | 36·8 | 12-6 | 4·9 | 6·3 | 2·9 | 46-9 | 4·6 | 1.9 | 2·2 | 34·9 | 12·0 |
| | Feb 7 | 53·5 | 40·0 | 13-5 | 5·3 | 6·9 | 3·1 | 50-4 | 5·0 | 3.5 | 2·6 | 37·5 | 12·9 |
| | Mar 14 | 56·4 | 42·1 | 14-2 | 5·6 | 7·3 | 3·3 | 53-5 | 5·3 | 3.1 | 2·8 | 39·9 | 13·6 |
| | Apr 11 | 57·2 | 42·8 | 14·5 | 5·7 | 7·4 | 3.4 | 55·5 | 5.5 | 2·0 | 2·9 | 41·4 | 14·1 |
| | May 9 | 58·0 | 43·4 | 14·6 | 5·7 | 7·5 | 3.4 | 57·7 | 5.7 | 2·2 | 2·4 | 43·1 | 14·6 |
| | June 13 | 57·1 | 43·0 | 14·2 | 5·6 | 7·4 | 3.3 | 59·0 | 5.8 | 1·3 | 1·8 | 44·2 | 14·8 |
| | July 11 | 60·0 | 44·7 | 15·3 | 5·9 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 61·1 | 6·0 | 2·1 | 1.9 | 45·7 | 15·4 |
| | Aug 8 | 61·5 | 45·5 | 16·1 | 6·1 | 7.8 | 3.7 | 62·6 | 6·2 | 1·5 | 1.6 | 46·7 | 15·9 |
| | Sept 12 | 62·1 | 46·1 | 16·0 | 6·1 | 7.9 | 3.7 | 63·8 | 6·3 | 1·2 | 1.6 | 47·7 | 16·1 |
| | Oct 10 | 61-8 | 46·0 | 15·8 | 6·1 | 7·9 | 3.7 | 64·2 | 6·3 | 0·4 | 1.0 | 48·0 | 16·2 |
| | Nov 14 P | 64-8 | 48·5 | 16·3 | 6·4 | 8·4 | 3.8 | 66·2 | 6·5 | 2·0 | 1.2 | 49·6 | 16·6 |
| OUTI | HWEST | | | | | | | 170.0 | 6.4 | | | 111.4 | 00.0 |
| 987 988** 989 990 |) Annual) averages | 178-9 137-6 98-1 97-3 | 115-0 88-5 66-1 69-8 | 63·9 49·1 31·9 27·5 | 8·5 6·4 4·5 4·4 | 9·4 7·2 5·3 5·6 | 7·2 5·4 3·3 2·8 | 172-3 133-7 98-0 97-2 | 8.1 6.2 4.5 4.4 | | | 86·5 66·1 69·7 | 47·3 31·9 27·5 |
| 990 | Nov 8 | 109·4 | 79·9 | 29·5 | 4·9 | 6·4 | 3·0 | 109·3 | 4·9 | 6·1 | 3·8 | 80·2 | 29·1 |
| | Dec 13 | 122·6 | 90·7 | 31·9 | 5·5 | 7·2 | 3·3 | 118·4 | 5·3 | 9·1 | 6·2 | 87·5 | 30·9 |
| 991 | Jan 10 | 133-3 | 98·7 | 34-6 | 6·0 | 7·9 | 3.6 | 124-8 | 5·6 | 6·4 | 7·2 | 92.7 | 32·1 |
| | Feb 7 | 142-7 | 106·0 | 36-7 | 6·4 | 8·4 | 3.8 | 134-5 | 6·1 | 9·7 | 8·4 | 100.4 | 34·1 |
| | Mar 14 | 150-2 | 112·4 | 37-9 | 6·8 | 8·9 | 3.9 | 144-0 | 6·5 | 9·5 | 8·5 | 108.0 | 36·0 |
| | Apr 11 | 152·0 | 114·5 | 37·5 | 6-8 | 9·1 | 3·9 | 150·1 | 6·8 | 6·1 | 8·4 | 112·7 | 37·4 |
| | May 9 | 151·8 | 114·8 | 37·0 | 6-8 | 9·1 | 3·8 | 155·3 | 7·0 | 5·2 | 6·9 | 116·7 | 38·6 |
| | June 13 | 153·1 | 116·1 | 37·0 | 6-9 | 9·2 | 3·8 | 160·6 | 7·2 | 5·3 | 5·5 | 120·8 | 39·8 |
| | July 11 | 162·9 | 122·4 | 40·5 | 7·3 | 9·7 | 4·2 | 167-1 | 7.5 | 6·5 | 5·7 | 125-6 | 41·5 |
| | Aug 8 | 169·3 | 126·4 | 42·8 | 7·6 | 10·1 | 4·4 | 171-9 | 7.7 | 4·8 | 5·5 | 129-1 | 42·8 |
| | Sept 12 | 172·8 | 129·3 | 43·4 | 7·8 | 10·3 | 4·5 | 176-2 | 7.9 | 4·3 | 5·2 | 132-4 | 43·8 |
| | Oct 10 | 174·5 | 131-4 | 43·1 | 7·9 | 10·5 | 4·5 | 178-4 | 8·0 | 2·2 | 3.8 | 134-6 | 43·8 |
| | Nov 14 P | 181·3 | 136-9 | 44·4 | 8·2 | 10·9 | 4·6 | 182-4 | 8·2 | 4·0 | 3.5 | 138-1 | 44·3 |

WEST MIDLANDS 305·9 238·0 168·5 152·7 211.1 163.0 118.8 111.7 12·0 9·2 6·6 5·9 13·8 10·7 7·9 7·4 9·2 7·1 4·7 3·8 94·8 75·0 49·7 41·1 1987 1988* 1989 1990 Annual averages 7·6 8·2 3.7 3.9 155-6 166-0 40·2 41·7 6·0 6·4 1990 Nov 8 Dec 13 115·4 124·3 4·1 4·3 4·6 177·1 186·7 198·9 132·5 140·1 150·0 6·8 7·2 7·7 8·8 9·2 9·9 Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 44·5 46·6 49·0 1991 8.0 8.1 8.3 10·3 10·6 10·8 4.7 4.7 4.8 207·2 210·9 216·0 156·4 160·2 164·1 50·8 50·7 51·9 Apr 11 May 9 June 13 172-0 176-1 179-6 57·1 59·9 60·3 8·8 9·1 9·3 11·4 11·6 11·9 5·3 5·6 5·6 229-1 236-0 239-9 July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12 178-3 182-2 57·7 57·2 9·1 9·2 11·8 12·0 5·4 5·3 236-0 239-4 Oct 10 Nov 14 P EAST MIDLANDS 125·2 101·9 77·2 72·2 9·6 7·7 5·6 5·1 11.2 9.1 6.9 6.5 7·4 5·7 3·9 3·3 183·9 147·8 108·9 99·4 58·7 45·9 31·7 27·2 1987 1988* 1989 1990 Annual averages 103·0 111·1 75·9 83·1 27·1 28·0 5·3 5·7 6·8 7·5 3·3 3·4 1990 Nov 8 Dec 13 Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 119·4 125·9 133·5 89-0 94-5 100-4 30·4 31·5 33·0 6·2 6·5 6·9 8·0 8·5 9·0 3.7 3.8 4.0 1991 33-8 33-6 33-9 7·1 7·1 7·2 4·1 4·1 4·1 136-6 137-0 138-5 102-8 103-3 104-6 9·3 9·3 9·4 Apr 11 May 9 June 13 37·5 39·4 39·0 4·6 4·8 4·7 147-0 151-8 152-1 109·5 112·5 113·2 7·6 7·9 7·9 9·9 10·1 10·2 July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12 112-6 116-1 37·3 37·3 7·8 7·9 10·1 10·5 4·5 4·5 149·9 153·4 Oct 10 Nov 14 P YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE 12·2 9·9 7·5 6·7 14·6 12·2 9·5 8·8 1987 1988** 1989 1990 286-0 234-9 178-8 161-3 201·2 165·8 129·7 120·6 84-8 69-1 49-1 40-6 8·7 6·9 4·8 3·9 Annual averages 125·7 134·8 39·3 40·5 3·8 3·9 1990 Nov 8 Dec 13 165·0 175·2 6·9 7·3 9·1 9·8 185-1 190-7 196-1 141·9 146·4 150·8 7·7 7·9 8·1 4·2 4·3 4·4 43·2 44·4 45·3 10·3 10·6 11·0 Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 1991 202·1 202·4 203·4 155-6 156-3 157-0 46·5 46·1 46·4 8·4 8·4 8·4 4·5 4·5 4·5 Apr 11 May 9 June 13 11·3 11·4 11·4 July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12 213·9 219·1 219·7 163·1 166·2 167·7 50·7 52·9 52·1 8·9 9·1 9·1 11.8 12.1 12.2 4·9 5·1 5·0 215·8 217·5 166-0 168-4 49·8 49·1 12·1 12·2 4·8 4·8 Oct 10 Nov 14 P 9·0 9·0 NORTH WEST 1987 1988 1989 1990 403·3 333·0 262·6 234·9 284·3 235·9 191·6 176·4 119·0 97·1 71·0 58·5 13·1 10·8 8·5 7·7 15·9 13·2 10·8 10·2 9·2 7·5 5·4 4·5 Annual averages 235·5 248·2 179-0 190-4 56·5 57·8 7·7 8·2 10·3 11·0 Nov 8 Dec 13 4·3 4·4 1990 Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 260-4 266-5 273-3 199·1 204·0 209·9 61·4 62·5 63·4 8.6 8.8 9.0 11.5 11.7 12.1 4·7 4·8 4·9 1991 Apr 11 May 9 June 13 278-5 279-8 280-9 214·3 215·8 217·3 64·1 64·0 63·6 9·2 9·2 9·2 12·3 12·4 12·5 4.9 4.9 4.9 July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12 295·2 302·5 303·9 225·7 230·2 232·0 69·5 72·3 71·9 9·7 9·9 10·0 5·3 5·5 5·5 13·0 13·3 13·4 297·2 300·4 67·8 67·1 9·8 9·9 5·2 5·1 Oct 10 Nov 14 P 229·4 233·3 13·2 13·4

UNEMPLOYED All

Male

Female

All

PER CENT WORKFORCE †

Male

Female

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3

THOUSAND

| EASONA | LLY ADJU | STED | | | and the second |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| lumber | Per cent work force† | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| 92-0 29-7 67-9 52-6 | 11-4 8-9 6-6 6-0 | | | 203·4 158·3 118·3 111·5 | 88·6 71·4 49·6 41·1 |
| 59·6 | 6·2 | 5·3 | 2·8 | 118-2 | 41·4 |
| 66·5 | 6·4 | 6·9 | 5·1 | 123-8 | 42·7 |
| 71-8 | 6·6 | 5·3 | 5-8 | 128-0 | 43·8 |
| 81-8 | 7·0 | 10·0 | 7-4 | 136-0 | 45·8 |
| 95-8 | 7·6 | 14·0 | 9-8 | 147-3 | 48·5 |
| 206·5 | 8-0 | 10·7 | 11-6 | 155-6 | 50·9 |
| 214·2 | 8-3 | 7·7 | 10-8 | 161-9 | 52·3 |
| 220·5 | 8-5 | 6·3 | 8-2 | 166-8 | 53·7 |
| 227·7 | 8·8 | 7·2 | 7·1 | 171·9 | 55·8 |
| 233·4 | 9·0 | 5·7 | 6·4 | 176·0 | 57·4 |
| 237·6 | 9·2 | 4·2 | 5·7 | 179·4 | 58·2 |
| 239·7 | 9·3 | 2·1 | 4∙0 | 181·6 | 58·1 |
| 244·3 | 9·4 | 4·6 | 3∙6 | 185·8 | 58·5 |
| 171-6 137-4 104-7 99-2 | 9·0 7·1 5·4 5·1 | | | 116·4 93·5 73·1 72·1 | 55-2 43-9 31-6 27-1 |
| 106-7 | 5·5 | 3.7 | 2·3 | 78·3 | 28·4 |
| 111-4 | 5·8 | 4.7 | 3·5 | 82·4 | 29·0 |
| 114-9 | 5·9 | 3·5 | 4-0 | 85·3 | 29.6 |
| 120-6 | 6·2 | 5·7 | 4-6 | 90·1 | 30.5 |
| 128-7 | 6·7 | 8·1 | 5-8 | 96·5 | 32.2 |
| 133-9 | 6·9 | 5·2 | 6·3 | 100-5 | 33-4 |
| 138-3 | 7·2 | 4·4 | 5·9 | 104-0 | 34-3 |
| 142-2 | 7·4 | 3·9 | 4·5 | 107-1 | 35-1 |
| 147-0 | 7·6 | 4·8 | 4·4 | 110·5 | 36·5 |
| 151-1 | 7·8 | 4·1 | 4·3 | 113·4 | 37·7 |
| 153-3 | 7·9 | 2·2 | 3·7 | 115·0 | 38·3 |
| 154·3 | 8·0 | 1.0 | 2·4 | 116·3 | 38-0 |
| 157·2 | 8·1 | 2.9 | 2·0 | 118·7 | 38-5 |
| 266·4 221·0 175·2 161·0 | 11·3 9·3 7·4 6·7 | | | 188-3 155-8 126-2 120-4 | 78·1 65·2 49·0 40·6 |
| 168·5 | 7·0 | 4·3 | 3∙0 | 127-8 | 40·7 |
| 174·5 | 7·2 | 6·0 | 4∙7 | 133-0 | 41·5 |
| 177-9 | 7-4 | 3·4 | 4·6 | 135·8 | 42·1 |
| 184-0 | 7-6 | 6·1 | 5·2 | 140·9 | 43·1 |
| 191-8 | 8-0 | 7·8 | 5·8 | 147·2 | 44·6 |
| 199·7 | 8·3 | 7·9 | 7·3 | 153·4 | 46·3 |
| 205·1 | 8·5 | 5·4 | 7·0 | 157·8 | 47·3 |
| 209·5 | 8·7 | 4·4 | 5·9 | 161·2 | 48·3 |
| 214·4 | 8·9 | 4·9 | 4·9 | 165-0 | 49·4 |
| 218·4 | 9·1 | 4·0 | 4·4 | 168-1 | 50·3 |
| 219·9 | 9·1 | 1·5 | 3·5 | 169-2 | 50·7 |
| 220·1 | 9·1 | 0-2 | 1·9 | 169·5 | 50·6 |
| 221·1 | 9·2 | 1-0 | 0·9 | 170·6 | 50·5 |
| 383-7 320-7 261-9 234-6 | 12·5 10·4 8·5 7·7 | | | 272-4 228-3 191-0 176-2 | 111-3 92-4 70-9 58-4 |
| 241.6 | 7·9 | 5·5 | 3·3 | 183·3 | 58-3 |
| 249.0 | 8·2 | 7·4 | 5·4 | 189·7 | 59-3 |
| 252·0 | 8·3 | 3·0 | 5·3 | 192-6 | 59·4 |
| 259·2 | 8·5 | 7·2 | 5·9 | 198-2 | 61·0 |
| 267·3 | 8·8 | 8·1 | 6·1 | 204-8 | 62·5 |
| 275-3 | 9·0 | 8·0 | 7·8 | 211-2 | 64·1 |
| 282-5 | 9·3 | 7·2 | 7·8 | 216-7 | 65·8 |
| 287-9 | 9·5 | 5·4 | 6·9 | 221-6 | 66·3 |
| 294-3 | 9·7 | 6·4 | 6·3 | 226.6 | 67·7 |
| 300-4 | 9·9 | 6·1 | 6·0 | 231.2 | 69·2 |
| 302-8 | 10·0 | 2·4 | 5·0 | 233.4 | 69·4 |
| 303·7 | 10·0 | 0.9 | 3·1 | 234·9 | 68·8 |
| 306·9 | 10·1 | 3.2 | 2·2 | 238·0 | 68·9 |

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

| | NUMBER | | 'ED | PER CE | NT WORKF | ORCE † | SEASONA | LLY ADJUS | STED | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | Number | Per cent work- force † | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| NORTH | | | | - | | | | - | - | - | 2.36 | ober week |
| 1987) 1988**) Annual 1989) averages 1990) | 213-1 179-4 141-9 122-9 | 155-1 130-7 105-7 93-4 | 58·0 48·7 36·2 29·5 | 14-9 12-5 10-0 8-7 | 18·4 15·5 12·8 11·6 | 9·9 8·2 6·1 4·9 | 201-3 171-0 140-0 122-7 | 14·1 11·9 9·9 8·7 | | | 147-1 124-6 103-9 93-3 | 54·2 46·4 36·2 29·4 |
| 1990 Nov 8 | 124-5 | 96-0 | 28·6 | 8·9 | 11.9 | 4-8 | 126-8 | 9·0 | 3·1 | 1.5 | 97.5 | 29-3 |
| Dec 13 | 129-0 | 100-2 | 28·8 | 9·2 | 12.4 | 4-8 | 129-0 | 9·2 | 2·2 | 2.1 | 99.4 | 29-6 |
| 1991 Jan 10 | 135-6 | 104-7 | 30·9 | 9.6 | 13-0 | 5·2 | 129-9 | 9·2 | 0.9 | 2·1 | 100·0 | 29·9 |
| Feb 7 | 136-8 | 105-8 | 31·1 | 9.7 | 13-1 | 5·2 | 131-8 | 9·4 | 1.9 | 1·7 | 101·7 | 30·1 |
| Mar 14 | 139-2 | 107-7 | 31·4 | 9.9 | 13-3 | 5·3 | 135-0 | 9·6 | 3.2 | 2·0 | 104·3 | 30·7 |
| Apr 11 | 142-8 | 110-6 | 32·2 | 10-2 | 13.7 | 5·4 | 140-2 | 10-0 | 5-2 | 3.4 | 108·3 | 31-9 |
| May 9 | 141-9 | 110-0 | 31·9 | 10-1 | 13.6 | 5·3 | 142-9 | 10-2 | 2-7 | 3.7 | 110·3 | 32-6 |
| June 13 | 140-9 | 109-1 | 31·8 | 10-0 | 13.5 | 5·3 | 144-4 | 10-3 | 1-5 | 3.1 | 111·3 | 33-1 |
| July 11 | 146-1 | 112·1 | 34-0 | 10-4 | 13·9 | 5·7 | 147-3 | 10-5 | 2·9 | 2·4 | 113-7 | 33-6 |
| Aug 8 | 147-6 | 112·7 | 35-0 | 10-5 | 13·9 | 5·8 | 149-0 | 10-6 | 1·7 | 2·0 | 115-0 | 34-0 |
| Sept 12 | 149-1 | 114·2 | 34-9 | 10-6 | 14·1 | 5·8 | 149-7 | 10-6 | 0·7 | 1·8 | 116-0 | 33-7 |
| Oct 10 | 146·2 | 113·1 | 33-1 | 10-4 | 14·0 | 5.5 | 149-6 | 10·6 | -0·1 | 0-8 | 116-0 | 33-6 |
| Nov 14 P | 147·7 | 115·0 | 32-7 | 10-5 | 14·2 | 5.5 | 149-8 | 10·7 | 0·2 | 0-3 | 116-4 | 33-4 |
| WALES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987) 1988**) Annual 1989) averages 1990) | 157·0 130·0 97·0 86·3 | 111-8 92-9 70-9 65-7 | 45·2 37·1 26·2 20·6 | 12·7 10·3 7·4 6·7 | 15-2 12-5 9-2 8-6 | 9·0 7·2 4·8 3·8 | 148-1 123-9 96-1 86-2 | 12-0 9-8 7-3 6-6 | | | 105·9 88·6 69·9 65·6 | 42-2 35-4 26-1 20-6 |
| 1990 Nov 8 | 89·9 | 69·6 | 20·3 | 6·9 | 9·1 | 3.8 | 90-6 | 7·0 | 3·1 | 1·3 | 69-9 | 20·7 |
| Dec 13 | 95·7 | 74·7 | 21·0 | 7·4 | 9·8 | 3.9 | 94-0 | 7·2 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 72-9 | 21·1 |
| 1991 Jan 10 | 101-5 | 78·9 | 22·5 | 7.8 | 10-4 | 4·2 | 96-2 | 7·4 | 2·2 | 2·9 | 74-8 | 21.4 |
| Feb 7 | 104-9 | 81·8 | 23·1 | 8.1 | 10-8 | 4·3 | 100-3 | 7·7 | 4·1 | 3·2 | 78-4 | 21.9 |
| Mar 14 | 108-0 | 84·8 | 23·2 | 8.3 | 11-1 | 4·3 | 104-9 | 8·1 | 4·6 | 3·6 | 82-2 | 22.7 |
| Apr 11 | 110-5 | 86·7 | 23·8 | 8·5 | 11-4 | 4-4 | 109·1 | 8·4 | 4·2 | 4-3 | 85-4 | 23·7 |
| May 9 | 110-2 | 86·7 | 23·5 | 8·5 | 11-4 | 4-4 | 112·2 | 8·6 | 3·1 | 4-0 | 87-8 | 24·4 |
| June 13 | 109-8 | 86·6 | 23·2 | 8·5 | 11-4 | 4-3 | 114·6 | 8·8 | 2·4 | 3-2 | 89-7 | 24·9 |
| July 11 | 116-0 | 90·3 | 25·7 | 8-9 | 11-9 | 4·8 | 117-6 | 9-1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 92-0 | 25.6 |
| Aug 8 | 118-5 | 91·6 | 26·9 | 9-1 | 12-0 | 5·0 | 119-6 | 9-2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 93-6 | 26.0 |
| Sept 12 | 119-0 | 92·5 | 26·4 | 9-2 | 12-2 | 4·9 | 119-9 | 9-2 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 94-1 | 25.8 |
| Oct 10 | 117·1 | 92·0 | 25-1 | 9·0 | 12·1 | 4-7 | 119-8 | 9·2 | -0·1 | 0·7 | 94·2 | 25.6 |
| Nov 14 P | 119·7 | 94·3 | 25-4 | 9·2 | 12·4 | 4-7 | 120-7 | 9·3 | 0·9 | 0·4 | 95·0 | 25.7 |
| SCOTLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987) 1988**) Annual 1989) averages 1990) | 345-8 293-6 234-7 202-5 | 241.9 207.2 169.5 148.7 | 103-8 86-4 65-2 53-8 | 14.0 11.9 9.4 8.2 | 16-7 14-4 11-8 10-5 | 10-1 8-5 6-1 5-0 | 321-8 278-2 233-2 202-1 | 13-0 11-3 9-3 8-1 | | | 227-3 197-5 168-2 148-5 | 94-5 80-8 6 5 -0 53-6 |
| 1990 Nov 8 | 195-7 | 145·9 | 49·7 | 7·9 | 10·3 | 4·7 | 198-6 | 8-0 | 0·7 | -0·6 | 147·8 | 50-8 |
| Dec 13 | 203-0 | 152·0 | 50·9 | 8·2 | 10·7 | 4·8 | 200-8 | 8-1 | 2·2 | 0·5 | 149·6 | 51-2 |
| 1991 Jan 10 | 212-7 | 158-8 | 53-8 | 8-6 | 11·2 | 5∙0 | 201.5 | 8·1 | 0-7 | 1-2 | 150-3 | 51·2 |
| Feb 7 | 213-7 | 159-7 | 54-0 | 8-6 | 11·3 | 5∙1 | 204.7 | 8·2 | 3-2 | 2-0 | 153-0 | 51·7 |
| Mar 14 | 215-1 | 161-6 | 53-5 | 8-7 | 11·4 | 5∙0 | 209.3 | 8·4 | 4-6 | 2-8 | 157-0 | 52·3 |
| Apr 11 | 217-0 | 163-1 | 53-9 | 8.7 | 11.5 | 5·1 | 214-6 | 8-6 | 5·3 | 4·4 | 160-6 | 54·0 |
| May 9 | 215-3 | 162-5 | 52-9 | 8.7 | 11.5 | 5·0 | 219-8 | 8-9 | 5·2 | 5·0 | 164-4 | 55·4 |
| June 13 | 215-5 | 162-7 | 52-8 | 8.7 | 11.5 | 4·9 | 222-7 | 9-0 | 2·9 | 4·5 | 167-0 | 55·7 |
| July 11 | 228·4 | 168-4 | 59-9 | 9-2 | 11-9 | 5·6 | 226·7 | 9·1 | 4.0 | 4·0 | 170-1 | 56-6 |
| Aug 8 | 230·2 | 169-5 | 60-6 | 9-3 | 12-0 | 5·7 | 227·6 | 9·2 | 0.9 | 2·6 | 171-3 | 56-3 |
| Sept 12 | 222·0 | 167-0 | 55-0 | 8-9 | 11-8 | 5·1 | 225·8 | 9·1 | -1.8 | 1·0 | 170-4 | 55-4 |
| Oct 10 | 220·4 | 167-3 | 53-1 | 8-9 | 11·8 | 5.0 | 225-5 | 9·1 | -0-3 | -0·4 | 170-8 | 54·7 |
| Nov 14 P | 223·6 | 170-3 | 53-3 | 9-0 | 12·0 | 5.0 | 226-4 | 9·1 | 0-9 | -0·4 | 172-1 | 54·3 |
| NORTHERN IRELAND | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987) 1988**) Annual 1989) averages 1990) | 126·5 115·7 105·7 97·2 | 92·0 84·3 77·7 73·2 | 34·5 31·3 28·0 24·0 | 17-8 16-0 14-6 13-4 | 21.5 19.6 18.2 17.1 | 12-3 10-7 9-5 8-1 | 122-1 113-2 105-6 97-2 | 17-0 15-6 14-6 13-4 | | | 89·2 82·7 77·6 73·2 | 32·9 30·5 27·9 24·0 |
| 1990 Nov 8 | 94·3 | 71.6 | 22·7 | 13·0 | 16-8 | 7·7 | 96-3 | 13·3 | 0·9 | 0·2 | 73·0 | 23·3 |
| Dec 13 | 95·6 | 73.2 | 22·4 | 13·2 | 17-1 | 7·5 | 96-9 | 13·4 | 0·6 | 0·5 | 73·5 | 23·4 |
| 1991 Jan 10 | 98-3 | 75-3 | 23-0 | 13-6 | 17·6 | 7·7 | 97·4 | 13·5 | 0·5 | 0·7 | 73·9 | 23·5 |
| Feb 7 | 97-8 | 75-2 | 22-6 | 13-5 | 17·6 | 7·6 | 97·6 | 13·5 | 0·2 | 0·4 | 74·3 | 23·3 |
| Mar 14 | 98-2 | 75-5 | 22-6 | 13-6 | 17·7 | 7·6 | 98·8 | 13·6 | 1·2 | 0·6 | 75·2 | 23·6 |
| Apr 11 | 99-0 | 76·1 | 22·9 | 13·7 | 17·8 | 7·7 | 99-2 | 13·7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 75·7 | 23-5 |
| May 9 | 98-0 | 75·5 | 22·5 | 13·5 | 17·7 | 7·6 | 99-4 | 13·7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 75·9 | 23-5 |
| June 13 | 98-2 | 75·3 | 22·9 | 13·6 | 17·6 | 7·7 | 100-0 | 13·8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 76·3 | 23-7 |
| July 11 | 103-6 | 77.6 | 26·0 | 14·3 | 18-2 | 8-8 | 100-8 | 13·9 | 0·8 | 0.5 | 76-8 | 24-0 |
| Aug 8 | 104-4 | 78.1 | 26·3 | 14·4 | 18-3 | 8-9 | 102-0 | 14·1 | 1·2 | 0.9 | 77-8 | 24-2 |
| Sept 12 | 104-4 | 78.5 | 25·9 | 14·4 | 18-4 | 8-7 | 102-1 | 14·1 | 0·1 | 0.7 | 78-0 | 24-1 |
| Oct 10 | 101-4 | 77·1 | 24·3 | 14·0 | 18-1 | 8·2 | 102·5 | 14·2 | 0·4 | 0.6 | 78·4 | 24·1 |
| Nov 14 P | 100-8 | 77·5 | 23·3 | 13·9 | 18-1 | 7·8 | 102·9 | 14·2 | 0·4 | 0.3 | 79·0 | 23·9 |
| See footnotes to tables 2-1 | and 2.2. | | | | | | | | | | | |

THOUSAND

| Unemployment in | regions | s by as | sisted a | rea statu | is* and i | in travel-to-work area | as† at | Novemb | er 14, ⁻ | 991 | ing a second |
|--|---|--|---|--|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | Male | Female | All | Rate ** | | | Male | Female | All | Rate ** | |
| | | | | per cent employees and unemployee | per cent workforce | | | | | per cent employees and unemployee | per cent workforce |
| ASSISTED REGIONS ± | | | | | | | | | | | and a second |
| South West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted | 9,041 17,895 109,932 | 3,047 5,779 35,603 | 12,088 23,674 145,535 | 18-0 13-6 9-0 | 8.2 | Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury | 1,285 1,122 6,046 5,580 3,429 | 497 488 1,888 1,937 917 | 1,782 1,610 7,934 7,517 4,346 | 5.5 7.5 9.7 5.2 | 4·7 5·8 8·4 4·4 7.6 |
| All West Midlands | 130,000 | 44,425 | 101,237 | 3.0 | 02 | Carlisle | 2.602 | 840 | 3.442 | 6.2 | 5.3 |
| Intermediate Areas Unassisted All | 144,610 37,614 182,224 | 44,187 12,979 57,166 | 188,797 50,593 239,390 | 11-9 7-7 10-7 | 9.2 | Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham | 4,221 633 6,236 3,891 | 1,208 197 2,248 1,125 | 5,429 830 8,484 5,016 | 11.0 9.0 7.9 6.4 | 9·7 7·3 6·6 5·6 |
| East Midlands Development Areas | 2,385 | 762 | 3,147 | 8.8 | | Chesterfield | 5,987 | 1,897 | 7,884 | 10.7 | 9.2 |
| Unassisted | 3,371 110,318 116,074 | 35,285 37,317 | 145,603 153,391 | 9.0 9.3 9.2 | 7.9 | Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye | 1,642 (I) 1,804 | 656 656 | 2,298 2,460 | 8·0 10·2 | 6·4 8·1 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | | | | | | Cirencester | 649 | 229 | 878 | 6.3 | 5.3 |
| Development Areas Intermediate Areas | 17,442 85,302 | 4,913 23,317 | 22,355 108,619 | 13·3 12·0 | :: | Clacton Clitheroe | 2,591 327 | 679 156 | 3,270 483 | 17·5 5·7 | 13·0 4·6 |
| Unassisted All | 65,608 168,352 | 20,870 49,100 | 86,478 217,452 | 10·5 | 9.0 | Colchester Corby (D) Coventry and Hinckley (I) | 2,236 | 714 | 2,950 25 727 | 8·4 8·5 10-8 | 7.7 |
| North West | 98.031 | 27.918 | 125.949 | 14.8 | | Crawley | 7,537 | 2,494 | 10,031 | 4.8 | 4.1 |
| Intermediate Areas Unassisted All | 73,050 62,223 233,304 | 20,258 18,949 67,125 | 93,308 81,172 300,429 | 10-4 9-0 11-3 | 9-9 | Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington (I) Dartmouth and Kingsbridge | 3,112 1,352 3,716 641 | 1,164 408 1,147 246 | 4,276 1,760 4,863 887 | 9·0 10·4 9·8 11·8 | 7·9 7·7 8·4 7·8 |
| North Development Areas | 90,831 | 24,821 | 115,652 | 13.6 | | Derby | 10,520 | 3,268 | 13,788 | 9.3 | 8.1 |
| Intermediate Areas Unassisted All | 13,112 11,089 115,032 | 4,052 3,803 32,676 | 17,164 14,892 147,708 | 6.7 12.0 | 10.5 | Devizes Diss Doncaster (I) Dorchester and Weymouth | 624 10,908 2,832 | 240 252 3,272 964 | 876 14,180 3,796 | 6·8 14·3 10·7 | 4·9 12·3 8·9 |
| Wales Development Areas | 36,150 | 9,229 | 45,379 | 12·2 | | Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell (I) | 2,861 | 886 | 3,747 | 8·4 11·6 | 7·2 10·2 |
| Unassisted All | 7,703 94,271 | 2,763 25,425 | 10,466 119,696 | 8·3 11·2 | 9.2 | Durham (I) Eastbourne Evesham | 4,551 3,881 1,428 | 1,494 1,194 568 | 6,045 5,075 1,996 | 9·9 9·5 7·2 | 8·7 7·5 5·3 |
| Development Areas | 102,568 | 29,222 | 131,790 | 12·6 | | Exeter Fakenham | 5,320 706 | 1,618 | 6,938 973 | 7·0 11·7 | 6·0 8·0 |
| | 40,048 170,335 | 14,162 53,264 | 54,210 223,599 | 6.7 10.3 | 9-0 | Falmouth (D) Folkestone Gainsborough (I) | 1,401 2,824 1,040 | 417 677 358 | 1,818 3,501 1,398 | 15-6 11-4 11-7 | 12·2 9·2 9·7 |
| South East | 543.315 | 179.998 | 723.313 | 9.1 | 7.8 | Gloucester , Goole and Selby | 4,127 2,076 | 1,181 828 | 5,308 2,904 | 7·1 10·5 | 6·4 8·9 |
| East Anglia GREAT BRITAIN | 48,464 | 16,288 | 64,752 | 7.6 | 6-4 | Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth | 3,857 1,137 3,882 | 1,378 373 1,468 | 5,235 1,510 5,350 | 9·8 6·4 13·2 | 8-4 5-4 10-7 |
| Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted | 356,448 415,477 1.036,314 | 99,912 122,176 340,700 | 456,360 537,653 1,377,014 | 13-5 11-5 8-8 | | Grimsby (I) Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate | 6,881 8,647 1,551 | 1,756 2,739 518 | 8,637 11,386 2,069 | 11-2 6-2 4-7 | 9·7 5·1 3·9 |
| All * | 1,808,239 | 562,788 | 2,371,027 | 10.0 | 8.6 | Hartlepool (D) Harwich | 4,675 738 | 1,123 203 | 5,798 941 | 16·4 13·2 | 14·3 11·1 |
| Northern Ireland United Kingdom | 77,503 1,885,742 | 23,265 586,053 | 100,768 2,471,795 | 16-1 10-1 | 13-9 8-7 | Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston (D) | 5,030 778 36,235 831 | 1,382 282 13,124 328 | 6,412 1,060 49,359 | 13-4 8-9 7-1 17-7 | 10·3 7·3 6·1 12·5 |
| England | , | | | | | Hereford and Leominster | 2,699 | 1,071 | 3,770 | 8.9 | 6.9 |
| Accrington and Rossendale (Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover | (I) 3,256 4,299 944 1,400 | 930 1,187 340 496 | 4,186 5,486 1,284 1,896 | 8·2 8·9 12·1 6·3 | 7·0 7·8 9·4 5·4 | Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Raser | 13,413 687 3,748 1,005 1 744 | 4,747 285 1,331 334 308 | 18,160 972 5,079 1,339 1,052 | 8·2 7·2 9·1 8·2 9·6 | 7·1 5·2 7·7 5·9 7·0 |
| Ashtord Avlesbury and Wycombe | 2,182 | 2.741 | 2,878 | 8·8 6·5 | 5.4 | Huddersfield Hull (I) | 6,166 17,640 | 2,058 4,868 | 8,224 22,508 | 8·9 11·5 | 7.6 10.1 |
| Banbury Barnsley (I) Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness | 2,000 7,861 2,345 2,834 | 680 2,154 818 972 | 2,680 10,015 3,163 3,806 | 9·3 13·8 12·0 8·4 | 7-8 11-9 9-5 7-4 | Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight | 2,766 5,604 4,271 | 1,134 1,741 1,510 | 3,900 7,345 5,781 | 8-4 6-8 12-7 | 7.0 6.0 10.0 |
| Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth | 3,656 3,904 849 | 1,067 1,326 313 | 4,723 5,230 1,162 | 5·6 7·8 7·4 | 5·0 6·7 5·6 | Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering | 2,209 632 117 | 761 201 73 | 2,970 833 190 | 9·6 3·5 5·3 | 8·1 2·8 3·6 |
| Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed | 4,134 470 | 1,319 146 | 5,453 616 | 7·0 6·6 | 6·2 5·4 | and Market Harborough Kidderminster (I) | 2,269 2,809 | 705 989 | 2,974 3,798 | 7.9 9.7 | 6·7 8·1 |
| Bicester Bideford Birmingham (I) Bishop Auckland (D) Blackburn (I) | 978 984 67,402 4,141 5,388 | 352 333 20,397 1,368 1 349 | 1,330 1,317 87,799 5,509 6,737 | 7-4 14-6 12-4 13-9 10-6 | 6-0 11-2 10-9 11-9 9-2 | King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds I eek | 2,629 3,790 557 23,078 511 | 860 1,191 221 6,803 173 | 3,489 4,981 778 29,881 684 | 8·8 11·3 11·2 8·6 5·6 | 7·2 9·3 7·5 7·7 4·6 |
| Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard (I) Batter and Durse (I) | 8,285 487 2,333 | 2,158 205 925 | 10,443 692 3,258 | 9·1 7·6 15·6 | 7·4 5·9 11·3 | Leicester Lincoln Liverpool (D) | 17,098 4,665 55,785 | 5,394 1,558 15,279 | 22,492 6,223 71,064 | 9-0 10-3 16-6 | 7.8 8.7 14.6 |
| Boston | 1,289 | 4,262 | 1,731 | 7.9 | 6·3 | Loughborough and Coalville | 3,122 | 1,097 | 4,219 | 6.7 | 5.8 |
| Bournemouth Bradford (I) Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport | 8,796 18,143 2,490 1,794 633 | 2,521 4,736 855 672 249 | 11,317 22,879 3,345 2,466 882 | 11.1 10.2 10.8 13.1 11.8 | 9-1 9-1 8-9 10-3 8-3 | Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton | 1,441 2,293 769 2,254 257 | 478 893 305 863 107 | 1,919 3,186 1,074 3,117 364 | 15-8 9-6 9-3 5-2 4-3 | 11.8 8.2 6.4 4.4 3.5 |
| Brighton Bristol Bude (I) Burnley Burton-on-Trent | 13,991 24,508 724 2,769 4,096 | 4,448 7,632 278 865 1,341 | 18,439 32,140 1,002 3,634 5,437 | 11-7 9-6 19-0 8-4 9-6 | 9·5 8·5 12·4 7·4 8·2 | Malvern and Ledbury Manchester (I) Mansfield Matlock Medway and Maidstone | 1,243 59,692 5,610 697 16,987 | 359 16,842 1,528 305 5,311 | 1,602 76,534 7,138 1,002 22,298 | 8.5 10.5 12.7 5.6 10.8 | 6·2 9·3 10·9 4·6 9·1 |

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

| N | lale | Female | All | Rate ** | | | Male | Female | All | Rate ** | |
|---|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| | | | | per cent employees and unemployee | per cent workforce | | | | | per cent employees and unemploye | per cent workfor d |
| Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough (D) Milton Keynes Minehead Morpeth and Ashington (I) | 926 13,890 6,159 669 4,857 | 367 3,680 1,870 244 1,418 | 1,293 17,570 8,029 913 6,275 | 6·8 14·3 8·3 10·9 13·4 | 5·4 12·5 7·4 8·1 11·5 | Wigan and St Helens (D) Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester (D) Wisbech | 16,896 2,760 265 19,521 1,381 | 5,466 735 119 5,576 464 | 22,362 3,495 384 25,097 1,845 | 13·4 4·1 4·7 12·5 12·6 | 11.6 3.6 3.5 10.9 9.5 |
| Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne (D) Newmarket Newquay (D) | 1,765 1,898 32,996 1,269 1,446 | 556 610 9,017 522 679 | 2,321 2,508 42,013 1,791 2,125 | 10·7 6·1 11·9 7·0 21·7 | 8.7 5.1 10.6 5.7 16.4 | Wolverhampton (I) Woodbridge and Leiston Worcester Workington (D) Worksop | 13,454 754 3,471 2,411 1,891 | 3,993 276 1,096 886 619 | 17,447 1,030 4,567 3,297 2,510 | 13·1 4·5 7·9 11·7 11·0 | 11.5 3.7 6.7 9.8 9.7 |
| Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich | 1,912 531 6,326 2,947 7,838 | 531 209 2,040 1,021 2,279 | 2,443 740 8,366 3,968 10,117 | 10-4 4-2 7-2 7-8 7-1 | 8·2 3·5 6·3 6·6 6·1 | Worthing Yeovil York | 4,923 2,511 4,176 | 1,316 970 1,400 | 6,239 3,481 5,576 | 8·3 8·1 6·4 | 6.7 6.7 5.5 |
| Nottingham Dkehampton Dldham (I) Dswestry Dxford | 26,751 287 6,923 802 8,726 | 7,861 119 2,169 316 2,570 | 34,612 406 9,092 1,118 11,296 | 10·6 11·0 10·7 8·4 6·0 | 9·3 7·0 9·3 6·4 5·2 | Wales Aberdare (D) Aberystwyth Person and Coornanton (I) | 2,451 615 2 761 | 507 228 841 | 2,958 843 3,602 | 14-9 6-5 12-6 | 12-6 5-1 10-2 |
| Pendle Penrith Penzance and St Ives (D) Peterborough | 2,024 494 2,334 7,360 | 586 175 790 2,137 | 2,610 669 3,124 9,497 | 8·0 4·8 17·8 10·0 | 6·7 3·5 13·3 8·7 | Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D) Brecon | 3,301 397 | 671 155 | 3,972 552 | 12·9 7·0 | 10-6 4-9 |
| Pickering and Helmsley Plymouth (I) Poole Portsmouth | 271 13,381 5,078 12,843 9,316 | 4,063 1,361 3,443 2,660 | 383 17,444 6,439 16,286 11 976 | 5·5 13·6 9·8 10·8 7·7 | 3.9 11.8 8.2 9.3 6.7 | Bridgend (I) Cardigan (D) Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn | 4,968 16,791 768 928 2,634 | 3,956 251 292 864 | 20,747 1,019 1,220 3,498 | 10-2 17-5 6-5 10-7 | 9-0 9-5 4-8 8-2 |
| Reading Redruth and Camborne (D) Retford Richmondshire | 3,029 1,377 553 | 1,996 833 534 326 | 9,459 3,862 1,911 879 | 6.0 19.3 9.4 7.2 | 5·2 15·5 7·8 5·4 | Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard (I) Haverfordwest (I) Holyhead (D) | 633 425 304 2,018 2,195 | 221 174 113 545 752 | 854 599 417 2,563 2,947 | 10·1 13·1 18·0 14·2 17·3 | 6·5 9·4 9·1 10·9 13·4 |
| Ripon Rochdale (I) Rotherham and Mexborough (D) | 401 5,809 12,061 | 177 1,576 3,278 | 578 7,385 15,339 4 071 | 5·9 12·1 15·6 7·8 | 4.3 10.3 13.7 6.6 | Lampeter and Aberaeron (D) Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli (I) Machynlieth | 478 202 410 3,138 292 | 205 79 211 976 135 | 683 281 621 4,114 427 | 14·0 11·5 7·2 13·9 12·4 | 8·3 5·8 4·7 11·4 7·8 |
| Salisbury Scarborough and Filey Scunthorpe (D) | 2,322 2,462 4,464 | 793 894 1,310 | 3,115 3,356 5,774 248 | 7·1 9·8 9·7 4·1 | 6.0 8.1 8.4 2.8 | Merthyr and Rhymney (D) Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot (D) Newport (I) | 6,033 296 3,629 6,518 | 1,188 103 866 1,780 | 7,221 399 4,495 8,298 | 14-4 10-2 11-2 9-8 | 12·3 6·9 9·9 8·6 |
| Shaftesbury Shaftisbury Sheffield (I) Shrewsbury Sittingbourne and Sheerness | 854 25,204 2,193 3,935 | 344 7,064 764 1,200 | 1,198 32,268 2,957 5,135 | 9·3 12·4 7·4 14·1 | 6-6 10-9 5-9 11-7 | Newtown Pontypool and Cwmbran (I) Pontypridd and Rhondda (D) Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I) | 513 3,382 6,498 670 | 149 949 1,478 237 | 662 4,331 7,976 907 | 7-1 10-9 12-8 13-5 | 5-0 9-4 11-0 10-3 |
| Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton | 1,412 504 538 8,432 316 | 554 167 219 2,984 121 | 1,966 671 757 11,416 437 | 19·7 6·5 6·0 6·4 11·2 | 14·7 5·0 4·9 5·6 7·1 | Pwllheli (I) Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D) South Pembrokeshire (D) Swansea (I) | 716 5,213 1,771 9,152 | 287 1,560 595 2,234 | 1,003 6,773 2,366 11,386 | 17-2 8-8 20-5 11-1 7-7 | 11-8 7-2 14-3 9-5 |
| South Tyneside (D) Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell | 7,547 13,506 21,416 1,073 2,257 | 2,147 3,346 6,405 417 777 | 9,694 16,852 27,821 1,490 3,034 | 19·7 9·2 11·5 7·0 13·5 | 17·1 8·1 9·4 5·2 10·4 | Wrexham (D) | 3,813 | 1,156 | 4,969 | 9.9 | 8-2 |
| Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees (D) Stocke Stroud | 3,358 883 7,108 12,513 2 449 | 1,162 368 2,064 4,021 895 | 4,520 1,251 9,172 16,534 3,344 | 6·4 7·6 12·0 8·5 9·1 | 5·5 6·0 10·8 7·4 7·4 | Aberdeen Alloa (I) Annan Arbroath (D) Ayr (I) | 4,501 1,768 518 774 3,303 | 1,561 561 212 310 1,050 | 6,062 2,329 730 1,084 4,353 | 3-3 14-3 7-4 11-7 9-1 | 3.0 12.4 6.2 9.5 7.9 |
| Suddury Sunderland (D) Swindon Taunton Taiford and Bridgporth (I) | 1,077 18,339 6,209 2,342 5,028 | 411 4,651 1,994 782 1,684 | 1,488 22,990 8,203 3,124 6,712 | 9·9 14·7 7·6 7·2 9·2 | 7·4 12·9 6·7 6·0 7·9 | Badenoch (I) Banff Bathgate (D) Berwickshire Blaircowrie and Pitlochry | 262 357 4,250 265 532 | 142 153 1,224 105 282 | 404 510 5,474 370 814 | 9·1 5·8 11·4 7·4 7·1 | 7·2 4·3 10·3 5·3 5·5 |
| Thanet Thetford Thirsk Tiverton Torbay | 4,808 1,498 214 680 4,800 | 1,349 518 103 224 1,496 | 6,157 2,016 317 904 6,296 | 16·2 9·8 5·3 8·6 14·1 | 12·7 8·0 4·2 6·7 10·8 | Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown (I) Crieff Cumnock and Sanguhar (D) | 705 248 275 187 2,274 | 336 120 117 79 637 | 1,041 368 392 266 2,911 | 8-0 8-3 2-11-4 5-7-2 23-1 | 6·3 6·8 8·0 5·5 18·7 |
| Torrington Totnes Trowbridge and Frome Truro Tunbridge Wells | 359 637 2,811 1,730 4,013 | 164 250 917 573 1,294 | 523 887 3,728 2,303 5,307 | 11.4 13.4 8.1 9.7 5.7 | 7.7 9.4 6.9 7.8 4.5 | Dumbarton (D) Dumfries Dundee (D) Dunfermline (I) Dunoon and Bute (I) | 2,868 1,241 7,070 4,137 942 | 862 504 2,439 1,314 319 | 3,730 1,745 9,509 5,451 1,261 | 0 13·1 5 7·3 9 10·6 1 11·2 1 15·2 | 11.5 6.2 9.5 9.9 11.0 |
| Uttoxeter and Ashbourne Wakefield and Dewsbury Walsall (I) Wareham and Swanage Warminster | 539 8,972 13,651 691 452 | 209 2,572 4,009 270 207 | 748 11,544 17,660 961 659 | 5.7 10.3 11.8 8.5 8.9 | 4·7 9·1 10·2 7·0 7·3 | Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk (I) Fortar Forres (I) | 17,938 736 4,725 442 318 | 5,342 402 1,649 238 152 | 23,280 1,138 6,374 680 470 | 0 7.9 3 7.0 4 10.5 0 6.8 0 16.4 | 7:1 6:0 9:3 5:7 12:7 |
| Warrington Warwick Watford and Luton Wellingborough and Rushder Wells | 5,125 3,808 20,555 1 2,903 1 507 | 1,485 1,398 6,309 1,077 560 | 6,610 5,206 26,864 3,980 2,067 | 8-0 6-3 8-3 9 8-4 8-5 | 7·2 5·3 7·1 7·2 6·8 | Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan (I) Glasgow (D) Greenock (D) | 340 611 463 56,374 4,434 | 148 244 180 15,711 1,140 | 488 855 643 72,085 5,574 | 3 5·4 5 5·2 3 18·6 5 12·1 4 14·9 | 4·5 4·4 14·1 10·9 13·0 |
| Weston-super-Mare Whitby (D) Whitchurch and Market Drayt Whitehaven | 3,388 790 on 803 2,030 | 1,120 258 305 648 | 4,508 1,048 1,108 2,678 | 11.5 13.7 8.0 8.2 | 9·4 9·8 5·7 7·3 | Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall (I) Inverges | 692 495 179 1,234 2,132 | 228 157 73 391 799 | 920 652 252 1,629 | 0 8·4 2 8·0 2 7·8 5 12·3 1 7·9 | 6·9 6·9 5·8 10·6 6·7 |

Upomployment in regions by assisted area status, and in travel-to-work areast at November 14, 1001

| and the second second second | Male | Female | All | Rate ** | | | Male | Female | All | Rate ** | |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | | | | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | | | - | 10.00 | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce |
| Irvine (D) Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock (D) | 5,560 302 254 227 3,226 | 1,650 124 137 114 1,059 | 7,210 426 391 341 4,285 | 13.7 9.7 9.8 6.6 14.1 | 12.0 7.7 7.5 5.3 12.2 | Stranraer (I) Sutherland (I) Thurso Western Isles (I) Wick (I) | 601 380 491 1,300 490 | 240 226 171 373 145 | 841 606 662 1,673 635 | 11.4 14.6 9.4 17.2 15.2 | 9·2 10·9 7·9 13·0 11·7 |
| Kirkcaldy (I) Lanarkshire (D) Lochaber (I) Lockerbie Newton Stewart (I) North East Fife | 5,561 15,738 620 202 374 903 | 1,982 4,190 325 119 179 412 | 7,543 19,928 945 321 553 1,315 | 12-8 13-5 11-9 9-0 18-0 7-6 | 11.1 11.7 9.7 6.6 12.3 6.3 | Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Cookstown | 1,887 37,072 4,605 1,584 | 695 12,141 1,311 466 | 2,582 49,213 5,916 2,050 | 10-8 14-1 18-5 23-5 | 9·2 12·4 15·6 19·4 |
| Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth | 431 316 340 1,583 | 246 160 133 540 | 677 476 473 2,123 | 8·9 6·5 11·0 7·1 | 6·7 4·7 8·9 6·1 | Craigavon Dungannon Enniskillen | 6,530 2,491 2,630 8,721 | 2,121 702 663 | 8,651 3,193 3,293 | 14-8 19-1 17-3 | 12·6 15·7 13·7 |
| Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross (I) Stewartry (I) | 528 240 545 421 | 215 102 313 222 | 743 342 858 643 | 6·1 3·5 12·0 9·4 7.9 | 5-0 2-9 9-4 6-7 | Magherafelt Newry Omagh | 8,721 1,772 5,132 2,364 2,715 | 1,850 534 1,426 787 | 2,306 6,558 3,151 | 17.6 24.2 19.2 | 14·4 20·0 15·5 |

(1) Intermediate Area (D) Development Area * Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no development areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted. + Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the November 1984 (p 467). March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues. * Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only.

| UNITE | D | 18-24 | | | | 25-49 | | | | 50 and 0 | over | | | All ages | • | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| KINGL | JOM | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All |
| MALE 1989 | AND FI | MALE 288-3 | 81.8 | 96.2 | 466-3 | 363.7 | 147.9 | 318.1 | 829.7 | 93.4 | 45.9 | 199.1 | 338-3 | 746.9 | 275.7 | 613.3 | 1.635 |
| 1990 | Jan Apr July Oct | 313-2 288-7 317-7 332-2 | 83-8 92-0 88-4 83-6 | 91.1 84.5 81.6 81.0 | 488-1 465-2 487-7 496-8 | 420·1 413·6 411·6 436·6 | 144-7 147-9 152-1 161-1 | 301.7 283.0 273.5 272.1 | 866-4 844-4 837-2 869-9 | 103·5 99·3 95·2 102·6 | 42.6 43.7 43.1 44.7 | 184-8 172-3 158-6 154-5 | 330·8 315·3 296·9 301·8 | 838-3 802-9 826-2 873-4 | 271-1 283-7 283-7 289-5 | 577.6 539.7 513.6 507.7 | 1,687- 1,626- 1,623- 1,670- |
| 1991 | Jan Apr July Oct | 399·7 430·5 472·9 447·6 | 101·3 134·5 155·3 158·6 | 85·4 94·0 107·9 125·3 | 586·5 659·0 736·2 731·5 | 567·3 646·7 650·9 618·3 | 183-5 221-1 269-4 308-1 | 286·9 309·2 336·4 376·2 | 1,037·8 1,177·0 1,256·6 1,302·6 | 131-8 151-4 155-3 152-4 | 48·5 56·1 66·9 81·0 | 152·5 151·8 147·9 152·5 | 332-8 359-3 370-1 385-9 | 1,101-5 1,231-5 1,283-5 1,223-9 | 333-4 411-9 491-9 548-0 | 524-8 555-1 592-2 654-0 | 1,959 2,198 2,367 2,426 |
| MALE 1989 | Oct | 184.5 | 56·0 | 69·5 | 309.9 | 254.1 | 102.3 | 259.6 | 616-0 | 71.6 | 34.9 | 148.1 | 254.6 | 511.0 | 193-2 | 477-2 | 1,181. |
| 1990 | Jan Apr July Oct | 207·1 192·5 206·3 220·5 | 57·4 62·7 61·6 59·5 | 67·3 62·9 60·7 60·9 | 331.8 318.2 328.6 340.9 | 304·9 299·6 297·2 322·7 | 102·9 107·2 113·1 121·6 | 248·4 234·2 227·4 227·3 | 656-2 641-0 637-7 671-7 | 80·2 76·3 72·9 80·1 | 32·6 33·5 33·2 34·6 | 137·6 128·4 118·7 116·1 | 250·4 238·2 224·8 230·8 | 593·0 569·2 577·4 624·4 | 192·9 203·5 207·9 215·8 | 453·3 425·5 406·8 404·3 | 1,239- 1,198- 1,192- 1,244- |
| 1991 | Jan Apr July Oct | 272·8 295·9 314·2 296·8 | 72.6 96.9 113.6 117.6 | 65·0 72·2 83·2 97·2 | 410·4 465·0 511·0 511·6 | 430·0 488·6 481·9 459·2 | 140·0 171·9 212·9 243·1 | 240·9 260·2 284·3 319·3 | 810-8 920-7 979-1 1,021-6 | 105·4 121·5 123·3 121·0 | 37·7 44·4 53·7 65·4 | 115-1 115-1 112-7 116-9 | 258·2 280·9 289·8 303·3 | 809·5 907·4 921·8 880·1 | 250·3 313·2 380·3 426·2 | 421-0 447-6 480-3 533-4 | 1,480 1,668 1,782 1,839 |
| FEMA 1989 | LE Oct | 103.8 | 25.8 | 26.7 | 156-4 | 109.6 | 45.6 | 58·5 | 213.7 | 21.8 | 11.0 | 50.9 | 83.7 | 235.9 | 82.4 | 136-2 | 454- |
| 1990 | Jan Apr July Oct | 106-0 96-1 111-4 111-8 | 26·3 29·3 26·8 24·0 | 23·9 21·6 20·9 20·2 | 156-2 147-0 159-1 156-0 | 115-2 114-0 114-4 113-8 | 41-8 40-6 39-0 39-5 | 53-3 48-8 46-1 44-8 | 210-2 203-4 199-5 198-2 | 23·3 23·0 22·3 22·4 | 10·1 10·2 9·9 10·1 | 47·1 43·8 39·9 38·4 | 80·5 77·1 72·0 71·0 | 245·3 233·7 248·9 249·0 | 78·2 80·2 75·8 73·7 | 124·3 114·2 106·8 103·5 | 447- 428- 431- 426- |
| 1991 | Jan Apr July Oct | 126·9 134·6 158·7 150·8 | 28.8 37.6 41.8 41.0 | 20·4 21·8 24·7 28·0 | 176-1 194-0 225-2 219-8 | 137-4 158-2 169-0 159-1 | 43.6 49.2 56.5 65.0 | 46·0 48·9 52·1 57·0 | 227·0 256·4 277·5 281·0 | 26·4 30·0 31·9 31·4 | 10·8 11·8 13·2 15·7 | 37·4 36·7 35·1 | 74-6 78-4 80-3 82-6 | 292-0 324-1 361-7 343-9 | 83·1 98·7 111·6 121-8 | 103·8 107·5 111·9 120-6 | 479- 530- 585- 586 |

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: October 11, 1991

Regions

| Duration of | | MALE | | | | FEMALE | | | | MALE | | | | FEMALE | I . | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| unemployment in weeks | | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages * | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages * | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages * | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages * |
| 2 or less Over 2 and up to | 4 9,58 4 8 | SOUTH 11,447 9 15,285 15,640 | EAST 20,226 3,673 25,996 | 5,352 28,670 6,717 | 37,137 5,512 48,542 | 6,662 5,888 9,259 | 8,145 1,041 10,522 | 1,512 12,561 2,102 | 16,481 22,027 | YORKS 4,027 3,225 5,624 | HIRE AND 5,739 4,216 7,033 | HUMBER 1,539 930 1,714 | RSIDE 11,393 8,430 14,452 | 2,004 1,632 3,093 | 1,866 1,319 2,388 | 306 200 425 | 4,235 3,202 5,986 |
| | 8 13 13 26 26 52 | 16,364 28,595 31,610 | 28,807 58,843 79,598 | 7,466 16,850 22,455 | 52,754 104,390 133,710 | 8,902 13,745 12,056 | 10,440 19,371 21,574 | 2,180 4,125 5,364 | 21,658 37,357 39,032 | 5,254 10,457 11,311 | 7,343 14,668 20,279 | 1,968 3,994 5,745 | 14,611 29,159 37,350 | 2,453 4,435 3,767 | 2,309 4,489 5,363 | 450 892 1,209 | 5,249 9,854 10,347 |
| Over 260 | 52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 | 15,523 2,584 685 295 347 132,679 | 49,150 12,073 4,529 2,521 7,551 304,579 | 11,981 3,500 1,980 1,495 7,132 88,601 | 76,658 18,157 7,194 4,311 15,030 526,553 | 5,453 890 224 122 131 62,956 | 10,270 2,336 951 512 1,311 91,320 | 3,293 1,064 713 583 2,267 24,244 | 19,020 4,290 1,888 1,217 3,709 179,240 | 7,465 1,791 478 189 252 50,073 | 15,396 5,242 2,157 1,143 4,837 88,053 | 3,478 1,496 1,121 926 4,648 27,559 | 26,344 8,529 3,756 2,258 9,737 166,019 | 2,008 390 95 63 119 20,059 | 2,666 824 348 224 703 22,499 | 936 436 418 342 1,306 6,920 | 5,611 1,650 861 629 2,128 49,752 |
| 2 or less | 4 4 22 | GREATE 4,989 | ER LONDO 9,037 | N (Includ 2,034 | ed in Sou 16,101 2 742 | th East) 3,126 3,049 | 4,088 | 748 | 8,028 | NORTH 4,993 4,335 | WEST 7,069 5,684 | 1,805 | 13,964 11,249 | 2,673 2,250 | 2,347 1,829 | 468 326 | 5,549 4,455 |
| Over 2 and up to | 4 4,33 4 8 8 13 | 7,183 | 12,579 | 2,871 | 22,691 | 4,626 | 5,617 | 1,062 | 11,359 11,329 | 7,425 | 9,426 10,034 | 2,311 2,471 | 19,261 19,614 | 4,256 3,243 | 3,282 3,159 | 666 592 | 8,288 7,068 |
| | 13 26 26 52 | 14,097 15,923 | 30,336 41,151 | 7,223 10,027 | 51,691 67,123 | 7,261 6,756 | 10,612 12,010 | 2,053 2,724 | 19,976 21,509 | 13,812 15,549 | 20,324 27,623 | 4,902 6,416 | 39,100 49,607 | 5,879 5,053 | 5,850 6,760 | 1,311 1,604 | 13,093 13,429 |
| Over 260 | 52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 | 8,832 1,735 515 230 262 65 908 | 27,955 7,829 3,246 1,899 5,587 161,413 | 6,104 2,092 1,273 945 4,474 41,812 | 42,892 11,656 5,034 3,074 10,323 269,378 | 3,530 649 168 96 98 33.630 | 6,541 1,556 667 347 865 50,958 | 1,784 597 447 325 1,320 12,688 | 11,856 2,802 1,282 768 2,283 97,558 | 11,133 2,927 1,019 409 534 69,182 | 22,080 8,016 3,926 2,263 9,092 125,537 | 4,358 1,799 1,280 1,097 6,628 34,227 | 37,573 12,742 6,225 3,769 16,254 229,358 | 3,041 738 202 100 148 27,583 | 3,857 1,191 597 353 981 30,206 | 1,333 650 510 424 1,831 9,715 | 8,236 2,579 1,309 877 2,960 67,843 |
| 2 or less | | EAST A | NGLIA 1,953 | 614 | 3,848 | 756 | 751 | 179 | 1,704 | NORTH 2,311 | 3,683 | 1,054 | 7,109 | 1,271 | 1,230 | 233 | 2,760 |
| Over 2 and up to | 4 1,04 4 8 | 8 1,401 1,638 | 389 2,255 | 2,858 651 | 555 4,567 | 499 958 | 97 835 | 1,172 175 | 1,984 | 2,119 3,775 | 2,970 4,776 | 644 1,203 | 5,768 9,814 | 1,039 2,065 | 916 1,584 | 136 293 | 3,987 |
| | 8 13 13 26 26 52 | 1,500 2,496 2,837 | 2,292 4,492 6,179 | 719 1,594 2,110 | 4,526 8,605 11,128 | 817 1,194 1,133 | 822 1,512 1,811 | 159 374 457 | 1,823 3,093 3,406 | 3,298 6,779 7,494 | 4,653 9,507 13,701 | 1,123 2,195 3,251 | 9,121 18,508 24,457 | 1,520 2,748 2,558 | 2,910 3,581 | 550 796 | 6,225 6,937 |
| | 52 104 104 156 | 1,544 | 4,046 | 1,146 341 | 6,737 1,604 | 433 58 | 878 173 | 320 88 | 1,631 319 | 5,463 1,346 | 11,303 3,787 | 2,339 1,114 746 | 19,108 6,247 3,012 | 1,387 284 56 | 1,950 582 262 | 649 321 250 | 3,989 1,187 568 |
| Over 260 | 208 260 | 47 18 32 12 683 | 152 558 24 664 | 127 728 8 580 | 297 1,318 46 026 | 4 15 5.942 | 37 128 7.528 | 55 231 2.192 | 96 374 15.760 | 153 183 33,35 9 | 957 4,215 61,380 | 627 3,776 18,072 | 1,737 8,174 113,055 | 32 77 13,037 | 124 476 15,138 | 210 1,035 4,786 | 366 1,588 33,101 |
| | | SOUTH | WEST | 1.906 | 10.924 | 1 099 | 2 122 | 413 | 4 576 | WALES | 3 292 | 759 | 6.342 | 1.200 | 1,104 | 196 | 2,523 |
| 2 or less Over 2 and up to | 4 2,64 4 8 | 3,259 8 3,904 4,298 | 966 6,750 | 7,558 1,992 | 1,414 13,102 | 1,413 2,495 | 2,132 250 2,523 | 3,114 507 | 5,584 | 1,909 | 2,602 4,318 | 530 910 | 5,070 8,364 | 914 1,643 | 792 1,365 | 162 268 | 1,893 3,310 |
| | 8 13 13 26 26 52 | 4,091 7,242 8,105 | 6,815 13,741 18,595 | 1,923 4,288 5,748 | 12,862 25,317 32,461 | 2,076 3,294 2,753 | 2,253 4,350 4,896 | 479 950 1,368 | 4,843 8,626 9,025 | 2,917 5,597 6,347 | 4,131 8,575 12,777 | 883 1,940 2,538 | 7,954 16,140 ‡TBD! | 1,179 2,263 1,787 | 1,217 2,200 2,646 | 213 464 604 | 2,636 4,947 5,038 |
| | 52 104 104 156 156 208 | 3,985 641 167 | 11,563 2,709 960 | 3,147 953 554 | 18,699 4,303 1,681 | 1,126 181 46 | 2,353 546 257 | 876 294 202 | 4,356 1,021 505 | 4,163 775 250 | 9,523 2,753 1,124 | 1,692 692 466 | 15,378 4,220 1,840 | 867 160 26 | 1,362 359 176 | 436 215 160 | 2,667 734 362 |
| Over 260 All | 208 260 | 56 62 34,554 | 483 1,700 72,847 | 395 1,838 23,700 | 934 3,600 131,351 | 18 39 15,430 | 172 381 21,276 | 160 696 6,195 | 350 1,116 43,116 | 27,467 | 5/4 2,037 51,706 | 1,911 12,669 | 4,028 91,993 | 19 22 10,080 | 245 11, 559 | 478 3,325 | 745 25,096 |
| 2 or less Over 2 and up to | 0 4 3,12 4 8 | WEST A 3,689 0 4,115 5,644 | AIDLANDS 5,459 1,085 7,128 | 1,782 8,363 2,096 | 10,976 1,709 14,926 | 2,056 1,526 3,247 | 1,984 248 2,897 | 377 3,513 543 | 4,453 6,724 | SCOTI 3,786 3,184 5,490 | AND 5 5,764 4 4,483 0 7,947 | 1,434 859 1,562 | 11,128 8,623 15,138 | 2,017 1,490 2,718 | 2,243 1,481 2,710 | 372 245 455 | 4,734 3,300 6,001 |
| | 8 13 13 26 26 52 | 5,451 10,967 12,752 | 7,880 16,628 23,905 | 2,454 5,501 7,232 | 15,819 33,121 43,894 | 2,719 5,160 4,337 | 2,789 5,623 6,463 | 649 1,235 1,610 | 6,184 12,043 12,414 | 4,820 9,979 10,309 | 6 7,059 9 15,399 5 18,780 | 1,567 3,357 4,342 | 13,534 28,806 33,449 | 2,208 4,437 3,647 | 2,470 5,130 5,517 | 427 985 1,217 | 5,170 10,614 10,393 |
| Over 260 | 52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 | 7,142 1,616 527 222 227 | 16,260 4,892 2,154 1,175 4,960 | 3,796 1,318 914 766 5,246 | 27,199 7,826 3,595 2,163 10,433 178 315 | 2,386 462 150 63 149 22 438 | 3,232 821 365 241 790 26 731 | 1,112 411 335 290 1,520 8,330 | 6,730 1,694 850 594 2,459 57,658 | 7,32 2,02 72 28 39 48,31 | 4 15,346 5 5,515 2 3,106 4 1,787 1 6,645 6 91,831 | 3,226 1,571 1,442 1,095 6,167 26,622 | 25,900 9,111 5,270 3,166 13,203 167,328 | 2,016 437 161 77 143 19,351 | 3,152 920 500 284 796 25,203 | 1,092 628 561 450 1,634 8,066 | 6,265 1,985 1,222 811 2,573 53,068 |
| | | EAST N | IDLANDS | 02,100 | 7.010 | 1.100 | 4.470 | 047 | 2 007 | NORT | | AND | 7 2.984 | 745 | 659 | 103 | 1.512 |
| 2 or less Over 2 and up to | 4 2,2 4 8 | 2,670 11 3,022 3,846 | 3,961 771 4,881 | 1,135 6,043 1,357 | 7,813 1,177 10,145 | 1,464 1,107 2,256 | 1,473 160 1,880 | 247 2,488 339 | 4,523 | 1,15 | 1,420 1,214 2,022 | 195 380 | 2,564 2,562) 4,736 | 829 1,561 | 552 1,027 | 107 190 | 1,492 2,783 |
| | 8 13 13 26 26 52 | 3,652 6,621 7,524 | 5,269 10,363 14,856 | 1,607 3,328 4,341 | 10,566 20,347 26,733 | 1,800 3,104 2,699 | 1,872 3,640 4,318 | 412 769 992 | 4,125 7,548 8,013 | 1,66 3,83 3,75 | 4 1,982 4 4,803 2 6,817 | 327 849 1,198 | 3,979 9,486 3 11,771 | 854 1,861 1,219 | 901 1,952 2,068 | 152 332 448 | 1,910 4,145 3,738 |
| Over 260 All | 52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 | 4,613 862 225 106 115 32,445 | 10,461 3,014 1,197 595 2,316 59,935 | 2,558 965 679 558 2,685 19,984 | 17,633 4,841 2,101 1,259 5,116 112,597 | 1,260 187 53 42 52 14,094 | 2,121 518 227 119 465 17,740 | 719 283 264 227 847 5,259 | 4,102 988 544 388 1,364 37,320 | 3,12 1,09 41 31 52 19,49 | 9 7,265 9 3,953 0 2,583 8 2,176 8 12,288 6 46,523 | 1,26 799 632 579 4,609 11,10 | 7 11,661 9 5,851 2 3,625 5 3,069 9 17,425 3 77,149 | 1,068 297 139 93 212 8,878 | 1,628 766 481 335 1,444 11,813 | 460 345 283 208 953 3,58 1 | 3,156 1,408 903 636 2,609 24,292 |

* Including some aged under 18.

Unfortunity Table 2.6 appearing in the December 1991 issue of the Employment Gazette contains errors in the regional figures. For this reason a corrected version of the full table has been reprinted this month.

| GREAT BRITAIN | | AGE GRO | UPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Duration of Inemployment n weeks | | Under 18 | 18 | 19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | . 55-59 | 60 and over | All ages |
| MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 | 2 4 6 | 376 324 555 512 | 3,168 3,317 6,136 8,100 | 2,734 2,744 4,809 4,853 | 13,575 14,163 22,443 20,873 | 9,960 10,789 16,297 15,092 | 6,768 7,221 10,789 10,506 | 4,964 5,424 7,889 7,706 | 4,605 5,106 7,193 7,213 | 3,666 4,270 5,514 5,634 | 3,222 4,116 4,881 5,492 | 2,692 3,703 4,012 4,584 | 1,437 2,200 2,114 2,450 | 57,16 63,37 92,63 93,01 |
| 6 8 13 26 | 8 13 26 39 | 290 498 459 124 | 3,826 8,380 14,241 7,697 | 3,228 7,820 14,494 10,163 | 15,606 38,199 73,810 52,180 | 11,464 28,271 56,628 45,582 | 7,888 19,216 39,766 32,743 | 5,699 14,075 29,220 24,760 | 5,267 12,707 26,303 21,482 | 4,041 10,014 20,623 16,752 | 3,422 9,279 19,179 15,814 | 2,988 8,288 17,505 14,049 | 1,577 4,614 11,265 9,029 | 65,29 161,36 323,49 250,37 |
| 39 52 65 78 | 52 65 78 104 | 25 21 2 2 | 2,794 94 21 19 | 6,566 6,411 2,713 2,247 | 34,434 24,466 15,041 17,343 | 30,884 22,192 13,858 18,061 | 22,333 15,466 10,121 13,155 | 16,263 11,239 7,408 9,910 | 14,336 9,580 6,102 8,866 | 11,158 7,277 4,975 6,918 | 10,472 6,810 4,448 6,228 | 9,170 6,275 4,142 5,911 | 5,644 2,346 793 768 | 164,07 112,17 69,62 89,42 |
| 104 156 208 Over 260 | 156 208 260 | 0 0 0 0 | 7 0 0 0 | 35 5 0 0 | 14,782 4,553 1,802 2,223 | 15,259 6,324 3,040 6,572 | 11,638 4,933 2,616 8,527 | 8,486 3,814 2,161 8,982 | 7,477 3,382 2,009 10,144 | 6,147 2,858 1,824 9,686 | 6,463 3,918 2,932 14,486 | 6,728 5,115 4,297 25,202 | 558 310 205 1,071 | 77,58 35,2 20,88 86,89 |
| All | | 3,188 | 57,800 | 68,822 | 365,493 | 310,273 | 223,686 | 168,000 | 151,772 | 121,357 | 121,162 | 124,661 | 46,381 | 1,762,5 |
| FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 | 2 4 6 | 323 260 489 411 | 2,310 2,366 4,460 7,187 | 1,636 1,767 2,962 3,255 | 6,643 7,369 10,270 10,116 | 3,883 4,348 6,024 6,336 | 2,159 2,386 3,449 3,521 | 1,663 1,830 2,520 3,038 | 1,700 1,979 2,584 3,040 | 1,530 1,797 2,193 2,456 | 1,162 1,392 1,711 2,155 | 783 961 1,147 1,496 | 2 3 7 7 | 23,79 26,49 37,8 43,0 |
| 6 8 13 26 | 8 13 26 39 | 254 487 411 70 | 2,365 5,289 7,956 3,698 | 1,884 4,541 7,815 4,529 | 7,183 17,087 30,488 17,438 | 4,091 10,330 19,587 13,725 | 2,284 5,683 11,111 8,201 | 1,713 4,217 7,984 5,812 | 1,895 4,475 8,466 6,419 | 1,612 4,149 7,927 6,107 | 1,246 3,434 6,574 5,334 | 868 2,427 5,057 4,252 | 1 13 24 19 | 25,3 62,1 113,4 75,6 |
| 39 52 65 78 | 52 65 78 104 | 24 19 4 0 | 1,326 47 13 6 | 2,808 2,934 1,176 879 | 9,991 6,721 3,893 4,308 | 8,010 4,538 2,374 2,796 | 4,611 2,636 1,330 1,611 | 3,137 2,020 1,200 1,471 | 3,520 2,315 1,482 2,025 | 3,387 2,380 1,505 2,158 | 3,052 2,291 1,415 1,996 | 2,557 1,922 1,215 1,909 | 7 2 5 11 | 42,4 27,8 15,6 19,1 |
| 104 156 208 Over 260 | 156 208 260 | 0 0 0 | 1 0 0 0 | 11 3 0 0 | 3,775 1,029 540 895 | 2,155 930 465 1,345 | 1,304 568 273 1,022 | 1,163 491 275 924 | 1,752 814 527 1,200 | 1,896 962 619 1,785 | 2,145 1,443 1,120 3,757 | 2,233 1,990 1,720 7,893 | 12 37 30 195 | 16,4 8,2 5,5 19,0 |
| All · | | 2,752 | 37,024 | 36,200 | 137,746 | 90,937 | 52,149 | 39,458 | 44,193 | 42,463 | 40,227 | 38,430 | 375 | 561,9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | | AGE GRO | UPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| unemployment | | Under 18 | 18 | 19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60 and | All |

| UNITED KINGDO | M | AGE GRO | UPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| unemployment in weeks | | Under 18 | 18 | 19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60 and over | All ages |
| MALE One or less Over 1 and up 2 4 | o to 2 4 6 | 381 327 556 514 | 3,278 3,436 6,396 8,642 | 2,825 2,841 4,998 5,152 | 13,977 14,623 23,146 21,581 | 10,226 11,050 16,714 15,506 | 6,921 7,392 11,079 10,808 | 5,087 5,552 8,094 7,917 | 4,686 5,190 7,355 7,356 | 3,735 4,354 5,654 5,765 | 3,275 4,179 4,967 5,604 | 2,746 3,766 4,086 4,682 | 1,451 2,230 2,149 2,491 | 58,588 64,940 95,194 96,018 |
| 6 8 13 26 | 8 13 26 39 | 291 504 459 126 | 3,965 8,631 14,839 7,973 | 3,380 8,102 15,067 10,466 | 16,097 39,330 76,473 53,761 | 11,772 29,022 58,320 46,843 | 8,078 19,681 40,852 33,654 | 5,827 14,395 30,041 25,391 | 5,377 12,962 26,967 21,989 | 4,126 10,205 21,163 17,138 | 3,485 9,410 19,567 16,111 | 3,029 8,433 17,788 14,312 | 1,602 4,665 11,443 9,139 | 67,029 165,340 332,979 256,903 |
| 39 52 65 78 | 52 65 78 104 | 27 21 2 2 | 2,908 98 21 19 | 6,842 6,751 2,871 2,360 | 35,636 25,459 15,698 18,207 | 31,961 22,991 14,503 19,038 | 23,050 16,063 10,539 13,932 | 16,838 11,645 7,734 10,435 | 14,753 9,900 6,316 9,346 | 11,493 7,520 5,166 7,265 | 10,707 7,007 4,607 6,479 | 9,374 6,434 4,259 6,143 | 5,733 2,401 832 826 | 169,322 116,290 72,548 94,052 |
| 104 156 208 Over 260 | 156 208 260 | 0 0 0 | 7 0 0 0 | 38 7 0 0 | 15,878 4,961 2,120 2,751 | 16,422 6,973 3,549 8,594 | 12,582 5,586 3,120 11,011 | 9,220 4,309 2,583 11,521 | 8,096 3,813 2,406 12,935 | 6,640 3,213 2,168 12,138 | 6,835 4,226 3,208 16,622 | 7,095 5,391 4,569 27,441 | 618 358 232 1,305 | 83,431 38,837 23,955 104,318 |
| All | | 3,210 | 60,213 | 71,700 | 379,698 | 323,484 | 234,348 | 176,589 | 159,447 | 127,743 | 126,289 | 129,548 | 47,475 | 1,839,744 |
| FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up 2 4 | o to 2 4 6 | 325 263 493 415 | 2,389 2,437 4,696 7,716 | 1,689 1,830 3,111 3,507 | 6,872 7,619 10,714 10,493 | 4,007 4,498 6,225 6,543 | 2,212 2,460 3,573 3,650 | 1,705 1,894 2,617 3,154 | 1,744 2,022 2,652 3,142 | 1,558 1,834 2,255 2,527 | 1,185 1,422 1,775 2,242 | 796 995 1,190 1,550 | 3 5 7 7 | 24,485 27,279 39,308 44,946 |
| 6 8 13 26 | 8 13 26 39 | 255 490 411 72 | 2,449 5,437 8,199 3,820 | 1,999 4,738 8,200 4,649 | 7,387 17,596 31,721 17,924 | 4,252 10,672 20,256 14,154 | 2,381 5,881 11,523 8,492 | 1,770 4,372 8,305 6,001 | 1,937 4,582 8,764 6,607 | 1,657 4,248 8,179 6,267 | 1,274 3,524 6,772 5,466 | 888 2,489 5,190 4,376 | 2 13 25 20 | 26,251 64,042 117,545 77,848 |
| 39 52 65 78 | 52 65 78 104 | 25 19 4 0 | 1,369 48 15 6 | 2,922 3,112 1,235 923 | 10,325 7,079 4,075 4,552 | 8,282 4,706 2,492 2,944 | 4,799 2,769 1,407 1,711 | 3,259 2,128 1,263 1,567 | 3,632 2,408 1,556 2,144 | 3,504 2,495 1,594 2,285 | 3,151 2,385 1,464 2,097 | 2,646 2,012 1,250 1,994 | 10 3 6 15 | 43,924 29,164 16,361 20,238 |
| 104 156 208 Over 260 | 156 208 260 | 0 0 0 0 | 2 0 0 0 | 14 3 0 0 | 4,068 1,168 633 1,107 | 2,347 1,034 548 1,804 | 1,428 643 327 1,306 | 1,292 574 317 1,159 | 1,903 906 591 1,384 | 2,066 1,089 711 2,067 | 2,300 1,577 1,218 4,119 | 2,421 2,134 1,823 8,438 | 14 42 37 241 | 17,855 9,170 6,205 21,625 |
| All | | 2,772 | 38,583 | 37,932 | 143,333 | 94,764 | 54,562 | 41,377 | 45,974 | 44,336 | 41,971 | 40,192 | 450 | 586,246 |

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.6 Age and duration: October 10, 1991

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

| UNIT | ED KINGDOM | All 18 and over | 18 to 19 | 20 to 24 | 25 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 49 | 50 to 59 | 60 and over | All ages * |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| MALE 1990 | Oct | 1,668.5 | 144.1 | 352.8 | 279.5 | 335-2 | 255·1 | 272.9 | 29.0 | 1,670.6 |
| 1991 | Jan Apr July Oct | 1,957-0 2,195-4 2,362-9 2,420-0 | 166·4 185·4 200·1 208·4 | 420-0 473-7 536-1 523-0 | 335·1 379·7 405·8 418·2 | 400-5 456-0 488-3 506-9 | 302·2 341·3 362·6 377·5 | 297-9 318-5 325-6 338-0 | 34·9 40·8 44·5 47·9 | 1,959·7 2,198·5 2,367·5 2,426·0 |
| MALE 1990 | Oct | 1,243.4 | 89·3 | 251.6 | 211.7 | 268-8 | 191.1 | 202.3 | 28.6 | 1,244.4 |
| 1991 | Jan Apr July Oct | 1,479·4 1,666·6 1,779·9 1,836·5 | 106-0 119-6 128-2 131-9 | 304·4 345·4 382·8 379·7 | 257-2 292-8 312-2 323-5 | 324-4 369-4 393-5 410-9 | 229·2 258·5 273·4 287·2 | 223-8 240-7 245-8 255-8 | 34-5 40-2 44-0 47-5 | 1,480·8 1,668·2 1,782·4 1,839·7 |
| EM/ | LE | | | | | | | 14 | | |
| 1990 | Oct | 425-2 | 54.8 | 101-2 | 67.8 | 66.4 | 64.0 | 70.6 | 0.4 | 426-2 |
| 991 | Jan Apr July Oct | 477-7 528-8 583-1 583-5 | 60·4 65·8 71·9 76·5 | 115·6 128·3 153·4 143·3 | 77·9 87·0 93·6 94·8 | 76-1 86-6 94-8 95-9 | 73.0 82.8 89.2 90.3 | 74·1 77·8 79·8 82·2 | 0-5 0-6 0-5 0-5 | 479-0 530-2 585-2 586-2 |

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

| UNITED K | INGDOM | Up to 4 weeks | Over 4 and up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 and up to 104 weeks | Over 104 and up to 156 weeks | Over 156 weeks | All unemployed | Total over 52 weeks |
|----------|--------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| MALE AN | | | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1990 Oct | | 256.9 | 616.5 | 289.5 | 202.6 | 80.4 | 224.7 | 1,670.6 | 507.7 |
| 1991 Jan | | 266-9 | 834.6 | 333-4 | 221.6 | 83.9 | 219-3 | 1 959.7 | 524-8 |
| Apr | | 291.8 | 939.7 | 411.9 | 253.7 | 87.9 | 213.5 | 2 198.5 | 555.1 |
| 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 |
| | | Proportion of number | unemployed | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1990 Oct | | 15.4 | 36.9 | 17.3 | 12.1 | 4.8 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 30.4 |
| 1991 Jan | | 13.6 | 42.6 | 17.0 | 11.3 | 4.3 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 26.8 |
| Apr | | 13.3 | 42.7 | 18.7 | 11.5 | 4.0 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 25.2 |
| 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 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1990 Oct | | 181.9 | 442.5 | 215.8 | 158·9 | 63·5 | 181.9 | 1,244-4 | 404·3 |
| 1991 Jan | | 186.0 | 623.6 | 250.3 | 175.8 | 67.3 | 177.9 | 1,480.8 | 421.0 |
| Apr | | 206.9 | 700.5 | 313.2 | 202.7 | 71.3 | 173.5 | 1.668.2 | 447.6 |
| July | 1 | 241.0 | 680.8 | 380-3 | 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 |
| | | Proportion of number | unemployed | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1990 Oct | | 14.6 | 35.6 | 17.3 | 12.8 | 5.1 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 32.5 |
| 1991 Jan | | 12.6 | 42.1 | 16.9 | 11.9 | 4.5 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 28.4 |
| Apr | | 12.4 | 42.0 | 18.8 | 12.2 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 26.8 |
| 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 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1990 Oct | | 75.0 | 174-0 | 73.7 | 43-8 | 16.8 | 42.9 | 426.2 | 103.5 |
| 1991 Jan | | 80.9 | 211.0 | 83.1 | 45.8 | 16.6 | 41.4 | 479.0 | 103.8 |
| Apr | | 84.9 | 239.2 | 98.7 | 51.0 | 16.6 | 40.0 | 530.2 | 107.5 |
| 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 |
| | | Proportion of number | unemployed | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1990 Oct | | 17.6 | 40.8 | 17.3 | 10.3 | 4.0 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 24.3 |
| 1991 Jan | | 16.9 | 44-1 | 17.4 | 9.6 | 3.5 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 21.7 |
| Apr | | 16.0 | 45.1 | 18.6 | 9.6 | 3.1 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 20.3 |
| 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 |

S28 JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

| | Male | Female | All | Rate † | | | Male | Female | All | Rate † | |
|---|--|--|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| | | | | per cent employees and unemploye | per cent workforce d | | | | | per cent employees and unemploye | per cent workforce d |
| Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire | 15,523 7,078 2,034 3,642 | 4,707 1,886 753 1,141 | 20,230 8,964 2,787 4,783 | 8.8 | 7.7 | Isle of Wight Medina South Wight | 4,271 2,401 1,870 | 1,510 789 721 | 5,781 3,190 2,591 | 12.7 | 10.0 |
| South Bedfordshire Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham | 2,769 16,768 2,071 2,541 4,280 3,597 2,174 2,105 | 927 5,224 683 783 1,063 1,226 832 637 | 3,696 21,992 2,754 3,324 5,343 4,823 3,006 2,742 | 6-2 | 5.4 | Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks | 43,296 2,247 3,429 2,106 2,861 3,069 3,388 3,033 5,570 2,085 | 13,017 711 917 630 886 998 1,027 978 1,715 674 | 56,313 2,958 4,346 2,736 3,747 4,067 4,415 4,011 7,285 2,759 | 9.9 | 8.2 |
| Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe | 3,330 1,405 5,438 946 3,492 | 4,643 1,110 460 1,646 363 1,064 | 4,440 1,865 7,084 1,309 4,556 | 1-2 | 0 ∙1 | Snepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells | 2,824 3,935 4,808 2,220 1,721 | 677 1,200 1,349 707 548 | 3,501 5,135 6,157 2,927 2,269 | | |
| East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes | 22,089 7,179 2,445 3,496 3,272 2,044 | 6,796 2,229 714 907 1,136 640 | 28,885 9,408 3,159 4,403 4,408 2,684 | 11.7 | 9.2 | Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire | 12,233 2,749 3,456 2,558 1,903 1,567 | 3,720 883 971 734 560 572 | 15,953 3,632 4,427 3,292 2,463 2,139 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Rother Wealden Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldron | 1,646 2,007 41,832 5,221 2,983 1,390 2,314 3,213 3,602 2,649 2,544 1,267 | 511 659 13,502 1,678 1,064 424 769 1,197 1,279 1,033 941 400 | 2,157 2,666 55,334 6,899 4,047 1,814 3,083 4,410 4,881 3,682 3,485 1,667 | 10·2 | 8.3 | Surrey Einbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking | 16,909 1,879 1,090 2,151 1,066 1,985 1,298 1,705 1,329 1,153 1,784 1,764 | 5,315 627 326 678 334 604 411 598 415 364 513 445 | 22,224 2,506 1,416 2,829 1,400 2,589 1,709 2,303 1,744 1,517 2,297 1,914 | | |
| Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford Greater London | 1,688 5,709 3,882 4,248 1,122 275,231 | 537 1,576 1,054 1,143 407 97,478 | 2,225 7,285 4,936 5,391 1,529 372,709 | 10-1 | 8.9 | West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex | 14,607 1,419 3,056 1,869 2,006 1,954 1,923 | 4,270 403 752 509 685 646 627 | 18,877 1,822 3,808 2,378 2,691 2,600 2,550 | 6.4 | 5.3 |
| Barnet Barnet Bexley Brent Canden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield | 5,520 7,631 6,112 11,861 6,623 8,437 80 6,303 9,914 9,918 9,005 | 1,525 3,057 2,147 4,380 2,376 3,509 28 2,625 3,312 3,615 3,062 | 7,045 10,688 8,259 16,241 8,999 11,946 108 8,928 13,226 13,533 12,067 | | | Worthing EAST ANGLIA Cambridgeshire Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshira | 2,380 15,963 2,572 1,016 2,185 2,965 5,636 1,590 | 648 5,301 819 376 721 1,195 1,579 1,579 | 3,028 21,264 3,391 1,392 2,906 4,160 7,215 | 7.5 | 6.4 |
| Greenwich Hackney Harmersmith and Fulham Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea | 10,307 13,815 7,834 13,328 4,680 5,804 5,674 6,178 10,797 4,480 | 3,187 4,701 3,014 4,815 1,913 1,849 1,850 2,447 4,224 2,148 | 13,494 18,516 10,848 18,143 6,593 7,653 7,524 8,625 15,021 6,628 | | | Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk | 18,994 2,358 1,587 3,582 1,830 4,945 1,644 3,048 | 6,219 844 537 1,358 596 1,324 577 983 | 25,213 3,202 2,124 4,940 2,426 6,269 2,221 4,031 | 8.6 | 7.1 |
| Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets | 2,962 16,377 12,963 5,043 13,087 6,602 3,449 14,324 4,047 11,125 | 1,114 5,912 4,512 1,827 3,826 2,416 1,534 4,708 1,279 2,072 | 4,076 22,289 17,475 6,870 16,913 9,018 4,983 19,032 5,326 | | | Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney | 13,507 1,550 869 3,556 1,194 1,902 1,637 2,799 | 4,768 545 364 1,000 500 708 574 1,077 | 18,275 2,095 1,233 4,556 1,694 2,610 2,211 3,876 | 6.8 | 5.7 |
| Waltham Forest Wandsworth Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport | 42,165 3,273 1,802 2,263 2,002 | 3,319 4,175 11,768 947 573 609 639 845 | 13,337 15,108 53,933 4,220 2,375 2,872 2,641 | 8.3 | 7.1 | Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring | 31,611 2,731 17,717 2,235 3,044 1,552 4,332 | 10,032 917 5,357 687 1,056 524 1,491 | 41,643 3,648 23,074 2,922 4,100 2,076 5,823 | 9.5 | 8.3 |
| Hart Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester | 2,174 1,273 4,177 3,621 7,469 1,718 8,949 1,886 1,558 | 845 438 995 967 2,044 583 2,094 557 477 | 3,019 1,711 5,172 4,588 9,513 2,301 11,043 2,443 2,035 | | | Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel | 17,496 2,191 2,977 26 3,587 2,342 2,827 3,546 | 6,067 778 953 26 1,076 915 926 1,393 | 23,563 2,969 3,930 52 4,663 3,257 3,753 4,939 | 15·2 | 11.7 |
| Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford | 23,780 2,267 2,936 2,346 2,014 2,927 2,402 2,723 1,520 2,217 | 8,048 995 966 862 1,005 814 807 444 714 | 31,828 3,262 3,902 3,208 2,696 3,932 3,216 3,530 1,964 2,931 | 7.8 | 6.6 | Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge | 31,886 2,135 3,120 1,266 2,708 11,123 1,726 2,701 4,663 1,444 | 10,105 707 915 425 965 3,303 654 749 1,448 542 | 41,991 2,842 4,035 1,691 3,673 14,426 2,380 3,450 6,111 1,986 | 10.9 | 8.9 |

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at November 14, 1991

| | Male | Female | All | Rate † | | | Male | Female | All | Hate T | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | | per cent employees and unemployee | per cent workforce | | | | | per cent employees and unemployee | per cent workforce |
| Dorset | 18,754 | 5,693 | 24,447 | 10.3 | 8.4 | South Kesteven West Lindsev | 2,099 | 715 690 | 2,814 2,481 | | |
| Christchurch | 963 | 284 | 1,247 | | | Northamptonshire | 14.821 | 5.035 | 19,856 | 7.9 | 6-9 |
| North Dorset | 854 | 332 | 1,186 | | | Corby | 2,124 | 648 483 | 2,772 | | |
| Purbeck | 991 | 347 | 1,338 | | | East Northamptonshire Kettering | 1,276 | 508 602 | 1,784 | | |
| Weymouth and Portland | 2,082 | 745 | 2,827 | | | Northampton South Northamptonshire | 5,501 | 1,732 | 7,233 | | |
| Gloucestershire | 12,922 | 4,072 | 16,994 | 7.4 | 6.4 | Wellingborough | 1,770 | 639 | 2,409 | | |
| Cotswold | 1,246 | 439 | 1,685 | | | Nottinghamshire | 35,912 | 10,398 | 46,310 | 10.6 | 9.3 |
| Forest of Dean Gloucester | 1,668 | 595 854 | 4,089 | | | Bassetlaw | 3,114 | 1,117 | 4,231 | | |
| Stroud Tewkesbury | 2,485 1,575 | 914 583 | 2,158 | | | Gedling | 2,631 | 968 | 3,599 | | |
| Somerset | 11,259 | 3,966 | 15,225 | 8.6 | 7.0 | Newark | 2,911 | 851 | 3,762 | | |
| Mendip Sedgemoor | 2,407 2,693 | 934 | 3,228 3,627 | | | Rushcliffe | 2,157 | 737 | 2,894 | | |
| South Somerset Taunton Deane | 3,140 2,252 | 1,196 745 | 4,336 2,997 | | | YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERS | IDE | | | | |
| West Somerset | 767 | 270 | 1,037 | | | Humberside | 31,872 | 8,975 | 40,847 | 11-0 | 9.5 |
| Wiltshire Kennet | 12,940 1,263 | 4,494 468 | 17,434 1,731 | 7.5 | 6.4 | Boothferry | 2,021 1,687 | 806 554 | 2,827 | | |
| North Wiltshire Salisbury | 2,168 2,187 | 913 770 | 3,081 2,957 | | | Cleethorpes East Yorkshire | 2,320 2,033 | 631 786 | 2,951 2,819 | | |
| Thamesdown West Wiltshire | 5,036 2,286 | 1,537 806 | 6,573 3,092 | | | Glanford Great Grimsby | 1,613 4,187 | 549 990 | 2,162 5,177 | | |
| WEST MIDLANDS | | | | | | Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull | 1,282 14,229 | 477 3,546 | 1,759 17,775 | | |
| Hereford and Worcester | 16.049 | 5,599 | 21,648 | 8.7 | 7.0 | Scunthorpe | 2,500 | 636 | 3,136 | | |
| Bromsgrove Hereford | 2,127 | 712 592 | 2,839 2,093 | | | North Yorkshire Craven | 13,276 770 | 4,984 299 | 18,260 1,069 | 6.6 | 5.3 |
| Leominster Malvern Hills | 753 | 255 539 | 1,008 2,165 | | | Hambleton Harrogate | 1,173 2,045 | 498 728 | 1,671 2,773 | | |
| Redditch South Herefordshire | 2,261 | 796 362 | 3,057 | | | Richmondshire Rvedale | 565 1,045 | 333 433 | 898 1,478 | | |
| Worcester | 2,446 | 704 719 | 3,150 | | | Scarborough Selby | 3,220 1,531 | 1,138 721 | 4,358 2,252 | | |
| Wyre Forest | 2,629 | 920 | 3,549 | | | York | 2,927 | 834 | 3,761 | | |
| Shropshire Bridgeoth | 9,476 | 3,309 | 12,785 1 276 | 8.3 | 6.8 | South Yorkshire Barnsley | 54,864 8,764 | 15,307 2,339 | 70,171 11,103 | 13.7 | 11.9 |
| North Shropshire | 914 721 | 348 | 1,262 | | | Doncaster Botherham | 12,415 | 3,591 | 16,006 | | |
| Shrewsbury and Atcham | 1,984 | 684 | 2,668 | | | Sheffield | 23,380 | 6,391 | 29,771 | | |
| The Wrekin | 4,207 | 1,371 | 5,578 | | | West Yorkshire Bradford | 68,340 17,668 | 19,834 4,660 | 88,174 22,328 | 9.6 | 8-4 |
| Staffordshire | 27,962 | 9,340 | 37,302 | 9.0 | 7.8 | Calderdale | 6,046 | 1,888 | 7,934 | | |
| East Staffordshire | 2,827 | 920 | 3,747 | | | Leeds | 23,691 | 6,967 | 30,658 | | |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 2,159 | 1,055 | 4,053 | | | NORTH WEST | 9,900 | 2,330 | 12,320 | | |
| Stafford | 2,398 | 883 | 3,281 | | | Chechira | 25 000 | 8 160 | 34 150 | 8.4 | 7.4 |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 7,911 | 2,296 | 10,207 | | | Chester | 3,185 | 923 | 4,108 | 0.4 | |
| Tamworth | 2,575 | 915 | 3,490 | | C 0 | Crewe and Nantwich | 2,794 | 1,041 | 3,835 | | |
| North Warwickshire | 1,488 | 4,374 | 2,071 | 0.0 | 0.0 | Halton | 5,519 | 1,496 | 7,015 | | |
| Rugby | 2,071 | 914 | 2,985 | | | Vale Royal | 2,309 | 950 | 3,710 | | |
| Stratford-on-Avon Warwick | 1,778 2,760 | 1,005 | 2,459 3,765 | | | warrington | 05,120 | 1,400 | 100,010 | 10.0 | 0.6 |
| West Midlands | 116,907 | 34,544 | 151,451 | 12.4 | 11.0 | Bolton | 8,916 | 2,526 | 11,442 | 10.9 | 3.0 |
| Birmingham Coventry | 51,669 13,659 | 4,134 | 17,793 | | | Manchester | 25,840 | 6,675 | 32,515 | | |
| Dudley Sandwell | 10,107 13,369 | 3,151 4,059 | 13,258 17,428 | | | Rochdale | 7,641 7,453 | 2,410 2,056 | 9,509 | | |
| Solihull Walsall | 5,844 10,482 | 2,097 2,961 | 7,941 13,443 | | | Stockport | 9,824 7,072 | 2,432 2,238 | 9,310 | | |
| Wolverhampton | 11,777 | 3,398 | 15,1/5 | | | Trafford | 6,466 | 2,348 | 8,518 | | |
| EAST MIDLANDS | 07 100 | 0.000 | 26 170 | 0.7 | 0.0 | wigan Lancashira | 38.020 | 3,430 | 50 164 | 0.1 | 7.7 |
| Amber Valley | 2,580 | 927 | 3,507 | 9.1 | 0.3 | Blackburn | 5,162 | 1,254 | 6,416 | 9.1 | 1.1 |
| Bolsover Chesterfield | 2,358 3,578 | 1,090 | 3,057 4,668 | | | Blackpool Burnley | 5,523 2,743 | 854 | 3,597 | | |
| Derby Derbyshire Dales | 8,767 1,033 | 2,588 457 | 11,355 1,490 | | | Fylde | 2,127 | 808 266 | 2,935 | | |
| Erewash High Peak | 2,799 1,869 | 949 742 | 3,748 2,611 | | | Hyndburn Lancaster | 1,959 3,794 | 575 | 2,534 4,997 | | |
| North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire | 2,761 1,444 | 995 536 | 3,756 1,980 | | | Pendle Preston | 2,024 4,876 | 586 1,135 | 2,610 6,011 | | |
| Leicestershire | 23,489 | 7,707 | 31,196 | 8-1 | 7.0 | Ribble Valley Rossendale | 598 1,608 | 265 456 | 863 2,064 | | |
| Blaby Charnwood | 1,522 2,816 | 534 1,091 | 2,056 3,907 | | | South Ribble West Lancashire | 2,083 3,469 | 654 1,219 | 2,737 4,688 | | |
| Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth | 1,020 | 358 655 | 1,378 2,410 | | | Wyre | 2,020 | 535 | 2,555 | | |
| Leicester Melton | 12,484 | 3,651 271 | 16,135 | | | Merseyside Knowsley | 73,296 10,033 | 20,188 2,453 | 93,484 12,486 | 16.5 | 14.5 |
| North West Leicestershire | 1,867 | 581 367 | 2,448 | | | Liverpool Sefton | 30,761 | 8,360 3,311 | 39,121 14,885 | | |
| Rutland | 399 | 199 | 598 | | | St Helens Wirral | 7,099 | 2,105 | 9,204 17,788 | | |
| | 14,663 | 5,194 | 19,857 | 9.2 | 7.5 | NORTH | | 1,000 | | | |
| Lincolnshire Boston | 11/0 | | | | | NOTITI | | | | | |
| Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln | 1,179 3,641 3,431 | 1,346 | 4,987 | | | Cleveland | 25.114 | 6.669 | 31.783 | 14-0 | 12.4 |

| | Male | Female | All | Rate † | | | Male | Female | All | Rate † | |
|---|---|--|---|--|-----------------------|--|---|---|---|--|----------------------------|
| | | | | per cent employees and unemployee | per cent workforce | | | | | per cent employees and unemployee | per cent workforce d |
| Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees | 7,501 7,108 | 1,974 2,064 | 9,475 9,172 | | | Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk | 8,367 1,646 4,554 | 2,812 513 1,558 | 11,179 2,159 6,112 | 10.4 | 9.1 |
| Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland | 2,608 2,476 2,390 2,150 583 1,255 | 3,947 991 834 766 682 214 460 | 3,599 3,310 3,156 2,832 797 1,715 | 7-1 | 6.0 | Stiming Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown | 2,167 3,597 720 1,481 421 975 | 741 1,579 331 607 222 419 | 2,908 5,176 1,051 2,088 643 1,394 | 9.2 | 7.4 |
| Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside | 19,707 1,580 3,392 3,358 | 6,040 506 1,014 924 | 25,747 2,086 4,406 4,282 | 12-2 | 10-5 | Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife | 10,713 4,082 5,492 1,139 | 3,807 1,306 1,941 560 | 14,520 5,388 7,433 1,699 | 11.7 | 10.1 |
| Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley | 2,410 3,149 2,734 494 2,590 | 814 821 920 211 830 | 3,224 3,970 3,654 705 3,420 | | | Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside | 7,559 1,225 3,743 615 420 | 3,035 516 1,130 327 251 | 10,594 1,741 4,873 942 671 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Northumberland Ainwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck | 8,474 742 557 2,752 1,103 965 2,355 | 2,724 285 171 820 403 369 676 | 11,198 1,027 728 3,572 1,506 1,334 3,031 | 11-1 | 9.2 | Moray Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber | 1,556 6,154 262 945 1,743 620 | 811 2,512 142 306 617 325 | 2,367 2,367 8,666 404 1,251 2,360 945 | 10-3 | . 8 -5 |
| Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne | 50,275 8,370 13,507 6,951 | 13,296 2,176 3,614 | 63,571 10,546 17,121 8 928 | 13-4 | 12.0 | Nairn Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland | 192 1,565 411 416 | 100 574 212 236 | 292 2,139 623 652 | | |
| South Tyneside Sunderland | 7,547 13,900 | 2,147 3,382 | 9,694 17,282 | | | Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian | 23,051 14,163 2,252 2,215 4,421 | 6,885 4,289 595 686 1,315 | 29,936 18,452 2,847 2,901 5,736 | 8.5 | 7.6 |
| WALES Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor | 10,782 1,735 1,479 1,548 836 1,766 3,418 | 3,275 574 461 437 306 507 990 | 14,057 2,309 1,940 1,985 1,142 2,273 4,408 | 9.4 | 7.6 | Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milingavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cummock and Doon Valley | 95,895 1,824 616 39,546 2,180 1,686 1,954 2,262 | 27,147 735 242 10,507 533 562 616 580 | 123,042 2,559 858 50,053 2,713 2,248 2,570 2,842 7,267 | 12.7 | 11-2 |
| Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire | 10,356 1,289 1,476 1,041 2,306 2,473 1,771 | 3,328 407 549 349 709 719 595 | 13,684 1,696 2,025 1,390 3,015 3,192 2,366 | 12-2 | 9.0 | Cumingrame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands | 5,584 2,868 2,392 852 4,036 4,284 3,226 3,538 4,250 | 1,683 862 857 362 1,053 1,060 1,059 1,184 1,075 | 7,267 3,730 3,249 1,214 5,089 5,344 4,285 4,722 5,325 | | |
| Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport | 14,669 2,715 1,796 1,621 5,265 | 3,730 497 414 565 1,356 | 18,399 3,212 2,210 2,186 6,621 | 10-8 | 9.3 | Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin Tayside Region | 5,766 6,918 2,113 11,205 | 1,500 1,997 680 4,099 | 7,266 8,915 2,793 15,304 | 9.3 | 8·0 |
| Tortaen Gwynedd Aberconwy | 3,272 8,481 1,511 2,251 | 898 2,916 526 669 | 4,170 11,397 2,037 2,930 | 13-2 | 10.2 | Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross | 2,024 6,755 2,426 | 893 2,284 922 | 2,917 9,039 3,348 | 6.6 | 47 |
| Divyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey | 991 1,060 2,668 | 391 422 908 | 1,382 1,482 | | | Shetland Islands | 240 | 102 | 342 | 6·5 3·5 | 2.9 |
| Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely | 20,245 2,792 2,410 4,431 3,276 4,279 3,057 | 4,722 581 500 1,325 678 844 794 | 24,967 3,373 2,910 5,756 3,954 5,123 3,851 | 13-6 | 11.7 | Western Isles NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim | 1,300 | 373 629 | 1,673 2,319 | 17-2 | 13-0 |
| Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor | 2,153 833 960 360 | 807 295 337 175 | 2,960 1,128 1,297 535 | 7.0 | 4.9 | Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge | 1,850 2,229 1,887 1,213 1,084 | 711 710 695 329 402 | 2,561 2,939 2,582 1,542 1,486 | | |
| South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan | 15,242 11,599 3,643 | 3,669 2,729 940 | 18,911 14,328 4,583 | 9.9 | 8.7 | Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine | 19,277 1,206 1,637 2,492 | 5,220 480 735 738 | 24,497 1,686 2,372 3,230 | | |
| West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea | 12,343 1,548 1,720 2,081 6,994 | 2,978 342 413 524 1,699 | 1 5,321 1,890 2,133 2,605 8,693 | 11-2 | 9-6 | Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady | 3,217 6,993 2,207 2,491 2,630 1,413 1,728 | 1,009 1,406 851 702 663 433 444 | 4,226 8,399 3,058 3,193 3,293 1,846 2,172 | | |
| SCOTLAND Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh | 1,938 265 611 722 | 753 105 244 271 | 2,691 370 855 993 | 7-0 | 5.7 | Lisburn ' Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh | 3,521 1,772 900 5,132 2,601 1,670 2,364 | 1,233 534 244 1,426 976 873 787 | 4,754 2,306 1,144 6,558 3,577 2,543 3,151 | | |

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

S30 JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 **Area statistics**

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at November 14, 1991

| SQUTH EAST Non-tan North Weil Non-tan North Weil Bedram 2,650 776 2,761 Montham Sum Neil Mid Bedramme 2,152 983 3,270 Resting Neilson Parking South Veil Bedramme 2,152 983 3,270 Resting Neilson Parking Berksmin 2,241 784 2,245 Resting Neilson Parking Neilson Berksmin 2,441 7,32 3,937 Resting Neilson Parking Neilson Berksmin 2,441 7,32 3,937 Statismin Statismin Berksmin 2,441 7,32 2,443 Statismin Statismin Berksmin 1,737 563 2,467 Statismin Statismin Berksmin 1,737 563 3,417 Statismin Statismin Berksmin 1,442 4,469 1,438 4,499 Statismin Statismin Berksmin 1,442 4,463 3,537 Resting | | Male | Female | All | |
|---|---|----------------|------------|----------------|--|
| Bedrosoftin Image: Second | SOUTH EAST | | | | Newham North West |
| Lucio Schin 4.66 1.146 5.716 Oil Boxy and Stocup Mail Entrustance 2.69 7.97 2.81 Operation March Lucio 3.77 8.33 4.080 Partogen March Lucio 3.77 8.33 4.080 Partogen South Vest Bedrotative 2.67 8.33 5.750 Partogen Bertains 2.69 7.82 3.937 Bartonica Partogen Beaching Fast 2.69 7.26 4.023 Stotation Stotation March Stotation 1.797 5.82 2.471 Toolng Stotation Beaching Fast 2.694 7.32 2.472 Stotation Stotation Beaching Fast 2.694 7.32 2.693 Wartogen Stotation Stotation Beaching Fast 2.694 7.32 2.693 Wartogen Wartogen Beaching Fast 2.694 7.32 2.734 Wartogen Wartogen Beaching Wartogen 2.694 7.757 | Bedfordshire | | | | Newham South Norwood |
| Mid Bedicotabine 2.565 769 2.584 Oppright South Vesi Bedicotabine 2.697 983 3.600 Puthy Batta Decision 2.646 860 3.251 Puthy Batta Decision 2.646 860 3.251 Puthy Fast Decision 2.646 860 3.251 Puthy Pack Dire 2.646 860 3.251 Puthy Pack Dire 2.646 860 2.273 Suthom Pack Dire 2.646 866 2.475 Tooling Pack Dire 2.656 1.668 2.475 Tooling Pack Dire 2.656 1.668 2.658 Wathamatew Deckingham 1.662 2.658 Wathamatew Vacing Deckingham 1.662 2.658 Wathamatew Vacing Deckingham 2.642 1.51 3.50 Wathamatew Deckingham 2.642 1.63 4.768 Bastamatew Deckingham 2.645 <td>Luton South</td> <td>4,569</td> <td>1,146</td> <td>5,715</td> <td>Old Bexley and Sidcup</td> | Luton South | 4,569 | 1,146 | 5,715 | Old Bexley and Sidcup |
| Norm Labor, num 3.27 9.33 4.680 Purking Bock, Weit Bedrotshine 2.67 903 3.570 PavetBourne PavetBourne Backshing Yeas 2.49 7.34 2.683 Statemark Statemark Backshing Yeas 2.49 7.34 2.683 Statemark Statemark Weing Imm 1.739 1.69 2.473 Statemark Statemark Weing Imm 1.739 1.68 2.435 Statemark Totelong Weing Imm 1.482 4.64 1.675 Wather Uprivate Decking Amark 1.492 4.64 1.675 Wather Uprivate Decking and Amerikan 1.69 4.64 1.675 Wather East State Berding and State 1.62 4.54 1.646 Adsention Adsention East State 1.66 2.638 4.417 Baddotion Baddotion Baddotion Baddotion Baddotion Baddotion Baddotion Baddotion Baddotion | Mid Bedfordshire | 2,165 | 789 | 2,954 | Orpington |
| Scint Invest Bestroctahre 2.647 903 3.570 Reventing contribution East Backshine 2.646 823 3.265 Reventing contribution East Backshine 2.646 623 2.648 Statution Reventing contribution Backshine 2.649 524 2.548 Statution Statution Backshine 2.649 524 2.549 Statution Statution Backshine 1.569 2.649 2.558 Statution Statution Backshine 1.649 4.659 1.675 Watterstatution Watterstatution Watterstatution Backshine 1.649 4.549 1.675 Watterstatution Watterstatution Watterstatution Watterstatution Watterstatution Watterstatution Watterstatution Statution Watterstatution Watterstatution Watterstatution Statution Revention Revention Statution Watterstatution Watterstatution Watterstatution Statution Revention Statution Statution Statution <td< td=""><td>North Luton</td><td>3,127</td><td>953</td><td>4.080</td><td>Putney</td></td<> | North Luton | 3,127 | 953 | 4.080 | Putney |
| Berkhins Perform Perform Bask Bershins 2.46 823 2.26 Spannan Bask Bershins 2.49 623 2.26 Spannan Bask Bershins 2.21 623 2.78 Spannan Weising inn 1.73 5.54 2.20 Totler inn Weising inn 1.73 5.54 2.20 Totler inn Weising inn 1.43 663 2.40 Weising inn Backing Weising 2.83 6.42 2.60 Weising inn Backing Weising 2.83 1.42 5.30 Weinisker Cheatian and Amerikan 1.42 4.44 1.94 4.94 1.94 Backing Weising 2.43 1.94 4.94 1.94 Adamatic Backing Weising 2.43 1.92 4.76 4.94 1.97 Backing Weising 2.44 1.94 4.94 1.97 4.94 Backing Weising 2.14 1.92 4.76 Coppin | South West Bedfordshire | 2,667 | 903 | 3,570 | Ravensbourne |
| East Barchine 2.456 8.29 3.285 Paidshehoftmood Paidury 2.446 Statutan Statutan Statutan Paidury 2.457 653 2.748 Statutan Paidury 2.457 645 2.778 Statutan Backingham 1.73 5.4 2.077 Totenam Paidury 2.863 646 3.422 Uktroban Backingham 1.332 646 1.628 Uktroban Macon Kampion 1.436 646 1.875 Washingham Macon Kampion 3.644 1.616 4.650 Base gacose Baston Kampion 3.644 1.616 4.650 Base gacose Baston Kampion 3.644 1.68 4.697 Eastenam Baston Kampion </td <td>Berkshire</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Romford</td> | Berkshire | | | | Romford |
| Participy 2.049 5.04 2.48 Spinituring Backing Vest 2.213 665 2.778 Surbin Backing Vest 2.213 665 2.778 Surbin Bocking Vest 2.237 Totes ham Totes ham Bocking Vest 2.333 649 3.422 Surbin Bocking Vest 2.333 466 1.859 Varbin Bocking Vest 2.333 466 1.859 Varbin Bocking Vest 4.666 1.650 Advest Varbin Bocking Vest 2.835 1.166 4.660 Advest Berghand Ratewom 3.645 1.213 4.760 Basingatoke Berghand Ratewom 3.647 3.652 Portsman Basingatoke Berghane Rat | East Berkshire | 2,456 | 829 | 3,285 | Ruislip-Northwood |
| Basing in the second | Newbury Reading East | 2,091 | 650 734 | 2,741 | Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham |
| Biogrin 3.567 1.265 4.863 Subton and Cheam Westingtam 1.773 554 2.897 Trendegine Buckmarkine 1.333 4.86 1.863 Westingtam Decompany 1.333 4.86 1.863 Westingtam Decompany 1.333 4.86 1.863 Westingtam Westingtam Decompany 1.860 1.861 1.866 Westingtam Westingtam Decompany 2.867 7.253 4.758 Basingtable Basingtable Decompany 2.867 7.253 4.758 Basingtable Basingtable Decompany 2.867 7.253 4.758 Basingtable East State | Reading West | 2,213 | 565 | 2,778 | Surbiton |
| Weinightam 1,775 554 2,307 Trockerham Beckingham 1,333 456 1,629 Wathingham Beckingham 1,333 456 1,629 Wathingham Beckingham 1,333 456 1,529 Wathingham Beckingham 1,452 656 2,555 Wathingham Beckingham 1,452 656 2,555 Wathingham Beckingham 1,452 1,454 1,456 Hampshite Beckingham 1,452 1,454 1,456 Hampshite Beckingham 1,452 1,454 1,456 Hampshite Beckingham 1,457 4,758 Balangtake East Hampshite Beckingham 1,557 4,458 Hampshite Patiet Hampshite Vestalow 2,524 7,56 3,457 Portspannite Balankon 1,557 4,468 Portspannite Portspannite Vestalow 2,549 3,557 Porespannite Portspannit | Slough | 3,597 | 1,226 | 4,823 | Sutton and Cheam |
| Bucklam 2.5.8 84.9 3.4.22 Watch all Desconsplant 1.333 4.62 1.628 Watch all Desconsplant 1.866 6.66 2.635 Watch all Mison Keynes 4.699 1.431 6.130 Watch all Mison Keynes 2.605 745 3.500 Westmister North Beschill and State 1.622 4.44 1.946 Assention Beschill and State 2.632 1.913 4.698 Assention Beschill and State 2.632 1.913 4.698 Assention Beschill and State 2.632 1.693 4.698 Eastegen Beschill and State 2.634 1.913 4.698 Eastegen Beschill and State 2.634 1.933 2.444 Pottmouth Neth Hawer 2.634 1.933 2.444 Pottmouth Neth Beschill and State 2.641 7.64 2.641 Pottmouth Neth Beschill and Congar 2.713 5.33 2.247 | Wokingham | 1,773 | 534 | 2,307 | Tottenham |
| Bit Acting Bag 4.82 Unitable Backson and the second and the s | | | | | Twickenham |
| Besconsided Decomptent Million Keynes Million Keynes Washington Woothed Weathington Woothed Weathington Woothed Weathington Beschill and State Beschill and Maldoon Beschill and Maldoon Beschill and Beschill and State Beschill and State B | Avlesbury | 2.583 | 849 | 3.432 | Uxbridae |
| Bucktingham 1,982 562 2,585 Wathamators Witten Keyne 2,695 7,45 3,350 Wathamators Woolkord Bashi and Battle 1,482 454 1,946 Hampshire Mathamators Woolkord Bashi and Battle 1,482 454 1,946 Hampshire Adjection Bashi and Battle 1,482 454 1,946 Hampshire Adjection Bashi and Battle 1,482 454 1,946 Hampshire Hampshire Hasting and Fye 3,843 1,052 4,777 Bast Rampshire Hampshire Hasting and Fye 3,843 1,052 4,774 Hawait Hawait Hasting and Fye 3,843 1,952 4,974 Hawait Hawait Bastidon 7,744 1,90 4,984 Portsmouth Suith Market Bastidon 2,545 7,47 3,052 Portsmouth Suith Market Bastidon 2,547 7,33 3,264 Hentot all Suith Wathet | Beaconsfield | 1,333 | 496 | 1,829 | Vauxhall |
| Million Keynes 4:699 1.431 6:130 Westmister Number | Buckingham Chesham and Amersham | 1,982 | 656 466 | 2,638 | Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford |
| Wycombe 2.605 7.45 3.350 Winnbledon Beshill and Battle 1.482 4.54 1.966 Adventation Beshill and Battle 1.482 4.54 1.966 Adventation Beshill and Battle 2.632 7.785 4.417 East Hampshire Hasting and Paye 3.643 1.065 4.669 East Hampshire Hasting and Paye 2.643 1.765 4.2776 Capport Waaldon 1.577 4.777 2.062 Portsmouth North Basicon 3.764 1.180 4.984 Portsmouth North Bearne 2.713 9.83 2.244 Portsmouth North Bearne 2.344 789 3.082 Portsmouth North Bearne 2.344 889 3.231 Hertordshire Caster Point 2.341 789 3.264 Watthee Caster Point 2.347 793 3.469 Watthee Caster Point 2.347 793 3.469 Watthee </td <td>Milton Keynes</td> <td>4,699</td> <td>1,431</td> <td>6,130</td> <td>Westminster North</td> | Milton Keynes | 4,699 | 1,431 | 6,130 | Westminster North |
| East Structure Structure Bechnik and Batte 1.422 4.545 Hangshire Bechnik Amptovn 3.634 1.013 4.569 Addestate Bechnik Amptovn 3.634 1.013 4.569 Addestate Bestering and Rye 3.643 1.025 4.689 Eastley Haws 3.654 1.025 4.689 Eastley Weakon 1.577 494 2.061 Haward Weakon 3.754 1.180 4.689 Portsmouth North Bartine 3.754 1.190 4.684 Portsmouth North Bartine 1.026 7.47 3.682 Portsmouth North Bartine 2.641 987 3.687 Portsmouth North Bartine 2.641 987 3.687 Winchester Cheinsford 2.441 783 3.687 Winchester Cheinsford 2.441 783 3.641 Heroditate Hawkin 3.259 882 4.511 | Wycombe | 2,605 | 745 | 3,350 | Winbledon |
| Beshin and Battie 1.492 4.54 1.945 Hampshire Beshin Angham 3.542 1.913 4.558 Adapta Beshin Angham 3.542 775 3.417 East Hampshire Hasting and Pye 3.643 1.025 4.777 Foread Hasting and Pye 3.643 1.025 4.777 Foread Weakfor 1.577 494 2.061 Havant Veakfor 3.577 Foread Portsmouth North Blericray 2.305 747 3.052 Portsmouth North Bartinze 2.404 849 3.052 Portsmouth North Epsing Forest 2.010 8.44 2.081 Havant Hawk 3.327 Winthester 3.081 Hertordshire Southand East 3.000 9.74 3.141 Hertordshire Epsing Forest 2.010 8.43 2.680 Hertordshire Southan Coloriseter and Maton 2.891 976 3.567 Houton <td< td=""><td>East Sussex</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<> | East Sussex | | | | |
| Big inform 3.54 1.213 4.768 Batamous Existourne 3.554 1.213 4.768 Batamous Existourne 3.654 1.152 4.768 Batamous Heatings and Rye 3.643 1.056 4.669 Eastleigh Heatings and Rye 3.754 1.152 4.777 Fastham Weaklern 1.557 494 2.081 Harvant Batamous 3.754 1.180 4.684 North Weat Hondh Batamous 2.648 9.494 3.557 Portsmouth South Batamous 2.648 9.494 3.557 Portsmouth South Batamous 2.640 887 3.327 Winchester Cheinsford 2.640 887 3.327 Winchester Cheinsford 2.640 887 3.414 Betroford and Stortord Farmon 2.650 659 3.414 Betroford and Stortord Rating and Nadon 2.620 7.56 3.576 Betroforand Stortord <td>Bexhill and Battle</td> <td>1,492</td> <td>454</td> <td>1,946</td> <td>Hampshire</td> | Bexhill and Battle | 1,492 | 454 | 1,946 | Hampshire |
| Existicurie 2.632 765 3.417 East lengthme Hatings and Naye 3.442 1.050 4.690 Eastlengthme Weaklern 1.567 494 2.010 Havant Weaklern 1.567 494 2.010 Havant Billenicay 2.045 747 3.052 Portsmouth Nouth Billenicay 2.045 747 3.052 Portsmouth Nouth Chelmsdord 2.444 849 3.697 Portsmouth Nouth Balakon 2.314 759 3.033 Southamption Fail Chelmsdord 2.440 849 3.697 Portsmouth Nouth Chelmsdord 2.010 81.3 2.6243 Hertorsthine Hartorsthine 2.010 81.3 2.6243 Hertorsthine North Colchester 2.241 87.3 3.414 Hertorsthine North Colchester and Makton 2.801 84.71 State 3.661 Southerd East 3.020 97.7 4.117 State | Brighton Pavilion | 3,634 | 1,213 | 4,050 | Basingstoke |
| Hastings and Hyse 3.442 1.050 4.4040 Eastegm Laves 2.104 67.2 2.776 Gasport Havan 1.567 494 2.011 Havan Basianon 3.794 1.190 4.894 Portsmouth North Brantee 2.043 9.494 3.597 Romey and Waterside Brantee 2.044 9.494 3.597 Romey and Waterside Cheinstord 2.040 867 3.327 Winchester Cheinstord 2.040 867 3.327 Winchester Explore forest 2.010 814 2.441 Brantsoria Cheinstord 2.341 873 3.414 Hertord shis Bastron Water 2.650 857 3.670 Hertord shis Southerd West 2.500 857 4.117 St Abara Southerd West 2.650 5.876 Iste of Wight Iste of Wight Bastros 4.241 1.651 5.876 Iste of Wight | Eastbourne | 2,632 | 785 | 3,417 | East Hampshire |
| Livies 2.104 672 2.776 Gasport Weatden 1.567 494 2.061 Havant Balaton 3.794 1.100 4.964 Potsmouth North Billericay 2.305 747 3.052 Portsmouth North Entrope 2.444 9.49 3.697 Portsmouth North Entrope 2.444 9.897 3.632 Portsmouth North Eprintge 2.444 9.897 3.631 Boutsmither Cheinsford 2.440 887 3.243 Boutsmither Cheinsford 2.641 873 3.414 Hertfordshire Cheinsford 2.097 703 2.800 Hertfordshire Sattin Outside 3.201 9.717 3.414 Hertfordshire Sattin Walden 1.221 666 3.461 Billerica Waith Hertfordshire Sattin Walden 2.800 756 3.766 Hertfordshire Billerica Sattin Walden 2.609 756 3.676 <td>Hastings and Hye</td> <td>3,843</td> <td>1,026</td> <td>4,869</td> <td>Eastieign</td> | Hastings and Hye | 3,843 | 1,026 | 4,869 | Eastieign |
| Weaken 1.567 494 2.061 Heart Essex Association 3.794 1.190 4.984 Portsmouth North Bailancian 3.794 1.190 4.984 Portsmouth North Braintree 2.046 949 3.997 Romsey and Waterside Braintree 2.048 949 3.997 Romsey and Waterside Cheinsbord 2.2440 887 3.327 Winchester Ephony Forest 2.010 814 2.842 Winchester Harwin 2.869 873 3.913 Hertbordshire Network 2.869 873 3.691 Bottonout Suth Colchester and Mation 2.815 973 3.690 Hertbordshire South Colchester and Mation 2.820 756 3.691 South Waterbordshire South Colchester and Mation 2.820 766 3.764 Hertbordshire South Colchester and Mation 2.820 766 3.691 Stein Waterbordshire South Heritbordshire <t< td=""><td>Lewes</td><td>2,104</td><td>672</td><td>2,776</td><td>Gosport</td></t<> | Lewes | 2,104 | 672 | 2,776 | Gosport |
| Esses North West Hampohire Bisicion 3.744 1.190 4.884 Portsmouth North Billericay 2.305 747 3.052 Portsmouth North Datatree 2.443 847 3.052 Portsmouth South Date Point 2.144 789 3.083 Southampton Test Cheinsford 2.440 887 3.227 Winchester Epoint Forest 2.010 814 2.623 Hertordahire Harwon 3.239 82.4211 Hertordahire North Catchester 2.541 873 3.414 Hertordahire Souther East and Maldon 1.817 Souther East and Maldon 1.818 699 2.859 North Hertordahire Barking 2.509 659 3.168 Waterdage Waterdage Barking 2.820 756 3.576 Iste of Wight Iste of Wight Barking 2.821 1.621 5.576 Set of Wight Iste of Wight Bartreesa 4.572 1.52 | Wealden | 1,567 | 494 | 2,061 | Havant New Forest |
| Basilon 3.744 1,190 4.884 Portsmouth North Brantee 2.455 7.47 3.552 Portsmouth South Brantee 2.455 7.47 3.552 Portsmouth South Brantee 2.440 847 3.557 Bornsey and Watersde Cheinsford 2.440 847 3.227 Winchester Cheinsford 2.440 847 3.327 Winchester Horoon 3.529 1.852 3.211 Herotochester North Colchester 2.541 873 3.414 Herotochester South Collester 2.690 877 4.117 Subance South Collester 2.690 876 3.168 Stevenage Turock 3.370 884 4.254 Weinthettochester Battersa 4.255 1.576 Isie of Wight Becker Londo Safe 7.208 Ashone Battersa 4.254 4.658 7.208 Ashone Bethnal Conn and Supney 5.4 | Essex | | | | North West Hampshire |
| Billericity 2.305 4.4 3.022 Portsmanning Bernitive and Organ 2.113 521 2.244 Southan atom Indexin Castle Point 2.314 769 3.083 Southan atom Indexin Castle Point 2.314 769 3.083 Southan atom Indexin Epoint Forest 2.010 814 2.824 Hertordanite Another Collecter 2.841 823 4.11 Hertordanite North Collecter 2.841 823 3.141 Hertordanite Satir Collecter and Mation 1.821 666 2.487 North Hertordshire Satir Collecter and Mation 2.810 875 Satir Collecter Watord South Collecter and Mation 2.810 756 Satir Collecter Watord Batter Satir 2.400 756 3.168 Watord Watord Batter Satir 2.455 1.621 5.876 Hertordshire Satir Collecter Batter Satir 1.636 705 2.689 Kent Satir | Basildon | 3,794 | 1,190 | 4,984 | Portsmouth North |
| Benchwood and Ongar 17.13 531 2.244 Southampton Test Chaite Point 2.314 769 3.083 Southampton Test Chaitestord 2.440 887 3.227 Winchester Explority Creat 2.640 887 3.223 Winchester Harwoh 3.299 882 4.211 Brothourne Harwoh 3.299 882 4.211 Brothourne South Chester 2.641 873 3.414 Hertfordshire Souther East 2.609 569 3.168 Stevenage Southerd Vest 2.509 659 3.168 Stevenage Thurock 3.370 884 4.254 Wattor Battersea 4.255 1.627 5.766 Isle of Wight Besterhan 3.048 1.427 5.414 Kent Besterhan 3.044 1.427 5.414 Kent Besterhan 3.042 Favershan Canterboury Battersea 1.038 <td>Billericay</td> <td>2,305</td> <td>747 949</td> <td>3,052</td> <td>Portsmouth South Bomsey and Waterside</td> | Billericay | 2,305 | 747 949 | 3,052 | Portsmouth South Bomsey and Waterside |
| Caste Point 2.314 769 3.083 Southampton Test Chainsford 2.440 844 3.294 Winchester Harixon 2.860 1.053 3.913 Herticotal Harixon 3.399 882 4.211 Broxbourne Noth Colchester 2.631 873 3.414 Hertsmare Southord East 2.097 706 2.800 Hertsmare Noth Colchester 2.541 873 3.414 Hertsmare Hertsmare Noth Colchester Southord East 3.200 917 4.117 Stathams Stathams <td>Brentwood and Ongar</td> <td>1,713</td> <td>531</td> <td>2,244</td> <td>Southampton Itchen</td> | Brentwood and Ongar | 1,713 | 531 | 2,244 | Southampton Itchen |
| Epsing From 2.010 814 2.824 Ministeric Hartow 2.860 1.053 3.913 Hertordshire Hartow 3.329 882 4.211 Broxbourne North Calchester 2.541 873 3.414 Hertordshire Rochford 2.097 706 2.000 Hertordshire South Calchester and Madon 2.881 978 3.859 South West Hertordshire Southend East 3.200 917 4.117 St.Abans Stevenage Greater London West Hertordshire West Hertordshire West Hertordshire West Hertordshire Battersea 4.250 756 3.576 Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Bethnal Green and Stepney 5.542 1.477 G.486 Daror Bethnal Green and Stepney 5.542 1.477 G.466 Dover Bern South 4.749 1.983 702 2.984 Canterbury Bern South 2.740 1.512 3.942 Faversham <t< td=""><td>Castle Point</td><td>2,314</td><td>769</td><td>3,083</td><td>Southampton Test Winchester</td></t<> | Castle Point | 2,314 | 769 | 3,083 | Southampton Test Winchester |
| Hairow 2.860 1.053 3.913 Hertfordshire Harwich 3.329 882 4.211 Broxbourne North 2.541 873 3.414 Hertford and Stortford South Colchester and Maldon 2.881 976 3.459 Northwest Hertfordshire Southerd East 3.200 917 4.117 St Abars Southerd East 2.509 659 3.168 Stevenage Thurrock 3.370 844 4.254 Watord Barking 2.800 756 3.576 Isle of Wight Beckenhan 2.304 840 3.144 Isle of Wight Berking 2.552 1.621 5.676 Berking Berking 5.672 1.622 7.244 Abitory Berking 2.304 840 3.144 Isle of Wight Berking 2.670 1.523 3.942 Faversham Carshallor and Usevorh 2.760 1.52 3.942 Faversham <td< td=""><td>Epping Forest</td><td>2,010</td><td>814</td><td>2,824</td><td>WITCHESCEI</td></td<> | Epping Forest | 2,010 | 814 | 2,824 | WITCHESCEI |
| Harwich, mester 3.2.59 88.2 4.2.14 Hordboard Both Corr 2.597 73 2.800 Hertodice Saffron Walden 1.821 666 2.487 North Hertfordshire South Colchester and Maldon 2.881 978 3.859 South West Hertfordshire Southerd East 3.200 917 4.117 St. Abans Southerd East 3.200 917 4.117 St. Abans Southerd West 2.509 659 3.168 Watch Bartersea 4.251 5.876 Iste of Wight Iste of Wight Bartersea 4.251 5.83 1.662 7.608 Antord Bartersea 4.254 1.612 6.284 Canterbury Brent East 4.672 1.612 6.284 Canterbury Brent South 4.749 1.717 6.462 Ferestant Chiglord 2.136 787 2.333 Gravesham Chiglord 2.136 797 2.333 G | Harlow | 2,860 | 1,053 | 3,913 | Hertfordshire |
| Rechtord 2:097 703 2:000 Hersmere Sattron Walden 1.821 666 2:487 North Hertfordshire Southerd East 2:000 837 3.158 Stevenage Southerd East 2:000 859 3.168 Stevenage Thurrock 3:370 884 4:254 Weisyn Hatfold Barking 2:820 756 3.576 Isle of Wight Barking 2:820 756 3.576 Isle of Wight Barking 2:304 6404 3.144 Isle of Wight Beckenham 6:654 7:208 Ashford Bern North 2:440 1.612 6:284 Canterbury Brent North 2:440 1.523 3.491 Dartord Brent North 2:449 1.523 3.491 Dartord Brent North 2:449 1.523 3.491 Dartord Carshala and Walington 2:730 688 2:941 Folkestone and Hythe Carshala and Walingo | Harwich North Colchester | 3,329 | 882 873 | 4,211 3,414 | Hertford and Stortford |
| Saffor Walden 1,821 666 2,487 North Hertfordshire South Colchester and Maldon 2,881 978 3,859 South West Hertfordshire South Colchester and Maldon 2,800 977 4,1119 St Albans Thurrook 3,370 884 4,254 Walford Greater London West Hertfordshire West Hertfordshire West Hertfordshire Bartring 2,820 756 3,576 Isle of Wight Beckenham 2,304 4,40 3,144 Isle of Wight Beckenham 1,583 1,621 5,766 Isle of Wight Bernet East 4,672 1,612 6,284 Kert Brent North 2,740 1,513 3,491 Dartord Brent South 4,749 1,717 6,466 Dover Carshalton and Wallington 2,256 688 2,944 Folkeene and Hythe Chilsea 1,702 7,72 2,563 Giingham Chilsea 1,703 7,72 2,564 | Rochford | 2,097 | 703 | 2,800 | Hertsmere |
| South Code East Allerans Envolusion Support Southerd West 2.500 659 3.168 Stevenage Thurnock 3.370 884 4.254 Watord Greater London Weisyn Haffield Weist Hertfordshire Weist Hertfordshire Barking 2.820 756 3.576 Weist Hertfordshire Barking 2.820 756 3.576 Weist Hertfordshire Barking 2.820 7.56 3.576 Weist Hertfordshire Barking 2.820 7.66 2.614 Kent Bethral Green and Stepney 5.542 1.447 6.999 Ashford Bernt North 2.400 1.512 6.244 Canterbury Bernt North 2.400 1.512 6.242 Pakesman Bernt South 2.703 7.78 2.561 Gilingham Chigford 2.703 7.78 2.561 Gilingham Chingford 2.703 7.78 2.561 Gilingham Chingfo | Saffron Walden | 1,821 | 666 | 2,487 | North Hertfordshire |
| Southend West 2.509 659 3.186 Stevenage Greater London 3.370 884 4.254 Wetwyn Hattled Barking 2.825 1.621 5.876 Isle of Wight Beckenham 2.304 840 3.144 Isle of Wight Beckenham 2.304 840 3.144 Isle of Wight Beskenham 2.304 840 3.144 Isle of Wight Beskenham 4.672 1.612 6.284 Canterbury Brent East 4.672 1.612 6.284 Canterbury Brent Norh 2.440 1.051 3.491 Dartord Brent Korh 2.440 1.051 3.491 Dartord Christign and Wallington 2.2266 888 2.581 Gilkingham Christign and Wallington 2.362 2.034 Medway Christign and 1.712 649 2.030 North Thanet Chy I London 2.367 2.034 Medway Sevenase Chy | Southend East | 3,200 | 917 | 4,117 | St Albans |
| Inurook 3.3/0 8/4 4.24 Wather Greater Lordon West Hertfordshire West Hertfordshire West Hertfordshire Battersea 2.304 840 3.144 Isle of Wight Beckenham 2.400 1.612 6.284 Canterbury Beckenham 2.400 1.511 3.491 Dartor Brent North 4.740 1.712 6.462 Pretestana and Hythe Greisber and Wight 4.740 1.712 6.49 2.361 Maidstone Chingford 2.136 727 2.933 Gravesham Gillingham Chydon Korth East 2.652 947 3.309 Notth Thanet Croydon Central 2.262 947 3.40 | Southend West | 2,509 | 659 | 3,168 | Stevenage |
| Greater London West Hertfordshire Barking 2.820 756 3.576 Isie of Wight Battersea 4.255 1.621 5.876 Isie of Wight Betkerheam 2.304 840 9.144 Isie of Wight Betkerheam 1.993 705 2.618 Kent Berkerheam 1.993 705 2.618 Kent Berkerheam 1.993 705 2.618 Kent Berkerheam 1.993 705 2.844 Canterbury Brent North 4.749 1.717 6.466 Dover Brent North 4.749 1.717 6.466 Dover Carshalton and Walington 2.256 888 2.944 Foresham Chipping Barnet 1.712 6.49 2.861 Madstone Chipping Barnet 1.712 6.49 2.861 Madstone Coryoton North East 2.354 7.26 3.280 Sevenoaks Coryoton North East 2.954 7.26 | Inurrock | 3,370 | 884 | 4,204 | Welwyn Hatfield |
| Barting 2,220 756 3,576 Isle of Wight Bartersea 4,255 1,621 5,876 Isle of Wight Beckerham 2,304 8447 3,144 Isle of Wight Berking Grea and Stepney 5,442 706 6,844 Feat Bow and Par Fast 4,672 1,625 7,208 Astrond Bow and Par A strond 2,440 1,051 3,491 Dartford Brent South 4,4749 1,717 6,466 Dover Faversham Carshalton and Walington 2,256 688 2,944 Folkestone and Hythe Chiegdard 1,703 878 2,581 Gillingtham Chiegdard 1,712 649 2,361 Madstone Chiegdard 1,509 525 2,034 Medway Croydon North East 2,837 1,010 3,847 South Thanet Croydon North West 3,011 1,051 4,967 Bouty Dagenham 2,700 769 </td <td>Greater London</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>West Hertfordshire</td> | Greater London | | | | West Hertfordshire |
| Beckenham 2.034 'B40 3.144 Isle of Wight Bethal Green and Stepney 5.432 1.447 6.989 Kent Bexkeyheath 1.906 706 2.614 Kent Box and Poplar 5.833 1.625 7.200 Ashford Bernt North 2.440 1.051 3.491 Dartford Brent North 2.440 1.051 3.491 Dartford Brent North 2.440 1.552 3.942 Faversham Carshalton and Wallington 2.256 888 2.944 Folkestone and Hythe Chipping Barnet 1.712 649 2.381 Gillingham Chipping Barnet 1.712 649 2.381 Madstone Chy of London 2.62 947 3.280 North Tranet Crivid North 2.362 2.034 Medway Corvido North Mest Crivido North West 3.014 1.051 4.065 Torbridge and Maling Crovido North West 3.021 1.026 4.047 | Battersea | 2,820 | /56 | 3,576 | Isle of Wight |
| Betkinkal Green and Stepney 5.542 1.447 6.989 Bexkeyheath 1.908 706 2.614 Kent Bow and Poplar 5.583 1.625 7.208 Ashford Brent East 4.672 1.612 6.284 Canterbury Brent North 2.440 1.051 3.491 Dartford Brent South 4.749 1.717 6.466 Dover Brent South 2.790 1.152 3.942 Faversham Carshalton and Wallington 2.256 688 2.944 Folkestone and Hythe Chingford 2.136 797 2.933 Gravesham Chingford 2.362 947 3.309 Mot Kent Croydon Central 2.362 947 3.280 Sevenoaks Croydon North East 3.014 1.01 3.847 South Thanet Croydon North East 3.014 1.02 4.047 Banbury Ealing North 3.021 1.026 4.047 Banbury E | Beckenham | 2,304 | 840 | 3,144 | Isle of Wight |
| Besk and Poplar 1,500 100 2,512 Kent Bow and Poplar 5,583 1,622 7,200 Canterbury Brent East 4,640 1021 6,244 Canterbury Brent Sorth 2,790 1,152 3,442 Faversham Carshalton and Wallington 2,256 88 2,944 Folkestone and Hythe Chingford 2,136 797 2,933 Gravesham Chingford 2,136 797 2,933 Gravesham Chingford 2,156 797 2,933 Gravesham Chydon Conton | Bethnal Green and Stepney | 5,542 | 1,447 | 6,989 | Kant |
| Brent North 2,4672 1,612 6,284 Canterbury Brent North 4,749 1,717 6,466 Dover Brent South 4,749 1,717 6,466 Dover Brent South 2,790 1,152 3,942 Faversham Carshalton and Wallington 2,256 688 2,944 Folkestone and Hythe Chipping Barnet 1,712 649 2,661 Maidstone Chipping Barnet 1,712 649 2,661 Maidstone Chipping Barnet 1,712 649 2,661 Maidstone Chy of London 2,362 947 3,309 North Thanet Croydon North East 2,362 947 3,309 North Thanet Croydon North West 3,014 1,051 4,065 Tonbridge and Maling Croydon North West 3,070 769 3,469 Oxtordshire Ealing North 3,223 1,206 4,007 Banbury Ealing Southall 3,827 1,384 5,11 | Bow and Poplar | 5,583 | 1.625 | 7,208 | Ashford |
| Brent North 2.440 1.051 3.491 Dartford Brent South 4.749 1.717 6.466 Dover Brent South 2.790 1.152 3.942 Faversham Carshalton and Walington 2.256 6.88 2.944 Folkestone and Hythe Chingford 2.136 7.97 2.933 Gravesham Chingford 2.136 7.97 2.933 Gravesham Chingford 2.136 7.97 2.933 Gravesham Chydinurst 1.509 5.25 2.034 Medway Mid Kerit 3.099 North Thant 3.09 North Thant Croydon North East 2.382 947 3.009 North Thant Croydon North East 2.381 1.010 3.481 Turbridge Wells Dagenham 2.700 769 3.469 Oxtordshire Ealing Acton 3.021 1.026 4.047 Banbury Ealing Southal 3.827 1.364 5.191 Oxtord West and Abingdon< | Brent East | 4,672 | 1,612 | 6,284 | Canterbury |
| Breintord and Isleworth 2/200 1/152 3/442 Faversham Carshallon and Wallington 2/26 1/152 3/442 Folkestone and Hythe Carshallon and Wallington 2/26 88 2/841 Gillingham Chingford 1/703 978 2/381 Gravesham Chingford 1/712 649 2/381 Gravesham Chingford 1/712 649 2/381 Gravesham Chingford 1/50 5/25 2/034 Medway Mick Kerin 2/382 9/47 3/09 North Thant and Westminster South 2/382 7/00 3/847 South Thanet Croydon North East 2/382 7/00 3/847 South Thanet Croydon North East 3/021 1/026 4/047 Barbury Ealing North 3/021 1/026 4/047 Barbury Ealing Acton 3/021 1/026 4/047 Barbury Ealing Southall 3/827 1/364 5/191 <t< td=""><td>Brent North Brent South</td><td>2,440</td><td>1,051</td><td>3,491</td><td>Dover</td></t<> | Brent North Brent South | 2,440 | 1,051 | 3,491 | Dover |
| Carshalton and Wallington 2.256 688 2.944 Folkestone and Hythe Cheisea 1.703 8.78 2.581 Gillingham Chiping Barnet 1.712 649 2.361 Maidstone Choping Barnet 1.712 649 2.361 Maidstone Choodon Mid Kent Mid Kent Mid Kent and Westminster South 2.362 947 3.309 North Thanet Croydon Central 2.554 726 3.280 Sevenoaks Croydon North East 2.837 1.010 3.847 South Thanet Croydon North West 3.044 1.055 4.065 Tonbridge Wells Dagenham 2.700 769 3.469 Duivich 3.428 Dailing North 3.071 1.225 4.295 Henley Ealing Acton 3.070 1.225 4.295 Henley Ealing Southall 3.827 1.664 5.191 Oxford East Emfeld North 3.233 1.998 4.313 <t< td=""><td>Brentford and Isleworth</td><td>2,790</td><td>1,152</td><td>3,942</td><td>Faversham</td></t<> | Brentford and Isleworth | 2,790 | 1,152 | 3,942 | Faversham |
| Clinesea 1,702 0.707 2,303 Gravesham Chingford 2,313 Gravesham Gravesham Gravesham Chingford 1,712 649 2,361 Maidstone Chingford 1,712 649 2,361 Maidstone Chy of London | Carshalton and Wallington | 2,256 | 688 | 2,944 | Folkestone and Hythe |
| Chipping Barnet 1,712 649 2,361 Maidstone Chisiphurst 1,509 525 2,034 Medway and Westminster South 2,362 947 3,309 North Thanet Croydon Central 2,554 726 3,280 Sevenaks Croydon North East 2,837 1,010 3,847 South Thanet Croydon North West 3,014 1,051 4,065 Tonbridge and Malling Croydon North West 3,014 1,055 Z,034 Tunbridge Wells Dagenham 2,700 769 3,469 Oxfordshire Ealing North 3,021 1,226 4,295 Henley Ealing Acton 3,070 1,225 4,295 Henley Ealing Southall 3,827 1,364 5191 Oxford West and Abingdon Enfield Southate 2,251 884 3,335 Enfield Southat 5033 Wintey Enfield Southate 2,261 8,793 2,863 East Surrey East Surrey <t< td=""><td>Chingford</td><td>2,136</td><td>797</td><td>2,933</td><td>Gravesham</td></t<> | Chingford | 2,136 | 797 | 2,933 | Gravesham |
| Critisenurst 1,509 525 2,034 Medway and Westminster South 2,362 947 3,309 North Thanet and Westminster South 2,362 947 3,309 North Thanet Croydon Central 2,554 726 3,280 Sevenoaks Croydon North East 2,837 1,010 3,847 South Thanet Croydon North West 3,014 1,051 4,065 Tonbridge and Malling Dagenham 2,700 769 3,469 Tunbridge Wells Dagenham 2,700 769 4,467 Banbury Ealing Acton 3,021 1,226 4,047 Banbury Ealing Acton 3,021 1,226 4,047 Banbury Ealing Acton 3,021 1,080 4,601 Oxford East Edmonton 3,521 1,080 4,601 Oxford West and Abingdon Enfield North 3,233 1,984 3,313 Wineey Enfield North 3,235 903 2,938 <t< td=""><td>Chipping Barnet</td><td>1,712</td><td>649</td><td>2,361</td><td>Maidstone</td></t<> | Chipping Barnet | 1,712 | 649 | 2,361 | Maidstone |
| and Westminster South 2.382 947 3.309 North Thanet Croydon Central 2.554 726 3.280 Sevenoaks Croydon North East 2.837 1.010 3.847 South Thanet Croydon North East 3.014 1.051 4.065 Tonbridge and Malling Croydon South 1.509 525 2.034 Tunbridge Wells Dagenham 2.700 769 3.469 Unbridge Wells Dalwich 3.428 1.332 4.760 Oxfordshire Ealing Acton 3.070 1.225 4.295 Henley Ealing Southall 3.827 1.364 5.191 Oxford West and Abingdon Etham 2.717 816 3.533 Wantage Enfield North 3.233 1.098 4.833 Urrey Enfield North 3.235 903 2.938 East Surrey Enfield North 3.184 1.069 4.253 Esher Finchley 2.035 903 2.938 East Su | City of London | 1,509 | 525 | 2,034 | Mid Kent |
| Croydon Central 2.554 726 3.280 Sevenoaks Croydon North East 2.837 1.010 3.847 South Thanet Croydon North West 3.014 1.051 4.065 Tonbridge and Malling Croydon South 1.509 525 2.034 Tunbridge Wells Dagenham 2.700 769 3.469 Oxfordshire Ealing North 3.021 1.026 4.047 Banbury Ealing Southall 3.827 1.364 5.191 Oxford East Edmonton 3.521 1.080 4.601 Oxford West and Abingdon Etham 2.251 884 3.135 Errield Southgate 2.251 Erifield Southgate 2.263 903 2.938 East Surrey Finchley 2.035 903 2.938 Esher Finchley 2.035 903 2.938 Esher Fulham 3.184 1.069 4.253 Esher Finchley 2.035 903 2.938 Eshe | and Westminster South | 2,362 | 947 | 3,309 | North Thanet |
| Croydon North West 2.03 1.050 3.057 Crowdon North West Croydon South 1.509 525 2.034 Tunbridge Weils Dagenham 2.700 769 3.469 Tunbridge Weils Dulwich 3.428 1.332 4.760 Oxfordshire Ealing North 3.021 1.026 4.047 Banbury Ealing Acton 3.070 1.225 4.295 Henley Ealing Southal 3.827 1.364 5.191 Oxford East Edmonton 3.521 1.080 4.601 Oxford West and Abingdon Enfield North 3.233 1.098 4.331 Witney Enfield North 3.233 1.098 4.833 Wantage Erifield Southgate 2.251 884 3.135 Surrey Fulham 3.388 1.295 4.683 Chertsey and Walton Finchley 2.035 903 2.938 East Surrey Fulham 3.393 1.424 4.817 Epsom and Eweil | Croydon Central Croydon North East | 2,554 | 726 | 3,280 | Sevenoaks South Thanet |
| Croydon South 1,509 525 2,034 Tunbridge Wells Dagenham 2,700 769 3,469 Oxfordshire Dalwinch 3,428 1,332 4,760 Oxfordshire Ealing North 3,021 1,026 4,047 Banbury Ealing Acton 3,070 1,225 4,295 Henley Ealing Southall 3,827 1,364 5,191 Oxford East Edmonton 3,521 1,080 4,601 Oxford Vest and Abingdon Ethtam 2,717 816 3,533 Wantage Enfield North 3,233 1,098 4,331 Witney Enfield North 3,388 1,295 4,683 Chertsey and Walton Finchley 2,035 903 2,938 East Surrey Fulham 3,381 1,424 4,817 Epsom and Ewell Greenwich 3,184 1,069 4,253 Esher Hackney North and Stoke Newington 6,503 2,291 8,794 Guildford < | Croydon North West | 3,014 | 1,051 | 4,065 | Tonbridge and Malling |
| Dagement 2,700 769 3,499 Dulwich 3,428 1,332 4,760 Oxfordshire Ealing North 3,021 1,026 4,047 Banbury Ealing Southall 3,827 1,364 5,191 Oxford East Ealing Southall 3,827 1,364 5,191 Oxford East Edmonton 3,521 1,080 4,601 Oxford West and Abingdon Ethtam 2,717 816 3,533 Wantage Enfield North 3,283 1,098 4,333 Witney Enfield North 3,383 1,295 4,683 Chertsey and Walton Enfield North 3,383 1,295 4,683 Chertsey and Walton Finchley 2,035 903 2,938 East Surrey Fulham 3,184 1,069 4,253 Esher Hackney North and Stoke Newington 6,503 2,291 8,794 Guildford Hackney South and Shoreditch 7,312 2,410 9,722 Mole Valley </td <td>Croydon South</td> <td>1,509</td> <td>525</td> <td>2,034</td> <td>Tunbridge Wells</td> | Croydon South | 1,509 | 525 | 2,034 | Tunbridge Wells |
| Eating North 3.021 1.026 4.047 Barbury Eating Acton 3.070 1.225 4.295 Henley Eating Acton 3.070 1.225 4.295 Henley Eating Southall 3.827 1.364 5.191 Oxtord West and Abingdon Etham 2.717 816 3.533 Wantage Enfield Southat 3.233 1.098 4.331 Witney Enfield Southgate 2.251 884 3.135 Errith and Crayford 2.969 949 3.918 Surrey Feitham and Heston 3.388 1.295 4.683 Chertsey and Walton Finchley 2.035 903 2.938 East Surrey Fulham 3.393 1.424 4.817 Epsom and Ewell Greenwich 3.184 1.069 4.253 Esher Hackney North and Stoke Newington 6.503 2.291 Mole Valley Hamersmith 4.441 1.590 6.0140rd Haves Hamersmith 4.441 | Dagennam | 2,700 | 1.332 | 3,469 | Oxfordshire |
| Ealing Acton 3.070 1.225 4.295 Henley Ealing Southall 3.827 1.364 5.191 Oxford East Edmonton 3.521 1.080 4.601 Oxford East Enfield North 3.231 1.098 4.331 Wantage Enfield North 3.233 1.098 4.331 Witney Enfield Southgate 2.251 884 3.135 Surrey Enfield Crayford 2.999 949 3.918 Surrey Feith and Crayford 2.999 903 2.938 East Surrey Fulham 3.393 1.424 4.817 Epsom and Ewell Greenwich 3.184 1.069 4.253 Esher Hackney North and Stoke Newington 6.503 2.291 8.794 Guildford Harrow East 2.767 1.00 3.867 South West Surrey Harrow East 2.767 1.00 3.867 South West Surrey Harrow East 1.913 813 2.726 Spelthorne <td>Ealing North</td> <td>3,021</td> <td>1,026</td> <td>4,047</td> <td>Banbury</td> | Ealing North | 3,021 | 1,026 | 4,047 | Banbury |
| Lamp Gountain 0.021 1,007 0.101 District Edmonton 3,521 1,080 4,601 Oxford Usst and Abingdon Ethnam 2,717 816 3,533 Wantage Enfield North 3,233 1,098 4,331 Witney Enfield North 2,251 884 3,135 Surrey Enfield Southgate 2,251 884 3,135 Surrey Filtham and Heston 3,388 1,295 4,683 Chertsey and Walton Finchley 2,035 903 2,938 East Surrey East Surrey Fulham 3,393 1,424 4,817 Epsom and Ewell Epsom and Ewell Greenwich 3,184 1,069 4,253 Esher Hackney South and Stoke Newington 6,503 2,291 8,794 Guildford Harmersmith 4,441 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Harmersmith 4,441 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Harrow East 2,767 1,000 3,86 | Ealing Acton | 3,070 | 1,225 | 4,295 | Henley Oxford Fast |
| Eitham 2,717 816 3,533 Wantage Enfield North 3,233 1,098 4,331 Witney Enfield Southgate 2,251 884 3,135 Witney Enfield Southgate 2,251 884 3,135 Chertsey and Walton Enfield Southgate 2,035 903 2,938 East Surrey Flinchley 2,035 903 2,938 East Surrey Fulnam 3,383 1,424 4,817 Epsom and Ewell Greenwich 6,503 2,291 8,794 Guildford Hackney North and Stoke Newington 6,503 2,291 8,794 Guildford Hackney South and Shoreditch 7,312 2,410 9,722 Mole Valley Hammersmith 4,411 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Harmow East 2,767 1,100 3,867 South West Surrey Harrow West 1,913 813 2,726 Speithorne Harow East 1,931 601 2,532 | Edmonton | 3,521 | 1,080 | 4,601 | Oxford West and Abingdon |
| Emilied Num 3.233 1,090 4,331 Withey Enfield South are 2,251 884 3,135 Erith and Crayford 2,969 949 3,918 Surrey Feitham and Heston 3,388 1,295 4,683 Chertsey and Walton Finchley 2,035 903 2,988 East Surrey Fulham 3,393 1,424 4,817 Epsom and Ewell Greenwich 3,184 1,069 4,253 Esher Hackney North and Stoke Newington 6,503 2,291 8,794 Guildford Harmersmith 4,411 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Hammersmith 4,411 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Harmov East 2,767 1,100 3,867 South West Surrey Harow West 1,913 813 2,726 Spelthorne Harow West 1,931 601 2,532 West Sussex Harow West 1,931 601 2,532 Chichester | Eltham Esticle North | 2,717 | 816 | 3,533 | Wantage |
| Erith and CrayTord 2.969 949 3.918 Surrey Feltham and Heston 3.388 1.295 4.683 Chertsey and Walton Finchley 2.035 903 2.938 East Surrey Fultham 3.393 1.424 4.817 Epsom and Ewell Greenwich 3.184 1.069 4.253 Esher Hackney North and Stoke Newington 6.503 2.291 8.794 Guildford Hackney South and Shoreditch 7.312 2.410 9.722 Mole Valley Hammersmith 4.441 1.590 6.031 North West Surrey Harrow East 2.767 1.100 3.867 South West Surrey Harrow West 1.913 813 2.726 Spelthorne Haves and Harlington 2.337 762 3.099 Woking Hendon North 2.080 777 2.857 Holborn and St Pancras 5.134 1.901 7.035 Arundel Hornburch 1.993 601 2.532 Chichester | Enfield Southgate | 2,251 | 884 | 4,331 | witney |
| Feitham and Heston 3,388 1,295 4,683 Chertsey and Walton Finchley 2,035 903 2,938 East Surrey Fulham 3,393 1,424 4,817 Epsom and Ewell Greenwich 3,184 1,069 4,253 Esher Hackney North and Stoke Newington 6,503 2,291 8,794 Guildford Hackney South and Shoredich 7,312 2,410 9,722 Mole Valley Harmersmith 4,441 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Harmoresmith 4,441 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Harrow East 2,767 1,100 3,867 South West Surrey Harrow West 1,913 813 2,726 Spelthorne Haredon North 2,080 777 2,857 Hendon South 1,804 728 2,532 West Sussex Holborn and St Pancras 5,134 1,901 7,035 Arundel Hornorburch 1,931 601 2,532 Chichester Holborn and St Pancras 5,134 1,901 7, | Erith and Crayford | 2,969 | 949 | 3,918 | Surrey |
| Initiality 2.030 903 2.830 East Survey Fulham 3.383 1.424 4.817 Epsom and Ewell Greenwich 3.184 1.069 4.253 Esher Hackney North and Stoke Newington 6.503 2.291 8.794 Guildford Hackney South and Shoreditch 7.312 2.410 9.722 Mole Valley Hammersmith 4.441 1.590 6.031 North West Surrey Hammersmith 4.411 1.590 6.031 North West Surrey Harrow East 2.767 1.100 3.867 South West Surrey Harrow West 1.913 813 2.726 Spetthorne Harlow South 1.804 728 2.532 West Sursey Hendon North 1.804 728 2.532 West Sussex Holborn and St Pancras 5.134 1.901 7.035 Arundel Hornchurch 1.931 601 2.532 Chichester Hordon South 3.064 1.007 4.071 <td>Feltham and Heston</td> <td>3,388</td> <td>1,295</td> <td>4,683</td> <td>Chertsey and Walton</td> | Feltham and Heston | 3,388 | 1,295 | 4,683 | Chertsey and Walton |
| Greenwich 3,184 1,069 4,253 Esher Hackney North and Shoreditch 6,503 2,291 8,794 Guildford Hackney South and Shoreditch 7,312 2,410 9,722 Mole Valley Harmpersmith 4,441 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Harmpersmith 4,441 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Harmpstead and Highgate 3,303 1,608 4,911 Reigate Harrow East 2,767 1,100 3,867 South West Surrey Harrow West 1,913 813 2,726 Spelthorne Headon North 2,080 777 2,857 West Sussex Hendon North 1,804 728 2,532 West Sussex Holborn and St Pancras 5,134 1,901 7,035 Arundel Hornchurch 1,931 601 2,532 Chichester Hordon North 1,974 739 2,713 Horsey and Wood Green 5,412 2,325 7,737 Crawley | Fulham | 3.393 | 1.424 | 4.817 | Epsom and Ewell |
| Hackney North and Stoke Newington 6,503 2,291 8,794 Guildford Hackney South and Shoreditch 7,312 2,410 9,722 Mole Valley Hammersmith 4,441 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Hammersmith 4,441 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Hampstead and Highgate 3,303 1,608 4,911 Reigate Harrow East 2,767 1,100 3,867 South West Surrey Harrow West 1,913 813 2,726 Speithorne Hayes and Harlington 2,337 762 3,099 Woking Hendon North 2,080 777 2,857 Hendon South 1,804 728 2,532 West Sussex Holborn and St Pancras 5,134 1,901 7,035 Arundel Hornchurch 1,931 601 2,532 Chichester Hornsey and Wood Green 5,412 2,325 7,737 Crawley Hornchurch 1,974 739 2,713 Horsham Ilford South 3,064 1,007 4,071< | Greenwich | 3,184 | 1,069 | 4,253 | Esher |
| Harmersmith 4,41 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Harmersmith 4,41 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Harmersmith 4,41 1,590 6,031 North West Surrey Harrow East 2,767 1,000 3,867 South West Surrey Harrow West 1,913 813 2,726 Spelthorne Hayes and Harlington 2,337 762 3,099 Woking Hendon North 2,080 777 2,857 Hendon South 1,804 728 2,532 West Sussex Holborn and St Pancras 5,134 1,901 7,035 Arundel Hornchurch 1,931 601 2,532 Chichester Hornchurch 1,931 601 2,532 Chichester Hornsey and Wood Green 5,412 2,325 7,737 Crawley Ilford North 1,974 739 2,713 Horsham Ilford South 3,064 1,007 4,071 Mid Sussex Islington North 6,071 2,409 8,480 Shoreham | Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch | 6,503 7 312 | 2,291 | 8,794 | Guildford Mole Valley |
| Hampstead and Highgate 3,303 1,608 4,911 Reigate Harrow East 2,767 1,100 3,867 South West Surrey Harrow West 1,913 813 2,726 Spelthorne Harrow West 1,913 813 2,726 Spelthorne Harow Mest 2,337 762 3,099 Woking Hendon North 2,080 777 2,857 West Sussex Hendon South 1,804 728 2,532 West Sussex Holborn and St Pancras 5,134 1,901 7,035 Arundel Hornsey and Wood Green 5,412 2,322 Chichester Hornsey and Wood Green 5,412 2,325 7,737 Crawley Ilford North 1,974 739 2,713 Horssham Hid Sussex Islington North 6,071 2,409 8,480 Shoreham Islington South and Finsbury 2,777 1,270 4,047 Worthing Kensington 2,777 1,270 4,047 | Hammersmith | 4,441 | 1,590 | 6,031 | North West Surrey |
| Harrow West 2,701 1,100 3,807 South West Suffey Harrow West 1,913 813 2,726 Spetthorne Hayes and Harlington 2,337 762 3,099 Woking Hendon North 2,080 777 2,857 Hendon North 1,804 728 2,532 West Sussex Holborn and St Pancras 5,134 1,901 7,035 Arundel Hornchurch 1,931 601 2,532 Chichester Hornsey and Wood Green 5,412 2,325 7,737 Crawley Ilford North 1,974 739 2,713 Horssham Ilford North 6,071 2,409 8,480 Shoreham Islington North 6,071 2,409 8,480 Shoreham Islington South and Finsbury 2,777 2,704 4,047 Kensington Kensington 2,777 2,704 4,047 EAST ANCLIA | Hampstead and Highgate | 3,303 | 1,608 | 4,911 | Reigate |
| Hayes and Harlington 2,337 762 3,099 Woking Hendon North 2,080 777 2,857 West Sussex Hendon South 1,804 728 2,532 West Sussex Holborn and St Pancras 5,134 1,901 7,035 Arundel Hornchurch 1,931 601 2,532 Chichester Hornsey and Wood Green 5,412 2,325 7,737 Crawley Ilford North 1,974 739 2,713 Horsharm Ilford South 3,064 1,007 4,071 Mid Sussex Islington North 6,071 2,409 8,480 Shoreharm Islington South and Finsbury 2,777 1,270 4,047 Kensington Kensington 2,777 1,270 4,047 EAST ANCLIA | Harrow West | 1.913 | 813 | 2,726 | Spelthorne |
| Herdon North 2,080 7/7 2,857 Herdon South 1,804 728 2,532 West Sussex Holborn and St Pancras 5,134 1,901 7,035 Arundel Hornchurch 1,931 601 2,532 Chichester Hornsey and Wood Green 5,412 2,325 7,737 Crawley Ilford North 1,974 739 2,713 Horsham Ilford South 3,064 1,007 4,071 Mid Sussex Islington North 6,071 2,409 8,480 Shoreham Islington South and Finsbury 2,727 1,270 4,047 Kensington 2,777 1,270 4,047 | Hayes and Harlington | 2,337 | 762 | 3,099 | Woking |
| Holborn and St Pancras 5,134 1,901 7,035 Arundel Hornchurch 1,931 601 2,532 Chichester Hornsey and Wood Green 5,412 2,325 7,737 Crawley Ilford North 1,974 739 2,713 Horssya Ilford North 3,064 1,007 4,071 Mid Sussex Islington North 6,071 2,409 8,480 Shoreham Islington South and Finsbury 2,777 1,270 4,047 Worthing Kensington 2,777 1,270 4,047 EAST ANCLIA | Hendon North Hendon South | 2,080 | 777 | 2,857 | West Sussey |
| Hornchurch 1,931 601 2,532 Chichester Hornsey and Wood Green 5,412 2,325 7,737 Crawley Ilford North 1,974 739 2,713 Horsham Ilford South 3,064 1,007 4,071 Mid Sussex Islington North 6,071 2,409 8,480 Shoreham Islington South and Finsbury 4,726 1,815 6,541 Worthing Kensington 2,777 1,270 4,047 EAST ANCLIA | Holborn and St Pancras | 5,134 | 1,901 | 7,035 | Arundel |
| Hornsey and wood Green 5,412 2,325 /,73 Crawley Ilford North 1,974 739 2,713 Horsham Ilford South 3,064 1,007 4,071 Mid Sussex Islington North 6,071 2,409 8,480 Shoreham Islington South and Finsbury 4,726 1,815 6,541 Worthing Kingstopurpon_Tames 2,777 1,270 4,047 EAST ANCLIA | Hornchurch | 1,931 | 601 | 2,532 | Chichester |
| Ilford South 3,064 1,007 4,071 Mid Sussex Islington North 6,071 2,409 8,480 Shoreham Islington South and Finsbury 4,726 1,815 6,541 Worthing Kensington 2,777 1,270 4,047 EAST ANCLIA | llford North | 5,412 | 2,325 | 2,713 | Crawley Horsham |
| Islington North 6,071 2,409 8,480 Shoreham Islington South and Finsbury 4,726 1,815 6,541 Worthing Kensington 2,777 1,270 4,047 Worthing Kensington 2,777 1,270 4,047 EAST ANCLIA | liford South | 3,064 | 1,007 | 4,071 | Mid Sussex |
| Kensington 20011 and Tilbully 4,720 1,015 0,541 Wortning Kensington 2,777 1,270 4,047 | Islington North | 6,071 | 2,409 | 8,480 | Shoreham |
| Kingston-upon-Thames 1760 651 2411 EAST ANCLIA | Kensington | 4,726 | 1,815 | 6,541 4.047 | worthing |
| 1,700 031 2,411 EAST ANGLIA | Kingston-upon-Thames | 1,760 | 651 | 2,411 | EAST ANGLIA |
| Lewisham East 3,342 1,095 4,437 | Lewisham East | 3,342 | 1,095 | 4,437 | Cambridgesbire |
| Lewisham Deptford 5,449 1,947 7,396 Cambridge | Lewisham Deptford | 5,449 | 1,947 | 7,396 | Cambridge |
| Leyton 4,378 1,425 5,803 Huntingdon | Leyton Mitcham and Mordon | 4,378 | 1,425 | 5,803 | Huntingdon |
| Newham and model: 3,009 1,019 4,108 North East Cambridgeshire 4,723 1,427 6,150 Peterborough | Newham North East | 4,723 | 1,427 | 6,150 | Peterborough |

| | Male | Female | All |
|--|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| wham North West | 4,140 | 1,307 | 5,447 |
| ewham South | 4,224 5.287 | 1,092 | 5,316 7,263 |
| d Bexley and Sidcup | 1,235 | 492 | 1,727 |
| eckham | 5,392 | 1,747 | 7,139 |
| itney avensbourne | 2,586 | 989 490 | 3,575 1,813 |
| chmond-upon-Thames and Barnes | 1,783 | 818 | 2,601 |
| uislip-Northwood | 1,857 | 583 448 | 1,735 |
| outhwark and Bermondsey | 5,504 | 1,629 | 7,133 |
| irbiton | 1,202 | 463 | 1,665 |
| utton and Cheam | 1,791 | 591 | 2,382 5.657 |
| ittenham | 7,916 | 2,490 | 10,406 |
| ominster | 2,016 | 665 | 2,681 |
| kbridge | 2,050 | 640 | 2,690 |
| althamstow | 3,504 | 1,097 | 4,601 |
| anstead and Woodford estminster North | 1,564 | 670 1.706 | 2,234 5.727 |
| imbledon | 1,954 | 808 | 2,762 |
| DOIWICH | 4,400 | 1,302 | 5,700 |
| pshire dershot | 2 396 | 805 | 3.201 |
| asingstoke | 2,789 | 771 | 3,560 |
| ast Hampshire astleigh | 3,042 | 665 764 | 2,645 3,806 |
| ireham | 2,088 | 682 | 2,770 |
| avant | 3,562 | 831 | 4,393 |
| ew Forest orth West Hampshire | 1,861 | 503 551 | 2,364 |
| ortsmouth North | 3,328 | 837 | 4,165 |
| ortsmouth South | 4,756 2.439 | 1,371 646 | 6,127 3.085 |
| outhampton Itchen | 4,272 | 1,016 | 5,288 |
| inchester | 1,674 | 483 | 2,157 |
| lordshire | | | |
| oxbourne | 2,476 | 1,079 | 3,555 |
| ertora ana Stortfora ertsmere | 2,173 | 710 | 2,698 |
| orth Hertfordshire | 2,791 | 952 | 3,743 |
| Albans | 1,949 | 655 | 2,604 |
| evenage atford | 3,080 | 948 847 | 4,028 |
| elwyn Hatfield | 2,451 | 769 | 3,220 |
| est Hertfordshire | 2,470 | 800 | 3,270 |
| of Wight e of Wight | 4.271 | 1.510 | 5.781 |
| | | ., | |
| shford | 2,247 | 711 | 2,958 |
| anterbury artford | 2,590 | 701 758 | 3,291 3,251 |
| over | 2,622 | 805 | 3,427 |
| plkestone and Hythe | 2,824 | 677 | 3,501 |
| llingham ravesham | 3,107 | 1,012 | 4,119 |
| aidstone | 2,359 | 707 | 3,066 |
| edway d Kent | 3,337 2.907 | 1,046 940 | 4,383 3.847 |
| orth Thanet | 3,325 | 880 | 4,205 |
| buth Thanet | 2,644 | 546 789 | 2,244 3,433 |
| nbridge and Malling | 2,220 | 707 548 | 2,927 |
| | 1,721 | 340 | 2,200 |
| anbury | 2.543 | 843 | 3.386 |
| enley stord Foot | 1,460 | 450 | 1,910 |
| ford West and Abingdon | 1,843 | 558 | 2,401 |
| antage | 1,581 | 479 612 | 2,060 |
| | 1,110 | OTE | 2,000 |
| ey nertsey and Walton | 1,705 | 546 | 2,251 |
| ast Surrey | 1,153 | 364 | 1,517 |
| sher | 1,177 | 385 | 1,562 |
| uildford ble Valley | 1,727 | 513 362 | 2,240 |
| orth West Surrey | 1,860 | 582 | 2,442 |
| eigate buth West Surrey | 1,637 | 487 445 | 2,124 1,972 |
| pelthorne oking | 1,705 | 598 | 2,303 |
| | 1,040 | 000 | 2,400 |
| undel | 2,597 | 624 | 3,221 |
| nichester | 1,869 | 509 | 2,378 |
| orsham | 1,954 | 646 | 2,600 |
| d Sussex horeham | 1,580 | 501 531 | 2,081 2,409 |
| orthing | 2,380 | 648 | 3,028 |
| TANGLIA | | | |
| bridgeshire | | | |
| ambridge | 2,347 | 742 | 3,089 |
| orth East Cambridgeshire | 2,689 | 913 | 3,602 |
| eeroorougn | 5,083 | 1,353 | 6,436 |

| | Male | Female | All | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| South East Cambridgeshire | 1,405 | 566 | 1,971 | Warwicksh |
| South West Cambridgeshire | 2,082 | 775 | 2,857 | North Wa Nuneator |
| Norfolk Great Yarmouth | 3,582 | 1,358 | 4,940 | Rugby an Stratford- |
| Mid Norfolk North Norfolk | 1,733 1,830 | 572 596 | 2,305 2,426 | Warwick |
| North West Norfolk Norwich North | 2,454 | 712 | 3,166 | West Midla Aldridge- |
| Norwich South South Norfolk | 3,351 | 910 577 | 4,261 | Birmingha |
| South West Norfolk | 2,208 | 874 | 3,082 | Birmingha |
| Suffolk | 0.004 | 000 | 0.007 | Birmingha |
| Central Suffolk | 1,942 | 731 | 2,827 | Birmingha |
| South Suffolk | 2,808 2,297 | 769 814 | 3,577 3,111 | Birmingha |
| Suffolk Coastal Waveney | 1,637 2,799 | 574 1,077 | 2,211 3,876 | Birmingha |
| SOUTH WEST | | | | Coventry Coventry |
| Avon | | | | Coventry |
| Bath Bristol Fast | 2,731 | 917 1 097 | 3,648 | Dudley E |
| Bristol North West Bristol South | 3,655 | 999 | 4,654 | Halesowe |
| Bristol West | 4,517 | 1,664 | 6,181 | Solihull |
| Northavon | 2,520 | 872 | 3,392 | Walsail N |
| Weston-super-Mare | 2,046 2,814 | 650 927 | 3,741 | Walsall S Warley E |
| Woodspring | 1,877 | 713 | 2,590 | Warley W West Bro |
| Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne | 3.989 | 1,116 | 5.105 | West Bro Wolverha |
| North Cornwall | 3,669 | 1,530 | 5,199 | Wolverha |
| St lves | 3,772 | 1,307 | 5,079 | EAST MIDI |
| Devon | 3,350 | 1,140 | 4,490 | EAST MIDE |
| Exeter | 3,120 | 915 | 4,035 | Amber Va |
| North Devon | 1,788 2,795 | 609 996 | 2,397 3,791 | Bolsover Chesterfi |
| Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake | 4,127 4,262 | 1,088 1,281 | 5,215 5,543 | Derby No Derby So |
| Plymouth Sutton South Hams | 2,734 2.669 | 934 968 | 3,668 3.637 | Erewash High Pea |
| Teignbridge Tiverton | 2,428 | 659 593 | 3,087 | North Eas South De |
| Torbay Torridge and West Devon | 3,689 | 1,123 | 4,812 | West Der |
| Dorset | _, | | 0,000 | Leicestersh |
| Bournemouth East | 3,948 | 1,155 | 5,103 | Bosworth |
| Christchurch | 1,741 | 514 | 2,255 | Leicester |
| Poole | 3,457 | 907 | 2,424 4,364 | Leicester Leicester |
| West Dorset | 2,843 1,593 | 1,038 555 | 3,881 2,148 | Loughbor North We |
| Gloucestershire | | | | Rutland a |
| Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury | 2,893 1,990 | 756 728 | 3,649 2,718 | Lincolnshir East Lind |
| Gloucester Stroud | 3,310 2,542 | 888 928 | 4,198 | Gainsbor |
| West Gloucestershire | 2,187 | 772 | 2,959 | Holland w |
| Somerset Bridgwater | 2 558 | 874 | 3 433 | Stamford |
| Sometton and Frome | 2,038 | 746 | 2,784 | Northampto |
| Wells | 2,100 | 762 | 2,862 | Daventry |
| reovil | 2,241 | 809 | 3,050 | Kettering Northamp |
| Devizes | 2,274 | 799 | 3,073 | Northamp Wellingbo |
| North Wiltshire Salisbury | 2,168 2,102 | 913 733 | 3,081 2,835 | Nottingham |
| Swindon Westbury | 4,025 | 1,206 | 5,231 | Ashfield Bassetlay |
| , | 2,011 | 010 | 0,214 | Broxtowe |
| WEST MIDLANDS | | | | Mansfield |
| Hereford and Worcester | 0.407 | | | Newark |
| Bromsgrove Hereford | 2,127 2,139 | 712 856 | 2,839 2,995 | Nottingha Nottingha |
| Leominster Mid Worcestershire | 1,595 3,046 | 618 1,083 | 2,213 4,129 | Rushcliffe |
| South Worcestershire Worcester | 1,876 2.637 | 628 782 | 2,504 | YORKSHIR |
| Wyre Forest | 2,629 | 920 | 3,549 | Humbersid |
| Shropshire | 1 650 | 695 | 0.095 | Beverley |
| North Shropshire | 1,884 | 720 | 2,205 | Bridlingto |
| The Wrekin | 3,958 | 1,270 | 2,668 5,228 | Brigg and Glanford |
| Staffordshire | | | | Great Gri Kingston- |
| Burton Cannock and Burntwood | 2,827 | 920 924 | 3,747 3,615 | Kingston- |
| Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme | 2,361 | 770 | 3,131 | North Vest |
| South East Staffordshire | 3,043 | 1,131 | 4,174 | Harrogate |
| Stafford | 2,566 2,058 | 927 725 | 3,493 2,783 | Richmone Ryedale |
| Stattordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central | 1,672 3,076 | 656 876 | 2,328 3,952 | Scarboro Selby |
| Stoke-on-Trent North | 2,885 | 882 | 3,767 | Skipton a |

S32 JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

14, 1991

| | Male | Female | All |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ire arwickshire | 2,594 | 964 | 3 558 |
| n nd Kenilworth | 2,768 | 897 | 3,665 |
| on-Avon and Leamington | 1,778 | 681 862 | 2,459 |
| nde | 2,410 | 002 | 5,270 |
| Brownhills | 2,369 | 813 | 3,182 |
| am Erdington | 4,785 | 1,311 | 4,210 6,096 |
| am Hodge Hill | 3,451 4,580 | 1,014 1,198 | 4,465 5,778 |
| am Ladywood am Northfield | 5,939 4,724 | 1,664 1,364 | 7,603 6,088 |
| am Perry Barr am Small Heath | 4,750 6,425 | 1,383 1,498 | 6,133 7,923 |
| am Sparkbrook am Yardlev | 5,456 | 1,314 | 6,770 |
| am Selly Óak North Fast | 3,648 | 1,262 | 4,910 |
| North West South East | 2,738 | 911 | 3,649 |
| South West | 2,580 | 848 | 3,428 |
| lest an and Stourbridge | 3,260 | 1,064 | 4,324 |
| and Stourbridge | 3,912 | 1,261 | 5,173 |
| oldfield | 1,932 | 836 787 | 2,768 2,677 |
| iouth | 4,144 3,969 | 1,054 1,094 | 5,198 5,063 |
| ast /est | 3,363 2,920 | 988 949 | 4,351 3,869 |
| mwich East mwich West | 3,219 3,867 | 1,050 | 4,269 4,939 |
| Impton North East | 4,646 | 1,220 | 5,866 |
| mpton South West | 3,386 | 1,151 | 4,537 |
| ANDS | | | |
| allev | 2 218 | 800 | 3.018 |
| eld | 2,766 | 834 | 3,600 |
| orth with | 3,244 | 984 | 4,228 |
| L | 2,691 | 912 | 3,603 |
| st Derbyshire | 2,720 | 971 | 3,691 |
| byshire | 1,404 | 790 580 | 1,984 |
| ire | 4.045 | 005 | 0.500 |
| - | 1,915 | 703 | 2,580 |
| gn East | 1,564 3,474 | 594 1,157 | 2,158 4,631 |
| South West | 4,210 4,800 | 1,311 1,183 | 5,521 5,983 |
| rough est Leicestershire | 1,965 2,058 | 726 673 | 2,691 2,731 |
| and Melton | 1,601 | 695 | 2,296 |
| re Isey | 3,342 | 1,214 | 4,556 |
| ough and Horncastle | 2,090 2,037 | 822 746 | 2,912 2,783 |
| vith Boston | 1,737 3,837 | 621 1,177 | 2,358 5.014 |
| and Spalding | 1,620 | 614 | 2,234 |
| onshire | 2 743 | 901 | 3 644 |
| | 1,653 | 699 | 2,352 |
| oton North | 2,899 | 864 | 3,763 |
| prough | 2,970 | 894 | 3,321 |
| nshire | 0.170 | 050 | 4 000 |
| N | 2,780 | 853 968 | 4,032 3,748 |
| | 2,109 2,232 | 696 820 | 2,805 3,052 |
| L CONTRACTOR | 3,211 2,476 | 863 811 | 4,074 3,287 |
| im East im North | 6,265 4,700 | 1,713 1,047 | 7,978 5,747 |
| m South | 4,189 | 1,126 | 5,315 |
| d | 2,614 | 764 | 3,378 |
| E AND HUMBERSIDE | | | |
| e | 1 882 | 735 | 2 617 |
| rry | 2,154 | 778 | 2,932 |
| Cleethorpes | 3,301 | 957 | 4,258 |
| msby | 4,187 | 990 | 5,177 |
| upon-Hull North | 5,065 | 1,296 | 6,361 |
| upon-Hull West | 4,732 | 1,171 | 5,903 |
| shire B | 1,516 | 500 | 2,016 |
| d | 1,593 1,411 | 764 592 | 2,357 2,003 |
| ugh | 2,946 | 1,025 | 3,971 2,326 |
| ind Ripon | 1,299 | 527 | 1,826 |
| | 2,027 | 004 | 0,101 |

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

| Unemployment in Parli | amentary constituencies | at | November | 14, | 199 |) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----|----------|-----|-----|---|
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----|----------|-----|-----|---|

| | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Attercliffe | 3,213 2,909 2,642 3,602 4,330 4,483 3,035 3,894 5,927 3,347 4,679 | 788 714 837 1,053 1,237 1,301 994 1,047 1,047 1,478 897 1,065 | 4,001 3,623 3,479 4,655 5,567 5,567 5,784 4,029 4,941 7,405 4,244 5,744 | Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Walton Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wirral South Wirral West NORTH | 4,289 6,116 6,007 5,104 2,451 3,237 3,862 4,089 1,961 2,189 | 1,301 1,691 1,545 1,293 797 1,022 1,083 1,177 730 755 |
| Sheffield Hailam Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth West Yorkshire | 2,236 4,200 2,991 3,376 | 885 1,124 942 945 | 3,121 5,324 3,933 4,321 | Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North | 4,392 3,726 5,114 4,091 4,295 | 1,040 1,124 1,283 964 1,171 |
| Batey and Speri Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Coine Valley Dewsbury | 4,781 3,453 5,228 2,448 2,119 2,790 | 1,162 905 1,271 852 739 821 | 5,942 4,358 6,499 3,300 2,858 3,611 | Stockton South Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland | 2,781 1,962 2,150 | 1,087 948 594 682 |
| Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central | 1,791 3,598 2,662 3,205 2,261 5,097 | 613 1,036 787 982 774 1,236 | 2,404 4,634 3,449 4,187 3,035 6,333 6,333 | Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington Durham Bishop Auckland Dieu d Dudrand | 1,367 997 2,205 2,990 | 538 362 823 889 |
| Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford | 4,260 2,537 2,012 3,314 2,525 1,906 2,956 | 1,006 848 760 990 775 697 779 | 5,266 3,385 2,772 4,304 3,300 2,603 3,735 | Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield | 3,163 2,742 3,214 2,979 2,209 | 942 724 943 983 745 |
| Pudsey Shipley Wakefield NORTH WEST | 1,705 1,945 2,914 | 592 548 822 | 2,297 2,493 3,736 | Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck | 1,730 2,752 1,172 2,820 | 600 820 479 825 |
| Cheshire Gity of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Edisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South | 2,679 1,636 2,695 2,230 2,788 4,360 1,595 1,723 3,329 2,955 | 709 707 996 804 814 1,204 589 569 902 875 | 3,388 2,343 3,691 3,034 3,602 5,564 2,184 2,292 4,231 3,830 | Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge | 2,603 3,384 3,899 3,648 3,193 3,872 3,302 3,899 5,570 4,431 5,523 | 676 971 1,044 976 1,007 1,028 881 1,171 1,165 1,173 1,227 1,227 |
| Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish | 1,818 2,745 2,795 3,627 2,494 2,118 2,197 1,313 2,362 3,366 | 641 839 743 956 827 580 790 519 798 1,012 | 2,459 3,584 3,538 4,583 3,321 2,698 2,987 1,832 3,160 4,378 | Walisend Wales Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham | 1,896 2,715 1,761 1,934 2,476 | 615 755 592 585 728 |
| Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Macchester Central | 3,006 1,661 3,102 3,032 2,022 2,692 7,027 | 794 562 894 991 698 1,001 1,567 | 3,800 2,223 3,996 4,023 2,720 3,693 8,594 | Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke | 2,116 1,891 2,520 3,829 | 679 708 786 1,155 |
| Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale | 4,064 4,104 3,921 4,029 3,724 2,592 3,654 | 997 1,141 1,231 944 1,032 880 962 907 | 5,061 5,245 5,152 4,973 4,756 3,472 4,616 5,472 | Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen | 2,613 1,796 1,577 2,818 2,785 3,080 | 474 414 516 749 742 835 |
| Saliofo East Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley | 3,267 2,143 4,981 3,683 3,065 | 964 690 1,408 1,188 897 | 4,231 2,833 6,389 4,871 3,962 | Gwynedd Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon | 2,350 2,213 1,250 2,668 | 783 710 515 908 |
| Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster | 4,233 2,761 2,762 2,743 2,242 1,185 1,959 1,733 | 921 685 730 854 872 341 575 570 | 5,154 3,446 3,492 3,597 3,114 1,526 2,534 2,303 | Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd Rhondda | 2,283 3,397 2,792 3,292 2,583 2,622 3,276 | 759 714 581 630 666 694 678 |
| Anrecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen | 2,230 2,024 4,247 995 2,537 | 683 586 917 408 789 | 2,913 2,610 5,164 1,403 3,326 | Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery South Glamorgan | 1,193 960 | 470 337 |
| South Hidole West Lancashire Wyre Merseyside Birkenhead | 2,083 3,354 1,851 5,590 | 1,155 485 1,297 | 4,509 2,336 6,887 | Cardiff North Cardiff North Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan | 1,654 3,444 3,654 2,931 | 436 682 804 764 |
| Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston | 6,230 2,893 5,031 5,002 4,875 4,370 | 1,417 1,097 1,150 1,303 1,389 1,141 | 7,647 3,990 6,181 6,305 6,264 5,511 | west Glamorgan Aberavon Gower Neath Swansea East Swansea West | 2,060 1,815 2,191 3,019 3,258 | 474 526 538 640 800 |

All 5,590 7,807 7,552 6,397 3,248 4,259 4,945 5,266 2,691 2,944

5,432 4,850 6,397 5,055 5,466 4,583

3,729 2,556 2,832 1,905 1,359 3,028

3,879 3,224 4,105 3,466 4,157 3,962 2,954

2,330 3,572 1,651 3,645

3,279 4,355 4,943 4,624 4,200 4,900 4,183 5,070 6,735 5,604 6,750 3,992 4,936

2,511 3,470 2,353 2,519 3,204

2,795 2,599 3,306 4,984

3,087 2,210 2,093 3,567 3,527 3,915

3,133 2,923 1,765 3,576

3,042 4,111 3,373 3,922 3,249 3,316 3,954

1,663 1,297

4,542 2,090 4,126 4,458 3,695

2,534 2,341 2,729 3,659 4,058

1

| | Male | Female | AII | | Male | Female | All | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------|--|-----------------------------|-------|--|-----------------------|--------|
| OTLAND | | | | Dumbarton | 2,868 | 862 | 3,730 | |
| dens Desiles | | | | East Kilbride | 2,392 | 857 | 3,249 | |
| aers Region | 007 | 076 | 1 000 | Eastwood | 1,625 | 570 | 2,195 | |
| wooddale. Ettrick and Laudordale | 967 | 370 | 1,303 | Glasgow Cathcan | 2,035 | 564 | 2,599 | |
| weeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale | 951 | 3/7 | 1,320 | Glasgow Central | 4,082 | 1,061 | 5,143 | |
| atral Region | | | | Glasgow Gauss | 3,173 | /3/ | 3,910 | |
| Jackmannan | 2 180 | 702 | 2 882 | Glasgow Hillbead | 3,123 | 1 220 | 3,935 | |
| alkirk Fast | 2 210 | 755 | 2,965 | Glasgow Manyhill | 2,904 | 1,230 | 4,134 | |
| alkirk West | 2 140 | 700 | 2 840 | Glasgow Pollock | 3 710 | 014 | 5,495 | |
| Stirling | 1.837 | 655 | 2,492 | Glasgow Provan | 4 404 | 914 | 4,020 | |
| 3 | .,==. | | -1.01 | Glasgow Buthergien | 3 486 | 025 | 4 411 | |
| nfries and Galloway Region | | | | Glasgow Shettleston | 3,775 | 923 | 4,411 | |
| Dumfries | 1,818 | 765 | 2.583 | Glasgow Springburn | 4 561 | 1 159 | 5 720 | |
| Galloway and Upper Nithsdale | 1,779 | 814 | 2,593 | Greenock and Port Glasgow | 3 879 | 866 | 4 745 | |
| | | | | Hamilton | 3 158 | 862 | 4 020 | |
| Region | | | | Kilmarnock and Loudoun | 3.226 | 1.059 | 4,285 | |
| Central Fife | 2,652 | 1,000 | 3,652 | Monklands East | 2.830 | 719 | 3.549 | |
| Junfermline East | 2,300 | 717 | 3,017 | Monklands West | 2.132 | 578 | 2,710 | |
| Junfermline West | 2,034 | 648 | 2,682 | Motherwell North | 3.031 | 776 | 3.807 | |
| lirkcaldy | 2,588 | 882 | 3,470 | Motherwell South | 2,735 | 724 | 3,459 | |
| lorth East Fife | 1,139 | 560 | 1,699 | Paisley North | 2,591 | 713 | 3,304 | |
| | | | | Paisley South | 2,457 | 666 | 3,123 | |
| mpian Region | | | | Renfrew West and Invercive | 1,502 | 604 | 2,106 | |
| berdeen North | 1,742 | 472 | 2,214 | Strathkelvin and Bearsden | 1,712 | 598 | 2,310 | |
| berdeen South | 1,455 | 444 | 1,899 | | | | | |
| lanff and Buchan | 1,225 | 516 | 1,741 | Tayside Region | | | | |
| ordon | 826 | 427 | 1,253 | Angus East | 1,794 | 746 | 2,540 | |
| incardine and Deeside | 755 | 365 | 1,120 | Dundee East | 3,439 | 1,111 | 4,550 | |
| loray | 1,556 | 811 | 2,367 | Dundee West | 3,053 | 1,056 | 4,109 | |
| blands Danian | | | | North Tayside | 1,116 | 573 | 1,689 | |
| niands Region | 4.004 | 540 | 1 000 | Perth and Kinross | 1,803 | 613 | 2,416 | |
| althness and Sutherland | 1,301 | 542 | 1,903 | Orbrand Obethead John d | | | | |
| Report and Lochaber | 2,654 | 1,090 | 3,744 | Orkney and Shetland Islands | 556 | 262 | 818 | |
| loss, cromany and skye | 2,139 | 000 | 3,019 | Western Jeles | 4 000 | 070 | | |
| hinn Pegion | | | | western isles | 1,300 | 373 | 1,673 | |
| ast Lothian | 2 252 | 505 | 2 9 4 7 | | | | | |
| dinburgh Control | 2,232 | 005 | 2,047 | | | | | |
| dinburgh East | 2,070 | 623 | 2 002 | NORTHERN IRELAND | | | | |
| dinburgh Leith | 3 544 | 963 | 4 507 | Bolfast East | 0.000 | 1.010 | 0.004 | |
| dinburgh Pentlands | 1 889 | 583 | 2 472 | Belfast North | 2,009 | 1,012 | 3,881 | |
| dinburgh South | 2 071 | 697 | 2 768 | Belfast South | 3,510 | 1,435 | 0,751 | |
| dinburgh West | 1,403 | 383 | 1 786 | Belfast West | 7 801 | 1,429 | 4,990 | |
| inlithgow | 2,413 | 661 | 3.074 | Fast Antrim | 3,762 | 1,405 | 9,200 | |
| ivingston | 2,309 | 789 | 3 098 | East Londonderry | 5,636 | 1,201 | 7 226 | |
| lid Lothian | 2.215 | 686 | 2,901 | Fermanagh and South Tyrone | 5 121 | 1 365 | 6.486 | |
| | | | -1 | Fovle | 8 362 | 1 688 | 10,050 | |
| thclyde Region | | | | Lagan Valley | 3,596 | 1,274 | 4 870 | |
| rgyll and Bute | 1,824 | 735 | 2,559 | Mid-Ulster | 5,650 | 1,656 | 7 306 | |
| yr | 2,426 | 806 | 3,232 | Newry and Armagh | 5.716 | 1.484 | 7.200 | |
| arrick Cumnock and Doon Valley | 3,374 | 958 | 4,332 | North Antrim | 4,000 | 1,268 | 5.268 | |
| lydebank and Milngavie | 2,485 | 635 | 3,120 | North Down | 2,399 | 1,135 | 3.534 | |
| lydesdale | 2,564 | 753 | 3,317 | South Antrim | 3,148 | 1,227 | 4.375 | |
| umbernauld and Kilsyth | 1,954 | 616 | 2,570 | South Down | 4,274 | 1,647 | 5,921 | |
| unninghame North | 2,667 | 849 | 3,516 | Strangford | 2,405 | 1,022 | 3,427 | |
| unningname South | 2,917 | 834 | 3,751 | Upper Bann | 3,879 | 1,267 | 5,146 | |
| | The second s | | the second s | | | CONTRACTOR AND | CONTRACTOR PARTICULAR | 100000 |

| SCOTLAND Dumbarion 2.68 68.2 3.230 Borders Region 1.625 577 1.360 Glasgow Cathcart 1.625 570 2.185 Tweeddak, Enrick and Lauderdale 951 977 1.320 Glasgow Cathcart 2.035 564 2.599 Cathcart Region Glasgow Cathcart 3.123 312 3.335 512 3.335 Cathcart Region Glasgow Cathcart 2.160 705 2.882 Glasgow Cathcart 2.160 7.03 4.1344 Fakirk West 2.160 705 2.882 Glasgow Politick 4.172 1.244 5.358 Jornites 1.837 655 2.492 Glasgow Politick 3.775 1.494 5.358 Dumfres 1.818 765 2.893 Greenox and 4.044 954 5.358 Glasgow Ruthergion 3.466 3.262 1.064 3.355 662 4.020 Cathores and Upper Nithedale 1.318 765 2.492 Montaval West 2.138 < | | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All |
|---|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| Border Region Tweeddale. Ettrick and Lauderdale 987 376 1.363 Eastword Estword 2.382 857 3.249 Central Tweeddale. Ettrick and Lauderdale 981 377 1.328 Glasgow Central 4.042 1.061 2.183 Central Facking Farman 2.180 765 2.882 Glasgow Central 4.042 1.061 3.173 391 Central Facking Farman 2.180 776 2.882 Glasgow Central 2.002 1.233 412 3.935 Catter farman 2.180 776 2.882 Glasgow Hellmaan 2.901 1.23 4.134 4.065 String 1.817 765 2.842 Glasgow Provan 4.404 654 4.725 Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 1.779 814 2.583 Greenock and Port Glasgow 3.879 886 4.725 Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 1.79 814 2.583 Greenock and Port Glasgow 3.879 886 4.020 Durifermine East 2.800 777 3.017 | SCOTLAND | | | | Dumbarton | 2,868 | 862 | 3,730 |
| Bordes Hegion 97 183 Eastwood 1625 570 2.195 Treesdale, Etrick and Lauderdale 951 377 1.283 Glasgow Central 4.002 1.061 5.195 Central Region 3.173 737 3.910 3.935 3.910 Faikin Restand 2.180 726 2.964 6.3930 4.133 4.134 Faikin West 2.140 700 2.840 Glasgow Policock 3.771 1.134 4.034 Dumfres 1.837 655 2.492 Glasgow Policock 3.771 1.159 4.765 Galoway and Upper Nithsdale 1.816 765 2.583 Greencok and Pot Glasgow 3.188 862 4.020 Dunternine East 2.304 717 3.017 Montavest East 2.132 778 2.710 Dunternine Kest 1.625 565 2.474 Montavell Suth 2.735 773 3.484 Galoway and Upper Nithsdale 1.818 662 4.020 4.745 4.745 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>East Kilbride</td> <td>2,392</td> <td>857</td> <td>3,249</td> | | | | | East Kilbride | 2,392 | 857 | 3,249 |
| Decknight and betrykkenne 997 1,383 Categoria 2,035 654 2,569 Central Region 01890W Gargon Gorvan 3,123 612 3,935 Clackmannan 2,140 702 2,882 Glasgow Glasgow 4,241 3,935 Clackmannan 2,140 702 2,882 Glasgow 4,404 6,44 5,445 Shring 1,837 655 2,442 Glasgow 4,404 6,45 5,855 Dumfries Glasgow Skring 3,466 925 4,110 Glasgow Shretleston 3,775 947 4,722 4,722 4,722 Glasgow Shretleston 3,753 944 2,593 713 3,304 Fraiston <t< td=""><td>Borders Hegion</td><td>007</td><td>070</td><td>1 000</td><td>Eastwood</td><td>1,625</td><td>570</td><td>2,195</td></t<> | Borders Hegion | 007 | 070 | 1 000 | Eastwood | 1,625 | 570 | 2,195 |
| Christe and Baller an | Twooddala, Ettrick and Laudordala | 907 | 370 | 1,303 | Glasgow Cathcan | 2,035 | 564 | 2,599 |
| Cantral Region 3.123 647 3.913 Clackmannan 2.180 702 2.882 Glasgow Hilhead 2.904 1.30 4.144 Fakirk Kast 2.140 705 2.985 Glasgow Marhill 4.291 1.204 5.495 Burnifes 1.337 655 2.492 Glasgow Porvan 4.404 954 5.398 Durfries 1.817 655 2.683 Glasgow Springburn 4.757 847 4.417 Durfries 1.818 765 2.583 Greenock and Port Glasgow 3.758 862 4.020 Galaway and Upper Nithsdale 1.779 814 2.682 Minamock and Loudoun 3.758 862 4.020 Durfermine East 2.030 717 3.017 Monkhands West 2.132 778 3.971 Aberdeen North 1.342 472 2.141 Monkhands West 2.132 778 3.971 Aberdeen North 1.742 472 2.141 Monkhands West 2.132 <td< td=""><td>I weeddale, Ettilck and Ladderdale</td><td>901</td><td>311</td><td>1,320</td><td>Glasgow Garsoaddon</td><td>4,082</td><td>1,061</td><td>5,143</td></td<> | I weeddale, Ettilck and Ladderdale | 901 | 311 | 1,320 | Glasgow Garsoaddon | 4,082 | 1,061 | 5,143 |
| Clackmannam 2.180 702 2.882 Clasky Mithead 2.264 9.26 3.433 Falkirk East 2.210 755 2.985 Glasgow Multimead 3.712 914 4.626 Falkirk West 2.140 700 2.840 Glasgow Polick 3.712 914 4.626 Dumfries 1.837 655 2.482 Glasgow Polick 3.771 947 4.7220 Dumfries 1.818 765 2.583 Greenock and Port Glasgow 3.679 1.665 4.411 Ountries 1.818 7.65 2.583 Greenock and Port Glasgow 3.679 1.665 4.745 Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 1.779 814 2.593 Greenock and Port Glasgow 3.679 1.665 4.745 Central Fiele 2.650 1.000 3.682 Monklands West 2.130 578 2.710 Dumfries 4.626 3.042 Monklands West 2.131 578 2.710 Charda Fielo 1.139 50 | Central Region | | | | Glasgow Govan | 3,173 | /3/ | 3,910 |
| Fakirk East 2/210 755 2/985 Glasgow Mayhill 4/291 1/204 5/485 Burning 1,837 655 2,492 Glasgow Provan 4,404 954 5,338 Dumtries Glasgow Provan 4,404 954 5,338 Galloway and Upper Nithedale 1,779 814 2,593 Greenock and Port Glasgow 3,879 966 4,745 File Region | Clackmannan | 2,180 | 702 | 2.882 | Glasgow Hillhead | 2 904 | 1 220 | 3,935 |
| Fakirk West 2,140 700 2,640 Giasgow Policick 3,7712 1914 4,626 Dumfries and Galloway Region Giasgow Ruthergian 3,466 925 4,411 Galloway and Upper Nithadale 1,779 814 2,583 Giasgow Ruthergian 3,466 925 4,411 Galloway and Upper Nithadale 1,779 814 2,583 Giasgow Ruthergian 4,670 1,585 5,729 Central Frie Central Frie 2,652 1,000 3,652 Monkiands East 2,130 775 9,474 4,285 Central Frie 2,652 1,000 3,652 Monkiands Kest 2,132 578 2,710 North East Frie 1,39 560 1,699 Pasies North 2,2457 666 3,133 Aerdeen North 1,742 472 2,214 Terver West and Invercive 1,502 604 2,130 Gramma Fire 1,555 365 1,239 Pasies North 2,657 3,639 1,111 4,550 <t< td=""><td>Falkirk East</td><td>2.210</td><td>755</td><td>2.965</td><td>Glasgow Maryhill</td><td>4 291</td><td>1 204</td><td>5 /05</td></t<> | Falkirk East | 2.210 | 755 | 2.965 | Glasgow Maryhill | 4 291 | 1 204 | 5 /05 |
| Stining. 1.837 655 2.492 Glasgow Provan 4.404 954 5.358 Dumtries and Galloway Region Glasgow Nuthergien 3.486 925 4.411 Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 1.779 614 2.983 Glasgow Springburn 3.775 947 4.722 File Region Kilmarnook and Pont Glasgow 3.673 8.683 4.743 5.720 Central File 2.652 1.000 3.652 Monklands East 2.133 776 3.677 9.47 4.722 Dunfermine Vest 2.034 648 2.682 Monklands East 2.130 776 3.807 Kriccatay 2.380 1.39 560 1.699 Paster North 3.301 776 3.807 Kriccatay 1.39 560 1.699 Paster North 2.591 713 3.304 Garapian Region 772 2.516 1.741 Type 778 3.436 774 746 2.540 Aberdeen North 1.742 <t< td=""><td>Falkirk West</td><td>2,140</td><td>700</td><td>2,840</td><td>Glasgow Pollock</td><td>3,712</td><td>914</td><td>4 626</td></t<> | Falkirk West | 2,140 | 700 | 2,840 | Glasgow Pollock | 3,712 | 914 | 4 626 |
| Dumfries Glasgow Ruthergien 3,466 925 4,411 Dumfries 1,818 765 2,583 Glasgow Springburn 4,561 1,159 5,720 Galloway and Upper Nithedale 1,779 814 2,993 Greenock and Port Glasgow 3,873 886 4,745 Central Fife 2,652 1,000 3,652 Monklands Reat 2,132 578 2,770 Dunfermine East 2,030 777 3,017 Monklands West 2,132 578 2,770 Dunfermine West 2,034 648 2,682 Motherwell North 3,037 774 3,639 North East Fife 1,139 9500 1,999 Paisley North 2,457 666 3,123 Banfr and Buchan 1,425 444 1,899 StatableVin and Bearsden 1,712 3,034 Graton 1,425 444 1,899 StatableVin and Bearsden 1,712 3,034 1,111 4,500 Mora value 1,425 444 1,899 | Stirling | 1,837 | 655 | 2,492 | Glasgow Provan | 4,404 | 954 | 5,358 |
| Dumfres and Galloway Region Glasgow Shertleston 3,775 647 4/22 Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 1,779 614 2,583 Glasgow Spirngburn 4,661 1,159 5,720 Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 1,779 614 2,583 Glasgow Spirngburn 3,675 647 4,725 Greenock and Port Glasgow Spirngburn 3,675 664 4,725 4,724 4,725 Dunfermine East 2,030 717 3,017 Monklands East 2,132 578 2,710 Dunfermine West 2,034 648 2,682 Motherwell North 3,031 776 3,807 Region 2,470 Motherwell South 2,737 724 3,459 North East File 1,193 500 1,699 Paisley North 2,451 713 3,304 Gardom 1,455 444 1,899 Paisley South 1,712 598 2,310 Aberdeen North 1,455 444 1,899 Paisley South 3,439 1,111 | | | | | Glasgow Rutherglen | 3,486 | 925 | 4,411 |
| Dumfres 1.818 765 2.833 Glasgow Springburn 4.861 1.159 5.720 Gallowsy and Upper Nithsdale 1.779 814 2.693 Greenock and Port Glasgow 3.158 662 4.020 Carital Fie 2.652 1.000 3.652 1.030 3.158 662 4.020 Dunfermine East 2.300 717 3.017 Monklands West 2.132 778 3.807 Kirkadly 2.588 882 3.470 Monklands West 2.132 776 3.807 Kirkadly 2.588 882 3.470 Mothewell South 2.735 724 3.459 Order Paisley South 2.457 666 3.123 666 3.123 Banf and Buchan 1.255 516 1.741 746 745 743 3.304 Banf and Buchan 1.255 365 1.120 Dundee West 3.033 3.168 Gordon 826 427 1.230 Dundee West 3.033 | Dumfries and Galloway Region | | | | Glasgow Shettleston | 3,775 | 947 | 4,722 |
| Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 1,79 814 2,93 Greenock and Port Glasgow 3,879 866 4,745 File Region | Dumfries | 1,818 | 765 | 2,583 | Glasgow Springburn | 4,561 | 1,159 | 5,720 |
| Hamilton Market Science Hamilton 3,158 862 4,020 Certral File 2,652 1,000 3,652 Monklands East 2,830 719 3,549 Duntermine West 2,038 642 2,670 Monklands West 2,132 578 2,110 North East File 1,139 560 1,699 Motherwell North 3,031 776 3,007 Rendree North 1,742 472 2,214 Strathkelvin and Bearsden 1,712 598 2,106 Aberdeen North 1,742 472 2,214 Strathkelvin and Bearsden 1,712 598 2,106 Gordon 225 516 1,741 Tayside Region 776 2,210 Moray 1,556 811 2,357 Dundee West 3,053 1,056 4,109 Moray 1,556 811 2,367 Dundee West 3,033 1,673 1,689 Heinlands Suchan 1,264 1,903 3,744 Orkney and Shetland Islands | Galloway and Upper Nithsdale | 1,779 | 814 | 2,593 | Greenock and Port Glasgow | 3,879 | 866 | 4,745 |
| Fife Region Kilmarnock and Loudoun 3,226 1,059 4,285 Central File 2,630 717 3,017 Monklands East 2,132 578 2,710 Dunfermine East 2,034 648 2,682 Monklands West 2,132 578 2,710 North East File 1,139 560 1,699 Paisley North 2,331 776 3,404 North East File 1,139 560 1,699 Paisley North 2,457 666 3,123 Aberdeen North 1,455 444 1,899 Strathkeinn and Bearstein 1,712 582 2,310 Aberdeen North 1,455 444 1,899 Strathkeinn and Bearstein 1,712 582 2,310 More and Buchan 1,255 365 1,200 Dundee East 3,439 1,111 4,550 Moray 1,556 811 2,367 Dundee East 3,439 1,111 4,550 Moray 1,566 1,990 3,744 Orkney and Sheltand Islands 556 262 818 Invernes, Nairn and Lochaber 2, | Elf. Buston | | | | Hamilton | 3,158 | 862 | 4,020 |
| Calification 2.522 1,000 3.032 Monklands East 2.830 719 3.547 Dunfermine 2.532 778 2.110 3.017 Monklands East 2.132 578 2.110 Dunfermine 2.634 682 2.667 Motherwell North 2.031 776 3.607 North East File 1.139 560 1.699 Paisley South 2.245 776 3.033 Renders North 1.742 472 2.214 Strathkelvin and Bearsden 1.712 598 2.100 Aberdeen North 1.742 472 2.214 Strathkelvin and Bearsden 1.712 598 2.100 Banf and Buchan 1.225 516 1.741 Tayside Region 776 3.633 1.111 4.550 Gordon 826 427 1.253 Angue East 3.439 1.111 4.550 Moray 1.556 811 2.367 Dundee East 3.053 1.066 4.109 Moray 1.556 </td <td>Fife Region</td> <td>0.050</td> <td>1 000</td> <td>0.050</td> <td>Kilmarnock and Loudoun</td> <td>3,226</td> <td>1,059</td> <td>4,285</td> | Fife Region | 0.050 | 1 000 | 0.050 | Kilmarnock and Loudoun | 3,226 | 1,059 | 4,285 |
| During West 2,300 11/2 3,017 Morinardis West 2,132 5,78 2,710 During West 2,254 642 2,682 Motherwell North 2,735 724 3,459 North East File 1,139 560 1,699 Pasiey North 2,537 724 3,439 Grampian Region 2,457 666 3,123 Pasiey North 2,457 666 3,123 Aberdeen North 1,742 472 2,214 Strathkelvin and Bearsden 1,712 598 2,310 Banf and Buchan 1,225 516 1,741 Tayside Region | Dupformline Fast | 2,002 | 717 | 3,052 | Monklands East | 2,830 | /19 | 3,549 |
| Duration Sector Secto | Dunfermline East | 2,300 | 649 | 3,017 | Methonwell North | 2,132 | 5/8 | 2,710 |
| North East Fife 1,130 520 1,290 Paisley North 2,433 724 3,439 Grampian Region Paisley South 2,467 716 3,334 Aberdeen North 1,742 472 2,214 Benfrand Invercive 1,502 664 2,100 Banff and Buohan 1,225 516 1,741 Tayside Region 1,712 598 2,310 Gordon 826 427 1,253 Angus East 1,794 746 2,540 Kincardine and Deside 755 365 11.20 Dundee East 3,439 11.11 4,550 Moray 1,556 811 2,367 Dundee West 3,053 1,056 4,109 Cathness and Sutherland 1,361 542 1,900 3,744 Orkney and Sheltand Islands 556 262 818 Cathness and Sutherland 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHEIN IRELAND 2457 2,685 2,676 925 3,581 Edinburgh Central 2,676 | Kirkcaldy | 2,034 | 882 | 3,470 | Mothenwell South | 3,031 | 776 | 3,807 |
| Caranjia Region Paisley South 2.427 713 3,33 Aberdeen North 1.742 472 2.214 Banf norevityde 1,502 606 2,100 Aberdeen North 1.455 444 1,899 Strathkelvin and Bearsden 1,712 599 2,310 Banff and Buchan 1.225 516 1,741 Tayside Region | North East Eife | 1 139 | 560 | 1 699 | Paisley North | 2,735 | 712 | 3,459 |
| Grampian Region Fentrew West and Invercivate 1,502 604 2,106 Aberdeen North 1,742 422 2,214 Strathkelvin and Bearsden 1,712 508 2,310 Aberdeen South 1,455 444 1,899 Strathkelvin and Bearsden 1,714 508 2,310 Gordon 1,225 516 1,714 Tayside Region 746 2,540 Kincardine and Deeside 755 365 1,220 Dundee East 3,439 1,111 4,550 Moray 1,556 811 2,367 Dundee West 3,063 1,030 613 2,416 Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber 2,654 1,090 3,744 Orkney and Shetland Islands 556 262 818 Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND 2,869 1,012 3,881 Edinburgh Pentlands 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND 2,869 1,425 6,751 Edinburgh Pentlands 2,472 B | Horar Edot Filo | 1,100 | 000 | 1,000 | Paisley South | 2,351 | 666 | 3 1 2 3 |
| Aberdeen North 1,742 472 2,214 Strathkelvin and Bearsden 1,712 598 2,310 Banff and Buchan 1,225 516 1,741 Tayside Region 1,794 746 2,540 Gordon 826 427 1,253 Angus East 1,794 746 2,540 Kincardine and Deeside 755 365 1,120 Dundee East 3,439 1,111 4,550 Moray 1,556 811 2,367 Dundee Vest 3,053 1,066 4,109 Moray 1,556 1,090 3,744 Orkney and Shetland Islands 556 262 818 Cathness and Sutherland 1,361 542 1,903 Vestern Isles 1,300 373 1,673 East Lothian 2,252 595 2,847 Vestern Isles 1,300 373 1,673 Edinburgh Central 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND 5316 1,435 6,751 Edinburgh Penitands 1,889 583 | Grampian Region | | | | Renfrew West and Invercivde | 1 502 | 604 | 2 106 |
| Aberdeen South 1,455 444 1,899 Total 1,741 Tayside Region Gordon 826 427 1,253 Angus East 1,794 746 2,540 Moray 1,556 811 2,367 Dundee West 3,053 1,056 4,109 Highlands Region 1,556 811 2,367 Dundee West 3,053 1,056 4,109 Cathness and Subhariand 1,361 542 1,903 Orkney and Shelland Islands 556 262 818 Ross, Cromarty and Skye 2,139 880 3,019 Orkney and Shelland Islands 556 262 818 Edinburgh Central 2,252 595 2,847 2,869 1,012 3,881 Edinburgh Pentlands 2,279 623 2,902 1,435 6,751 Edinburgh Pentlands 1,899 3,2442 983 4,472 Belfast South 3,569 1,429 4,998 Edinburgh Pentlands 2,071 697 2,768< | Aberdeen North | 1,742 | 472 | 2,214 | Strathkelvin and Bearsden | 1.712 | 598 | 2,310 |
| Banff and Buchan 1,225 516 1,74 Tayside Region Gordon 826 427 1,253 Angus East 1,794 746 2,540 Moray 1,556 811 2,367 Dundee East 3,439 1,111 4,550 Highlands Region 1,116 573 1,689 1,116 573 1,689 Caithness and Sutherland 1,361 542 1,903 Orkney and Sketland Islands 556 262 818 Ross, Cromarty and Skye 2,139 880 3,019 Western Isles 1,300 373 1,673 Edinburgh Central 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND 1,673 1,689 Edinburgh Central 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND 1,673 1,673 Edinburgh Central 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND 3,681 1,673 Edinburgh Central 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND 5,669 1,012 3,881 | Aberdeen South | 1,455 | 444 | 1,899 | | ., | | 2,010 |
| Gordon 826 427 1,253 Angus East 1,794 746 2,560 Moray 1,556 811 2,367 Dundee East 3,053 1,056 4,109 Moray 1,556 811 2,367 Dundee West 3,053 1,056 4,109 North Tayside 1,116 573 1,689 1,116 573 1,689 Cathness and Sutherland 1,361 542 1,903 Perth and Kinross 1,803 613 2,416 Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber 2,654 1,090 3,744 Orkney and Shetland Islands 556 262 818 Edinburgh Central 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND 1,673 1,673 Edinburgh Leith 3,544 963 4,507 Belfast East 2,869 1,012 3,881 Edinburgh South 2,071 697 2,766 Belfast South 5,316 1,429 4,998 Edinburgh South 2,071 697 2,766 Belfast Sout | Banff and Buchan | 1,225 | 516 | 1,741 | Tayside Region | | | |
| Kincardine and Deeside 755 365 1,120 Dundee East 3,439 1,111 4,550 Moray 1,556 811 2,367 Dundee West 3,053 1,056 4,109 Highlands Region North Tayside 1,116 573 1,689 Caithness and Sutherland 1,361 542 1,903 Orkney and Shetland Islands 556 262 818 Inverress, Naim and Lochaber 2,654 1,090 3,744 Orkney and Shetland Islands 556 262 818 Lothian Region 2,252 595 2,847 1,300 373 1,673 Edinburgh Central 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND 3 4,99 4,99 4,98 6,751 6,751 6,902 4,902 4,998 4,998 4,998 4,998 4,983 1,413 4,560 7,266 9,1012 3,881 6,751 6,751 6,914 4,989 4,998 6,914 1,435 6,7 | Gordon | 826 | 427 | 1,253 | Angus East | 1,794 | 746 | 2,540 |
| Moray 1,556 811 2,367 Dundee West 3,053 1,056 4,19 Highlands Region Caithness and Sutherland 1,361 542 1,903 North Tayside 1,116 573 1,689 Perth and Kinross 1,803 613 2,416 Caithness and Sutherland 1,361 542 1,903 Orkney and Shetland Islands 556 262 818 Ross, Cromarty and Skye 2,139 880 309 Western Isles 1,300 373 1,673 Lothian Region East Lothian 2,252 595 2,847 Edinburgh Central 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND 316,73 1,673 Edinburgh Central 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND 316,73 3,681 3,569 1,412 3,881 Edinburgh Pentlands 1,849 583 2,472 Belfast East 2,869 1,012 3,881 Edinburgh South 2,071 697 2,788 Belfast South 5,316 1,435 | Kincardine and Deeside | 755 | 365 | 1,120 | Dundee East | 3,439 | 1,111 | 4,550 |
| Highlands Region Cathness and Sutherland 1,361 542 1,903 Perth and Kinross 1,803 613 2,416 Cathness and Sutherland 1,361 542 1,903 Orkney and Shetland Islands 556 262 818 Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber 2,654 1,090 3,744 Orkney and Shetland Islands 556 262 818 Lothian Region 1,300 373 1,673 East Lothian 2,252 595 2,847 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND 3,581 3,581 3,581 3,581 3,581 3,581 3,581 3,581 3,581 3,581 3,581 3,581 3,581 3,581 3,566 1,429 4,983 5,566 1,433 6,793 2,689 1,116 5,366 1,429 4,983 6,793 < | Moray | 1,556 | 811 | 2,367 | Dundee West | 3,053 | 1,056 | 4,109 |
| Ingliands Region Perm and Kinross 1,803 613 2,416 Caithness and Sutherland 1,361 542 1,903 Orkney and Shetland Islands 556 262 818 Inverness, Naim and Lochaber 2,654 1,090 3,744 Orkney and Shetland Islands 556 262 818 Lothian Region Vestern Isles 1,300 373 1,673 East Lothian 2,252 595 2,847 Vestern Isles 1,300 373 1,673 Edinburgh Central 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND Vestern Isles 1,423 3,881 Edinburgh South 3,544 963 4,507 Befrast East 2,869 1,012 3,881 Edinburgh South 2,071 697 2,758 Befrast South 5,316 1,435 6,751 Edinburgh West 1,403 383 1,786 Befrast West 7,801 1,465 9,266 Liniftgow 2,413 681 3,094 East Lothonderry 5,636 | Highlanda Degion | | | | North Layside | 1,116 | 573 | 1,689 |
| Outminess National Lochaber 1,62 1,93 Orkney and Shetland Islands 556 262 818 Inverness, Nation and Lochaber 2,654 1,090 3,744 Orkney and Shetland Islands 556 262 818 Lothian Region | Caithness and Sutherland | 1 361 | 542 | 1 002 | Perth and Kinross | 1,803 | 613 | 2,416 |
| Instruction Loss | Inverness Naim and Lochaber | 2 654 | 1 090 | 3 744 | Orkney and Shetland Islands | EEC | 060 | 010 |
| Lothian Region Western Isles 1,300 373 1,673 Lothian Region 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND 1 | Boss Cromarty and Skye | 2 139 | 880 | 3 019 | Orkney and Shetiand Islands | 550 | 202 | 010 |
| Lothian Region Instrument Ins | rices, cremary and cryc | 2,700 | 000 | 0,010 | Western Isles | 1 300 | 373 | 1 673 |
| East Lothan 2,252 595 2,847 Edinburgh Central 2,676 905 3,581 NORTHERN IRELAND Edinburgh East 2,279 623 2,902 Edinburgh Leith 3,544 963 4,507 Belfast East 2,869 1,012 3,881 Edinburgh Pentlands 1,889 583 2,472 Belfast North 5,316 1,435 6,751 Edinburgh South 2,071 697 2,768 Belfast South 3,569 1,429 4,998 Linlithgow 2,413 661 3,074 East Antrim 3,762 1,291 5,053 Livingston 2,309 789 3,098 East Londonderry 5,636 1,600 7,236 Mid Lothian 2,215 686 2,901 Fermanagh and South Tyrone 5,121 1,365 6,486 Argyll and Bute 1,824 735 2,559 Mid-Ulster 5,650 1,656 7,306 Ayr Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley 3,374 | Lothian Region | | | | | 1,000 | 0/0 | 1,075 |
| Edinburgh Central 2.676 905 3.581 NORTHERN IRELAND Edinburgh East 2.279 623 2.902 Edinburgh Leith 3.544 963 4.507 Belfast East 2,869 1,012 3,881 Edinburgh Pentlands 1.889 583 2,472 Belfast South 5,316 1,435 6,751 Edinburgh Pentlands 1.013 383 1,786 Belfast South 3,569 1,429 4,998 Edinburgh West 1,403 383 1,786 Belfast South 3,762 1,291 5,653 Livingston 2,309 789 3,098 East Antrim 3,762 1,291 5,653 Livingston 2,309 789 3,098 East Antrim 3,762 1,291 5,653 Strathclyde Region Livingston 2,356 Mid-Uister 5,650 1,656 7,306 Argyll and Bute 1,824 735 2,559 Mid-Uister 5,650 1,656 7,306 Argyl and Bute | East Lothian | 2,252 | 595 | 2,847 | | | | |
| Edinburgh East 2,279 623 2,902 Edinburgh Leith 3,544 963 4,507 Belfast East 2,869 1,012 3,881 Edinburgh Pentlands 1,889 583 2,472 Belfast North 5,316 1,435 6,715 Edinburgh South 2,071 697 2,788 Belfast South 3,569 1,429 4,998 Edinburgh West 1,403 383 1,786 Belfast South 3,762 1,291 5,053 Linlittgow 2,413 661 3,074 East Landrim 3,762 1,291 5,053 Livingston 2,309 789 3,098 East Londonderry 5,636 1,600 7,236 Mid Lothian 2,215 68 2,901 Fermanagh and South Tyrone 5,121 1,365 6,486 Argvil and Bute 1,824 735 2,559 Mid-Ulster 5,650 1,656 7,306 Ayr 2,426 806 3,232 Newry and Armagh 5,716 1,484 <td>Edinburgh Central</td> <td>2,676</td> <td>905</td> <td>3,581</td> <td>NORTHERN IRELAND</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> | Edinburgh Central | 2,676 | 905 | 3,581 | NORTHERN IRELAND | | | |
| Edinburgh Leith 3,544 963 4,507 Beffast East 2,669 1,012 3,881 Edinburgh Pentlands 1,889 583 2,472 Beffast North 5,316 1,435 6,751 Edinburgh South 2,071 697 2,788 Beffast North 5,316 1,435 6,751 Edinburgh South 2,071 697 2,788 Beffast North 5,316 1,429 4,998 Edinburgh West 1,403 383 1,786 Beffast West 7,801 1,465 9,266 Linlithgow 2,413 661 3,074 East Antrium 3,762 1,291 5,053 Livingston 2,309 789 3,098 East Antrium 3,762 1,291 5,056 6,486 1,000 7,236 Strathclyde Region Edin Jung 2,592 Mid-Ulster 5,650 1,274 4,870 Argyll and Bute 1,824 735 2,559 Mid-Ulster 5,656 1,265 7,306 Arr | Edinburgh East | 2,279 | 623 | 2,902 | | | | |
| Edinburgh Pentiands 1,889 583 2,472 Belfast North 5,316 1,435 6,71 Edinburgh South 2,071 697 2,768 Belfast South 3,569 1,429 4,998 Edinburgh West 1,403 383 1,766 Belfast South 3,569 1,429 4,998 Linlittgow 2,413 661 3,074 East Antrim 3,762 1,291 5,636 1,600 7,236 Livingston 2,309 789 3,088 East Antrim 3,762 1,365 6,486 Strathclyde Region Formanagh and South Tyrone 5,121 1,365 6,486 Aryl Argvil and Bute 1,824 735 2,559 Mid-Ulster 5,650 1,656 7,306 Ary 2,426 806 3,232 Newry and Armagh 5,716 1,484 7,200 Aric Curnock and Doon Valley 3,374 958 4,332 North Antrim 4,000 1,268 5,258 Ciydebank and Milngavie 2,456< | Edinburgh Leith | 3,544 | 963 | 4,507 | Belfast East | 2,869 | 1,012 | 3,881 |
| Edinburgh South 2,071 697 2,788 Beffast South 3,569 1,429 4,998 Edinburgh West 1,403 383 1,786 Beffast South 7,801 1,465 9,926 Linilithgow 2,413 661 3,074 East Antrim 3,762 1,291 5,053 Livingston 2,309 789 3,098 East Londonderry 5,636 1,600 7,236 Mid Lothian 2,215 686 2,901 Fermanagh and South Tyrone 5,121 1,365 6,486 Total Chilan 2,215 686 2,901 Fermanagh and South Tyrone 5,121 1,365 6,486 Total Chilan 2,215 686 2,901 Fermanagh and South Tyrone 5,121 1,365 6,486 Total Chilan 2,215 686 3,232 Nolley 3,356 1,274 4,870 Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley 3,374 958 4,332 North Antrim 4,000 1,268 5,268 Clydebank and Milngavie <td>Edinburgh Pentlands</td> <td>1,889</td> <td>583</td> <td>2,472</td> <td>Belfast North</td> <td>5,316</td> <td>1,435</td> <td>6,751</td> | Edinburgh Pentlands | 1,889 | 583 | 2,472 | Belfast North | 5,316 | 1,435 | 6,751 |
| Edinburgh West 1,403 383 1,786 Beftast West 7,801 1,465 9,266 Linitibgow 2,413 661 3,074 East Antrim 3,762 1,291 5,053 Livingston 2,309 789 3,098 East Antrim 3,762 1,291 5,053 Livingston 2,215 686 2,901 Fermanagh and South Tyrone 5,121 1,365 6,246 Mid Lothian 2,215 686 2,901 Fermanagh and South Tyrone 5,121 1,365 6,246 Argyll and Bute 1,824 735 2,559 Mid-Uister 5,650 1,656 7,306 Argyll and Bute 1,824 735 2,559 Mid-Uister 5,650 1,656 7,306 Argyll and Bute 1,824 735 2,559 Mid-Uister 5,650 1,656 7,306 Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley 3,374 958 4,332 North Antrim 4,000 1,268 5,268 Clydebank and Milngavie 2,45 | Edinburgh South | 2,071 | 697 | 2,768 | Belfast South | 3,569 | 1,429 | 4,998 |
| Liningsw 2,413 661 3,074 East Antrim 3,762 1,291 5,053 Livingston 2,309 789 3,098 East Londonderry 5,636 1,600 7,236 Mid Lothian 2,215 686 2,901 Fermanagh and South Tyrone 5,121 1,365 6,486 Strathclyde Region Eoyle 8,362 1,688 10,050 Argyll and Bute 1,824 735 2,559 Mid-Ulster 5,656 1,655 7,306 Ayr 2,426 806 3,232 Newry and Armagh 5,716 1,484 7,200 Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley 3,374 958 4,332 North Antrim 4,000 1,268 5,268 Clydebank and Milngavie 2,456 635 3,170 North Down 2,399 1,135 3,534 Clydebalale 2,564 753 3,317 South Antrim 3148 1,277 4,375 | Liplithaout | 1,403 | 383 | 1,786 | Belfast West | 7,801 | 1,465 | 9,266 |
| Longston 2,309 7,39 3,366 Longton derive 5,636 1,600 7,236 Mid Lothian 2,215 686 2,901 Fermanagh and South Tyrone 5,121 1,365 6,486 Strathclyde Region Foyle 8,362 1,688 10,050 Argvl and Bute 1,824 735 2,559 Mid-Ulster 5,650 1,656 7,306 Aryr 2,426 806 3,232 Newry and Armagh 5,716 1,484 7,200 Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley 3,374 958 4,332 North Antrim 4,000 1,268 5,268 Clydebank and Milngavie 2,456 635 3,120 North Down 2,399 1,355 3,535 Clydebalae 2,564 753 3,317 South Antrim 3 148 1 227 4 375 | Livingston | 2,413 | 790 | 3,074 | East Antrim | 3,762 | 1,291 | 5,053 |
| Strathclyde Region East 735 2,559 Fernialtagin and South Tyrone 5,121 1,355 6,485 Strathclyde Region Eoyle 8,362 1,688 10,050 Argyli and Bute 1,824 735 2,559 Lagan Valley 3,596 1,274 4,870 Argyli and Bute 2,426 806 3,232 Newry and Armagh 5,716 1,484 7,200 Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley 3,374 958 4,332 North Antrim 4,000 1,268 5,268 Clydebank and Milngavie 2,456 635 3,120 North Down 2,399 1,135 3,534 Clydebalae 2,564 753 3,317 South Antrim 3,148 1,207 4,375 | Mid Lothian | 2,309 | 109 | 3,098 | East Londonderry | 5,636 | 1,600 | 7,236 |
| Strathclyde Region 6,352 1,686 10,050 Argyll and Bute 1,824 735 2,559 Mid-Ulster 5,650 1,656 7,306 Aryr 2,426 806 3,232 Newry and Armagh 5,716 1,484 7,206 Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley 3,374 958 4,332 North Antrim 4,000 1,268 5,268 Clydebank and Milngavie 2,485 635 3,120 North Down 2,399 1,135 3,534 Clydesdale 2,564 753 3,317 South Antrim 3,148 1,275 4,375 | Wid Lothan | 2,215 | 000 | 2,901 | Fernanagri and South Tyrone | 5,121 | 1,365 | 6,486 |
| Argyll and Bute 1.824 735 2.559 Mid-Ulster 5.650 1.656 7.306 Ayr 2.426 806 3.232 Newry and Armagh 5.716 1.484 7.200 Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley 3.374 958 4.332 North Antrim 4.000 1.268 5.268 Clydebank and Milngavie 2.485 635 3.120 North Down 2.399 1.135 3.534 Clydebalae 2.564 753 3.317 South Antrim 3.127 4.375 | Strathclyde Region | | | | Lagan Valley | 0,302 | 1,000 | 10,050 |
| Ayr 2,426 806 3,232 Newry and Armagh 5,576 1,484 7,200 Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley 3,374 958 4,332 North Antrim 4,000 1,268 5,288 Clydebank and Milngavie 2,485 635 3,120 North Down 2,399 1,135 3,534 Clydesdale 2,564 753 3,317 South Antrim 3,148 2,27 | ArgvII and Bute | 1.824 | 735 | 2.559 | Mid-Ulster | 5,650 | 1,274 | 7 306 |
| Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley 3.374 958 4.332 North Antrim 4.000 1.268 5,268 Clydebank and Milngavie 2.485 635 3.120 North Down 2,399 1,135 3,534 Clydebank and Milngavie 2.564 753 3,317 South Antrim 3.148 1.227 4.325 | Ayr | 2,426 | 806 | 3.232 | Newry and Armagh | 5 716 | 1 484 | 7,000 |
| Clydebank and Milngavie 2,485 635 3,120 North Down 2,399 1,135 3,534 Clydesdale 2,564 753 3,317 South Antrim 3,148 1,227 4,325 | Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley | 3,374 | 958 | 4,332 | North Antrim | 4.000 | 1,268 | 5 268 |
| Clydesdale 2,564 753 3,317 South Antrim 3 148 1 227 4 375 | Clydebank and Milngavie | 2,485 | 635 | 3,120 | North Down | 2,399 | 1,135 | 3.534 |
| 0.110 1.661 7.010 | Clydesdale | 2,564 | 753 | 3,317 | South Antrim | 3,148 | 1,227 | 4,375 |
| Cumbernauld and Kilsyth 1,954 616 2,570 South Down 4,274 1,647 5,921 | Cumbernauld and Kilsyth | 1,954 | 616 | 2,570 | South Down | 4,274 | 1,647 | 5,921 |
| Cunninghame North 2,667 849 3,516 Strangford 2,405 1,022 3,427 | Cunninghame North | 2,667 | 849 | 3,516 | Strangford | 2,405 | 1,022 | 3,427 |
| Cumingname South 2,917 834 3,751 Upper Bann 3,879 1,267 5,146 | Cunninghame South | 2,917 | 834 | 3,751 | Upper Bann | 3,879 | 1,267 | 5,146 |

JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S34

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at November 14, 1991

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

| | | South East | Greater London* | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | York- shire and Humber- side | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|--------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|--|---------------|-------|----------|------------|------------------|--|-------------------|
| MALE A | ND FEMALE | 700 | | | 95 | 163 | 37 | 85 | 164 | 38 | 117 | 144 | 1.648 | | 1,648 |
| 1990 | Nov 8 Dec 13 | 786 670 | 526 | 29 | 76 | 139 | 44 | 72 | 152 | 31 | 84 | 110 | 1,402 | — | 1,402 |
| 1991 | Jan 10 | 619 | 472 | 19 | 63 | 141 | 46 | 62 | 158 | 33 | 78 76 | 111 110 | 1,330 | = | 1,330 1,297 |
| | Feb 7 Mar 14 | 598 611 | 449 434 | 23 | 67 | 144 | 49 51 | 63 | 152 | 38 | 71 | 110 | 1,329 | — | 1,329 |
| | Apr 11 | 367 | 256 | 9 | 30 | 87 | 17 | 19 | 50 56 | 6 | 33 | 36 37 | 654 657 | _ | 654 657 |
| | May 9 June 13 | 376 274 | 270 205 | 12 | 33 31 | 84 | 23 | 29 | 65 | 19 | 36 | 118 | 691 | - | 691 |
| | July 11 | 834 | 520 | 47 | 218 | 294 | 146 | 232 | 342 | 203 | 195 | 242 | 2,753 | _ | 2,753 |
| | Aug 8 Sept 12 | 892 827 | 568 505 | 54 55 | 196 192 | 286 | 153 | 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 | /3 | 35 | 34 | 47 | 090 | an a | 000 |

| | | | | | | U | NEMPLO Rates | YMENT C by age 2 | 2.15 PER CENT |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| UNITE | | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60 and over | All ages * |
| MALE 1988 | AND FEMALE Oct | 12.6 | 11.0 | 8-9 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 9-6 | 3.3 | 7.5 |
| 1989 | Jan | 12-1 | 11-0 | 8-5 | 6-2 | 5-0 | 9·2 | 3-1 | 7·3 |
| | Apr | 10-5 | 9-9 | 7-8 | 5-7 | 4-6 | 8·5 | 2-7 | 6·6 |
| | 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 | 9-8 | 7-0 | 5·4 | 7·3 | 2-9 | 7·7 |
| | July | 14-3 | 13-8 | 10-7 | 7-6 | 5·8 | 7·5 | 3-0 | 8·3 |
| | Oct | 15-6 | 13-9 | 10-8 | 7-8 | 6·0 | 7·8 | 3-5 | 8·5 |
| MALE 1988 | Oct | 13-8 | 12.7 | 9.9 | 8-0 | 6.7 | 12.0 | 4.7 | 9.1 |
| 1989 | Jan | 13-8 | 13·2 | 9·9 | 8-0 | 6-5 | 11-7 | 4·3 | 9-0 |
| | Apr | 12-2 | 12·0 | 9·2 | 7-4 | 6-0 | 10-8 | 3·7 | 8-3 |
| | 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 |
| FEMA 1988 | ULE Oct | 11.2 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 3-3 | 6-3 | 0.2 | 5.3 |
| 1989 | Jan | 10·1 | 8-3 | 6·5 | 3-7 | 3-2 | 5-8 | 0-2 | 5·0 |
| | Apr | 8·6 | 7-2 | 5·8 | 3-3 | 2-9 | 5-3 | 0-2 | 4·4 |
| | 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 Apr July Oct | 8-6 8-1 8-2 9-0 | 6-3 5-9 6-6 6-1 | 4-6 4-4 4-3 4-3 | 2-6 2-5 2-5 2-4 | 2-4 2-3 2-3 2-2 | 4-3 4-1 3-9 3-8 | 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 | 3.7 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 |
| 1991 | Jan | 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 |

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 1990 for 1990 and 1991 figures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates have been revised to take account of the 1989 Census Of Employment and 1990 Labour Force Survey and hence are consistent with the unadjusted rates shown in table 2.1.
 2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

| | | South East | Greater London* | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | York- shire and Humber- side | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|--|---------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| MALE 1990 | AND FEMALE Nov 8 Dec 13 | 69 76 | 39 32 | 17 20 | 13 39 | 246 379 | 75 205 | 349 1,140 | 212 214 | 165 171 | 118 140 | 792 1,007 | 2,056 3,391 | 502 478 | 2,558 3,869 |
| 1991 | Jan 10 | 119 | 39 | 22 | 98 | 686 | 319 | 943 | 1,182 | 275 | 281 | 1,446 | 5,371 | 1,578 | 6,949 |
| | Feb 7 | 279 | 89 | 42 | 94 | 1,316 | 292 | 923 | 669 | 248 | 247 | 1,657 | 5,767 | 1,382 | 7,149 |
| | Mar 14 | 287 | 134 | 68 | 59 | 6,694 | 647 | 1,035 | 1,256 | 250 | 456 | 1,688 | 12,440 | 1,946 | 14,386 |
| | Apr 11 | 227 | 119 | 35 | 57 | 2,393 | 449 | 1,130 | 1,493 | 160 | 500 | 1,999 | 8,443 | 1,645 | 10,088 |
| | May 9 | 175 | 131 | 33 | 47 | 1,981 | 399 | 872 | 780 | 130 | 259 | 1,106 | 5,782 | 1,344 | 7,126 |
| | June 13 | 325 | 224 | 35 | 38 | 2,097 | 291 | 633 | 514 | 133 | 141 | 876 | 5,083 | 1,045 | 6,128 |
| | July 11 | 615 | 91 | 93 | 22 | 1,775 | 188 | 556 | 482 | 108 | 250 | 938 | 5,027 | 838 | 5,865 |
| | Aug 8 | 290 | 161 | 21 | 47 | 1,164 | 234 | 771 | 442 | 83 | 162 | 777 | 3,991 | 820 | 4,811 |
| | Sept 12 | 138 | 97 | 48 | 35 | 710 | 593 | 752 | 872 | 105 | 215 | 723 | 4,191 | 702 | 4,893 |
| | Oct 10 Nov 14 | 175 233 | 51 46 | 32 46 | 47 296 | 1,369 | 266 164 | 425 442 | 530 481 | 63 137 | 132 154 | 1,182 1,668 | 4,221 4,787 | 848 700 | 5,069 5,487 |

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

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

| | | United Kingdom* | Australia §§ | Austria † | Belgium ‡ | Canada §§ | Denmark § | Finland †† | France § | Germany † (FR) | Greec |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| NUM | BERS UNEMPLOYED, NA | TIONAL DEFIN | TIONS (1) NOT S | EASONALLY | ADJUSTED | | | | | | |
| Nont | Nov | 1 728 | 630 | 188 | 346 | 1.217 | 268 | 124 | 2,583 | 1,685 | 169 |
| 550 | Dec | 1,850 | 705 | 216 | 356 | 1,262 | 273 | 146 | 2,616 | 1,784 | 185 |
| 91 | Jan | 1,960 | 768 | 236 | 369 | 1,455 | 309 | 160 | 2,647 | 1,879 | 187 |
| | Feb | 2,045 | 812 | 236 | 372 | 1,515 | 305 | 177 | 2,643 | 1,869 | 193 |
| | Mar | 2,142 | 825 | 202 | 366 | 1,592 | 308 | 182 | 2,621 | 1,/31 | 194 |
| | Apr | 2,198 | 856 | 186 | 361 | 1,443 | 299 | 196 | 2,571 | 1,652 | 179 |
| | May | 2,214 | 812 | 164 | 354 | 1,412 | 281 | 196 | 2,551 | 1,604 | 158 |
| | June | 2,241 | 764 | 148 | 352 | 1,384 | 2/5 | 222 | 2,553 | 1,593 | 100 |
| | July | 2,368 | 802 | 148 | 373 | 1,439 | 272 | 252 | 2,666 | 1,694 | 155 |
| | Aug | 2,435 | 806 | 151 | 379 | 1,419 | 293 | 243 | 2,753 | 1,6/2 | 152 |
| | Sep | 2,451 | 867 | 152 | 369 | 1,282 | | 264 | 2,832 | 1,610 | 140 |
| | Oct | 2,426 | 802 | | 373 | 1,299 | | 282 | 2,872 | 1,599 | 168 |
| | Nov | 2,472 | 818 | | | | • • | | • • | 1,618 | |
| rce | ntage rate: latest month | 8.7 | 9.6 | 4.8 | 12.8 | 9.4 | 10-5 | 11-2 | 10-0 | 6.0 | 4.3 |
| est | month: change on | 126 | + 2.2 | +0.2 | +0.8 | +1.2 | +1.1 | +6.9 | +0.8 | -0.4 | +0.6 |
| a y | ear ago | +2.0 | +2.2 | +0.2 | +0.0 | +1.2 | + I· I | +0.5 | 100 | 0 4 | |
| 87 88 89 90 | | 2,807 2,275 1,784 1,662 | 629 575 509 590 | 165 159 150 169 | 435 398 364 348 | 1,150 1,031 1,018 1,110 | 217 238 259 267 | 106 | 2,621 2,564 2,533 2,505 | 2,231 2,234 2,029 1,870 | 110 109 118 140 |
| ntl | nly | 4 700 | 207 | 400 | 050 | 1.046 | 070 | 105 | 0 500 | 1 720 | 166 |
| 90 | Nov | 1,763 | 697 690 | 180 | 353 | 1,246 | 273 | 135 | 2,528 | 1,719 | 160 |
| | | 1.000 | 74.0 | | 055 | 1.001 | 071 | 1.47 | 0.540 | 1 676 | 152 |
| 91 | Jan | 1,892 | 712 | 1/1 | 300 | 1,321 | 271 | 147 | 2,042 | 1,678 | 158 |
| | Mar | 2,091 | 736 | 175 | 357 | 1,442 | 278 | 177 | 2,603 | 1,661 | 171 |
| | Apr | 2 174 | 944 | 196 | 361 | 1 398 | 285 | 194 | 2 637 | 1.671 | 174 |
| | May | 2,174 | 804 | 189 | 361 | 1 413 | 289 | 212 | 2 689 | 1 689 | 174 |
| | June | 2,300 | 793 | 194 | | 1,453 | 292 | 230 | 2,721 | 1,688 | 175 |
| | luly | 2 369 | 832 | 193 | | 1 449 | 296 | 248 | 2 763 | 1.708 | 177 |
| | Aug | 2 425 | 841 | 195 | | 1,462 | 301 | 262 | 2,746 | 1.709 | 179 |
| | Sep | 2,457 | 872 | 189 | | 1,410 | | 271 | 2,772 | 1,701 | 176 |
| | Oct | 2.425 | 860 | | | 1,420 | | 276 | 2,796 | 1,695 | 185 |
| | Nov | 2,513 | 901 | | | | | | | 1,679 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rce | ntage rate: latest month | 8.8 | 10.5 | 5.9 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 9.7 | 6-3 | 4.8 |
| ore | vious three months | +0.4 | +0.6 | +2.1 | +0.1 | -0.1 | +0.5 | +2.0 | +0.2 | N/C | +0.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CE | STANDARDISED RATES | S: SEASONALL | Y ADJUSTED (2) | | | | | - | | - | |
| est | month | Oct | Oct | | Oct 7.9 | Oct | •• | Sep 8.7 | Sep 9.6 | Sep 4.5 | |
| | | 11/-1 | | | | | | | | | |

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
 2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, 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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | United States §§ | Switzer- land § | Sweden §§ | Spain** | Portugal † | s § Norway § | Netherland | Luxem- bourg † | Japan†† | Italy ‡‡ | Irish Republic ** |
| NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | NITIONS (1) | TIONAL DEFI | PLOYED, NAT | JMBERS UNE | N | | | | | | |
| 1990 Nov Dec | 7,211 7,343 | 19·6 22·6 | 88 82 | 2,348 2,351 | 304 304 | 80 89 | 330 338 | 2·3 2·3 | 1,260 1,190 | 4,070 4,090 | 223 233 |
| 1991 Jan Feb Mar | 8,595 8,919 8,804 | 25·9 27·7 28·9 | 104 106 102 | 2,359 2,362 2,341 | 308 307 301 | 103 100 97 | 345 346 330 | 2·5 2·2 2·1 | 1,330 1,360 1,540 | 4,110 4,150 4,170 | 241 243 247 |
| Apr May June | 8,049 8,233 8,774 | 30·2 31·3 31·4 | 97 98 103 | 2,309 2,255 2,228 | 298 289 284 | 93 89 101 | 320 305 303 | 2·1 2·2 2·1 | 1,450 1,360 1,320 | 4,193 4,188 4,175 | 248 244 253 |
| July Aug Sep | 8,576 8,237 8,070 | 33·4 35·1 37·0 | 134 142 142 | 2,195 2,193 2,253 | 284 282 285 | 115 113 98 | 302 306 | 2·2 2·2 2·4 | 1,330 1,390 1,410 | 4,160 4,205 4,255 | 261 265 259 |
| Oct Nov | 8,013 8,286 | · · · · · | 140 | 2,317 | 290 | · · · · · | | 2.5 | 1,320 | 4,305 | 257 260 |
| Percentage rate: latest month | 6.6 | 1-3 | 3-1 | 16-3 | 6-4 | 4-6 | 4-4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 18-7 | 19.5 |
| a year ago | +0.8 | +0.8 | +1.3 | +0.3 | -0.5 | +0.6 | -0.5 | +0.5 | -0.5 | +1.1 | +2.4 |
| 1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Annual averages | FINITIONS (| ATIONAL DE | EMPLOYED, N | NUMBERS UN | | 0/10/10 | | | | | |
| 1987 1988 1989 1990 | 7,412 6,696 6,521 6,884 | 21.9 19.5 15.1 16.0 | 84 72 62 70 | 2,924 2,858 2,550 2,349 | 319 306 312 307 | 32-3 49-9 83-5 93-2 | · · · · · · · | 2·7 2·5 2·3 2·1 | 1,729 1,552 1,417 1,344 | 3,317 3,833 3,951 4,148 | 247 241 232 225 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 Nov Dec | 7,337 7,600 | 19·7 21·0 | 89 88 | 2,321 2,312 | 307 303 | 84 87 | ••• | 2·2 2·1 | 1,340 1,320 | 4,087 4,157 | 228 228 |
| 1991 Jan Feb Mar | 7,715 8,158 8,572 | 21-8 24-6 27-4 | 92 105 103 | 2,288 2,291 2,287 | 296 291 289 | 86 87 89 | · · · · · | 2·2 2·0 2·0 | 1,300 1,290 1,400 | 4,082 4,056 4,076 | 232 237 243 |
| Apr May June | 8,274 8,640 8,745 | 29-5 32-4 34-1 | 105 102 116 | 2,282 2,275 2,280 | 293 291 293 | 94 98 102 | · · · · · | 2·2 2·3 2·3 | 1,360 1,320 1,380 | 4,126 4,157 4,239 | 249 250 255 |
| July Aug Sep | 8,501 8,488 8,442 | 36·3 38·8 41·5 | 134 133 133 | 2,273 2,267 2,305 | 295 295 296 | 118 106 106 | · · · · · | 2·3 2·4 2·5 | 1,420 1,400 1,410 | 4,278 4,240 4,289 | 261 263 264 |
| Oct Nov | 8,582 8,499 | | 137 | 2,329 | 296 | ··· ·· | ··· ·· | 2·4 | 1,330 | 4,372 | 265 265 |
| Percentage rate: latest month | 6.8 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 16-4 | 6.6 | 5.0 | | 1.6 | 2.0 | 19.0 | 20.4 |
| atest three months: change on previous three months | -0·1 | +0.5 | +0.5 | +0.5 | +0.1 | +0.6 | | +0.1 | N/C | +0.3 | +0.4 |
| SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2) | D RATES: S | TANDARDISE | OECD S | | | | | | | | |
| Latest month Per cent | Oct 6·7 | | Oct 2-9 | May 15·6 | May 3·6 | Aug 5·5 | Aug 6·6 | | Sep 2·2 | Apr 10·0 | Oct 15-9 |

1 Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 1 Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured Labour Force.
 1 Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.
 1 Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of total Labour force.
 1 Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as a percentages of total Labour force.
 1 Source sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total Labour force.
 1 Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total Labour force.
 1 Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total Labour force.
 1 Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
 1 Numbers registered at employment offices.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

| UNITE | D | INFLOW † | | | | | and the second second | |
|-------|---------|-------------|---|-------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| KING | DOM | Male and Fe | emale | Male | 1 | Female | | |
| | | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | Married |
| 1990 | Nov 8 | 339·7 | +66·0 | 241·7 | +52·9 | 98·0 | +13·1 | 33·7 |
| | Dec 13 | 328·4 | +73·1 | 240·7 | +58·6 | 87·7 | +14·5 | 30·6 |
| 1991 | Jan 10 | 327-3 | +57·3 | 226-4 | +46·1 | 101-0 | +11-2 | 35-9 |
| | Feb 7 | 387-7 | +93·7 | 274-8 | +73·1 | 113-0 | +20-7 | 39-2 |
| | Mar 14 | 378-1 | +106·7 | 269-9 | +82·5 | 108-2 | +24-3 | 39-2 |
| | Apr 11 | 359-2 | +89·4 | 252-3 | +67·5 | 106-9 | +21·9 | 40-3 |
| | May 9 | 334-7 | +98·6 | 237-6 | +72·4 | 97-2 | +26·2 | 36-2 |
| | June 13 | 326-3 | +79·4 | 231-2 | +58·7 | 95-1 | +20·8 | 34-4 |
| | July 11 | 441-9 | +113·0 | 293-5 | +77.5 | 148-4 | +35-5 | 42-3 |
| | Aug 8 | 385-8 | +81·5 | 259-1 | +56.2 | 126-7 | +25-2 | 41-7 |
| | 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 | 36-9 |
| | Nov 14 | 374-8 | +35·1 | 266-2 | +24·5 | 108-6 | +10-6 | 38-0 |
| UNITE | D | OUTFLOW | t in the second s | | | | | |
| Month | ending | Male and Fe | emale | Male | | Female | | |
| | | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | Married |
| 1990 | Nov 8 | 277·5 | -21·7 | 186-1 | -12·1 | 91-4 | -9·6 | 30-3 |
| | Dec 13 | 222·4 | -9·9 | 149-9 | -4·5 | 72-5 | -5·4 | 23-6 |
| 1991 | Jan 10 | 208-8 | -9·1 | 139-5 | -3·3 | 69-3 | -5-7 | 24-5 |
| | Feb 7 | 295-0 | -11·3 | 202-2 | -7·2 | 92-8 | -4-1 | 32-4 |
| | Mar 14 | 294-3 | -8·7 | 203-9 | -3·7 | 90-4 | -5-0 | 31-7 |
| | Apr 11 | 298-1 | +10·8 | 204-2 | +6·1 | 93-9 | +4-6 | 32-8 |
| | May 9 | 318-1 | +30·2 | 219-7 | +24·0 | 98-5 | +6-3 | 33-6 |
| | June 13 | 302-7 | +36·0 | 211-4 | +26·1 | 91-4 | +9-9 | 32-0 |
| | July 11 | 304-8 | +49·6 | 212-6 | +36·3 | 92-2 | +13·3 | 30-5 |
| | Aug 8 | 312-6 | +45·3 | 215-1 | +33·6 | 97-5 | +11·7 | 29-6 |
| | Sept 12 | 358-9 | +61·6 | 234-5 | +42·3 | 124-4 | +19·3 | 41-1 |
| | Oct 10 | 414-0 | +79·8 | 274·7 | +54·2 | 139-3 | +25-6 | 38-4 |
| | Nov 14 | 335-1 | +57·6 | 226·4 | +40·2 | 108-8 | +17-4 | 37-9 |

* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4/s 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 | Age group | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|----------|
| Month ending | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59 | 60 and over | All ages |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 June 13 | 2-0 | 22.8 | 51.5 | 39-4 | 27.0 | 38.8 | 26.9 | 10.7 | 6-0 | 225.2 |
| July 11 | 2.3 | 31.4 | 84-4 | 46.9 | 30.7 | 42.1 | 29.5 | 11.8 | 6.9 | 285.9 |
| Aug 8 | 2.5 | 27.7 | 66-1 | 42.6 | 28.6 | 40.0 | 28.3 | 11.4 | 6-2 | 253.2 |
| Sept 12 | 2.4 | 32.9 | 59.0 | 40.7 | 27.7 | 38.7 | 27.4 | 10.6 | 5.7 | 245.1 |
| Oct 10 | 2.4 | 29.4 | 60.4 | 45.0 | 30.3 | 42.9 | 31.2 | 12.4 | 7.0 | 263.6 |
| 1404 14 | 2.5 | 23.0 | 00.4 | 43.4 | 01-2 | 44.0 | 31.9 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 529.9 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 June 13 | 1-4 | 14.0 | 24.4 | 15-3 | 8.9 | 14.2 | 10.6 | 3-0 | - | 91.8 |
| July 11 | 1-8 | 22.5 | 52.1 | 20.4 | 11-1 | 17.8 | 12-8 | 3.5 | — — | 142.0 |
| Aug 8 | 2.0 | 19.7 | 37.7 | 19.1 | 10.4 | 17.4 | 13.4 | 3.7 | — | 123.3 |
| Sept 12 | 1.8 | 24.8 | 31.4 | 17.4 | 9.6 | 15-8 | 11.4 | 3.3 | - | 115.5 |
| Nov 14 | 1.8 | 16.6 | 28.8 | 17.4 | 9.7 | 15.6 | 12.3 | 3.6 | = | 105.7 |
| Changes on a yea | ar earlier | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 June 13 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 7.8 | 11.3 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 57.5 |
| July 11 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 20.4 | 12.3 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 9.0 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 76-2 |
| Aug 8 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 11.8 | 9.3 | 6.7 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 56.0 |
| Sept 12 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 40.6 |
| Nov 14 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 39.0 |
| 1407 14 | 12 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 47 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 4-4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 24.1 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 June 13 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 5-1 | 3-4 | 2.3 | 3-6 | 2.4 | 0.6 | en alter a tradition de la constante de la cons | 20.3 |
| July 11 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 12.3 | 5-1 | 2.9 | 4-3 | 3.4 | 0.8 | _ | 34.5 |
| Aug 8 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 0.9 | | 25.5 |
| Sept 12 Oct 10 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 0.8 | _ | 20.7 |
| Nov 14 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.6 | - | 11.0 |

| OUTFLOW | Age group | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Month ending | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 † | 55-59 † | 60 and over † | All ages |
| MALE 1991 June 13 | 0.7 | 17.1 | 46.4 | 34.5 | 23.2 | 33.6 | 23.6 | 9.0 | 5.9 | 193-9 |
| July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 | 0-7 0-8 1-0 1-1 1-0 | 17-0 17-6 20-9 31-6 19-0 | 48·3 51·3 57·6 70·8 51·2 | 34·2 33·9 37·6 42·7 35·8 | 23-3 22-9 25-0 27-9 24-6 | 32-9 32-1 34-5 37-7 34-4 | 22.8 25.5 23.4 25.6 24.2 | 8.5 8.6 8.8 9.5 9.2 | 5·7 5·5 5·7 6·4 6·2 | 193·5 195·2 214·6 253·4 205·8 |
| FEMALE 1991 June 13 | 0.6 | 11.9 | 24-0 | 14.8 | 8.2 | 12.5 | 9-6 | 2.8 | 0-1 | 84-4 |
| July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 | 0-7 0-7 0-9 0-9 0-9 | 11-8 12-7 16-0 25-0 15-3 | 24-9 29-3 36-4 40-7 29-4 | 14-6 14-5 18-1 19-4 16-4 | 8-1 8-1 10-2 10-7 9-1 | 12-1 11-6 17-0 16-6 14-1 | 9-0 8-6 12-1 11-7 10-9 | 2·6 2·6 3·3 3·3 3·2 | 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 | 84.0 88.2 113.8 128.5 99.5 |
| Changes on a year earlie | r | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 June 13 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 24.3 |
| July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 | 0-3 0-3 0-5 0-6 0-6 | 0·9 1·1 2·0 5·9 1·0 | 7.7 6.3 8.4 15.2 8.1 | 6.5 5.5 7.0 9.0 6.2 | 4.7 4.1 5.0 6.1 5.3 | 6·0 5·9 6·7 7·3 6·1 | 4-6 4-9 5-3 5-7 5-1 | 1.6 2.0 2.0 2.2 2.2 | 1-4 1-3 1-5 1-8 1-7 | 33·7 31·4 38·4 53·9 36·3 |
| FEMALE 1991 June 13 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | _ | 9.8 |
| July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 | 0-3 0-3 0-4 0-5 0-4 | 0·8 0·7 1·9 4·8 1·4 | 4-0 3-5 5-4 8-6 4-6 | 2·2 1·9 3·0 3·6 2·9 | 1.3 1.3 1.8 2.0 1.6 | 2·3 1·5 2·7 3·4 2·5 | 1.2 1.1 2.0 2.3 1.9 | 0-3 0-4 0-5 0-6 0-6 | = = | 12.4 10.8 17.8 25.9 15.9 |

* Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/3 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20 Flows by age (GB); standardised^{*}; not seasonally adjusted 2.20 computerised records only

2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES + Regions

| | | South East | Greater London** | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | York- shire and Humber- side | North West | North | England | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain |
|------|--------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|--------|----------|------------------|
| 1988 | R | 13,007 | 7,191 | 1,637 | 9,471 | 5,365 | 10,521 | 14,751 | 19,565 | 12,132 | 86,449 | 7,170 | 14,311 | 107,930 |
| 1989 | | 12,954 | 3,732 | 3,853 | 3,644 | 9,400 | 10,333 | 12,824 | 19,870 | 11,994 | 84,872 | 11,499 | 20,395 | 116,766 |
| 1990 | | 14,408 | 1,999 | 5,250 | 15,503 | 25,500 | 11,291 | 16,674 | 28,165 | 13,209 | 130,000 | 10,719 | 17,669 | 158,388 |
| 1990 | Q3 R | 3,338 | 660 | 1,384 | 5,260 | 5,713 | 2,194 | 4,870 | 6,673 | 2,423 | 31,855 | 1,940 | 3,198 | 36,993 |
| | Q4 R | 3,265 | 518 | 1,948 | 4,335 | 8,540 | 4,688 | 5,594 | 9,278 | 4,237 | 41,885 | 3,695 | 4,912 | 50,492 |
| 1991 | Q1 R | 6,034 | 2,417 | 1,534 | 6,640 | 13,612 | 5,132 | 8,521 | 10,420 | 4,887 | 56,780 | 4,147 | 6,424 | 67,351 |
| | Q2 R | 5,440 | 1,609 | 1,329 | 3,406 | 9,432 | 4,541 | 7,926 | 10,364 | 4,116 | 46,554 | 3,054 | 4,190 | 53,798 |
| | Q3 R | 6,507 | 2,190 | 1,205 | 4,375 | 8,722 | 4,418 | 7,088 | 8,184 | 2,066 | 42,565 | 2,639 | 3,393 | 48,597 |
| 1990 | Nov R | 1,341 | 307 | 615 | 1,383 | 2,445 | 2,298 | 2,528 | 3,466 | 1,652 | 15,728 | 1,274 | 1,761 | 18,763 |
| | Dec R | 1,045 | 148 | 684 | 1,640 | 4,017 | 1,587 | 1,414 | 3,467 | 1,332 | 15,186 | 1,040 | 1,691 | 17,917 |
| 1991 | Jan R | 1,186 | 136 | 328 | 1,183 | 3,190 | 1,563 | 1,913 | 2,158 | 1,310 | 12,831 | 609 | 1,321 | 14,761 |
| | Feb R | 1,367 | 261 | 697 | 1,731 | 4,430 | 1,947 | 2,417 | 3,942 | 1,223 | 17,754 | 900 | 1,837 | 20,491 |
| | Mar R | 3,481 | 2,020 | 509 | 3,724 | 5,992 | 1,622 | 4,191 | 4,320 | 2,354 | 26,195 | 2,638 | 3,226 | 32,099 |
| | Apr R | 1,779 | 313 | 770 | 1,225 | 3,888 | 2,367 | 2,052 | 3,031 | 1,141 | 16,253 | 1,201 | 1,303 | 18,757 |
| | May R | 1,477 | 252 | 259 | 874 | 3,373 | 1,231 | 2,943 | 3,890 | 1,957 | 16,004 | 817 | 1,198 | 18,019 |
| | June R | 2,184 | 1,044 | 300 | 1,307 | 2,171 | 943 | 2,931 | 3,443 | 1,018 | 14,297 | 1,036 | 1,689 | 17,022 |
| | July P | 2,094 | 681 | 456 | 1,535 | 3,809 | 2,844 | 3,240 | 3,097 | 973 | 18,048 | 528 | 684 | 19,260 |
| | Aug P | 2,298 | 754 | 475 | 1,130 | 2,470 | 804 | 2,667 | 2,812 | 671 | 13,327 | 1,041 | 1,464 | 15,832 |
| | Sept P | 2,115 | 755 | 274 | 1,710 | 2,443 | 770 | 1,181 | 2,275 | 422 | 11,190 | 1,070 | 1,245 | 13,505 |
| | Oct PR | 2,383 | 399 | 1,074 | 1,152 | 1,919 | 1,114 | 802 | 1,927 | 600 | 10,971 | 374 | 902 | 12,247 |
| | Nov * | 1,195 | 113 | 439 | 694 | 2,005 | 768 | 594 | 1,998 | 327 | 8,020 | 418 | 293 | 8,731 |

** Included in South East. Other notes: see table 2-31

2.31 CONFIRM **CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES †**

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 | Division | Class | 1990 | 1991 | 1990 Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | 1991 Q1 | Q2 | 1991 Aug P | Sept PR | Oct * |
|--|--------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 0 | | 129 | 379 | 242 | 61 | 14 | 0 | 36 | 33 | 18 | 21 |
| Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas Electricity, gas, other energy and water Energy and water supply industries | * | 11–12 13–14 15–17 | 15,372 265 532 16,169 | 3,707 481 539 4,727 | 1,133 94 143 1,370 | 1,158 150 57 1,365 | 3,481 255 803 4,539 | 1,007 9 296 1,312 | 1,226 343 283 1,852 | 177 132 116 425 | 205 210 45 460 | 114 4 41 159 |
| Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemicals and man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other | | 21,23 22 24 25–26 | 304 2,618 1,823 1,884 | 705 7,588 4,365 3,031 | 310 1,776 442 645 | 294 3,047 1,643 1,411 | 728 2,480 2,665 937 | 414 2,385 1,116 1,187 | 68 1,017 631 744 | 5 223 180 328 | 10 104 447 163 | 155 215 169 115 |
| than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals | 2 | | 6,629 | 15,689 | 3,173 | 6,395 | 6,810 | 5,102 | 2,460 | 736 | 724 | 654 |
| Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering | | 31 32 | 2,565 8,935 | 4,612 13,141 | 681 2,976 | 1,601 4,693 | 1,907 6,052 | 2,202 4,906 | 1,471 4,123 | 603 1,231 | 342 808 | 277 809 |
| Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles Manufacture of other transport equipment Instrument engineering | - | 33 34 35 36 37 | 1,656 8,963 2,362 3,766 1,113 | 858 13,091 5,020 5,154 1,151 | 281 2,995 945 1,236 392 | 467 3,937 1,947 1,910 352 | 190 6,008 3,296 1,879 548 | 72 4,910 2,863 2,634 145 | 181 4,452 1,936 1,323 264 | 29 1,325 465 193 40 | 0 1,285 921 392 117 | 22 1,165 668 415 18 |
| vehicles industries | 3 | | 29,360 | 43,027 | 9,506 | 14,907 | 19,880 | 17,732 | 13,750 | 3,886 | 3,865 | 3,374 |
| Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries | 4 | 41-42 43 44-45 46 47 48-49 | 7,446 7,267 5,179 2,061 3,518 2,950 28,421 | 10,219 8,780 9,052 4,933 5,679 5,987 44,650 | 2,172 1,967 1,880 1,034 1,555 1,362 9,970 | 2,633 1,882 2,668 1,140 2,203 2,379 12,905 | 2,791 1,779 3,952 1,818 2,445 3,487 16,272 | 2,830 1,743 3,061 900 2,516 2,220 13,270 | 1,808 2,717 1,356 830 1,151 2,545 8,907 | 455 294 617 257 445 438 2,506 | 189 1,029 279 178 325 558 2,558 | 367 666 85 257 272 49 2,396 |
| Construction | 5 💊 | | 6,812 | 10,381 | 2,561 | 3,374 | 3,066 | 3,423 | 2,522 | 760 | 807 | 447 |
| Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs | 6 | 61–63 64–65 66 67 | 3,100 4,149 977 594 8,820 | 3,740 6,522 1,078 363 11,703 | 890 1,106 139 217 2,352 | 962 1,441 233 142 2,778 | 1,066 2,006 821 292 4,185 | 1,052 1,176 528 128 2,884 | 1,653 1,549 1,788 216 5,206 | 627 248 220 81 1,176 | 518 147 100 33 798 | 305 313 9 0 627 |
| Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication | 7 | 71–77 79 | 4,313 69 4,382 | 5,575 1,030 6,605 | 1,150 441 1,591 | 1,714 560 2,274 | 2,437 782 3,219 | 2,250 685 2,935 | 1,070 357 1,427 | 317 197 514 | 230 100 330 | 281 51 332 |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 8 | | 2,109 | 4,112 | 1,272 | 1,514 | 2,463 | 2,971 | 2,536 | 928 | 1,064 | 368 |
| Public administration and defence Medical and other health services | | 91–94 95 | 8,859 2,295 | 13,330 1,922 | 4,168 443 340 | 3,388 447 | 5,731 481 691 | 2,771 807 591 | 8,367 927 607 | 1,703 530 308 | 647 54 922 | 123 93 137 |
| Other services | 9 | 30-33,00 | 13,935 | 17,115 | 4,596 | 4,919 | 6,903 | 4,169 | 9,901 | 2,541 | 1,623 | 353 |
| All production industries All manufacturing industries All service industries ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES | 1-4 2-4 6-9 0-9 | | 80,579 64,410 29,246 116,766 | 108,093 103,366 39,535 158,388 | 24,019 22,649 10,171 36,993 | 35,572 34,207 11,485 50,492 | 47,501 42,962 16,770 67,351 | 37,416 36,104 12,959 53,798 | 26,969 25,117 19,070 48,957 | 7,553 7,128 5,159 13,505 | 7,607 7,147 3,815 12,247 | 6,583 6,424 1,680 8,731 |

PR Provisional Revised. P Provisional. • First estimates as at 1 November 1991; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 18,800 in October. † Figures are based on reports (ES955s) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. For details on this series and its limitations, and for information on alternative sources of statistics on redundancies readers are referred to the article on redundancy statistics that appeared in the August 1991 edition of *Employment Equation* (p. 450-454).

VACANCIES 3.1 UK vacancies at jobcentres*: seasonally adjusted 3.1

| UNITE | D | UNFILLED | VACANCIES | | INFLOW | | OUTFLOW | of which | PLACINGS | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KINGI | DOM | Level | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Level | Average change over 3 months ended | Level | Average change over 3 months ended | Level | Average change over 3 months ended |
| 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 |) Annual) averages) | 188-8 235-4 248-7 219-5 173-7 | | - | 212·2 226·4 231·2 226·1 201·2 | | 208·3 222·3 232·8 229·2 207·4 | | 157·4 159·5 159·1 158·4 147·0 | |
| 1989 | Nov | 212·7 | -2·6 | -1.6 | 222·3 | -1·8 | 227.6 | -1·2 | 157·2 | -1.0 |
| | Dec | 201·7 | -11·0 | -5.7 | 217·2 | -3·2 | 222.0 | -2·1 | 154·6 | -1.0 |
| 1990 | Jan | 200-2 | -1·5 | -5-0 | 211.0 | 5·6 | 211.0 | -6·8 | 147-4 | -3·6 |
| | Feb | 197-1 | -3·1 | -5-2 | 219.8 | 0·8 | 222.4 | -1·7 | 155-2 | -0·7 |
| | Mar | 196-4 | -0·7 | -1-8 | 218.2 | 0·3 | 220.3 | -0·6 | 154-2 | -0·1 |
| | Apr | 197-1 | 0·7 | -1.0 | 215·3 | 1.4 | 218-8 | 2.6 | 152-0 | 1.5 |
| | May | 193-9 | -3·2 | -1.1 | 213·7 | -2.0 | 217-6 | -1.6 | 151-1 | -1.4 |
| | June | 184-3 | -9·6 | -4.0 | 202·2 | -5.3 | 210-7 | -3.2 | 146-6 | -2.5 |
| | July | 171-9 | -12·4 | -8·4 | 198-2 | -5·7 | 211-6 | -2·4 | 148·9 | -1·0 |
| | Aug | 166-3 | -5·6 | -9·2 | 195-8 | -6·0 | 202-4 | -5·1 | 145·0 | -2·0 |
| | Sept | 159-4 | -6·9 | -8·3 | 193-8 | -2·8 | 201-8 | -3·0 | 145·2 | -0·5 |
| | Oct | 145-5 | -13·9 | 8-8 | 186-6 | -3·9 | 202-4 | -3·1 | 147·0 | -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 | -0.6 | 198-2 | 3·9 | 185·1 | -5·8 | 133·1 | -4·6 |
| | Feb | 143-6 | 0·0 | 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 | –0·1 | 126·9 | 0-1 |
| | July | 104-0 | 2·5 | -5·9 | 166-8 | -5·2 | 164-5 | -11.9 | 123-4 | -8·5 |
| | Aug | 106-6 | 2·6 | -0·9 | 165-6 | -5·0 | 163-4 | -11.8 | 119-8 | -9·4 |
| | Sept | 106-5 | -0·1 | 1·7 | 166-5 | 0·3 | 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 |

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 4½ 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 the October 1985 *Employment Gazette*, p 143.

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | THOUSAND |
|------|------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|--|---------------|-------|-------|----------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| - | | South East | Greater London † | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | York- shire and Humber- side | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
| 1989 | Nov | 65·8 | 21·2 | 7.7 | 17·6 | 18·6 | 12·4 | 12·5 | 24·8 | 10·5 | 14·2 | 24.5 | 208·6 | 4·1 | 212·7 |
| | Dec | 62·4 | 20·0 | 7.3 | 16·6 | 17·2 | 12·1 | 11·9 | 23·8 | 10·1 | 13·1 | 23.3 | 197·8 | 3·9 | 201·7 |
| 1990 | Jan | 61-6 | 19-6 | 7·1 | 16·0 | 17·4 | 11-9 | 12·1 | 23·4 | 10·6 | 12·9 | 23·2 | 196-1 | 4·1 | 200·2 |
| | Feb | 60-3 | 19-9 | 6·9 | 15·5 | 16·8 | 11-8 | 12·1 | 23·4 | 11·6 | 12·4 | 22·2 | 193-0 | 4·1 | 197·1 |
| | Mar | 59-9 | 19-5 | 6·6 | 15·2 | 16·6 | 11-7 | 12·7 | 22·6 | 11·9 | 12·6 | 22·4 | 192-2 | 4·2 | 196·4 |
| | Apr | 57-5 | 18-3 | 6-5 | 16·0 | 17-0 | 11.2 | 13·0 | 23·0 | 12·3 | 13·3 | 22·8 | 192·5 | 4·6 | 197·1 |
| | May | 55-0 | 17-5 | 6-4 | 15·4 | 16-7 | 10.9 | 12·8 | 22·7 | 12·5 | 13·7 | 22·8 | 188·9 | 5·0 | 193·9 |
| | June | 50-0 | 15-8 | 5-9 | 15·0 | 15-8 | 10.9 | 12·5 | 21·7 | 12·1 | 13·1 | 22·3 | 179·2 | 5·1 | 184·3 |
| | July | 45·1 | 14-6 | 4·9 | 13-6 | 14·8 | 10·5 | 11-9 | 20·4 | 11.5 | 12·4 | 22·3 | 167·2 | 4·7 | 171-9 |
| | Aug | 42·9 | 13-7 | 4·6 | 13-1 | 14·1 | 10·1 | 11-5 | 20·3 | 10.8 | 11·8 | 22·4 | 161·6 | 4·7 | 166-3 |
| | Sept | 40·0 | 12-6 | 4·3 | 12-7 | 13·3 | 10·0 | 11-5 | 19·6 | 9.9 | 11·6 | 21·9 | 154·8 | 4·6 | 159-4 |
| | Oct | 32-6 | 8·1 | 3·9 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 9·3 | 10·5 | 19-4 | 9·1 | 11.2 | 21.8 | 140·9 | 4·6 | 145·5 |
| | Nov | 33-5 | 9·0 | 3·6 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 8·8 | 10·1 | 18-3 | 8·7 | 10.4 | 18.7 | 133·7 | 4·5 | 138·2 |
| | Dec | 33-0 | 9·3 | 3·8 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 8·7 | 9·3 | 18-0 | 7·7 | 10.5 | 16.6 | 129·2 | 4·3 | 133·5 |
| 1991 | Jan | 34-4 | 9-9 | 3-9 | 12:4 | 11.2 | 8·7 | 10·1 | 19-8 | 8·9 | 10-8 | 19·1 | 139·3 | 4·3 | 143-6 |
| | Feb | 33-3 | 9-9 | 3-8 | 13:3 | 10.2 | 8·1 | 9·3 | 19-8 | 8·2 | 10-6 | 22·6 | 139·4 | 4·2 | 143-6 |
| | Mar | 33-7 | 10-4 | 3-8 | 13:0 | 10.1 | 7·5 | 8·9 | 18-6 | 7·9 | 10-1 | 23·9 | 137·4 | 4·1 | 141-5 |
| | Apr | 28·9 | 9·4 | 3·5 | 10·0 | 8·3 | 7·0 | 8·3 | 16-8 | 6·9 | 8·9 | 19·3 | 117·9 | 3·9 | 121-8 |
| | May | 25·9 | 8·5 | 2·9 | 8·4 | 7·9 | 6·6 | 7·9 | 14-8 | 5·9 | 7·2 | 17·7 | 105·2 | 4·1 | 109-3 |
| | June | 23·1 | 7·1 | 2·7 | 7·1 | 7·9 | 6·0 | 7·1 | 13-8 | 5·4 | 6·8 | 17·2 | 97·3 | 4·2 | 101-5 |
| | July | 25-9 | 8·0 | 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 |

* See footnote to table 3.1 † Included in South East.

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

| | | South East | Greater London* | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | York- shire and Humber- side | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Vacat 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 | Annual Annual averages | total † 70·8 90·7 95·1 71·7 47·6 | 30·0 37·7 32·2 23·6 14·8 | 6·2 8·0 9·7 8·3 5·4 | 18·1 19·7 20·4 18·5 13·9 | 15·4 21·1 24·1 20·5 14·6 | 10·3 12·2 13·8 12·9 10·5 | 11·3 15·6 15·5 13·3 11·7 | 19·0 24·2 23·9 24·4 21·1 | 9.8 12.0 11.4 10.7 10.7 | 9·5 11·0 12·1 13·8 12·1 | 16·3 18·8 20·0 21·7 21·6 | 186-8 233-2 245-9 215-8 169-1 | 1.4 1.6 2.0 2.6 3.4 | 188-1 234-9 247-8 218-4 172-5 |
| 1990 | Nov | 37·1 27·1 | 11·2 8·4 | 3·8 2·9 | 10·3 8·0 | 12·6 9·4 | 9·5 7·6 | 10·9 8·1 | 19·9 15·5 | 8·5 6·6 | 10·1 8·5 | 19·4 15·2 | 142·1 108·9 | 3·3 3·0 | 145-4 111-9 |
| 1991 | Jan | 25·4 | 7·6 | 2·8 | 9·0 | 9·8 | 7·4 | 8·6 | 16·8 | 7·3 | 9∙0 | 15·6 | 111.6 | 2·9 | 114·5 |
| | Feb | 25·3 | 7·7 | 2·7 | 10·2 | 8·7 | 6·9 | 7·8 | 17·1 | 7·1 | 9∙1 | 19·8 | 114.5 | 3·1 | 117·6 |
| | Mar | 26·9 | 8·5 | 2·9 | 11·1 | 8·3 | 6·3 | 7·6 | 16·7 | 7·1 | 8∙8 | 21·8 | 117.5 | 2·9 | 120·4 |
| | Apr | 27·4 | 8.7 | 3·4 | 11·3 | 7.6 | 6·8 | 7·7 | 16·5 | 7·1 | 8·7 | 19·4 | 116·0 | 3·0 | 119·0 |
| | May | 28·6 | 8.7 | 3·2 | 11·2 | 7.7 | 7·0 | 8·1 | 15·5 | 6·5 | 8·0 | 18·5 | 114·3 | 3·2 | 117·5 |
| | June | 29·6 | 8.2 | 3·6 | 10·9 | 8.3 | 6·7 | 8·1 | 15·3 | 6·7 | 8·6 | 18·8 | 116·6 | 3·5 | 120·1 |
| | July | 28·4 | 7·7 | 3·2 | 9·4 | 7·3 | 6·3 | 7·1 | 14·1 | 6·1 | 7·7 | 17·1 | 106·8 | 3·1 | 109·9 |
| | Aug | 28·3 | 7·2 | 3·1 | 8·9 | 7·0 | 6·5 | 7·3 | 14·4 | 5·9 | 7·2 | 16·3 | 104·7 | 2·9 | 107·7 |
| | Sept | 33·8 | 9·2 | 3·7 | 10·2 | 8·8 | 8·2 | 8·5 | 17·2 | 6·7 | 8·0 | 18·6 | 123·9 | 3·3 | 127·2 |
| | Oct | 34·3 | 9·3 | 3.8 | 10·3 | 9·3 | 8·7 | 9·1 | 17·1 | 6·9 | 8·0 | 19·6 | 127·0 | 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 |
| Vaca 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 | ncies at careers of) Annual) averages) | fices 7·6 11·8 16·0 14·4 9·4 | 4·4 7·0 8·1 7·5 5·0 | 0·4 0·5 0·9 1·0 0·6 | 0.7 1.2 1.6 1.6 1.1 | 1.2 1.4 1.8 2.7 2.3 | 0.7 0.9 1.3 1.5 1.0 | 0.7 0.9 1.1 1.2 1.1 | 0.8 1.0 1.3 1.4 1.5 | 0·3 0·4 0·4 0·5 0·5 | 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·3 | 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·8 1·1 | 12-8 18-7 25-2 25-5 18-8 | 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.3 0.6 | 13·4 19·5 26·3 26·8 17·6 |
| 1990 | Nov | 5·8 | 3·2 | 0·3 | 0·7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0·7 | 1·2 | 0·4 | 0·2 | 0-9 | 12·2 | 0·4 | 12·6 |
| | Dec | 3·9 | 2·0 | 0·2 | 0·5 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0·6 | 0·9 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 0-6 | 9·1 | 0·3 | 9·4 |
| 1991 | Jan | 3·9 | 2·1 | 0·3 | 0-4 | 1·4 | 0·4 | 0·5 | 0·9 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 0·7 | 8·9 | 0·3 | 9·2 |
| | Feb | 4·2 | 2·7 | 0·2 | 0-6 | 1·5 | 0·4 | 0·6 | 0·8 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 0·6 | 9·3 | 0·3 | 9·6 |
| | Mar | 3·4 | 1·9 | 0·3 | 0-6 | 1·6 | 0·4 | 0·7 | 0·8 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 0·6 | 8·9 | 0·3 | 8·9 |
| | Apr | 3·2 | 1.7 | 0·4 | 0·5 | 1.5 | 0·4 | 0·7 | 0·9 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 0·7 | 8-8 | 0·3 | 9·1 |
| | May | 3·7 | 2.0 | 0·5 | 0·6 | 1.5 | 0·5 | 0·8 | 1·1 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·8 | 9-9 | 0·3 | 10·2 |
| | June | 4·9 | 2.5 | 0·4 | 0·6 | 1.5 | 0·6 | 0·7 | 1·0 | 0·4 | 0·2 | 0·9 | 11-2 | 0·3 | 11·5 |
| | July | 4·5 | 2·4 | 0·4 | 0·6 | 1.5 | 0·5 | 0.7 | 0·8 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·8 | 10·2 | 0·3 | 10·5 |
| | Aug | 3·9 | 2·2 | 0·3 | 0·5 | 1.5 | 0·4 | 0.6 | 0·8 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 0·7 | 9·1 | 0·2 | 9·3 |
| | Sept | 3·8 | 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 | 6·4 |

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*.



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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPU Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

| United Kingdom | 12 mon | ths to Septe | ember 1990 | 12 months to September 19 | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------|----------------------|--|
| SIC 1980 | Stop- pages | Workers involved | Working days lost | Stop- pages | Workers | Working days lost | |
| Agriculture forestry | | | | | | | |
| and fishing | - | - | | 2 | 100 | ar and | |
| Coal extraction | 96 | 18,600 | 60,000 | 38 | 7,100 | 35,000 | |
| Coke, mineral oil | • | 10 500 | 22.000 | 2 | 200 | 2 000 | |
| and natural gas | 3 | 16,500 | 33,000 | 4 | 200 | 2,000 | |
| Electricity, gas, other | 5 | 1 800 | 5 000 | 3 | 2,400 | 4,000 | |
| Metal processing | 5 | 1,000 | 0,000 | , e | _, | | |
| and manufacture | 6 | 700 | 15,000 | 3 | 800 | 3,000 | |
| Mineral processing | | | | | | | |
| and manufacture | 10 | 2,300 | 11,000 | 3 | 400 | 5,000 | |
| Chemicals and man- | | | | | | | |
| made fibres | 6 | 700 | 1,000 | Ť | 1 000 | 17 000 | |
| Metal goods nes | 16 | 2,100 | 22,000 | 10 | 1,000 | 100,000 | |
| Engineering | 56 | 16,200 | 145,000 | 40 | 15,500 | 6,000 | |
| Motor vehicles | 55 | 72,800 | 554,000 | 13 | 3,200 | 6,000 | |
| Other transport | | 04 000 | 570.000 | 10 | 16 200 | 43.000 | |
| equipment | 20 | 21,000 | 570,000 | 13 | 16,200 | 43,000 | |
| Food, drink and | 15 | C 400 | 71 000 | 0 | 2 800 | 16.000 | |
| tobacco | 15 | 6,400 | 71,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 10,000 | |
| lextiles | 4 7 | 1,200 | 20,000 | 7 | 900 | 1 000 | |
| Footwear and clothing | ' | 1,700 | 20,000 | · · · | 000 | 1,000 | |
| Timber and wooden | 2 | 200 | 1 000 | 2 | 100 | t | |
| Turniture Departmenting and | 3 | 200 | 1,000 | - | 100 | | |
| Paper, printing and | 7 | 900 | 6 000 | 6 | 300 | 1.000 | |
| Other manufacturing | ' | 000 | 0,000 | | | | |
| industries | 8 | 1 500 | 15.000 | 4 | 1,100 | 6,000 | |
| Construction | 13 | 3,500 | 14.000 | 18 | 7,800 | 20,000 | |
| Distribution hotels | | 0,000 | | | | | |
| and catering, repairs | 8 | 1,800 | 11,000 | 6 | 800 | 8,000 | |
| Transport services | | | | | | | |
| and communication | 117 | 66,200 | 162,000 | 52 | 17,200 | 79,000 | |
| Supporting and misc. | | | | | | | |
| transport services | 5 | 2,600 | 15,000 | 2 | 200 | 1,000 | |
| Banking, finance, | | | | | | | |
| insurance, business | | | | | | | |
| services and leasing | 2 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 4 | 3,700 | 7,000 | |
| Public administration, | | | | | | | |
| education and | | | | | | 050.000 | |
| health services | 165 | 69,800 | 677,000 | 135 | 86,400 | 352,000 | |
| Other services | 8 | 1,200 | 21,000 | 19 | 4,100 | 41,000 | |
| All industries | | | + 170 100 70 | 0.000 | | | |
| and services 628** 3 | 10,800 2, | 435,000 391 | 1/2,100 /6 | 8,000 | | | |

Stoppages: September 1991

| United Kingdom | Number of stoppages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Stoppages in progress | 32 | 16,700 | 68,000 |
| of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months | 19 13 | 11,700* 5,000** | 17,000 51,000 |

* All directly involved. ** Includes 1,800 omvolved 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 1991 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

| United Kingdom | 12 months | to September | 1991 |
|---|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Stoppages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels | 122 | 50,600 | 317,000 |
| -extra-wade and fringe benefits | 14 | 3,600 | 10,000 |
| Duration and pattern of hours worked | 14 | 3,300 | 23,000 |
| Redundancy questions | 66 | 71,100 | 247,000 |
| Trade union matters | 11 | 1,700 | 6,000 |
| Working conditions and supervision | 41 | 14,700 | 42,000 |
| Manning and work allocation | 83 | 17,900 | 79,000 |
| Dismissal and other disciplinary measures | 40 | 9,100 | 43,000 |
| All | 201 | 172 100 | 768 000 |

** 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 500 working days lost.

4.2 Stoppages of work**: summary

| United | ł | Number of s | toppages | Number of wo | rkers (Thou) | Working days | lost in all stopp | bages in progre | ess in period (Th | iou) | | <u> </u> |
|----------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|----------------------------|---|--|
| Kingd | om 968 | Beginning in period | In progress in period | Beginning involvement in period in any dispute | All involved in period | All industries and services (All orders) | Mining and quarrying (II) | Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (VI-XII) | Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV) | Construc- tion (XX) | Transport and communi- cation (XXII) | All other industries and services |
| 1980 1981 1982 | | 1,330 1,338 1,528 | 1,348 1,344 1,538 | 830* 1,512 2,101* | 834 * 1,513 2,103 * | 11,964 4,266 5,313 | 166 237 374 | 10,155 1,731 1,458 | 44 39 66 | 281 86 44 | 253 359 1,675 | 1,065 1,814 1,697 |
| SIC 1 | 980 | 1920 | , | | | All industries and services (All classes) | Coal,coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14) | Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (21-22, 31-37) | Textiles, footwear and clothing (43-45) | Construc- tion (50) | Transport and communi- cation (71-79) | All other industries and services |
| 1989 | Oct Nov Dec | 49 43 21 | 61 55 36 | 61 26 8 | 68 45 51 | 162 341 297 | 3 8 1 | 38 228 143 | | 95 | 2 8 12 | 110 92 141 |
| 1990 | Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 45 66 53 53 57 55 55 41 61 27 | 55 78 95 71 71 67 69 59 77 62 45 | 45 24 19 53 23 20 16 25 15 18 18 18 9 | 58 46 49 57 28 32 19 26 16 19 20 20 | 443 515 236 112 131 150 55 67 35 54 65 40 | 1 5 13 4 2 5 9 6 5 5 6 3 | 273 347 104 56 77 45 10 5 8 10 11 5 | 1 2 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 4 1 1 1 5 | 3 8 26 7 25 60 13 6 1 9 16 4 | 165 154 73 42 26 38 21 19 19 29 26 28 |
| 1991 | Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct | 20 27 34 44 26 36 25 25 25 | 32 37 46 54 63 46 54 43 36 32 | 7 14 40 12 20 7 10 10 10 14 | 8 16 41 38 22 11 12 12 13 13 | 44 36 55 105 53 57 64 75 68 | 5 4 1 2 1 12 1 3 | 2 3 4 11 50 32 13 6 28 24 | | 4 3 2 1 1 4 | 2 4 2 32 4 13 — | 32 25 46 90 21 16 28 46 42 42 42 |

Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
 See 'Definitions and Conventions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. Figures from 1990 are provisional.

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| GREAT | Whole e | conomy is 0-9) | | | Manufac (Division | turing indens 2-4) | ustries | | Product (Division | ion industr ns 1-4) | ies | | Service i (Division | ndustries is 6-9) | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| SIC 1980 | Actual | Seasona | ally adjus | ted | Actual | Seasona | ally adjust | ed | Actual | Seasona | ally adjust | ed | Actual | Seasona | ally adjust | ed |
| | | | Per cer over pr 12 mon | nt change revious nths | | | Per cen over pr 12 mon | it change evious ths | | | Per cen over pr 12 mon | it change evious ths | | | Per cer over pr 12 mon | nt change evious ths |
| 1988=100 | | | | Under- lying* | | | | Under- lying* | | | | Under- lying* | | | | Under lying* |
| 1988) Annual 1989) averages 1990) | 100·0 109·1 119·7 | | | | 100·0 108·7 118·9 | | | | 100·0 109·1 119·4 | | | | 100·0 108·9 119·4 | | | |
| 1988 Jan Feb Mar | 95·4 95·5 98·3 | 96·1 96·7 97·5 | | | 95·8 95·6 98·0 | 96-6 96-3 97-7 | | | 95-8 95-3 97-8 | 96·5 96·0 97·8 | | | 95-4 96-0 98-6 | 96·3 97·1 97·4 | | |
| Apr May June | 97-8 98-4 99-8 | 97-9 98-6 99-3 | | | 98∙8 99∙3 100∙6 | 98-0 98-9 99-5 | | | 98·9 99·5 100·4 | 98·2 99·2 99·5 | | | 97·3 98·0 99·6 | 97-6 98-2 99-2 | | |
| July Aug Sept | 101·3 100·3 100·9 | 100-2 100-9 101-5 | | | 101·1 99·5 100·2 | 99·9 100·9 101·3 | | | 101·3 99·9 100·5 | 100·1 100·9 101·5 | | | 101·3 100·5 100·6 | 100·4 100·8 101·4 | | |
| Oct Nov Dec | 101.7 103.7 106.9 | 102-6 103-5 105-2 | | | 101-8 103-6 105-5 | 102-6 103-5 104-4 | | | 101·9 103·7 105·3 | 102·7 103·4 104·3 | | | 101·2 103·6 107·9 | 102·3 103·5 105·6 | | |
| 1989 Jan Feb Mar | 104·2 104·6 107·3 | 105·0 105·9 106·5 | 9·3 9·5 9·2 | 9 9 1/4 9 1/2 | 104·2 105·0 105·7 | 105·1 105·8 105·4 | 8·8 9·9 7·9 | 8 ³ ⁄4 8 ¹ ⁄2 8 ³ ⁄4 | 104-2 104-9 106-0 | 105·0 105·8 106·0 | 8-8 10-2 8-4 | 8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4 | 104-2 104-4 107-8 | 105·2 105·7 106·5 | 9·2 8·9 9·3 | 9 9 1/4 9 1/2 |
| Apr May | 107·3 107·5 | 107·4 107·7 108-4 | 9.7 9.2 9.2 | 9 1/4 9 8 3/4 | 107-8 108-0 109-4 | 106·9 107·6 108·2 | 9·1 8·8 8·7 | 8 ¹ /2 8 ³ /4 8 ¹ /2 | 107·9 108·1 109·6 | 107·2 107·8 108·6 | 9·2 8·7 9·1 | 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ | 107·1 107·2 108·5 | 107·4 107·3 108·1 | 10-0 9-3 9-0 | 9 1/4 9 8 1/2 |
| July Aug | 110·3 109·1 110·7 | 109-1 109-6 111-3 | 8·9 8·6 9·7 | 8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4 9 | 110-3 108-3 109-5 | 109·1 109·8 110·7 | 9·2 8·8 9·3 | 8 ¹ /2 8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4 | 110-8 109-2 109-8 | 109·5 110·3 110·9 | 9·4 9·3 9·3 | 9 9 ¼ 9 | 109·7 108·7 110·4 | 108·8 109·0 111·2 | 8·4 8·1 9·7 | 8 ¹ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ³ / ₄ |
| Oct Nov | 111.7 113.2 114.7 | 112-6 112-9 112-9 | 9.7 9.1 7.3 | 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4 | 110·6 112·2 113·8 | 111.5 112.1 112.7 | 8.7 8.3 8.0 | 9 8 ³ /4 8 ¹ /2 | 111.0 112.9 114.3 | 111-8 112-5 113-3 | 8·9 8·8 8·6 | 9 ¼ 9 9 | 111-6 112-7 114-3 | 112·9 112·5 111·9 | 10·4 8·7 6·0 | 9 9 1⁄4 9 |
| 1990 Jan Feb | 113·8 114·0 117·4 | 114·7 115·4 116·5 | 9·2 9·0 9·4 | 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 | 112·7 113·9 116·8 | 113·6 114·7 116·5 | 8·1 8·4 10·5 | 8 ³ /4 9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /2 | 113-2 114-3 117-0 | 114·1 115·1 117·0 | 8.7 8.8 10.4 | 9 1/4 9 1/2 9 3/4 | 113·9 113·7 117·2 | 115·0 115·0 115·8 | 9·3 8·8 8·7 | 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4 |
| Apr May | 117·3 118·5 120·5 | 117·5 118·8 119·9 | 9.4 10.3 10.6 | 9 ³ /4 9 ³ /4 | 117·2 117·9 120·1 | 116-2 117-5 118-8 | 8·7 9·2 9·8 | 9 1/2 9 1/4 9 1/2 | 117·4 118·2 120·7 | 116·6 117·8 119·7 | 8·8 9·3 10·2 | 9 ³ /4 9 ³ /4 9 ³ /4 | 116-9 118-6 119-8 | 117·2 118·8 119·4 | 9·1 10·7 10·5 | 9 ¹ /2 9 ³ /4 10 |
| July Aug | 121·2 120·9 | 120·0 121·6 122·0 | 10·0 10·9 9·6 | 10 ¹ ⁄ ₄ 10 | 120-8 118-8 120-2 | 119-5 120-5 121-6 | 9·5 9·7 9·8 | 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 | 121-3 119-7 121-0 | 119·9 120·9 122·1 | 9·5 9·6 10·1 | 10 9 ³ ⁄ ₄ 9 ³ ⁄ ₄ | 120·5 121·1 120·6 | 119-5 121-5 121-5 | 9·8 11·5 9·3 | 10 10 10 |
| Oct Nov | 121.7 123.8 126.3 | 122.7 123.5 124.2 | 9·0 9·4 | 9 ³ /4 9 ³ /4 9 ³ /4 | 120·8 123·0 125·1 | 121-7 122-9 123-8 | 9·1 9·6 9.8 | 9 1/4 9 1/2 9 1/2 | 121-6 123-7 125-2 | 122-4 123-3 124-1 | 9·5 9·6 9·5 | 9 ³ /4 9 ³ /4 9 ³ /4 | 120·9 123·0 126·3 | 122-2 122-8 123-7 | 8·2 9·2 10·5 | 9 ³ /4 9 ³ /4 9 ¹ /2 |
| 1991 Jan Feb | 124·3 124·7 127.5 | 125-2 126-2 126-5 | 9·2 9·4 | 9 ¹ / ₂ 9 ¹ / ₄ | 123·4 124·3 126-1 | 124-4 125-1 125-8 | 9·5 9·1 8·0 | 9 1/4 8 3/4 8 1/2 | 124·3 125·2 126.8 | 125-2 126-1 126-9 | 9.7 9.6 8.5 | 9 ½ 9 | 123-8 123-8 127-6 | 125-0 125-3 126-1 | 8·7 9·0 8·9 | 9 ½ 9 8 ¾ |
| Apr May | 127-3 127-4 128-1 | 120-5 127-5 128-4 | 8.5 8.1 | 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂ | 128-0 127-7 120-7 | 126·9 127·3 | 9·2 8·3 | 8 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ¼ | 128·6 129·2 130-2 | 127.7 128.9 | 9·5 9·4 7.0 | 9 9 834 | 126·1 127·1 127·1 | 126·4 127·3 | 7·8 7·2 | 8 1/4 8 7 1/2 |
| Jul Aug Sep Oct p | 129-2 130-5 130-8 130-8 | 128-5 129-1 131-5 131-7 | 7.6 8.1 8.0 | 8 7 ³ /4 7 ³ /4 7 ³ /4 | 130-0 128-7 129-2 | 128-3 128-5 130-6 130-6 | 7.5 8.4 7.4 | 8 ¹ /4 8 8 | 130-8 130-2 130-9 | 129-2 129-3 131-4 132-1 | 7.8 8.7 8.2 | 8 1/2 8 1/4 8 1/2 8 1/2 | 129.5 130.4 130.1 | 128-5 130-8 131-1 | 7.5 7.7 7.9 | 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 |

Note: (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. * For a note on the underlying rate of change see Stats Update on page 685 of the December 1991 *Employment Gazette*.

5.3 EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

| GREA BRIT 1988 | AT AIN =100 | Agri- culture and forestry | Coal and coke | Mineral oil and natural gas | Elec- tricity gas, other energy and water supply | Metal process- ing and manu- facturing | Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing | Chemi- cals and man- made fibres | Mech- anical engin- eering | Elec- trical, elec- tronic and in- strument engin- eering | Motor vehicles and parts | Other trans- port equip- ment | Metal goods n.e.s. | Food, drink and tobacco |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| SIC 1 | 980 SS | (01,02) | (11) | (13,14) | (15-17) | (21,22) | (23,24) | (25,26) | (32) | (33,34, 37) | (35) | (36) | (31) | (41,42) |
| 1988 1989 1990 |) Annual) averages | 100·0 108·0 120·0 | 100-0 113-3 125-0 | 100·0 110·3 126·7 | 100-0 109-8 121-6 | 100·0 107·2 115·5 | 100-0 109-4 119-1 | 100·0 109·0 122·6 | 100-0 109-8 119-3 | 100·0 109·5 119·3 | 100-0 109-9 119-5 | 100·0 112·7 125·6 | 100-0 107-9 117-5 | 100·0 109·3 121·7 |
| 1988 | Jan | 90-1 | 94·3 | 97·3 | 95·3 | 97-3 | 95·6 | 94·5 | 95-8 | 96·5 | 93.6 | 98.6 | 96-2 | 96·4 |
| | Feb | 89-2 | 86·0 | 95·2 | 94·7 | 91-1 | 96·8 | 95·7 | 97-3 | 97·1 | 83.7 | 98.9 | 96-8 | 95·0 |
| | Mar | 91-8 | 97·1 | 96·0 | 94·9 | 91-6 | 97·9 | 95·3 | 98-3 | 99·5 | 101.7 | 100.3 | 96-9 | 95·6 |
| | April | 95·5 | 104·4 | 97-0 | 98·4 | 107·1 | 98-2 | 98·2 | 98-7 | 98-3 | 98.6 | 98·9 | 98-6 | 99-3 |
| | May | 95·2 | 98·5 | 100-5 | 101·2 | 93·8 | 99-8 | 98·7 | 99-3 | 99-0 | 100.4 | 99·0 | 99-8 | 100-5 |
| | June | 97·9 | 97·8 | 96-2 | 100·3 | 97·7 | 100-6 | 100·9 | 99-3 | 100-2 | 105.2 | 94·9 | 100-2 | 101-3 |
| | July | 100-8 | 103·4 | 101·1 | 102-8 | 111-2 | 100-5 | 98∙4 | 100-9 | 100-2 | 104-0 | 97∙0 | 101·7 | 100·1 |
| | Aug | 109-4 | 101·8 | 100·0 | 103-7 | 101-3 | 99-0 | 99∙2 | 99-3 | 99-5 | 100-7 | 95∙4 | 99·3 | 98·8 |
| | Sept | 114-2 | 103·7 | 99·0 | 101-6 | 96-4 | 101-0 | 99∙0 | 99-9 | 100-4 | 100-2 | 100∙6 | 100·8 | 100·2 |
| | Oct | 116-3 | 104·8 | 101-4 | 102-4 | 111·5 | 101-4 | 99-8 | 101·8 | 101-6 | 100·5 | 102-0 | 101·4 | 101-6 |
| | Nov | 98-6 | 104·5 | 109-1 | 102-7 | 97·0 | 102-6 | 108-2 | 104·0 | 102-6 | 105·5 | 103-9 | 105·6 | 104-6 |
| | Dec | 101-3 | 103·8 | 107-6 | 101-6 | 104·5 | 106-6 | 111-9 | 105·6 | 105-1 | 106·2 | 110-8 | 102·6 | 106-8 |
| 1989 | Jan | 96·4 | 106·7 | 106-6 | 100·7 | 107·9 | 104-8 | 102·5 | 104-9 | 105-0 | 105-2 | 108·1 | 104·6 | 104-2 |
| | Feb | 95·2 | 107·2 | 104-0 | 101·8 | 99·8 | 106-6 | 104·8 | 106-8 | 105-5 | 107-1 | 108·2 | 105·9 | 102-7 |
| | Mar | 98·5 | 111·0 | 104-0 | 106·6 | 99·6 | 105-5 | 103·7 | 107-1 | 107-2 | 109-3 | 112·2 | 103·9 | 104-9 |
| | Apr | 102-1 | 112·3 | 105-9 | 105-4 | 116·3 | 107·3 | 107-0 | 108-4 | 108·3 | 106·8 | 111-7 | 106·5 | 111-6 |
| | May | 103-6 | 109·5 | 110-4 | 107-3 | 102·6 | 110·6 | 108-1 | 108-9 | 107·8 | 109·4 | 111-5 | 107·4 | 109-6 |
| | June | 103-2 | 110·6 | 107-3 | 109-8 | 102·2 | 111·2 | 108-8 | 110-6 | 109·7 | 110·8 | 116-1 | 107·7 | 108-7 |
| | July | 110.5 | 112·5 | 114-7 | 114·7 | 121.7 | 109·9 | 107·3 | 110-6 | 110·5 | 111-8 | 114-4 | 110·1 | 110-6 |
| | Aug | 119.5 | 115·6 | 111-0 | 118·3 | 101.2 | 108·7 | 109·6 | 109-1 | 109·6 | 107-8 | 111-3 | 107·5 | 108-9 |
| | Sept | 126.3 | 115·1 | 110-0 | 110·9 | 103.0 | 111·1 | 108·5 | 110-2 | 110·7 | 108-7 | 112-9 | 109·2 | 110-2 |
| | Oct | 120-4 | 117-2 | 110·1 | 113·0 | 118-6 | 110-8 | 109-6 | 111.6 | 112-0 | 110-1 | 114·3 | 109-5 | 110-9 |
| | Nov | 111-6 | 122-2 | 120·5 | 114·9 | 104-2 | 112-6 | 117-5 | 113.2 | 113-5 | 112-2 | 115·5 | 111-3 | 113-4 |
| | Dec | 108-3 | 119-6 | 118·9 | 114·4 | 109-6 | 114-2 | 120-8 | 115.6 | 113-6 | 119-4 | 115·7 | 110-8 | 115-9 |
| 1990 | Jan | 104·3 | 124-7 | 123-1 | 112-6 | 111-5 | 112·6 | 115·7 | 114-4 | 113·5 | 109-3 | 115-3 | 112-7 | 112-7 |
| | Feb | 103·8 | 124-5 | 118-2 | 113-3 | 104-9 | 114·4 | 117·2 | 116-2 | 115·4 | 109-4 | 118-1 | 113-3 | 114-1 |
| | Mar | 108·1 | 124-5 | 120-4 | 114-8 | 107-9 | 115·7 | 117·7 | 118-9 | 118·4 | 122-8 | 123-8 | 115-5 | 115-4 |
| | Apr | 110-8 | 124-2 | 121-6 | 116·3 | 121-2 | 117·9 | 120-2 | 116-9 | 116-2 | 122-0 | 121-7 | 116-1 | 120-5 |
| | May | 110-6 | 121-7 | 123-3 | 118·7 | 109-4 | 119·3 | 120-9 | 118-4 | 117-9 | 118-4 | 125-3 | 117-0 | 122-3 |
| | June | 122-6 | 123-1 | 125-3 | 126·5 | 119-8 | 121·4 | 123-4 | 119-9 | 119-2 | 122-3 | 127-7 | 118-8 | 123-9 |
| | July | 124·9 | 122·5 | 130-7 | 124·3 | 131·8 | 121-8 | 121·9 | 121-5 | 119-9 | 121-3 | 127·3 | 119-0 | 124-3 |
| | Aug | 133·3 | 125·9 | 129-2 | 127·2 | 112·6 | 118-3 | 122·7 | 118-2 | 119-0 | 119-4 | 127·3 | 118-0 | 122-2 |
| | Sept | 139·3 | 125·9 | 130-8 | 125·8 | 114·7 | 119-6 | 122·0 | 120-0 | 121-2 | 119-1 | 127·3 | 118-9 | 123-7 |
| | Oct | 136-0 | 128-3 | 130-4 | 126·9 | 122·0 | 120-5 | 122-3 | 120·7 | 122-1 | 121.5 | 127-9 | 118-9 | 122-9 |
| | Nov | 126-5 | 131-1 | 131-4 | 126·8 | 113·0 | 122-6 | 130-2 | 122·3 | 123-5 | 124.0 | 132-1 | 121-4 | 127-3 |
| | Dec | 120-1 | 123-7 | 135-8 | 125·4 | 117·7 | 124-8 | 136-9 | 124·7 | 124-7 | 125.0 | 132-8 | 120-6 | 130-9 |
| 1991 | Jan | 118·7 | 137·8 | 139.6 | 125·7 | 123-2 | 122-3 | 126-3 | 124-2 | 123·6 | 124-5 | 135-0 | 119-9 | 127-0 |
| | Feb | 122·0 | 141·0 | 131.5 | 127·8 | 114-9 | 121-9 | 129-7 | 126-6 | 125·3 | 124-8 | 132-4 | 121-8 | 128-4 |
| | Mar | 120·9 | 142·7 | 136.0 | 126·4 | 116-9 | 122-2 | 135-4 | 127-8 | 127·3 | 124-9 | 135-7 | 122-0 | 131-3 |
| | Apr | 129-9 | 139·3 | 140·0 | 127·8 | 127·2 | 123·7 | 129·9 | 129-1 | 127-1 | 139·4 | 139-2 | 122-6 | 135-5 |
| | May | 126-4 | 140·6 | 140·8 | 140·9 | 119·5 | 125·8 | 130·7 | 129-2 | 129-4 | 126·7 | 133-2 | 123-9 | 135-9 |
| | Jun | 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 |
| | Jul | 134·4 | 139-7 | 145-1 | 133·4 | 128.6 | 127-5 | 132-4 | 131.0 | 131-0 | 131·3 | 136-0 | 127-4 | 134-5 |
| | Aug | 160·4 | 141-5 | 140-8 | 140·8 | 125.9 | 126-5 | 134-6 | 130.5 | 129-3 | 124·9 | 136-2 | 124-3 | 134-3 |
| | Sep | 147·6 | 140-7 | 140-4 | 146·1 | 120.8 | 127-2 | 135-5 | 130.6 | 129-6 | 127·0 | 135-3 | 126-7 | 134-7 |
| | Oct p | 134·5 | 141-9 | 141-1 | 138·6 | 130.1 | 128-2 | 135-1 | 133.0 | 131-8 | 128·9 | 139-3 | 126-1 | 134-6 |

| Textiles | Leather, footwear and clothing | Paper products, printing and publishing | Rubber, plastics, timber and other manu- facturing | Con- struction | Distri- bution and repairs | Hotels and catering | Transport and communi- cation ‡ | Banking, finance insurance and business services | Public adminis- tration | Education and health services | Other services †† | Whole † economy | |
|----------|---|---|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| (43) | (44,45) | (47) | (46,48, 49) | (50) | (61,62, 64,65, 67) | (66) | (71,72, 75–77,79) | (81–82, 83pt.– 84pt.) | (91–92pt.) | (93,95) | (92pt. 94,96pt. 97,98pt.) | | SIC 1980 CLASS |
| 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 |
| 107-4 | 107-1 | 106-1 | 107·7 | 111-8 | 108-6 | 107-6 | 107·6 | 109·9 | 108·8 | 108·6 | 111·3 | 109·1 | 1989) averages |
| 117-6 | 115-8 | 113-5 | 117·5 | 124-6 | 117-3 | 118-4 | 118·8 | 121·2 | 120·7 | 118·0 | 122·9 | 119·7 | 1990) |
| 96-2 | 97-0 | 94-9 | 95-0 | 93·4 | 95-6 | 96·0 | 97·3 | 95∙7 | 95-2 | 93-0 | 97-8 | 95·4 | 1988 Jan |
| 96-3 | 97-5 | 95-5 | 96-5 | 93·9 | 96-1 | 95·1 | 96·6 | 96∙8 | 97-2 | 93-5 | 95-9 | 95·5 | Feb |
| 98-7 | 100-0 | 98-0 | 98-5 | 98·7 | 100-1 | 97·0 | 97·8 | 100∙0 | 98-3 | 97-1 | 96-3 | 98·3 | Mar |
| 98-6 | 100-6 | 97-7 | 96·7 | 96·7 | 98·2 | 97-6 | 99·3 | 98·7 | 96·6 | 94·1 | 96∙8 | 97-8 | April |
| 98-9 | 100-1 | 99-7 | 99·7 | 96·9 | 99·2 | 99-1 | 98·9 | 98·8 | 97·9 | 94·5 | 99∙0 | 98-4 | May |
| 101-7 | 101-6 | 102-2 | 101·5 | 100·4 | 100·5 | 99-8 | 98·7 | 100·3 | 98·6 | 99·0 | 100∙6 | 99-8 | June |
| 102-6 | 101-0 | 101-3 | 102:5 | 101.7 | 99.7 | 100·2 | 100·4 | 100·9 | 101-6 | 103·6 | 102·2 | 101·3 | July |
| 99-8 | 100-6 | 101-3 | 100:2 | 99.0 | 99.9 | 99·7 | 100·2 | 99·6 | 100-2 | 102·8 | 100·2 | 100·3 | Aug |
| 100-6 | 99-3 | 102-1 | 101:1 | 102.1 | 101.0 | 100·5 | 102·2 | 98·6 | 100-5 | 101·1 | 101·4 | 100·9 | Sept |
| 101-3 | 100·2 | 102-4 | 101·9 | 103·4 | 101·2 | 102-4 | 102·3 | 98-6 | 103·4 | 100·8 | 100·9 | 101-7 | Oct |
| 103-5 | 101·0 | 102-6 | 102·5 | 106·1 | 102·1 | 103-1 | 103·2 | 106-1 | 105·9 | 101·8 | 101·9 | 103-7 | Nov |
| 101-6 | 101·5 | 102-4 | 104·1 | 107·8 | 106·3 | 109-9 | 102·8 | 106-0 | 104·3 | 118·7 | 106·6 | 106-9 | Dec |
| 102-4 | 104-0 | 101-6 | 102-9 | 104-7 | 104-7 | 103·7 | 102·7 | 105·0 | 104·7 | 102-8 | 107·8 | 104-2 | 1989 Jan |
| 103-1 | 104-7 | 101-6 | 107-2 | 106-0 | 105-0 | 103·6 | 103·0 | 105·1 | 105·9 | 102-7 | 104·7 | 104-6 | Feb |
| 102-0 | 106-6 | 103-5 | 105-0 | 111-2 | 109-5 | 106·5 | 103·8 | 114·7 | 106·2 | 103-2 | 106·8 | 107-3 | Mar |
| 104-7 | 105-3 | 104·9 | 104-9 | 108-3 | 109-4 | 104-6 | 106-7 | 108·3 | 106·0 | 104·4 | 107·7 | 107·3 | April |
| 107-2 | 107-1 | 105·8 | 106-7 | 108-6 | 107-6 | 106-2 | 106-0 | 107·3 | 106·6 | 107·8 | 107·6 | 107·5 | May |
| 110-6 | 108-4 | 107·7 | 109-5 | 112-8 | 109-2 | 106-8 | 105-8 | 108·5 | 106·9 | 110·3 | 112·2 | 109·1 | June |
| 109-6 | 108-8 | 107-2 | 109·1 | 112·3 | 108-1 | 106-6 | 109-1 | 111-5 | 106·8 | 111.7 | 114·2 | 110·3 | July |
| 107-8 | 106-2 | 106-8 | 107·6 | 109·3 | 107-5 | 107-5 | 107-2 | 108-0 | 106·3 | 113.8 | 110·5 | 109·1 | Aug |
| 108-7 | 107-8 | 108-8 | 109·4 | 114·0 | 110-1 | 108-0 | 107-6 | 107-5 | 110·7 | 114.6 | 114·1 | 110·7 | Sept |
| 109-3 | 108·5 | 107-7 | 108-2 | 113-9 | 108-4 | 108-9 | 117-1 | 109·5 | 114·6 | 110·8 | 114·4 | 111.7 | Oct |
| 112-7 | 109·0 | 108-3 | 110-4 | 119-0 | 109-1 | 111-1 | 111-9 | 115·6 | 115·9 | 110·6 | 116·7 | 113.2 | Nov |
| 110-6 | 109·2 | 109-3 | 111-2 | 121-5 | 114-3 | 117-6 | 110-6 | 118·1 | 115·1 | 110·2 | 118·6 | 114.7 | Dec |
| 111.7 | 112-3 | 108-6 | 111-9 | 118-0 | 111.7 | 112-2 | 114·7 | 116·2 | 114·7 | 111.7 | 117·7 | 113·8 | 1990 Jan |
| 112.1 | 112-5 | 108-7 | 115-7 | 117-7 | 112.8 | 111-6 | 112·1 | 115·4 | 116·5 | 110.3 | 118·6 | 114·0 | Feb |
| 115.0 | 113-8 | 111-4 | 116-3 | 123-2 | 117.6 | 114-1 | 114·2 | 124·3 | 116·6 | 111.7 | 118·5 | 117·4 | Mar |
| 114·1 | 113-3 | 111-5 | 115-0 | 122-5 | 117·1 | 115-4 | 115·6 | 119·4 | 115·7 | 113-8 | 124-0 | 117·3 | Apr |
| 117·5 | 116-1 | 112-1 | 115-7 | 121-6 | 117·0 | 119-3 | 116·3 | 120·3 | 118·2 | 120-2 | 119-3 | 118·5 | May |
| 119·9 | 116-4 | 114-3 | 118-0 | 126-1 | 117·7 | 118-9 | 120·7 | 121·7 | 121·0 | 118-0 | 122-0 | 120·5 | June |
| 118-9 | 116-9 | 114-5 | 118-3 | 126-8 | 117.7 | 118-2 | 120-9 | 122-8 | 120·8 | 119·9 | 125-4 | 121-2 | July |
| 118-4 | 115-1 | 114-7 | 116-4 | 123-2 | 117.5 | 120-1 | 117-8 | 119-5 | 124·4 | 125·4 | 124-9 | 120-9 | Aug |
| 120-0 | 116-8 | 116-5 | 119-3 | 125-1 | 118.4 | 120-0 | 118-6 | 119-5 | 123·4 | 122·0 | 124-2 | 121-3 | Sept |
| 119·7 | 117·1 | 115-8 | 118-8 | 127-0 | 117.7 | 120-0 | 119-6 | 120·6 | 126·3 | 120.6 | 122·9 | 121.7 | Oct |
| 122·1 | 118·6 | 116-7 | 121-1 | 131-3 | 118.7 | 121-9 | 122-1 | 126·6 | 125·7 | 121.3 | 127·3 | 123.8 | Nov |
| 121·4 | 120·6 | 117-1 | 123-4 | 132-6 | 123.8 | 129-6 | 133-1 | 128·3 | 125·2 | 121.3 | 129·7 | 126.3 | Dec |
| 120-8 | 119·1 | 117·0 | 120-3 | 129·7 | 120-1 | 123-6 | 125-1 | 126-5 | 125-7 | 122·3 | 125·8 | 124·3 | 1991 Jan |
| 121-9 | 120·1 | 116·1 | 122-8 | 130·8 | 120-8 | 124-3 | 124-8 | 123-7 | 126-5 | 122·6 | 128·5 | 124·7 | Feb |
| 123-1 | 121·9 | 118·0 | 122-9 | 131·9 | 125-5 | 124-3 | 125-9 | 134-9 | 126-9 | 123·5 | 130·7 | 127·5 | Mar |
| 124·5 | 122-6 | 119-1 | 123·7 | 133-4 | 124-3 | 125-0 | 126-5 | 126-8 | 125-7 | 126-4 | 129·7 | 127·4 | Apr |
| 126·7 | 123-6 | 120-1 | 125·6 | 132-1 | 124-8 | 127-6 | 126-8 | 127-6 | 127-5 | 127-9 | 130·6 | 128·1 | May |
| 129·7 | 125-8 | 122-5 | 127·9 | 137-4 | 125-7 | 129-8 | 125-7 | 129-4 | 126-9 | 129-1 | 132·3 | 129·2 | Jun |
| 132·9 | 124-8 | 123-4 | 127-2 | 137-0 | 125-5 | 128-7 | 127-8 | 129-0 | 131-7 | 133-9 | 130·8 | 130-5 | Jul |
| 130·6 | 123-3 | 122-9 | 125-4 | 132-5 | 124-8 | 132-1 | 130-6 | 128-3 | 131-1 | 136-3 | 134·9 | 130-8 | Aug |
| 129·7 | 123-9 | 124-0 | 126-8 | 134-8 | 125-1 | 129-6 | 133-7 | 127-5 | 133-7 | 131-8 | 133·4 | 130-8 | Sept |

Excluding sea transport.
 the transport of transport of transport of the transport of transport of

* 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 AND HOURS 5.4 Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry **†**

| | Metal process- ing and | Mineral extraction and manu- | Chemicals and man- made fibres | Mechanical engineering | Electrical and electronic engineering | Motor vehicles and parts | Other transport equipment | Metal goods and instrument engineering | Food, drink and tobacco | Textiles |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| SIC 1980 Class | facturing (21-22) | (23-24) | (25-26) | (32) | etc (33-34) | (35) | (36) | (31,37) | (41-42) | (43) |
| WALE (full-time on adult Weekly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989 1989 | rates) 168-84 180-15 198-21 219-89 238-17 253-44 265-23 | 162.96 172.96 184.98 198.94 216.29 229.61 248.83 | 173-63 187-19 201-37 215-84 234-67 255-71 279-94 | 152-37 167-86 176-15 192-92 212-22 229-02 245-92 | 145-73 160-26 167-36 179-27 196-04 217-18 228-76 | 159:01 170:94 184:09 210:58 226:97 247:11 263:70 | 159-05 174-76 186-36 197-89 213-22 231-45 262-23 | 148-45 156-56 168-16 184-19 197-33 212-40 228-41 | 161-86 173-18 186-47 197-82 211-36 229-59 251-04 | £ 128-59 140-50 148-48 162-93 170-37 181-36 196-51 |
| Hours worked 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 | 42·2 41·9 41·8 42·8 42·8 42·7 41·6 | 45·1 45·3 45·1 45·3 45·4 45·0 44·1 | 43-0 42-7 42-9 43-3 43-4 43-6 43-0 | 42·4 43·0 42·3 43·6 44·2 43·8 42·8 | 41.9 42.3 41.8 42.6 42.7 43.3 41.4 | 41-3 40-4 40-2 41-8 42-3 42-3 41-2 | 41.6 42.1 41.8 42.3 43.3 42.8 42.6 | 42-8 42-9 42-8 43-6 43-6 43-3 43-0 | 45-3 45-1 44-9 45-0 45-1 45-0 44-7 | 44-0 44-2 43-7 44-5 43-4 42-8 42-5 |
| Hourly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 | 400·3 429·6 473·6 513·7 556·2 594·0 638·2 | 361-4 382-2 410-5 439-3 476-4 509-8 563-7 | 403-5 438-5 469-1 498-3 541-3 586-1 651-7 | 359·3 390·6 416·1 442·1 479·7 523·4 574·6 | 347.9 379.2 400.6 420.8 459.5 501.3 552.1 | 385-1 422-8 457-8 503-5 536-8 584-0 639-8 | 382-4 414-8 445-9 467-9 492-6 541-3 616-3 | 347.0 364.9 392.6 422.8 452.7 490.5 531.6 | 356-9 383-7 415-7 439-2 468-3 509-9 561-7 | pence 292-2 317-9 340-0 366-3 392-7 424-1 462-7 |
| FEMALE (full-time on ac Weekly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1988 1989 1990 | lult rates) 103·02 111·45 113·84 124·44 137·36 144·26 152·48 | 99.79 106.43 112.92 121.14 131.60 139.90 152.88 | 110-09 118-44 130-58 137-88 147-87 164-11 177-25 | 106-16 118-10 125-38 131-67 147-78 159-79 171-79 | 102-51 109-74 117-27 127-08 139-18 148-50 162-56 | 117·14 126·39 140·86 155·14 174·17 197·97 207·23 | 110-70 126-63 127-86 138-76 151-51 166-95 177-75 | 99-41 105-55 115-19 123-99 133-24 145-28 155-76 | 106-35 114-20 123-21 130-64 144-28 156-58 167-98 | £ 82-97 89-52 94-47 102-13 110-05 117-87 128-36 |
| Hours worked 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989 1990 | 38-8 38-5 38-9 39-0 39-4 39-6 39-2 | 38-5 38-4 38-1 38-8 38-8 38-8 38-8 38-8 38-1 | 38-5 38-5 39-1 39-1 39-8 40-0 39-2 | 38-5 39-0 38-8 39-4 40-0 39-7 38-8 | 38-3 38-6 39-0 39-6 39-5 39-5 | 38-5 38-1 38-0 39-0 40-8 40-5 39-1 | 38-3 38-2 38-9 39-4 39-6 39-0 38-2 | 37.9 38.1 39.3 39.4 39.0 39.2 | 38-8 38-7 39-0 38-7 39-7 40-1 39-0 | 38-4 37-9 37-6 37-8 37-8 37-8 37-4 37-0 |
| Hourly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 | 265·4 289·2 293·0 319·2 348·8 364·2 389·4 | 259-0 277-0 296-1 312-4 339-0 360-6 401-7 | 286-1 308-0 333-9 352-5 371-5 410-6 452-7 | 275-6 302-9 323-0 334-4 369-6 402-6 443-3 | 267.9 284.3 301.5 326.0 351.5 375.6 411.9 | 304-6 331-6 370-9 397-9 427-4 489-0 529-7 | 288-9 331-2 328-3 352-3 383-0 427-7 465-6 | 262-4 277-3 297-3 315-8 338-5 372-5 397-6 | 274-2 295-0 316-1 337-7 363-5 390-0 430-3 | pence 215.8 235.9 251.4 270.1 291.0 315.3 346.5 |
| ALL (full-time on adult i Weekly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989 1990 | 166-50 177-90 195-68 216-75 234-83 250-12 261-78 | 155-58 165-23 175-69 189-58 205-75 218-09 236-72 | 161:37 174:30 187:43 201:11 217:86 237:12 260:62 | 149-78 165-16 173-36 189-24 207-98 224-52 241-39 | 129-34 142-68 148-97 159-36 174-46 190-97 205-28 | 156-22 167-87 181-07 206-97 223-16 243-88 259-82 | 156-85 172-71 183-24 195-23 210-12 228-53 258-80 | 137-66 145-58 157-31 172-10 184-24 197-81 212-59 | 146.47 156.17 168.55 178.69 192.27 209.25 227.61 | £ 108.56 118.15 124.66 135.89 143.59 153.67 167.59 |
| Hours worked 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 | 42·1 41·8 41·8 42·7 42·7 42·6 41·5 | 44-3 44-5 44-2 44-6 44-6 44-2 43-4 | 42·2 41·9 42·2 42·5 42·7 42·9 42·2 | 42-2 42-8 42-1 43-4 44-0 43-5 42-6 | 40.5 41.0 40.7 41.2 41.5 41.9 40.7 | 41.1 40.3 40.1 41.6 42.2 42.2 42.2 41.1 | 41-4 42-0 41-6 42-2 43-1 42-6 42-4 | 41.7 41.9 42.0 42.7 42.7 42.4 42.1 | 43.5 43.3 43.2 43.2 43.6 43.7 43.1 | 41.6 41.5 41.0 41.5 40.9 40.4 40.2 |
| Hourly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 | 395-9 425-4 468-6 507-8 549-9 587-5 631-0 | 351-0 371-6 397-8 426-0 461-5 493-0 545-7 | 382-8 416-0 444-4 473-0 510-6 552-9 617-0 | 355-1 386-2 411-4 436-2 473-1 516-2 567-3 | 319·3 348·1 365-8 386·5 420·4 456·0 503·9 | 380-1 416-9 452-0 497-1 529-1 578-0 632-6 | 378.5 411.6 440.0 463.1 487.5 536.6 610.8 | 330-1 347-8 374-6 403-1 431-2 466-9 504-5 | 336-5 360-8 390-2 413-3 441-2 479-2 528-1 | pence 261-2 285-0 304-2 327-4 351-0 380-2 417-2 |

† More detailed results were published in an article in the April 1991 issue of the Employment Gazette. Previous articles can be found in the May 1990, April 1989, April 1988, March 1987 issues and in February issues for earlier years.

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry †

| Leather, foot- wear and clothing | Timber and wooden furniture | Paper products, printing and publishing | Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing | All manu- facturing industries | Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply | Construction | Transport and communication * | All industries covered |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| (44-45) | (46) | (47) | (48-49) | (21-49) | (15-17) | (50) | (71–72, 75–77,79) | SIC 1980 Class |
| 119-69 129-72 134-81 142-55 153-01 166-76 180-71 | 139-92 154-00 163-40 174-76 186-54 193-08 208-11 | 198-43 214-42 235-17 263-77 269-67 284-81 301-03 | 151-41 162-57 177-70 190-88 207-04 219-21 235-83 | 157-50 170-58 182-25 197-92 213-59 229-87 247-15 | 179·77 193·34 208·70 222·22 237·16 262·63 295·57 | 147·80 160·37 171·25 180·62 200·01 220·12 239·46 | 173-32 | £ 159·30 |
| 41-8 42-0 41-7 42-0 41-5 41-4 41-5 | 42-9 44-1 43-6 44-4 43-8 42-4 42-5 | 42-5 42-4 42-1 43-0 42-9 42-9 41-7 | 43·3 43·4 43·4 43·7 43·7 43·3 42·4 | 42-8 43-0 42-7 43-5 43-6 43-4 42-6 | 40-7 41-1 41-3 41-4 41-7 41-9 42-0 | 43-3 44-0 44-1 44-6 45-2 44-9 | 46-7 | 43·4 |
| 286-5 309-0 323-6 339-7 368-4 403-1 435-5 | 326-3 348-9 374-7 393-9 425-4 455-7 489-5 | 467-1 506-1 558-6 590-7 628-1 663-6 721-4 | 349-7 374-5 409-6 436-3 473-6 506-8 556-0 | 367-7 397-1 426-8 455-1 489-6 529-6 580-0 | 441-5 470-0 504-9 536-3 568-1 627-1 704-3 | 341-4 364-8 389-3 409-4 448-3 487-4 533-1 | 371-2 | pence 366-7 |
| 78-58 85-22 89-55 96-51 102-63 112-31 120-34 | 102-63 113-18 121-09 128-43 137-79 145-85 157-59 | 119-71 129-16 139-81 152-00 163-55 179-34 194-17 | 92-48 98-23 107-39 113-63 123-37 129-52 142-26 | 96-30 103-21 110-48 118-79 128-82 139-93 150-44 | 126-00 124-17 157-49 163-79 183-91 188-28 209-22 | 87-81 95-86 98-55 104-68 107-21 123-40 138-96 | 126-69 | £ 97·34 |
| 37-0 37-1 36-8 37-2 37-0 36-9 36-9 | 38-4 38-7 38-4 39-1 39-2 38-1 38-0 | 38-8 38-5 38-7 39-2 39-5 39-8 39-6 | 38-6 38-6 38-5 38-7 39-3 38-4 38-3 | 38-1 38-1 38-1 38-4 38-7 38-6 38-3 | 37-5 36-9 39-4 38-6 39-4 38-8 37-3 | 38-8 38-3 37-8 38-0 38-4 39-7 39-2 | 41-5 | 38·2 |
| 212-6 229-9 243-3 259-8 277-7 304-3 326-6 | 267-2 292-4 315-5 328-3 351-9 383-1 414-9 | 308-3 335-9 361-3 387-7 414-3 451-0 490-2 | 239-8 254-5 278-8 293-7 313-7 337-1 377-4 | 252-9 271-0 289-7 309-5 332-8 362-1 393-2 | 336-1 336-4 399-4 424-7 466-8 484-8 561-6 | 226-6 250-4 260-8 275-8 279-5 310-7 354-2 | 305-4 | pence 254-9 |
| 88-13 95-10 99-31 106-78 113-66 124-62 133-91 | 136-00 149-83 159-09 170-20 181-70 188-29 202-37 | 182-49 196-21 215-74 233-61 247-94 262-12 279-30 | 136-87 145-72 161-91 171-85 187-21 196-60 212-93 | 143-09 155-04 164-74 178-54 192-55 207-53 223-75 | 179-22 192-65 208-03 221-48 236-44 261-48 294-48 | 147-59 160-11 170-99 180-30 199-61 219-74 239-06 | 171·39 181·06 193·47 206·73 218·52 233·30 251·11 | £ 148-69 160-39 171-02 184-10 198-57 214-47 231-85 |
| 38-1 38-2 37-9 38-2 38-0 37-9 37-9 | 42-4 43-6 43-1 43-8 43-4 41-9 42-0 | 41-7 41-6 41-4 42-2 42-2 42-2 42-2 41-3 | 42-1 42-2 42-3 42-5 42-7 42-0 41-4 | 41.7 41.8 42.2 42.4 42.2 41.6 | 40-7 41-1 41-3 41-4 41-4 41-7 41-8 41-9 | 43·3 43·9 44·0 44·1 44·6 45·1 44·9 | 46·5 46·4 47·0 48·3 48·0 47·7 | 42-5 42-8 42-7 43-1 43-5 43-4 42-9 |
| 231-4 249-2 262-4 279-3 299-4 328-7 353-4 | 320-7 343-8 369-4 388-2 418-8 449-0 481-8 | 437-2 476-2 521-0 553-3 587-2 620-6 676-3 | 324-9 345-7 382-9 404-4 438-7 467-7 514-2 | 343-0 370-6 396-1 422-7 454-1 491-6 538-4 | 440-5 468-9 503-6 535-0 566-8 625-0 702-7 | 341-0 364-4 388-8 409-0 447-7 486-7 532-5 | 368-7 390-0 411-3 439-5 452-5 485-9 526-9 | pence 349·5 374·7 400·6 426·7 456·3 493·9 540·4 |

* Except sea transport.

EARNING AND HOURS

5.4

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.6

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours:

full-time manual and non-manual employees on adult rates

| GREAT BRITAIN | MANUFACT | URING INDUS | TRIES . | | | ALL INDUST | RIES AND SE | RVICES | energie | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| 100 C | Weekly earn | ings (£) | Hours | Hourly earr | nings (£) | Weekly earn | ings (£) | Hours | Hourly earn | ings (£) |
| | | | excluding | those whose p | ay was | | | excluding affected b | those whose p y absence | ay was |
| April of each year | including those whose pay was affected by absence | excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | anected b | including overtime pay and overtime hours | excluding overtime pay and overtime hours | including those whose pay was affected by absence | excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | | including overtime pay and overtime hours | excluding overtime pay and overtime hours |
| ADULTS Manual occupations 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 | 141-0 153-5 163-9 175-2 188-7 204-1 223-3 223-9 223-9 | 146-8 159-2 168-6 181-1 195-5 212-1 231-1 231-9 241-9 | 43-5 43-7 43-7 43-8 44-3 44-5 44-3 44-3 44-3 | 3.37 3.64 3.88 4.13 4.41 4.76 5.20 5.62 | 3.28 3.51 3.75 3.99 4.24 4.58 5.00 5.03 5.44 | 139-0 149-1 159-5 169-4 182-2 203-2 216-2 218-2 230-2 | 143-0 153-0 163-2 173-5 187-2 203-2 221-2 223-3 236-2 | 43-5 43-7 43-6 43-8 44-2 44-4 44-3 44-4 43-6 | 3-29 3-51 3-75 3-98 4-25 4-59 5-01 5-04 5-04 | 3-20 3-40 3-63 3-85 4-11 4-44 4-87 5-27 |
| 1991 Non-manual occupations 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 | 184-1 200-0 220-3 235-7 258-4 284-3 313-3 313-3 305-1 330-0 | 186·1 201·5 221·6 237·6 260·3 286·5 315·1 307·6 333·5 | 38-7 38-8 38-7 38-8 38-9 39-0 38-9 39-4 38-9 | 4.73 5.11 5.69 6.52 7.19 7.89 7.61 8.39 | 4-71 5-08 5-58 5-97 6-49 7-17 7-86 7-59 8-38 | 170-5 182-9 199-1 215-0 237-9 261-9 288-4 288-4 284-3 309-1 | 172-2 184-6 200-9 217-4 240-7 264-9 291-2 287-3 312-5 | 37.6 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 38.0 37.8 | 4·49 4·79 5·22 5·63 6·22 6·89 7·51 7·38 8·10 | 4.47 4.76 5.19 5.60 6.19 6.83 7.49 7.36 8.09 |
| All occupations 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1999 1990 1991 | 155-2 169-2 183-1 196-0 212-7 231-7 255-1 271-3 | 160·8 174·7 188·6 202·0 219·4 239·5 262·8 280·7 | 41.9 41.9 42.0 42.3 42.5 42.4 41.3 | 3-81 4-12 4-44 5-09 5-55 6-09 6-69 | 3.75 4.05 4.38 4.68 5.02 5.48 6.01 6.62 | 155-8 167-4 181-2 194-9 213-6 234-3 258-0 278-9 | 159-3 171-0 184-7 198-9 218-4 239-7 263-1 284-7 | 40-3 40-4 40-4 40-4 40-6 40-7 40-5 40-0 | 3-90 4-17 4-51 4-85 5-29 5-81 6-37 7-00 | 3-87 4-13 4-47 4-81 5-26 5-79 6-34 6-98 |
| MEN Manual occupations 1984 1985 1986 1986 1988 1989 1990 1990 | 153-6 167-5 178-4 191-2 206-8 223-8 243-7 245-1 254-5 | 158-9 172-6 183-4 195-9 212-3 230-6 250-0 251-4 261-8 | 44·4 44·6 44·5 44·7 45·2 45·5 45·2 45·3 43·7 | 3:58 3:87 4:12 4:38 4:69 5:06 5:51 5:55 5:98 | 3·49 3·74 3·99 4·24 4·52 4·89 5·32 5·36 5·36 | 148-8 159-8 170-9 182-0 196-3 212-9 233-1 235-4 248-4 | 152-7 163-6 174-4 185-5 200-6 217-8 237-2 239-5 253-1 | 44-3 44-5 44-6 45-0 45-3 45-2 45-4 44-4 | 3-45 3-68 3-93 4-17 4-46 4-81 5-25 5-28 5-70 | 3·36 3·57 3·81 4·04 4·32 4·66 5·09 5·12 5·54 |
| Non-manual occupations 1984 1985 1986 1986 1988 1989 1990 | 211-7 230-7 254-4 271-9 299-1 362-3 362-3 362-3 348-2 375-5 | 213-5 232-0 255-7 300-5 331-5 364-1 351-0 379-2 | 39·3 39·3 39·4 39·4 39·6 39·6 40·1 39·5 | 5-38 5-82 6-41 6-84 7-45 8-22 9-03 8-57 9-43 | 5-37 5-81 6-40 6-84 7-44 8-23 9-04 8-59 9-45 | 207-3 223-5 243-4 263-9 292-1 321-3 352-9 344-0 372-8 | 209-0 225-0 244-9 265-9 294-1 323-6 354-9 346-4 375-7 | 38-5 38-6 38-7 38-7 38-7 38-8 38-7 38-9 38-9 38-7 | 5-37 5-75 6-27 6-80 7-49 8-23 9-02 8-72 9-55 | 5-36 5-73 6-26 6-79 7-48 8-24 9-02 8-74 9-56 |
| All occupations 1984 1985 1986 1986 1988 1988 1989 1990 1991 | 171-2 187-2 202-3 217-0 236-3 257-3 282-2 299-5 | 176-8 192-6 207-8 222-3 242-3 264-6 289-2 308-1 | 42-8 42-9 43-0 43-3 43-6 43-4 42-1 | 4.10 4.44 4.79 5.11 5.50 5.98 6.55 7.20 | 4.06 4.39 4.74 5.07 5.44 5.94 6.50 7.15 | 174-3 187-9 203-4 219-4 240-6 263-5 290-2 312-9 | 178-8 192-4 207-5 224-0 245-8 269-5 295-6 318-9 | 41-7 41-9 41-8 41-9 42-1 42-3 42-2 41-5 | 4·23 4·53 4·89 5·27 5·74 6·28 6·88 7·55 | 4.21 4.50 4.87 5.26 5.73 6.29 6.89 7.57 |
| WOMEN Manual occupations 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989 1990 | 91.9 100.1 107.0 113.8 121.2 131.2 145.2 145.2 152.8 | 96.0 104.5 111.6 119.6 127.9 138.2 152.8 152.8 152.8 152.1 | 39-9 40-0 40-3 40-5 40-4 40-5 40-5 40-5 | 2·41 2·62 2·79 3·16 3·42 3·77 3·77 4·06 | 2-38 2-57 2-92 3-10 3-35 3-69 3-69 3-98 | 90.8 98.2 104.5 111.4 118.8 129.7 142.2 142.4 152.5 | 93-5 101-3 107-5 115-3 123-6 134-9 148-0 148-4 159-2 | 39·4 39·5 39·5 39·7 39·8 39·9 39·8 40·0 39·7 | 2-38 2-57 2-73 2-92 3-11 3-39 3-72 3-71 4-01 | 2-35 2-53 2-69 2-87 3-06 3-33 3-66 3-65 3-95 |
| Non-manual occupations 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 | 115-8 125-5 135-8 147-7 161-6 181-3 201-6 199-7 219-3 | 117-2 126-8 136-7 149-1 163-3 182-8 202-8 201-2 221-8 | 37·4 37·4 37·5 37·6 37·6 37·6 37·6 37·6 37·6 | 3·11 3·37 3·63 3·92 4·30 4·82 5·31 5·25 5·86 | 3-09 3-35 3-61 3-89 4-28 4-80 5-29 5-23 5-83 | 123.0 132:4 144:3 155:4 172:9 192:5 213:0 211:7 233:8 | 124-3 133-8 145-7 157-2 175-5 195-0 215-5 214-3 236-8 | 36.5 36.6 36.7 36.8 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.8 | 3-34 3-59 3-91 4-18 4-68 5-22 5-76 5-76 5-72 6-38 | 3-33 3-58 3-89 4-16 4-65 5-20 5-73 5-70 6-36 |
| All occupations 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988 1989 1990 | 101-7 110-6 119-2 128-2 138-4 152-7 170-3 | 105-5 114-7 123-2 133-4 144-3 159-1 177-1 | 38-8 38-8 39-0 39-2 39-1 39-1 | 2.71 2.94 3.16 3.39 3.66 4.04 4.48 | 2-69 2-92 3-13 3-36 3-62 4-00 4-44 | 114.9 123.9 134.7 144.9 160.1 178.1 197.0 217.2 | 117-2 126-4 137-2 148-1 164-2 182-3 201-5 222-4 | 37·2 37·3 37·3 37·5 37·6 37·6 37·5 | 3·10 3·34 3·63 3·88 4·31 4·80 5·30 5·91 | 3-09 3-32 3-61 3-86 4-29 4-78 5-28 5-89 |

Energy and Per cent change from a year earlier 22-3 9-3 4-2 0-5 3-1 5-8 4-0 1-8 2-5 4-7 8-8 102·4 107·3 107·1 101·1 87·1 100·0 99·5 101·0 108·9 129·6 141·8 80.1 87.5 91.2 91.7 94.5 100.0 104.0 105.9 108.5 113.6 123.6 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990

1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

1991 Q1 Q2 Q3

1989 Jul Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct

1989 July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

1990

1991

1990

1991

Three months ending

UNITED KINGDOM

SIC 1980

1985 = 100

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

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct

Note: (1) Results for manufacturing industries relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classifications. (2) Manual and non-manual results for 1983-1989 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the List of Key Occupantions for Statistical Purposes (KOS). Results for 1991 and the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). (3) See the "Technical Note" on page 610 of the November 1991 issue of the Employment Gazette.

| 80-1 87-5 91-2 91-7 94-5 100-0 105-9 108-5 113-6 123-6 104-0 104-0 104-0 104-1 105-8 105-5 106-9 107-9 108-8 108-2 109-1 110-4 112-4 114-5 117-0 | Per cent change from a year earlier 22:3 9:3 4:2 0:5 3:1 5:8 4:0 1:8 2:5 4:7 8:8 8:3 5:8 3:0 -7 -7 -9 1:3 1:4 3:7 2:0 3:2 2:6 2:1 2:3 9:3 4:2 0:5 3:1 1:8 2:5 4:7 9:3 4:2 0:5 3:1 1:8 2:5 4:7 9:3 4:2 0:5 3:1 1:8 2:5 4:7 9:3 4:2 0:5 3:1 1:8 2:5 4:7 9:3 4:2 0:5 3:1 1:8 2:5 4:7 9:3 4:2 0:5 3:1 1:8 2:5 4:7 9:3 4:2 0:5 3:1 1:8 2:5 4:7 9:3 4:2 0:5 3:1 1:8 2:5 4:7 1:8 1:8 2:5 4:7 1:8 1:3 1:3 1:3 1:3 1:3 1:3 1:3 1:3 1:3 1:3 | water supply 102-4 107-3 107-1 101-1 87-1 100-0 99-5 101-0 108-9 129-6 141-8 | Industries 86-1 91-9 94-0 92-5 95-7 100-0 103-6 110-9 120-9 133-7 | 80-4 92-4 90-4 91-7 95-8 100-0 103-6 108-9 116-4 135-1 150-1 | and construction industries 93.4 93.4 92.3 95.7 100-0 103-7 107-1 112.3 | 76-1 83:4 87:4 90:6 94:8 100:0 105:5 129:8 143:2 104:1 105:2 105:7 107:0 108:0 109:6 | Per cent change from a year earlier 22.7 9.6 4.8 3.7 4.6 5.5 5.5 4.6 7.3 9.5 10.3 6.4 6.8 4.3 4.5 3.7 |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| 80.1 87.5 91.2 91.7 94.5 100.0 104.0 105.9 108.5 113.6 123.6 104.9 104.0 104.0 104.0 104.0 104.0 105.4 105.4 105.5 106.9 107.9 108.8 108.2 109.1 104.1 104.8 108.2 109.1 110.4 112.4 114.5 107.0 104.0 105.5 106.9 | 223 93 42 05 31 58 40 1.8 25 47 88 83 58 30 -7 -9 1.3 1.4 3.7 20 3.2 2.6 2.1 2.3 3.58 7.2 8.0 | 102-4 107-3 107-1 101-1 87-1 87-1 99-5 101-0 99-5 101-0 108-9 129-6 141-8 | 86-1 91-9 94-0 92-5 95-7 100-0 103-6 106-9 110-9 120-9 133-7 | 80-4 92-4 90-4 91-7 95-8 100-0 103-6 108-9 116-4 135-1 150-1 | 85-0 91-8 93-4 92-3 95-7 100-0 103-7 107-1 112-3 | 76.1 83.4 87.4 90.6 94.8 100.0 105.5 110.4 118.5 129.8 143.2 104.1 105.2 105.7 107.0 108.0 109.6 | 22.7 9.6 4.8 3.7 4.6 5.5 5.5 4.6 7.3 9.5 10.3 6.4 6.8 4.3 4.5 3.7 |
| 104.9 104.0 104.0 103.1 105.8 105.4 105.5 106.9 107.9 108.8 108.2 109.1 110.4 112.4 114.5 117.0 | 8-3 5-8 3-0 -7 -9 1-3 1-4 3-7 2-0 3-2 2-6 2-1 2-3 3-3 5-8 5-8 5-8 5-8 5-8 5-8 5-8 5-8 5-8 5-8 | | | | | 104-1 105-2 105-7 107-0 108-0 109-6 | 6·4 6·8 4·3 4·5 3·7 |
| 105-8 105-4 105-5 106-9 107-9 108-8 108-2 109-1 110-4 112-4 112-4 114-5 117-0 | -9 1.3 1.4 3.7 2.0 3.2 2.6 2.1 2.3 3.3 5.8 7.2 8.0 | | ··· ··· ·· | | | 108-0 109-6 | 3.7 |
| 107-9 108-8 108-2 109-1 110-4 112-4 114-5 117-0 | 2:0 3:2 2:6 2:1 2:3 3:3 5:8 7:2 8:0 | | | | | 110·7 113·5 | 4·2 4·7 6·1 |
| 110-4 112-4 114-5 117-0 | 2·3 3·3 5·8 7·2 | | ••• | ••• •• •• | | 115·1 117·1 119·4 122·3 | 6.6 6.8 7.9 7.8 |
| | 8.0 | | ••• •• •• | | | 125-3 128-6 130-9 134-2 | 8·9 9·8 9·6 9·7 |
| 119-2 120-3 124-8 130-0 | 7·0 9·0 11·1 | ··· ··· ··· | | | | 137-6 140-8 145-4 148-8 | 9·8 9·5 11·1 10·9 |
| 132-2 133-1 133-2 | 10·9 10·6 6·7 | | | | | 152·4 153·9 | 10·8 9·3 |
| 113-4 114-3 115-8 116-6 117-4 117-0 | 5-3 5-2 7-2 8-5 7-2 6-1 | ··· ··· ··· | | | ··· ·· ·· ·· | ··· ··· ··· | ··· ··· ··· |
| 118.8 119.3 119.6 120.1 122.2 122.7 124.8 126.8 128.3 131.0 130.7 | 8-0 8-3 7-7 6-8 6-6 7-8 8-2 9-2 9-5 10-0 11-6 11-7 | | | | | | |
| 131-4 133-0 132-1 133-4 133-1 132-9 131-3 134-2 134-0 135-3 | 10-6 11-5 10-5 12-5 10-8 8-8 7-0 7-5 5-7 5-5 | | ··· ··· ··· ··· | ··· | | * * • * • * • * • * • * | ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· |
| 113-2 113-7 114-5 115-6 116-6 117-0 | 4·5 4·9 5·8 6·9 7·6 7·2 | | | | | ··· ··· ··· | |
| 117-7 118-4 119-2 119-2 119-4 120-2 121-7 123-2 124-8 126-6 128-7 130-0 | 7-1 7-4 8-0 7-6 7-9 7-5 8-4 9-0 9-6 10-4 11-1 | | | | | | |
| 131-0 131-7 132-2 132-8 132-9 133-1 132-4 | 11.3 11.3 10.9 11.5 11.2 10.7 8.8 | ··· ·· ·· | | | ··· ··· ··· | · · · · · · · · · | · · · · · · · · · |

S53

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

| | Creat | Relation | Canada | Denmark | France | Germany | Greece | Irish | Italy | Japan | Nether- | Spain | Sweden | United |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| | Great Britain | Beigium | (a) | (6) (9) | (4) | (FR) | (8) | Republic | (4) | (2) (5) | lands (4) | (2) (8) (9) | (6) (8) | (8) (10) |
| Appual averages | (1) (2) | . (7) (8) | (8) | (6) (8) | (4) | - (0) | (0) | . (0) | (4) | (-) (-) | | <u></u> | Indice 84-9 | s 1985 = 100 92 |
| Annual averages 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 | 84·4 91·7 100·0 107·7 116·3 126·2 137·2 | 92 96 100 102 104 105 111 | 92 96 100 103 106 111 117 | 91.0 95.3 100.0 104.8 114.5 122.0 127.7 | 87-8 94-6 100-0 104-3 107-2 110-5 114-7 | 93 96 100 104 108 113 117 123 | 66 83 100 113 124 146 176 | 83 92 100 107 113 118 124 | 80.9 90.2 100.0 104.8 111.6 118.4 125.6 134.7 | 97.0 100.0 101.6 103.1 107.8 114.0 120.1 | 94 95 100 102 103 104 106 109 | 90-9 100-0 110-9 119-3 127-0 136-3 148-2 | 93.0 100.0 107.4 114.3 123.4 135.7 148.5 | 96 100 102 104 107 110 114 |
| 1990 | 150.1 | 116 | 123 | 133-8 | 119.9 | 125 | | | | 111.0 | 105 | 132.0 | 131-6 | 109 |
| Quality averages 1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 133-1 135-7 138-7 141-5 | 109 110 110 116 | 115 116 117 120 | 124-8 128-0 128-2 129-9 | 112·8 114·3 115·2 116·4 | 114 117 118 119 | 167 173 176 189 | 120 121 123 124 | 122-4 124-8 126-6 128-6 | 111-6 113-0 114-4 115-4 | 105 106 106 106 | 132.9 133.4 136.2 141.9 | 135-5 136-5 139-2 | 109 110 111 |
| 1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 145-0 148-3 152-1 155-0 | 113 116 115 120 | 121 123 123 126 | 131-0 134-1 134-3 135-9 | 117·7 119·4 120·6 121·7 | 119 124 125 126 | 201 207 | 125 128 129 | 131-4 133-6 135-8 137-9 | 116·7 120·7 118·1 121·8 | 107 109 110 109 | 145-8 145-7 147-9 152-7 | 144-4 149-6 149-1 150-9 | 112 113 114 115 |
| 1991 Q1 02 | 157·9 160·9 | 119 120 | 129 130 | 136-1 140-9 | 123·1 | 126 132 | | · · · · · | 141·7 | 121·1 125·7 | 111 112 | 156-2 155-3 | 152-5 155-1 | 116 117 |
| Monthly 1989 Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec | 138-6 139-7 140-7 141-5 142-2 | 110 116 | 117 118 119 120 120 | 126-6 128-7 129-5 129-7 131-8 | 116-4 | 119 | | 123 124 | 126-5 126-8 126-8 129-1 129-8 | 115-6 113-5 113-4 115-3 117-5 | 106 106 106 106 106 | ··· ··· ··· | 135-1 137-3 138-3 138-5 140-9 | 110 111 110 111 112 |
| 1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov | 143·4 144·8 147·0 146·6 148·3 149·9 150·8 152·1 153·5 153·5 153·6 155·1 156·2 | 113 116 115 120 | 121 122 122 123 123 123 123 123 124 125 126 127 | 131-3 130-3 131-5 133-4 134-1 134-7 136-4 132-4 132-4 132-4 135-1 135-1 137-6 | 117·7 119·4 120·6 121·7 | 120 121 125 126 | ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· | 125 128 129 | 131-3 131-4 131-5 131-5 134-5 134-8 135-8 135-8 135-9 135-9 138-7 139-0 | 119·4 114·6 116·0 117·0 118·0 127·0 118·5 116·6 119·2 119·7 121·5 124·0 | 107 107 109 109 109 110 110 110 109 109 109 | ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· | 140-5 145-7 146-9 149-7 149-3 149-9 149-9 149-9 149-3 149-9 153-5 | 111 112 113 113 113 114 114 114 115 115 115 115 116 |
| Dec 1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug | 158-2 157-9 158-8 160-1 160-7 161-9 162-2 164-8 | 119 120 | 128 129 130 130 130 130 130 | 136-1 135-5 136-7 139-9 141-8 140-9 | 123·1 | 126 132 | · · · · · · · · · · · | ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· | 141-6 141-7 142-0 142-5 | 121.0 121.4 120.9 121.5 122.7 132.8 120.8 119.8 | 111 111 112 112 112 113 113 | ··· ··· ··· ··· | 151-5 152-1 153-7 153-9 156-3 154-9 | 116 116 116 117 117 117 118 117 |
| Increases on | a year ea | arlier | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 4 |
| Amilia averages 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 | 9 9 8 8 8 9 9 | 4 2 2 1 6 5 | 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 9 7 5 5 | 8 6 4 3 4 5 | 3 4 4 5 4 5 5 | 26 20 13 10 18 21 | 11 9 7 6 4 5 | 11 11 5 6 6 7 | 3 2 1 5 6 5 | 1 5 2 1 1 2 3 | 10 11 8 6 7 9 | 8 7 6 8 10 9 | 4 2 2 3 3 4 |
| Quarterly averages | 9 | 5 | 5 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 21 20 | 5 5 | 6 7 | 6 5 | 1 1 | 6 8 | 10 10 | 3 3 |
| 1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 9 9 10 10 | 4 5 5 3 | 5 6 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 | 4 4 5 5 | 4 6 6 | 20 20 | 4 6 5 | 7 7 7 7 | 5 7 3 6 | 2 3 4 3 | 10 9 9 8 | 10 10 9 8 | 3 4 4 4 |
| 1991 Q1 02 | 9 | 5 | 7 6 | 4 5 | 5 | 6 6 | | ••• | 8 | 4 4 | 4 3 | 7 7 | 6 4 | 4 4 |
| Monthly 1989 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 9 9 9 8 8 | 5 | 6 5 5 6 7 | 4 4 4 4 4 | 4 | ··· 4 ··· | | 55 | 6 6 7 7 | 5 5 4 5 7 | 1 1 1 1 | ··· ··· ··· | 11 11 10 10 10 | 4 4 3 3 3 |
| 1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 8 8 11 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 4 5 5 3 | 556566655556 | 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 | 4 4 5 5 | 4 6 6 6 | ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· | 4 6 5 | 8 8 7 7 7 7 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 | 64445 11515656 | 222333443333 | | 10 10 9 11 9 11 9 9 8 8 8 9 | 234445434544 |
| 1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug | 10 9 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | 5 3 | 6 7 7 6 6 6 | 4 4 5 6 5 | 5 | 6 6 | · · · · · · · · · · · | ··· ··· ··· ··· | 8 8 8 | 1 6 4 4 5 2 3 | 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | ··· ··· ··· ··· | 8 4 5 3 5 3 | 5 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 |

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees). 2 Seasonally adjusted. 3 Males only. 4 Hourly wage rates. 5 Monthly earnings.

6 Including mining. 7 Including mining and transport. 8 Hourly earnings. 9 All industries. 10 Production workers.



RETAIL PRICES

6.1 Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

| | All items | and the second second second | and the second second second | a la construction de la | All items except se | asonal foods | |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Index Jan 13 | Percentage cha | nge over | | Index Jan 13 | Percentage cha | inge over |
| | 1987 = 100 | 1 month | 6 months | 12 months | 1987 = 100 | 1 month | 6 months |
| 1990 Nov Dec | 130·0 129·9 | -0·2 -0·1 | 3·0 2·5 | 9-7 9-3 | 130-4 130-2 | -0·2 -0·2 | 3·2 2·6 |
| 991 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct | 130-2 130-9 131-4 133-1 133-5 134-1 133-8 134-1 134-6 135-1 135-1 | 0.2 0.5 0.4 1.3 0.3 0.4 -0.2 0.2 0.4 0.4 0.4 | 2.7 2.2 1.6 2.1 3.2 2.8 2.4 2.4 2.4 1.5 1.6 | 9-0 8-9 6-4 5-8 5-5 5-5 4-7 4-1 3-7 4-3 | 130-4 131-1 131-6 133-3 133-8 134-3 134-3 134-2 134-4 135-2 135-6 135-9 | 0-2 0.5 0.4 1.3 0.4 0.4 -0.1 0.1 0.6 0.3 0.2 | 2:4 2:0 1:4 2:6 3:1 2:9 2:5 2:7 1:7 1:6 |

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for November 12

| | Index Jan 1987 | Percentage change over (months) | | | Index Jan 1987 =100 | Percentage change ove (months) | r |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | =100 | 1 | 12 | | | | 12 |
| ALL ITEMS | 135-6 | 0.4 | 4.3 | Tobacco Cigarettes | 135-6 136-3 | 1.7 | 16-0 16 13 |
| Food and catering | 130-4 | 0.8 | 5.7 | Tobacco | 130.7 | | |
| Alcohol and tobacco | 140.8 | 0.4 | 13.0 | Housing | 155.0 | 0.1 | -8-7 |
| lousing and household expenditure | 141.3 | 0.2 | -1.7 | Rent | 157-3 | | |
| Personal expenditure | 127.0 | 0.2 | 4.9 | Mortgage interest payments | 185.7 | | -14 |
| Travel and leisure | 133-1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | Rates and community charges | 120-9 174-1 | | -30 |
| Il items evaluding seasonal food | 135.9 | 0.2 | 4.2 | Repairs and maintenance charges | 140.4 | | 11 |
| All items excluding seasonal lood | 137.3 | 0.3 | 4.3 | De it yourself materials | 138.0 | | 9 |
| All items excluding lood | 121.3 | 4.5 | 5.9 | Dualling insurance & ground rent | 194-5 | | 10 |
| Food excluding seasonal | 127.8 | 0.3 | 4.4 | | 128.3 | 0.2 | 6.2 |
| ood excluding ofference | | | | Fuel and Light | 116.9 | 01 | 5 |
| All items excluding housing | 131.7 | 0.5 | 7.3 | Coal and solid fuels | 120.6 | | 11 |
| All items exc mortgage interest | 133-1 | 0.3 | 5.7 | Electricity | 110 5 | | 6 |
| in home one mong-g- | Contraction of the second | | | Gas | 117.7 | | -24 |
| Consumer durables | 117-3 | 0.3 | 3.1 | Oil and other fuels | 107.7 | 0.5 | 6.2 |
| | 100.0 | 1.0 | 4.5 | Household goods | 125.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Food | 126.8 | 1.0 | 4.5 | Furniture | 126.7 | | 0 |
| Bread | 129.5 | | 4 7 | Furnishings | 123.8 | | 4 |
| Cereals | 135-2 | | 6 | Electrical appliances | 113.3 | | 5 |
| Biscuits and cakes | 131.6 | | 0 | Other household equipment | 130.8 | | 1 |
| Beef | 125-2 | | 1 | Household consumables | 139.0 | | 9 |
| Lamb | 98-8 | | -9 | Pet care | 116-8 | | 5 |
| of which, home-killed lamb | 94.9 | | -11 | i ot ouro | 400.0 | 0.5 | 7.5 |
| Pork | 120.3 | | -2 | Household services | 133-3 | 0.9 | 10 |
| Bacon | 131.8 | | 2 | Postage | 138-1 | | 10 |
| Poultry | 112.6 | | -5 | Telephones, telemessages, etc | 120.9 | | 0 |
| Other meat | 122.7 | | 1 | Domestic services | 145.6 | | 9 |
| Fish | 127.2 | | 3 | Fees and subcriptions | 138.5 | | 0 |
| of which fresh fish | 142.8 | | 4 | Olathian and factures | 121.8 | 0.2 | 2.7 |
| Butter | 124.9 | | 3 | Clothing and footwear | 123.5 | | 4 |
| Oil and fats | 126-3 | | 5 | Men's outerwear | 113.3 | | -1 |
| Chase | 123.5 | | 3 | women's outerwear | 120.7 | | 1 |
| Eage | 112.3 | | 2 | Children's outerwear | 134.0 | | 9 |
| Milk froch | 134.5 | | 5 | Other clothing | 104.0 | | 3 |
| Milk producto | 134.1 | | 3 | Footwear | 123.0 | | °, |
| | 152.2 | | 9 | Bereonal goods and services | 137.1 | 0.1 | 8.7 |
| Coffee and other bot drinks | 91.3 | | 2 | Personal articles | 112.7 | | 3 |
| Conee and other not drinks | 147.1 | | 7 | Chemiete' goods | 141.8 | | 9 |
| Solt unitiks | 139-2 | | 5 | Borronal convices | 159.0 | | 14 |
| Sugar and preserves | 118-0 | | 8 | r digunar gervices | | | 74 |
| Sweets and chocolates | 125.5 | | 10 | Motoring expenditure | 134-7 | 0-1 | 1.4 |
| Polatoes | 115.7 | | 12 | Purchase of motor vehicles | 127.4 | | 10 |
| Vesetables | 119.6 | | 1 | Maintenance of motor vehicles | 147.7 | | 12 |
| Vegetables | 115.0 | | 0 | Petrol and oil | 131.6 | | 2 |
| of which, other nesh vegetables | 134.3 | | 15 | Vehicles tax and insurance | 151.8 | | 15 |
| Fruit | 137.6 | | 17 | - I the bound contr | 138.3 | 0.4 | 9.7 |
| of which, fresh fruit | 132.7 | | 8 | Fares and other travel costs | 141.7 | | 9 |
| Other loous | | | | Hall tares | 149.6 | | 16 |
| Catazing | 143.2 | 0.4 | 9.5 | Bus and coach tares | 129.7 | | 5 |
| Latering | 143.2 | | 9 | Other travel costs | 120.7 | | 0 |
| Centeen monte | 145.0 | | 11 | Leisure goods | 119.5 | 0.3 | 4.0 |
| Take even and snacks | 142.3 | | 9 | Audio-visual equipment | 86.7 | | -3 |
| Take-aways and shacks | 142.0 | | | Becords and tapes | 109-9 | | 7 |
| Alashalia daink | 143.4 | -0.1 | 11.8 | Toys photographic and sport goods | 120.0 | | 4 |
| Alconolic drink | 147.5 | | 12 | Books and newspapers | 146.2 | | 6 |
| Beer | 140.7 | | 13 | Gardening products | 134-1 | | 7 |
| on sales | 149.7 | | 9 | dardening products | State of the second | | |
| off sales | 132.3 | | 11 | Leisure services | 144.5 | -0.1 | 11.8 |
| Wines and spirits | 137.4 | | 12 | Television licences and rentals | 117.1 | | 6 |
| on sales | 143.4 | | 10 | Entertainment and other recreation | 161-1 | | 14 |
| off sales | 133.0 | | 10 | | Maria Maria Maria Maria | THE REPORT OF LEVE | CONTRACTOR SEL |

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 on November 12 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purposes 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

Average prices on November 12, 1991

| ltemţ | Number of quotations | Average price (pence) | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence) | ltem† | Number of quotations | Average price (pence) | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence) |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| FOOD ITEMS | | | | Margarine Soft 500g tub | 405 | 46 | |
| Beef: home-killed | | | | Low fat spread | 389 | 40 46 | 35- 85 39- 49 |
| Best beef mince Topside Brisket (without bone) Rump steak * | 430 424 350 431 | 162 270 191 357 | 128-199 238-299 160-219 288-399 | Other fats Lard, per 250g Cheese | 403 | 18 | 16 20 |
| Lamb: home-killed | 400 | 100 | 104-219 | Cheddar type | 404 | 160 | 129- 199 |
| Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone) | 408 406 383 | 197 103 163 | 170– 250 79– 151 148– 199 | Eggs Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen | 369 302 | 119 101 | 98– 146 82– 119 |
| Lamb: imported (frozen) | 246 | 170 | 100 090 | Milk Pasteurised, per pint | 439 | 33 | 28-33 |
| Leg (with bone) | 319 | 161 | 138-189 | Skimmed, per pint | 418 | 33 | 28-33 |
| Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly * | 362 403 417 | 149 114 184 | 109 196 88 138 148 199 | Tea loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g | 419 421 | 61 156 | 46– 81 78– 163 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 353 | 144 | 125-174 | Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g | 845 | 130 | 95- 165 |
| Bacon Streaky * | 374 | 132 | 116-159 | Ground (filter fine), per 8oz Sugar | 389 | 137 | 89-209 |
| Back, vacuum packed Back, not vacuum packed | 326 342 | 228 208 | 149-275 170-240 | Granulated, per kg | 427 | 66 | 65 69 |
| Ham | | | | Potatoes, old loose | | | |
| Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz | 410 | 76 | 64-90 | White Red | 320 150 | 15 16 | 10– 21 10– 18 |
| Sausages | 421 | 102 | 90 125 | Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes | 420 | 80 | 69-89 |
| Beef | 325 | 103 | 79-120 | Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted | 395 410 | 33 24 | 20– 49 18– 39 |
| Canned meats Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can Corned beef, 12oz can | 243 245 | 56 96 | 45 67 79 109 | Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts Carrots Onions | 425 350 432 428 | 53 33 20 26 | 40- 60 24- 45 14- 25 18- 29 |
| Chicken: roasting, oven ready Frozen, oven ready Fresh or chilled 3lb, | 369 397 | 73 103 | 63– 82 75– 145 | Mushrooms, per 4oz Cucumber, each Lettuce - iceberg | 417 424 375 | 33 56 96 | 26– 36 49– 69 65– 119 |
| Fresh and smoked fish | 225 | 202 | 050 040 | Fresh fruit Apples, cooking | 411 | 43 | 30- 55 |
| Mackerel, whole Kippers, with bone | 295 343 | 104 114 | 75– 145 98– 189 | Apples, dessert Pears, dessert Oranges, each | 428 409 399 | 60 54 22 | 48- 68 40- 68 15- 28 |
| Canned fish Red salmon, half size | 235 | 123 | 109- 139 | Bananas Grapes | 429 404 | 54 94 | 39- 59 55- 149 |
| Bread White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g White loaf, unsired, 400g | 417 381 | 52 70 | 39 70 65 77 42 51 | Items other than food | 784 | 128 | 110 145 |
| Brown loaf, sliced, small Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g | 400 362 | 47 73 | 39– 51 66– 79 | Draught lager, per pint Whisky per nip Gin, per nip | 795 796 797 | 143 98 98 | 125 160 85 110 86 110 |
| Flour Self raising, per 1-5kg | 259 | 63 | 58- 68 | Cogarettes 20 king size tilter Coal, per 50kg Smokeless fuel per 50kg | 5,195 415 482 | 628 872 | 159-208 500-766 700-1058 |
| Butter Home produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g | 381 382 | 64 60 | 58 72 59 64 | 4-star petrol, per litre Derv per litre Unleaded petrol ord. per litre | 606 538 604 | 49 46 46 | 48-51 44-47 44-48 |
| Danish, per 250g | 362 | 70 | 69-75 | Super unleaded petrol, per litre | 299 | 48 | 47-50 |

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.

S57

| | Ciai | Index | | | | Nationalian | | Food | (50 | ource: Centra | Meals | Alcoholic |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100 | ALL | All items except food | All items except seasonal food | | | industries | | All | Seasonal † food | Non- seasonal food | bought and consumed outside the home | drink |
| Weights 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983 1984 | 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 | 747 768 772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797 799 | 951-2-925-5 961-9-966-3 958-0-960-8 953-3-955-8 966-5-969-6 964-0-966-6 964-0-966-6 969-2-971-9 965-7-967-6 971-5-974-1 966-1-968-7 | | | 80 77 90 91 96 93 93 104 99 109 102 Feb-No 87 Dec-Jai | iv n | 253 232 228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201 | 47-5-48-8 33-7-38-1 39-2-42-0 44-2-46-7 30-4-33-5 33-4-36-0 30-4-33-2 28-1-30-8 32-4-34-3 25-9-28-5 31-3-33-9 26-8-20-7 | 204-2-205-5 193-9-198-3 186-0-188-8 200-3-202-8 199-5-202-6 196-0-198-6 180-9-183-6 176-2-178-9 171-7-173-6 174-5-177-1 167-1-169-8 | 51 48 47 51 51 51 41 42 38 39 36 45 | 70 82 81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75 75 |
| 1985 1986 | 1,000 1,000 | 810 815 | 970-3-973-2 973-3-976-0 | i i | <u></u> | 83 Feb-No 60 Dec-Ja | n | 185 | 24.0-26.7 | 158-3-161-0 | 44 | 82 |
| 1974) 1975) 1976) 1977) 1978) 1979) Annual 1979) Averages 1980) 1982) 1983) 1984) 1985) 1986) | 108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1 223-5 263-7 295-0 320-4 335-1 351-8 373-2 385-9 | 109-3 135-3 156-4 179-7 222-2 265-9 299-8 326-2 342-4 358-9 383-2 396-4 | 108.4 135.1 156.5 181.5 197.8 224.1 265.3 296.9 322.0 337.1 353.1 353.1 375.4 387.9 | | | 108.4 147.5 185.4 208.1 227.3 246.7 307.9 368.0 417.6 440.9 454.9 478.9 496.6 | | 106-1 133-3 159-9 190-3 203-8 228-3 255-9 277-5 299-3 308-8 326-1 336-3 347-3 | 103-0 129-8 177-7 197-0 180-1 211-1 224-5 244-7 276-9 282-8 319-0 314-1 336-0 | 106-9 134-3 156-8 189-1 208-4 231-7 262-0 283-9 303-5 313-8 327-8 340-9 350-0 | 108-2 132-4 157-3 185-7 207-8 239-9 290-0 318-0 341-7 364-0 390-8 413-3 439-5 | 109-7 135-2 159-3 183-4 196-0 217-1 261-8 306-1 341-4 366-5 387-7 412-1 430-6 |
| 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11 1984 Jan 10 1985 Jan 15 1986 Jan 13 | 119.9 147.9 172.4 189.5 207.2 245.3 277.3 310.6 325.9 342.6 359.8 379.7 394.5 | 120-4 147-9 169-3 187-6 204-3 245-5 280-3 314-6 332-6 348-9 367-8 390-2 405-6 | 120.5 147.6 170.9 190.2 207.3 246.2 279.3 311.5 328.5 343.5 361.8 381.9 396.4 | | | 119-9 172-8 198-7 220-1 234-5 274-7 348-9 387-0 441-4 445-8 465-9 489-7 502-1 | | 118-3 148-3 183-1 196-1 217-5 244-8 266-7 296-1 301-8 319-8 330-6 341-1 354-0 | 106-6 158-6 214-8 173-9 207-6 223-6 225-8 287-6 256-8 321-3 306-9 322-8 327-3 | 121-1 146-6 177-1 200-4 219-5 248-9 274-7 297-5 310-3 319-8 335-6 344-9 355-9 | 118-7 146-2 172-3 199-5 218-7 267-8 307-5 329-7 353-7 353-7 378-5 401-8 426-7 454-8 | 118-2 149-0 173-7 188-9 198-9 241-4 277-7 321-8 353-7 376-1 397-9 423-8 440-7 |
| 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 | National- ised industries | Consumer durables | Food | Seasonal † | Non- seasonal † food | Catering | Alcoholi drink |
| 1988 1989 1990 1991 | 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 | 837 846 842 849 | 975 977 976 976 | 840 825 815 808 | 958 940 925 924 | 54 46 — | 141 135 132 128 | 163 154 158 151 | 25 23 24 24 24 | 138 131 134 127 | 50 49 47 47 | 78 83 77 77 |
| 1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 | 101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 | 102-0 107-3 116-1 127-4 | 101·9 107·0 115·5 126·4 | 101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 | 101-9 106-6 112-9 122-1 | 100·9 106·7 | 101·2 103·7 107·2 111·3 | 101-1 104-6 110-5 119-4 | 101-6 102-4 105-0 116-4 | 101-0 105-0 111-6 119-9 | 102-8 109-6 116-5 126-4 | 101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 |
| 1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 | 100·0 103·3 111·0 | 100·0 103·4 111·7 | 100·0 103·3 111·2 | 100-0 103-2 108-5 | 100-0 103-7 109-4 | 100-0 102-8 110-9 | 100-0 101-2 104-5 | 100-0 102-9 107-4 | 100-0 103-7 103-2 | 100-0 102-7 108-2 | 100-0 106-4 113-1 | 100-0 103-7 109-9 |
| 1989 Nov 14 Dec 12 | 118-5 118-8 | 119·5 119·7 | 118·9 119·0 | 113-8 114-0 | 115-3 115-5 | 117.4 | 109-3 109-5 | 113-5 114-5 | 106-2 111-1 | 114·8 115·1 | 119·5 120·1 | 115·4 115·5 |
| 1990 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13 | 119·5 120·2 121·4 | 120-2 120-9 122-1 | 119-6 120-3 121-4 | 114-6 115-3 115-9 | 116·1 116·7 117·3 | | 108-0 109-1 109-9 | 116-0 117-0 117-7 | 116·3 118·7 119·6 | 116-0 116-7 117-3 | 121-2 121-8 122-4 | 116·3 117·1 117·8 |
| Apr 10 May 15 June 12 | 125-1 126-2 126-7 | 126-3 127-4 128-0 | 125-1 126-3 126-9 | 117-6 118-8 119-1 | 121·1 122·1 122·5 | Ξ | 111.0 111.6 111.5 | 118-8 120-1 120-0 | 123-4 123-6 118-3 | 118-0 119-4 120-3 | 123-9 125-0 125-9 | 121-5 123-8 124-3 |
| July 17 Aug 14 Sept 11 | 126-8 128-1 129-3 | 128-4 129-6 131-1 | 127·3 128·5 129·8 | 119·1 120·3 121·6 | 122-6 123-7 124-9 | = | 109·7 110·7 112·5 | 118-8 120-0 120-3 | 108-1 112-2 111-5 | 120-7 121-4 121-8 | 127-1 127-7 129-1 | 125-8 126-7 127-4 |
| Oct 16 | 130-3 130-0 129-9 | 132-2 131-7 131-4 | 130-7 130-4 130-2 | 122.6 122.7 122.6 | 125-8 125-9 125-9 | | 113-2 113-8 114-1 | 120-4 121-3 122-1 | 111-8 114-5 119-2 | 121-9 122-4 122-6 | 130-0 130-8 131-4 | 128-2 128-3 128-6 |
| Dec 11 | | | | | 100.0 | | 110.7 | 122.9 | 121-2 | 123-1 | 132-2 | 129.7 |
| 1991 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12 | 130-2 130-9 131-4 | 131.6 132.2 132.8 | 130-4 131-1 131-6 | 122-7 123-5 123-9 | 126-7 127-2 | <u> </u> | 111-8 113-0 | 124-4 124-4 | 125-9 124-4 | 124-0 124-4 | 132-8 133-3 | 130·9 131·5 |
| Nov 13 Dec 11 1991 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11 | 130-2 130-9 131-4 133-1 133-5 134-1 | 131.6 132.2 132.8 134.5 135.1 135.5 | 130-4 131-1 131-6 133-3 133-8 134-3 | 122-7 123-5 123-9 127-6 128-5 129-3 | 126-0 126-7 127-2 129-3 130-2 130-9 | - | 111-8 113-0 115-2 116-0 116-1 | 124-4 124-4 125-9 125-6 126-9 | 125-9 124-4 125-6 122-5 126-0 | 124-0 124-4 125-8 126-2 127-1 | 132-8 133-3 137-9 139-1 139-9 | 130·9 131·5 139·3 140·1 140·9 |
| Nov 13 Dec 11 1991 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11 Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep 10 | 130-2 130-9 131-4 133-1 133-5 134-1 133-8 134-1 134-6 | 131-6 132-2 132-8 134-5 135-1 135-5 135-4 135-6 136-4 | 130-4 131-1 131-6 133-3 133-8 134-3 134-2 134-4 135-2 | 122-7 123-5 123-9 127-6 128-5 129-3 129-3 129-2 129-8 130-4 | 126-0 126-7 127-2 129-3 130-2 130-9 130-9 131-4 132-0 | | 111.8 113-0 115-2 116-0 116-1 113-2 113-9 116-2 | 124-4 125-9 125-6 126-9 125-3 126-4 125-4 | 125-9 124-4 125-6 122-5 126-0 117-3 121-6 114-9 | 124-0 124-4 125-8 126-2 127-1 126-8 127-3 127-4 | 132-8 133-3 137-9 139-1 139-9 140-7 141-2 142-0 | 130-9 131-5 139-3 140-1 140-9 142-0 142-6 143-2 |

† For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights 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 their relative shares of household expenditure.

| | | tion Office | | | | G | ienera | al index | RETA | L PRI | ces 6 | .4 |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|-------------------------|--|--|
| (Source: C | Housing | Fuel and light | D ha ga | urable ousehold oods | Clothing and footwear | M la gr | liscel- neous oods | Transport and vehicles | Service | s | | |
| 43 46 46 48 44 40 36 39 36 | 124 108 112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149 | 52 53 56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69 65 | | 54 70 75 53 54 59 55 54 64 69 | 91 89 84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74 70 | | 63 71 74 71 69 74 75 75 76 | 135 149 140 139 140 143 151 151 152 154 159 158 | 54 52 57 54 56 59 62 66 65 65 63 65 | | 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 | Weights |
| 37 40 | 153 153 | 65 62 | | 65 63 | 75 75 | 1 | 77 81 | 156 157 | 62 58 | | 1985 1986 | |
| 115-9 147-7 171-3 209-7 226-2 247-6 290-1 358-2 413-3 440-9 489-0 532-5 532-5 538-9 | 105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 208-9 269-5 318-2 358-3 367-1 400-7 452-3 478-1 | 110-7 147-4 182-4 211-3 227-5 250-5 313-2 380-0 433-3 465-4 478-8 499-3 506-0 | 11 11 11 11 11 11 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 2 | 07.9 31.2 44.2 66.8 82.1 01.9 226.3 37.2 43.8 50.4 50.4 56.7 63.9 66.7 | 109-4 125-7 139-4 157-4 171-0 187-2 205-4 208-3 210-5 214-8 214-6 222-9 229-2 | 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 | 11-2 38-6 61-3 88-3 06-7 36-4 76-9 00-7 25-8 45-6 64-7 92-2 09-2 | 111-0 143:9 166:0 190:3 207:2 243:1 288:7 322:6 343:5 366:3 374:7 392:5 390:1 | 106.8 135.5 159.5 173.3 192.0 262.7 300.8 331.6 342.9 357.3 381.3 400.5 | | Annual (averages (| 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 |
| 124-0 162-6 193-2 222-8 231-5 269-7 296-6 392-1 426-2 450-8 508-1 545-7 562-9 | 110-3 134-8 154-1 164-3 190-3 237-4 285-0 350-0 348-1 382-6 416-4 463-7 502-4 | 124-9 168-7 198-8 219-9 233-1 277-1 355-7 401-9 467-0 469-3 487-5 5007-0 506-1 | 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 18-3 40-8 57-0 75-2 87-3 16-1 31-0 39-5 45-8 52-3 57-7 65-2 65-6 | 118-6 131-5 148-5 163-6 176-1 197-1 207-5 207-1 210-9 210-4 217-4 225-2 230-8 | 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 | 25-2 52-3 76-2 98-6 16-4 58-8 93-4 93-4 12-5 37-4 53-3 78-4 02-9 13-0 | 130-3 157-0 178-9 198-7 218-5 268-4 299-5 330-5 330-5 3353-9 370-8 379-6 333-1 399-7 | 115.8 154.0 166.8 186.6 202-0 246.9 289.2 325.6 337.6 350.6 350.6 350.6 369.7 393.1 408.8 | | Jan 14 Jan 13 Jan 18 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 12 Jan 11 Jan 10 Jan 15 Jan 13 | 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 |
| Tobacco | Housing | Fuel and light | Household goods * | Household services * | Clothing and footwear | Personal goods and services * | Motoring expendi- ture * | Fares and other travel * | Leisure goods * | Leisure services * | | |
| 36 | 160 | 55 | 74 | 41 | 72 | 37 | 132 | 23 | 50 | 29 | 1988 | |
| 36 | 175 | 54 | 71 | 41 | 73 | 37 | 128 | 23 | 47 | 29 | 1989 | |
| 34 | 185 | 50 | 71 | 40 | 69 | 39 | 131 | 21 | 48 | 30 | 1990 | |
| 32 | 192 | 46 | 70 | 45 | 63 | 38 | 141 | 20 | 48 | 30 | 1991 | |
| 100-1 | 103·3 | 99-1 | 102-1 | 101-9 | 101-1 | 101·9 | 103-4 | 101·5 | 101.6 | 101-6 | Annual averages | 1987 |
| 103-4 | 112·5 | 101-6 | 105-9 | 106-8 | 104-4 | 106·8 | 108-1 | 107·5 | 104.2 | 108-1 | | 1988 |
| 106-4 | 135·3 | 107-3 | 110-1 | 112-5 | 109-9 | 114·1 | 114-0 | 115·2 | 107.4 | 115-1 | | 1989 |
| 113-6 | 163·7 | 115-9 | 115-4 | 119-6 | 115-0 | 122·7 | 120-9 | 123·4 | 112.4 | 124-5 | | 1990 |
| 100·0 | 100·0 | 100-0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100-0 | 100-0 | 100·0 | 100-0 | 100·0 | 100-0 | Jan 13 | 1987 |
| 101·4 | 103·9 | 98-3 | 103·3 | 105·0 | 101-1 | 104-3 | 105·1 | 105-1 | 102·8 | 103-6 | Jan 12 | 1988 |
| 105·6 | 124·6 | 104-2 | 107·5 | 110·3 | 105-9 | 110-4 | 110·6 | 112-9 | 105·1 | 112-1 | Jan 17 | 1989 |
| 108·1 | 143·9 | 109·7 | 111-8 | 115·1 | 113·0 | 116·7 | 115·0 | 117·0 | 109·9 | 118·4 | Nov 14 | 1989 |
| 108·2 | 144·8 | 110∙0 | 112-2 | 115·2 | 113·2 | 117·3 | 114·0 | 117·1 | 110·0 | 118·4 | Dec 12 | |
| 108-3 | 145-8 | 110-6 | 112-0 | 116-3 | 110-8 | 118-6 | 115·0 | 117·5 | 110·1 | 119·6 | Jan 16 | 1990 |
| 108-4 | 146-7 | 109-9 | 112-8 | 116-7 | 112-4 | 119-4 | 115·4 | 121·4 | 110·5 | 119·9 | Feb 13 | |
| 108-4 | 151-0 | 110-1 | 113-9 | 116-8 | 113-3 | 120-2 | 116·0 | 121·5 | 111·0 | 120·0 | Mar 13 | |
| 112·4 | 165-4 | 111.7 | 114-5 | 117·1 | 115-0 | 121·1 | 118-8 | 121-8 | 111.5 | 122·8 | Apr 10 | |
| 114·8 | 166-7 | 114.3 | 115-1 | 117·9 | 115-6 | 121·7 | 119-4 | 122-4 | 112.2 | 123·4 | May 15 | |
| 115·0 | 167-6 | 116.0 | 115-5 | 118·4 | 115-3 | 122·0 | 119-9 | 123-8 | 112.3 | 124·1 | June 12 | |
| 115-0 | 169-0 | 116-7 | 114-7 | 119·3 | 112.5 | 122-8 | 120·7 | 124·2 | 112·1 | 124-4 | July 17 | |
| 115-1 | 170-1 | 118-6 | 115-7 | 119·5 | 113.8 | 123-9 | 123·5 | 124·8 | 112·5 | 124-8 | Aug 14 | |
| 115-2 | 171-0 | 119-5 | 116-7 | 121·7 | 116.4 | 124-9 | 126·3 | 125·0 | 112·9 | 127-7 | Sept 11 | |
| 116·5 | 172-0 | 121-9 | 117-2 | 123-2 | 117·6 | 125-6 | 127-5 | 126-0 | 114-2 | 128-4 | Oct 16 | |
| 116·9 | 169-7 | 120-8 | 118-0 | 124-0 | 118·6 | 126-1 | 125-4 | 126-1 | 114-9 | 129-2 | Nov 13 | |
| 117·6 | 169-6 | 120-5 | 118-5 | 124-0 | 118·6 | 126-2 | 123-0 | 126-2 | 115-1 | 129-6 | Dec 11 | |
| 118-2 | 170-6 | 121-6 | 116·7 | 125·5 | 114-2 | 127·2 | 122-8 | 130·8 | 114-9 | 130.7 | Jan 15 | 1991 |
| 118-3 | 171-4 | 121-6 | 118·2 | 125·6 | 115-2 | 128·4 | 122-8 | 132·2 | 115-7 | 130.8 | Feb 12 | |
| 118-4 | 172-2 | 120-2 | 119·5 | 126·1 | 116-8 | 129·0 | 123-6 | 132·7 | 115-3 | 130.8 | Mar 12 | |
| 132·1 133·2 132 0 | 161·8 159·6 | 121·3 123·5 | 121.6 123.2 | 128-5 129-0 | 119-3 119-8 120-0 | 131-9 132-9 132-5 | 128·1 129·9 | 133-6 134-9 | 117·2 118·1 117·8 | 137·8 138·4 139-0 | Apr 16 May 14 | |
| 133-3 | 157·2 | 127·2 | 122-4 | 130·2 | 115·6 | 135-3 | 132·2 | 136-7 | 118-0 | 139·7 | Jul 16 | |
| 133-2 | 156·1 | 127·6 | 123-8 | 130·2 | 115·8 | 135-9 | 132·5 | 137-2 | 118-2 | 140·1 | Aug 13 | |
| 133-2 133-3 135-6 | 156-0 154-8 155-0 | 128-0 128-0 128-3 | 124-8 124-8 125-4 | 131-0 132-6 133-3 | 120-1 121-5 121-8 | 137-0 137-1 | 132-9 134-5 134-7 | 137-4 137-8 138-3 | 119·1 119·5 | 144·5 144·6 144·5 | Oct 15 Nov 12 | |

* These sub-groups have no direct counterparts in the index series produced for the period up to the end of 1986 but indices for categories which are approximately equivalent were published in the July 1987 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 332-3) for the period 1974-86 (using the January 1987 reference date). These historical indices may be helpful to users wishing to make comparisons over long periods but should not be used for any calculation requiring precision of definition or of measurement. (See General Notes below *table 6-7*).

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

earlier for main sub-groups

| UNITI KING | ED DOM | All Items | Food | Meals bought and consumed outside | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Housing | Fuel and light | Dur hou goo | able sehold ds | Clothing and footwear | Miscel laneou goods | - Ti Is ar Ve | ransport nd ehicles | Ser | vices |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|-----------------------|---|--|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 | Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 13 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 15 Jan 12 Jan 11 Jan 10 Jan 15 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 13 | 12.0 19.9 23.4 16.6 9.9 9.3 18.4 13.0 12.0 4.9 5.1 5.0 5.5 3.9 | 20.1 18.3 25.4 23.5 7.1 10.9 12.6 8.9 11.0 1.9 6.0 3.4 3.2 3.8 | the home 20.7 18.7 23.2 17.9 15.8 9.6 22.5 14.8 7.2 7.3 7.0 6.2 6.6 | $\begin{array}{c} 1.7\\ 18.2\\ 26.1\\ 16.6\\ 8.8\\ 5.3\\ 21.4\\ 15.0\\ 15.9\\ 9.9\\ 6.3\\ 5.8\\ 6.5\\ 4.0\end{array}$ | 0.4 24.0 31.1 18.8 15.3 3.9 16.5 10.0 32.2 8.7 5.8 12.7 7.4 10.5 | 10.5 10.3 22.2 14.3 66 15.8 24.8 20.1 22.8 -0.5 9.9 8.8 11.4 8.3 | $\begin{array}{c} 5.8\\ 24.9\\ 35.1\\ 17.8\\ 10.6\\ 6.0\\ 18.9\\ 28.4\\ 13.0\\ 16.2\\ 0.5\\ 3.9\\ 4.0\\ -0.2\end{array}$ | 9.8 18-3 19-0 11-5 6-5 5-4 6-5 3-7 2-6 2-6 2-6 2-2 2-5 2-5 2-5 2-5 2-5 2-5 2-5 2-5 2-5 | | 13.5 18.6 10.9 12.9 10.2 7.6 11.9 5.3 -0.2 1.8 -0.2 1.8 -0.3 3.3 3.6 2.5 | 7·3 25:2 21:6 15:7 12:7 9:0 19:6 13:4 6:5 8:0 4:7 7:1 6:5 2:5 | | 9-8)-3)-5)-5)-4)-4 2-8 1-6 1-4 4-8 2-4 3-6 1-7 | 12: 15: 33: 8: 11: 8: 22: 17: 12: 3: 3: 5: 5: 6: 4: | 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 1 6 7 9 4 3 0 |
| | | All Items | Food | Catering | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Housing | Fuel and light | Household goods | Household services | Clothing and footwear | Personal goods and services | Motoring expendi- ture | Fares and other travel costs | Leisure goods | Leisure services |
| 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 |
| 1989 | Nov 14 | 7·7 | 7·4 | 6·6 | 5·8 | 2·9 | 17·9 | 5·6 | 3·6 | 5·9 | 5-0 | 7:3 | 4·5 | 6·8 | 4·8 | 6-1 |
| | Dec 12 | 7·7 | 7·5 | 6·9 | 6·1 | 2·9 | 18·2 | 5·7 | 4·0 | 5·9 | 4-9 | 7:5 | 3·8 | 6·8 | 4·8 | 6-0 |
| 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 |
| | Feb 13 | 7·5 | 8.6 | 7·3 | 6·0 | 2·6 | 15·5 | 5·5 | 4·2 | 5·3 | 4-9 | 7·7 | 4·0 | 7·2 | 4·7 | 6·9 |
| | Mar 13 | 8·1 | 8.7 | 7·3 | 6·2 | 2·5 | 18·2 | 5·6 | 4·6 | 5·3 | 5-2 | 8·2 | 3·8 | 7·2 | 5·0 | 6·9 |
| | Apr 10 | 9·4 | 8-4 | 7·7 | 9·0 | 6·2 | 23·4 | 6·0 | 4·6 | 4·8 | 4·7 | 7·1 | 4∙0 | 7·4 | 5·2 | 8·2 |
| | May 15 | 9·7 | 8-9 | 8·1 | 10·6 | 8·5 | 23·8 | 7·4 | 4·7 | 5·5 | 4·6 | 7·0 | 3∙6 | 6·8 | 4·7 | 8·0 |
| | June 12 | 9·8 | 8-4 | 8·3 | 10·8 | 8·6 | 23·7 | 7·8 | 4·9 | 5·9 | 4·2 | 7·0 | 3∙8 | 7·1 | 4·6 | 8·4 |
| | July 17 | 9·8 | 7·9 | 8·8 | 11-4 | 8-7 | 23·7 | 7·7 | 4·3 | 6·3 | 3·6 | 6·9 | 4·6 | 7·2 | 4·2 | 8·0 |
| | Aug 14 | 10·6 | 8·5 | 8·8 | 11-1 | 8-8 | 23·8 | 9·1 | 4·7 | 6·5 | 4·7 | 7·5 | 7·8 | 7·5 | 4·6 | 8·0 |
| | Sept 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 |

Notes: See notes under table 6.7.

6.6 RETAIL PRICES Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

| UNITED KINGDOM | One-pers | Two-person pensioner households | | | | General index of retail prices (excl. housing) | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| JAN 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 101.1 | 105.2 | 108.6 | 114.2 | 101.1 | 105.8 | 108.7 | 114.1 | 101.5 | 107.5 | 110.7 | 116.1 |
| 1975 | 121.3 | 134-3 | 139.2 | 145.0 | 121.0 | 134.0 | 139-1 | 144.4 | 123.5 | 134.5 | 140.7 | 145.7 |
| 1976 | 152.3 | 158.3 | 161.4 | 171.3 | 151.5 | 157.3 | 160.5 | 170.2 | 151.4 | 156.6 | 160.4 | 168.0 |
| 1977 | 179.0 | 186.9 | 191.1 | 194-2 | 178.9 | 186-3 | 189.4 | 192.3 | 176.8 | 184.2 | 187.6 | 190.8 |
| 1978 | 197.5 | 202.5 | 205.1 | 207.1 | 195.8 | 200.9 | 203.6 | 205.9 | 194.6 | 199.3 | 202.4 | 205.3 |
| 1979 | 214.9 | 220.6 | 231.9 | 239.8 | 213.4 | 219.3 | 231.1 | 238.5 | 211.3 | 217.7 | 233.1 | 239.8 |
| 1980 | 250.7 | 262-1 | 268.9 | 275.0 | 248.9 | 260.5 | 266-4 | 271.8 | 249.6 | 261.6 | 267.1 | 271.8 |
| 1981 | 283.2 | 292.1 | 297.2 | 304.5 | 280.3 | 290.3 | 295.6 | 303.0 | 279.3 | 289.8 | 295.0 | 300.5 |
| 1982 | 314.2 | 322.4 | 323.0 | 327.4 | 311.8 | 319.4 | 319.8 | 324.1 | 305.9 | 314.7 | 316-3 | 320.2 |
| 1983 | 331.1 | 334.3 | 337.0 | 342.3 | 327.5 | 331.5 | 334.4 | 339.7 | 323.2 | 328.7 | 332.0 | 335.4 |
| 1984 | 346.7 | 353.6 | 353.8 | 357.5 | 343.8 | 351.4 | 351-3 | 355-1 | 337.5 | 344.3 | 345.3 | 348.5 |
| 1985 | 363.2 | 371.4 | 371.3 | 374.5 | 360.7 | 369.0 | 368.7 | 371.8 | 353.0 | 361.8 | 362.6 | 365-3 |
| 1986 | 378.4 | 382.8 | 382.6 | 384.3 | 375.4 | 379.6 | 379.9 | 382.0 | 367.4 | 371.0 | 372.2 | 375-3 |
| 1987 January | 386.5 | | | | 384.2 | | | | 377.8 | | | |
| JAN 13, 1987 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 100.3 | 101.2 | 100.9 | 102.0 | 100.3 | 101.3 | 101.1 | 102.3 | 100.3 | 101.5 | 101.7 | 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 | | 123.7 | 128.0 | 128.9 | | 123.4 | 128.5 | 129.8 | 122.0 |

Note: The indices for January 1987 are shown to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date—see General Notes below table 6-7.

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| | | | | | | | Grou | p ind | ices: | annu | al av | erage | es (|).1 |
|---|---|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| UNITED KINGDOM | All items (excluding housing) | Food | Meals bought and consumed outside the home | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Fuel and light | Dura hous good | ble ehold s | Clothing and footwear | Misc lane good | cel- Tra ous and ds veh | nsport I licles | Ser | vices |
| INDEX FOR ONE- | PERSON PEN | SIONER H | OUSEHOLDS | | | · | | | | | · · · · | | JAN 15, | 1974 = 100 |
| 1983 1984 1985 1986 | 336·2 352·9 370·1 382·0 | 300·7 320·2 330·7 340·1 | 358-2 384-3 406-8 432-7 | 366·7 386·6 410·2 428·4 | 441.6 489.8 533.3 587.2 | 462·3 479·2 502·4 510·4 | 255-3 263-0 274-3 281-3 | | 215·3 215·5 223·4 231·0 | 393- 417- 451- 468- | 9 422 3 438 6 458 4 472 | 2-3 3-3 3-6 2-1 | 311 321 343 357 | ·5 ·3 ·1 ·0 |
| 1987 January | 386.5 | 344.6 | 448.5 | 438.4 | 605.5 | 510.5 | | | 231.7 | | | | | |
| INDEX FOR TWO- | PERSON PEN | SIONER H | OUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 1984 1985 1986 | 333·3 350·4 367·6 379·2 | 296·7 315·6 325·1 334·6 | 358·2 384·3 406·7 432·9 | 377·3 399·9 425·5 445·3 | 440.6 488.5 531.6 584.4 | 461-2 479-2 503-1 511-3 | 257-4 264-3 275-8 281-2 | | 223-8 223-9 232-4 239-5 | 383- 405- 438- 456- | 9 393 8 407 1 429 0 428 | 3-1 7-0 3-9 3-5 | 320 33 353 368 | 9-6 -1 9-8 9-4 |
| 1987 January | 384.2 | 338.8 | 448.8 | 456.0 | 602.3 | 512·2 | | | 240.5 | | | | | |
| GENERAL INDEX | OF RETAIL PI | RICES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 1984 1985 1986 | 329·8 343·9 360·7 371·5 | 308·8 326·1 336·3 347·3 | 364·0 390·8 413·3 439·5 | 366-5 387-7 412-1 430-6 | 440.9 489.0 532.5 584.9 | 465·4 478·8 499·3 506·0 | 250-4 256-7 263-9 266-7 | 1 | 214-8 214-6 222-9 229-2 | 345- 364- 392- 409- | 6 366 7 374 2 392 2 390 | 5-3 4-7 2-5 0-1 | 342 35 38 400 | 2-9 7-3 1-3 0-5 |
| 1987 January | 377.8 | 354.0 | 454.8 | 440.7 | 602.9 | 506.1 | | | 230.8 | | | | | |
| 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 expendi- ture | Fares and other travel costs | Leisure goods | Leisure services |
| INDEX FOR ONE-I 1987 1988 1989 1990 | PERSON PENS 101-1 104-8 110-6 118-9 | SIONER H 101·1 104·6 110·8 120·0 | OUSEHOLDS 102-8 109-7 116-7 126-4 | 101.8 106.4 111.9 122.3 | 100·2 103·5 106·5 113·8 | 99·1 101·3 106·8 116·2 | 102·1 106·2 110·9 116·5 | 101·1 104·5 109·1 116·4 | 101-1 104-5 109-3 115-3 | 102·3 109·1 119·3 129·4 | 102·9 107·9 115·1 124·1 | 102·8 108·7 114·9 121·7 | JAN 13 , 103·5 109·3 116·2 124·8 | 1987 = 100 100·4 103·3 106·1 111·2 |
| INDEX FOR TWO- | PERSON PEN | SIONER H | OUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 1988 1989 1990 | 101-2 105-0 110-9 119-1 | 101·1 104·7 111·0 120·4 | 102-8 109-6 116-5 126-3 | 101·8 106·7 112·4 123·1 | 100-1 103-4 106-4 113-7 | 99·1 101·4 106·8 115·7 | 102-2 106-1 110-5 115-8 | 100·9 103·8 107·9 114·9 | 101·2 104·5 109·4 115·5 | 102-3 108-8 118-3 127-6 | 103·0 107·4 114·2 122·8 | 102·8 108·7 115·2 122·1 | 103·4 109·4 116·3 124·6 | 100·5 103·7 106·7 112·1 |
| GENERAL INDEX | OF RETAIL PR | RICES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 1988 1989 1990 | 101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 | 101·1 104·6 110·5 119·4 | 102·8 109·6 116·5 126·4 | 101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 | 100·1 103·4 106·4 113·6 | 99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 | 102·1 105·9 110·1 115·4 | 101·9 106·8 112·5 119·6 | 101·1 104·4 109·9 115·0 | 101·9 106·8 114·1 122·7 | 103-4 108-1 114-0 120-9 | 101-5 107-5 115-2 123-4 | 101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 | 101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 |

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. 2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. The indices for January 1987 are given for those groups which are broadly comparable with the new groups to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date. (See General Notes below.)

RETAIL PRICES C 7

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

| and the second second | United Kingdom | European Community (12) | Belgium | Denmark | Germany (West) | Greece | Spain | France | Irish Republic | Italy | Luxem- bourg |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989 1990 | 100·0 103·4 107·7 113·0 121·8 133·3 | 100·0 103·5 106·9 110·7 116·4 123·0 | 100.0 101.3 102.9 104.1 107.3 111.0 | 100-0 103-6 107-8 112-7 118-1 121-2 | 100-0 99-9 100-1 101-4 104-2 107-0 | 100.0 123.0 143.2 162.5 184.9 222.6 | 100-0 108-8 114-5 120-0 128-2 136-8 | 100·0 102·7 105·9 108·7 112·5 116·3 | 100-0 103-8 107-1 109-4 113-9 117-6 | 100-0 105-8 110-9 116-5 123-8 131-8 | 100-0 100-3 100-2 101-7 105-1 109-0 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 Nov Dec | 137·4 137·3 | 125·6 125·7 | 112·7 112·6 | 122-8 122-5 | 108-0 108-1 | 241·3 245·4 | 140-2 140-5 | 118-0 117-9 | 118·7 | 135-1 135-4 | 111-4 111-3 |
| 1991 Jan Feb Mar | 137·6 138·4 138·9 | 126-4 126-9 127-2 | 113·4 113·8 113·3 | 122-5 122-8 123-0 | 108-8 109-1 109-0 | 244·9 245·3 249·7 | 142·2 142·0 142·5 | 118-4 118-6 118-7 | 119-6 | 136-3 137-5 138-3 | 111-2 111-4 111-6 |
| Apr May Jun | 140·7 141·1 141·8 | 128-0 128-4 128-9 | 113·4 113·8 114·3 | 123-3 124-1 124-4 | 109·5 109·9 110·5 | 258·3 259·3 264·3 | 142-8 143-2 143-6 | 119-1 119-4 119-7 | 120.6 | 138-8 139-3 140-0 | 111.2 111.7 111.9 |
| Jul Aug Sep | 141·5 141·8 142·3 | 129-5 129-8 130-3P | 114·9 115·3 115·2 | 124-0 124-2 124-9 | 111.5 111.5 111.7 | 264·1 263·5 273·8 | 145∙4 146∙0 147∙1R | 120-2 120-4 120-6 | 122-2 | 140·4 140·9R 141·4P | 112-5 112-8 113-1 |
| Oct Nov | 142·8 143·4 | 131-0P | 115·6 | 125-1P | 112.0 | 279·8 | 148·1 | 121-1P | · · · · · | 142-6P | 113·4 |
| Increases on a year earlier | | | | | | | | | | | Per cent |
| Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 | 6·1 3·4 4·2 4·9 7·8 9·4 | 6·1 3·6 3·3 3·6 5·1 5·7 | 4·9 1·3 1·6 1·2 3·1 3·4 | 4.7 3.6 4.1 4.5 4.8 2.6 | 2·2 -0·3 0·3 1·2 2·8 2·7 | 19·3 23·0 16·4 13·5 13·8 20·4 | 7.8 8.8 5.2 4.8 6.8 6.7 | 5-9 2-7 3-1 2-6 3-5 3-4 | 5·4 3·8 3·2 2·1 4·1 3·2 | 9-2 5-8 4-8 5-0 6-3 6-5 | 4.1 0.3 0.1 1.5 3.3 3.7 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 Nov Dec | 9·7 9·3 | 5·9 5·7 | 4·0 3·5 | 2·2 1·9 | 3·0 2·8 | 22·9 22·8 | 6·7 6·5 | 3·5 3·4 | 2.7 | 6·8 6·6 | 4·5 4·4 |
| 1991 Jan Feb Mar | 9·0 8·9 8·2 | 5-6 5-5 5-3 | 3.9 4.0 3.3 | 2-5 2-6 2-4 | 2·8 2·7 2·5 | 21.7 21.8 19.5 | 6·8 6·0 5·9 | 3.5 3.5 3.2 | 2.5 | 6·3 6·4 6·6 | 3.0 3.2 3.5 |
| Apr May Jun | 6·4 5·8 5·8 | 5·0 5·0 5·1 | 2·9 3·2 3·6 | 2.6 2.5 2.9 | 2∙8 3∙0 3∙5 | 21.5 18.4 18.1 | 5·9 6·2 6·2 | 3-2 3-2 3-3 | 3.1 | 6.6 6.7 6.6 | 2·9 3·2 3·3 |
| Jul Aug Sep | 5·5 4·7 4·1 | 5-3 4-9 4-6P | 3·8 3·5 2·5 | 2.9 2.1 1.8 | 4·4 4·1 3·9 | 18·3 17·4 17·9 | 6·1 6·0 5·8R | 3-4 3-0 2-6 | 3.5 | 6·7 6·3R 6·2P | 3.8 3.6 3.2 |
| Oct | 3.7 | 4-4P | 2.2 | 1.8P | 3.5 | 17.6 | 5.5 | 2.5P | | 6-2P | 2.4 |

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 occupiers' shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences in housing markets and methodologies. Within the EC, only Ireland and the UK include mortgage interest payments directly. Of the other ten members there are six–France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Luxemburg, Portugal–which include no direct measure of owner-occupiers' shelter costs. The other four members–Germany (FR), Netherlands, Belgium, Spain-take account of owner-occupiers' shelter costs using rental equivalents. Among other major developed nations, Canada, Australia and New Zealand include mortgage interest payments directly in their Consumer Prices Indices.

| l Sele | RETAIL | PRICI | es 6 | ·8 |
|--|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Sweden | Finland | Canada | | |
| 100-0 104-2 108-6 114-9 122-3 135-1 | 100-0 103-6 107-1 112-6 120-0 127-3 | 100-0 104-1 108-7 113-1 118-7 124-4 | Annual avera 1985 1986 1987 1988 1985 1985 1985 | ages |
| | | | Mor | nthly |
| 139-3 139-1 | 129-1 129-0 | 126·9 126·8 | 1990 | Nov Dec |
| 142·4 146·3 146·9 | 130·9 131·6 131·7 | 130-2 130-2 130-7 | 1991 | Jan Feb Mar |
| 147·7 147·8 147·6 | 132-2 132-8 132-7 | 130-7 131-3 131-9 | | Apr May Jun |
| 147·6 147·5 149·1 | 132·7 132·8 133·0 | 132-0 132-1 131-9R | | Jul Aug Sep |
| 149.7 | 133-3 | 131.7 | | Oct Nov |
| | | Increa | ses on a year e | arlier |
| 7·4 4·2 4·2 5·8 6·4 10·5 | 6·3 3·6 3·7 4·9 6·6 6·1 | 4.2 4.2 4.4 4.0 5.0 4.8 | Annual aver 198 198 198 198 198 198 | ages 5 6 7 8 9 0 |
| | | | Мо | nthly |
| 11·4 10·9 | 5·6 4·9 | 5·0 5·0 | 199 | 0 Nov Dec |
| 10·0 12·6 9·9 | 4·9 5·0 4·8 | 6·8 6·2 6·3 | 199 | 1 Jan Feb Mar |
| 10·7 10·1 10·1 | 4·6 4·6 4·2 | 6·3 6·2 6·3 | | Apr May Jun |
| 9-0 8-2 8-1 | 4·1 3·7 3·3 | 5·8 5·8 5·4 | | Jul Aug Sep |
| 7·8 | 3.2 | 4·4 | | Oct Nov |

Switzer-land

100.0 100.8 102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2

116-0 116-0

117·0 118·1 118·1

118-4 119-4 119-9

120-0 120-6 120-8

120.9

3·4 0·8 1·4 2·0 3·1 5·4

6·0 5·3

5·5 6·2 5·8

5·8 6·3 6·5

6·6 6·0 5·7

5.1

Japan

100-0 100-6 100-7 101-4 103-7 106-9R

108-7R 108-6R

109-3R 109-0R 109-5R

110-2 110-7 110-3

110-2 110-4 110-6R

111.6P

2·0 0·6 0·1 0·7 2·3 3·2

4·2 3·8

4·0 3·6 3·6

3·4 3·4 3·4

3·5 3·3 2·7

2.5P

Netherlands

100-0 100-2 99-8 100-6 101-7 104-2

105-6 105-4

106·0 106·1 106·8

107·2 107·4 107·5

109-0 109-4 110-1

110.5

Per cent 2·3 0·2 --0·4 0·8 1·1 2·5

2·9 2·7

3-4 3-1 3-4

3·3 3·4 3·6

4·7 4·7 4·6

4.5

Portugal

100.0 111.7 122.2 133.9 150.8 170.9

178-2 179-6

181-4 184-6 185-6

187·1 189·5 191·1

191.7 192.9 193.0

194.3

19·6 11·8 9·3 9·6 12·6 13·3

14·1 13·7

12·9 12·3 12·2

11-8 12-0 12-6

12·1 11·4 10·2

9.8

United States

100-0 101-9 105-7 110-0 115-3 121-5

124-4 124-4

125-2 125-4 125-5

125·7 126·1 126·5

126·7 127·1 127·6

127.8

3.5 1.9 3.7 4.1 4.8 5.4

6·3 6·1

5·7 5·3 4·9

4·9 5·0 4·7

4-4 3-8 3-4

2.9

Austria

100·0 101·7 103·1 105·1 107·8 111·3

112·3 112·3

112-9 113-7 114-0

114·1 114·2 114·9

116-2R 117-0 116-1

115.7

3·3 1·7 1·4 1·9 2·6 3·2

3.9 3.5

3·4 3·3 3·5

3·3 3·3 3·8

3·6 3·7 3·2

2.7

Norway

100·0 107·2 116·5 124·3 130·0 135·4

137·6 137·2 137-8 138-3 139-3

139·7 139·9 140·0

140·2 140·1 141·1

141.1

5.5 7.2 8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2

4·5 4·4

4.0 4.0 3.5

3.8 3.8 3.5

3·5 3·6 3·3

2.5



TOURISM 8 • **Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain**

THOUSAND

| | | Restaurants cafes, etc | Restaurants Public houses Night clubs cafes, etc and bars licensed clu | | Hotels and other tourist accommodation | Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other | All tourism-related industries |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| SIC g | roup | 661 | 662 | 663 | 665, 667 | 977, 979 | |
| Self-e 1981 | employed * | 48.0 | 51.7 | 1.6 | 36.4 | 18.4 | 156-1 |
| Empl | oyees 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 | 376-2 | 1454-6 |
| | Dec | 296-6 | 336-3 | 144·5 | 282·1 | 335-8 | 1395-0 |
| 1990 | Mar | 294-1 | 326-3 | 140·9 | 278-8 | 337·7 | 1377-7 |
| | June | 306-0 | 338-8 | 142·3 | 317-6 | 387·4 | 1492-1 |
| | Sept | 310-1 | 338-3 | 144·9 | 320-8 | 380·9 | 1495-0 |
| | Dec | 301-6 | 333-3 | 150·0 | 285-6 | 346·6 | 1417-1 |
| 1991 | Mar | 285-1 | 317·9 | 145-3 | 271-2 | 337-4 | 1356·9 |
| | June | 293-8 | 325·2 | 144-9 | 297-9 | 379-4 | 1441·3 |
| CHAN | IGES: | | | | | | |
| Jun 1 no.(th Perce | 990–1991 ousands) :ntage | -12·2 -4·0 | -13-6 -4-0 | 2-6 1-8 | -19·7 -6·2 | -8·0 -2·1 | -50·7 -3·4 |

* Based on Census of Population. In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-employment in all tourism related industries: (1982 not available) 1981 163 1986 211 1990 P 191 1983 159 1987 200 1984 187 1988 204 1985 190 1989 191 † These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in *table 1-4*.

TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure LION AT CURRENT PR

| | | Overseas visito (a) | ors to the UK | UK residents al (b) | broad | Balance (a) less (b) | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 | | 3,188 4,003 4,614 5,442 5,553 6,260 6,184 6,945 7,785 | | 3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,083 7,280 8,216 9,357 9,916 | | -452 -87 -49 +571 -530 -1,020 -2,032 -2,412 -2,131 | |
| Percent | age change 1990/1989 | 0112 | | +6 | | | |
| | | Overseas visito Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | broad Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted |
| 1990 | Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 1,374 1,858 2,822 1,731 | 2,034 1,941 1,912 1,898 | 1,698 2,531 3,752 1,935 | 2,490 2,521 2,408 2,498 | -324 -673 -930 -204 | -456 -580 -495 -600 |
| 1991 P | Q1 Q2 R | 1,158 1,753 | 1,702 1,851 | 1,614 2,426 | 2,387 1,517 | -456 -673 | -685 -666 |
| 1990 | Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec | 489 400 485 537 618 704 942 1,020 860 678 678 532 521 | 641 732 661 629 682 630 645 623 644 613 689 596 | 584 486 629 697 731 1,102 1,092 1,396 1,264 991 527 417 | 862 814 814 829 839 854 834 819 755 828 843 828 | -95 -85 -144 -161 -114 -399 -150 -376 -404 -313 5 104 | -221 -81 -153 -200 -157 -223 -189 -196 -111 -214 -154 -231 |
| 1991 P | Jan Feb Mar Apr R May R June R July (e) Aug (e) Sept (e) | 421 295 442 611 652 845 990 800 | 570 550 582 601 659 591 584 600 603 | 522 457 634 755 711 960 1,130 1,490 1,355 | 800 788 799 956 823 738 872 837 837 847 | -101 -162 -192 -265 -101 -308 -285 -500 -555 | -230 -238 -217 -355 -164 -147 -288 -237 -244 |

(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.

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

| Service Service | | All areas | and the second s | North | Western | Other areas |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| 1 | ina somersen Sesentations Sesentations | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | America | Europe | |
| 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 | | 12,486 12,421 11,452 12,464 13,644 14,449 13,897 15,566 15,799 17,338 18,021 | | 2,196 2,082 2,105 2,135 2,836 3,330 3,797 2,843 3,394 3,272 3,481 3,749 | 7,873 7,910 7,055 7,082 7,164 7,551 7,870 8,355 9,317 9,669 10,689 10,645 | 2,417 2,429 2,291 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,762 2,699 2,855 2,859 3,168 3,627 |
| 1990 | Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 3,319 4,525 6,305 3,872 | 4,663 4,363 4,447 4,547 | 603 1,097 1,325 724 | 2,029 2,570 3,668 2,378 | 687 859 1,311 770 |
| 1991 P | Q1 Q2 R | 2,855 4,302 | 3,888 4,232 | 411 780 | 1,896 2,806 | 548 716 |
| 1990 | Jan Feb Mar Apr May June Juny Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec | 1,183 966 1,170 1,404 1,480 1,642 2,205 2,309 1,791 1,535 1,210 1,127 | 1,513 1,593 1,557 1,390 1,508 1,466 1,518 1,409 1,520 1,509 1,520 1,540 1,499 | 222 149 232 386 477 466 488 371 346 210 168 | 689 632 709 955 782 833 1,312 1,323 1,323 1,323 1,324 873 764 764 742 | 272 185 229 215 312 332 427 498 386 316 237 217 |
| 1991 P | Jan Feb Mar Apr R June R June R July (e) Aug (e) Sept (e) | 1,025 792 1,038 1,306 1,486 1,511 1,950 2,210 1,680 | 1,312 1,310 1,266 1,388 1,491 1,353 1,372 1,364 1,447 | 181 90 140 188 267 326 360 370 290 | 601 570 725 932 964 910 1,220 1,440 1,010 | 243 132 172 186 255 275 370 400 380 |

Notes: See table 8.2.

TOURISM 8.4 Visits abroad by UK residents

| | | All areas | | North | Western | Other areas |
|------------|----------|------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | America | Europe | |
| 978 979 | | 13,443 15,466 | | 782 1,087 | 11,517 12,959 | 1,144 1,420 |
| 980 | | 17,507 | | 1,382 | 14,455 | 1,670 |
| 982 | | 20.611 | | 1.299 | 17.625 | 1,687 |
| 83 | | 20,994 | | 1,023 | 18,229 | 1,743 |
| 984 | | 22,072 | | 919 | 19,371 | 1,781 |
| 985 | | 21,610 | | 914 | 18,944 | 1,752 |
| 86 | | 24,949 | | 1,167 | 21,877 | 1,905 |
| 87 | | 27,447 | | 1,559 | 23,678 | 2,210 |
| 88 | | 28,828 | | 1,823 | 24,519 | 2,486 |
| 89 | | 31,030 | | 2,218 | 26,128 | 2,684 |
| 90 | | 31,182 | | 2,349 | 25,817 | 3,016 |
| 90 | Q1 | 5,274 | 7,919 | 371 | 4,070 | 833 |
| | Q2 | 8,225 | 7,741 | 626 | 6,897 | 702 |
| | Q3 | 11,485 | 7,553 | 782 | 9,850 | 853 |
| | Q4 | 6,198 | 7,968 | 569 | 5,000 | 628 |
| 91 P | Q1 | 5,182 | 7,665 | 379 | 4,119 | 684 |
| | Q2 R | 7,932 | - 7,699 | 612 | 6,640 | 679 |
| 90 | Jan | 1.811 | 2.755 | 124 | 1.363 | 324 |
| | Feb | 1.534 | 2.593 | 101 | 1.227 | 206 |
| | Mar | 1,929 | 2,572 | 146 | 1,480 | 303 |
| | Apr | 2,537 | 2,634 | 170 | 2.100 | 267 |
| | May | 2,470 | 2,610 | 191 | 2,042 | 237 |
| | June | 3,218 | 2,498 | 265 | 2,755 | 198 |
| | July | 3,395 | 2,539 | 220 | 2,897 | 278 |
| | Aug | 4,288 | 2,537 | 286 | 3,713 | 288 |
| | Sept | 3,803 | 2,477 | 275 | 3,240 | 288 |
| | Oct | 3,094 | 2,632 | 303 | 2,546 | 245 |
| | Nov | 1,886 | 2,835 | 133 | 1,540 | 213 |
| | Dec | 1,217 | 2,502 | 133 | 914 | 170 |
| 91 P | Jan | 1,709 | 2,640 | 133 | 1,296 | 280 |
| | Mor | 1,447 | 2,409 | 92 | 1,190 | 164 |
| | Apr P | 2,027 | 2,000 | 104 | 1,032 | 241 |
| | May B | 2,074 | 2,970 | 176 | 2,213 | 2/4 |
| | June B | 2,040 | 2,477 | 240 | 1,900 | 197 |
| | July (e) | 3,360 | 2 604 | 249 | 2,400 | 200 |
| | Aug (e) | 4.350 | 2.582 | 330 | 3 720 | 300 |
| | Sent (e) | 3 780 | 2 531 | 280 | 3 190 | 220 |

Notes: See table 8.2.

S66 JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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

| | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1990 | | | | 1991 | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|----|----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Total all countries | 15,799 | 17,338 | 18,021 | 3,319 | 4,525 | 6,305 | 3,872 | 2,855 | 4,302 | | |
| North America | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USA | 2,620 | 2,842 | 3,048 | 506 | 877 | 1,085 | 580 | 331 | 634 | | |
| Canada | 001 | 639 | 701 | 97 | 220 | 240 | 144 | 80 | 146 | | |
| Total | 3,272 | 3,481 | 3,749 | 603 | 1,097 | 1,325 | 724 | 411 | 780 | | |
| European Community | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | 586 | 618 | 572 | 111 | 133 | 194 | 134 | 116 | 175 | | |
| France | 1,969 | 2,261 | 2,309 | 501 | 601 | 766 | 441 | 495 | 638 | | |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 1,830 | 2,027 | 1,878 | 314 | 527 | 632 | 405 | 313 | 575 | | |
| Italy | 661 | 708 | /14 | 127 | 127 | 327 | 133 | 93 | 127 | | |
| Deemerl | 881 | 940 | 993 | 196 | 229 | 301 | 267 | 162 | 288 | | |
| Groope | 248 | 259 | 231 | 52 | 54 | 62 | 62 | 53 | 56 | | |
| Spain | 500 | 622 | 134 | 31 | 31 | 41 | 31 | 27 | 32 | | |
| Portugal | 88 | 022 | 105 | 20 | 114 | 220 | 150 | 117 | 127 | | |
| Irish Republic | 1,252 | 1,302 | 1,317 | 217 | 296 | 45 507 | 297 | 23 | 23 344 | | |
| Total | 8,148 | 8,960 | 8,858 | 1,690 | 2,131 | 3,096 | 1,941 | 1,648 | 2.385 | | |
| Other Western Europa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 117 | 149 | 154 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 20 | 00 | | | |
| Switzerland | 420 | 424 | 446 | 20 | 40 | 100 | 30 | 20 | 41 | | |
| Norway | 281 | 287 | 272 | 46 | 69 | 122 | 65 | 20 | 109 | | |
| Sweden | 382 | 481 | 474 | 84 | 115 | 150 | 126 | 52 | 113 | | |
| Finland | 114 | 166 | 134 | 20 | 44 | 42 | 28 | 9 | 32 | | |
| Others | 207 | 222 | 306 | 68 | 57 | 106 | 75 | 56 | 62 | | |
| Total | 1,521 | 1,728 | 1,787 | 339 | 439 | 572 | 437 | 248 | 421 | | |
| Other countries | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle East | 475 | 457 | 472 | 102 | 00 | 107 | | | | | |
| North Africa | 78 | 437 | 473 81 | 103 | 92 | 197 | 81 | 101 | 89 | | |
| South Africa | 153 | 145 | 177 | 19 | 10 | 20 | 18 | 13 | 15 | | |
| Eastern Europe | 123 | 165 | 310 | 48 | 40 | 107 | 39 | 34 | 45 | | |
| Japan | 388 | 505 | 571 | 160 | 124 | 164 | 102 | 37 | 52 | | |
| Australia | 482 | 535 | 629 | 100 | 175 | 233 | 120 | 03 | 95 | | |
| New Zealand | 129 | 123 | 126 | 18 | 33 | 52 | 23 | 30 | 22 | | |
| Latin America | 154 | 179 | 187 | 31 | 42 | 70 | 45 | 34 | 47 | | |
| Rest of World | 877 | 966 | 1,073 | 169 | 285 | 388 | 211 | 140 | 229 | | |
| Total | 2.859 | 3.168 | 3.627 | 687 | 859 | 1.311 | 770 | 548 | 716 | | |

| THOUSAN | 1000 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | 1991 | | | | 1990 | 1990 | 1989 | 1988 | |
| Q4 | Q3 | Q2 | Q1 | Q4 | Q3 | Q2 | Q1 | | | | |
| | | 7,932 | 5,182 | 6,198 | 11,485 | 8,225 | 5,274 | 31,182 | 31,030 | 28,828 | Total all countries |
| | | | | | | | | | | | North America |
| | | 500 | 207 | E11 | 594 | 558 | 333 | 1 986 | 1.879 | 1.486 | USA |
| | | 530 | 337 | 50 | 100 | 69 | 30 | 363 | 339 | 337 | Canada |
| | | 82 | 42 | 58 | 199 | 00 | 39 | 000 | 000 | 007 | |
| | | 612 | 379 | 569 | 782 | 626 | 371 | 2,349 | 2,218 | 1,823 | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | | | European Community |
| | | 070 | 100 | 044 | 246 | 226 | 231 | 958 | 831 | 758 | Belgium/Luxembourg |
| | | 270 | 190 | 244 | 240 | 1 000 | 1 050 | 6 865 | 6 480 | 5 032 | France |
| | | 1,911 | 1,325 | 1,308 | 2,000 | 1,030 | 1,039 | 1,706 | 1 670 | 1 320 | Federal Republic of Germany |
| | | 448 | 335 | 476 | 551 | 426 | 342 | 1,790 | 1,072 | 1,025 | Italy |
| | | 289 | 178 | 178 | 484 | 326 | 208 | 1,195 | 1,300 | 1,030 | Nothorlanda |
| | | 485 | 238 | 288 | 348 | 366 | 215 | 1,216 | 1,125 | 1,060 | Decidentialius |
| | | 54 | 38 | 35 | 50 | 52 | 30 | 167 | 163 | 131 | Denmark |
| | | 448 | 23 | 198 | 931 | 481 | 24 | 1,633 | 1,635 | 1,715 | Greece |
| | | 1 221 | 733 | 1 041 | 1 925 | 1.352 | 778 | 5.096 | 6,202 | 6,828 | Spain |
| | | 055 | 140 | 141 | 416 | 323 | 102 | 982 | 1.006 | 1,108 | Portugal |
| | | 200 541 | 372 | 501 | 814 | 482 | 327 | 2,123 | 2,010 | 1,823 | Irish Řepublic |
| | | 041 | 012 | | | | | | | | Total |
| | | 5,922 | 3,574 | 4,410 | 8,427 | 5,880 | 3,315 | 22,032 | 22,424 | 20,820 | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Other Western Europe |
| | | 01 | 04 | 66 | 205 | 183 | 20 | 655 | 554 | 652 | Yuqoslavia |
| | | 81 | 31 | 00 | 303 | 207 | 282 | 746 | 696 | 762 | Austria |
| | | 136 | 203 | 43 | 194 | 100 | 107 | 611 | 600 | 564 | Switzerland |
| | | 114 | 155 | 108 | 208 | 128 | 107 | 204 | 220 | 363 | Norway/Sweden/Finland |
| | | 92 | 66 | 87 | 151 | /9 | 6/ | 304 | 1 101 | 950 | Gibraltar/Malta/Cuprus |
| | | 249 | 77 | 267 | 325 | 301 | 194 | 1,087 | 1,101 | 609 | Others |
| | | 45 | 13 | 20 | 160 | 99 | 25 | 304 | 406 | 499 | Outers |
| | | 718 | 545 | 590 | 1,423 | 1,017 | 755 | 3,786 | 3,704 | 3,699 | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Other countries |
| | | | | | | 70 | 70 | 050 | 226 | 202 | Middle Fast |
| | | 48 | 24 | 35 | 68 | /8 | 70 | 252 | 220 | 203 | North Africa |
| | | 25 | 29 | 85 | 97 | 85 | /6 | 342 | 387 | 3/5 | Fostoro Europo |
| | | 118 | 80 | 79 | 183 | 78 | 78 | 417 | 323 | 300 | Australia/Manu Zaalaad |
| | | 68 | 109 | 44 | 47 | 69 | 112 | 272 | 249 | 236 | Australia/New Zealand |
| | | 73 | 71 | 56 | 107 | 54 | 65 | 283 | 276 | 209 | Commonwealth Caribbean |
| | | 346 | 372 | 330 | 351 | 337 | 431 | 1,449 | 1,223 | 1,163 | Hest of World including Cruise |
| | | 679 | 684 | 628 | 853 | 702 | 833 | 3,016 | 2,684 | 2,486 | Total |
| | | 718 48 25 118 68 73 346 679 | 24 29 80 109 71 372 684 | 590 35 85 79 44 56 330 628 | 1,423 68 97 183 47 107 351 853 | 1,017 78 85 78 69 54 337 702 | 70 76 78 112 65 431 833 | 3,786 252 342 417 272 283 1,449 3,016 | 3,704 226 387 323 249 276 1,223 2,684 | 3,699 203 375 300 236 209 1,163 2,486 | Total Other countries Middle East North Africa Eastern Europe Australia/New Zealand Commonwealth Caribbean Rest of World including Cruise Total |

TOURISM 8.5



Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by country visited 8.6

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TOURISM 8.7

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

| | Total | Mode of travel | | Purpose of vis | sit | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | visits | Air | Sea | Holiday | Business | Visits to friends and relatives | Other purposes |
| 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1980 Percentage change 1990/1989 | 12.646 12.481 12.421 11.452 12.464 13.644 13.644 13.897 15.566 15.799 17.338 18.021 4 | 7,580 7,614 7,323 6,889 6,911 7,661 8,515 9,413 8,851 10,355 10,967 11,829 12,814 8 | 5,067 4,872 5,098 4,563 4,724 4,803 5,129 5,036 5,046 5,231 4,832 5,509 5,207 -5 | 5,876 5,529 5,478 5,037 5,265 5,818 6,385 6,666 6,666 6,655 7,286 7,286 7,700 6 | 2,295 2,395 2,565 2,453 2,393 2,566 2,863 3,014 3,286 3,564 4,096 4,363 4,494 3 | 2.193 2.254 2.319 2.287 2.410 2.560 2.626 2.880 2.946 3.179 3.178 3.497 3.616 3 | 2.283 2.306 2.058 1.675 1.568 1.530 1.770 1.890 1.746 1.996 1.870 2.193 2.211 1 |
| 1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 3,336 4,264 5,962 3,776 | 2,299 2,783 3,884 2,862 | 1,037 1,481 2,077 913 | 1,272 1,823 2,834 1,357 | 960 1,157 1,072 1,175 | 734 789 1,170 804 | 371 495 886 441 |
| 1990 R Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 3,319 4,525 6,305 3,872 | 2,574 3,068 4,211 2,962 | 745 1,458 2,094 911 | 1,174 2,124 2,993 1,410 | 1,069 1,108 1,140 1,176 | 737 858 1.195 826 | 339 436 977 460 |
| 1991 P Q1 | 2,855 | 2,097 | 758 1 486 | 907 1 848 | 889 1 120 | 714 891 | 345 443 |

Notes: See table 8-2.

TOURISM 8.8

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

| | Total | Mode of travel | | Purpose of vis | sit | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------|-------|----------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| | visits | Air | Sea | Holiday | Business | Visits to friends and relatives | Other purposes |
| 1978 | 13.443 | 8.416 | 5.028 | 8,439 | 2,261 | 1,970 | 774 |
| 1979 | 15,466 | 9.760 | 5,706 | 9,827 | 2,542 | 2,166 | 931 |
| 1980 | 17,507 | 10.748 | 6,759 | 11,666 | 2.690 | 2.317 | 834 |
| 1981 | 19 046 | 11.374 | 7.672 | 13,131 | 2,740 | 2,378 | 797 |
| 1982 | 20.611 | 12 031 | 8.580 | 14,224 | 2,768 | 2.529 | 1.090 |
| 1983 | 20.994 | 12 361 | 8 634 | 14 568 | 2 886 | 2 559 | 982 |
| 1084 | 22 072 | 13 934 | 8 137 | 15 246 | 3 155 | 2 689 | 982 |
| 1985 | 21 610 | 13 732 | 7 878 | 14 898 | 3 188 | 2 628 | 896 |
| 1986 | 24 949 | 16 380 | 8 569 | 17 896 | 3 249 | 2 774 | 1.029 |
| 1097 | 27 117 | 19 369 | 8 077 | 19 703 | 3 639 | 3 051 | 1 054 |
| 1088 | 28.828 | 21 026 | 7 802 | 20 700 | 3 957 | 3 182 | 990 |
| 1080 | 31,030 | 21 925 | 9 105 | 21 847 | 4 505 | 3 485 | 1 193 |
| 1000 P | 21 182 | 21 474 | 9 708 | 21 255 | 4 807 | 3 963 | 1 157 |
| Percentage change 1990/1989 | 51,102 | _21,474 | 5,700 | -3 | 7 | 14 | -3 |
| reicentage change 1990/1909 | U | | | 0 | | | |
| 1989 01 | 5 404 | 4.007 | 1.397 | 3.443 | 990 | 768 | 204 |
| 02 | 7.951 | 5.698 | 2.253 | 5.602 | 1.243 | 831 | 275 |
| 03 | 11 622 | 7 845 | 3,777 | 9,129 | 1.019 | 1,154 | 320 |
| Q4 | 6,053 | 4,375 | 1,678 | 3,673 | 1,253 | 732 | 394 |
| 1000 B 01 | 5.074 | 4 000 | 1 050 | 0 107 | 1.069 | 961 | 219 |
| 1990 F Q1 | 0.055 | 4,022 | 2,650 | 5 605 | 1 259 | 051 | 201 |
| 02 | 0,200 | 3,575 | 2,030 | 9.745 | 1 1 2 4 | 1 247 | 260 |
| 04 | 6 109 | 1,000 | 1,947 | 3,689 | 1 247 | 804 | 358 |
| Q4 | 0,198 | 4,330 | 1,000 | 5,000 | 1,047 | 004 | 550 |
| 1991 P Q1 | 5,182 | 3.668 | 1.514 | 3.136 | 993 | 843 | 210 |
| 02 | 7.932 | 5.075 | 2.858 | 5.265 | 1.360 | 1.002 | 306 |

Notes: See table 8-2.

8.9 TOURISM Visitor nights TOURISM

| | | | | | | MILLION NIGHTS |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Overseas visitors to the UK | UK residents going abroad | 980 1985 - | | Overseas visitors to the UK | UK residents going abroad |
| 1978 | 149.1 | 176.4 | 1988 | Q1 | 28.7 | 54.2 |
| 1979 | 154.6 | 205.0 | | Q2 | 39.7 | 90.1 |
| 1980 | 146.0 | 227.7 | | Q3 | 70.3 | 156-6 |
| 1981 | 135.4 | 251.1 | | Q4 | 34.2 | 66-0 |
| 1982 | 136-3 | 261.7 | | | | |
| 1983 | 145.0 | 264.4 | 1989 | Q1 | 31.5 | 64.6 |
| 1984 | 154.5 | 277.5 | | Q2 | 38.5 | 95.4 |
| 1985 | 167.0 | 270.0 | | Q3 | 79.1 | 163.4 |
| 1986 | 158-2 | 310.2 | | Q4 | 37.4 | 66.8 |
| 1987 | 178.2 | 347.3 | | | | |
| 1988 | 172.9 | 366-9 | 1990 | Q1 B | 31.8 | 64.0 |
| 1989 | 186.5 | 390.2 | | Q2 R | 43.4 | 93.6 |
| 1990 B | 196.4 | 384-3 | | Q3 R | 80.3 | 160.0 |
| Percentage change 1990/1989 | 5.3 | -1.5 | | Q4 R | 40.9 | 66.6 |
| | | | 1991 | Q1 P | 31.7 | 65-2 |
| | | | 1001 | Q2 P | 41.5 | 87.8 |

Notes: See table 8.2.

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OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.2

| measure | Great Britain | Scotland | Wales | |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | October | October | October | |
| Enterprise Allowance Scheme ‡ | 45,003 | 2,074 | 1.537 | |
| to Evolution these statistics is 11's block | re formerly provided in rable 3.2 are no forig | let being published as they now form part of Yout | h Training. | |
| ‡ Excluding those starting up in Highlands a ** Restart interview figures are now collecte | d on a quarterly basis. The next set of figure | es will be available for the quarter to the end of the | h Training. e September. | |
| ‡ Excluding those starting up in Highlands a ** Restart interview figures are now collecte | d on a quarterly basis. The next set of figure | is will be available for the quarter to the end of the | h Training. e September. | |

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, October 5 1991 to November 8 1991 \dagger Registered as disabled on April 17, 1991 \pm

Me

THOUSAND

THOUSAND

† 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.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: July-Sept 1991 * 9-5

| | North East | North West | Yorkshire and Humberside | West Midlands | East Midlands | South West | England | Scotland | Wales | Great Britain |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------|----------|--------|------------------|
| Number of offers | 82 | 85 | 41 | 113 | 10 | | 351 | 100 | 68 | 519 |
| Value of offers (£) | 41,622 | 5,926 | 11,407 | 8,050 | 391 | 1,345 | 68,741 | 125,386 | 53,247 | 247,374 |

Note: Inquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 071-215 2601. * Date of first payment.

3,129 368,276

9.6 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: July-Sept 1991 *

| Region and company | Travel-to-work area | Assistance offered (£) | Project category † | SIC 1980 description |
|---|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| SCOTLAND | - | | | Particular internal |
| Aggreko Generators Ltd | Dumbarton | 950,000 | A | Active components & sub-assemblies |
| Amkor Anam Europe Ltd | Irvine | 17,000,000 | A | Electric instruments & control syst |
| Anderson Stewart (Castings) Ltd | Glasgow | 1,500,000 | A | Insurance, exc comp social security |
| Business Air Ltd | Dundee | 750,000 | A | Air transport |
| Calder Corrugated Ltd Caltech Industrial Services Ltd | Falkirk | 85,000 | Â | Cleaning services |
| Cameron Linn Ltd | Glasgow | 225,000 | A | Packaging products of board |
| Codman Ltd Commercial Components (Intl) Ltd | Irvine | 300,000 | Â | Boilers & process plant fabrications |
| Electroconnect Ltd | Irvine | 75,000 | A | Electronic data processing equipment Electronic data processing equipment |
| Explosive Developments (Scotland) Ltd | Bathgate | 300,000 | A | Explosives |
| Fortune Eng Ltd | Lanarkshire Glasgow | 390,000 240,000 | AA | Stationery |
| Glacier Metal Co Ltd | Kilmarnock | 850,000 | B | Precision chains etc |
| Highgrove Projects Ltd Lippac Containers International | Glasgow | 650,000 | Â | Packaging products of paper & pulp |
| Mizuno (UK) Ltd | Glasgow | 350,000 | A | Sports goods Eabricated constructional steelwork |
| Origin Precision Mouldings Ltd | Glasgow | 210,000 | A | Synthetic resins & plastics materials |
| Quisine Foods Ltd | Glasgow Kirkaldy | 80,000 | A | Electronic data processing equipment |
| Schindler Lifts (UK) Ltd | Bathgate | 140,000 | A | Mechanical lifting & handling equipment |
| Scotlab Ltd | Lanarkshire | 112,500 | A | Miscellaneous locus Measuring & checking instruments |
| Tarak Manufacturing Co Ltd | Glasgow | 85,000 | A | Weaving cotton, silk, man-made fibres |
| Telecommunication Devices Inc Torbrex Holdings Ltd | Dundee | 600,000 | Â | Metal doors, windows etc. |
| Universal Steels & Aluminium Ltd | Irvine | 85,000 | A | Aerospace equipment manufacturers & repair Spipping & doubling |
| Walker Timber Ltd | Falkirk | 90,000 | A | Wholesale distribution of building materials |
| Y E Data Inc Total | Glasgow | 1,400,000 29,120,500 | A | Electronic data processing equipment |
| WALES | | | | |
| AMK Plastics Ltd | Pontypridd & Rhondda | 500,000 | A | Plastics packaging products |
| Breger Gibson Ltd | Shotton, Flint and Rhyl Poptypridd & Bhondda | 500,000 | A | Aerospace equipment manufacture & repair |
| Collective Leisure Ltd | Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny | 75,000 | A | Other printing & publishing |
| Coopers Filters Ltd | Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny Cardiff | 750,000 225.000 | A | Miscellaneous stationers goods |
| Londinium Enterprises Ltd | Merthyr and Rhymney | 80,000 | A | Plastics packaging products |
| Madigan Foods Matsushita Electronic Magnetron | Pontypool & Cwmbran | 204,000 | A | Electronic equipment NES |
| Premium Marking Films Ltd | Merthyr and Rhymney | 300,000 | A | Plastics semi-manufactures Eabricated constructional steelwork |
| Western Logs Ltd | Neath & Port Talbot | 75,000 | A | Sawmilling, planing etc of wood |
| Total | | 38,909,000 | | |
| NORTH EAST | Sunderland | 80.000 | A | Computer services |
| Cookson Fukuda Ltd | Newcastle Upon Tyne | 650,000 | В | Copper, brass & copper alloys |
| Flexability Ltd Fujitsu Microelectronics Ltd | Bishop Auckland | 30,000,000 | A | Active components & sub-assemblies |
| Indexobtain Ltd | Morpeth & Ashington | 90,000 | A | Electrical equipment NES Mechanical & marine engineering NES |
| Lakeheath Ltd | Bishop Auckland | 192,000 | A | Forging, pressing & stamping |
| S & S Precision Eng (Washington) | Sunderland | 75,000 75,000 | A | Engineers small tools Dealing in other scrap materials |
| Tees Components Ltd | Middlesbrough | 225,000 | A | Fabricated constructional steelwork |
| Tees Offshore Fabrications Ltd | Middlesbrough Sunderland | 4,500,000 | A | Motor vehicle parts |
| Wear Dock Eng Co Ltd | Sunderland | 90,000 | A | Engineers small tools |
| | | 00,211,000 | | |
| Harwills (Printers) Ltd | Liverpool | 80,000 | A | Other printing & publishing |
| Plastech Extrusions Ltd | Widnes & Runcorn Wigan and St Helens | 175,000 | A | Plastics semi-manufacturers Working of stone & non-met mins NES |
| Tall Security Print Ltd | Widnes & Runcorn | 95,000 | A | Other printing & publishing |
| Woolton Hosiery Ltd | Liverpool Manchester | 75,000 85,000 | A | Professional & tech services NES |
| European Door Concepts Ltd | Accrington & Rossendale | 80,000 | A | Wooden & upholstered furniture |
| Total | Rochdale | 920,000 | ~ | Chem ind mon kins gs wit a wst time |
| YOBKSHIBE AND HUMBERSIDE | | | | |
| Rion Ltd | Rotherham & Mexborough | 200,000 | A | Plastics building products |
| Wybone Ltd | Barnsley | 75,000 | Â | Plastics products NES |
| Total | | 350,000 | | |
| WEST MIDLANDS | Pirmingham | 90.000 | ۵ | Aluminium & aluminium alloys |
| Country Harvest Natural Foods Ltd | Telford and Bridgnorth | 75,000 | A | Wholesale distribution of food, drink & TOB |
| Crosland Filters Ltd | Dudley and Sandwell Birmingham | 250,000 | B | Flectronic data processing equipment |
| Dunlop Ltd | Coventry & Hinckley | 400,000 | A | Aerospace equipment manuf & repair |
| HUF UK Ltd Massey-Ferguson Manufacturing Ltd | Walsall Coventry & Hinckley | 90,000 750,000 | B | Wheeled tractors |
| Mitutoyo (UK) Ltd | Telford and Bridgnorth | 480,000 | A | Measuring & checking instruments |
| Nutec Ltd Walsall Lithographic Co Ltd | Walsall | 200,000 | B | Other printing & publishing |
| Total | | 2,620,000 | | |
| SOUTH WEST | Diamouth | 125.000 | ۵ | Dental practices |
| EMP Services Ltd | Cinderford & Ross-on-Wye | 90,000 | Â | Motor vehicle & their engines |
| Multi-Bar systems Ltd | Redruth and Camborne Bedruth and Camborne | 136,000 | A | Metal-working machine tools Brewing & malting |
| Roffs Stralfors Ltd | Falmouth | 250,000 | B | Other printing & publishing |
| lotal | | 801,000 | | |

Note: Inquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to: English cases—Department of Trade and Industry, Room 417, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 071-215 2601); Scottish cases—Industry Department for Scotland, 1E/1A Branch 2, Room 110, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (tel 041-242 5624); Welsh cases—Welsh Office Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167). * Date of first payment. † A 04 Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

DEFINITIONS

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

FARNINGS

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Con The

P

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

| /entions | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| following standard symbols are used: | R | revi |
| not available | r | serie |
| nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown) | nes | not |
| provisional | SIC | UK |
| break in series | EC | Eur |

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.

OVERTIME

otherwise stated

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

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.

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

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

WORKFORCE

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

| S | | |
|--|-----|----|
| ing standard symbols are used: | R | re |
| available | r | se |
| or negligible (less than half the final digit shown) | nes | no |
| isional | SIC | U |
| k in series | EC | E |
| | | |

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1980. Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

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

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.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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.

es revised from indicated entry onwards elsewhere specified Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition opean Community

Regularly published statistics

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| Workforce: UK and GB Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections Employees in employment | M (Q) | Nov 91: May 91: | 1.1 269 |
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*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

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Sue Grieve, part-time scientist at the Wellcome Foundation site in Kent

Part-timers with potential

by Judith Sidaway and Andrew Wareing Economics, Research and Evaluation Division, Employment Department

The Employment Department has carried out case studies to examine the issues involved in higher status part-time working. This article presents the viewpoints of both employers and employees, and provides a useful background against which employers can consider the feasibility of offering part-time working to their higher status employees.

Key findings

- Higher status part-time work is not widely available in the workforce, but opportunities are increasing.
- Some employers are starting to break down traditional distinctions between jobs suitable for part-time work and those which have usually been done by full-timers.

Photo: Wellcome Foundati

• Innovative management policies can help to create more higher status part-time job opportunities.

• A wide range of jobs are suitable for part-timers, including those at managerial level.

• Employers gain by retaining skilled and experienced employees. Special schemes and packages enable them to attract better quality staff.

• Employers find that higher status employees are as committed and productive as full-timers.

• Higher status employees confirm this. They also gain from flexible working arrangements and find that, by working part-time instead of leaving the labour market, they retain their skills and get job satisfaction.

What are higher status part-time jobs?

The term 'higher status' as used here refers not simply to just good conditions of employment, but more broadly to work which involves supervisory or managerial responsibilities, is professional, or which is highly skilled and well paid.

The term is a general one and in these case studies the higher status part-timers held the following jobs: supermarket section manager; leading hand/supervisor; industrial nurse; management accountant; home-based teleworker; loans officer (banking); director of planning; training officer; scientist; and scientific project manager.

The qualifications required for these jobs range from on-the-job experience to a degree and higher degree. They represent a diverse range of experience. There seems, in theory, no reason why many jobs cannot be done on a part-time basis, even those at managerial levels.

Part-time work in general

Britain has 5 million part-time employees, representing almost 23 per cent of all employees. Most part-time workers have traditionally been employed in four occupational categories: professional and related in education, welfare and health; clerical and related; selling; and catering, cleaning etc (see table 1).

These categories include occupations which have a large proportion of female workers. While around 43 per cent of all women employees work part-time, the proportion of men who do so is much smaller, although it has increased over the last decade. In 1979 1.8 per cent of male employees worked part-time. By 1990 this had increased to 5 per cent and there is evidence that more men would work part-time if this option were available to them.1

Higher status part-time jobs are unusual; the proportion of part-time employees who work in the top five occupational categories is only 16.5 per cent. The category which employs the most substantial numbers is professional and related in education, welfare and health. This category involves jobs which are traditionally done by women.

Higher status part-time work opportunities do exist, however, and could be increased for both men and women. The most varied staffing practices (which include straightforward part-time working and part-time working in the form of jobsharing, term-time contracts and so on) are likely to be found in the public sector.

During the last decade, as more women have taken and returned from maternity leave² and as prospective demographic change has been widely discussed, private sector employers have been urged to think carefully about their recruitment and retention policies. Some employers have come to realise that it pays to keep valued employees, both male and female, in their workforce. Offering these people, or agreeing to their requests for, part-time work is one way of doing this.

Domestic responsibilities such as childcare or the care of a sick or elderly relative are likely to be the most important reason for an employee to work part-time. Older workers may wish to work part-time during the run-up to retirement and workers of any age may prefer to devote part of their lives to other activities. Part-time working may particularly suit disabled people who do not wish or are not able to work full time. These reasons can apply to men as well as women.

Why employ higher status part-timers

To put the situation in context, it is best to begin with the reasons why employers might employ part-timers in the first place. The reasons offered by the companies we studied can be classified into three different, but not mutually exclusive, types:

1 Operational reasons which are traditionally given as the reason for the employment of numbers of part-time workers and shift workers. Employers explain the need for them in terms of keeping plant operational throughout the day and evening in order to increase production and so get maximum returns from their investment. Part-time workers are also used operationally for jobs which are simply not full-time jobs and therefore require only part-time attendance, i.e. for small jobs. They may be used operationally too, to cover peak hours, e.g. part-time cashiers

2 Strategic reasons which involve a conscious and forward looking plan for the use of labour. Strategic reasons are associated with two inter-related factors. There is the importance of retaining experienced and trained staff in general and a recognition of the costs to the organisation of high turnover. This is especially likely to be the case in companies which have a strong commitment to training and staff development and which also emphasise the need for organisational knowledge. Secondly, this strategy is often reflected in commitment to an equal opportunities policy and the development of special schemes to retain employees with domestic responsibilities and enable them to maintain their career status. Some employers have both operational and strategic reasons for employing part-timers.

Table 1 Part-time employees as percentage of all employees, by occupational groups: Great Britain

| Interesting menubragent policies and bein to create more | Percentage of all F part-time employees | Part-time | art-time as percentage of all emp | | |
|--|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|------|--|
| | | All | Women | Men | |
| Professional and related supporting management and administration | 1.8 | 6.1 | 15.8 | 2.0 | |
| Professional and related education, welfare, health | 11.6 | 27.0 | 36.4 | 5.5 | |
| literany artistic and sports | 0.8 | 17.2 | 30.0 | 7.1 | |
| Professional and related science, engineering, technology | 0.6 | 3.0 | 18.5 | 0.6 | |
| Managarial | 1.7 | 4.5 | 13.6 | 1.4 | |
| Clarical and related | 24.3 | 28.4 | 34.0 | 8.9 | |
| Solling | 15.8 | 51.5 | 68.7 | 21.8 | |
| Security and protective services | 0.6 | 7.3 | 36.0 | 3.5 | |
| Catering cleaning bairdressing and other personal services | 34.1 | 64.1 | 73.2 | 26.3 | |
| Farming, fishing and related | 0.9 | 16.4 | 49.6 | 7.6 | |
| Materials processing, making and repairing (non-metal and electric) | 2.7 | 10.7 | 28.1 | 2.2 | |
| Processing, making and related (metal and electric) | 0.8 | 2.0 | 16.7 | 1.1 | |
| Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting etc. | 2.0 | 13.1 | 25.6 | 2.7 | |
| Construction mining and related (not identified elsewhere) | 0.3 | 3.0 | . 27.0 | 2.8 | |
| Transport operating, materials moving and storing etc. | 1.5 | 6.1 | 35.3 | 4.0 | |
| Miscellaneous | 0.3 | 8.8 | 30.7 | 7.1 | |
| All persons (thousands) excluding those who did not answer | 5,053 100.0 | 22.7 | 43·3 | 5.0 | |

ource: 1990 LFS estimates

3 Reactive reasons which are expressed in terms of retaining a valued and experienced employee. This usually involves only one or two part-timers and is the ad hoc reaction to a change in circumstances rather than the result of planning and long-term strategy. Part-time working is not offered to the workforce as a whole, but to one or two particularly valued individuals, usually at their request. In his case an active equal opportunities policy is not likely to be pursued. The individual workers who wish to work part-time may end up being able to do so only after regotiation. Support for their flexible working patterns is ikely to come from others-a line manager or a vmpathetic personnel manager-on an individual basis only, since company policy as a whole is not behind such chemes

In general, companies which employ part-timers for operational reasons or which need permanent extra coverage of peak hours may have a fairly large and stable group of relatively low status part-timers, usually women. These part-timers are not likely to move up the career structure and are often regarded by managers as inambitious and satisfied with their position. Traditional operational systems, in creating a number of lower status part-time jobs, can also offer some higher status opportunities to part-time staff who, because of the demands of shift patterns, will be needed for supervision, management and staff welfare.

officers



British Gas Northern's part-time insurance adviser Debbie Young deals with claims arising from explosions, accidents and excavations. Photo: Philipson Stu

Firms which employ higher status part-timers

Based in Ashby de la Zouch in the Midlands, KP Foods is a manufacturer of biscuits, nuts and savoury snacks. Of the company's 6,000 production workers, 85 per cent are women who work part-time in a series of mini-shifts. Most work in teams between 25-27 hours per week. These are matched with part-time leaders and part-time support functions such as occupational nurses and personnel

This operational system has thrown up a number of associated higher status jobs, enabling workers at KP Foods to combine work with childcare, study or simply expand the time they have free for other activities.

Strategic reasons for the employment of part-timers are likely to produce the best opportunities for higher status work since companies which have invested in either the employment of experienced, qualified staff or the training of their employees-or both-will want to retain these skills and minimise the loss of such workers.

British Gas, for example, operates a Skills Retention Scheme which was designed to complement its already

existing maternity programme. This allows women returning from maternity leave to return to their previous job with the number and pattern of hours to suit themselves (provided the arrangements are operationally feasible for the company). These women can work part-time for as long as they wish.

The 'skill' that British Gas is keen to retain is, in fact, company specific experience. For example, it takes at least two years for its customer accounting clerks to become fully competent in all areas of their work because they deal with such a wide range of issues, so the loss of such trained staff involves a clear waste of resources and costs the company money.

This retention policy is not dependent upon local labour market conditions. Pam Johnson at British Gas Northern described how, even when there was a general so-called skills shortage in mid-1990, she was receiving 100 letters a week from well-qualified people enquiring about vacancies. Thus, there is no shortage of candidates with potential to do the jobs, but the company prefers to retain the workers it already has. This is reflected in the fact that no external recruitment can proceed until a case has been made that there are no suitable internal candidates. In Pam Johnson's view, this Skills Retention Scheme makes good business sense and is inextricably linked with the company's equal opportunities policy.

In some cases, both operational and strategic reasons combine to produce a need for higher status part-time workers. Sainsbury's, whose Retail Division employs around 70,000 employees, found this when it reviewed its staff deployment in response to changes which came about

through the introduction of new technology and the expansion of opening hours. The former reduced the need for backroom staff but increased the need for staff training. The second has provoked wide-ranging alterations in staff structure, especially at management level.

Since senior shopfloor staff had of necessity been slowly assuming management responsibilities as the working day lengthened, the company felt that it was best to recognise this change formally. This was done in several ways: senior shopfloor workers became integrated into management as section managers; there was a fragmentation of management hours; and a wider range of shift patterns was introduced. This led senior management to consider the possibility of part-time management. While this practice is not yet widespread, it is now becoming more common for section managers to work part-time. They are not expected to be geographically mobile and are therefore not part of the career management structure, but can opt to move into this structure, on either a full or part-time basis, provided they are prepared to become mobile.

The operational needs which led to the expansion of these working patterns and the fragmentation of management hours have resulted in a strategic thinking which considers that, by being able to offer flexible working, Sainsbury's can more effectively attract and retain good quality staff. Consequently, there is now the possibility that part-time working practices may move up the management structure via the introduction of a new Career Bridge Scheme.

This scheme has recently been introduced for women taking maternity leave and will allow full-time managers to



Jobsharing enables training officer John Faulkes to divide his time between work and outside interests. Photo: Wellcome Foundation return to work on a part-time basis as a prelude to their return to full-time work. Under Sainsbury's operational requirements part-time staff are regarded neither as a 'buffer' to be dispensed with when demand for staff falls, nor as a second best alternative to full-timers. Rather, they are an essential component of the staff mix which is necessary to run the stores at maximum efficiency.

Moreover, in retail companies where shops are open for long hours each week, it is unlikely that many staff members will be full-time in the sense of being present over all opening hours. These hours are covered by a continuum of shifts, and so the conceptual distinction between full and part-time employees is difficult to maintain.

Firms which have strategic reasons for employing part-timers are likely, at any given time, to have a certain proportion of their workforce involved in higher status part-time work. Over time, individuals may move in and out of the full and part-time categories as their circumstances change. The option to work part-time is often taken up on a short-term basis-as an interval between periods of full-time working-though if an employee decides to work part-time to care for young children this option can last for a number of years.

At Barclays Bank there are about 1,500 higher status part-timers (representing between 10-11 per cent of all part-timers-a proportion that is likely to increase). One group of these comprises women who are taking a career break after maternity leave. The career break scheme is a discretionary one, open to both male and female staff. Staff may take a complete break, or choose to work part-time.

At the Bexleyheath branch in South East London, Ivor Hughes supervises nine part-timers, several of whom are higher status female part-timers on a career break. This involves them working part-time for two years. Mr Hughes feels that the scheme has enabled the bank to retain their experience and knowledge of bank systems, and that the women (some of whom are jobsharing) have demonstrated that they are able to organise their time very effectively and are adept at solving problems independently.

Barclays has an extensive jobsharing scheme and also a scheme which allows either a complete break or part-time working for those with caring responsibilities.

The Wellcome Foundation, which also employs part-timers for strategic reasons, is principally involved in the research, manufacturing and marketing of pharmaceutical products. The company employs about 6,750 workers in the UK, including about 130 non-manual part-timers working at its sites in the South East.

At its Beckenham site in Kent, Sue Grieve is unusual among part-timers in that she was recruited as both a highly qualified scientist and a part-timer. She had decided that she would prefer to work part-time while her children were young and that this would not therefore be a short-term measure. Sue works four days a week. She was recruited, not as a part-timer per se, but because she was the best person for the job. She was also promoted to be a team leader with management responsibilities on the same basis.

At the same Wellcome site John Faulkes jobshares as a training officer. Both he and his jobshare partner devote half of their working week to the company and half to their other interests-in John's case this is writing pop music. This arrangement gives him an opportunity to do something which is important to him and allows Wellcome to retain the experience of someone who has spent a long time with the company.

In rare cases, a company can be very highly dependent upon part-time workers. ICL has based its homeworking company, Cross-industry Products Services (CPS), on a large number of part-timers and geared its operations and management methods to this style of working.

CPS was set up 20 years ago when ICL realised that it was

overcome?

done."

losing a lot of key employees when women left to have children. CPS employees are scattered widely across Britain. Most of them (90 per cent) are women with young children and, if this style of working suits them, they stay on for a long time. The 10 per cent of men work part-time for a number of reasons: they may be widowers with young children: or wish to devote more of their time to other things such as church or charity work; or to avoid long motorway travel to and from work.

Most CPS recruits have some technical experience and training is given as necessary. There is a career and management structure which has been designed to fit in with the nature of CPS, though the higher the status of the job, the longer the hours of work which are required.

Such an organisational attitude is capable of developing new or different structures to cope with different patterns of work. This highlights an important factor in the development of higher status part-time job opportunities-a cultural environment which encourages flexibility in the workforce and in problem solving. The creation of such a cultural environment requires the involvement of managers at all levels of an organisation.

Employment conditions

Most of the firms we studied provided good conditions of employment for their staff in general and offered these on a pro rata basis to their higher status part-timers. They included pension rights, entitlement to perks, and, in several cases, the full-time use of a company car. Those with the best practices explained all conditions of employment and company schemes on maternity leave, career breaks and equal opportunities in specially written booklets given to all staff on joining.

Part-time working

-issues which affect employers

As already discussed, employers do have good reasons to employ higher status part-timers. How successful are such arrangements from the employers' point of view and do they present any particular problems that need to be

The first obvious advantage they cited is that skills, experience and organisational knowledge are retained within the company. These part-timers are experienced and well-organised, and they can present a good public image, a quality which is particularly important in banking and service industries. What matters in the long run is the quality of the worker and their suitability for the task in hand, rather than whether they are full or part time.

A number of the part-timers we interviewed stressed that they represented good value for money for their companies. They had to organise their time well and increase their efficiency. This resulted in proportionally greater productivity. As Linda Cass, a loans assistant and one of Barclays Bank's part-timers at Bexleyheath, commented, "I think that being part-time, you tend to work harder and faster to try to get it all done. Whereas, if you are there all day, you can maybe sit back and relax a bit. I don't. I just keep going and going, trying to get it all

In addition to such productivity, there is also the less easily quantifiable gain that an employee, while only working for a certain percentage of the working week, can contribute a full 100 per cent of their ideas and creativity to the company. We found, too, a strong sense of company loyalty on the part of the part-timers who had received good part-time conditions from their employers. There are therefore clear gains for employers from these part-timers.

As with everything else, however, there are concomitant disadvantages. Part-timers can be seen as increasing the administrative load since it requires more effort to calculate their holiday and sickness entitlements, to make sure that they are included in all office communications, and simply to keep track of all the different comings and goings. There may therefore be a limit to the number of part-timers an individual manager can cope with. Furthermore, a workplace is furnished and equipped on the assumption that it will be staffed by full-timers and anything but full-time occupation means that it will be under-used. This is one factor which makes jobsharing more economical

In some cases it is difficult for those working part-time to be promoted without changing to full-time hours. This means that if they wish to continue working part-time they can be stuck at one level. In the case of specialised jobs, this may effectively block staff moves and prevent anyone else from being promoted into the part-timer's position. Another disadvantage in a service industry, for example, is that customers like to see the same people and the same faces, and the use of part-timers may result in gaps in continuity in dealing with customers.

Apart from these practical matters, there are attitudinal factors which affect the introduction of higher status part-time working practices. Where the concept of having these part-timers is unfamiliar, or where a potential higher status employee is an unknown quantity, then doubt about the practice is more likely to occur.

At ICL Sylvia Reid, personnel officer for CPS, explained: "Experience has taught me that the new ideas are very good, but you have to have the commitment and management behind it. Managers don't very readily accept change to that degree. If a member of staff asks to work part-time, the manager will consider it and think, 'He's doing a good job and could manage his workload. Yes, I can manage that; go ahead and do it'. Whereas if, when a vacancy arises, you present the same manager with a person who can only work part-time, he will say, 'No, I don't want that, I want a full-time person.' Partly because it is an unknown quantity, partly because it is a different situation to manage.'

Some managers find it difficult to adjust to the idea of managing part-timers, because they fear that they may particularly need them at the times when they are not at work. The expectation that people can be called on continuously has become deeply ingrained. As Neville Machin, Group employee relations manager at Wellcome, commented: "You really do have to stop yourself from saying that that person has got to be there at that time and mustn't leave before that time, because I may need them. You've actually got to start and think at a much different level . . . and that is very difficult. It's a major, almost cultural, change.'

As these examples indicate, flexibility must exist in managerial attitudes before it can exist in working practices.

-issues which affect the part-timers

Part-timers feel that they are good value for money and are loyal and committed. The fact that British Gas preferred to keep her on part-time rather than replace her with someone else made Tracy Robson feel that the company was committed to her as an employee. And this, she said, made her much more committed to the company and made her "want to give more back"

Part-timers may undertake this form of work from choice or necessity and many of those we interviewed realised that there were both gains and losses and that their feelings were sometimes ambivalent. On the plus side, working part-time meant the chance to have things both ways-the chance to combine domestic commitments and outside interests with a career and an income.

When faced with the impracticality of working full-time, rather than give up work, several employees had been pro-active and suggested their preferred part-time working arrangements to the management and were satisfied when these were adopted. The support they received from colleagues and managers was important to them. They felt that they had maintained their position in the labour market, a fact that would count in their favour in the future in the eyes of their present or other possible employers.

One strong feeling expressed by the most highly qualified part-timers was that they wanted a career and that, above all, they liked working. Scientist Angela Gilbert, who works part-time at Wellcome, explained, "I would rather do this job properly than try and do something else. A lot of women work against their own standards rather than other people's, and I work for the buzz I get out of working.'

Set against this is the fact that a part-time worker can see their career put on ice for as long as they work shorter hours. Most of the companies studied (with the exception of British Gas) were not willing to promote part-timers, especially where promotion took the form of increased line management responsibility. Where promotion was simply the reward for growing professional competence, this was not seen as such a problem, but, in general, promotion was the exception rather than the rule.

Sometimes, long negotiation was necessary to achieve the right to work part-time, especially where an employer's stance was essentially reactive. There is also the likelihood that a reactive employer will be reluctant to allow part-time working at higher levels because there are no formal agreed arrangements within the company to cope with different hours. Such employers also fear that if one employee gets what they define as special treatment, then all the other employees will make similar demands.

The conditions offered to, and the general treatment of, part-timers in these cases may well fall short of what employees expect. In one company, where one female manager was allowed, after negotiation, to work part-time, another well qualified person who wished to do the same was not granted similar conditions and in the end had to resign and be re-employed as a part-time consultant. There are tensions here for the reactive employer who, while wanting to retain a certain employee (and seeing this as doing them a favour), also wants to discourage a rash of similar requests.

There are also tensions for the employee who may retain their job on a part-time basis but, as one part-timer explained, does not get the salary and work opportunities to which she feels she is entitled.

Difficulties for the employee

Having successfully made their part-time working arrangements, what difficulties is an employee likely to come across? This varies from job to job, but some common themes were:

• Less money compared with a full-time job. Some of this may have to be spent on childcare and in one case this was reported as higher than expected because it was still necessary to pay a nanny for most of a full-time working week to ensure that she had a reasonable salary.

• A workload which in reality exceeds a part-timer's time constraints. Along with this goes the need to work extra hours at home, or to be in frequent phone contact with work. This is an increasingly likely occurrence given the kinds of pressure associated with higher status jobs. The custom of working extra hours either at work or at home



" enjoy the job as I'm able to manage my work around my lifestyle". So says Nancy Stacey (above). She's been a home-based area manager for CPS for nearly ten years. The key skills you need in order to be a successful homeworker, she says, are self-motivation, good communication skills and the ability to organise yourself

effectively extends the working week both for full and part-timers and therefore reduces the amount of time which can be spent on non-work activities.

• The strain of having to organise work commitments to fit in with a tight schedule. For a part-timer the standard commitments take up a greater proportion of the working week. They also need to plan carefully to hand over effectively to jobsharing partners and to arrange meetings. Other people may find it difficult to arrange meetings with them. Both part-timers and the full-timers who work with them may have to stretch themselves just a little further to cope with such day-to-day arrangements.

• The difficulty of undertaking training courses. Time spent on training can reduce the amount left for the usual working tasks. Training courses are often organised with full-timers in mind and part-timers may just not be able to meet such timetables, especially if the courses are long or residential. (Staff recruited into fast streams or accelerated training programmes such as those run by banks are not usually able to work part-time because of the intensive training they receive.)

• Even in a supportive environment, part-timers can feel marginalised. They may worry about being regarded by their colleagues as second best. One part-timer had the feeling that: "... regardless of what I did-if I went out there and walked on water-they would still say I am a part-time worker and that therefore I am not committed."

There are, of course, degrees of being part-time. Those most likely to be regarded as wholly part of the workforce or whose 'part-timeness' was almost irrelevant were those who worked a four-day week. Each part-time job, like each full-time one, has its pluses and minuses. In some respects higher status part-timers feel more vulnerable than their fellow full-timers, but they seem to weigh up their situation and to find ways of coping. This involves a kind of stretching technique—planning and organising time more efficiently and being more flexible.

Suitable jobs for part-timers—what employers thought

Under British Gas's scheme for women returners the aim

According to Pam Johnson, one of British Gas's personnel managers, jobs which some managers might consider unsuitable are those which involve supervisory responsibilities. She felt that some supervisory positions are unsuitable for part-timers, but that this is certainly not true by definition, and "when you think about it, a lot of the jobs with supervisory responsibilities don't require constant cover. Managers often spend quite a lot of time out of the office, visiting clients or business associates, districts or regional offices etc. Their staff manage quite happily in their absence."

In most firms it is customary to consider that jobs should be proved suitable, rather than unsuitable, for part-time working before this practice is allowed. In these case studies we found some common themes relating to the kind of jobs which were thought to be either suitable or unsuitable. Jobs which were task-related, technical and discrete or self-contained were considered most suitable for part-timers and jobsharers. Jobsharing provides continuity of cover and avoids the disadvantages associated with a post being empty for part of the working week.

On the other hand, and with more eloquence, the general category of managerial and supervisory jobs was frequently mentioned as unsuitable. Most managers thought that their own jobs could not be done on a part-time basis. Behind this generalisation lies their explanation that such jobs, of necessity, depend upon personal contacts, frequent communication, continuity and ad hoc problem solving. Jobs in marketing were also regarded as unsuitable for

part-timers, presumably because they, too, depended upon frequently maintained contacts. In these jobs, the continuity of the work lies not within a work or cooperative group but within the actual desk job that each individual does. This makes it more difficult to pass work backwards

is to allow all women to return part-time to their old job provided that this is operationally feasible for the company. So far this is what has happened and women have returned either to their old job or to one that is very similar. British Gas intends that this scheme, whereby jobs have to be proved to be unsuitable for part-time working before a part-timer is refused them, should be applied to other jobs as they fall vacant.

and forwards between people. It was given as one reason why jobsharing, too, cannot be fitted easily into this pattern. Where staff are employed, not as specialists with a particular focus, but because they can be deployed on a number of tasks, they work to provide a wide-ranging continuity and to draw together a number of different strands. These jobs were described as being the kind of jobs that are, in effect, what people make of them. They do not slot easily into a system or a series of easily containable duties and they are certainly not task-centred.

Jobsharing, as indicated above, was also thought to be unsuitable in such circumstances. Managers seemed not to like the thought of having to manage jobsharers since they would have to get used to what could be two different styles of carrying out the same tasks. They also thought that the jobsharers themselves would be in a difficult position if they had to manage staff, for the staff concerned would be confused by the split management.

And what the employees did in practice . . .

Bearing in mind these views, it is interesting to see what kind of work organisation was involved in the jobs which some of the part-timers in our study actually did. The jobs we looked at in the case studies showed more variety and complexity than would have been expected from the opinions expressed above. Some of the jobs were indeed simply task-centred. Some were basically supervisory, with the impetus of the job confined within shift patterns.

Another category was task-centred or specialised in some way and combined some supervisory responsibilities. These jobs also required some continuity and the maintenance of contacts. This was achieved by jobsharing, swapping tasks and information among staff and by paying special attention to those elements of the job which required an ongoing approach.

A further category of jobs at different levels did not involve line management responsibilities, but depended greatly on the maintenance of contacts and the drawing together of various threads, for example in project management or arranging staff training. In these cases, the part-timers were careful of their priorities and their time management and consciously stretched themselves to cover all foreseeable eventualities. Jobsharing also worked effectively in these circumstances.

A final category involved both line management responsibilities and being responsible for ongoing projects. This involved maintaining continuity and in one case, high level decision making. At this level, there is a lot of emphasis placed on being available to make decisions and these part-timers came closest to being full-time, in that they worked a four-day week. If one were emphasising constraints, the kind of jobs in these last two categories were those one would not expect part-timers to do, but they did manage them effectively by giving careful consideration to how their work would be organised. In such cases, too, working extra hours at home becomes an accepted part of the workplace culture for part-timers just as it does for full-timers.

Conclusion

In reality, then, higher status part-time work is a feasible option for various types of work organisation. Too many jobs are regarded as being unsuitable for these part-timers. Without arguing that all jobs can be done on a part-time basis, it does seem clear that many actually can.

Some firms may be put off by the organisational rethinking involved in classifying and arranging jobs in such a way as to be suitable for part-timers. However, firms in which part-time work is a normal practice for operational reasons are likely to accept the feasibility of this form of

work at higher levels. The necessary structures and staff codes are already in existence and there are no ingrained assumptions to be overcome. Many assumptions about working hours and the organisation of work itself need to be re-examined and challenged by innovative practice.

In some cases, it is workplace or organisational culture which makes managers reluctant to allow higher status part-time work. This may be because it just does not fit in with preconceptions about what constitutes a 'proper job'. As one part-timer pointed out, at higher levels or among professionals you may find part-timers but you don't usually find part-time jobs.

Jobs are organised on a full-time basis and work is conceived of as a continuous, indivisible entity. Associated with this is a tradition of working as many hours as it takes to get the work done. It is also likely that higher level posts occupied by qualified and experienced staff may be regarded as being difficult to divide up into smaller part-time units because any lack of coverage at this level is seen as problematic. The highest status part-timers are therefore likely to work the longest hours in the form of a four-day week.

Part-time working involves employers in the costs and organisational effort of managing extra staff, but set against this are the rewards to be gained in the form of commitment, productivity and flexibility. There is substantial evidence in our case studies that some employers, especially those with strategic reasons for employing part-timers, recognise the need to retain qualified and experienced staff rather than lose them and have to recruit others. Offering higher status part-time work opportunities is an effective way of doing this.

There is also the question of which employees are most likely to want to work part-time. Most part-time workers are women and for many employers this form of work is associated with a return from maternity leave or with other domestic and caring responsibilities. Some employers see part-time working by an individual as a temporary phenomenon pending a return to full-time work. Others accept it as a normal working practice on a continuous basis. A male part-timer pointed out that employers can quite easily accept women's reasons connected with having a family as good reasons for wanting to work part-time-for there is a kind of moral imperative associated with maternity.

But, he felt, our culture does not so readily accept that men might also want to work part-time and that this is another hurdle that must be overcome. So, finally, we must stress the need to make higher status part-time work a viable option for both men and women.

Footnotes

1 McRae, S. Maternity Rights in Britain, Policy Studies Institute, 1991 2 Witherspoon, S, and Prior, G, 'Working mothers: free to choose?', British Social Attitudes, 8th report, 1991

Technical note

During late 1990 and early 1991, the authors held discussions with eight private sector companies which employ higher status part-timers and interviewed personnel managers, part-time employees and their line managers. These companies were chosen to represent a range of different industries and employment circumstances. We acknowledge with thanks the cooperation of the firms and the individuals involved in this research.



Clearing the qualifications jungle

by Stuart Gordon

Qualifications and Standards Branch, Employment Department

This article gives a progress report on the development of standards and qualifications and highlights the benefits for employers, individuals, training providers, and the economy.

The vocational qualifications system in England, Wales and Northern Ireland is undergoing a fundamental reform, spearheaded by the Employment Department and the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ). Parallel work in Scotland is being undertaken by the Scottish Vocational Education Council (SCOTVEC).

This work goes to the heart of the Government's general concern to raise the skill levels of the nation's workforce and thus improve the competitiveness of UK industry. The quality of British people and their performance at work is crucial if we are to build for future economic success as part of the Single European Market.

The reform programme will enable the UK, for the first time, to have a national system of vocational qualifications hallmarked with the quality seal of NCVQ. It will clear the present qualifications 'jungle' by locating qualifications in a national framework according to occupation and level of difficulty. This will enable individuals to identify suitable career paths through the vocational qualifications system. It will also give employers a much greater say in the development of vocational qualifications.

Branch.

Photo: Sainsbury's

As part of this initiative, the Standards Programme is being managed by the ED's Qualifications and Standards

Its aim is to encourage and help employers to establish clear occupational standards of competence across all industries and at all levels.

These standards are the building blocks for new National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) and Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQs)¹ and describe what skills people need in order to be able to perform effectively at work.

Key partners in the process

Oualifications reform is being taken forward through an impressive network of partnerships involving employers, awarding bodies, NCVQ and Government. The aim is to specify the competence needs of all occupations at all levels by working with employer groups (known as lead bodies). Some 160 lead bodies, such as existing Industry Training Organisations (ITOs), are working singly and in consortia to develop standards of competence for their industries. ITOs represent individual sectors or occupational areas, and assist in engaging employer and employee commitment to the development and subsequent use of standards of competence and qualifications based on them.

Awarding bodies such as the Business Technician Education Council (BTEC) and City & Guilds of London Institute are collaborating with lead bodies to construct the new qualifications based on the standards produced. They are involved in assessing and quality assuring standards and in submitting qualifications to NCVQ and SCOTVEC for accreditation respectively as NVQs and SVQs.

Benefits of NVQs

A coherent, comprehensive framework of NVQs is central to the flexible and diversified training system now being created in the UK. As such, it offers considerable benefits to employers, individuals, TECs/LECs and the economy. These benefits include:

For the employer²:

- business efficiency maximised through more effective and efficient staff;
- facilitated identification of training needs;
- training which is targeted where it is needed, making it more cost-effective;
- standards set through lead bodies so that they are directly relevant to the needs of employment;
- raised staff motivation and reduced staff turnover;
- improved guality of recruitment.

For the individual:

- · flexibility in terms of the time, place or mode of learning;
- clear targets to aim for, based on standards relevant to employment;
- · ongoing learning and assessment that can take place in the workplace:
- the ability to achieve qualifications over a period of time through credit accumulation;
- the accreditation of prior achievement;
- individual choice through the unit structure of NVQs³

For TECs and LECs:

- the NVQ can be used as a performance indicator against which to commission cost-effective training;
- the provision of a quality assurance mechanism in local training;
- training to national standards which helps shape and monitor local skill supply arrangements.

For the economy:

- raised skill levels of the UK workforce;
- increased efficiency in the workforce means better productivity:
- targeted training that meets the needs of the local labour market, but to national standards;
- company efficiency is encouraged so that the UK can compete more effectively.

Those groupings of standards which meet its published criteria are designated by the NCVQ as National Vocational Qualifications. These are assigned places in the NVO framework according to the area of competence and level of achievement they cover.

The NVQ framework presently incorporates five levels of NVQs, from the most basic skills to those representing the professions. The framework covers all major occupational areas and is sub-divided into 11 main categories. As a result, qualifications are building up into a set of ladders of progression with a clear relationship with each other.

Progress towards targets

The immediate target, to be completed by the end of 1992, is the national framework of standards-based qualifications up to NVQ Level 4 covering 80 per cent of the employed population and all the most important occupational areas.

The Employment Department and the NCVO have established a joint planning framework to ensure this target is met, and work is also in hand to establish 'exemplar' projects aimed at the development of standards and qualifications at the higher levels.

Progress so far has been good. By the end of November 1991 NCVO had accredited some 320 vocational qualifications covering around 40 per cent of the workforce in over 40 major industries.

Marketing NVQs

Raising employer awareness and fostering widespread understanding of the benefits which accrue is an integral part of the NVQ development process. Through the involvement of the lead bodies in the development of standards and NVQs, many major organisations and employers are already acquainted with the operational value of NVQs. But there is still a lot of work to be done in 'selling' the value of NVQs to other employers.

It is essential that employers, especially those at senior levels within companies and board members, are aware of NVQs, what they are and why they are different from traditional qualifications. The benefits of a competent workforce, bringing quality into the workforce and creating more profits for the business, makes for a powerful message.

At the Government's request, NCVQ has developed a strategy to promote NVQs. It aims to ensure that the benefits of NVQs are widely promoted by all interested groups, and that information about the qualifications is accurate, consistent and readily available. The strategy has support at national, sectoral and local levels. Similarly, SCOTVEC is developing an SVQ communications strategy for Scotland.

NVQs are increasingly being used by employers as a guarantee of competence, nationally accredited and nationally accepted. Already, there are many examples of major companies demonstrating their commitment to NVQs, not least of which are those in the retail and chemicals industries.

Using NVQs

-in the retail sector

Ten years ago the retail industry offered few formal qualifications, and those that existed had little recognition, either inside or outside the industry. Retail NVQs, introduced less than three years ago, have transformed that situation. Around 41,000 sales staff are today registered for the Retail Certificate-NVO Levels 1 and 2.

That means 41,000 people are receiving training and being assessed to national occupational standards which have been developed from within the retail industry. Since 1988 over 10,000 sales staff have gained full NVOs.

The Level 3 and 4 NVQs aimed at supervisors and managers were accredited by NCVQ last May. Current interest from retailers shows that these qualifications will be strongly supported. What then is the recipe for this success?

Without doubt, the employers in the retail industry have made a vital contribution. Major employers have given freely of their time in the development of the NVQs, as have associations representing small firms and individual sectors. It is this sense of ownership which has done most to encourage companies to invest in the qualifications for their own use

According to those companies which have enthusiastically adopted NVQs, the benefits gained are:

- the standards which underpin the qualifications provide a sound foundation for structured company training;
- because they are competence-based, NVOs are relevant to work and are easy to deliver in the workplace;



NVQs help meet corporate objectives in the retail sector by improving productivity and profitability.

Each company will have its own views of the benefits of NVQs. A common theme of those committed to NVOs. however, is that they value their people as a key resource in the competitive environment. For them NVOs are all about: getting the best out of people by enabling them to get the best out of themselves; and helping meet corporate objectives by improving productivity and profitability.

levels.

In 1983 the industry adopted an approach based on training to standards of competence. Since 1985 over 85 per cent of all its craft trainees have been trained to the

• staff working towards NVOs have demonstrated more commitment to their jobs; • staff turnover and absenteeism have been reduced.

-in the chemical sector

The chemical industry is one of high capital investment but has low manning in relation to its output and contribution to the national economy. It depends on highly technical training in order to survive, and so has always invested significantly in developing its personnel at all

Photo: City & Guilds



Staff working towards NVQs have demonstrated more commitment to their jobs.

Photo: Sainsbury'

"I am delighted that so many of our associates have shown such a degree of interest in the NVQ Retail Certificate. Our use of NVQs shows how individual aspirations and corporate objectives can be harnessed for mutual benefit." David Dworkin, Chairman and Chief Executive, BHS

"NVQs are right for Boots in helping us to recruit, develop and retain the best staff, improving productivity and the company profits. If retailing is to be an attractive career choice. NVQs must be a key element for the industry as a whole.

Gordon Hourston, Managing Director, Boots the Chemist

"We view the NVQ Level 2 as a major part of our training strategy which will ensure that all employees can be trained and assessed as competent to a national standard.'

Peter Cox, Management Development Director, Safeway

standards expressed in NVQ Level 3 for maintenance engineering.

In 1987 competence standards were launched, leading to NVOs at Levels 1, 2 and 3 for process operators. The scheme requires the updating and continual revision of all

operating and related procedures, thus leading to an improvement in operational practice as well as in training performance.

Both schemes are fully and formally supported by all the trade unions with whom the Chemical Industries Association (the ED-recognised lead body for the chemicals industry) has national agreements, thus ensuring that training for competence and recognition of achievement are equally sponsored by the employers and employees.

A significant problem, recognised by the industry and its trade unions, was that workplace assessments denied access to NVQs to unemployed young people and adults. To overcome this restriction, the ITO and local companies worked with North Trafford College in Manchester to construct a 35ft high, semi-technical scale, batch production chemical plant in the college process laboratory. All operating, safety and emergency procedures were written by local company experts and the plant can now be used for training and for NVQ work-based assessments, for both employed and unemployed people. The plant was officially launched last October.

Other employees were also finding their training routes restricted. As the chemicals industry is run predominantly on a continuous production basis, access to college-based education has always been limited for shift workers. To solve this problem, the ITO and the industry have

encouraged the use of open learning. They have collaborated with City & Guilds and with open learning providers to translate many relevant courses of study into open learning formats.

Enrolment on the City & Guilds process plant operators course has quadrupled in the past four years; and the majority of its candidates are following the open learning route. This provides the knowledge which underpins the ability to perform to the required standard for the process operations NVOs.

The chemical and pharmaceutical industry ITOs are now working together to develop NVQs at Levels 1-4 for laboratory trainees. The project will combine practical competence with essential knowledge and underpinning theory within a unitary structure in early 1992.

Successful development of NVQs has reinforced the



By developing NVQs the chemical industry has improved both the quality and quantity of its investment in employee development.

industry's commitment to training and has improved both the quality and quantity of the industry's investment in employee development.

Complete success will be achieved when all employees are trained to national standards of competence and possess the NVQs. The industry has invested over £3 million in expert staff time, in developing these.

Management standards

The need to establish standards of competence for managers and qualifications based on these is vitally important. Standards will benefit individuals by raising their level of skill and motivation, and benefit employers through improved efficiency and profitability.

Already standards have been produced by the Management Charter Initiative (MCI) for first-line

Photo: ICI/Fell Hurworth Photography

managers (Management 1) and middle managers (Management 2).4 A number of management qualifications at NVQ Level 4 based on the MCI standards have been accredited by NCVQ.

The response from individual managers who have begun to measure themselves against the standards has been very positive. The first successful candidates received their NVO awards at the MCI annual conference last October. More and more companies are expressing considerable satisfaction with the standards as an invaluable tool, helping to enhance the quality of management by providing better links between training and business needs and improving recruitment decisions.

The exposure to the management standards is giving both companies and managers a much clearer insight into the potential benefits of occupational standards of competence as a whole.

"In terms of cost, NVQs are enabling us to deliver performance at a lower cost. And in terms of product quality, they are enabling us to deliver higher quality for a given cost.

Derek Pearce, Executive Director, Human Resources, **Tioxide Group plc**

"No longer can the skills you learn at school or college or when you start last you through your working life. Everyone's going to have to train and retrain to meet the changes that are happening to us at work.

"Britain's got to go out and beat the world in order to keep our position. That means we have got to train our people to a very high standard and train them to improve their own performance. They develop as people and we develop as a business. Standards-based training provides that know-how-that base-from which we can improve our performance."

Arthur Dicken, Engineering Manager, ICI Chemicals and Polymers

"We've heard a lot about skills shortages and demographic changes. If British industry is going to meet these shortages, it can't rely on training only young people. The alternative is to train mature people, and the way to do this is by training to standards which can be done over flexible timescales.

Mick Foulkes, National Officer, EEPTU

This, of course, is just the beginning. Work is under way to give management standards an increasingly wider application. For example, MCI is now conducting a feasibility study to define more clearly standards relevant to strategic management, applying the standards in the context of individual organisational needs, and piloting the standards relevant to the specific needs of managers at a supervisory level.

Latest developments

The importance of NVOs was reinforced in the White Paper Education and Training for the 21st Century issued jointly by the Employment Department, the Department of Education and Science (DES) and the Welsh Office in May 1991. In addition to the strong promotion and support for NVQs, the White Paper announced the Government's intention to seek to establish greater parity between academic and vocational education and training.

Currently, there are several key issues which will

influence the development of the vocational qualifications system. For instance:

- The CBI has developed national targets for Foundation and Lifetime Learning which have been widely endorsed and which, with government support, have been expressed in terms of NVQs and SVQs;
- The Government has announced the introduction of General NVQs which would be part of the NVQ framework but would cover broader occupational groups. They would be aimed at young people in particular who want to learn and train towards broad occupational areas, but who prefer to keep open a clear option of making further progress in further or higher education. A phased introduction of GNVQs is due to start in September 1992;
- The Government has proposed the introduction of Ordinary and Advanced Diplomas which aim to encourage young people to continue with education or training and provide a simple method for comparing vocational and academic qualifications;
- The DES is proposing to implement section 24 of the Education Reform Act whereby Further Education colleges must have their vocational provision centrally approved, and where the Department has already indicated that qualifications must be NVQs;
- The Inland Revenue has announced a new tax relief, to be available from April 1992, for individuals working towards gaining NVQs and SVQs.

The NVQ challenge

There is no doubt that the qualifications system has already benefited from the reforms described above. However, a considerable challenge lies ahead. This was clearly illustrated in Education and Training for the 21st Century, which affirmed the need to secure permanent arrangements to keep NVQs up to date, and to develop NVOs for the remaining 20 per cent of the workforce, including professional levels.

These arrangements will necessitate effective collaboration between the employers setting standards, ITOs and professional bodies.

The development of a comprehensive framework of NVQs based on standards of competence is an ambitious goal. The obvious benefits to employers, individuals and the economy in achieving this goal cannot be over-emphasised. It is therefore crucial not only to sustain but to build on the considerable momentum already generated in carrying forward this major national initiative.

□ For further information, contact Sue Andrews or Pat Nelson, Qualifications and Standards Branch, Employment Department, Room E701, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593726/7.

Footnotes

1 Throughout this feature (apart from the historical references to qualifications in the chemical industry case study), for NVQs read 'NVQs/SVQs'.

- 2 Unlike previous qualifications, NVQs can substantially be delivered in the workplace including the assessment process. While a good deal of learning has always taken place at work, these new requirements make the costs of training and assessment more visible. In deciding whether or not to make use of NVQs, employers need to take a hard look at the cost benefit implications.
- 3 NVQs are sub-divided into units of competence. These represent the smallest unit worthy of separate accreditation. Each unit has three essential components-title, elements of competence which make up the unit and describe what a person should be able to do, and their associated performance criteria.
- 4 The Management Charter Initiative (MCI) is the lead body for managerial occupations. It represents the needs of employment in defining competence standards for these occupations. It also provides a range of services to help improve management practice in the UK. For further information, contact MCI, Russell Square House, 10-12 Russell Square, London WC1B 5BZ, tel 071-872 9000.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION

A selection of Parliamentary Questions put to Employment Department Ministers.

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

Employment Department Ministers



Michael Howard Secretary of State

Robert Jackson Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

EC Directives

Tony Llovd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list those EC Directives not yet adopted which have a major impact on employment terms and conditions; what assessment he has made of each; and if he will give details of the progress of each towards adoption.

Eric Forth: Under the European Commission's Social Action Programme the following directives directly concerned with terms and conditions of employment have been published but not yet adopted by the Council:

Protection of Pregnant Women at Work Directive: the Social Affairs Council reached a political agreement on the text on November 6, 1991, with only Italy disagreeing with the substance of the proposal. The Council rejected the costly and damaging proposals for harmonising maternity pay and conditions put forward by the Commission. The Council's formal common position is due to be adopted at the Council on December 3.

Directive on the Posting of Workers (Subcontracted Workers): the Government will take a view on this Directive following the results of a consultation exercise. The test which the Government will apply to the proposals will be whether they help or hinder free movement of labour and competition in the Community. The Directive has not yet been discussed by the Council

□ Atypical Work Directives: these two Directives were last discussed by the Council on December 18, 1990. The majority of Member States indicated that they had grave difficulties with the proposals and could not support them. These Directives would raise employment costs and thereby reduce employment opportunities to part-time workers. The estimated cost to the UK would be £1 billion. In addition, the Directives would affect the pay of 1.75 million workers by forcing them to make National Insurance contributions for the first time.

Employment Service targets 1990-91

billion under present conditions.

David Porter (Waveney) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what progress the Employment Service has made towards meeting the targets set out in its Annual Performance Agreement for 1991-92.

Robert Jackson: We were informed by the Chief Executive of the Employment Service (ES) that in the period April to September 1991, the ES placed a total of 710,000 unemployed people into jobs. 16.8 per cent of these placings were long-term unemployed people, 2.4 per cent were disabled and 34 per cent were unemployed people in inner cities, against annual targets of 16 per cent, 2.4 per cent and 34 per cent respectively.

To take account of the extra resources we have allocated to the ES to help unemployed people, which my rt. hon. and learned Friend, the Secretary of State, announced in June, we have decided to increase the ES target for 1991-92 for placing unemployed people from 1.3 million to 1.335 million.

Over the same period, details of new claims were input into the computer within 6 days of claim being made in 89.3 per cent of cases, and the total value of correct payments of Unemployment Benefit was 96.4 per cent of the total value of payments, against annual targets of 91 per cent and 95.5 per cent respectively.





Eric Forth Parliamentary Under Secretary of State



Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

□ Working Time Directive: this Directive will be discussed by the Council for the first time on December 3. It continues to cause difficulties for many Member States. proposal would be extremely damaging to

(November 28)

In addition, the number of people who withdrew their claim to benefit after contact with ES fraud inspectors was 24,450. In the light of my rt. hon. and learned Friend's Responses to the Government's announcement in August to allocate consultation exericise made it clear that this additional resource to this area of work we have decided to increase the ES annual the United Kingdom. It would impose on target of claims withdrawn following fraud employers crippling annual costs of £5 investigation from 45,000 to 49,000.

(November 26)

Training Credits

Andrew Mitchell (Gedling) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on progress towards the planned national extension of training credits for young people.

Michael Howard: I am delighted to be able to announce today the seven Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and two local enterprise companies which will develop training credits schemes to operate from April 1993.

These schemes, together with the existing 11 training credits pilots, will mean that some 20 per cent of the national total of 16 and 17 year old school leavers will be able to benefit from the increased oppportunities offered by training credits. It remains the Government's intention to expand training credits progressively, so that by 1996, within the lifetime of the next Parliament, all young people aged 16 or 17 leaving full-time education will have the offer of a training credit.

The TECs and local enterprise companies who will develop training credits schemes to operate from April 1993 are:

Calderdale and Kirklees Isle of Wight Merseyside Northamptonshire Staffordshire South Thames Mid Glamorgan Caithness and Sutherland Dunbartonshire

(November 25)

Radiological emergencies

Wyn Griffiths (Bridgend) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when he will bring forward legislation to meet the requirements of European Community Directive 89/618/Euratom on informing the general public about health protection measures to be applied and steps to be taken in the event of a radiological emergency.

Eric Forth: Proposals for regulations to implement European Council (EC) Directive 89/618/Euratom are contained in a Health and Safety Commission (HSC) Consultative Document due to be published November 28, 1991. I will arrange for a copy to be placed in the library.

The Document will form the basis of a three-month period of public consultation. HSC are required to consider whether changes to the proposals are needed in the light of comments received, during the consultation period. Thereafter, under the terms of Article 33 of the Euratom Treaty, the European Commission must be given a three-month period within which to comment on the final proposals before legislation is brought forward.

(November 27)

Adult training and NVQs

Alice Mahon (Halifax) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many unemployed people are refused adult training places because there are no relevant National Vocational Qualifications in place either in a particular vocational area or at an appropriate level.

Robert Jackson: There is no justification for denying an unemployed person a training place on the grounds that no National Vocational Qualification is available.

National Vocational Qualifications covering 40 per cent of the employed workforce at Levels 1-4 are currently available. In order to fill the current gaps in NVQ provision, this Department issues listings of existing vocational qualifications which are accepted for use in adult and Youth Training until the appropriate NVQ becomes available.

(November 29)

Adult training

Training and Enterprise Council area.

Robert Jackson: The information is not and (h) others. available in the format requested.

are allocated sufficient funds to meet the available is shown in the following table. Government's Guarantee of providing a Information on the industrial sector training place on Youth Training (YT) or background of directors from the private Employment Training (ET) for sector is not held centrally.

unemployed people who wish to enter these programmes. All young people over statutory school leaving age are eligible to enter and have a guarantee to receive YT training in Great Britain up to their 18th birthday

The Government's Guarantee to adults is for everyone aged 18-24 who has been unemployed between six and 12 months to receive an offer of employment training, a Job Interview Guarantee, an Enterprise Allowance, a place in a Jobclub or on Employment Action.

The Government Aim is for everyone under 50 who has been unemployed for over two years and all people with disabilities, to receive an offer of Employment Training, Job Interview Guarantee, an Enterprise Allowance, a place in a Jobclub or on Employment Action.

TECs are encouraged to be as flexible as possible in order to meet individual training needs. This can include funding training in other TEC areas if a TEC feels this is appropriate. It is for the individual TECs to liaise with each other when this situation arises.

(November 29)

Mature women

Teresa Gorman (Billericay) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what measures his Department has introduced to help mature women get back into the workforce.

Robert Jackson: Some 2.5 million more women are now in work than in 1983.

That encouraging development has been assisted by a wide range of measures undertaken by this Government. They include the deregulation of labour markets, where there has been a 29 per cent increase in female part-time employment; and an almost threefold real terms increase in Government-funded training programmes, in which women participate extensively.

(November 26)

TEC directors

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many directors of Training and Enterprise Councils are (i) men, (ii) women, (iii) from ethnic minority backgrounds and (iv) from the private sector; what information he has about from which industrial sectors directors with a private Alice Mahon (Halifax) asked the sector background come; and, of those Secretary of State for Employment how non-private sector directors, how many are many unemployed people are unable to enter from (a) local authorities, (b) local adult training because training in their education authorities, (c) other educational preferred area is not available in their local organisations, (d) trade unions, (e) voluntary organisations, (f) ethnic minority organisations, (g) employer associations

Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) Robert Jackson: The information

| Category | directors |
|--|-----------|
| Men | 1,014 |
| Women | 122 |
| Ethnic minority background* | 40 |
| Private sector | 805 |
| Non-private sector directors of which from; | 331 |
| Local Authority | 97 |
| Local Education Authority (not included in (a)) | 48 |
| organisation | 27 |
| Trade union | 58 |
| Voluntary organisations | 42 |
| Ethnic minority organisations | ; 4 |
| Employer association | 11 |
| Others | 44 |

(November 26)

Take-up of training

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many training credits have been issued in the pilot areas to young people; how many young people have taken them up; what other information he has on the take-up of credits in those areas; and if he will make a statement

Robert Jackson: As at October 13, 1991, some 27,000 training credits had been issued within the 11 pilot schemes. Over 12,000 of these have already been used by young people to obtain high quality training of their choice. This number continues to rise. We hope to publish evaluation results from the first nine months of operating training credits in the spring of 1992. Evaluation will, of course, continue well beyond that, to identify the achievements of young people currently beginning training and the impact of credits on young people who leave school in 1992 and subsequently.

(November 25)

TEC expenses

Alice Mahon (Halifax) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the total cost of training and enterprise council board members expenses; and how many (a) women and (b) ethnic minorities there are.

Robert Jackson: Reimbursement of expenses incurred by Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) Board members is a matter for each TEC and central records are not maintained. Currently 122 Board members are women. Information collected in Summer 1991 showed that 40 Board members were from an ethnic minority background.

(November 29)



Discover your desk

Research into the goings on in offices reveals that: fifteen million miles of paper cross the world's desks daily-and 80 per cent of it is unnecessary; Britain's paper consumption equals 25 million trees annually; each piece of paper is handled five times, wasting an average of 45 minutes of each employee's time daily as they search for the appropriate sheet; on average, each employee's desk is weighed lown with a 40 hours' backlog of aperwork

Obviously, it makes sound business sense to clear your desk. That's the message of The Paper Chase, the latest training video from Video Arts. It demonstrates clearly and humorously that inefficient paper management is an indication of inefficient management.

In the video, Delia is a paper addict. Her office is strewn with memos, letters, faxes, reports, brochures, circulars, orint-outs . . . and she struggles to do her job while unable to find anything she needs. Joanna, the new department head, shows her how to kick the paper habit.

Paper, she explains, can be divided into four categories: Junk—paper that should be thrown away immediately; Information—papers containing information which have to be read:

 Action—paper which informs you of things that must be done; and

• Filing-papers which should be kept for future reference.

They go through all the papers and deal with them systematically, creating a tidy and efficient office. Freed from her paperbound prison, Delia is able to talk to colleagues and customers-and actually do her iob.

□ The video is based on the best-selling book, Clear your Desk!, by Declan Treacy.

The Paper Chase: How to Clear your Desk Running time 30 mins. Available from Video Arts Ltd, 68 Oxford Street, London W1N 9LA, tel 071-637 7288. Purchase price £845; 2-day rental £135; 7-day rental £185.

PAPER ADDICTS: Dawn French and Jennifer Saunders demonstrate in a new video that inefficient paper management is an indication of inefficient management. Paper addicts should tidy themselves up-but don't forget to have your waste paper recycled! See review





Each year in Britain 100,000 people are hurt in workplace accidents or pick up work-related illnesses, and occupational diseases contribute to 10,000 deaths and directly cause 2,000 fatalities.

These bald statistics not only indicate a vast amount of suffering caused to individuals and their families but also an urgent need for employers to make occupational health and safety a top priority. On top of the fact that employers are legally obliged to provide safe and healthy working conditions, it simply makes sound business sense to do so.

This is the theme of a new video produced by the HSE. Including interviews with experts in the field, it highlights the benefits of a proactive approach to health and safety awareness and regulation.

The main elements in good practice are summarised as: • using preventative measures such as assessing and minimising the risks of workplace illness or accidents;

• encouraging a healthy way of living and ensuring that employees are fit to do the job; • regularly monitoring staff health; and

• consulting with staff doing the work to ensure that work is well-designed and organised.

While good occupational health practice leads to reduced labour turnover, less worktime lost and increased staff motivation, failure to follow the regulations can lead to infringements of the Health and Safety Act (with the attendant legal costs), difficulties in covering for ill or injured staff, and a poor staff-management relationship.

The video demonstrates how HSE and its medical wing, the **Employment Medical Advisory** Service, operate, offering a free service to help companies assess their health needs.

Occupational Health: Good Health is Good Business Running time 25 minutes. Available from CFL Vision, PO Box 35, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7EX, tel 0937 541010. Purchase price £39.50; £13.50 to hire

Get ahead in Europe

Whether you are in manufacturing, services, distribution or the professions-working for a company, partnership or are self-employed-the Single European Market will affect your business. It is vital that you are ready for the changes, and are prepared to maximise the opportunities of the new business environment.

Straightforward, practical advice is available in a new British Institute of Management handbook, Doing Business in *Europe*. It shows how removing physical, fiscal and technical barriers will enable freedom of movement of goods, people, services and money.

It also sets out the important areas to consider when dealing with the Single Market: your current position; your product; operating abroad; sources of help; new rules and regulations; and mobility of labour. Doing Business in Europe by Richard Brown. Published in the Headway business series, by Hodder & Stoughton, Price £4,99 pbk.

Action kit

Based on over 1,500 business counselling interviews with proposed and new ventures, the latest, revised edition of The Small Business Action Kit provides useful information for anyone starting up a new business.

Using a series of checklists, worksheets, flow charts and summaries, it covers practical considerations such as: financial management; raising capital; location of premises; finding customers; tax and legal matters; employing staff; and where to get help

The Small Business Action Kit, 3rd edition, by Rosthorn, Haldane, Blackwell and Wholey. Published by Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN, tel 071-278 0433. Price £8.99 pbk

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JANUARY 1992 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



ONE OF the less effective ways of doing business within the Single European Market. For more sensible advice, see review of Doing Business in Europe (left).

Nobody does it better?

Received wisdom has it that there is a 'Continental model' of industrial relations and a UK model which for historical reasons is very different.

A new book, compiled by the Incomes Data Services, aims to demonstrate, however, that the pattern of industrial relations in the ten EC countries is very diverse, and that each national system is the product of national histories and cultures.

Industrial Relations sets out how to deal with issues arising from the various ways employers and employees relate to each other collectively within national systems of industrial relations. The main issues, covered on a country by country basis, are:

• statutory and agreed systems of employee participation and

- representation: • trade union and employers'
- organisations;
- the bargaining structure;
- industrial conflict:

• collective dismissals and the transfer of undertakings. The book provides an overview of the structures of industrial relations, in particular it indicates any statutory or mandatory obligations on employers in the areas of employee participation, information disclosure and consultation, and where

coverage through binding collective agreements may impose terms and conditions even on non-signatory organisations.

□ Industrial Relations edited by Pete Burgess, Published in the European Management Guides series by Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House. Camp Road, London SW194UX, tel 081-947 2570. Price £17.50 pbk.

BOOKS AND VIDEOS FOR REVIEW

from your organisation should be addressed to:

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No 83: Employers' Labour Use Strategies: Analysis of a National Survey

Alan McGregor, Training and Employment Research Unit, University of Glasgow and Alan Sproull, Scottish Foundation for Economic Research and Glasgow College

Recent popular debate has suggested that the labour market can be divided into a 'core' of full-time permanent employees and a 'periphery' of part-time, temporary and self-employed workers. This paper reports the detailed analysis of a survey exploring employers' use of these different categories of labour. It explores patterns of use and employers' rationale and the extent to which deliberate strategies are adopted.

No 84: The Development of Local Labour Market Typologies: Classifications of Travel-to-Work Areas

A Green, D Owen and C Hasluck, Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick

The research has developed a suite of up-to-date typologies of local labour markets (defined here as travel-to-work areas), appropriate to the needs of policy makers, which can be used in the special analysis of national data sets and in comparative assessment of local labour market characteristics.

No 85: Learning Outcomes of Guidance: A Review of Recent Research

J Killeen and J Kidd, National Institute for Careers Education and Counselling, Hatfield Polytechnic This literature review documents the positive outcomes for all major guidance strategies, based on evidence from a variety of studies both in the UK and the USA. Its purpose is to provide practical information for anyone involved in giving advice and guidance concerned with education and training.

No 86: Recruitment in Local Labour Markets: Employer and Employee Perspectives

P Elias and M White, Institute for Employment Research University of Warwick and Policy Studies Institute London

This study uses information from surveys of employers and the work histories of their employees to investigate variations in recruitment methods and the incidence of recruitment difficulties in six localities, selected to provide contrasting labour markets. In particular, the study examines the role of qualifications in the recruitment process and the relationship between the experience of recruitment difficulties and the provision of training. The study also assesses the effect of the changing demographic structure of employment on the recruitment behaviour of employers.

No 87: Employers' Labour Use Strategies–Case Studies

L C Hunter and J MacInnes, Department of Social and Economic Research, University of Glasgow

This paper presents the findings from a set case studies conducted to complement the quantitative analysis of employers' labour use strategies reported in RP 83. The principal aims of this study were to examine employers' perceptions of the advantages and disadvantages of different types of **The Employment Department** carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. Some recent titles are listed below.

employment contract; and to seek a better understanding of the policies and strategies towards labour use adopted at workplace level.

No 88: Human Resource Development in Small to Medium Sized Enterprises

C Hendry, A Jones, M Arthur and A Pettigrew, Centre for Corporate Strategy and Change, Warwick Business School, University of Warwick

This is a report about a study on skill needs, training and developments in small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It seeks to identify those things which cause SMEs to give attention to training and development. The study is empirically based (through twenty case studies), analytic and aims to inform Training and Enterprise Councils and local enterprise companies as to how best they can help smaller firms.

Research papers can be obtained free from: Employment Department, Research Management, Room W441, Moorfoot. Sheffield S1 4PQ. Telephone 0742 593932. Papers will be sent as soon as they are available.



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