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Contents

News

- 475 **Minority businesses must adapt to survive**
 Findings of a survey of ethnic minority small firms.
- 476 **Closing the pay gap**
 EOC report on women's position in the labour market.
- 478 **Teachers mean business**
 The 100,000th teacher placement into business.
- 479 **Research News**
 Quarterly update on findings from the research programmes of the Employment Department and the Employment Service. Subjects include the Business Start-Up Scheme; the impact of Japanese firms; and outcomes of industrial tribunal cases.
- plus **TEC news and News brief**

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

- S1-S80 **Labour Market Commentary** and the most recent figures for: employment, unemployment, vacancies, industrial disputes, earnings, retail prices, Labour Force Survey and tourism.
- LFS1-4 **LFS Help-Line** This month's topics include: full and part-time employment by age-group and sex; home workers: the industries and occupations in which they work; and weekend working by 16-24 year-olds in full-time education.
- 525 **Statistical Update** Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey—July 1993

Features

- 483 **Women in the labour market**
 A range of statistics from the Labour Force Survey focusing on women's levels of economic activity, the types of jobs they do, and how these relate to their family commitments.
- 503 **Sunday working in Britain**
 A study of the level and patterns of Sunday working in Britain and attitudes towards it, based on data from the Labour Force Survey and two omnibus surveys conducted in 1990 and 1992.
- 515 **Patterns of pay: results from the New Earnings Survey**
 Main findings from the first results of the 1993 survey of the structure of earnings.
- 527 **Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics 1991-92 and 1992-93.**
 Details of the outcomes of tribunal cases including those concerning unfair dismissal and race and sex discrimination, plus details including amounts and costs awarded.

Reviews

- 532 **Do yourself a favour**
 A book explaining how to get on at work, plus other new titles on employment law, second careers and 1991 Census data.

ADULT LEARNING

Learning for work

'LEARNING FOR Work' is the latest of the ED's new training and employment measures announced in the spring Budget to come on stream.

Since its launch in September more than 5,000 people in England have started on the programme. In total, it will enable up to 36,000 unemployed people throughout Britain to undertake full-time vocational courses in the current academic year.

The scheme helps unemployed people go back to education without losing their benefits.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Six steps to safety

FOLLOWING SIX simple steps to improve health and safety at work could save employers huge bills for sickness absence, claims a new CBI guide.

Working for your Health has been produced following CBI research which puts the annual bill for sickness absence in British industry at £13 billion or an average £632 per employee. This total covers only direct costs such as salary and replacement costs while the individual is away; it does not include sickness benefits.

In a typical year, it found, 80 million working days are lost as a result of stress-related illness, 35 million days through coronary heart disease, and 3.6 million days through back pain.

Using case studies, the guide gives advice on measures to prevent stress, back pain, coronary heart disease, repetitive strain injury, and smoking, and sets out six key steps companies should take.

• *Working for your Health* is available from CBI Publication Sales, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London, WCLA 1DU, price £10 (£5 for CBI members).

VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

'Yes' to GNVQs

GENERAL NATIONAL Vocational Qualifications (GNVQs) and especially Advanced GNVQs - the new vocational A Levels - are proving popular with young

people.

Nearly 60,000 students in over 1,000 schools and colleges have started GNVQ courses this term in a diverse range of subjects including art and design, health and social care, leisure and tourism, business, and manufacturing.

This means that the Government's aim for 1,500 schools and colleges to be offering GNVQ courses in at least two subjects by 1996 is well on target. In the longer term, the aim is for 50 per cent of all 16 and 17 year olds to be taking GNVQs.

Foundation, Intermediate and Advanced GNVQs covering subjects such as hospitality and catering, information technology, engineering, and media are being developed, and will be introduced in the next two years.

• A new booklet, *GNVQs: the new vocational A Levels*, aimed at students, parents and employers, is available free from the Department for Education Publications Centre, tel 081-533 2000.

APPOINTMENTS

DOMINIC CADBURY, chairman of Cadbury Schweppes, has succeeded Sir Bryan Nicholson as chairman of the CBI Education and Training Affairs Committee.

The Committee works with a wide spectrum of interested parties in education, training and industry, and oversees progress towards the National Education and Training Targets.

Mr Cadbury has been a member of the National Advisory Council for Education and Training Targets since March.

SMALL FIRMS

From small acorns ...

"I STARTED as an entrepreneur, but I now need to become a professional manager. How do I make the transition?"

Answers to this and similar questions will be on offer at the 16th National Small Firms Policy and Research Conference in Nottingham this month.

Topics to be discussed will include: the role of TECs and LECs in enterprise support; financial structures and products for small and medium-sized firms; the role of Government; and how to assess

quality and training issues.

The conference takes place in Nottingham on 17-19 November.

• For further information, contact Linda Garwood, Commercial Centre, The Nottingham Trent University, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU, tel 0602 486409.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

3-year plan for ES

A NEW Framework Document for the Employment Service (ES) for 1993-96 was launched last month. It was agreed by Employment Secretary David Hunt and Mike Fogden, chief executive of the ES.

The Document sets out the aims and objectives of the ES and establishes its strategic relationship as a Next Steps Agency with the Employment Department.

Over the next three years the ES will continue to work towards promoting a competitive, efficient and flexible labour market by helping unemployed people into work.

It will focus its efforts in particular on jobseekers such as long-term unemployed people and disabled people, who may be at a disadvantage in the labour market.

The ES will also continue paying benefits and allowances to claimants while they are looking for a job.

New personnel and financial flexibilities included in the Document will enable more management responsibilities to be devolved throughout the agency.

• The *Framework Document for the Employment Service* is available free from Sheryl Chamberlain, Employment Service Secretariat, Room 315, St Vincent's House, 30 Orange Street, London WC2H 7HT, tel 071 389 1533.

FURTHER EDUCATION

'Cinderella' service

If the UK is to make the required cultural shift towards vocational education, the business world must recognise the contribution made by further education colleges, says a new report.

The report, from the Council for Industry and Higher Education (CIHE), highlights the key role the UK's 465 newly independent college

sector now play in post-16 education.

Since the 1970s the sector has doubled in size and now teaches 2 million students a year. It is also the largest source of qualified, technical, supervisory, middle rank recruits for industry.

Yet, despite this success, the FE college sector is still considered by many industry leaders as education's 'Cinderella service'.

In order to tackle this, the report describes what the colleges are, how they operate and the issues they face.

It also includes a five-point plan to encourage employers to develop links with local colleges to help them extend their experience in practically-based, employment-related education.

• *Changing Colleges: Further Education in the Market Place* by Alan Smithers and Pamela Robinson. Available, price £10, from the Council for Industry and Higher Education, 100 Park Village East, London NW1 3SR, tel 071-387 2171.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

ACAS charges

AS FROM April next year the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) will charge clients for certain services.

Charges will be made to cover the costs of holding conferences, seminars, self-help clinics for small businesses and for some of its advisory publications.

ACAS has announced, however, that it has no plans to charge for any other activity as to do so would compromise its impartial and independent approach.

The change comes as a result of the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993 which removed the prohibition on ACAS charging for its services.

• ACAS's role and services are outlined in a new leaflet, *Promoting the improvement of industrial relations*, available free from ACAS, 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X 7AZ or from ACAS regional offices.

Minority businesses must adapt to survive

ETHNIC MINORITY businesses will have to expand their presence in wider markets as minority markets begin to shrink, says a report.

With the end of large scale migration to the UK, many younger members of ethnic communities are moving out of them or working in the wider economy, it concludes.

The study, by Kingston University's Small Business Research Centre, looked at the prospects of 76 small businesses run by members of three minorities: Bangladeshi, Afro-Caribbeans and Greek-Cypriots. The businesses were located in

London, Sheffield and Leeds.

Among its findings are that:

- at start-up stage, one in six needed no finance at all and almost one in five had used no finance from sources outside their communities; some 45 per cent had used bank finance at start-up, with only 7 per cent reporting refusals from institutions.
- Greek-Cypriot owners were the most likely to use external funding (mainly high-street banks); Afro-Caribbeans were the least satisfied with external sources of finance, but used a wider range of external agencies and local authorities

and remortgaging property.

- accountants were the main sources of business advice for all minorities, followed by banks, but solicitors were used much less.
- trade associations were less popular among ethnic minority owners than white owners.
- more than a third of the businesses were dependent on their own communities for more than 50 per cent of their sales.
- overall, almost 80 per cent of the firms used labour from their own community: Afro-Caribbean businesses created fewest new jobs but were the youngest and thus had greater

potential to produce more jobs.

- more than 40 per cent of firms used family labour - a much higher level than in white-owned businesses.
- the energy of the Bangladeshi firms may not offset the disadvantages of the fierce competition they face and their low profit potential.

• *Ethnic Enterprise and the High Street Bank: a Survey of Ethnic Businesses in Two Localities*, available from Small Business Research Centre, Kingston University, Kingston Hill, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT2 7LB, tel 081-547 7247. Price £40.

Teleworkers mushroom in publishing world

MERGERS, DOWNSIZING and commercialisation have produced rapid growth in the use of freelance teleworkers in book publishing, says a report.

The study covering 400 people in the industry found that most had previously worked in-house as editors, proofreaders and indexers and were now employed on a payment-by-results basis as a casualised self-employed workforce.

The new technology now being used at home was not a causal factor in the growth of teleworking but rather an enabling factor in a trend triggered by economic and market factors, it concludes.

Most often cited as advantages of teleworking were time flexibility and greater independence; the least liked aspects were loneliness and isolation and wildly fluctuating earnings and workload. Low pay and 'slow pay' were widespread, and the respondents' weak bargaining position meant that recommended pay rates were usually not available in practice.

Major career disruptions, most commonly redundancy, had

encouraged many of those questioned to become freelance teleworkers, while another common entry point was via a career break to bring up children.

In contrast to the freelance model, corporate teleworking using directly-employed staff has not lived up to earlier growth expectations, showing only gradual expansion, says the report.

• *Self-Employment and Labour Market Restructuring - The Case of Freelance Teleworkers in Publishing*. Available from University of Westminster, 35 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5LS, tel 071-911 5000 ext 3025. Price £25.

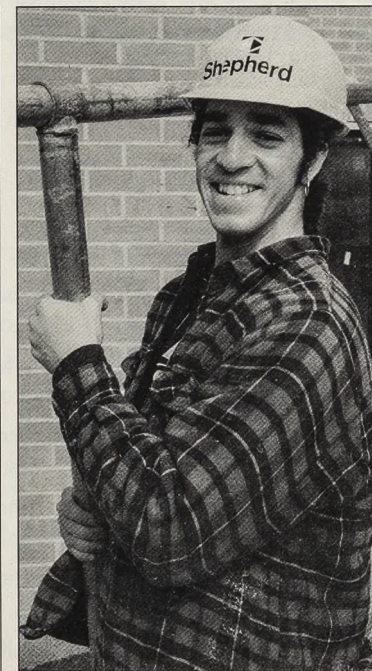


Photo: David Williams Photography

Building bridges

KEITH KHAN, one of the 1,000 people who have found work at the Cardiff Bay Development Area this year, thanks to the Employment Service in Wales.

In total, ES staff helped find work for almost 110,000 jobseekers - 87 per cent of whom had been previously unemployed.

• Full details of the ES's activities are presented in the *Annual Review of the Employment Service in Wales 1993*, which is available free from the Office for Wales, 4th Floor, Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF4 3UW, tel 0222 380735.

European retail change to the year 2000

THE EUROPEAN retail sector will have retained its share of total employment (about 15 per cent) by the year 2,000 but will contain fewer, larger outlets, says a report.

The new superstores will maintain or increase their already high level of female labour, and

elsewhere self-employment and family working will also probably increase.

The study, by the Institute of Manpower Studies, says there will be a shift in the existing occupational balance, with higher proportions of managerial staff than 'basic grade' workers. A greater range of skills will be

required of the new managers, while basic grade workers will evolve to take in 'softer' customer care skills. Overall the sector will see greater investment in training.

• *Occupation and Skill Change in the European Retail Sector*, IMS Report 247, available price £35 from BEBC Ltd, PO Box 1496, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD, tel 0202 715555.

Closing the pay gap

WOMEN IN the professions are faring better than those in management and administration in closing the earnings gap with men, claims a report.

Women professionals as a whole received 81 per cent of the average weekly pay of men in 1992, compared with the two-thirds achieved by full-time women managers and administrators. Wide variations persist even between professions, however, with female primary and nursery school teachers receiving 88 per cent of the average earnings of their male equivalents, compared with only 74 per cent achieved by women solicitors.

The report, by the Equal Opportunities Commission, says part-time work by women managers, administrators and professionals is still relatively uncommon. But where such work is on offer, professional women part-timers generally do better than those in management, receiving almost the same average

Women still find it difficult to reach senior levels. EOC

hourly earnings as their full-time equivalents compared with only 87 per cent for part-time women managers.

The earnings gap between men and women managers is wider in the private than in the public sector, and widens higher up the management ladder, says the report.

Women still find it difficult to reach senior levels whether in the professions or in management.

The report also charts women's progress towards increasing their representation in occupations including the police and the legal professions, teaching, academia and the Civil Service.

• *Women and Men in Britain 1993*, available from the Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN, tel 061-833 9244, price £10.95.

TEC/LEC regions data

FOR THE first time, information on a wide range of labour market variables for populations within Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and local enterprise companies (LECs) is available in quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) tables.

The data cover 79 different variables such as the proportion of people employed, self-employed, economically active and inactive, and unemployed (all analysed by age groups).

They also include information on industry sectors, occupation, ethnicity, education, job-related training and qualifications.

These are now available as a result of changes made to the sample design of the LFS as of spring 1992, which have enabled data to be produced for smaller areas than Standard Regions and Metropolitan Counties.

Similar tables are planned for counties, local authority districts, travel to work areas, health and safety executive areas and

possibly parliamentary constituencies, regional and district health authorities.

The area tables as they related to individual TECs or LECs can be obtained in print form (price £30 plus VAT) from Quantime Ltd, Maygrove House, 67 Maygrove Road, London NW6 2EG, tel 071-625 7111. They will also be available from NOMIS (National Online Manpower Information System) later this year.

Articles analysing key sub-regional LFS data will appear in future editions of *Employment Gazette*.

• Further information about LFS data for Local Areas is available from Peter Newman, Employment Department Statistical Services Division, tel 071-273 5498.

BRADFORD & DISTRICT

UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE aged 50 plus are being given a boost to help them find work, thanks to a new employment agency set up by Bradford and District TEC.

Run entirely by staff who are themselves over 50, the POPE (People of Previous Experience) project provides a professional recruitment service for older men and women who respectively make up 15 and 14 per cent of the local unemployed figures. The service offers suitable employers a £1,000 subsidy to take on an older worker, and a further £1,000 after six months.

The response to date has been very positive, both among jobseekers and employers. In its first two weeks, POPE placed 19 people in work, ranging from a part-time florist to a financial controller for a hotel.

• For further information, contact James E Wood, Pope Recruitment Services on 0274 660936.

SOLOTEC

SMALL FIRMS in south east London which do not have a full-time personnel officer can now buy in personnel expertise as and when they need it.

The Locum Personnel Service, set up by South London TEC (SOLOTEC), provides HR professionals who can deal with issues such as employment legislation, staff development, performance appraisal and industrial relations.

The Service aims not only to help firms develop more structured, cost-effective training and improved staff performance; it also frees up managers' time for other business matters.

The new service is available to firms employing between 10 and 100 people, at a cost of £120 per day.

• For further information, contact SOLOTEC Customer Services on 081-313 9232.

EAST ANGLIA

SEVEN TECs have joined forces to bring more European Community funding into East Anglia.

Working as a network, Greater Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Hertfordshire and Essex TECs have already attracted grants from various funds,



CORE SKILLS: National supermarket chain Asda is forging new training links with its partner companies in Europe. Under a two-year project being piloted by its Hunts Cross store in Liverpool, staff at home and abroad are being encouraged to gain vocational qualifications. So far, 40 Asda staff have gained retail NVQs. At the same time,

the store is helping two of its main fruit suppliers in France and Spain to introduce similar standards for their employees. Backed locally by CEWTEC and Merseyside TECs, the project also receives EC funding.

Above, Kath Jones of CEWTEC (right) joins Asda staff Terry Clunam and Alison Long.

mainly for training and educational projects around the region.

They now plan to step up their influence by lobbying regional commissioners in Brussels in a bid to channel more EC investment into East Anglia for training, technology and job creation.

• For further information, contact Kate Phillips on 0733 890808.

THAMES VALLEY

FROM NOW until March 1994, Thames Valley Enterprise is holding a series of 'helpshops' at various locations in the region for companies keen to capitalise on export market opportunities in Europe, the USA and the Far East.

In addition to presentations from the Department of Trade and Industry, Barclays Bank and successful exporting companies on the theory and practice of exporting, the course offers companies two on-site consultancy sessions.

Explains marketing director Brian England, "There are plenty of seminars and courses on the subject of export and the overseas market, but they leave delegates high and dry at the end of the day. By offering free individual consultancy, we aim to bridge the gap between good intentions and action."

The cost for each delegate is

£175 including the consultancy support.

• For further information, contact Suzanne Dunning on 0734 586156.

MILTON KEYNES & NORTH BUCKS

CONSULTANTS HAVE a poor image among small firms, claims a new study into the business support needs of small and medium-sized companies in Buckinghamshire.

The research, commissioned by Milton Keynes and North Bucks TEC, found that small firms are most sceptical of the contribution of external consultants, seeing them as "far too expensive", "not offering practical advice in layman's terms" and "not living in the real world".

They are concerned that consultants do not understand the way small businesses think and have limited expertise in small business problems.

Overall, 34 per cent of the employers interviewed said they did not use any outside support. The others used support services for the full range of business areas, including finance and administration, IT, strategic business planning and operations management. Quality, sales and marketing and staff and management development were seen as the

key areas where they would need support in the future.

The TEC is using these findings in order to design a new type of support network for enterprises in the Milton Keynes area.

• For further information, contact Angie Newitt on 0908 222555.

DUDLEY

APPLICATIONS ARE being invited for Dudley TEC's first Manager of the Year Award.

The award is designed to recognise individuals and companies whose commitment to training has boosted performance and made a contribution to the local economy.

The competition is open to any local managers with three years' management experience who have completed or are currently undertaking a programme of management development.

The overall winner will win a prize of £1,000 and their employer will receive a trophy and £500-worth of training vouchers.

Completed entries must be sent to the TEC by 30 November 1993, and the award will be presented early next year.

• Entry forms are available from Yvonne Peters on 0384 485000.

TRAINING STATISTICS

WHO FUNDS TRAINING IN THE UK? WHO RECEIVES TRAINING? AND WHAT ARE THE RESULTS?

ANSWERS TO THESE AND RELATED QUESTIONS ARE PRESENTED IN THE LATEST EDITION OF *TRAINING STATISTICS*.

THIS ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT REPORT PROVIDES A COMPREHENSIVE PICTURE OF THE CURRENT TRAINING MARKET, INCLUDING COVERAGE OF STATISTICAL SOURCES SUCH AS THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AND THE YOUTH COHORT STUDY.

TRAINING STATISTICS 1993 IS DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING NINE SECTIONS:

- The Volume of Training:** trends in the incidence and type of training received by individuals
- Who Gets Training:** trends in the training received by different population groups.
- The Form of Training:** trends in the type of training, delivery mechanisms and location.
- The Funding and Provision of Training:** trends in who provides or funds training.
- The Results of Training:** trends in the outcomes - ie, what training leads to, especially qualifications.
- Initial Training and Education into Work:** what is happening in the initial training/education into work sector.
- Qualifications and the NETTs:** trends in qualification levels and awards made linked to a section on the National Education and Training Targets.
- International Comparisons:** participation in and expenditure on education and training.
- Sources of Training Related Information:** describes the sources of data, plus details of how to obtain further information.

The information should be of particular value to employers and personnel managers, teachers and trainers, academics and researchers. *Training Statistics 1993* is available from HMSO, price £14.95, 196 pp, ISBN 011 361 3334.

For further information contact: Chris Hurst, Room N606, Employment Department, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593489.

Teachers mean business

A NOTABLE landmark was passed last month by the Teacher Placement Service when it placed in industry its 100,000th secondee.

The milestone was reached when London primary school headteacher Julia Riley work-shadowed John Griffiths, an operations manager at the oil company Esso.

Set up in 1989, the TPS arranges short business placements for teachers in England, Wales and Scotland. It is managed nationally by the Understanding British Industry (UBI) organisation, with financial backing (to the tune of £2.5m this year) from the Employment Department.

Key to the programme's success, says UBI, has been the involvement from the start of headteachers. This has helped confer credibility on the programme among the teaching profession and created an expectation of success.

By offering teachers the chance to find out first-hand what is happening in the business world, TPS has proved beneficial to teachers' professional and personal development. It has also had a vital knock-on effect in the classroom, as teachers use their



IN DEEP WATER: Operations manager John Griffiths shows Julia Riley how Esso explores the North Sea oil fields.

Photo: Julian Anderson.

placement experience to enhance classroom activities or introduce new management skills.

Significantly, companies have also reported benefits. Teachers can bring a different, potentially innovative, perspective to project work, and managers say that it is a useful exercise to explain their jobs to an objective observer.

And the traffic is not all one way - a growing number of schools now offer reciprocal arrangements whereby business people spend time in school, often as informal tutors, to pass on their experience and gain a better

understanding of how the education system works.

Looking ahead, UBI is producing new guidelines and an open learning package, *Teachers' Business*, to enable teachers to get even more out of their placements. Opportunities are also being developed to encourage more trainee teachers and primary school teachers to take part.

• Further information about TPS is available from the Teacher Placement Service, c/o Understanding British Industry, Sun Alliance House, New Inn Hall Street, Oxford OX1 2QE, tel 0865 722585.

Working hours gap remains

THERE IS still a substantial gap between the basic working hours of most manual workers and those of white collar staff despite changes in recent years, says a report.

The annual IDS report *Hours and Holidays 1993* reveals that most manual workers have a basic working week of 39 hours or more, while white collar employees work a basic 37 hours a week or less.

Over the past year only 18 of

the 500 organisations/ national agreements surveyed changed their basic working hours; in a few cases these changes were increases rather than decreases to bring white collar staff up to the hours of manual grades.

The most common basic holiday entitlement for both manual and non-manual employees is 25 days a year (excluding public holidays), and half the organisations give extra days to long-serving employees, which can take holiday

entitlement (excluding public holidays) up to 30 days or more a year.

With eight public holidays a year, the UK is on a par with Ireland and the Netherlands but behind Italy and Belgium (10 days), France (11 days), Portugal (12 days), and Spain and Germany (up to 14 days).

• *Hours and Holidays 1993*, IDS Study 538, is available price £5 to IDS subscribers from Incomes Data Services, 193 St John Street, London EC1V 4LS, tel 071-250 3434.

DIARY dates

THE EUROPEAN FLEXIBLE WORKING CONFERENCE

11 November, Cambridge
International forum to discuss new work styles.
Tel: 0223 421911

WHERE ARE THE JOBS OF TOMORROW?

16 November, London
Seminar looking at the prospects for full employment in the UK.
Tel: 071-815 7797

DEVELOPING THE HIGH PERFORMANCE MANAGER

14-19 November, Hants
Brockenhurst, Hants
'Five-day MBA' management programme for senior managers.
Tel: 071-824 8257

COMPETENCY BASED HR STRATEGIES

16-17 November, London
How to develop a competency-based approach in human resource strategy.
Tel: 0483 37557

LAW AT WORK

23-25 November, London
Seminar on employment law in practice.
Tel: 071-824 8257

USING COMPETENCIES TO IMPROVE BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

9-10 December, London
How competency-based management can boost individual and team effectiveness.
Tel: 071-637 4383.

MATERNITY RIGHTS - NEW LAW AND PRACTICE

10 December, London
IPM conference for HR professionals.
Tel: 081-946 9100

RESEARCHING THE LABOUR MARKET

7-9 February 1994, Bristol
How to design research to meet specific labour market situations.
Tel: 0272 466984

RESEARCH NEWS provides a quarterly update on the progress of projects in the research programmes of both the Employment Department (ED) and the Employment Service (ES).

Research News complements the Annual Reports on Research of both the ED and the ES, which list all projects funded in the previous year.

Detailed results from particular projects are produced in ED's Research Series and ES's Research and Evaluation Series, in book form and in academic journals including *Employment Gazette*.

The ED's *Annual Report on Research 1993* is now available, providing details of research projects funded during 1992-93. For a free copy, contact the ED address at the foot of page 482.

The ES's annual research report is published this month and will also be available free from the address on page 482.

Research NEWS

COMPLETED RESEARCH

ED research programme:

1: Business Start-Up Scheme

2: The impact of Japanese firms

3: Industrial Tribunal cases

4: Young people from TVEI schools

5: The labour market for postgraduates

6: Sunday working in Britain

ES research programme:

1: Evaluation of Work Trials

2: New clients of the Employment Service

3: Unemployed claimants' views on part-time work

ED RESEARCH PROGRAMME

1: Business Start-Up Scheme

The Business Start-Up Scheme (BSUS), run by TECs and LECs, developed out of the former Enterprise Allowance Scheme (EAS). Its aim is to help unemployed people who want to start their own businesses.

Since April 1991 the scheme has been open to anyone unemployed for at least six weeks who meets the entry criteria set by the local TEC or LEC. It involves payment of an allowance, varying from £20 to £90 per week, for a period of 26-66 weeks.

In November 1992, 18 months after starting their businesses, more than 2,000 former BSUS participants were interviewed by Social and Community Planning Research to find out how they had progressed.

Key findings:

- 73 per cent of May 1991 starters were still self-employed in November 1992, and 71 per cent were still self-employed in the same business for which they had received a BSUS allowance.
- There was relatively little variation in survival rate between regions, although men had a slightly higher rate than women (73 against 68 per cent). The equivalent 18-month survival rate under EAS was 65 per cent.
- Most of those whose businesses had failed were either in jobs or further education/training, or were self-employed in another business. Only 12 per cent of the total were out of work.

□ 14 per cent of all businesses in the survey had taken on additional employees, split evenly between full- and part-time jobs; when looking at surviving businesses alone, the job generation rate was 34 per 100 businesses compared to 44 per 100 under EAS in 1988.

□ The proportion of entrants who were benefit claimants was down to 66 per cent from 90 per cent under EAS, and a number had started their business very shortly after ceasing paid work.

□ The proportion who had been unemployed for more than six months was 26 per cent (compared with 50 per cent previously), and the median duration of unemployment was three months.

□ Nearly all participants had been required to complete a business plan by their TEC or LEC, and had been to see a business counsellor as part of the pre-entry process. Over half (54 per cent) had been on a TEC-funded training course prior to joining, although more non-survivors (57 per cent) than survivors (53 per cent) had done so.

□ Survivors were more likely to have been on a TEC training course after starting their business and were twice as likely as non-survivors to have had dealings with, and taken personal advice on, self-employment from an accountant.

A report, *Business Start Up Scheme: 18 Month Follow Up Survey*, by Nigel Tremlett is available price £12 from SCPR Publications, 35 Northampton Square, London EC1V 0AX, tel 071-250 1866.

Contact: Rebecca Hutten, TEC Research and Evaluation Branch 2, tel 0742 594077.

YOUR COMMENTS ARE WELCOME!

If you have any comments on either the content or presentation of *Employment Gazette* or suggestions for changes, please send them to:

The Editor, *Employment Gazette*, level 3, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, fax 071 273 5633.

Please send in your comments by Friday 17 December

2: The impact of Japanese firms

A report by Industrial Relations Services looked at existing evidence on the work organisation and employment practices of Japanese companies in Britain, and examined how far indigenous companies are emulating these practices.

Key findings:

- By 1991 there were some 187 Japanese manufacturing firms in Britain directly employing between 40,000 and 50,000 people.
- Japanese subsidiaries in Britain often select experienced workers with domestic responsibilities and positive attitudes towards flexibility and teamworking. Many non-Japanese companies now recruit shopfloor workers with such behavioural as well as technical skills.
- While Japanese subsidiaries use team meetings and quality circles to manage day-to-day production and staffing, many British companies tend to use these mainly as a means of passing information from senior management to the work group.
- Japanese companies in Britain have abandoned their domestic practice of seniority-based pay. In line with many inward investors and long-established UK-based organisations, they have installed unified, simple pay structures with few job titles and broad or non-existent job descriptions.
- Pay levels in Japanese subsidiaries appear to be above the industry average. Annual wage increases are often negotiated with the company council, informed by data on wage levels paid by competitors.
- Half of Japanese manufacturers in Britain have recognised unions for collective bargaining and in almost all these cases a single-union deal has been signed. British trade unions have proved willing to cooperate with Japanese and other new investors in implementing single-union agreements.
- In Japan the relationship between manufacturers and suppliers is one of long-term interdependence, and a sharing of gains from increased efficiency. There is evidence that Japanese subsidiaries in Britain are trying to recreate these supplier relations. British companies following these practices seem to be mainly in car manufacturing.

The Impact of Japanese Firms on Working and Employment Practices in British Manufacturing Industries is available, price £40, from IRS, 18-20 Highbury Place, London, N51QD. Also covered in IRS's *Industrial Relations Review and Report*, July 1993, no 540.

Contact: Nitya Banerji, *Employment Market Research Unit 2*, tel 071-273 4876.

3: Industrial tribunal cases

Social and Community Planning Research recently conducted a survey of industrial tribunal cases arising in 1990-91.

The main aim was to gather information on the characteristics of the parties to these cases and their experience of tribunal procedures, and to examine the outcomes and aftermaths of such cases.

Telephone interviews were conducted with 1,990 employers and personal interviews with 537 employees.

Key findings:

- Two-thirds of tribunal 'applicants' (complainants) were male and nearly nine out of ten were white. Just under a third of all applicants belonged to a trade union, and the majority of claims came from workplaces where unions were not recognised for collective bargaining.
- Smaller establishments were the major source of claims: some two-thirds arose in workplaces employing fewer than 100 staff. Private sector establishments accounted for the bulk of claims.
- Two-thirds of all claims were either settled or withdrawn before reaching a full tribunal hearing. Of the one-third that went to a full hearing, just less than half were upheld.
- Over a quarter of employers had made some changes to the way in which they dealt with such cases since the case had been brought. Employers who either settled with the applicant or 'lost' at a hearing were the most likely to have made changes.

A full report on the survey will be published in the ED Research Series early next year together with a summary article in *Employment Gazette*.

Contact: Nitya Banerji, *Employment Market Research Unit 2*, tel 071-273 4876.

4: Young people from TVEI schools

The Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) was launched by the ED in September 1983 to find ways of making the school curriculum more relevant to the world of work.

Following successful pilot projects, TVEI was phased in throughout the country from 1987 (TVEI Extension).

TVEI projects now cover young people aged 14-18 in nearly all state-funded schools and colleges in Britain. Elements of TVEI include work placements; more flexible, student-centred teaching; encouraging the take-up of science subjects, technology, and modern languages; and spreading the use of information technology.

A four-year tracking study is being carried out by the National Foundation for Educational Research to examine young

people's experience of TVEI and its impact when they start out on different post-16 routes.

The study's two groups, in Years 10 and 11 respectively in 1991, are surveyed each spring. The initial sample totalled 11,500 young people. Comparisons are made using length of school involvement in TVEI, and patterns of provision received by individual pupils. Key findings to date are:

Key findings:

- Significant differences in provision exist between schools with at least 2 years of TVEI Extension funding and those with less.
- In established TVEI schools, students are more likely to: spend time on technology; have individual review sessions and find them useful; use Information Technology across subjects; do projects with business; and receive a Record of Achievement.
- Student experience of work-related activities increased sharply in 1992, with two thirds visiting a workplace and 55% taking part in work-shadowing.
- Many pupils reported significant improvements in personal and social skills over Years 10 and 11. This was most evident in schools with longer involvement in TVEI, and by individuals with greatest experience of TVEI provision.
- Most labour market entrants who were highly motivated to start a career had made good use of work-related opportunities in Year 11, and saw these as important.
- Those with fuller TVEI experience in Year 11 were more likely to report further development in personal skills and broad competence after 16. This was true both for those in full-time education and those in jobs or YT.
- Post-16 students and trainees who felt that their course or training aided their understanding of working life were also more likely to be positive about their own skill improvements.

Experiencing TVEI Extension 14 - 16 Overview and Summary Reports and a number of thematic TVEI briefings are available from Cambertown Ltd, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, Rotherham S63 9BL, tel 0709-888688

Contact: Stephen Witt, *Economics, Research and Evaluation Branch 4*, tel 0742-593248

5: Labour market for postgraduates

A report by the Institute of Manpower Studies (IMS) analysed trends in the supply of and demand for high-level skills and draws conclusions on the future direction of the postgraduate labour market.

The report was conducted between November 1992 and February 1993.

Key findings:

- The number of people with postgraduate qualifications increased by 40 per cent in the 1980s. Currently 2.3 per cent of the workforce hold a higher degree.
- The unemployment rates for postgraduates (currently 4 per cent) is lower than that of first degree graduates. However, this does not necessarily equate with a high demand for postgraduates.
- There is no conclusive or up-to-date evidence of clear benefits to individuals from postgraduate study in terms of career progression or financial rewards.
- Current skill shortages at this level are not apparent, apart from in some highly specialised areas.
- It is expected that postgraduate supply will continue to increase along current lines. However, it is unlikely that there will be any

increase in demand for postgraduates for another year or two at least.

The Labour Market for Postgraduates (IMS report 257) by Helen Connor and Nick Jagger, is available price £35 from the Institute of Manpower Studies, Mantell Building, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RF, tel 0273 686751.

Contact: Francesca Osowska, *Economics, Research and Evaluation Branch 3*, tel 0742 593074.

6: Sunday working in Britain

In August and September last year ED researchers used the OPCS Omnibus Survey to look at Sunday working in Britain. For full details of the findings, see the special feature 'Sunday Working in Britain', pages 503-512 of this issue.

Contact: Gary Watson, *Social Science Research Branch 3*, tel 071-273 4872.

ES RESEARCH PROGRAMME

1: Evaluation of Work Trials

Work Trials allow people unemployed for six months or more to try out a job for a period of up to three weeks while remaining on benefits plus travelling expenses.

Following the decision to launch a distinct Work Trials programme nationally (the trials had previously been run as part of the Job Interview Guarantee initiative), the Employment Service operated a number of pilots from September 1992 to January 1993.

A telephone survey of the pilots was conducted by DVL Smith Business Research in June to August this year with 24 employers who had operated at least one Work Trial.

Key findings:

- There was widespread support for the Work Trial concept among employers. The programme was seen as enabling employers to vet employees before making a commitment to permanent employment.
- Twenty-two employers claimed they were likely to continue with the Work Trial programme, and 20 employers would recommend the programme to a fellow employer.
- Most employers seemed well disposed towards the principle of employing long term unemployed people.
- Of the 68 Work Trial participants, 49 were offered a job at the employer organisation. Of this number, 29 continued to work at the organisation; nine participants left of their own accord and 11 left at the employer's request.

- There were no major administrative or organisational difficulties associated with the programme for the employer, and there was a widespread view that the way in which it was marketed could be strengthened.

Contact: John McQueeney, *ES Research and Evaluation Branch 2*, tel 0742 596362

2: New clients of the ES

Carried out for the Employment Service by Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR), this survey followed up clients of the ES about a year after they had booked an appointment with a new client advisor (NCA) at a jobcentre.

Telephone contact or a questionnaire were used to follow up clients who had been interviewed by SCPR staff a few weeks after making their NCA appointment.

Key findings:

- At some point between their first contact with the ES and the follow-up in May 1992, 60 per cent of the clients had returned to work, but at the time of the follow-up only 44 per cent of the respondents were in work.
- Of respondents whose jobs had ended by the time of the follow-up survey, nearly half said their job had ended because it was a temporary one.
- Respondents who had not been continuously in work since the first survey interview were asked about their use of the ES since the first survey. Of those who used

the ES, over two-thirds visited at least once a week. Professional and executive clients were less likely to use jobcentre services frequently than other groups.

Contact: Jenny White, *ES Research and Evaluation Branch 3*, tel 0742 596267.

3: Unemployed claimants' views on part-time work

This study by researchers from Leeds Metropolitan University considered the relationship between part-time work and benefit claimants' job-seeking strategies.

It consisted of a survey of some 1,500 benefit claimants together with a separate survey of job vacancies; 18 jobcentres were included in the sample, two from each of the nine ES regions.

The study focused on the question: "What factors influence claimants' take up of part-time work?"

Other aims of the claimant survey were to identify the types of part-time work currently on offer to claimants; how claimants are influenced by benefit rules; and in what circumstances part-time work could be regarded as preparation for full-time employment.

The vacancy survey sought to examine how part-time vacancies differ from full-time ones; and the extent to which available part-time vacancies meet the needs of those clients who want to work part-time.

Key findings:

- While claimants were enthusiastic about part-time work in theory, there were barriers preventing them taking up such work in practice.
- There was a noticeable mismatch between claimants' expectations and the nature of the part-time vacancies available;
- Claimants would be prepared to take part-time work if it were adequately paid and offered training, better opportunities and job security;
- Part-time work available was predominantly low-paid; less than half as likely to offer training as was full-time work; significantly less likely to offer better opportunities; but no more or less likely to offer temporary contracts of employment than full-time work.
- Claimants regarded the pursuit or acceptance of part-time work as not worthwhile mainly because the wages were perceived as low and because working and claiming benefit meant that only small amounts could be earned before benefit was reduced.
- Jobcentres were more likely than newspapers to advertise part-time, lower paid, service sector jobs, and this may influence individuals' jobsearch behaviour;

Contact: Tim Shiles, *ES Research and Evaluation Branch 1*, tel 0742 596375.

RECENTLY COMPLETED PROJECTS

The following projects have recently been completed and further details may be included in future issues of *Research News*. Likely publication arrangements are given where known.

ED projects:

Second company-level industrial relations survey (CLIRS2), University of Warwick, IFF Research Ltd. Publication later in the year. *Ref 173/89*

Employment and training opportunities for homeless people, Policy Studies Institute. Publication available from Mr V Archibald, Room 543, Caxton House, London, SW1H 9NF tel 071-273 4949. *Ref 490/91*

Directory of Social Research Organisations in the United Kingdom, London School of Economics. Available from Mansell Publishing Ltd, Villiers House, 41-42 Villiers House, Strand, London WC2N 5JE.

Employee involvement attitude survey, NOP Market Research Ltd. *Employment*

Gazette article planned for early next year. *Ref 162/92*

Evaluation of the second year of Training Credits pilots, National Foundation for Educational Research. Report available, price £8.50, from NFER, Dissemination Unit, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire SL1 2DQ. Tel (0753) 574123. *Ref 209/92*

Evaluation of the TEC Access to Assessment initiative, Policy Studies Institute. Publication early next year. *Ref 213/92*

Labour market need for advice and guidance services, PA Cambridge Consultants Ltd. Publication early next year. *Ref 241/92*

Evaluation of Regional Advice Units, Minds at Work. Publication early next year. *Ref 104/93*

Conference on the determinants of labour supply, Policy Studies Institute. Publication early next year. *Ref 137/93*

Existing evidence of local economic development and TECs – Stage 1, West Midlands Enterprise Board. *Ref 188/93*

Workshop on labour policies towards people with disabilities, International Labour Office. *Ref 271/93*

ES projects:

Jobsearch models: modelling behaviour and improving practice, Institute of Manpower Studies. Final report available soon from: IMS, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, Sussex BN1 9RF. *Ref: ES/127*

Evaluation of assessment and guidance pilots, Employment Service Research and Evaluation Branch. A report in the Research and Evaluation Branch series will be available shortly.

13 Week Review, Employment Service Research and Evaluation Branch. A report in the Research and Evaluation Branch series will be available shortly.

NEWLY-COMMISSIONED PROJECTS

Work on the following projects has recently begun. Likely reporting and publication details are given where known.

ED projects:

Employer training policies and human resource utilisation, Policy Studies Institute. A report will be with the ED early next year. *Ref 142/93*

Evaluation of Enterprise in Higher Education, Segal Quince Wickstead Ltd. A report will reach the ED by spring 1994. *Ref 153/93*

Combating racial discrimination amongst migrant workers, International Labour Office. *Ref 157/93*

Training for Work – evaluation of assessment and guidance provision on entry, Policy Studies Institute. Publication early next year. *Ref 174/93*

Analysis of data sources on special needs/ equal opportunities client groups in ED programmes, University of Warwick. Publication early next year. *Ref 178/93*

Individual attitudes to lifetime learning, Social and Community Planning Research. Publication next year. *Ref 200/93*

Employer attitudes to lifetime learning, Policy Studies Institute. Publication next year. *Ref 207/93*

Training for Work funding pilots – international comparisons, National Institute of Economic and Social Research. Publication early next year. *Ref 241/93*

Measuring TEC impact on local economic development, West Midlands Enterprise Board. Publication later in the year. *Ref 266/93*

Skill differentials through the 1980s, Institute of Fiscal Studies. *Ref 278/93*

ES projects:

Evaluation of ES/BA closer working pilots, Public Attitude Surveys, Cragg Ross and Dawson. SIA Ltd

A number of pilots involving closer working between the Employment Service (ES) and the Benefits Agency are currently in progress. They involve new approaches to the way in which unemployed people make a claim for Income Support, and also the provision of In Work Benefit advice calculations to new claimants.

The evaluation will consider organisational issues as well as the impact on clients and the speed with which they leave unemployment.

Final reports will be available in January 1994.

ES contact: Jenny Crook, ES Research and Evaluation Branch 4, tel 0742 596413

Ref: ES200529/ES200534

National customer satisfaction survey 1993-1996, Public Attitude Surveys Cragg, Ross and Dawson

This survey series began in 1989 and the fieldwork for the 1993 survey will start in November. The aim is to measure how satisfied customers are with the services provided by ES. Results are disseminated to a number of audiences, in particular operational managers in the ES.

ES contact: Salma Ahmad, ES Research and Evaluation Branch 1, tel 0742 596385 Ref: ES200514

Local customer satisfaction survey. The survey will be undertaken in ES Local Offices during February and March 1994. *ES contact: Tim Shiles, Research and Evaluation Branch 1, tel 0742 596375*

Jobplan Workshops – outcomes and attitudes...

An evaluation in two parts: a tracking study to assess how many people leave the register after going through the Jobplan Workshop, and a postal survey to examine attitudes towards the workshops and the destination of people after the workshop. Another postal survey will examine the destinations of a sample of all those unemployed for 12 months.

The tracking study and data collection stage of the postal survey are being undertaken internally. The data processing and analysis of the postal survey is likely to be contracted out.

ES contacts: Jenny Kay (tracking study) and Jenny White (postal survey), ES Research and Evaluation Branch 3, tel 0742 596264 and 596267 respectively. Ref number not yet available

More information

For more information on any of the projects contained in *Research News*, please contact (for ED research):

Research Strategy Branch, Employment Department, Room W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel (0742) 593932;

OR (for ES research): Research Management, Employment Service, Rockingham House, Sheffield S1 4ER, tel 0742 596278.

For information on other ED research publications, see back cover of this issue.

special FEATURE

Women in the labour market

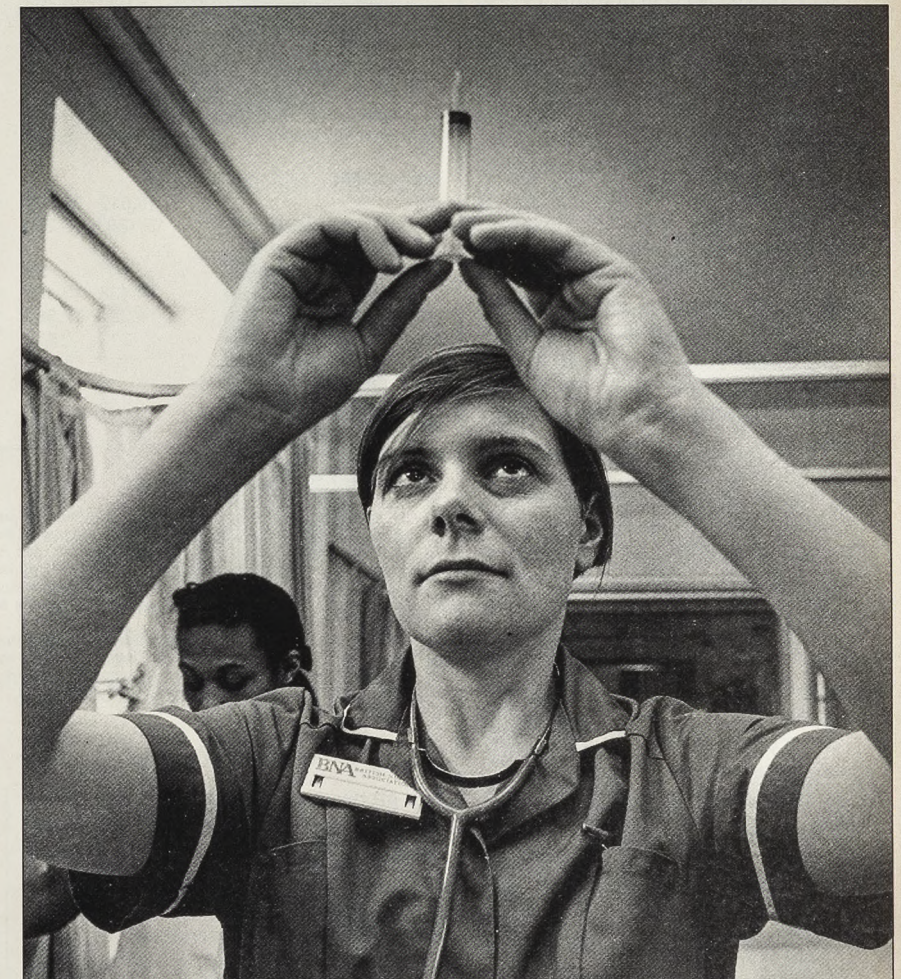


Photo: Jacky Chapman

Key findings

- In spring 1993 the percentage of women of working age (aged 16-59) who were economically active (71 per cent) was unchanged compared with spring 1990 but higher than in spring 1984 (66 per cent). In contrast, the economic activity rate for working age men (aged 16-64) was lower (86 per cent) in spring 1993 than in spring 1990 (88 per cent) but unchanged between 1984 and 1990.
- The number of women in employment increased by 16 per cent between spring 1984 and spring 1993, while the number of men in work remained roughly the same. The number of women employees and self-employed working full-time increased by 14 per cent, and part-time by 17 per cent.
- In spring 1993 women accounted for 44 per cent of employed people of working age compared with 41 per cent in 1984. Over two-fifths of women in employment worked part-time.
- Some 7 per cent of women of working age were self-employed, compared with 17 per cent of men.
- The unemployment rate (on the ILO definition) for women of working age was 8 per cent in spring 1993 – up from 7 per cent in spring 1990. Over the same period, the ILO unemployment rate for men of working age increased from 7 to 12 per cent.
- 36 per cent of employed women of working age had dependent children.
- 83 per cent of working women had jobs in the service industries compared with 56 per cent of men. Women significantly outnumbered men in health associate professions (nurses, midwives etc), personal services, clerical/secretarial, teaching and sales occupations.

This article presents a range of statistics from the quarterly Labour Force Survey for winter 1992-93 and spring 1993 dealing with the participation of women in the labour market. It focuses on women's levels of economic activity, the types of jobs they do and how this relates to their family commitments.

By **Frances Sly**, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.

Introduction

This article, the latest in an approximately annual series, brings together a wide range of results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which focus on the participation of women in the labour market and the types of work they do. Most of the data comes from the winter 1992-93 LFS which was carried out between December 1992 and February 1993. Some trend information is also given, including the latest results for spring (March-May) 1993. None of the estimates has been adjusted for seasonal effects in the labour market, so care should be taken when comparing the results for different quarters. Summary tables (identified by letters) and charts (figures) are included in the main

body of the article and more detailed tables (identified by numbers) appear after the technical note. All data relates to Great Britain.

Labour market participation

Although a smaller proportion of women than men participate in the labour market, their respective economic activity rates have been getting closer in recent years (see tables A and I). The economic activity rate for women of working age (16-59) has increased from 63 per cent in spring 1979 to 71 per cent in spring 1993, while that of men aged 16-64 has fallen from 91 per cent to 86 per cent.¹

It appears from table A that the latest recession affected the overall level of labour market participation by men and women in different ways. The proportion of economically active men was relatively unchanged between 1984 and 1990, before falling back by 2 percentage points over the next three years to spring 1993. Women, however, fared very differently over the same period, their economic activity rate having risen by 5 percentage points between 1984 and 1990, since when it has remained constant.

The situation is, however, more complicated than this and economic activity rates alone should not be used to measure either long-term trends or the effects of economic cycles. Table A shows, for example, that the falls in employment have been caused entirely by a reduction in the number of full-time employees (numbers of both men and women employed part-time have continued to increase since spring 1990). Since the number of women in part-time work is much higher than for men, this will at least partially explain why the resultant changes in economic activity rates have been different for men and women.

Trends in full- and part-time working are considered in more detail later in this article, and a further section covers average weekly hours worked.

Economic activity rates for women of all

Table A Economic activity: people of working age

	Spring of each year (not seasonally adjusted)				Great Britain		
	1979 ^a	1984	1990	1993	Percentage change		
	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	1979-1984 ^b	1984-1990	1990-1993
Women (16-59)							
All	15,347	15,764	16,228	16,317	3	3	1
Economically active	9,681 ^b	10,421	11,595	11,552	8	11	—
Economic activity rate (per cent)	63 ^b	66	71	71			
In employment ^c	9,030	9,202	10,835	10,672	2	18	-1
Full-time ^{d,e}	5,603	5,221	6,200	5,896	-7	19	-5
Part-time ^{d,e}	3,426	3,945	4,475	4,676	15	13	4
ILO unemployed	n/a ^b	1,219	760	879		-38	16
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	n/a ^b	12	7	8			
Economically inactive	5,666 ^b	5,343	4,633	4,765	-6	-13	3
Men (16-64)							
All	16,619	17,361	17,694	17,793	4	2	1
Economically active	15,188 ^b	15,280	15,650	15,236	1	2	-3
Economic activity rate (per cent)	91 ^b	88	88	86			
In employment ^c	14,438	13,463	14,576	13,344	-7	8	-8
Full-time ^{d,e}	14,321	12,987	13,701	12,433	-9	5	-9
Part-time ^{d,e}	117	413	580	733	253	40	26
ILO unemployed	n/a ^b	1,817	1,075	1,892	n/a ^b	-41	76
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	n/a ^b	12	7	12			
Economically inactive	1,431 ^b	2,081	2,044	2,558	45	-2	25

— Negative: less than half a percentage point.

^a In 1979 those on Government employment or training programmes were not separately identified, but were classified according to their reported economic status (in employment, unemployed, or economically inactive).
^b A different (LFS) definition of unemployment was used in 1979 as opposed to the ILO definition used from 1984 onwards (see technical note). Using LFS definition of unemployment the 1984 estimates for economically active are women: 10,314,000; men: 15,226,000; and for economically inactive are women: 5,450,000; men: 2,135,000. Using this definition, estimates of the unemployed are (1979) women: 652,000; men: 749,000; (1984) women: 1,113,000; men: 1,762,000.
^c Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. From 1989, this group included all those on Government employment or training programmes and from spring 1992 includes unpaid family workers.
^d Includes respondents on Government employment or training programmes up to 1988 (but see also footnote a).
^e Classification based on respondents' self-assessment.

age groups are lower than for men of the same age (tables B and 3). This is most marked in the 25-39 age group, when the rate for men is at its highest (95 per cent), compared with only 71 per cent for women. The rate for young women (aged 16-24) fell from 73 per cent in spring 1990 to 68 per cent in winter 1992-93 (against the trend for

all women), partly because more are staying on in full-time education. There was a similar fall in economic activity among young men. Conversely, a higher proportion of women over 40 are economically active than in 1990, but fewer men.

Figure 1 shows the economic activity of women by age group and marital status.

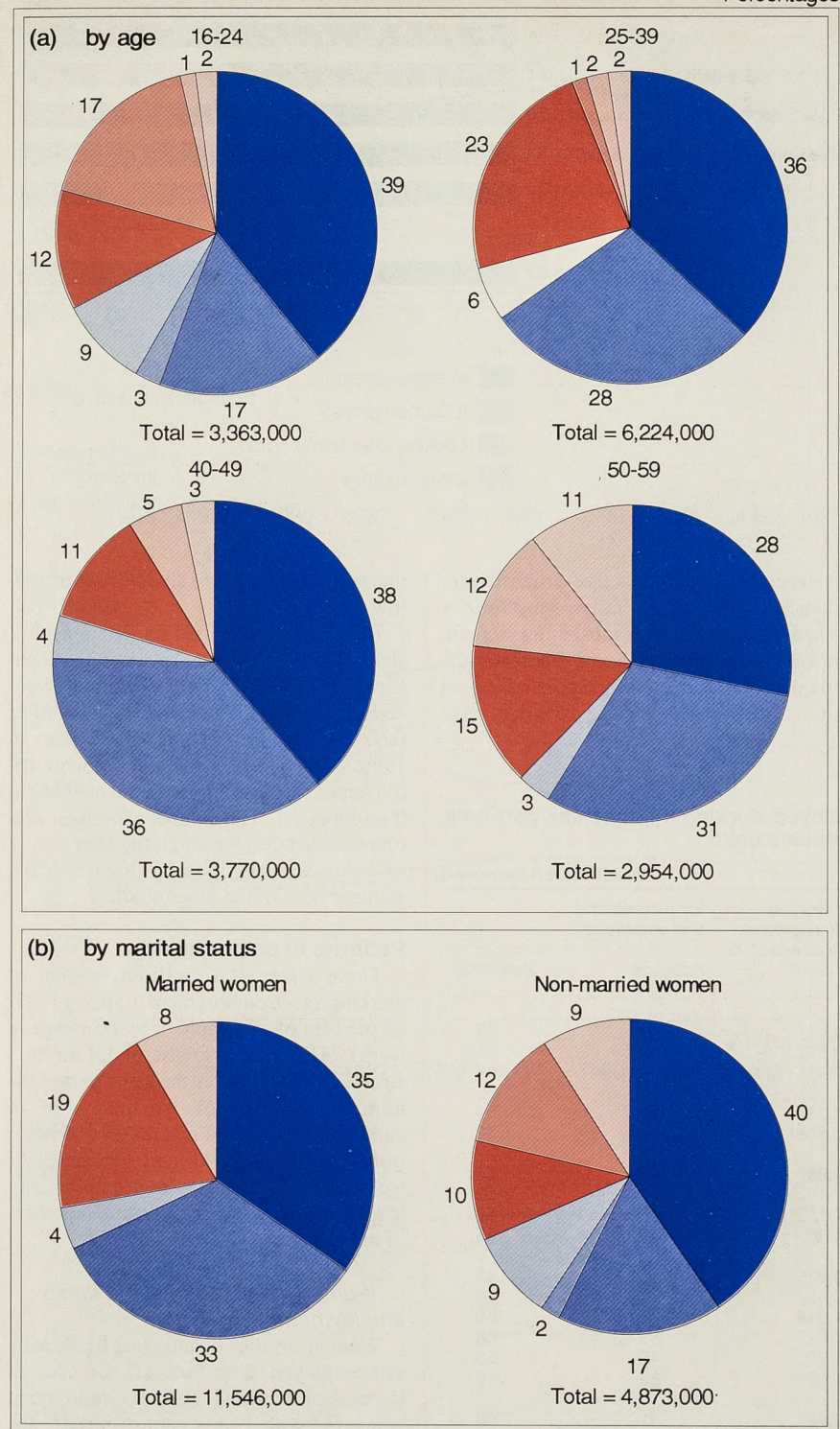
Table B Economic activity by age, women and men of working age

		Winter 1992-93 (not seasonally adjusted)							Great Britain (per cent)		
		All (thousands = 100 per cent)	Economically active			Economically inactive					
			All	All in employment	ILO unemployed	All	Looking after family/home	Students			
Women aged	16-24	3,363	67.6	58.5	9.1	32.4	12.0	17.1			
	25-39	6,224	71.3	65.6	5.6	28.7	23.0	1.2			
	40-49	3,770	79.2	75.0	4.3	20.8	11.5	0.6			
	50-59	2,954	62.3	58.8	3.5	37.7	14.6	*			
Men aged	16-24	3,484	76.9	60.9	15.9	23.1	*	19.8			
	25-39	6,299	94.6	83.2	11.4	5.4	0.6	1.4			
	40-49	3,761	93.7	85.4	8.3	6.3	0.6	*			
	50-64	4,233	73.4	64.4	9.0	26.6	0.5	*			

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1 Economic activity of women, Great Britain, winter 1992/1993 (not seasonally adjusted)(a)



Economically active

- In full-time paid employment
- In part-time paid employment
- On Government employment and training programmes
- ILO unemployed

Economically inactive

- Looking after family/home
- Students
- Sick/disabled
- Other

(a) See table 1. Shares of less than 1 per cent do not appear. Unpaid family workers are not shown as they form less than 1 per cent of all women in each category.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Economic activity rates for married and unmarried women are similar but the proportions working full-time and part-time or who are unemployed are rather different. By age, the activity rate for women increases up to the 40-49 age group, but is lower for women aged 50-59.

In terms of marital status, the main differences from women's average level of economic activity (table 2) are for widows, who are mainly older and therefore less likely to work, and separated women who may be lone mothers with dependent children. Cohabiting women, like their partners, have the highest economic activity rate. This may be related to their being younger than the average married person (about 80 per cent are under 40 compared with about half of married women) and to the fact that fewer of them have dependent children (just over a third compared with half of married women).

Economic activity of women with dependent children

As one would expect, the presence of dependent children in the family has a powerful effect on women's economic activity. The single best measure of the effect on the labour market of having children is likely to be the age of the youngest dependent child rather than the number of children.² A detailed analysis of the economic activity of women with dependent children is given in table 3, while figure 2 charts the information for all women by age of their youngest dependent child.³

Table 3 shows that 40 per cent of women of working age had dependent children and that the economic activity rate for these women was 63 per cent. Nearly half of working age mothers had pre-school children (0-4 years old), and only half of these women were economically active. Mothers with primary school age (5-10 years) and secondary school age (11-15) children had much higher economic activity rates (72 and 80 per cent respectively).

Up to the age of 50, younger women with children are less likely to be economically active than older women with children of the same age. The economic activity rates for women with dependent children vary from as low as 36 per cent for women aged 16-24 with pre-school children, up to 81 per cent for women aged 25-49 with children aged 11-15.

In the 40-49 and 50-59 age groups the economic activity rates for women with 11-15 year old children are roughly the same as for women without dependent children. At younger ages, economic activity rates for women without dependent children are virtually as high as those for men in the same age group. Women over the age of 40 without dependent children, on the other hand, are significantly less likely to work than either younger women without children in the household or men in the same age group.

Unemployment

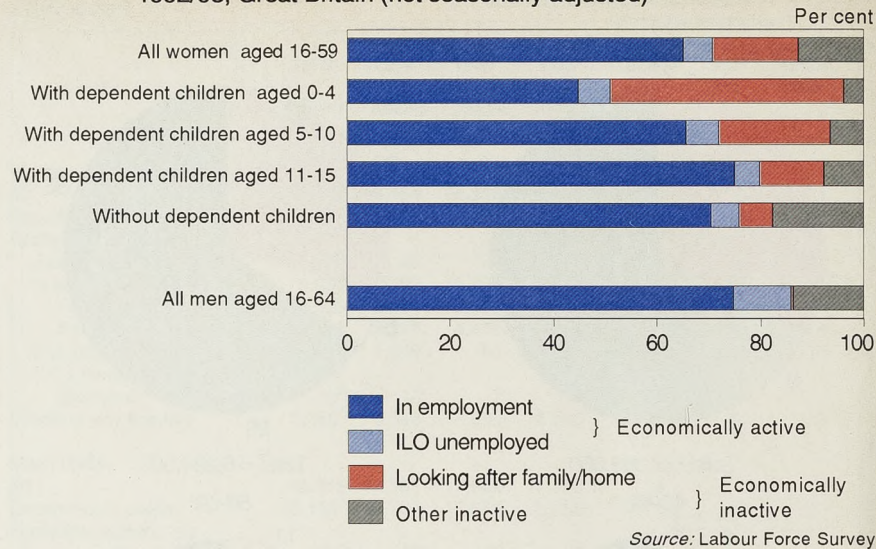
The unemployment rate (on the ILO definition) for women of working age in spring 1993 was 8 per cent, compared with 12 per cent for men (table A). Again, it would appear from these rates that women have been less affected by the latest recession than men. Although ILO unemployment rates for both men and women increased between spring 1990 and winter 1992-93, the increase in the female rate (from 7 to 8 per cent) was considerably smaller than that for men (from 7 per cent to 13 per cent, falling to 12 per cent in spring 1993).

Unemployment rates are lower for married women (and men) than for unmarried, partly reflecting the different age distributions of these groups. However, women with children are more likely to be unemployed than those without dependent children (table 3), perhaps reflecting the difficulty of finding work to fit in with childcare responsibilities.

Economic inactivity

Most of the 4.8 million economically inactive women of working age in spring 1993 were looking after their family or home (table 1). The number of women who

Figure 2 Economic activity by age of youngest dependent child, winter 1992/93, Great Britain (not seasonally adjusted)



were economically inactive primarily for domestic reasons has fallen substantially since 1984, reflecting a substantial increase in labour force participation. Interestingly, the number of men who report taking on this traditionally female role has also

increased since 1984, albeit from a very low base.

However, the detailed figures in table 1 show that the recession reversed the trend somewhat and that more women were economically inactive and looking after their families in 1991 and 1992 than in 1990. Spring 1993 saw some downward movement in these numbers, but not back to the 1990 level. The number of women who reported that they were looking after family or home was significantly higher in the summer than in the other quarters.

Patterns of employment

There were 10.67 million women of working age in employment in spring 1993, 44 per cent of all people of working age in work.⁴ This is an increase of 1.47 million since 1984, while over the same period the number of men of working age in employment has remained roughly constant (tables A and 1). Around two-thirds of women of working age were in employment in spring 1993, compared with three-quarters of men.

Self-employment and unpaid family employment

Women are significantly less likely to be self-employed than men (7 per cent of women of working age in employment compared with 17 per cent of men) – see table 1. In addition to about 0.7 million self-employed women, a further 0.1 million reported as their main job unpaid work for a business which they or a relative owned. (Only about 30,000 men said they did this as their main job).

The category of unpaid family worker was introduced in the LFS in 1992 in accordance with international recommendations. The technical note contains an explanation of how these people would have been recorded in previous Labour Force Surveys and table F shows the effect

Table C Women employees and self-employed working full-time and part-time by age and age of youngest dependent child

Winter 1992-93 (not seasonally adjusted)		Great Britain (per cent)		
		All ^a women in employment (thousands=100 per cent)	Employees and Self employed	
			Full-time	Part-time
Women aged 16-59				
		10,617	55	43
With youngest dependent child aged				
	0-15	3,828	37	61
	0-4	1,464	34	64
	5-10	1,307	34	65
	11-15	1,057	44	54
Without dependent children		6,788	66	32
Women aged 16-24				
		1,967	67	28
With youngest dependent child aged				
	0-15 ^b	167	40	56
	0-4	155	38	58
Without dependent children		1,800	70	25
Women aged 25-39				
		4,085	56	43
With youngest dependent child aged				
	0-15	2,457	35	64
	0-4	1,214	33	65
	5-10	907	33	66
	11-15	336	45	53
Without dependent children		1,628	89	10
Women aged 40-49				
		2,827	51	48
With youngest dependent child aged				
	0-15	1,122	40	58
	0-4	91	41	55
	5-10	378	35	63
	11-15	653	43	55
Without dependent children		1,704	58	41
Women aged 50-59				
		1,738	47	51
With youngest dependent child aged				
	0-15 ^c	82	47	51
	5-10	13	*	*
	11-15	64	46	54
Without dependent children		1,656	47	51

Source: Labour Force Survey

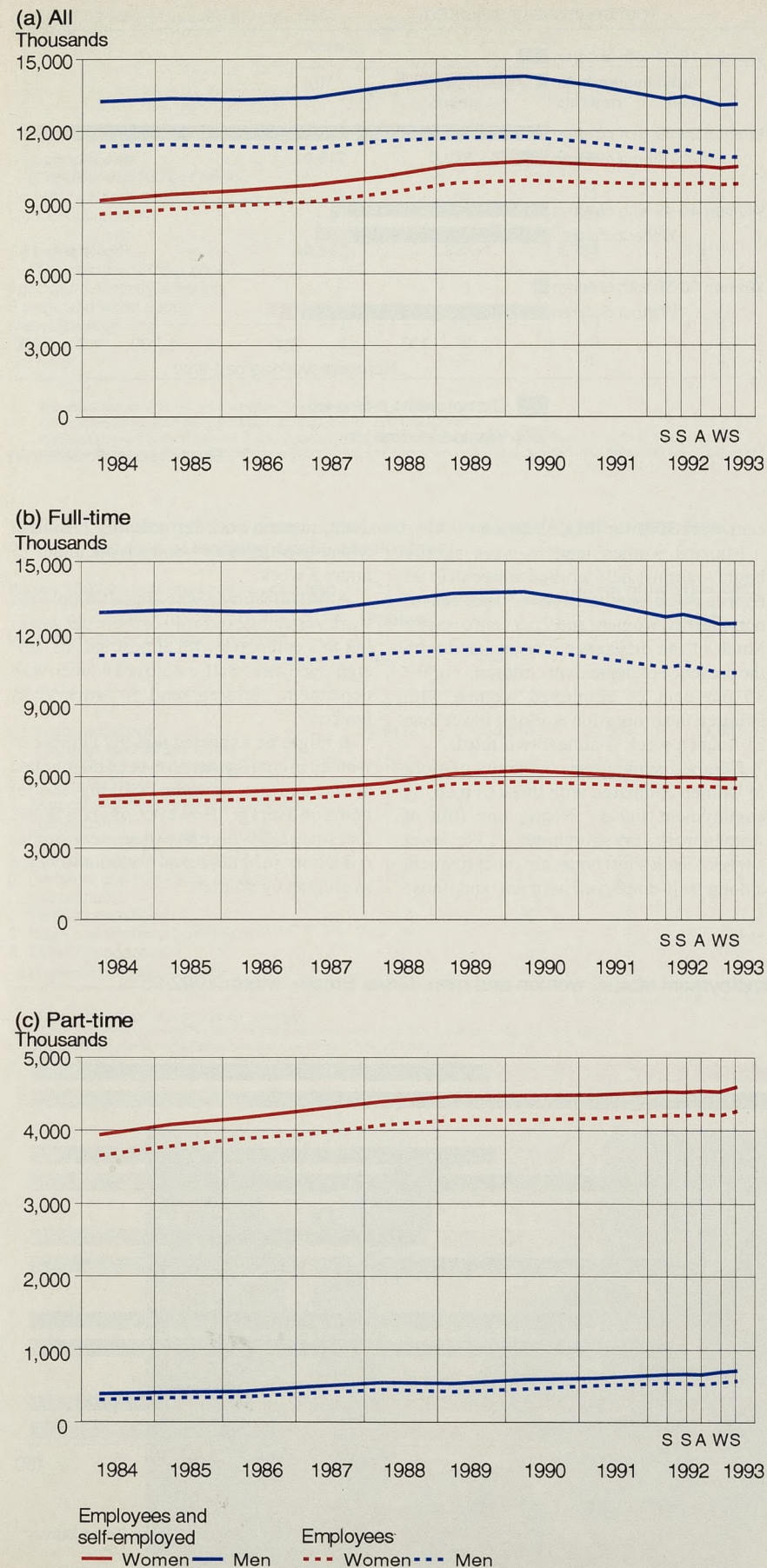
* Fewer than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.

^a Includes people who did not state whether they worked full or part-time, those on Government schemes, unpaid family workers and those who did not fully report their employment status.

^b Includes a very few women in the age group with dependent children aged 5-10 and 11-15.

^c Includes a very few women in the age group with dependent children aged 0-4.

Figure 3 Employees and self-employed people, Great Britain, 1984-1993 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

that the introduction of this category had in autumn 1992.

Full and part-time work

Of the women who were employees or self-employed⁵ in winter 1992-93, 43 per cent worked part-time (tables C and 3), the same proportion as in 1984.

Much of the difference in trends between male and female economic activity has been caused by the differing proportions of males and females in part-time work. Tables A and 1 show that at spring 1993, 29 per cent of women of working age worked part-time compared with 4 per cent of men.

For males (of whom more than 90 per cent work full-time) the rise in employment between 1984 and 1990 was more than cancelled out by the subsequent fall to winter 1992-93 (see figure 3). For women, however, the trend is reversed. In particular, full-time employment of women increased by 19 per cent between 1984 and 1990 before falling by 5 per cent to winter 1992-93 (see figure 3). For men, full-time employment rose by 5 per cent from 1984 to 1990 and then fell by 9 per cent during the recession.

Over the last quarter, from winter 1992-93 to spring 1993, full-time employment has fallen slightly for women and risen slightly for men.

Part-time employment has fluctuated less, rising fairly steadily between 1984 and 1993 by 320,000 for men and by 730,000 for women.

Table 3 shows that the proportion of women working part-time varies widely depending on the age of the woman and of the youngest dependent child (if any). The reasons women give for working part-time, shown in table 4, also depend on their age and whether they have children. More than 80 per cent of women working part-time said they did not want a full-time job.⁶

Figure 4 shows the proportions of women working part-time who did so out of preference, by age and whether they had dependent children. In the younger age groups, part-time working is more likely to be for other reasons. In the 16-24 age group there were 0.56 million women working part-time, 55 per cent of whom did so because they were students. Almost a quarter of women aged 16-24 and nearly a third of those aged 25-39 without children who worked part-time did so because they could not find full-time work.

Temporary jobs

Table 5 looks at the 7 per cent (0.68 million) of female and 4 per cent (0.53 million) of male employees whose jobs were temporary rather than permanent.⁷ The numbers of both men and women employed in temporary employment have fallen during the recession.

Between 1990 and winter 1992-93 the number of women in temporary jobs decreased by 40,000 (6 per cent) while for

men there was an increase of 91,000 (21 per cent). Of the women in temporary jobs in winter 1992-93, almost half were on fixed contracts, compared with just over half for men. Other types of non-permanent work include casual work, agency 'temping' and seasonal work.

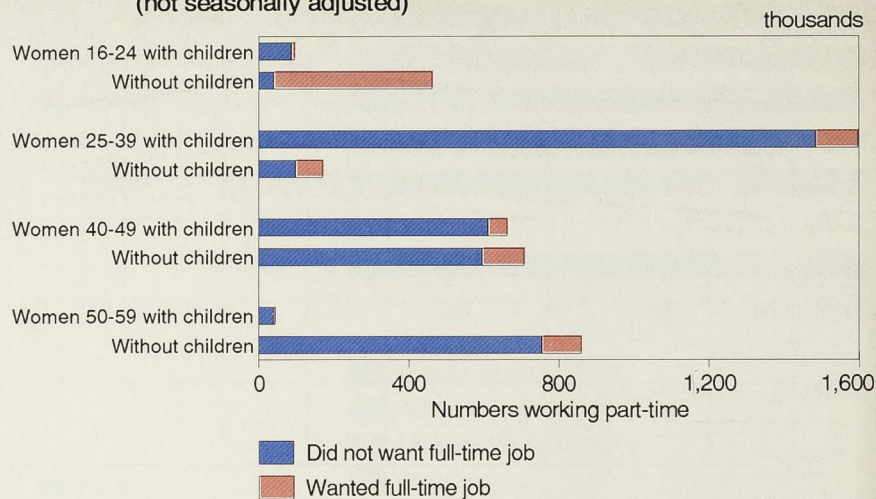
Women with young children, particularly primary school-age, were more likely to take non-permanent jobs than those with children aged over 10 or with no children. Non-married women were also more likely to do so. Around a third of women took these jobs because they did not want permanent work - slightly more for those with children and less for those without children. Just over one third (35 per cent, compared with 23 per cent in 1991), could not find a permanent job.

In contrast, half of the men surveyed (up from one third in 1991) took non-permanent jobs because they could not find a permanent job. Women who could not find a permanent job were most likely to be doing fixed contract work. This was also the most common situation for men. Women who did not want permanent jobs were split between contract and casual work.

Hours of work

As already noted, more than 40 per cent of working age women in employment assess themselves as working part-time. However, this is a simplification and *table 6* gives a detailed breakdown of the hours usually worked by women of working age. Women worked an average of 31 hours a week, and 47 per cent worked fewer than 35 hours. By comparison, men worked an average of 44 hours a week, and only 8 per

Figure 4 Women working part-time by whether they wanted to work full-time Great Britain, Winter 1992/93 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

cent worked fewer than 35 hours.

Married women tend to work shorter hours - almost half worked fewer than 31 hours a week, compared with 30 per cent of non-married women (and 7 per cent of men). Much of the difference is associated with the presence of dependent children. For the 36 per cent of employed women with children the proportion working fewer than 31 hours a week is almost two-thirds.

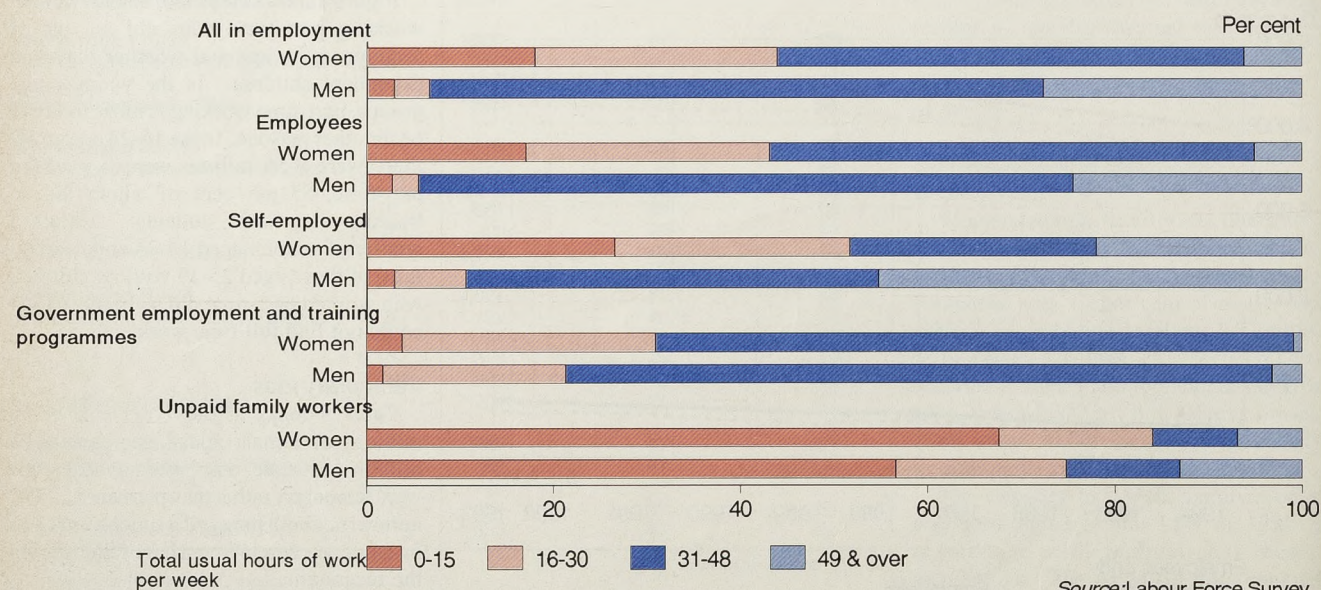
Figure 5 summarises the hours of work of women compared with those of men, by employment status. Nearly one fifth of women work very short hours - 15 or fewer a week. Such short hours are most frequent among self-employed women and those

doing unpaid work for a family business, where two-thirds of women work under 15 hours a week.

A fifth of women who are self-employed work very long hours (49 or more per week) but this compares with almost half of self-employed men. Self-employed women with dependent children tend to work short hours.⁸

It might be expected that the number of women in employment has been maintained at the expense of them working shorter hours on average. However, *figure 6* shows that since 1990 there have been very similar reductions in hours actually worked by men as well as by women.

Figure 5 Total usual hours of work by employment status, women and men, Great Britain, winter 1992/93 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table D Employment by occupation and industry by age of youngest child and whether working full or part-time, people of working age in employment

	Winter 1992-93 (not seasonally adjusted)					Great Britain (per cent)	
	Women		Men			Ratio Men/Women	
	All ^a	With children	Without children	Full-time ^b	Part-time ^b		
All occupations^c (Thousands=100 per cent)	10,617	3,828	6,788	5,910	4,604	13,301	1.3
Non-manual occupations	70	69	71	78	61	52	0.9
Manual occupations	30	31	29	22	39	48	2.0
All industries^d (Thousands=100 per cent)	10,617	3,828	6,788	5,910	4,604	13,301	1.3
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1	1	1	1	1	3	3.4
Energy and water supply	1	1	1	1	0	3	4.5
Manufacturing	13	11	15	18	8	28	2.6
Construction	2	2	2	2	2	11	8.3
Services	83	86	82	79	89	56	0.8

^a Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time.

^b The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.

^c Numbers shown include those not stating occupation but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

^d Numbers shown include those for whom industry was not or whose workplace was outside Great Britain but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table E Employment by occupation^a and whether working full or part-time, people of working age in employment

Major/sub-major occupation group	Winter 1992-93 (not seasonally adjusted)			Great Britain (per cent)
	Women		Men	
	All ^b	Full-time ^c	Part-time ^c	
All in employment (thousands=100 per cent)	10,617	5,910	4,604	13,301
1 Managers and administrators	11	16	5	19
2 Professional occupations	9	11	5	11
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	10	12	8	8
4 Clerical and secretarial occupations	26	30	21	7
5 Craft and related occupations	3	4	2	22
6 Personal and protective service occupations	15	11	20	6
7 Sales occupations	12	6	18	5
8 Plant and machine operatives	4	6	3	14
9 Other occupations	10	3	18	8
No answer/does not apply	0	0	0	1

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

^b The occupation classification used in this article is the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

^c The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Occupation and industry

Having looked at the working arrangements women adopt, we turn now to the types of jobs they have, by occupation and industry. To some extent these dimensions are related, because women with domestic responsibilities tend to choose work that fits in conveniently with them. In particular, most women have historically been employed in occupations and industries where relatively more part-time work was available.

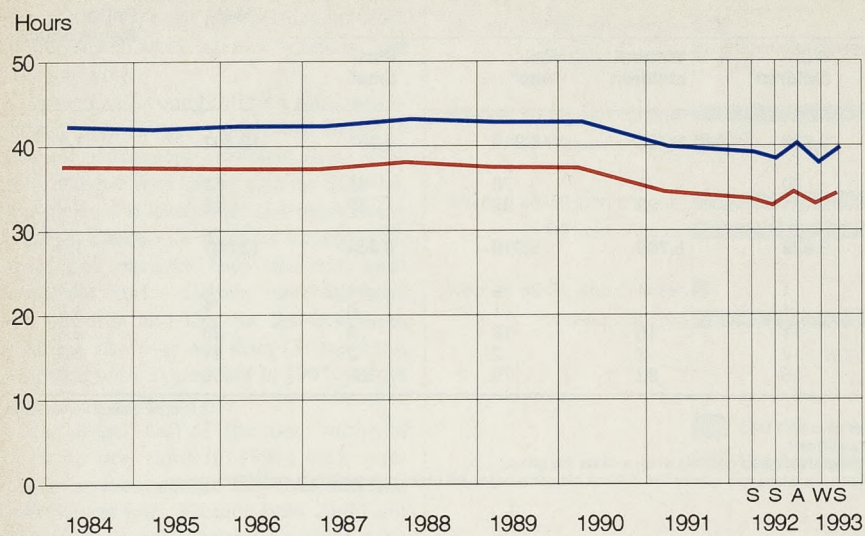
Table D summarises the employment of women in non-manual and manual occupations and in the major industry sectors. More than two-thirds of women of working age were engaged in non-manual occupations, compared with just over half of men of working age. The great majority of women (83 per cent) work in service industries, compared with 56 per cent of men. Women with children and those who work part-time are even more concentrated



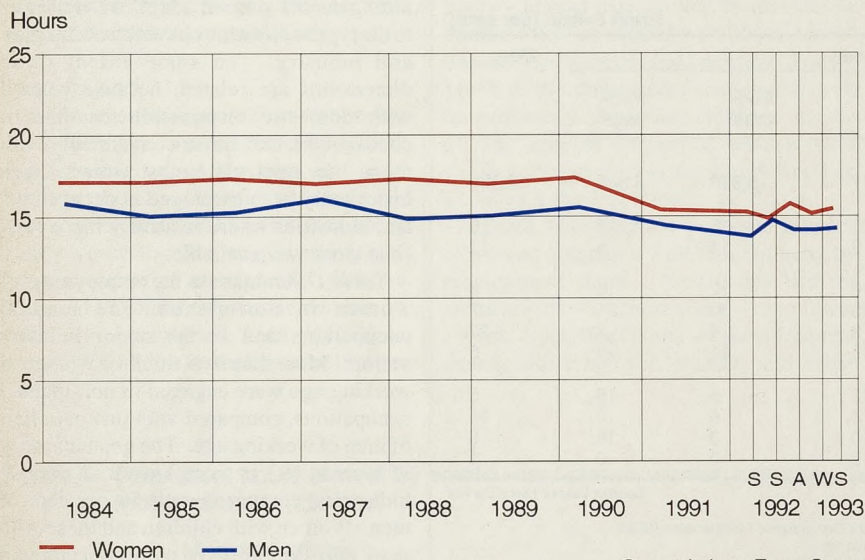
Photo: Peter Arkell/IMPACT

Figure 6 Average actual weekly hours of work, men & women, Great Britain, 1984-1993 (not seasonally adjusted)

(a) Employees in full-time employment



(b) Employees in part-time employment



Source: Labour Force Survey



in services. Only 13 per cent of all working women and 8 per cent of part-timers work in manufacturing, compared with 28 per cent of men.

Occupation

The occupations in which most women work, shown in figure 6, (i.e. clerical/secretarial, personal services such as nursing/care assistants, childcare and catering, and sales occupations) are also those containing the greatest numbers of part-time workers. These are also occupations in which more women work than men. Others are health associate professionals (nurses, midwives etc) and teachers.

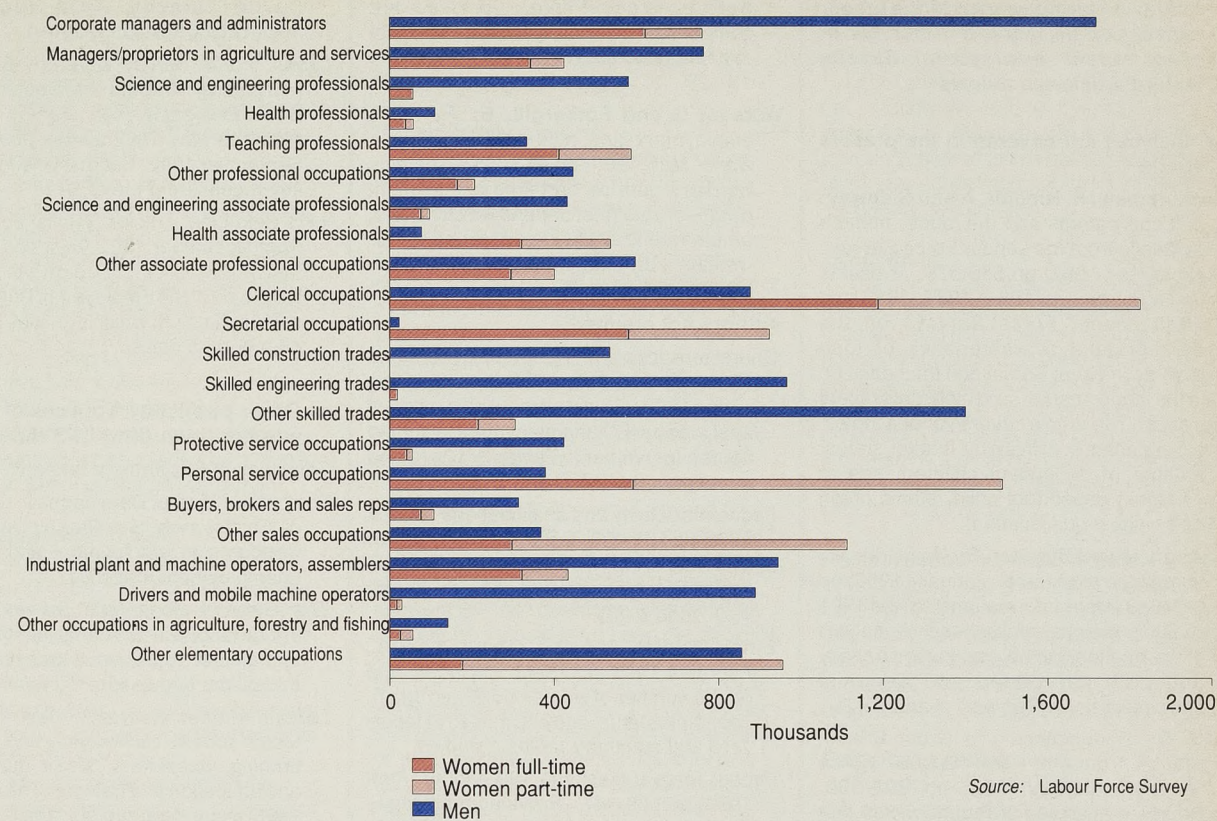
Table E shows the proportions of women in each major occupational group. Some 11 per cent of women in employment are managers or administrators compared with 19 per cent of men. Among women working part-time, however, fewer than 5 per cent are managers.

More details of the occupational distribution are given in table 7. (An even more detailed occupational breakdown was given for spring 1991 in the last article in this series).⁹ The occupations in which the greatest proportions of women work part-time (table 7) are personal services (60 per cent), sales (other than buyers, brokers and sales representatives) (73 per cent) and other elementary occupations (mainly in sales and services such as catering assistants, shelf-fillers and cleaners) – 81 per cent.

In all other occupational groups fewer than half of women work part-time. While in most occupations around a third of women have children, in the health and teaching professions this proportion approaches 50 per cent.

Table 7 also shows the ratio of men to women in each occupation. For example, men outnumbered women by 68 to one in the construction trades and 43 to one in skilled engineering trades. Women outnumbered men by two to one in clerical

Figure 7 Numbers of women and men of working age in employment by occupation: Great Britain, winter 1992/93 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

occupations and by three to one among sales assistants, checkout operators and other sales.

Industry

Table 8 shows in more detail the industries¹⁰ where women work and in particular the distribution of part-time work and the industries employing the greatest numbers of women with children. As would be expected from the occupational distribution, part-time jobs form the greatest proportion of all women's employment in the distribution, hotel and catering industries, with 60 per cent of women working in retailing being employed part-time.

Table 9 shows the distribution of occupations within each industry. Some 35 per cent of women managers and administrators work in the distribution, hotels and catering industries. About 84 per cent of professional women are in 'other services' (mainly government, education, health and welfare) compared with 43 per cent of professional men. Only 9 per cent of professional women work in the banking and financial sector, which employs almost 20 per cent of all people employed in professional occupations. ■

Footnotes

- This article does not cover women over the state retirement age of 60. Information from the spring 1992 LFS on workers over 50 was included in Dibden, J and Hibbett, A: 'Older workers – an overview of recent research.' *Employment Gazette*, June 1993, pp 237-250.
- In this article dependent children are taken to be those aged under 16 (see technical note).
- No cross-analysis of children and marital status is included in this article. This was presented in tables E and 6 of the article 'Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey' (*Employment Gazette*, September 1992, pages 438 and 452), and showed the expected pattern. Economic activity rates were highest among never married and cohabiting women and higher still where there were no children.
- This proportion is different from that obtained from the 'Employees in Employment' statistics (table 1.1 of the *Employment Gazette* Labour Market Data pages) which count jobs, based on returns from employers rather than people.
- Information on whether they work/train full- or part-time is not collected from people on Government training schemes or from unpaid family workers.
- These figures are rather different from those shown in table 7 of the 1992 article (*Employment Gazette*, September 1992, p 453) because respondents are no longer permitted to give reasons other than those shown in table 4.

The reasons recorded in the LFS for working part-time are clearly open to interpretation, especially since in spring 1991, 19 per cent of women working part-time gave 'other reasons'. If women's reasons for working part-time have remained the

same, most of the 'other reasons' which would previously have been recorded must have been classified from spring 1992 as 'did not want a full-time job'. Some 81 per cent of women part-timers in winter 1992-93 were recorded as working part-time for this reason, compared with 66 per cent in spring 1991. The percentage who 'could not find a full-time job' increased from 7 per cent in spring 1991 to 11 per cent in winter 1992-93.

7 From spring 1992, only employees are asked whether their work is of a non-permanent kind. The question is also split so that only those who say that their job is non-permanent are asked what type of job it is. Previously, respondents were asked whether their job was permanent, seasonal/temporary/casual, or done under contract for a fixed period of time. Unlike those in the Survey from 1992 onwards, until 1991, respondents were coded under the first category that applied. The results for 1992/3 are therefore not directly comparable with those for 1991.

8 More analyses of hours of work information from the spring 1991 LFS were given in Watson, G: 'Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe' *Employment Gazette*, November 1992, pp 539-557.

9 'Women and the labour market: results from the Labour Force Survey', *Employment Gazette*, September 1992, pp 433-459 (table 10, pp 456-457).

10 As the LFS is a survey of individuals, the reported industrial classification depends upon the description given by respondents.

- **Other results from the Labour Force Survey covering women in the labour market can be found in a number of other recent *Employment Gazette* feature articles as follows:**

(a) Analyses not covered in the present article

Bartholomew, R, Hibbett, A and Sidaway:

J: 'Lone parents and the labour market: evidence from the Labour Force Survey', November 1992, pp 559-578. Presents findings from the 1981, 1984, 1987 and 1990 Labour Force Surveys on the demographic characteristics of lone parents in Great Britain and their position in the labour market, and highlights recent trends. The article covers various topics, e.g. economic activity by marital status, number of dependent children, age of youngest dependent child, ethnic origin and highest qualification.

Beatson, M and Butcher, S: 'Union density across the workforce', January 1993, pp 673-689. Uses information from the 1991 LFS to present a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between union density and both job-related and personal characteristics. (Tables 1-4 and 6-12).

Bird, D: 'Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey', August 1992, pp 393-399. Presents analyses of redundancies that occurred in Great Britain in spring 1991 together with data for previous years for comparison. Analyses of redundancy by industry, age, occupation, region and full and part-time work are shown data for women. (Tables 2-7).

Campbell, M and Daly, M: 'Self-employment: into the 1990s', June 1992, pp 269-292. This article examines the make-up of the self-employed in Great Britain. (Tables 1-3, 7-15, 17-19, 22, 23 and 26-29).

Dibden, J and Hibbett, A: 'Older workers - an overview of recent research', June 1993, pp 237-250. Outlines results from the spring 1992 LFS on the extent and characteristics of older people's employment in Great Britain. (Tables 1-7).

Naylor, M and Purdie, E: 'Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey', April 1992, pp 153-172. Almost all of the tables show data on women, e.g. economic activity by marital status, temporary jobs, second jobs and ILO unemployment. (Tables 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11-15, 18-20 and 22-24).

Turner, P, Dale, I, and Hurst, C: 'Training - a key to the future', August 1992, pp 379-386. This article, using 1991 LFS data, contains a table showing the trends in the number of employees receiving job-related training by age and sex. (Table 2).

Watson, G: 'Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe: evidence from the UK and European Labour Force Surveys', November 1992, pp 539-557. This article

presents 1991 LFS estimates of hours of work in Great Britain. Included are comparisons of hours worked by male and female employees. (Tables 5, 9 and 10-12).

Watson, G and Fothergill, B: 'Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work', May 1993, pp 213-220. Contains women's data on part-time employment by age of youngest dependent child, age, employment status and reasons for working part-time rather than full-time. (Tables 1-5).

Authors not credited:

'Characteristics of the ILO unemployed', June 1993, pp 263-288. This article, using spring 1992 LFS data, contains a range of analyses by ILO unemployment including figures for women. (Tables 1-12, 14 and summary tables A-C and E-G).

'Economic activity and qualifications', March 1992, pp 101-133. Contains 1990 data for a number of topics by highest qualification, including sex, age and ethnic origin. (Tables 1, 3-7 and 9-11).

'Ethnic origins and the labour market', February 1993, pp 25-43. Includes data on the number of women by ethnic origin, economic status, age and industry (Tables 1-13 and summary tables A and E).

'Labour force projections 1993-2006', April 1993, pp 139-147. Provides projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain to the year 2006. Women's data by age is shown of the estimates and projections of the civilian labour force, the resident population and the civilian activity rates in Great Britain. (Tables 1-3).

'Labour mobility: evidence from the Labour Force Survey', August 1991, pp 437-452. Contains data on women, for example, changes of employer and movement between industry sectors (Tables 3-6 and 8).

'Projected trends in the regional labour force 1992-2001', June 1992, pp 293-303. Presents projections of the civilian labour force in Scotland, Wales and regions of England up to the year 2001. (Tables 1-4).

(b) Results updated in the present article

'Women in the labour market: results from the 1989 Labour Force Survey', December 1990, pp 619-643. Also contains information on lone parents and also the economic status of husbands.

'Women and the Labour Market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey', September 1992, pp 433-459, with corrections in October 1992 and November 1992 (p 591). Also contains information on economic status by region, changes of employment status between 1990 and 1991, economic status by marital status and age of child, and qualifications.

• **Other published sources of Labour Force Survey data including separate data for women**

Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin is published in March, June, September and December each year, starting with the March to May 1992 survey published in September 1992. Each issue summarises key results from the LFS.

'LFS Help-Line' articles, published monthly from November 1992, describe some of the requests for LFS data via the LFS Help-Line at the Employment Department, or Quantime Ltd which provides LFS data on a bureau basis.

• **Other published sources of data on women (including LFS data)**

Employment Department research papers.

The Labour Market Data pages in the centre of *Employment Gazette*, including LFS, workforce in employment and claimant unemployment statistics.

The General Household Survey reports. These reports include analyses for women and men on topics such as employment, education, population and health.

Labour Market Quarterly Report: covers topics such as skills supply and demand, training jobseekers, small businesses, and education and training. The February 1993 issue featured an article on lone parents and the labour market.

Social trends and Regional Trends: published annually by the Central Statistical Office. These contains data taken from many sources. A wide range of issues are addressed, such as housing, health, transport, employment, education and income, with many of the analyses shown for men and women.

Unemployed Women in the EC: statistical facts, by Mary Kember. Eurostat: published in the UK by HMSO.

Women and men in Great Britain (a research profile) produced by the research unit of the Equal Opportunities Commission.

International sources of data include: the annual Eurostat report which publishes the results of the Labour Force Surveys of the European Community; *Annual and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics* (OECD); *Main Economic Indicators* uses national definition data and is published monthly; *International Year book of Labour Statistics* (ILO); OECD monthly press releases.

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households. Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually, with results published relating to the March to May quarter. Prior to this the survey was conducted every two years.

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

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

Concepts and definitions

Economic activity classification

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

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

The economically active population, or labour force, comprises people in employment together with unemployed people. The economically inactive population comprises people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes all people aged under

16 together with those who were, for example, looking after a home, or retired, and also discouraged workers who were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available.

Unpaid family workers

The category of unpaid family workers was introduced in spring 1992 in order to bring the employment categories used in the LFS into line with international (ILO) guidelines. Unpaid family workers are people who did unpaid work for their own or a relative's business. In past Labour Force Surveys, such people would have been included as doing paid work if:

- respondents had queried whether such work should be included, and
- the work was done for themselves or for another related member of the same household.

The autumn 1992 survey included two special questions to enable an assessment to be made of the effect of changing the classification of these people. Using the answers to these questions, unpaid family workers who would have been classified as in employment were split into employees and self-employed according to who owns the business in which they do unpaid work. Those who would not have been classified as in employment were split between the ILO unemployed and the economically inactive. Table F compares the two distributions.

Marital status

Respondents are asked whether they are married, living together as a couple, single, widowed, divorced or separated. In this article people living together are sometimes referred to as cohabiting. Where the simplified classification between married and not married is used, cohabiting is included with married.

Dependent children

In this article dependent children are taken to be those aged 0-15 years; young people aged 16 or 17 are excluded even

where they are living with their parents and are still in full-time education. References to children in this article therefore mean dependent children of the relevant age.

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

Occupation

The occupation classification used in this article is the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC), which provides a common structure and method of occupational classification for use in Government. It is based entirely on information about the type of work done, as indicated by the job title and job description. It does not require ancillary information on status in employment.

Results based on small samples

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

Percentage distributions

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

Further Information

Further information about the LFS may be obtained from the Employment Department, Statistical Services Division C3, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, or from the LFS Help-Line, telephone 071-273 5585 (24 hours). Some data may be available from SSD C3, but customers requiring special tabulations may be referred to the Quantime bureau service, LFS Department tel 071 625 7111.

Table F Effect on the classification of people by economic activity caused by introducing an unpaid family workers category (autumn 1992, not seasonally adjusted)

	Winter 1992-93 (not seasonally adjusted)			Great Britain (thousands)		
	Distribution including unpaid family workers (as published) ^a			Estimated distribution before identification of unpaid family workers		
	Men	Women	All people	Men	Women	All people
Employees	11,182	10,171	21,353	11,185	10,181	21,367
Self-employed	2,321	770	3,091	2,332	788	3,119
Government employment and training programmes	222	122	344	222	122	344
Unpaid family workers	55	124	179	-	-	-
Total in employment	13,779	11,188	24,967	13,739	11,091	24,830
ILO unemployed	1,873	928	2,801	1,882	937	2,820
Total economically active	15,652	12,116	27,768	15,621	12,028	27,650
Economically inactive	5,630	10,701	16,331	5,661	10,788	16,449
Total aged 16 and over ^b	21,282	22,817	44,099	21,282	22,817	44,099

^a See *Labour Market Data table 7.2*. Includes those over state retirement age not included in tables elsewhere in this article.

^b Population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation, including those aged 16 and over.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 1 Economic activity: women and men of working age (16-59/64)

	Great Britain (thousands)										
	1984-1993 (not seasonally adjusted)					1984-1993 (not seasonally adjusted)					
	Spring		Spring			Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring		
	1984	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1992	1992	1992-93	1993
Women (16-59)											
All	15,764	16,070	16,143	16,194	16,228	16,242	16,306	16,315	16,313	16,311	16,317
Economically active	10,421	11,033	11,216	11,510	11,595	11,557	11,518	11,572	11,604	11,538	11,552
<i>Economic activity rate (per cent)</i>	66	69	69	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
In employment ^a	9,202	9,892	10,261	10,705	10,835	10,711	10,671	10,656	10,694	10,617	10,672
Full-time ^{b,c}	5,221	5,549	5,805	6,063	6,200	6,068	5,946	5,951	5,966	5,910	5,896
Part-time ^{b,c}	3,945	4,309	4,422	4,460	4,475	4,482	4,618	4,607	4,626	4,604	4,676
Employees	8,499	9,015	9,350	9,775	9,893	9,802	9,735	9,736	9,777	9,723	9,749
Full-time ^c	4,853	5,065	5,289	5,643	5,754	5,642	5,535	5,541	5,560	5,526	5,488
Part-time ^c	3,642	3,942	4,058	4,131	4,138	4,160	4,199	4,194	4,216	4,196	4,260
Self-employed	572	700	716	750	781	744	711	708	692	682	718
Full-time ^c	289	371	386	420	445	424	385	386	374	354	384
Part-time ^c	283	327	330	329	336	320	327	322	318	328	333
On Government employment or training programmes	120	175	193	178	159	160	121	109	122	119	115
Unpaid family workers ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	103	104	92	92
ILO unemployed	1,219	1,141	955	805	760	846	847	916	909	921	879
Economically inactive	5,343	5,038	4,928	4,684	4,633	4,685	4,788	4,743	4,709	4,773	4,765
Looking after family/home	3,363	3,012	2,924	2,756	2,654	2,706	2,789	2,887	2,740	2,702	2,682
Students	602	516	495	506	538	544	678	472	612	672	731
Other inactive	1,378	1,510	1,509	1,422	1,441	1,434	1,320	1,383	1,357	1,399	1,352
Men (16-64)											
All	17,361	17,549	17,606	17,657	17,694	17,705	17,774	17,778	17,779	17,778	17,793
Economically active	15,280	15,406	15,538	15,614	15,650	15,546	15,369	15,535	15,373	15,271	15,236
<i>Economic activity rate (per cent)</i>	88	88	88	88	88	88	86	87	86	86	86
In employment ^a	13,463	13,711	14,157	14,492	14,576	14,129	13,598	13,682	13,512	13,301	13,344
Full-time ^{b,c}	12,987	13,086	13,484	13,656	13,701	13,274	12,725	12,813	12,653	12,418	12,433
Part-time ^{b,c}	413	575	617	528	580	603	681	687	679	712	733
Employees	11,370	11,263	11,562	11,692	11,758	11,462	11,080	11,181	11,033	10,866	10,881
Full-time ^c	11,056	10,862	11,118	11,275	11,303	10,961	10,547	10,650	10,517	10,326	10,316
Part-time ^c	304	395	444	416	454	499	531	530	515	539	564
Self-employed	1,884	2,129	2,266	2,492	2,525	2,411	2,245	2,242	2,195	2,195	2,210
Full-time ^c	1,803	2,039	2,170	2,380	2,398	2,308	2,123	2,114	2,079	2,048	2,066
Part-time ^c	80	90	95	111	126	103	122	129	138	147	144
On Government employment or training programmes	195	313	327	303	289	248	236	221	222	207	222
Unpaid family workers ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38	39	33	30
ILO unemployed	1,817	1,696	1,382	1,122	1,075	1,417	1,770	1,853	1,861	1,971	1,892
Economically inactive	2,081	2,143	2,068	2,044	2,044	2,159	2,406	2,243	2,405	2,506	2,558
Looking after family/home	49	65	81	71	74	75	76	80	81	89	105
Students	703	646	602	582	577	625	749	501	697	787	807
Other inactive	1,330	1,433	1,385	1,390	1,392	1,459	1,581	1,662	1,628	1,630	1,646
All (16-59/64)											
All	33,125	33,620	33,750	33,851	33,922	33,947	34,080	34,093	34,091	34,088	34,110
Economically active	25,701	26,439	26,754	27,123	27,245	27,103	26,887	27,107	26,977	26,810	26,787
<i>Economic activity rate (per cent)</i>	78	79	79	80	80	80	79	80	79	79	79
In employment ^a	22,665	23,603	24,417	25,197	25,410	24,840	24,270	24,339	24,207	23,918	24,016
Full-time ^{b,c}	18,209	18,635	19,289	19,720	19,901	19,343	18,671	18,765	18,620	18,328	18,329
Part-time ^{b,c}	4,359	4,884	5,039	4,988	5,055	5,084	5,299	5,295	5,305	5,316	5,408
Employees	19,870	20,278	20,912	21,467	21,651	21,264	20,815	20,917	20,810	20,589	20,630
Full-time ^c	15,910	15,927	16,407	16,918	17,057	16,603	16,082	16,191	16,077	15,852	15,804
Part-time ^c	3,945	4,337	4,502	4,547	4,591	4,660	4,730	4,724	4,730	4,735	4,824
Self-employed	2,456	2,829	2,983	3,242	3,306	3,155	2,956	2,950	2,910	2,877	2,928
Full-time ^c	2,092	2,410	2,556	2,800	2,843	2,732	2,508	2,499	2,453	2,402	2,449
Part-time ^c	362	417	426	440	462	423	449	451	456	475	477
On Government employment or training programmes	315	488	520	481	448	408	357	330	344	326	337
Unpaid family workers ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	142	143	125	121
ILO unemployed	3,036	2,836	2,337	1,927	1,835	2,263	2,617	2,768	2,770	2,892	2,771
Economically inactive	7,424	7,181	6,996	6,728	6,677	6,844	7,193	6,986	7,114	7,279	7,323
Looking after family/home	3,412	3,077	3,005	2,827	2,728	2,781	2,865	2,967	2,821	2,790	2,787
Students	1,305	1,161	1,097	1,089	1,116	1,169	1,428	974	1,309	1,460	1,538
Other inactive	2,708	2,943	2,894	2,813	2,834	2,893	2,901	3,045	2,985	3,029	2,998

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. From 1989, this group included all those on Government Employment or training programmes, while from 1985 to 1988 it included those on YTS at a college or training centre (or temporarily away) and from spring 1992 includes Unpaid family workers.
 b Includes respondents on Government Employment or training programmes up to 1988 (but see also footnote above for 1985-88).
 c Classification based on respondents' self-assessment.
 d Unpaid family workers were recorded separately from spring 1992 onwards. See technical note for a discussion on the effect of this change.

Table 2 Economic activity by marital status, people of working age (16-59/64)

	Great Britain (thousands)								
	All	Married/cohabiting	Married	Cohabiting	Non-married	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Legally separated
Women									
All people (16-59)	16,311	11,456	10,474	982	4,855	3,442	282	779	352
Economically active	11,538	8,219	7,443	776	3,319	2,417	166	526	210
<i>Economic activity rate (per cent)</i>	71	72	71	79	68	70	59	68	60
In employment ^a	10,617	7,736	7,020	716	2,881	2,103	145	455	178
Full-time	5,910	3,941	3,378	563	1,968	1,487	69	303	109
Part-time	4,604	3,780	3,629	152	824	532	76	149	67
Employees	9,723	7,055	6,378	678	2,668	1,952	134	419	164
Full-time	5,526	3,636	3,098	538	1,890	1,444	62	283	101
Part-time	4,196	3,419	3,280	139	777	507	71	136	63
Self-employed	682	576	544	33	106	54	10	30	12
Full-time	354	286	262	24	69	36	*	19	*
Part-time	328	291	281	*	38	18	*	11	*
On Government employment & training programmes	119	22	20	*	97	90	*	*	*
Unpaid family workers	92	83	79	*	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	921	483	422	61	438	314	21	72	32
Economically inactive	4,773	3,237	3,031	205	1,536	1,025	117	253	142
<i>Economic inactivity rate (per cent)</i>	29	28	29	21	32	30	41	32	40
Looking after family/home	2,702	2,202	2,052	150	499	252	35	114	99
Students	672	77	63	14	595	577	*	11	*
Sick/disabled	745	465	444	21	280	116	40	101	24
Retired	126	104	104	*	22	*	14	*	*
Does not want employment	141	122	121	*	18	*	10	*	*
Other	387	266	248	18	121	71	17	21	11
Men									
All people (16-64)	17,778	11,644	10,474	1,171	6,133	5,170	136	591	236
Economically active	15,271	10,428	9,325	1,103	4,844	4,084	85	475	200
<i>Economic activity rate (per cent)</i>	86	90	89	94	79	79	62	80	85
In employment ^a	13,301	9,429	8,492	937	3,872	3,290	72	355	154
Full-time	12,418	9,101	8,197	903	3,317	2,777	67	330	144
Part-time	712	300	271	29	412	376	*	21	*
Employees	10,866	7,622	6,862	760	3,244	2,782	60	278	124
Full-time	10,326	7,438	6,696	742	2,888	2,448	55	266	118
Part-time	539	183	165	18	356	334	*	12	*
Self-employed	2,195	1,744	1,577	167	451	341	12	69	28
Full-time	2,048	1,639	1,482	158	408	312	11	60	25
Part-time	147	104	95	*	43	29	*	*	*
On Government employment & training programmes	207	45	38	*	162	154	*	*	*
Unpaid family workers	33	19	17	*	14	12	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	1,971	998	832	166	972	794	13	120	45
Economically inactive	2,506	1,217	1,149	68	1,289	1,086	51	116	36
<i>Economic inactivity rate (per cent)</i>	14	10	11	6	21	21	38	20	15
Looking after family/home	89	53	47	*	36	16	*	11	*
Students	787	58	45	13	730	725	*	*	*
Sick/disabled	720	441	416	25	279	192	12	55	20
Retired	61	52	51	*	10	*	*	*	*
Does not want employment	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	834	605	582	22	229	142	36	43	*
All									
All people (16-59/64)	34,088	23,100							

Table 3 Economic activity by age and age of youngest dependant child, people of working age (16-59/64)

Winter 1992-93 (not seasonally adjusted)																Great Britain (per cent)	
	All (thousands = 100 per cent)	Economically active											Economically inactive				
		In employment											ILO unemployed	All	Looking after family/home		
		Employees			Self employed			On Gov't employment & training programmes									
All ^a	Full-time ^b	Part-time ^b	All ^a	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	Unpaid family workers					
Women aged 16-59	16,311	70.7	65.1	36.2	28.2	59.6	33.9	25.7	4.2	2.2	2.0	0.7	0.6	5.6	29.3	16.6	
With youngest dependent child aged																	
0-15	6,670	63.3	57.4	21.2	36.0	51.5	19.0	32.5	4.9	2.1	2.8	0.2	0.8	5.9	36.7	31.2	
0-4	3,271	50.9	44.8	15.3	29.3	39.7	13.8	25.9	4.1	1.5	2.6	*	0.8	6.2	49.1	45.2	
5-10	1,991	72.0	65.6	22.3	43.2	58.9	19.6	39.3	5.8	2.5	3.3	*	0.7	6.4	28.0	21.4	
11-15	1,408	79.8	75.0	33.5	41.4	68.4	30.4	38.0	5.4	2.9	2.6	*	0.9	4.8	20.2	12.3	
Without dependent children	9,640	75.9	70.4	46.6	22.9	65.2	44.2	21.1	3.7	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.4	5.5	24.1	6.5	
Men aged 16-64	17,778	85.9	74.8	69.9	4.0	61.1	58.1	3.0	12.3	11.5	0.8	1.2	0.2	11.1	14.1	0.5	
Women aged 16-24	3,363	67.6	58.5	39.4	16.6	54.6	38.7	15.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.6	*	9.1	32.4	12.0	
With youngest dependent child aged																	
0-15 ^d	626	36.4	26.6	10.9	15.3	24.7	10.2	14.5	*	*	*	*	*	9.8	63.6	59.4	
0-4	598	35.4	25.9	10.1	15.5	24.0	9.4	14.6	*	*	*	*	*	9.5	64.6	60.9	
5-10	24	53.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	46.8	*	
Without dependent children	2,736	74.8	65.8	45.9	16.9	61.4	45.2	16.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	3.1	*	9.0	25.2	1.2	
Men aged 16-24	3,484	76.9	60.9	48.1	9.4	52.9	44.2	8.8	4.0	3.7	0.3	3.7	0.3	15.9	23.1	*	
Women aged 25-39	6,224	71.3	65.6	37.0	28.4	60.4	34.7	25.7	4.4	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.5	5.6	28.7	23.0	
With youngest dependent child aged																	
0-15	4,325	62.8	56.8	19.7	36.9	51.2	17.7	33.5	4.7	1.9	2.8	0.2	0.7	6.0	37.2	32.3	
0-4	2,490	54.3	48.7	16.1	32.5	43.2	14.4	28.8	4.6	1.6	3.0	*	0.8	5.6	45.7	42.0	
5-10	1,393	72.0	65.1	21.5	43.4	59.3	18.8	40.5	5.1	2.6	2.5	*	*	6.9	28.0	21.2	
11-15	442	81.4	75.9	34.7	41.1	70.6	32.6	38.0	4.1	*	*	*	*	5.5	18.6	11.9	
Without dependent children	1,899	90.6	85.7	76.4	9.0	81.3	73.3	8.0	3.7	2.8	0.9	0.5	*	4.9	9.4	2.1	
Men aged 25-39	6,299	94.6	83.2	80.7	1.9	68.8	67.6	1.3	13.4	12.8	0.6	0.8	*	11.4	5.4	0.6	
Women aged 40-49	3,770	79.2	75.0	38.5	36.4	67.8	35.1	32.8	6.2	3.2	3.0	*	0.8	4.3	20.8	11.5	
With youngest dependent child aged																	
0-15	1,567	76.1	71.6	29.2	42.3	63.5	26.0	37.5	6.8	2.9	3.9	*	1.1	4.5	23.9	17.4	
0-4	169	57.6	53.9	22.3	31.3	43.9	18.7	25.2	8.0	*	*	*	*	42.4	36.5	*	
5-10	548	73.7	69.0	24.3	44.5	60.0	21.6	38.4	7.7	2.5	5.2	*	*	4.7	26.3	20.9	
11-15	850	81.4	76.9	33.7	43.1	69.6	30.3	39.3	6.0	3.1	2.9	*	*	4.5	18.6	11.3	
Without dependent children	2,204	81.4	77.3	45.1	32.2	70.9	41.5	29.5	5.7	3.4	2.3	*	0.5	4.1	18.6	7.3	
Men aged 40-49	3,761	93.7	85.4	83.3	1.8	68.1	67.2	1.0	16.7	15.9	0.7	0.5	*	8.3	6.3	0.6	
Women aged 50-59	2,954	62.3	58.8	28.1	30.6	53.2	25.3	27.9	4.7	2.6	2.1	*	0.7	3.5	37.7	14.6	
With youngest dependent child aged																	
0-15 ^e	152	57.4	54.1	25.2	28.9	47.2	21.7	25.6	*	*	*	*	*	42.6	26.0	*	
5-10	27	54.2	50.2	*	*	38.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45.9	*	*	
11-15	112	61.0	57.6	26.5	31.1	51.6	22.3	29.3	*	*	*	*	*	39.0	22.2	*	
Without dependent children	2,802	62.6	59.1	28.3	30.7	53.5	25.5	28.0	4.7	2.6	2.1	*	0.7	3.5	37.4	13.9	
Men aged 50-64	4,233	73.4	64.4	59.6	4.6	50.2	47.3	2.8	13.7	12.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	9.0	26.6	0.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

- * Fewer than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.
- a Includes people who did not state whether they worked full or part-time (including all those on Government schemes) or did not report their employment status.
- b Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed. Excludes those on Government schemes who were not asked about their full or part-time status.
- c Classification is based on respondents' self assessment.
- d Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.
- e Includes a very few women in the age group with dependent children aged 11-15.

Table 4 Reasons for women working part-time^a by age and age of dependent child, people of working age (16-59/64)

Winter 1992-93 (not seasonally adjusted)										Great Britain	
	All ^b in part-time employment (thousands = 100 per cent)	Reasons for taking part-time work									
		Student		Disabled/ill		Could not find full-time job		Did not want full-time job			
		(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent		
Women 16-59	4,604	333	7.2	59	1.3	493	10.7	3,711	80.6		
With youngest dependent child 0-15	2,400	12	0.5	18	0.7	145	6.0	2,223	92.6		
Without dependent children	2,204	321	14.6	41	1.9	348	15.8	1,488	67.5		
Men 16-64	712	251	35.2	23	3.3	252	35.4	182	25.6		
Women 16-24	559	309	55.3	*	*	119	21.3	128	22.8		
With youngest dependent child 0-15	96	*	*	*	*	*	*	87	91.0		
Without dependent children	463	307	66.3	*	*	112	24.3	40	8.7		
Men 16-24	327	235	71.8	*	*	73	22.4	16	4.8		
Women 25-39	1,769	19	1.1	17	1.0	146	8.3	1,583	89.5		
With youngest dependent child 0-15	1,597	*	*	*	*	93	5.8	1,485	93.0		
Without dependent children	172	11	6.5	*	*	53	31.1	98	56.9		
Men 25-39	122	14	11.8	*	*	76	62.3	28	22.9		
Women 40-49	1,371	*	*	19	1.4	140	10.2	1,207	88.0		
With youngest dependent child 0-15	663	*	*	*	*	42	6.3	612	92.2		
Without dependent children	709	*	*	11	1.6	98	13.9	596	84.1		
Men 40-49	67	*	*	*	*	37	54.7	24	36.2		
Women 50-59	905	*	*	22	2.4	88	9.7	794	87.8		
With youngest dependent child 0-15	44	*	*	*	*	40	9.1	40	89.7		
Without dependent children	861	*	*	20	2.3	84	9.8	754	87.7		
Men 50-64	195	*	*	16	8.0	66	33.8	114	58.2		

Source: Labour Force Survey

- * Fewer than 10,000 in cell; estimates not shown.
- a The part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.
- b Includes those not stating reasons for working part-time.

Table 5 Employment in temporary and permanent jobs by age of youngest dependent child and marital status, employees of working age (16-59/64)

Winter 1992-93 (not seasonally adjusted)										Great Britain (thousands)	
Whether job permanent or temporary, etc/reason for taking temporary, etc job	Women (16-59)									Men (16-64)	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged:				Without dependent children	Married ^a	Non married ^a			
		0-15	0-4	5-10	11-15						
All employees^b	9,723	3,435	1,298	1,174	964	6,288	7,055	2,668	10,866		
of which:											
Permanent job	8,931	3,102	1,170	1,038	894	5,829	6,530	2,401	10,195		
Temporary, seasonal, casual job ^c											
(thousands)	681	290	110	122	59	391	438	243	529		
(per cent of all jobs)	7.0	8.4	8.5	10.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	9.1	4.9		
Seasonal work	44	15	*	*	*	29	23	21	30		
Contract for fixed period, fixed task	327	151	53	65	34	176	234	94	270		
Agency temping	50	13	*	*	*	38	29	21	36		
Casual work	158	65	32	24	10	93	88	71	101		
Not permanent in some other way	101	45	14	23	*	56	64	36	92		
of which:											
Reason for taking temporary, etc job rather than a permanent one:											
Had a contract which included a period of training	36	*	*	*	*	29	14	22	41		
Could not find a permanent job	242	96	32	42	21	146	157	85	266		
Did not want a permanent job	217	106	48	40	17	111	140	77	74		
Other reasons	186	81	28	35	18	105	127	59	148		

Source: Labour Force Survey

- * Fewer than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.
- a See technical note on married/non-married classification.
- b Includes those who did not state whether their job was permanent or temporary. Percentages are based on totals which exclude the latter.
- c As described by survey respondents. From spring 1992 the question has been asked in a different way from previous years, and this may have resulted in possible differences concerning which category people in certain types of non-permanent job classify themselves.

Table 6 Total usual hours of work by employment status, marital status and age of youngest dependent child, people of working age (16-59/64)

		Great Britain (per cent)										
Winter 1992-93 (not seasonally adjusted)		Total usual weekly hours of work ^b										
All ^a (thousands = 100 per cent)		0-7	8-15	16-19	20-24	25-30	31-34	35	36	37	38	
All in employment^c												
Women	10,617	5.4	12.5	6.1	10.8	9.1	3.5	6.0	2.9	4.8	9.3	
Married/cohabiting ^d	7,736	5.0	13.6	7.2	12.9	10.2	3.7	5.1	2.6	4.6	8.0	
Non-married ^d	2,881	6.5	9.6	3.1	5.0	6.0	3.1	8.3	3.5	5.5	12.8	
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15	3,828	8.0	18.7	9.6	15.7	11.1	3.5	3.8	2.1	3.0	5.2	
0-4	1,464	9.5	21.1	10.0	16.8	8.8	2.8	4.2	1.9	2.8	5.4	
5-10	1,307	8.7	20.2	10.1	14.6	12.7	3.7	3.3	1.8	2.7	4.3	
11-15	1,057	5.2	13.6	8.3	15.4	12.4	4.3	3.9	2.7	3.6	6.1	
Without dependent children	6,788	4.0	9.0	4.1	8.0	7.9	3.5	7.2	3.3	5.8	11.6	
Men	13,301	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.1	3.4	1.7	3.7	7.6	
Employee												
Women	9,723	4.8	12.3	6.3	10.9	8.9	3.6	6.1	3.0	5.2	9.9	
Married/cohabiting ^d	7,055	4.2	13.2	7.5	13.1	10.2	3.8	5.2	2.8	4.9	8.6	
Non-married ^d	2,668	6.3	9.9	3.2	4.9	5.5	2.9	8.3	3.5	5.8	13.2	
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15	3,435	7.1	18.5	10.1	16.2	11.1	3.7	3.8	2.3	3.3	5.7	
0-4	1,298	7.9	21.4	10.3	17.3	8.5	2.9	4.4	2.1	3.2	6.0	
5-10	1,174	8.1	19.8	10.8	15.3	12.5	3.9	3.2	2.0	3.0	4.7	
11-15	964	4.7	13.1	8.8	15.7	12.8	4.6	3.7	2.9	3.9	6.6	
Without dependent children	6,288	3.5	8.9	4.2	8.0	7.7	3.5	7.3	3.4	6.2	12.2	
Men	10,866	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	3.4	1.9	4.3	8.7	
Self-employed												
Women	682	11.0	15.6	4.2	10.6	10.4	2.2	4.7	*	*	*	
Married/cohabiting ^d	576	10.6	17.2	4.5	11.0	10.5	2.2	4.4	*	*	*	
Non-married ^d	106	12.9	*	*	*	9.4	*	*	*	*	*	
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15	326	12.6	20.0	5.5	11.1	12.5	*	4.3	*	*	*	
0-4	115	11.5	23.8	*	*	14.8	*	*	*	*	*	
5-10	115	11.5	23.8	*	*	14.8	*	*	*	*	*	
11-15	76	*	19.1	*	13.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Without dependent children	356	9.5	11.5	3.1	10.1	8.4	*	5.0	*	*	*	
Men	2,195	1.1	1.8	0.6	2.5	4.6	0.7	2.9	0.5	0.7	1.9	
On Government schemes												
Women	119	*	*	*	*	21.1	*	*	*	*	13.5	
Men	207	*	*	*	*	17.9	12.4	11.9	*	*	10.8	
Unpaid family worker												
Women	92	42.4	25.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Married/cohabiting ^d	83	42.8	25.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Non-married ^d	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15	51	45.6	26.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Without dependent children	41	38.3	24.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Men	33	38.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

* Fewer than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 a Numbers shown include those not stating usual hours but percentages and averages are based on totals which exclude this group.
 b Usual hours are defined in this table to include any overtime, paid or unpaid, usually worked in addition to the usual basic hours excluding mealbreaks.
 c Includes those who did not fully report their employment status.
 d See technical note on the married/non-married classification.

Table 6 Cont'd

		Great Britain (per cent)										
		Total usual weekly hours of work ^b										
		39	40	41-44	45-48	49-59	60-69	70+	0-30	49+	Average weekly hours	
All in employment^c												
Women		4.1	7.5	7.1	4.8	4.1	1.1	1.0	43.9	6.1	30.6	
Married/cohabiting ^d		3.8	6.5	6.4	4.4	4.1	1.0	0.9	49.0	6.0	29.6	
Non-married ^d		5.0	10.2	9.2	5.6	4.2	1.3	1.0	30.2	6.4	33.0	
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15		2.6	4.6	4.2	3.2	3.1	0.7	0.8	63.1	4.7	25.8	
0-4		2.4	4.5	3.5	2.8	2.3	*	*	66.2	3.4	24.4	
5-10		2.3	3.7	4.2	3.0	3.3	*	0.9	66.2	4.8	25.1	
11-15		3.5	5.7	5.0	4.0	4.1	1.1	1.0	54.9	6.2	28.8	
Without dependent children		4.9	9.1	8.8	5.6	4.7	1.3	1.0	33.1	7.0	33.2	
Men		5.7	14.1	13.6	14.8	17.1	6.4	4.1	6.6	27.6	44.2	
Employee												
Women		4.4	7.5	7.5	4.7	3.8	0.8	0.5	43.1	5.1	30.5	
Married/cohabiting ^d		4.1	6.4	6.8	4.4	3.7	0.6	0.4	48.2	4.8	29.6	
Non-married ^d		5.2	10.2	9.5	5.7	4.2	1.1	0.6	29.8	5.8	32.9	
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15		2.9	4.4	4.4	3.0	2.7	0.5	0.3	62.9	3.6	25.7	
0-4		2.6	4.6	3.7	2.7	2.0	*	*	65.4	2.6	24.5	
5-10		2.5	3.3	4.4	2.9	2.8	*	*	66.5	3.6	24.9	
11-15		3.8	5.6	5.3	3.7	3.7	*	*	55.1	4.8	28.4	
Without dependent children		5.2	9.1	9.2	5.7	4.5	0.9	0.6	32.3	5.9	33.1	
Men		6.6	13.2	15.4	15.5	16.8	5.2	2.4	5.5	24.5	43.5	
Self-employed												
Women		*	7.7	2.7	5.9	8.6	5.6	7.7	51.7	22.0	32.7	
Married/cohabiting ^d		*	7.6	2.5	5.6	8.8	5.4	7.1	53.8	21.3	32.0	
Non-married ^d		*	*	*	*	*	*	11.2	40.4	25.7	36.6	
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15		*	6.4	*	5.0	7.5	3.2	5.6	61.5	16.3	28.9	
0-4		*	*	*	*	9.0	*	*	61.4	16.3	28.5	
5-10		*	*	*	*	9.0	*	*	61.4	16.3	28.5	
11-15		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	49.7	24.8	35.1	
Without dependent children		1.0	8.8	3.3	6.6	9.7	7.9	9.7	42.6	27.2	36.4	
Men		1.0	18.6	5.4	12.3	19.7	12.8	12.7	10.6	45.3	48.8	
On Government schemes												
Women		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	31.0	*	34.2	
Men		8.8	14.8	*	*	*	*	*	21.3	*	36.3	
Unpaid family worker												
Women		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	84.1	*	16.0	
Married/cohabiting ^d		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	85.3	*	15.8	
Non-married ^d		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	86.5	*	14.2	
Without dependent children		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	81.0	*	18.3	
Men		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	74.8	*	20.6	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 7 Employment by occupation^a women in employment without children, and whether working full or part-time

Major/sub-major occupation group	Women aged 16-59					Great Britain (thousands)	
	All ^b	With children	Without children	Full-time ^c	Part-time ^c	Men aged 16-64	Ratio men/women
All in employment	10,617	3,828	6,788	5,910	4,604	13,301	1.3
1 Managers and administrators	1,190	378	812	966	223	2,492	2.1
a) Corporate managers and administrators	763	228	535	623	140	1,726	2.3
b) Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	427	150	277	343	83	766	1.8
2 Professional occupations	918	388	529	674	243	1,476	1.6
a) Science and engineering professionals	62	17	45	57	*	582	9.5
b) Health professionals	58	26	32	39	19	111	1.9
c) Teaching professionals	590	280	310	413	176	335	0.6
d) Other professional occupations	208	66	143	165	44	448	2.1
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	1,044	397	647	692	346	1,111	1.1
a) Science and engineering associate professionals	99	29	69	75	23	434	4.4
b) Health associate professionals	540	231	309	322	217	78	0.1
c) Other associate professional occupations	405	137	268	295	106	599	1.5
4 Clerical and secretarial occupations	2,784	903	1,881	1,770	985	902	0.3
a) Clerical occupations	1,848	621	1,227	1,189	641	879	0.5
b) Secretarial occupations	935	282	654	581	345	24	0.0
5 Craft and related occupations	341	107	234	238	98	2,904	8.5
a) Skilled construction trades	*	*	*	*	*	536	68.1
b) Skilled engineering trades	22	*	17	18	*	967	43.2
c) Other skilled trades	311	99	212	215	91	1,401	4.5
6 Personal & protective service occupations	1,574	634	940	634	913	804	0.5
a) Protective service occupations	56	13	42	41	14	425	7.6
b) Personal service occupations	1,518	621	897	593	899	379	0.2
7 Sales occupations	1,231	432	799	373	848	682	0.6
a) Buyers, brokers and sales reps	107	38	69	76	31	314	2.9
b) Other sales occupations	1,124	394	731	297	816	368	0.3
8 Plant and machine operatives	465	151	314	339	125	1,835	3.9
a) Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	436	140	296	322	113	946	2.2
b) Drivers and mobile machine operators	29	11	18	17	12	889	30.3
9 Other occupations	1,018	423	594	202	810	998	1.0
a) Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	59	19	40	25	31	141	2.4
b) Other elementary occupations	959	404	555	177	779	856	0.9
No answer/does not apply	52	14	38	22	13	98	1.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

^a The occupation classification used in this article is the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

^b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time.

^c The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.

Table 8 Employment by industry^a women in employment with and without children, and whether working full or part-time

Industry divisions/classes	Women					Great Britain (thousands)	
	All ^b	With children	Without children	Full-time ^c	Part-time ^c	Men aged 16-64	Ratio men/women
All in employment	10,617	3,828	6,788	5,910	4,604	13,301	1.3
Division 0: Agriculture, forestry & fishing	101	39	63	42	59	345	3.4
Division 1: Energy and water supply	86	22	64	67	19	386	4.5
Division 2: Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	177	51	126	141	34	511	2.9
25 chemical industry	109	33	75	87	21	197	1.8
21-24, 26 Mineral extraction, fuels, metal manufacture, etc	68	17	51	54	13	314	4.6
Division 3: Metal goods, engineering & vehicles	500	134	365	394	101	1,881	3.8
31 manufacture of metal goods nes	53	16	37	38	14	197	3.7
32 mechanical engineering	130	38	92	96	34	621	4.8
33 manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment	49	13	36	43	*	112	2.3
34 electrical and electronic engineering	165	40	124	132	31	404	2.5
35,6,7 manufacture of motor vehicles and other transport equipment, instrument engineering	102	26	76	85	17	548	5.4
Division 4: Other manufacturing industries	726	227	499	498	223	1,281	1.8
41,2 food, drink & tobacco manufacturing industries	178	57	122	111	66	341	1.9
43 textile industry	84	28	56	60	24	89	1.1
44,5 leather, footwear & clothing industries	158	50	109	119	38	77	0.5
46 timber & wooden furniture industries	49	15	34	30	18	258	5.3
47 manufacture of paper and paper products, printing & publishing	164	48	115	115	48	315	1.9
48 processing of rubber & plastics	57	19	39	40	17	158	2.8
49 other manufacturing industries	36	11	24	24	12	41	1.2
Division 5: Construction	173	65	107	95	77	1,431	8.3
Division 6: Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	2,522	917	1,605	1,031	1,473	2,240	0.9
61,2,3 wholesale distribution	233	72	161	157	73	512	2.2
64,5 retail distribution	1,623	573	1,051	629	982	1,067	0.7
66 hotels and catering	621	252	369	224	394	378	0.6
67 repair of consumer goods & vehicles	45	20	25	20	24	284	6.3
Division 7: Transport and communication	349	116	234	239	107	1,181	3.4
71,4,5 railways, sea and air transport	42	10	33	37	*	182	4.3
72 other inland transport	74	27	47	42	32	497	6.7
76,7 transport support services and storage nes	125	39	86	92	30	197	1.6
79 Postal services and telecommunications	108	40	68	69	39	304	2.8
Division 8: Banking, finance, insurance business services and leasing	1,331	399	932	948	374	1,463	1.1
81 banking and finance	381	122	259	286	95	245	0.6
82 insurance but not compulsory social security	140	31	109	115	25	151	1.1
83 business services	686	205	481	464	213	910	1.3
84 renting of movables	40	14	26	26	14	66	1.7
85 owning & dealing in real estate	85	28	57	57	27	92	1.1
Division 9: Other services	4,608	1,849	2,760	2,434	2,131	2,500	0.5
91 public administration national defence and compulsory social security	697	233	464	514	177	866	1.2
92 sanitary services	119	58	60	31	88	164	1.4
93 education	1,159	547	612	601	552	493	0.4
94 research & development	32	10	21	25	*	60	1.9
95 medical and other health services, veterinary services	1,167	474	693	583	578	315	0.3
96 other services provided to the general public	841	333	508	378	451	217	0.3
97 recreational and other cultural services	274	98	176	141	131	290	1.1
98 personal services	212	57	156	125	77	69	0.3
99 domestic services	100	36	64	30	70	*	—
workplace outside UK/ inadequately described/ no answer/does not apply	44	10	34	20	*	81	1.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

^a The industrial classification used in this article is the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980).

^b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time.

^c The full/part-time classification is based on respondent's self-assessment.

Table 9 People of working age (16-59/64) in employment by industry and occupation

Winter 1992-93 (not seasonally adjusted)

Great Britain (Per cent)

Industry	Occupation									
	All in employment	Managers and administrators	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical occupations	Clerical and secretarial occupations	Craft and related occupations	Personal and protective occupations	Sales occupations	Plant and machine operatives	Other occupations
Women (16-59)										
All in employment (Thousands = 100 per cent)^a	10,617	1,190	918	1,044	2,784	341	1,574	1,231	465	1,018
0 Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1.0	1.9	*	*	0.5	3.6	*	*	*	4.5
1 Energy and water supply	0.8	*	*	*	1.9	*	*	*	*	*
2 Minerals, ores, metals, chemicals	1.7	1.6	*	1.0	2.0	5.3	*	0.9	8.7	1.0
3 Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	4.7	5.0	1.8	2.3	6.0	8.9	*	1.2	35.3	2.1
4 Other manufacturing industries	6.8	6.0	*	3.7	5.6	57.6	0.8	3.8	35.6	2.8
5 Construction	1.6	2.0	*	*	4.2	*	*	*	*	*
6 Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	23.8	34.6	2.0	2.9	13.3	12.3	17.3	85.8	9.2	27.2
7 Transport and communication	3.3	4.9	*	*	6.3	*	1.2	1.2	6.2	4.1
8 Banking, financial & business services	12.5	15.9	8.9	11.6	30.3	*	0.7	4.1	*	2.2
9 Other services	43.4	27.4	84.2	76.5	30.0	6.4	79.3	2.0	3.2	55.0
Men (16-64)										
All in employment (Thousands = 100 per cent)^a	13,301	2,492	1,476	1,111	902	2,904	804	682	1,835	998
0 Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2.6	5.9	*	*	*	2.1	*	*	*	12.1
1 Energy and water supply	2.9	1.7	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	*	*	3.4	1.9
2 Minerals, ores, metals, chemicals	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.4	3.6	3.9	*	3.1	8.4	3.2
3 Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	14.1	11.3	14.6	11.7	11.0	21.9	1.5	9.8	21.1	4.8
4 Other manufacturing industries	9.6	7.9	2.5	6.7	9.0	13.7	1.3	8.5	19.9	5.7
5 Construction	10.8	5.7	4.8	4.9	1.7	29.7	*	2.2	6.8	13.8
6 Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	16.8	29.7	2.4	4.1	16.0	13.2	18.0	59.6	9.4	16.2
7 Transport and communication	8.9	6.2	1.7	4.5	12.1	4.8	3.6	*	24.1	21.8
8 Banking, financial & business services	11.0	14.8	23.5	27.3	22.2	1.6	7.0	12.5	1.6	2.2
9 Other services	18.8	13.4	42.6	34.6	20.4	5.0	66.6	2.1	4.9	18.1
All persons (16-59/64)										
All in employment (Thousands = 100 per cent)^a	23,918	3,682	2,393	2,155	3,686	3,245	2,377	1,914	2,300	2,015
0 Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1.9	4.6	*	*	0.4	2.3	*	*	0.4	8.3
1 Energy and water supply	2.0	1.3	2.8	2.2	2.4	3.6	*	0.5	2.7	1.1
2 Minerals, ores, metals, chemicals	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.4	4.0	*	1.7	8.5	2.1
3 Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	10.0	9.3	9.7	7.2	7.2	20.6	0.6	4.3	24.0	3.4
4 Other manufacturing industries	8.4	7.3	1.8	5.3	6.5	18.3	1.0	5.4	23.1	4.2
5 Construction	6.7	4.5	3.1	2.8	3.6	26.9	*	1.1	5.5	7.2
6 Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	19.9	31.3	2.2	3.5	13.9	13.1	17.5	76.5	9.4	21.8
7 Transport and communication	6.4	5.8	1.2	2.6	7.7	4.4	2.0	1.2	20.5	12.9
8 Banking, financial & business services	11.7	15.2	17.9	19.7	28.3	1.7	2.9	7.1	1.4	2.2
9 Other services	29.7	17.9	58.6	54.9	27.6	5.1	75.0	2.0	4.6	36.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

^a Includes those who did not state in which industry or occupation they worked.

LABOUR MARKET DATA

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● COMMENTARY	S2	● INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES	
● SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS		4.1 Totals; industries; causes	S51
A1 Revisions to previously published data	S7	4.2 Stoppages of work: summary	S51
A2 Changes to data tables	S8	C2 Earnings chart	S52
0.1 Background economic indicators	S9	● EARNINGS	
● EMPLOYMENT		5.1 Average earnings index: industrial sectors	S53
1.1 Workforce	S10	5.3 Average earnings index: industries	S54
1.2 Employees in employment: industry time series	S11	5.4 Average earnings and hours: manual workers	S56
1.2 Employees in employment: industry time series	S11	5.5 Index of average earnings: non-manual workers	S58
1.3 Employees in employment: production industries	S13	5.6 Average earnings and hours: all employees	S60
1.4 All industries: by division, class or group	S14	5.8 Unit wage costs	S62
1.5 Sector: numbers and indices	S16	5.9 International comparisons	S63
1.8 Output, employment and productivity	S18	● RETAIL PRICES	
1.9 International comparison	S20	6.1 Recent index movements	S64
1.11 Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	S22	6.2 Detailed indices	S64
1.12 Hours of work: manufacturing	S22	6.3 Average for selected items	S65
C1 Unemployment chart	S23	6.4 General index: time series	S66
● UNEMPLOYMENT		6.5 Changes on a year earlier: Time series	S67
2.1 UK summary	S24	6.8 International comparisons	S68
2.2 GB summary	S24	C3 Retail Price chart	S70
2.3 Regions	S26	● LABOUR FORCE SURVEY	
2.4 Assisted and local areas	S29	7.1 Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	S71
2.5 Detailed categories UK	S33	7.2 Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	S72
2.7 Age	S34	7.3 Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	S73
2.8 Duration	S34	● TOURISM	
2.9 Counties and local authority areas	S35	8.1 Employment	S74
2.10 Parliamentary constituencies	S38	8.2 Earnings and expenditure	S74
2.13 Students	S42	8.3 Visits to UK	S75
2.14 Temporarily stopped	S42	8.4 Visits abroad	S75
2.15 Rates by age	S43	● OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES	
2.18 International comparisons	S44	9.2 Numbers benefiting from employment measures	S76
2.19 UK flows	S46	9.3 Placement of disabled jobseekers	S76
2.20 GB flows by age	S47	9.7 Development grants by region	S76
2.32 Redundancies in Great Britain	S48	9.8 Regional development grants over £100,000	S77
2.33 Redundancies by region	S48	● DEFINITIONS	S78
2.34 Redundancies by age	S48	● REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S79
2.35 Redundancies by industry	S48	● STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S80
2.36 Redundancies by occupation	S48		
● VACANCIES			
3.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	S49		
3.2 Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	S49		
3.3 Summary: regions	S50		

Publication dates of main economic indicators November - January 1994

● LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	
November	18 Thursday
December	16 Thursday

● RETAIL PRICES INDEX	
November	17 Wednesday
December	15 Wednesday
January	19 Wednesday

LABOUR MARKET commentary

Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 24,896,000 on the seasonally adjusted basis in June 1993. This represents a rise of 23,000 in the second quarter of 1993, the first rise since June 1990, but a net fall of 555,000 over the year to June 1993.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,177,000, is estimated to have fallen by 24,000 in August 1993. Employment in manufacturing fell by 153,000 over the year to August 1993, compared with a fall of 229,000 in the previous twelve months.

Claimant unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 13,600 between August 1993 and September 1993 to 2,908,300. This is the first fall

for three months. The unemployment level is 1,314,700 higher than in April 1990 when unemployment reached its last trough. The claimant unemployment rate in September 1993 was 10.3 per cent of the workforce, down 0.1 per cent from August.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to August was 3 1/2 per cent (provisional estimate), the same as the July rate. In the three months to August 1993, manufacturing productivity increased by 5.1 per cent. Manufacturing unit wage costs for the three months to August 1993 were down 0.6 per cent on a year earlier.

For the whole economy in the second quarter of 1993, productivity increased by 4.5 per cent and unit wage costs were

0.9 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 1992.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 1.8 per cent in September, up from 1.7 per cent last month.

It is provisionally estimated that 0.7 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to labour disputes in the 12 months to August 1993, compared with 0.5 million for the previous 12 months, and an annual average over the 10 year period to August 1992 of 5.5 million days.

Seasonally adjusted, visits by overseas residents to the UK fell by 12 per cent in the three months to July 1993, compared to the previous three months, and visits abroad made by United Kingdom residents also fell by 12 per cent.

Economic background

The latest output based estimate for the United Kingdom economy shows that *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) at constant 1990 factor cost in the second quarter of 1993 grew by 0.6 per cent from the previous quarter and by 2.0 per cent compared with a year ago.

Output of the production industries in the three months to August 1993 rose by 0.8 per cent compared with the previous three months, and was 2.6 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the three months to August 1993 fell by 0.7 per cent compared to the previous three months, but was 1.2 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

In the three months to August 1993 the output of electricity, gas and water supply rose by 4.3 per cent, compared with the previous three months and was 6 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

Latest estimates suggest that in the second quarter of 1993 *consumers' expenditure* was £86.2 billion (at 1990 prices and seasonally adjusted), 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.6 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

The provisionally estimated August index of the seasonally adjusted volume of *retail sales* is 103.0 (1990=100). Over the period June to August 1993, the volume of sales was 1.0 per cent higher compared with the previous three months and 3.8 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

New credit advanced to consumers in August 1993 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was £4.7 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared to £4.5 billion in July. *Total consumer credit* outstanding at the end of August 1993 is estimated to have been £30.4 billion (seasonally adjusted), 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see table 0.1 note 5 for definition) in the second quarter of 1993 at 1990 prices was estimated to have been 2 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 0.3 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. *Fixed investment by the manufacturing industries*

(including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the second quarter of 1993 was estimated to be 3.5 per cent lower than in the previous quarter, and 2.2 per cent lower than a year ago.

The estimate of *stocks and works in progress* in the second quarter of 1993 (at 1990 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £1265 million following a fall of £907 million in the previous quarter. Manufacturers increased their stocks by £214 million following a fall of £438 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £163 million in the second quarter following a fall of £29 million in the previous quarter. Retailers' stocks fell by £159 million following a fall of £35 million in the previous quarter.

The latest figures indicate that *visible trade* in July 1993 was in deficit by £1.5 billion, an increase from £1.2 billion in deficit in June 1993.

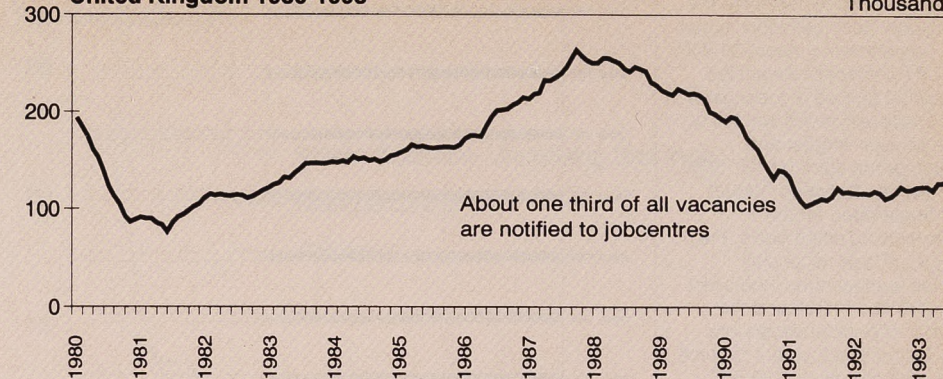
The *volume of exports*, excluding oil and erratic items in July 1993 was 4.7 per cent lower than in June 1993. *Import volume*, excluding oil and erratic items, in July 1993 was 0.1 per cent higher than in June 1993.

Sterling's effective Exchange Rate Index (ERI) for September 1993 was provisionally estimated to be 80.8 (1985=100), a fall of 0.2 per cent from August 1993.

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

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (PSBR), not seasonally adjusted, in September 1993 is provisionally estimated to have been £5.9

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES
United Kingdom 1980-1993



billion. PSBR for the first six months of 1993-4 was £24.2 billion, up from £18.8 billion in the same period last year.

Employment

New figures are available this month for employees in the production industries in Great Britain in August 1993.

New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in the manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 24,000 in August to 4,177,000. This follows a fall of 11,000 in July, a rise of 16,000 in June and a fall of 6,000 in May. Over the year to August 1993, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 153,000 compared with a fall of 229,000 in the previous year.

The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) was 24,896,000 in

June 1993. This represents a fall of 555,000 over the year and a rise of 23,000 in the second quarter of 1993. It is now 2,041,000 below the June 1990 peak.

The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 4,000 in August 1993 to 347,000. This follows a fall of 2,000 in July and a fall of 4,000 in June.

Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 9.29 million hours per week in August 1993, a fall of 1.05 million hours per week since July.

Short-time working by operatives stood at 0.19 million hours per week in August 1993, a fall of 0.05 million hours per week since July.

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

99.3 in August 1993 compared with 100.4 in July.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom fell by 13,600 between August and September to 2,908,300. This is the first fall for three months. The unemployment level is now 1,314,700 (82 per cent), higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough but 215,200 lower than the July 1986 peak. The claimant unemployment rate in September 1993 was 10.3 per cent of the workforce, down 0.1 per cent from last month.

The September fall in seasonally adjusted unemployment compares with rises of 5,600 in August and 4,300 in July. Over the three months to September unemployment has fallen by an average of 1,200 per month. This compares with an average monthly fall of 5,500 over the latest six months.

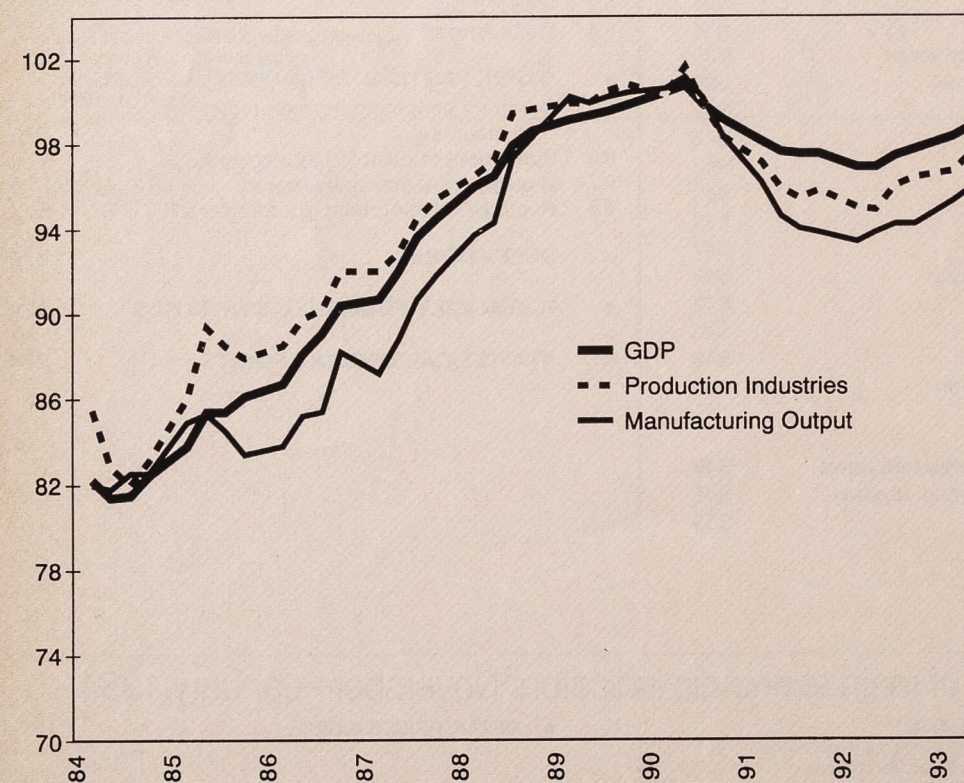
Between August and September there were falls in the level of seasonally adjusted unemployment in all regions. The largest percentage falls occurred in Scotland, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Anglia and the North West.

The United Kingdom unemployment rate is 0.2 percentage points higher than 12 months ago and is higher than a year ago in all regions except the North West and Northern Ireland where there have been falls of 0.2 and 0.3 percentage points respectively.

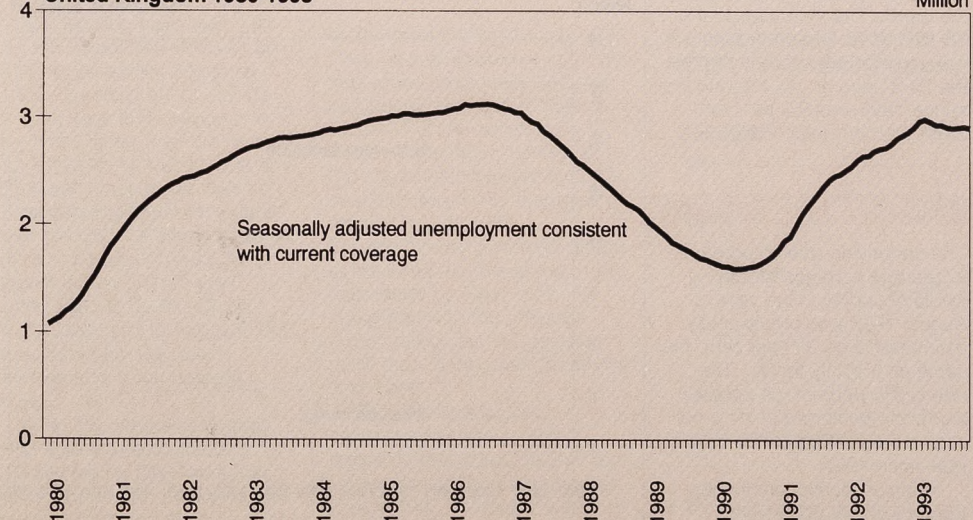
The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 47,834 between August and September to 2,912,130 or 10.4 per cent of the workforce, a fall of 0.1 percentage points on the rate for the previous month. The fall in the unadjusted total is larger

OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom

Index 1990 = 100 (January)



CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
United Kingdom 1980-1993



than the fall in the seasonally adjusted total because seasonal influences tend to decrease the unadjusted total between August and September by about 34,000.

The numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell by 700 between August and September to stand at 127,300.

However, between August and September, on the seasonally adjusted basis, the number of new vacancies notified to jobcentres increased by 3,800 to 189,800 and the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased sharply to 143,600. Both notified vacancies and placings were up 14 per cent on the equivalent figures for the same period last year.

Labour Force Survey

Among people aged 16 and over, 73 per cent of men and 53.1 per cent of women (seasonally adjusted - table 7.1) were economically active in spring 1993. Between 1984 and 1990, the number of economically active women increased more than the number of economically active men.

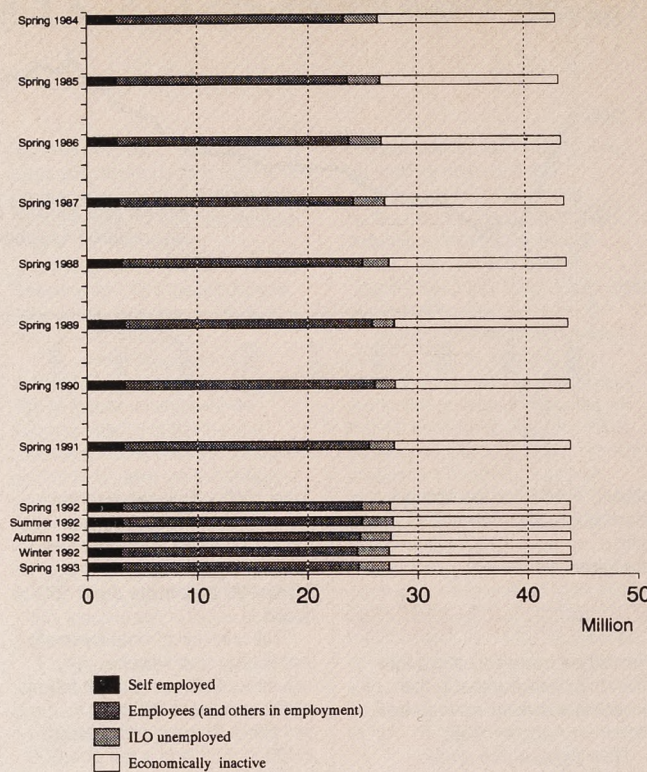
Between spring 1990 and winter 1992/93, the number of economically active men and women fell, but the number of men fell by more. In the last quarter, between winter 1992-93 and spring 1993, the decreasing trend continued for men but, for women it was reversed.

The estimates of people in employment (seasonally adjusted - table 7.1) have risen in the quarter to spring 1993, by 0.4 per cent for men and 0.9 per cent for women. There were 24.8 million people in employment (seasonally adjusted, table 7.1) in spring 1993; 21.3 million were employees, 3.1 million were self-employed, 0.3 million were on employment and training programmes and 0.1 million were unpaid family workers.

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

The spring 1993 estimate of unemployment on the ILO definition was 2.84 million (seasonally adjusted - table 7.1), a decrease of 0.09 million (3.2 per cent) since winter 1992-93. The ILO unemployment rate in spring 1993 was 10.3 per cent, down from 10.6 per cent in winter 1992-93.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: Great Britain, population aged 16 and over



The economic activity rate for all people aged 16 and over stood at 62.5 per cent in spring 1993, compared with 62.9 per cent in spring 1992 (not seasonally adjusted - table 7.3). Activity rates fell during the year for men but rose for women. The greatest changes were among the 16-19 and over 50 age groups where economic activity rates fell. Changes in economic activity in other age groups were very small.

Table 7.3 also shows age-specific ILO unemployment rates. Between spring 1992 and spring 1993, these rates rose for all age groups, although the spring quarter saw a reversal of the trend. The increases in the 16-19 and 20-24 age-groups were particularly marked and for the 20-24 age group, the rate in spring 1993 was 0.3 per cent lower than in winter 1992-93.

Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to August 1993 was provisionally estimated to be 3 1/2 per cent, the same as the July figure. The rate is 6 3/4 percentage points below the peak rate of 10 1/4 per cent in July 1990 and the lowest rate since 1967.

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

industries in the year to August was 2 3/4 per cent, the same as the rate for July. The rate has not been lower since the series began in January 1985.

The actual increase in earnings in the whole economy was 3.1 per cent (provisionally) in the year to August.

Productivity and unit wage costs

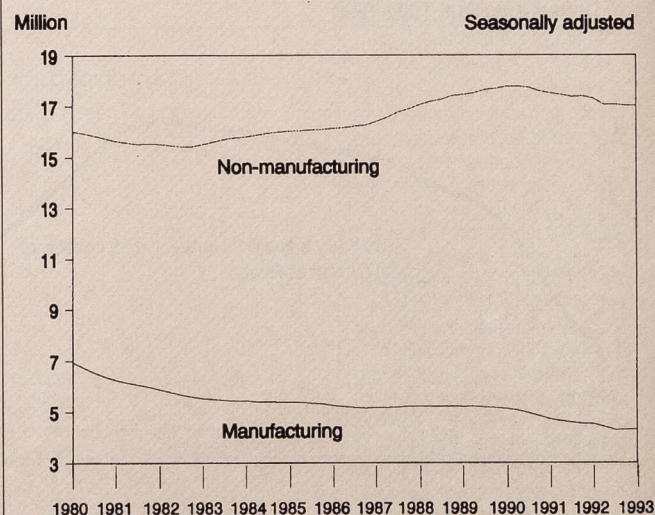
In the three months ending August 1993, manufacturing output was up 1.2 per cent on the same period a year earlier.

Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head showed a rise of 5.1 per cent for the three months ending August 1993, compared with a year earlier. Highest growth this year was 7.8 per cent in March and May.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to August were down 0.6 per cent on the same period a year earlier. The largest fall this year was 2.8 per cent in March and May. Unit wage cost growth has now declined by 10 percentage points from the peak of 9.4 per cent in May 1991.

Productivity figures for the whole economy in the second quarter of 1993 show that output per head was 4.5 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1992. Output, as measured by GDP, rose by 2.0 per cent in the year to the second quarter of 1993 but this was accompanied by a 2.4 per cent fall in the employed labour force.

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the second quarter of 1993 showed a fall of 0.9 per cent on the second quarter of 1992. This was 11.3 percentage points below the 10.4 per cent peak rate of the third quarter of 1990.

Prices

The increase over the 12 months to September in the "all-items" retail prices index was 1.8 per cent, up from 1.7 per cent for the 12 months to August. Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases rose to 3.3 per cent for September from 3.1 per cent. Between August and September the "all items" index rose by 0.4 per cent, the same as in September last year. Increases included price recoveries following sales for clothing and household goods. Food prices fell. The rise in the 12-month rate from 1.7 to 1.8 per cent mainly reflected changes in the prices of cars and petrol which went up a little this September in contrast to reductions a year ago.

The Tax and Price Index (TPI) for September showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 1.8 per cent, down from 1.9 per cent for August.

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.2 per cent for September 1993, down from the 4.3 per cent for August. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry increased by 3.5 per cent over the year to September 1993, compared with an increase of 6.3 per cent (revised) to August.

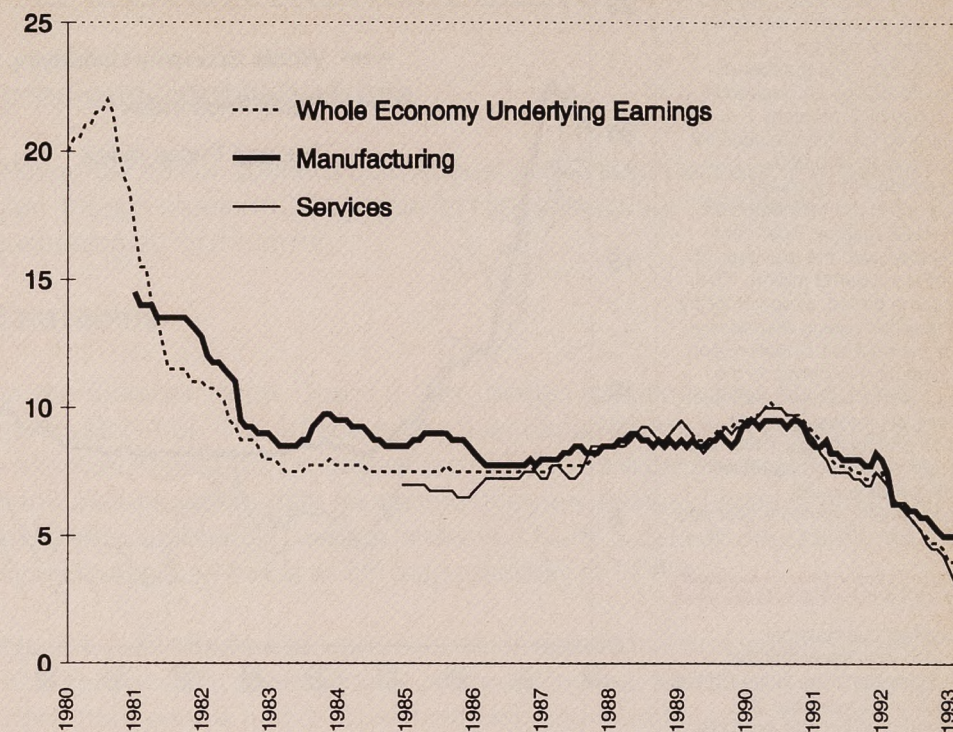
Labour disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 12,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to labour disputes in August 1993. The estimate of 12,000 working days lost in August is four times lower than the revised July estimate of 48,000, and four and a half times lower than the corresponding figure for August 1992 (54,000). It also compares with an average of 348,000 for August during the ten-year period 1983 to 1992. Of the 12,000 days lost in August 6,000 were lost in the transport services and communication group.

In the 12 months to August 1993 a provisional total of 0.7 million working days were lost, this is higher than the figure for the corresponding period a year ago (0.5 million). It compares

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

Per cent (January)



with an annual average over the ten year period to August 1992 of 5.5 million days. In the 12 months to August 1993 a provisional total of 192 stoppages were recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 283 stoppages in the 12 months to August 1992 and an annual average over the ten year period to August 1992 of 877 stoppages in progress.

Overseas travel and tourism

In the three months to July 1993 there was an decrease of 12 per cent in the seasonally adjusted number of overseas residents' visits to the UK compared with the previous three months, and the numbers increased by 2 per cent compared with the three months to July 1992. Expenditure by overseas visitors in the three months to July 1993 decreased by 8 per cent compared with the previous three months and 12 per cent more than in the three months to July 1992.

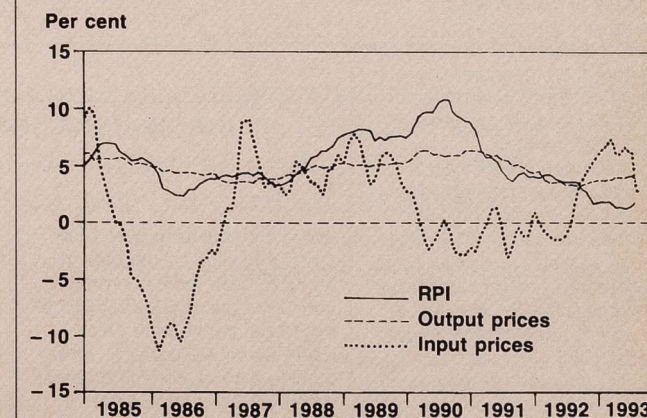
Seasonally adjusted estimates of visits by UK residents abroad decreased by 12 per cent in the three months to July 1993 compared with the previous three months, but were

virtually unchanged compared with the three months to July 1992. Total spending by UK residents overseas in the three months to July 1993 decreased by 4 per cent compared with the previous three months and 8 per cent more than in the three months to July 1992.

The seasonally adjusted deficit in the three months to July 1993 was £790 million, £60 million greater than in the previous three months and £32 million less than in the three months to July 1992. The deficit for the 12 months to July 1993 was £3.3 billion, compared with £3.0 billion in the previous

twelve months. Comparing the three months to July 1993 with the corresponding period a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted), visits from North America were virtually unchanged, but there were rises of 2 per cent and 6 per cent in visits from Western Europe and the rest of the world respectively. Comparing UK visits abroad, visits to North America were virtually unchanged, but there was a fall of 3 per cent in visits to Western Europe, and a rise of 7 per cent in visits to the rest of the world in the three months to July 1993 compared with the three months

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



to July 1992.

In the 12 months ending July 1993, the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents (not seasonally adjusted) rose by 3 per cent, compared with the previous 12 months, to 18,870,000. The number of visits abroad by UK residents also rose by 2 per cent compared with the previous 12 months to 33,910,000. Expenditure by overseas residents in the 12 months to July 1993 rose by 7 per cent compared with the previous 12 months to £8,400 million. Over the same period, expenditure by UK residents going abroad rose by 8 per cent to £11,690 million. As a result, the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments, for the 12 month period ending in July 1993, was £3,290 million, compared with £2,963 million in the corresponding period a year ago.

International comparisons

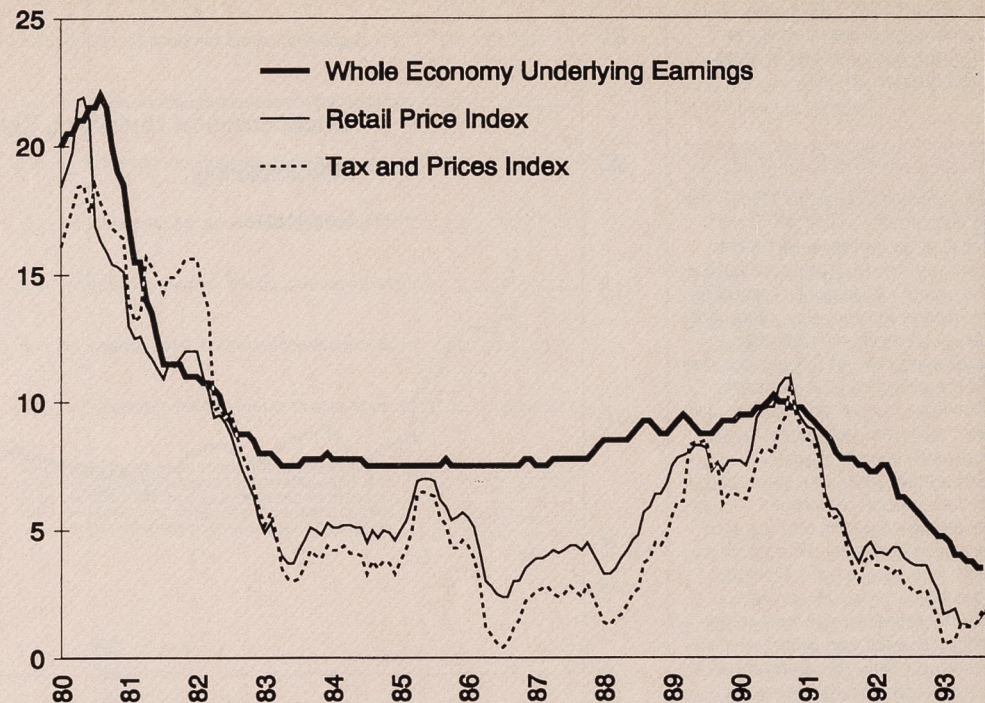
The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom is lower than in Canada, Finland and Australia, and among our EC partners is lower than in Spain, France, Denmark and Ireland. The UK rate is below the EC average both on the latest available SOEC data (10.3 per cent for the UK in August compared to 10.4 per cent for the EC average) and on the most up-to-date figures from OECD (UK rate at 10.4 per cent in July compared with 10.5 per cent for the EC – the latter excludes Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg).

Although the underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to August, at 4³/₄ per cent, is at the lowest level since 1967, it still compares unfavourably with the latest figures for other OECD countries, which are shown in Table 5.9. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increases in ten of the other 13 countries shown. The latest available OECD estimates of manufacturing productivity, however, show that of the 11 countries (excluding Belgium and Denmark for which figures are not available) only four had faster annual growth than Great Britain, which is 5.1 per cent in the year to three months ending August 1993.

In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.5 per cent (provisional) over

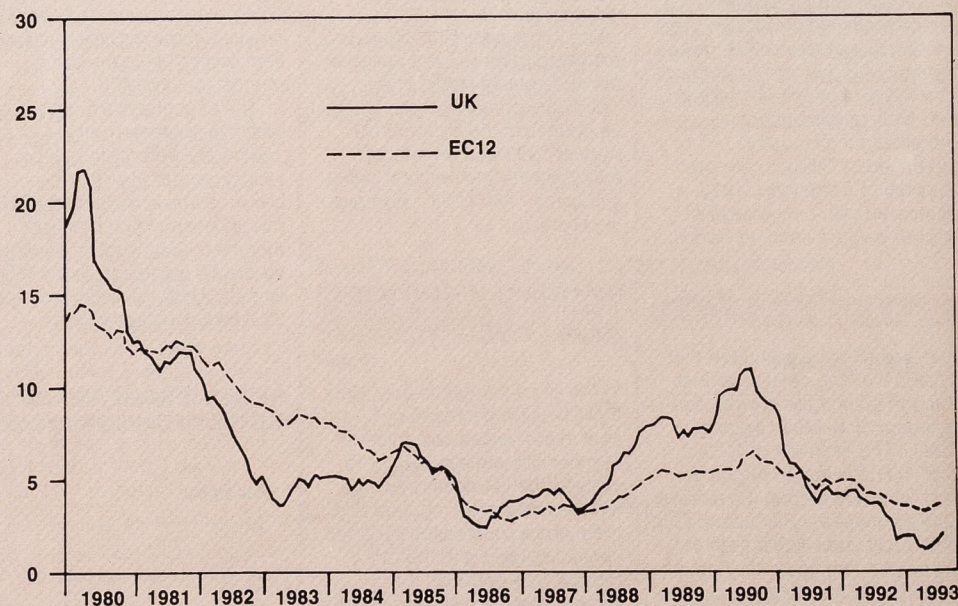
RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year

Per cent (January)



CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year

Per cent



the 12 months to August 1993, compared with 1.7 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.2 per cent and in West Germany by 4.2 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 2.8 per cent in the United States, 1.7 per cent in

Canada and 2.1 per cent in Japan.

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

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

A1. Revisions to previously published data

Table 2.4 in the November edition contains both August and September data. The table in the October edition, though headed 12 August in fact contained July 1993 data. Please accept our apologies for this error.

A2. Changes to data tables

As mentioned in the October issue, Table 2.4 no longer contains data on claimant unemployment by Assisted Area. This is because the boundaries of the new Assisted Areas, which came into effect on August 1st, no longer map to Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs). In the future, claimant unemployment data for each of the new Assisted Areas should be accessed via the NOMIS database at Durham. However, NOMIS data on unemployment rates will be confined to Assisted Areas which map precisely to TTWAs.

A review of the regularly published statistical tables which appear in *Employment Gazette* Labour Market Data section (pink pages) was recently carried out, with the aim of making the pink pages more manageable and to allow for known future additions to this section. Following this review, the Department of Employment proposes to cease publication of some tables and reduce the frequency of publication of others, as shown in the following tables 1 and 2. We will be keeping the pink pages under review and making further changes from time to time, as necessary:

Table 1 - statistical tables we propose to cease publishing

Table Number	Content	Proposed final publication in Gazette issue
1.7	Manpower in the local authorities	January 1994
2.13	Claimant unemployment - students by region	November 1993
2.14	Claimant unemployment - temporarily stopped by region	November 1993

Note: Statistics on unemployed students and temporarily stopped workers are published in regional press notices. Details can be obtained by contacting the Employment Department unemployment statistics enquiry point on the following telephone number: 071-273-5532. These statistics can also be accessed via the NOMIS database. Further details about NOMIS can be obtained from the Employment Department Statistical Services Branch B3 on 071-273-6105/5130. The source of statistics on manpower in the local authorities is the Department of the Environment. The contact is Ms P Penney on 071-276-3003.

If *Employment Gazette* readers have comments about the proposed cessation of publication of the tables referred to in Table 1 above, will they please send them by **3rd December 1993** to:

Russell Green
Department of Employment
Statistical Services Division B4
Level 1, Caxton House,
Tothill Street, London SW1H9NF

Table 2 - statistical tables which will in future be published less frequently

Table Number	Content	Change
2.5	Claimant unemployment - age and duration	With effect from December 1993, published quarterly instead of every month, to coincide with quarterly updates in March, June, September and December issues of <i>Employment Gazette</i>
2.7	Claimant unemployment by age	As for table 2.5
2.8	Claimant unemployment by duration	As for table 2.5
2.15	Claimant unemployment - rates by age	As for table 2.5
5.4	Earnings and hours - average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry	With effect from November 1993, published quarterly instead of every month. The tables will appear in the February, May, August and November issues of <i>Employment Gazette</i> . (This table is updated annually).
5.5	Earnings and hours - Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry	As for table 5.4
5.6	Earnings and hours - average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry	As for table 5.4

Seasonally adjusted

	Output						Income						
	GDP		Index of output UK				Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴				
	1990=100	£ billion	Production industries ^{1,2}		Manufacturing industries ^{1,3}		1990=100	%	£ billion		%		
1987	92.7	443.8	4.6	93.7	4.0	89.6	4.7	104.9	3.6	88.1	3.4	52.2	14.7
1988	97.3	465.7	4.9	98.2	4.8	95.9	7.0	110.4	5.2	93.4	6.0	62.2	19.1
1989	99.4	476.2	2.3	100.3	2.1	100.2	4.5	113.9	3.1	98.0	4.9	67.1	7.9
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	115.5	1.5	100.0	2.0	67.3	0.3
1991	97.7	467.7	-2.3	96.0	-4.0	94.7	-5.3	114.9	-0.5	99.5	-0.5	71.6	6.4
1992	97.2	465.6	-0.4	95.6	-0.4	93.9	-0.8	114.3	-0.5	102.2	2.7	71.8	0.3
1992 Q2	96.9	116.0	-0.7	94.9	-1.0	93.8	-0.8	114.5	-0.2	102.3	2.8	17.7	-0.6
1992 Q3	97.4	116.6	—	96.0	0.6	94.2	0.2	114.3	-0.7	103.4	3.9	18.5	4.5
1992 Q4	97.7	117.0	0.3	96.4	0.6	94.2	0.4	113.5	-1.2	102.2	3.1	19.1	0.6
1993 Q1	98.3	117.6	1.4	96.7	1.8	95.3	2.0	113.9	-1.0	102.5	1.4	19.8	19.4
1993 Q2	98.8	118.3	2.0	97.5	2.7	95.9	2.2	113.6	-0.8	100.8	-1.5	20.1	13.4
1993 Feb	..	..	..	97.6	..	95.9	..	114.0R	-1.3	..	..	..	..
1993 Mar	..	..	..	96.3	1.8	95.2	2.1	114.6	-1.0	..	..	..	..
1993 Apr	..	..	..	96.8r	1.6	95.9r	1.9	113.4	-0.9	..	..	..	..
1993 May	..	..	..	98.3	2.2	96.9	2.6	113.6	-0.7	..	..	..	..
1993 Jun	..	..	..	97.3	2.7	94.9	2.2	113.6	-0.9	..	..	..	..
1993 Jul	..	..	..	98.2	3.3	95.7	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Aug	..	..	..	98.3	2.6	95.3	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure						Base lending rates + 8						Effective exchange rate + 1,9
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes ¹		Fixed investments ⁵		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices ⁷		1985=100	%	
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%			
1987	311.2	5.3	..	..	..	..	107.9	1.0	..	..	8.5	90.1	-1.5
1988	334.6	7.5	..	..	73.4	..	108.6	0.7	0.27	13.0	..	95.5	6.0
1989	345.4	3.2	99.3	2.1	82.0	11.7	15.0	8.2	110.1	1.4	0.48	92.6	-3.0
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.8	-0.2	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	1.32	91.3	-1.4
1991	340.0	-2.2	98.9	-1.1	75.4	-7.8	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.5	3.47	91.7	0.4
1992	339.9	—	99.5	0.6	74.3	-1.5	11.9	-7.0	116.0	0.2	0.95	88.4	-3.6
1992 Q2	84.8	—	99.4	..	18.7	-1.1	3.0	-8.3	29.3	0.9	-0.92	10.0	92.3
1992 Q3	85.2	0.6	99.7	..	18.1	-2.5	3.0	-6.8	28.7	-1.1	0.37	9.0	90.9
1992 Q4	85.6	1.2	100.3	..	18.7	-0.2	3.0	-2.2	28.8	-0.5	-0.18	7.0	79.8
1993 Q1	85.9	1.9	102.0	3.4	19.0	1.3	3.0	4.1	28.8	-1.6	-0.91	6.0	78.5
1993 Q2	86.2	1.6	102.4R	3.0	18.4	-1.3	2.9	-2.2	29.2	-0.3	-1.27	6.0	80.2
1993 Mar	..	..	102.2	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	78.2
1993 Apr	..	..	102.1	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	80.5
1993 May	..	..	101.8r	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	80.4
1993 Jun	..	..	103.2	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	79.6
1993 Jul	..	..	102.9	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	81.3
1993 Aug	..	..	103.0	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	81.0
1993 Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	80.8P
1993 Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	80.8P
1993 Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	80.8P
1993 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	80.8P

	Visible trade				Balance of payments		Prices					
	Export volume ¹		Import volume ¹		Visible balance		Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer price index + 1,3,10			
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100		Materials and fuels		Home sales	
1987	..	..	..	..	-11.2	-4.3	100.4	2.6	..	..	..	..
1988	89.0	..	92.4	..	-21.5	-15.5	103.3	2.9	..	..	..	..
1989	94.2	5.8	99.9	8.1	-24.7	-20.4	110.6	7.1	..	..	..	..
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-17.0	119.7	8.2	100.0	..	99.9	..
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-6.3	126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2	105.4	5.5
1992	103.4	2.2	100.9	6.5	-13.4	-11.8	129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	108.7	3.1
1992 Q2	103.5	..	101.1	..	-3.0	-3.0	130.0	3.3	96.5	-1.5	108.8	2.7
1992 Q3	103.4	..	101.7	..	-3.2	-2.2	129.9	2.6	95.7	-1.9	108.9	3.0
1992 Q4	105.4	..	103.3	..	-4.3	-3.7	130.5	2.0	94.8	-0.5	108.9	2.8
1993 Q1	103.8	2.4	103.5	6.2	-3.5	-3.0	129.5	0.6	94.7	-3.0	108.9	2.3
1993 Q2	104.0	0.5	100.1	-1.0	-3.6	-3.0	131.6	1.2	95.7	-2.3	109.0	0.4
1993 Mar	101.6	..	102.6	..	-1.1	..	130.2	0.6	104.3	6.8	112.0	3.6
1993 Apr	102.5	..	98.4	..	-1.2	..	131.3	0.9	103.3	6.8	112.9	3.8
1993 May	103.3	..	98.8	..	-1.2	..	131.8	1.1	102.7	6.7	113.2	3.9
1993 Jun	106.1	..	103.1	..	-1.2	..	131.7	1.2	102.1	6.4	113.3	4.0
1993 Jul	102.7	..	102.5	..	-1.5	..	131.4	1.2	101.1r	6.6	113.5	4.0
1993 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	132.1	1.5	100.0P	6.6	113.5P	4.1
1993 Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	132.7	1.7	98.5P	5.5	113.5P	4.2

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.
+ Not seasonally adjusted.
1 The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
2 Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

3 Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
4 Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.
5 Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
6 Including leased assets.
7 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
8 Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
9 Average of daily rates.
10 Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

EMPLOYMENT 1.2

Employees in employment in Great Britain *

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)	
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted
1975	June	22,213	22,202	7,351	7,351	8,069	8,069	9,276	9,276
1976	June	22,048	22,039	7,118	7,118	7,830	7,830	9,033	9,033
1977	June	22,126	22,124	7,172	7,172	7,880	7,880	9,048	9,048
1978	June	22,273	22,246	7,138	7,143	7,845	7,850	9,006	9,007
1979	June	22,638	22,611	7,107	7,113	7,819	7,825	9,020	9,022
1980	June	22,458	22,432	6,801	6,808	7,517	7,524	8,723	8,727
1981	June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907
1982	June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470
1983	June	20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087
1984	June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936
1985	June	20,920	20,910	5,269	5,254	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848
1986	June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639
1987	June	21,080	21,061	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550
1988	June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606
1989	June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613
1990	June	22,380	22,373	4,994	5,018	5,434	5,461	6,494	6,519
1991	June	21,719	21,707	4,599	4,623	5,029	5,054	5,994	6,017
1991	Oct		4,542	4,542	4,511	4,511	4,932	4,932	
1991	Nov		4,529	4,529	4,492	4,492	4,909	4,909	
1991	Dec	21,490	21,423	4,512	4,485	4,926	4,899	5,860	5,835
1992	Jan		4,447	4,447	4,455	4,455	4,859	4,866	
1992	Feb		4,429	4,429	4,452	4,452	4,836	4,858	
1992	Mar	21,324	21,397	4,417	4,444	4,824	4,851	5,728	5,760
1992	Apr		4,389	4,389	4,428	4,428	4,792	4,832	
1992	May		4,380	4,380	4,418	4,418	4,779	4,817	
1992	June	21,306	21,291	4,396	4,419	4,791	4,815	5,678	5,701
1992	July		4,376	4,376	4,374	4,374	4,769	4,769	
1992	Aug		4,353	4,353	4,330	4,330	4,747	4,723	
1992	Sep	20,924	20,926	4,342	4,309	4,735	4,701	5,605	5,568
1992	Oct		4,298	4,298	4,266	4,266	4,689	4,656	
1992	Nov		4,262	4,262	4,225	4,225	4,648	4,610	
1992	Dec	20,880	20,815	4,217	4,190	4,597	4,571	5,447	5,421
1993	Jan		4,184	4,184	4,193	4,193	4,563	4,570	
1993	Feb		4,173	4,173	4,197	4,197	4,548	4,571	
1993	Mar	20,713	20,783	4,175	4,201	4,544	4,571	5,370	5,402
1993	Apr		4,163	4,163	4,202	4,202	4,526	4,566	
1993	May		4,158	4,158	4,196	4,196	4,513	4,552	
1993	June	20,798 R	20,781 R	4,190	4,212	4,540	4,564	5,343 R	5,365 R
1993	July P		4,203	4,203	4,201	4,201	4,553	4,551	
1993	Aug P		4,200	4,200	4,177	4,177	4,548	4,523	

GREAT BRITAIN		Service Industries (6-9)		Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing (11-14)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments (33-34,37)
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		All employees	Seasonally adjusted							
1975	June	12,545	12,545	388	356	361	753	432	1,050	972
1976	June	12,624	12,624	382	350	361	716	424	1,020	925
1977	June	12,698	12,698	378	352	356	729	431	1,019	939
1978	June	12,895	12,859	373	357	349	707	434	1,032	941
1979	June	13,260	13,222	359	354	357	694	436	1,033	954
1980	June	13,384	13,345	352	355	361	642	420	1,005	938
1981	June	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	644	383	901	862
1982	June	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983	June	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	788	788
1984	June	13,503	13,465	320	289	319	445	343	750	766
1985	June	13,769	13,731	321	273	309	430	339	756	760
1986	June	13,954	13,918	310	294	302	392	328	741	755
1987	June	14,247	14,220	302	293	297	365	320	737	740
1988	June	14,860	14,841	293	282	296	356	324	737	737
1989	June	15,261	15,242	280	267	290	372	329	763	733
1990	June	15,609	15,573	277	257	284	385	325	741	718
1991	June	15,457	15,417	268	250	280	337	307	679	664
1991	Oct		147	147	147	275	328	313	668	654
1991	Nov		144	144	144	274	324	313	668	655
1991	Dec	15,366	15,320	263	250	273	326	312	671	651
1992	Jan		139	139	139	274	320	309	659	640
1992	Feb		137	137	137	271	319	311	657	636
1992	Mar	15,340	15,371	256	244	272	321	307	652	632
1992	Apr		131	131	131	271	317	305	652	630
1992	May		131	131	131	267	312	303	651	633
1992	June	15,367	15,326	260	244	264	319	305	649	627
1992	July		130	130	130	265	315	305	648	621
1992	Aug		130	130	130	264	314	303	644	618
1992	Sep	15,042	15,101	276	250	262	310	302	638	618
1992	Oct		128	128	128	263	305	301	632	606
1992	Nov		124	124	124	261	303	300	626	604
1992	Dec	15,189	15,144	244	228	258	300	296	618	605
1993	Jan		121	121	121	258	296	294	615	600
1993	Feb		118	118	118	257	295	292	611	601
1993	Mar	15,099	15,127	244	228	253	295	292	609	599
1993	Apr		111	111	111	252	293	292	612	598
1993	May		105	105	105	251	293	291	612	597
1993	June	15,199 R	15,157 R	255 P	247	247	295	293	614	605
1993	July P		102	102	102	248	294	293	618	603
1993	Aug P		101	101	101	247	295	294	623	603

EMPLOYMENT 1.3

Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		Division, class or group or AH	Aug 1992 R			June 1993			July 1993 P			Aug 1993 P		
SIC 1980			Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries		1-4	3,384.2	1,362.6	4,746.8	3,228.3	1,311.5	4,539.9	3,238.4	1,314.4	4,552.8	3,233.7	1,313.9	4,547.6
Manufacturing industries		2-4	3,070.1	1,283.2	4,353.3	2,954.3	1,235.4	4,189.7	2,964.7	1,238.2	4,202.9	2,961.9	1,238.0	4,200.0
Energy and water supply		1	314.1	79.4	393.5	274.1	76.1	350.2	273.7	76.2	349.9	271.8	75.9	347.7
Coal extraction and solid fuels		111	59.0	3.2	62.2	33.4	2.5	35.9	32.4	2.4	34.9	31.9	2.4	34.3
Mineral oil processing		14	13.5	3.1	16.6	13.4	2.9	16.4	13.3	3.0	16.3	13.2	2.9	16.1
Electricity		161	93.9	27.2	121.1	86.1	26.6	112.8	86.0	26.7	112.6	84.4	26.4	110.8
Gas		162	54.8	22.5	77.3	50.0	21.1	71.1	50.6	21.2	71.9	50.5	21.1	71.6
Water supply industry		17	38.0	12.2	50.2	36.9	11.9	48.7	37.1	11.9	49.0	37.5	12.1	49.6
Metal manufacturing and chemicals		2	462.3	154.4	616.7	442.2	145.5	587.7	441.6	146.0	587.6	442.0	146.6	588.6
Extraction of metal ores and minerals		21/23	22.4	3.7	26.1	20.0	3.1	23.1	20.2	3.1	23.3	20.3	3.1	23.4
Metal manufacture		22	111.6	16.1	127.7	107.8	15.5	123.2	108.1	15.4	123.5	108.2	15.5	123.7
Non-metallic mineral products		24	122.4	37.8	160.2	113.2	35.6	148.8	111.8	35.5	147.3	112.0	35.9	147.9
Chemical industry/man-made fibres		25/26	205.8	96.7	302.6	201.2	91.4	292.6	201.5	92.0	293.5	201.6	92.1	293.7
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles		3	1,543.1	401.5	1,944.6	1,473.3	387.5	1,860.8	1,473.3	386.3	1,859.6	1,470.6	387.0	1,857.6
Metal goods nes		31	205.7	55.9	261.6	200.1	53.2	253.2	199.6	53.2	252.8	199.2	52.8	252.0
Mechanical engineering		32	540.4	103.6	644.0	513.7	100.1	613.8	517.2	101.0	618.2	519.9	102.7	622.7
Office machinery and data processing equipment		33	47.0	18.5	65.5	45.8	18.4	64.2	45.5	17.5	63.0	45.3	17.0	62.3
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	319.5	145.4	464.8	316.7	141.9	458.6	314.1	141.8	455.9	313.2	142.1	455.3
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment		341/342	92.2	31.2	123.4	89.0	30.4	119.4	89.1	30.9	120.0	88.9	31.5	120.4
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators		343	42.9	18.6	61.5	48.2	18.4	66.6	46.5	18.5	65.0	46.9	18.4	65.3
Telecommunications equipment		344	85.7	39.0	124.7	82.9	37.2	120.2	81.9	36.9	118.8	81.5	37.0	118.4
Other electronic equipment		345	58.1	35.5	93.6	58.0	35.3	93.3	57.2	34.9	92.0	56.5	34.6	91.1
Lighting/Appliances/Installation		346-348	40.6	21.1	61.7	38.6	20.4	59.0	39.5	20.6	60.1	39.5	20.5	60.0
Motor vehicles and parts		35	207.6	25.9	233.6	188.6	26.3	214.9	188.5	24.7	213.2	184.7	24.1	208.9
Other transport equipment		36	165.9	21.9	187.8	154.0	19.9	173.9	152.2	19.9	172.1	151.2	19.8	171.1
Instrument engineering		37	57.0	30.3	87.3	54.6	27.6	82.2	56.2	28.2	84.4	57.0	28.5	85.5
Other manufacturing industries		4</												

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: June 1993

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	June 1992 R						March 1993			June 1993					
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All		
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time			
All industries and services #	09	10,931.1	1,098.2	10,374.5	4,722.1	21,305.6	10,567.1R	10,146.4R	20,713.4R	10,574.1R	1,141.2R	10,223.5R	4,730.4R	20,797.6R		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	186.7	27.3	73.1	27.1	259.8	185.9	58.3	244.2	186.0	28.4	69.2	25.5	255.2		
Production and construction industries	1-5	4,161.9	78.0	1,516.5	345.5	5,678.4	3,922.2	1,447.7	5,370.0	3,894.5R	83.6	1,448.9	329.0	5,343.4R		
Production industries	1-4	3,411.6	63.8	1,379.1	288.4	4,790.7	3,233.9	1,310.4	4,544.3	3,228.3	69.4	1,311.5	271.9	4,539.9		
of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,095.7	62.3	1,300.5	273.6	4,396.2	2,942.2	1,232.6	4,174.8	2,954.3	67.8	1,235.4	257.4	4,189.7		
Service industries #	6-9	6,582.5	992.9	8,785.0	4,349.5	15,367.4	6,458.9	8,640.3R	15,099.3R	6,493.7R	1,029.1R	8,705.3R	4,376.0R	15,199.0R		
Agriculture and horticulture	01	175.0	26.8	70.5	26.1	245.4	174.2	55.7	229.9	174.2P	27.9P	66.6P	24.5P	240.9P		
Energy and water supply	1	316.0	1.6	78.6	14.8	394.5	291.7	77.8	369.5	274.1	1.6	76.1	14.5	350.2		
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	59.3	0.2	3.3	0.5	62.6	46.7	2.7	49.4	33.4	0.2	2.5	0.4	35.9		
Mineral oil processing	14	14.0	0.1	3.4	0.6	17.3	13.6	3.0	16.6	13.4	0.1	2.9	0.3	16.4		
Electricity	161	94.8	0.6	26.6	5.8	121.4	88.0	27.3	115.3	86.1	0.6	26.6	5.8	112.8		
Gas	162	53.9	0.3	21.9	5.3	75.7	51.6	21.6	73.3	50.0	0.4	21.1	5.4	71.1		
Water supply industry	17	39.1	0.3	12.2	1.8	51.3	37.4	12.0	49.4	36.9	0.3	11.9	1.7	48.7		
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	469.4	4.3	154.3	24.4	623.7	441.2	145.7	586.9	442.2	4.3	145.5	22.5	587.7		
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	22.3	0.3	3.5	0.9	25.8	20.0	3.1	23.1	20.0	0.3	3.1	0.6	23.1		
Metal manufacture	22	114.8	0.6	16.5	2.8	131.2	107.7	15.5	123.2	107.8	0.5	15.5	2.3	123.2		
Non-metallic mineral products	24	123.3	1.5	38.6	7.1	161.8	112.6	35.7	148.2	113.2	1.5	35.6	6.6	148.8		
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	209.0	1.9	95.7	13.6	304.8	200.9	91.4	292.3	201.2	2.0	91.4	12.9	292.6		
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,556.7	20.7	411.4	73.3	1,968.1	1,468.9	386.2	1,855.1	1,473.3	21.3	387.5	73.7	1,860.8		
Metal goods nes	31	211.5	4.0	56.4	11.9	267.9	197.2	53.1	250.3	200.1	3.4	53.2	12.0	253.2		
Mechanical engineering	32	544.1	7.6	104.7	25.0	648.7	508.5	100.5	609.0	513.7	6.7	100.1	25.3	613.8		
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	46.9	0.2	20.0	2.1	67.0	46.1	18.4	64.5	45.8	0.1	18.4	2.2	64.2		
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	321.8	5.2	149.5	21.3	471.3	312.8	140.5	453.3	316.7	7.7	141.9	20.2	458.6		
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342	92.8	2.1	31.1	4.5	123.9	89.3	29.9	119.3	89.0	1.5	30.4	4.3	119.4		
Industrial electrical equipment	343	42.2	0.7	20.3	3.6	62.5	45.0	18.4	63.4	48.2	2.6	18.4	2.6	66.6		
Telecommunications equipment	344	87.1	0.8	39.4	4.2	126.5	82.7	37.2	120.0	82.9	1.3	37.3	4.4	120.2		
Other electronic equipment	345	58.6	1.0	36.9	5.0	95.6	56.8	35.0	91.8	58.0	1.8	35.3	5.1	93.3		
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	41.0	0.6	21.7	3.9	62.7	38.8	20.0	58.9	38.6	0.6	20.4	3.9	59.0		
Motor vehicles and parts	35	204.7	1.8	27.0	3.5	231.7	191.1	26.3	217.5	188.6	0.6	26.3	4.9	214.9		
Other transport equipment	36	170.8	0.6	22.5	2.2	193.3	158.4	20.6	179.0	154.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	173.9		
Instrument engineering	37	57.0	1.3	31.3	7.4	88.3	54.8	6.7	81.5	54.6	1.8	27.6	7.2	82.2		
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,069.6	37.3	734.8	175.9	1,804.4	1,032.1	700.7	1,732.8	1,038.8	42.3	702.5	161.2	1,741.2		
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	290.7	10.4	197.9	67.0	488.6	276.8	188.2	465.0	274.5	10.2	184.8	61.1	459.2		
Food	41-42/3	231.1	9.5	175.5	63.9	406.6	222.1	166.6	388.7	219.7	9.2	163.4	58.2	383.1		
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	59.6	0.9	22.4	3.0	82.0	54.7	21.7	76.3	54.8	1.0	21.3	2.9	76.1		
Textiles	43	92.5	2.5	78.9	14.3	171.4	90.3	76.7	167.0	89.9	2.5	77.2	13.5	167.1		
Leather and leather goods	44	9.1	0.4	6.8	1.3	15.9	9.0	5.9	15.0	9.2	0.5	5.8	1.2	15.0		
Footwear and clothing	45	64.8	4.7	154.6	20.4	219.3	61.6	149.6	211.2	64.5	5.9	154.2	19.8	218.7		
Footwear	451	16.0	0.3	16.5	1.8	32.6	15.5	15.5	31.0	15.8	0.4	16.1	1.7	31.9		
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	33.7	4.0	116.4	15.0	150.1	31.7	113.2	144.9	34.1	4.8	117.1	14.4	151.2		
Household textiles	455	15.0	0.4	21.7	3.6	36.7	14.4	20.9	35.2	14.6	0.7	21.0	3.6	35.6		
Timber and wooden furniture	46	149.6	2.3	40.8	11.0	190.4	143.0	37.5	180.5	145.9	4.9	37.3	10.0	183.2		
Paper, printing and publishing	47	283.8	10.6	169.5	39.8	453.3	280.6	166.4	447.1	278.5	11.0	164.3	35.8	442.9		
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	84.9	1.4	36.7	6.5	121.6	83.8	33.4	117.2	81.2	1.9	33.5	5.5	114.7		
Printing and publishing	475	198.9	9.1	132.8	33.3	331.7	196.8	133.0	329.9	197.3	9.1	130.8	30.2	328.2		
Rubber and plastics	48	142.2	3.5	54.6	13.3	196.8	136.4	48.0	184.4	140.7	3.4	50.2	12.1	191.0		
Other manufacturing industries	49	36.9	2.9	31.8	8.8	66.6	34.5	28.2	62.7	35.6	4.0	28.5	7.8	64.1		
Construction	5	750.3	14.2	137.4	57.1	887.7	688.3	137.4	825.7	666.2P	14.2P	137.4P	57.1P	803.5P		
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,085.4	445.4	2,493.4	1,508.0	4,578.8	2,009.7	2,389.5	4,399.2	2,033.8	450.5	2,426.7	1,488.3	4,460.4		
Wholesale distribution	61	579.7	30.2	276.7	82.0	856.4	564.4	264.4	828.8	568.9	38.0	264.9	80.4	833.7		
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	76.6	2.7	29.8	8.1	106.3	76.0	29.8	105.8	76.4	2.9	29.9	9.0	106.4		
Timber and building materials	613	93.1	3.2	24.7	7.9	117.8	85.3	23.0	108.3	86.4	3.2	23.1	7.5	109.4		
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	131.1	4.8	50.4	12.4	181.5	134.0	49.6	183.6	131.8	5.7	51.4	14.2	183.3		
Household goods/clothing	615/616	58.1	3.2	40.0	10.5	98.1	57.0	37.7	94.7	60.4	5.6	38.2	10.1	98.5		
Food, drink and tobacco	617	149.3	9.3	73.5	26.2	222.8	141.6	67.9	209.5	142.7	11.7	67.8	24.6	210.5		
Pharmaceutical and other goods	618/619	71.5	6.9	58.3	16.9	129.8	70.6	56.4	127.0	71.1	8.8	54.5	15.0	125.6		

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: June 1993

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	June 1992 R						March 1993			June 1993					
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All		
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time			
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	14.7	2.1	3.6	1.2	18.3	13.5	3.0	16.5	12.9	0.8	2.8	1.2	15.8		
Commission agents	63	18.6	1.8	15.3	4.7	33.9	20.1	15.5	35.6	19.2	2.5	15.5	3.9	34.7		
Retail distribution	64/65	872.1	194.6	1,415.0	880.7	2,287.2	843.3	1,375.8	2,219.2	843.7	198.7	1,377.4	871.8			

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by region*

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Index June 1990 =100	Production and construction industries 1-5	Index June 1990 =100	Production industries 1-4	Index June 1990 =100	Manufacturing industries 2-4	Index June 1990 =100	Service industries 6-9
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time									
SIC 1980													
South East													
1992 Mar	3,683	380	3,464	1,437	7,147	93.3	1,430	85.7	1,170	86.8	1,074	85.9	5,666
1992 Jun	3,668	392	3,465	1,444	7,133	93.1	1,425	85.4	1,170	86.9	1,075	86.1	5,652
1992 Sept	3,593	374	3,360	1,377	6,953	90.7	1,411	84.6	1,160	86.1	1,065	85.3	5,483
1992 Dec	3,578	397	3,369	1,406	6,946	90.6	1,369	82.1	1,124	83.4	1,030	82.5	5,530
1993 Mar	3,548	390	3,336	1,390	6,885	89.8	1,348	80.8	1,109	82.4	1,017	81.4	5,490
1993 Jun	3,544 R	400 R	3,360 R	1,412 R	6,904 R	90.1	1,346 R	80.7	1,114	82.7	1,024	82.0	5,507 R
Greater London (Included in South East)													
1992 Mar	1,719	156	1,497	493	3,216	91.8	509	86.0	398	86.6	357	85.3	2,706
1992 Jun	1,711	160	1,484	487	3,196	91.2	506	85.5	397	86.3	356	85.0	2,689
1992 Sept	1,688	163	1,445	470	3,133	89.5	512	86.6	405	88.1	364	87.1	2,620
1992 Dec	1,678	169	1,439	474	3,118	89.0	491	83.0	387	84.0	346	82.7	2,626
1993 Mar	1,660	164	1,431	469	3,091	88.3	480	81.1	378	82.2	338	80.8	2,610
1993 Jun	1,647 R	167 R	1,428 R	469 R	3,075 R	87.8	477	80.6	378	82.2	339	80.9	2,597 R
East Anglia													
1992 Mar	405	42	370	180	775	95.6	206	89.2	175	90.4	161	89.0	544
1992 Jun	406	45	365	178	772	95.3	208	90.4	178	92.0	165	90.7	537
1992 Sept	404	42	359	170	762	94.1	205	88.9	175	90.6	162	89.3	529
1992 Dec	396	44	366	179	762	94.1	202	87.6	173	89.5	160	88.3	535
1993 Mar	396	44	363	178	758	93.6	198	85.7	170	87.6	157	86.3	536
1993 Jun	394 R	43	366	181	761	93.9	197	85.6	170	87.8	157	86.7	537
South West													
1992 Mar	844	95	832	412	1,676	94.8	403	85.5	341	86.6	314	85.7	1,236
1992 Jun	848	104	845	423	1,693	95.7	395	83.9	335	85.0	307	84.0	1,262
1992 Sept	838	101	826	408	1,655	94.1	393	82.6	330	83.6	303	82.7	1,237
1992 Dec	824	106	832	421	1,656	93.6	379	80.4	321	81.4	295	80.6	1,242
1993 Mar	830	106	830	422	1,660	93.8	377	80.1	321	81.4	295	80.6	1,248
1993 Jun	837 R	105	845 R	432 R	1,682 R	95.1	381	80.9	326	82.8	301	82.2	1,265 R
West Midlands													
1992 Mar	1,061	93	931	427	1,992	94.0	699	86.7	615	86.1	586	86.2	1,270
1992 Jun	1,058	94	934	433	1,992	94.1	698	86.6	616	86.1	588	86.4	1,270
1992 Sept	1,024	90	917	421	1,942	91.7	683	84.7	602	84.2	574	84.4	1,233
1992 Dec	1,011	101	918	428	1,929	91.1	656	81.3	577	80.7	550	80.9	1,251
1993 Mar	1,000	96	912	426	1,913	90.3	649	80.5	572	80.0	547	80.4	1,241 R
1993 Jun	1,000 R	96 R	913 R	427 R	1,913 R	90.3	643	79.7	569	79.5	544	80.0	1,246 R
East Midlands													
1992 Mar	783	75	733	345	1,516	96.5	539	89.8	480	90.4	439	90.9	952
1992 Jun	780	75	729	343	1,509	96.1	536	89.4	479	90.2	439	91.1	948
1992 Sept	776	74	720	336	1,495	95.2	533	88.8	477	89.8	437	90.6	936
1992 Dec	772	82	736	353	1,508	96.0	520	86.7	465	87.6	428	88.7	964
1993 Mar	763	80	728	346	1,491	94.9	510	85.0	457	86.0	422	87.4	957
1993 Jun	759	80 R	740 R	352 R	1,499 R	95.4	507	84.5	455	85.6	425	88.1	967 R
Yorkshire and Humberside													
1992 Mar	934	80	905	454	1,839	95.7	582	89.9	494	90.2	445	90.3	1,236
1992 Jun	939	87	906	455	1,845	96.0	573	88.5	487	88.9	443	89.8	1,250
1992 Sept	923	86	894	451	1,817	94.5	568	87.8	484	88.4	440	89.2	1,225
1992 Dec	918	93	894	457	1,812	94.3	557	86.0	475	86.6	434	88.0	1,235
1993 Mar	908	89	890	452	1,798	93.6	551	85.1	471	86.0	432	87.6	1,227
1993 Jun	910 R	89 R	893 R	456 R	1,803 R	93.8	549	84.7	471	85.9	435	88.3	1,233 R
North West													
1992 Mar	1,174	102	1,162	535	2,337	96.0	690	87.0	593	87.4	556	87.5	1,632
1992 Jun	1,169	103	1,158	537	2,327	95.6	687	85.4	582	85.9	547	86.0	1,635
1992 Sept	1,153	106	1,147	532	2,300	94.5	665	83.8	571	84.3	536	84.4	1,619
1992 Dec	1,147	116	1,157	547	2,304	94.7	651	82.1	560	82.6	525	82.6	1,638
1993 Mar	1,132	110	1,150	546	2,282	93.8	639	80.6	551	81.3	518	81.5	1,628
1993 Jun	1,136	116 R	1,154 R	553 R	2,290 R	94.1	625	78.8	539	79.5	507	79.8	1,648 R
North													
1992 Mar	564	51	534	261	1,098	98.3	356	93.3	293	94.4	262	95.6	731
1992 Jun	562	56	525	258	1,088	97.4	348	91.3	287	92.3	256	93.4	729
1992 Sept	554	53	518	256	1,073	96.0	346	90.7	286	92.1	255	93.1	715
1992 Dec	542	54	519	260	1,062	95.0	333	87.4	275	88.4	245	89.3	719
1993 Mar	538	55	513	255	1,051	94.1	326	85.6	270	86.9	241	88.0	714
1993 Jun	535 R	56 R	513 R	256 R	1,048 R	93.8	324	85.0	269	86.6	244	88.9	713 R
Wales													
1992 Mar	479	49	461	218	940	94.9	274	89.0	231	88.5	208	88.5	648
1992 Jun	478	51	464	219	942	95.1	273	88.9	231	88.7	209	89.1	650
1992 Sept	476	52	455	217	931	94.0	273	88.7	231	88.8	210	89.3	638
1992 Dec	474	59	459	222	933	94.2	263	85.4	222	85.4	201	85.7	653
1993 Mar	473	59	459	224	932	94.1	262	85.1	222	85.4	202	86.0	652
1993 Jun	471 R	58	463 R	224 R	934 R	94.3	261	84.9	223	85.6	203	86.6	655 R
Scotland													
1992 Mar	1,026	87	980	429	2,005	101.0	551	93.6	431	94.5	372	93.8	1,426
1992 Jun	1,024	92	981	431	2,005	101.0	544	92.3	425	93.4	368	92.7	1,434
1992 Sept	1,015	93	972	428	1,986	100.0	534	90.6	418	91.6	360	90.7	1,426
1992 Dec	993	96	974	437	1,967	99.1	518	87.9	405	88.9	348	87.8	1,423
1993 Mar	978	91	966 R	431	1,944	97.9	511	86.6	401	88.0	345	86.8	1,407
1993 Jun	988	96	977 R	438	1,965	99.0	511	86.7	404	88.7	348	87.7	1,428 R
Great Britain													
1992 Mar	10,952	1,054	10,372	4,697	21,324	95.3	5,728	88.2	4,824	88.8	4,417	88.5	15,340
1992 Jun	10,931	1,098	10,374	4,722	21,306	95.2	5,728	87.4	4,791	88.2	4,396	88.0	15,367
1992 Sept	10,756	1,071	10,168	4,597	20,924	93.5	5,605	86.3	4,735	87.1	4,342	87.0	15,042
1992 Dec	10,656	1,149	10,224	4,710	20,880	93.3	5,447	83.9	4,597	84.6	4,217	84.4	15,189
1993 Mar	10,567	1,120	10,146	4,669	20,713	92.6	5,370	82.7	4,544	83.6	4,175	83.6	15,099
1993 Jun	10,574 R	1,141 R	10,223 R	4,730 R	20,798 R	92.9	5,343 R	82.3	4,540	83.5	4,190	83.9	15,199 R
Northern Ireland													
1992 Mar	274	..	268	..	542	100.8	134	95.3	110	96.7	103	96.9	389
1992 Jun	275	..	268	..	542	100.8	133	94.1	109	95.5	102	95.8	391
1992 Sept	275	..	268	..	544	101.0	133	94.0	109	95.5	102	95.9	392
1992 Dec	274	..	271	..	544	101.2	130	92.5	108	94.3	101	94.6	395
1993 Mar	273	..	271	..	543	101.0	129	91.7	106	93.3	99	93.6	395
1993 Jun	273	..	271	..	544	101.0	128	91.0	106	93.0	99	93.5	397
United Kingdom													
1992 Mar	11,226	..	10,640	..	21,867	95.4	5,862	88.4	4,934	88.9	4,520	88.6	15,729
1992 Jun	11,206	..	10,642	..	21,848	95.3	5,811	87.6	4,900	88.3	4,498	88.2	15,758
1992 Sept	11,031	..	10,436	..	21,467	93.7	5,738						

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output #, employment and output per person employed

1990=100

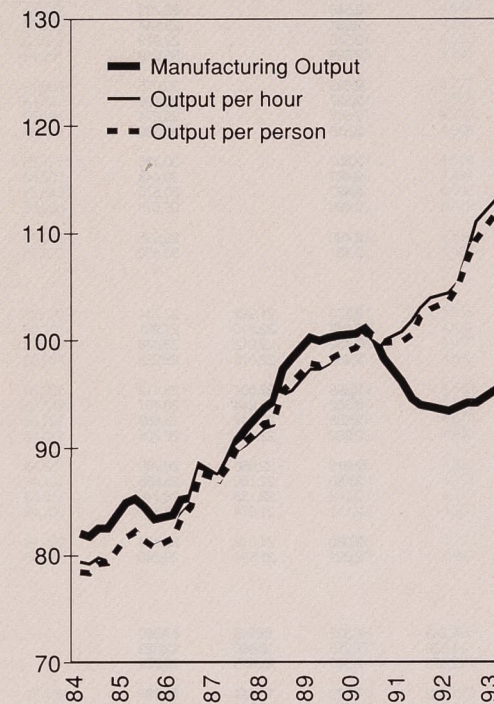
Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							Construction
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DF	DG	DJ	DK,DL,DM	DD,DE DH,DI,DM	F
Output *										
1985	85.2	88.0	84.5	92.9	103.7	103.4	82.7	86.5	81.9	77.3
1986	88.6	90.1	85.6	93.6	104.4	105.2	84.1	86.4	82.2	76.0
1987	92.7	93.7	89.6	96.5	107.7	96.5	90.9	91.7	84.5	84.9
1988	97.3	98.2	95.9	98.3	106.1	99.3	95.6	100.8	92.0	92.3
1989	99.4	100.3	100.2	98.7	102.5	103.0	100.3	102.8	99.8	97.7
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.7	96.0	94.7	99.6	89.8	106.8	102.5	90.1	92.9	92.1
1992	97.2	95.6	93.9	101.0	89.4	110.6	104.5	86.3	90.6	87.1
1988 Q4	98.6	99.6	98.3	97.9	105.9	93.6	98.4	103.8	95.7	99.0
1989 Q1	99.1	99.9	100.2	97.7	104.6	96.9	100.2	106.1	99.1	100.5
1989 Q2	99.3	99.9	99.9	98.5	103.1	106.8	99.4	102.3	99.1	99.8
1989 Q3	99.5	100.5	100.2	98.9	101.2	103.7	100.5	100.8	101.0	98.6
1989 Q4	99.8	100.8	100.4	99.9	101.3	104.5	101.2	101.9	100.0	98.6
1990 Q1	100.4	100.3	100.6	100.1	102.8	100.4	101.4	101.1	99.7	101.0
1990 Q2	100.7	101.6	99.4	101.3	97.4	101.0	103.0	103.0	101.3	101.0
1990 Q3	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.3	98.6	101.3	99.7	99.8	100.5	100.0
1990 Q4	99.1	98.3	98.3	100.1	97.3	100.9	97.9	96.0	98.5	97.7
1991 Q1	98.1	97.1	96.2	100.0	92.0	106.9	100.4	91.8	96.1	93.9
1991 Q2	97.6	95.9	94.6	99.9	90.4	101.9	101.2	90.0	93.3	92.8
1991 Q3	97.5	95.4	94.0	99.1	88.7	107.3	103.8	89.6	91.6	91.4
1991 Q4	97.5	95.8	93.8	99.5	88.2	111.0	104.7	88.9	90.7	91.8
1992 Q1	96.9	95.0	93.4	100.4	88.2	106.3	103.9	87.1	90.1	92.1
1992 Q2	96.9	94.9	93.8	101.6	89.5	114.4	103.6	87.4	89.9	92.3
1992 Q3	97.4	96.0	94.2	101.4	90.1	112.2	104.2	86.8	90.7	92.8
1992 Q4	97.7	96.4	94.2	100.6	90.8	109.6	106.5	84.0	91.5	92.2
1993 Q1	98.3	96.7	95.3	101.6	89.8	107.6	107.8	86.3	92.4	94.2
1993 Q2	98.8	97.5	95.9	100.6	90.5	110.0	107.2	86.7	93.5	95.1
Employed labour force +										
1985	92.1	105.8	103.8	106.5	113.8	112.9	102.6	106.5	105.5	94.8
1986	92.3	103.0	101.7	103.7	113.9	113.8	99.8	101.1	102.7	94.2
1987	93.9	101.6	100.7	103.2	113.1	115.5	97.8	101.0	95.4	86.9
1988	96.9	102.4	102.0	102.6	113.8	116.0	99.4	99.0	102.1	97.8
1989	99.3	102.2	102.1	100.9	108.5	109.6	101.1	101.1	102.0	100.8
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.2	93.6	93.4	100.3	90.2	97.1	95.6	90.2	92.5	93.8
1992	94.6	88.4	88.4	94.3	86.6	96.7	93.7	83.7	87.0	89.3
1988 Q4	98.0	102.5	102.2	102.6	113.1	116.5	100.2	98.5	102.4	98.9
1989 Q1	98.7	102.6	102.4	101.9	111.8	116.4	100.8	98.5	102.7	99.6
1989 Q2	99.2	102.3	102.2	101.2	108.5	112.5	101.1	100.3	102.2	100.4
1989 Q3	99.5	102.1	102.1	100.6	107.4	106.1	101.2	102.5	101.6	101.5
1989 Q4	99.9	101.7	101.8	100.0	105.2	103.5	101.4	103.0	101.4	101.7
1990 Q1	100.1	101.2	101.2	99.4	103.0	101.4	101.0	102.3	101.1	101.3
1990 Q2	100.3	100.4	100.4	99.3	101.1	99.9	100.5	101.0	100.6	100.7
1990 Q3	100.1	99.8	99.8	100.1	99.3	99.6	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.7
1990 Q4	99.5	98.6	98.5	101.1	96.6	99.1	98.5	97.3	98.3	98.1
1991 Q1	98.5	96.5	96.4	101.9	93.2	98.3	96.5	94.2	95.8	96.4
1991 Q2	97.5	94.4	94.1	101.9	92.2	97.4	95.3	91.1	93.2	94.3
1991 Q3	96.8	92.4	92.1	100.0	88.8	96.7	95.1	88.5	91.1	92.8
1991 Q4	96.1	91.3	91.2	97.3	88.5	96.2	95.4	86.9	90.1	91.7
1992 Q1	95.7	90.3	90.2	95.8	88.5	96.9	95.4	85.8	89.1	91.0
1992 Q2	95.3	89.3	89.4	94.9	87.9	97.2	94.6	85.5	88.1	90.2
1992 Q3	94.1	87.8	87.8	94.0	86.2	96.8	93.2	82.8	86.6	88.8
1992 Q4	93.2	86.1	86.2	92.6	84.0	95.9	91.7	80.7	84.3	87.1
1993 Q1	92.9	85.2	85.4	91.6	84.2	93.7	91.1	80.5	83.3	86.8
1993 Q2	93.0	84.8	85.2	90.0	85.9	92.2	91.0	80.9	83.3	86.8
Output per person employed #										
1985	92.5	83.1	81.4	87.2	91.1	91.6	80.6	81.2	77.7	81.5
1986	96.0	87.5	84.3	90.3	91.6	92.5	84.3	85.4	80.0	85.2
1987	98.7	92.2	89.0	93.5	95.2	83.5	93.0	93.0	83.6	91.5
1988	100.3	95.9	94.0	95.8	93.2	85.6	96.2	101.9	90.1	98.0
1989	100.1	98.2	98.1	97.8	94.6	94.2	99.2	101.7	97.9	98.8
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	100.5	102.6	101.3	99.4	99.6	110.0	107.3	99.9	100.4	98.8
1992	102.8	108.2	106.3	107.1	103.3	114.4	111.6	103.2	104.2	105.0
1988 Q4	100.6	97.2	96.1	95.5	93.7	80.3	98.2	105.4	93.4	100.2
1989 Q1	100.4	97.4	97.9	95.8	93.5	83.2	99.4	107.7	96.5	100.9
1989 Q2	100.1	97.6	97.7	97.3	94.1	95.0	98.3	102.0	97.0	99.4
1989 Q3	100.0	98.5	98.1	98.3	94.3	97.7	99.3	98.4	99.4	97.1
1989 Q4	99.9	99.1	98.6	99.9	96.3	101.0	99.8	98.8	98.6	98.0
1990 Q1	100.3	99.1	99.3	100.6	99.8	99.0	100.4	98.8	98.6	99.7
1990 Q2	100.4	101.2	100.6	100.1	100.2	97.4	100.5	102.0	101.7	100.7
1990 Q3	99.7	100.3	100.3	100.3	99.3	101.7	99.7	100.6	100.2	100.6
1990 Q4	99.6	99.8	99.7	99.0	100.7	101.8	99.4	98.7	100.2	99.8
1991 Q1	99.6	100.6	99.8	98.1	98.7	108.8	104.1	97.4	100.2	97.5
1991 Q2	100.1	101.6	100.5	98.0	100.2	104.7	106.2	98.8	98.4	100.0
1991 Q3	100.7	103.3	102.1	99.0	99.9	111.0	109.1	101.2	100.6	101.8
1991 Q4	101.5	104.9	102.9	102.3	99.7	115.3	109.7	102.3	100.7	102.8
1992 Q1	101.2	105.2	103.6	104.7	99.7	109.7	108.9	101.5	101.2	101.2
1992 Q2	101.7	106.3	105.0	107.1	100.9	117.7	109.5	102.1	102.1	102.3
1992 Q3	103.5	109.4	107.3	107.9	104.5	115.9	111.8	104.9	104.8	104.4
1992 Q4	104.8	112.0	109.3	108.7	108.1	114.3	116.1	104.1	108.5	105.9
1993 Q1	105.8	113.5	111.6	111.0	106.7	114.9	118.3	107.2	110.9	108.6
1993 Q2	106.3	115.0	112.5	111.8	105.4	119.3	117.9	107.2	112.3	109.5

Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992. The indexes have been rebased from 1985=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, August 1993.

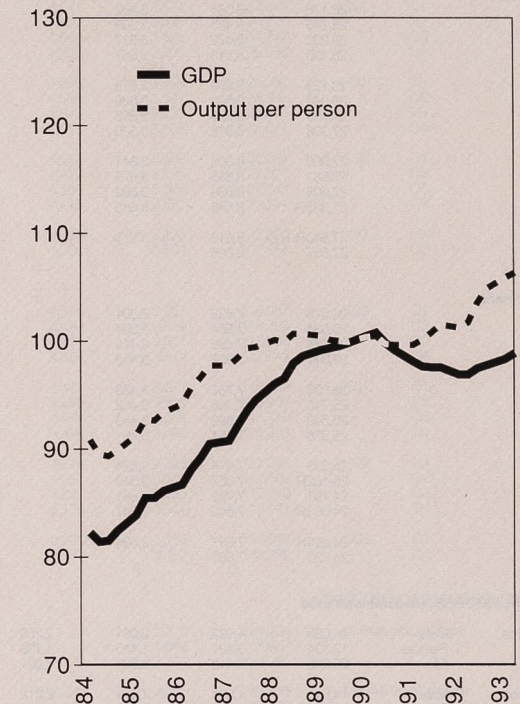
EMPLOYMENT 1.8

Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100



Index 1990=100



UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries Sections C,D,E			Manufacturing industries Section D		
	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1985	85.2	92.1	92.5	88.0	105.8	83.1	84.5	103.8	81.4
1986	88.6	92.3	96.0	90.1	103.0	87.5	85.6	101.6	84.3
1987	92.7	93.9	98.7	93.7	101.6	92.2	89.6	100.7	89.0
1988	97.3	96.9	100.3	98.2	95.9	98.2	95.9	102.0	94.0
1989	99.4	99.4	99.3	100.3	102.2	98.2	100.2	102.1	98.1
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.7	97.2	100.5	96.0	93.6	102.6	94.7	93.4	101.3
1992	97.2	94.6	102.8	95.6	88.4	108.2	93.9	88.4	106.3
1985 Q4	86.1	92.2	93.4	87.9	105.1	83.6	83.4	103.3	80.7
1986 Q1	86.7	92.2	94.1	88.5	104.4	84.8	83.8	102.8	81.6
1986 Q2	88.1	92.1	95.6	89.8	103.5	86.8	85.2	102.1	83.4
1986 Q3	89.1	92.2	96.6	90.2</					

1.9 EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	
	(1,2,3)	(4)	(2,5)	(3)				(7,11)		(6)	(8)	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Thousand												
Civilian labour force												
1990 Q1	28,176	8,361	3,492	..	13,627	..	2,546	..	29,733	..	..
Q2	28,246	8,425	3,509	..	13,638	..	2,551	..	29,844	..	..
Q3	28,203	8,472	3,537	..	13,721	..	2,545	..	29,919	..	..
Q4	28,195	8,513	3,567	..	13,744	..	2,539	..	30,019	..	..
1991 Q1	28,128	8,509	3,579	..	13,717	..	2,533	..	30,075	..	..
Q2	28,040	8,508	3,586	..	13,767	..	2,527	..	30,166	..	..
Q3	27,999	8,526	3,595	..	13,781	..	2,517	..	30,274	..	..
Q4	27,938	8,526	3,625	..	13,761	..	2,515	..	30,388	..	..
1992 Q1	27,980	8,606	3,641	..	13,741	..	2,507	..	30,435	..	..
Q2	27,881	8,565	3,679	..	13,758	..	2,487	..	30,448	..	..
Q3	27,608	8,638	3,692	..	13,814	..	2,487	..	30,575	..	..
Q4	27,635R	8,586	3,688	..	13,872	..	2,489	..	30,578	..	..
1993 Q1	27,540R	8,616	3,676	..	13,863	..	2,480	..	30,535	..	..
Q2	27,537	8,606	..	..	13,951	..	2,461	..	30,450	..	..
Civilian employment												
1990 Q1	26,578	7,832	3,391	..	12,597	..	2,473	21,992	27,744	..	..
Q2	26,634	7,884	3,394	..	12,623	..	2,467	22,215	27,901	..	..
Q3	26,528	7,856	3,415	..	12,601	..	2,452	22,212	28,048	..	..
Q4	26,341	7,827	3,448	..	12,493	..	2,435	22,076	28,228	..	..
1991 Q1	26,038	7,762	3,463	..	12,321	..	2,398	22,094	28,412	..	..
Q2	25,746	7,708	3,462	..	12,348	..	2,382	22,244	28,467	..	..
Q3	25,548	7,692	3,468	..	12,350	..	2,308	22,247	28,589	..	..
Q4	25,388	7,651	3,491	..	12,340	..	2,262	22,085	28,705	..	..
1992 Q1	25,333	7,674	3,524	..	12,274	..	2,218	22,066	28,750	..	..
Q2	25,162R	7,657	3,540	..	12,207	..	2,180	22,150	28,685	..	..
Q3	24,767	7,702	3,561	..	12,218	..	2,148	22,138	28,746	..	..
Q4	24,663R	7,642	3,547	..	12,272	..	2,111	21,874	28,651	..	..
1993 Q1	24,599R	7,637	3,534	..	12,341	..	2,060	21,818	28,454	..	..
Q2	24,625	7,685	..	..	12,365	..	2,029	21,894	28,240	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1990 unless stated												
Thousand												
Civilian labour force:												
Male	16,035	4,922	2,081	2,355	7,561	1,543	1,333	13,449	17,500	..	882	
Female	12,194	3,491	1,445	1,736	6,119	1,336	1,213	10,480	12,329	..	412	
All	28,229	8,413	3,526	4,091	13,681	2,878	2,545	23,929	29,829	..	1,294	
Civilian employment:												
Male	14,845	4,584	2,019	2,212	6,948	1,422	1,279	12,514	16,532	..	744	
Female	11,771	3,241	1,393	1,514	5,624	1,216	1,179	9,218	11,414	..	371	
All	26,617	7,825	3,412	3,726	12,572	2,638	2,457	21,732	27,946	..	1,115	
Civilian employment: proportions by sector												
Percent												
Male:												
Agriculture	3.1	6.7	..	3.3	5.5	..	10.4	..	3.2	..	..
Industry	40.0	34.3	..	38.6	34.1	..	43.5	..	50.2	..	..
Services	56.9	59.1	..	58.2	60.4	..	46.1	..	46.6	..	..
Female:												
Agriculture	1.0	3.7	..	1.7	2.6	..	6.3	..	3.7	..	..
Industry	15.9	12.8	..	13.5	12.7	..	17.4	..	24.7	..	..
Services	83.1	83.5	..	84.8	84.7	..	76.3	..	71.6	..	..
All:												
Agriculture	2.2	5.4	7.9	2.7	4.2	5.6	8.4	6.1	3.4	..	15.0	
Industry	29.3	25.4	36.9	28.3	24.5	27.5	31.0	29.9	39.8	..	28.6	
Services	68.6	69.2	55.2	68.9	71.3	66.9	60.6	64.0	56.8	..	56.4	

Sources: OECD, Labour Force Statistics 1970-1990 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.9

Selected countries: national definitions

Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	
(9)	(5)		(10)	(5)			(5)	(2)(5)		
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated										
Thousand										
Civilian labour force										
1990 Q1	23,889	63,436	..	..	2,107	4,648	15,006	4,571	3,571	124,644
Q2	23,911	63,670	..	..	2,114	4,663	15,023	4,562	3,572	124,771
Q3	24,022	63,913	..	..	2,103	4,650	15,006	4,582	3,590	124,787
Q4	24,041	64,254	..	..	2,093	4,804	15,034	4,586	3,600	125,038
1991 Q1	24,008	64,693	..	..	2,086	4,777	15,031	4,588	3,603	124,992
Q2	24,118	64,927	..	..	2,074	4,848	15,042	4,569	3,597	125,390
Q3	24,022	65,184	..	..	2,101	4,779	15,112	4,543	3,601	125,219
Q4	24,080	65,403	..	..	2,097	4,808	15,111	4,511	3,608	125,671
1992 Q1	23,987	65,767	..	..	2,088	4,529	15,112	4,492	3,599	126,254
Q2	24,307	65,532	..	..	2,089	4,494	15,170	4,497	3,591	127,027
Q3	23,903	65,643	..	..	2,107	4,502	15,149	4,456	3,553	127,343
Q4	24,060	66,200	..	..	2,100	4,459	15,168	4,415	3,572	127,341
1993 Q1	23,110	65,967	..	..	2,084	4,514	15,201	4,296R	3,536	127,280
Q2	..	65,970	..	..	2,095	4,481	15,285	4,338	3,569	127,866
Civilian employment										
1990 Q1	21,091	62,079	..	..	1,991	4,418	12,529	4,514	3,557	118,087
Q2	21,189	62,303	..	..	2,003	4,452	12,567	4,499	3,554	118,206
Q3	21,278	62,573	..	..	1,989	4,433	12,582	4,511	3,567	117,838
Q4	21,321	62,934	..	..	1,986	4,583	12,635	4,504	3,574	117,543
1991 Q1	21,364	63,382	..	..	1,974	4,586	12,630	4,491	3,571	116,862
Q2	21,413	63,549	..	..	1,964	4,654	12,622	4,458	3,559	116,957
Q3	21,441	63,797	..	..	1,979	4,579	12,598	4,408	3,559	116,780
Q4	21,421	64,016	..	..	1,972	4,602	12,570	4,364	3,552	116,888
1992 Q1	21,349	64,437	..	..	1,965	4,358	12,498	4,316	3,523	117,087
Q2	21,604	64,137	..	..	1,964	4,301	12,452	4,287	3,503	117,536
Q3	21,215	64,217	..	..	1,977	4,317	12,329	4,221	3,453	117,742
Q4	20,917	64,705	..	..	1,972	4,262	12,146	4,179	3,444	118,021
1993 Q1	20,964	64,456	..	..	1,958	4,297	11,917	3,983R	3,388	118,362
Q2	..	64,369	..	..	1,969	4,227	11,856	3,987	3,407	118,969
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1990 unless stated										
Thousand										
Civilian labour force:										
Male	14,798	..	124.8	4,092	1,144	2,653	9,686	..	2,218	68,234
Female	8,946	..	66.2	2,692	960	2,041	5,335	..	1,363	56,554
All	23,744	..	191.0	6,784	2,104	4,694	15,021	..	3,581	124,787
Civilian employment:										
Male	13,696	37,130	123.7	3,864	1,078	2,568	8,519	2,346	2,208	64,435
Female	7,427	25,360	65.2	2,404	914	1,906	4,059	2,162	1,355	53,479
All	21,123	62,490	188.9	6,268	1,992	4,474	12,578	4,508	3,563	117,914
Civilian employment: proportions by sector										
Percent										
Male:										
Agriculture	8.9	6.3	..	..	8.6	..	12.7	4.7	6.3	4.1
Industry	37.7	38.6	..	..	36.2	..	41.2	43.1	43.9	35.7
Services	53.4	55.0	..	..	55.1	..	46.2	52.1	49.5	60.2
Female:										
Agriculture	9.1	8.5	..	..	3.9	..	10.1	1.8	4.4	1.3
Industry	22.6	27.4	..	..	11.2	..	17.1	14.0	14.0	14.8
Services	68.2	64.1								

1.11 EMPLOYMENT

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN		OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
		Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
				Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (000)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1988		1,413	37.9	9.5	13.42		3	101	15	143	9.8	17	0.5	244		14.4
1989		1,394	37.6	9.6	13.44		3	119	19	163	9.5	22	0.6	302		13.7
1990		1,322	37.7	9.4	12.44		7	263	15	132	9.0	22	0.6	335		19.6
1991		1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63		8	323	52	478	9.3	60	2.0	800		13.6
1992		1,019	35.5	9.3	9.51		5	211	40	386	9.5	46	1.5	596		12.9
week ended																
1991	Sep 13	1,024	34.2	9.3	9.49	9.11	8	321	46	402	8.7	54	1.8	723	793	13.3
	Oct 11	1,108	37.3	9.4	10.46	9.43	3	113	44	368	8.4	47	1.6	480	640	10.2
	Nov 15	1,110	37.4	9.2	10.25	9.30	5	193	41	396	9.6	46	1.6	589	674	12.8
	Dec 13	1,074	36.4	9.5	10.22	9.41	7	275	34	346	10.3	41	1.4	621	693	15.2
1992	Jan 10	957	32.9	8.9	8.55	9.63	14	553	47	423	9.0	61	2.1	977	927	16.0
	Feb 14	1,065	36.7	8.9	9.51	9.86	2	70	60	593	9.9	62	2.1	664	552	10.7
	Mar 13	998	34.5	9.1	9.12	9.65	7	275	59	541	9.2	66	2.3	816	550	12.4
	Apr 10	1,066	37.1	9.2	9.80	10.19	5	196	48	481	10.0	53	1.9	677	521	12.7
	May 15	1,111	38.7	9.6	10.71	11.01	3	101	30	258	8.8	33	1.1	369	346	11.2
	June 12	1,016	35.3	9.3	9.48	9.73	5	181	33	305	9.2	38	1.3	485	622	12.9
	July 10	1,053	36.7	9.5	10.01	9.97	2	78	24	250	10.6	26	0.9	328	423	12.8
	Aug 14	973	34.1	9.3	9.09	9.36	3	123	27	265	10.0	30	1.0	388	427	13.1
	Sep 11	977	34.3	9.7	9.46	9.09	5	194	34	294	8.8	39	1.4	487	530	12.6
	Oct 9	1,028	36.3	9.4	9.69	8.67	4	137	35	311	9.0	38	1.3	448	610	11.7
	Nov 13	1,045	35.2	9.2	9.66	8.73	5	178	38	370	9.7	43	1.4	647	747	12.8
	Dec 18	943	33.8	9.6	9.03	8.25	12	444	52	526	10.1	64	2.3	970	1,075	15.3
1993	Jan 15	905	32.9	9.2	8.37	9.45	6	241	55	483	8.9	61	2.2	724	690	11.9
	Feb 12	928	33.8	9.5	8.83	9.18	10	375	55	537	9.9	64	2.3	912	763	14.2
	Mar 12	923	33.6	9.3	8.56	9.11	4	156	46	421	9.2	50	1.8	586	390	11.8
	Apr 16	878	32.0	9.0	7.94	8.32	3	105	26	198	7.7	28	1.0	303	231	10.6
	May 14	1,002	36.7	9.4	9.47	9.79	3	115	23	160	7.0	26	1.0	276	259	10.6
	Jun 11	955	34.7	9.3	8.89	9.13	3	133	26	284	11.0	29	1.1	417	535	14.2
	Jul 9 P	1,075	36.6	9.7	10.39	10.34	1	26	25	159	6.4	25	0.9	184	241	7.3
	Aug 13 P	927	33.7	9.8	9.04	9.29	1	36	16	137	8.4	17	0.6	173	190	10.1

1.12 EMPLOYMENT

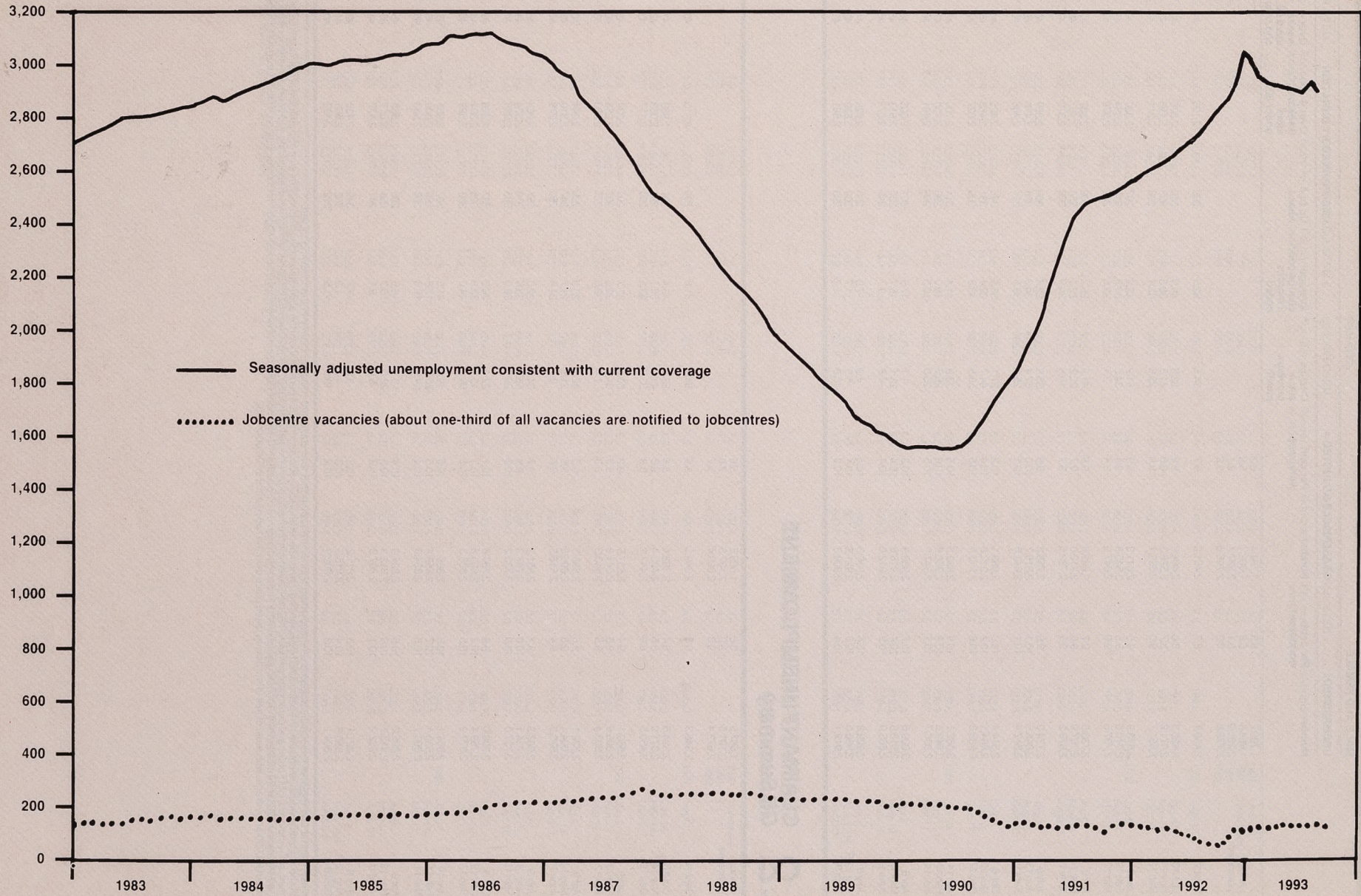
Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN		INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
		All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
SIC 1980 classes		21-49					21-49				
1988		97.7	100.7	91.4	97.4	97.4	101.2	101.4	103.3	99.5	101.5
1989		97.1	98.8	90.9	90.2	95.0	101.0	100.6	104.2	98.7	101.3
1990		90.3	88.6	90.0	79.4	91.3	100.6	100.4	105.0	98.3	100.8
1991		78.4	75.3	76.9	68.3	88.1	99.3	98.2	102.0	97.4	100.0
1992		73.3	70.6	70.5	65.3	82.4	99.5	98.5	99.9	98.3	101.3
Week ended											
1991	Aug 16	76.8					99.5				
	Sep 13	76.0	73.9	73.2	67.5	87.7	99.1	98.3	99.0	97.7	100.5
	Oct 11	75.7					99.5				
	Nov 15	75.3					99.3				
	Dec 13	75.2	73.9	74.4	67.7	84.2	99.4	99.0	101.7	98.4	99.6
1992	Jan 10	74.6					99.5				
	Feb 14	75.0					99.8				
	Mar 13	74.7	71.7	73.2	67.4	83.6	99.5	98.6	100.4	98.4	100.3
	Apr 10	74.8					100.0				
	May 15	75.3					101.1				
	Jun 12	74.3	71.7	72.8	66.9	83.1	99.6	98.6	100.6	98.6	101.5
	Jul 10	73.8					100.0				
	Aug 14	73.0					99.3				
	Sep 11	72.4	70.3	71.4	64.6	82.6	99.1	98.3	100.1	98.2	102.1
	Oct 9	71.3					98.8				
	Nov 13	70.7					98.8				
	Dec 18	69.5	68.5	64.6	62.4	80.4	98.2	98.6	98.7	98.0	101.5
1993	Jan 15	70.3					99.3				
	Feb 12	70.2					99.2				
	Mar 12	70.6	67.5	66.5	63.9	79.7	99.2	98.6	98.8	99.1	102.1
	Apr 16	70.2					98.5				
	May 14	70.9					100.1				
	Jun 11	70.6	68.0	65.7	64.8	78.4	99.0	98.6	99.5	99.1	103.5
	Jul 9 P	71.4					100.4				
	Aug 13 P	70.6					99.3				

Thousand

Seasonally adjusted



2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

		MALE AND FEMALE										
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over		
1989	Annual averages	1,798.7	6.3	1,784.4	6.3							
1990		1,664.4	5.8	1,662.7	5.8							
1991		2,291.9	8.1	2,287.4	8.1							
1992		2,778.6	9.9	2,766.5	9.8							
1991	Sept 12	2,450.7	8.7	2,451.3	8.7	34.5	52.5	303	2,106	41		
	Oct 10	2,426.0	8.6	2,484.8	8.8	33.5	40.9	310	2,075	42		
	Nov 14	2,471.8	8.7	2,526.3	8.9	41.5	36.5	303	2,126	43		
	Dec 12	2,551.7	9.0	2,550.1	9.0	23.8	32.9	296	2,211	44		
1992	Jan 9	2,673.9	9.5	2,611.3	9.3	61.2	42.2	297	2,330	47		
	Feb 13	2,710.5	9.6	2,645.8	9.4	34.5	39.8	310	2,354	47		
	Mar 12	2,707.5	9.6	2,647.9	9.4	2.1	32.6	282	2,379	47		
	Apr 9	2,736.5	9.7	2,699.8	9.6	41.9	26.2	302	2,387	47		
	May 14	2,707.9	9.6	2,712.0	9.7	22.2	22.1	254	2,407	48		
	June 11	2,578.2	9.5	2,722.5	9.7	10.5	24.9	258	2,373	47		
	July 9	2,774.0	9.9	2,758.3	9.8	35.8	22.8	369	2,359	46		
	Aug 13	2,845.5	10.1	2,815.7	10.0	57.4	34.6	324	2,476	45		
	Sept 10	2,847.4	10.1	2,841.0	10.1	25.3	39.5	315	2,488	45		
	Oct 8	2,814.4	10.0	2,868.1	10.2	27.1	36.6	345	2,425	44		
	Nov 12	2,864.1	10.2	2,912.8	10.4	44.7	32.4	331	2,488	45		
	Dec 17	2,983.3	10.6	2,972.4	10.6	59.6	43.8	309	2,627	47		
1993	Jan 14	3,062.1	10.9	2,992.3	10.6	19.9	41.4	314	2,700	48		
	Feb 11	3,042.6	10.8	2,966.8	10.6	-25.5	18.0	296	2,700	47		
	Mar 11	2,996.7	10.7	2,941.0	10.5	-25.8	-10.5	269	2,681	46		
	Apr 8	3,000.5	10.7	2,939.9	10.5	-1.1	-17.5	301	2,653	46		
	May 13	2,916.6	10.4	2,916.8	10.4	-23.1	-16.7	257	2,613	46		
	June 10	2,865.0	10.2	2,912.0	10.4	-4.8	-9.7	248	2,572	45		
	July 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,916.3	10.4	4.3	-7.9	360	2,526	44		
	Aug 12 R	2,960.0	10.5	2,921.9	10.4	5.6	-1.7	309	2,509	42		
	Sept 9 P	2,912.1	10.4	2,908.3	10.3	-13.6	-1.2	290	2,581	41		

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1990	Annual averages	1,567.3	5.6	1,565.5	5.6							
1991		2,191.5	8.0	2,187.0	7.9							
1992		2,672.4	9.8	2,660.4	9.7							
1991	Sept 12	2,346.3	8.5	2,349.5	8.5	34.4	51.8	294	2,013	40		
	Oct 10	2,324.5	8.4	2,382.4	8.6	32.9	40.4	301	1,983	41		
	Nov 14	2,371.0	8.6	2,423.4	8.8	41.0	36.1	296	2,033	42		
	Dec 12	2,450.5	8.9	2,447.1	8.9	23.7	32.5	290	2,117	43		
1992	Jan 9	2,569.1	9.4	2,507.5	9.2	60.4	41.7	290	2,234	46		
	Feb 13	2,606.6	9.5	2,541.8	9.3	34.3	39.5	303	2,258	46		
	Mar 12	2,603.4	9.5	2,543.2	9.3	1.4	32.0	275	2,283	46		
	Apr 9	2,632.1	9.6	2,585.3	9.5	42.1	25.9	295	2,291	46		
	May 14	2,604.1	9.5	2,606.8	9.5	21.5	21.7	247	2,310	46		
	June 11	2,573.9	9.4	2,616.5	9.6	9.7	24.4	250	2,278	46		
	July 9	2,663.8	9.7	2,651.2	9.7	34.7	22.0	357	2,262	45		
	Aug 13	2,734.1	10.0	2,707.3	9.9	56.1	33.5	316	2,374	44		
	Sept 10	2,737.0	10.0	2,733.2	10.0	25.9	38.9	305	2,388	44		
	Oct 8	2,708.0	9.9	2,760.6	10.1	27.4	36.5	337	2,328	43		
	Nov 12	2,759.4	10.1	2,805.8	10.3	45.2	32.8	325	2,391	44		
	Dec 17	2,877.9	10.5	2,865.3	10.5	59.5	44.0	303	2,529	46		
1993	Jan 14	2,954.1	10.8	2,885.1	10.5	19.8	41.5	307	2,601	47		
	Feb 11	2,935.4	10.7	2,859.4	10.5	-25.7	17.8	289	2,600	46		
	Mar 11	2,890.7	10.6	2,834.5	10.4	-24.9	-10.3	263	2,583	45		
	Apr 8	2,895.2	10.6	2,834.3	10.4	-0.2	-16.9	295	2,555	45		
	May 13	2,813.7	10.3	2,812.3	10.3	-22.0	-15.7	251	2,517	45		
	June 10	2,762.2	10.1	2,807.3	10.3	-5.0	-9.1	241	2,477	44		
	July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,811.2	10.3	3.9	-7.7	349	2,430	42		
	Aug 12 R	2,850.6	10.4	2,815.9	10.3	4.7	1.2	302	2,508	41		
	Sept 9 P	2,804.1	10.3	2,802.9	10.2	-13.0	-1.5	282	2,482	40		

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
 * National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) at mid-1992 for 1992 and 1993 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
 + Unadjusted figures for 1988 were affected by the benefit regulations for those aged under 18 introduced in September 1988, most of whom are no longer eligible for income support. This reduced the UK unadjusted total by about 90,000 on average, with most of this effect having taken place over the two months to October 1988.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

		MALE					FEMALE						
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			MARRIED	
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number
1989	Annual averages	1,290.8	7.9	1,277.4	7.8		507.9	4.2	507.0	4.2			
1990		1,232.3	7.6	1,231.3	7.6		394.9	3.2	431.4	3.5			
1991		1,737.1	10.7	1,734.6	10.8		554.9	4.6	552.8	4.6			
1992		2,126.0	13.3	2,119.3	13.3		652.6	5.4	647.2	5.3			
1991	Sept 12	1,843.4	11.4	1,861.3	11.5		607.2	5.0	590.0	4.8	194.9		1991
	Oct 10	1,839.7	11.4	1,889.7	11.7		586.2	4.8	595.1	4.9	192.4		1991
	Nov 14	1,885.7	11.7	1,925.7	11.9		586.1	4.8	600.6	4.9	192.6		1991
	Dec 12	1,957.4	12.1	1,946.6	12.1		594.3	4.9	603.5	5.0	197.1		1991
1992	Jan 9	2,045.4	12.8	1,994.6	12.5		628.5	5.2	616.7	5.1	208.9		1992
	Feb 13	2,074.5	13.0	2,022.0	12.6		636.0	5.2	623.8	5.1	210.5		1992
	Mar 12	2,075.1	13.0	2,026.3	12.7		632.4	5.2	621.6	5.1	210.5		1992
	Apr 9	2,100.1	13.1	2,061.1	12.9		636.5	5.3	628.7	5.2	214.2		1992
	May 14	2,085.1	13.0	2,080.7	13.0		622.8	5.1	631.3	5.2	210.4		1992
	June 11	2,061.2	12.9	2,088.3	13.1		617.0	5.1	634.2	5.2	207.7		1992
	July 9	2,108.7	13.2	2,112.5	13.2		665.3	5.5	645.8	5.3	215.0		1992
	Aug 13	2,149.4	13.4	2,151.2	13.5		696.1	5.7	664.5	5.5	224.9		1992
	Sept 10	2,160.9	13.5	2,175.2	13.6		686.5	5.7	665.8	5.5	218.8		1992
	Oct 8	2,151.9	13.5	2,199.6	13.8		662.5	5.5	668.5	5.5	215.4		1992
	Nov 12	2,199.7	13.8	2,236.5	14.0		664.4	5.5	676.3	5.6	216.9		1992
	Dec 17	2,299.7	14.4	2,283.0	14.3		683.7	5.6	689.4	5.7	224.7		1992
1993	Jan 14	2,353.8	14.7	2,299.0	14.4		708.2	5.7	693.3	5.7	232.6		1993
	Feb 11	2,335.9	14.6	2,277.0	14.2		706.7	5.8	689.8	5.7	230.8		1993
	Mar 11	2,303.2	14.4	2,259.3	14.1		693.5	5.7	681.7	5.6	226.7		1993
	Apr 8	2,304.2	14.4	2,256.1	14.1		696.3	5.7	683.8	5.6	231.0		1993
	May 13	2,248.4	14.1	2,241.4	14.0		668.1	5.5	675.4	5.6	219.3		1993
	June 10	2,209.2	13.8	2,238.0	14.0		655.8	5.4	674.0	5.6	213.7		1993
	July 8	2,231.1	14.0	2,237.3	14.0		698.2	5.8	679.0	5.6	218.4		1993
	Aug 12 R	2,234.4	14.0	2,234.9	14.0		725.6	6.0	687.0	5.7	225.4		1993
	Sept 9 P	2,207.2	13.8	2,224.7	13.9		704.9	5.8	683.6	5.6	214.1		1993

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1990	Annual averages	1,159.1	7.3	1,158.1	7.3		408.2	3.4	407.4	3.4			
1991		1,660.4	10.5	1,658.9	10.6		531.1	4.5	529.1	4.5			
1992		2,044.6											

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Percent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTHEAST												
1989)	367.4	259.6	107.8	3.9	4.9	2.7	366.9	3.9			259.3	107.6
1990) Annual	372.4	273.3	99.2	4.0	5.2	2.5	372.1	4.0			273.1	99.0
1991) averages	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.2	4.1	637.8	7.0			477.4	160.4
1992)	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.4	12.5	5.3	851.2	9.3			643.8	207.3
1992 Sept 10	887.9	665.1	222.7	9.7	12.9	5.6	885.2	9.7	13.7	17.2	668.3	216.9
Oct 8	885.9	667.2	218.7	9.7	12.9	5.5	899.2	9.9	14.0	17.3	680.0	219.2
Nov 12	903.4	682.6	220.8	9.9	13.2	5.6	918.0	10.1	18.8	15.5	694.5	223.5
Dec 17	943.3	715.3	228.0	10.3	13.9	5.8	940.5	10.3	22.5	18.4	711.8	228.7
1993 Jan 14	960.7	727.5	233.2	10.5	14.1	5.9	951.4	10.4	10.9	17.4	719.7	231.7
Feb 11	961.3	726.9	234.4	10.5	14.1	5.9	945.0	10.4	-6.4	9.0	713.8	231.2
Mar 11	952.0	719.9	232.1	10.4	14.0	5.9	939.6	10.3	-5.4	-0.3	710.3	229.3
Apr 8	957.0	722.5	234.5	10.5	14.0	5.9	938.1	10.3	-1.5	-4.4	708.1	230.0
May 13	934.4	707.2	227.2	10.3	13.7	5.7	931.5	10.2	-6.6	-4.5	703.4	228.1
June 10	919.4	696.7	223.7	10.1	13.5	5.7	928.6	10.2	-2.9	-3.7	700.4	228.2
July 8	930.7	698.7	232.0	10.2	13.5	5.9	929.9	10.2	1.3	-2.7	700.1	229.8
Aug 12 R	942.4	700.9	241.5	10.3	13.6	6.1	931.4	10.2	1.5	0.0	699.3	232.1
Sept 9 P	931.6	693.8	237.8	10.2	13.4	6.0	929.8	10.2	-1.6	0.4	696.3	231.5
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1989)	218.2	156.5	61.8	5.1	6.4	3.4	218.0	5.1			156.4	61.7
1990) Annual	211.6	154.7	57.1	5.0	6.4	3.2	211.6	5.0			154.7	57.0
1991) averages	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.2	10.4	5.1	331.7	8.1			244.1	87.6
1992)	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.6	13.6	6.5	429.2	10.6			319.6	109.6
1992 Sept 10	449.7	332.0	117.7	11.1	14.1	6.9	444.6	11.0	6.1	7.5	330.6	114.0
Oct 8	447.6	332.1	115.5	11.0	14.1	6.8	451.2	11.1	6.6	7.7	336.0	115.2
Nov 12	452.3	336.2	116.1	11.2	14.3	6.8	458.8	11.3	7.6	6.8	341.5	117.3
Dec 17	469.3	349.7	119.6	11.6	14.9	7.0	468.4	11.6	9.6	7.9	348.7	119.7
1993 Jan 14	471.0	350.8	120.1	11.6	14.9	7.0	471.6	11.6	3.2	6.8	350.9	120.7
Feb 11	473.5	352.5	121.0	11.7	15.0	7.1	471.6	11.6	0.0	4.3	350.8	120.8
Mar 11	473.4	352.6	120.7	11.7	15.0	7.1	470.8	11.6	-0.8	0.8	350.6	120.2
Apr 8	478.2	355.8	122.4	11.8	15.2	7.2	472.0	11.6	1.2	0.1	351.0	121.0
May 13	471.5	351.5	120.0	11.6	15.0	7.0	470.6	11.6	-1.4	-0.3	349.9	120.7
June 10	468.4	349.1	119.3	11.6	14.9	7.0	470.4	11.6	-0.2	-0.1	349.4	121.0
July 8	473.5	350.6	122.9	11.7	14.9	7.2	470.5	11.6	0.1	-0.5	349.1	121.4
Aug 12 R	479.6	352.4	127.3	11.8	15.0	7.5	471.5	11.6	1.0	0.3	349.3	122.2
Sept 9 P	476.2	350.3	125.8	11.7	14.9	7.4	471.3	11.6	-0.2	0.3	349.4	121.9
EAST ANGLIA												
1989)	35.2	24.0	11.2	3.6	4.2	2.7	35.2	3.6			24.0	11.2
1990) Annual	37.5	27.3	10.2	3.7	4.7	2.4	37.4	3.7			27.2	10.2
1991) averages	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.8	7.5	3.5	59.0	5.9			44.1	14.9
1992)	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.8	10.1	4.6	77.3	7.8			58.1	19.2
1992 Sept 10	78.9	58.6	20.3	7.9	10.2	4.8	80.6	8.1	1.3	1.7	60.3	20.3
Oct 8	78.7	58.9	19.9	7.9	10.2	4.7	81.6	8.2	1.0	1.5	61.3	20.3
Nov 12	81.4	61.3	20.1	8.2	10.6	4.8	83.3	8.4	1.7	1.3	62.8	20.5
Dec 17	86.0	65.1	20.9	8.6	11.3	5.0	85.6	8.6	2.3	1.7	64.6	21.0
1993 Jan 14	90.0	67.9	22.1	9.0	11.8	5.3	86.9	8.7	1.3	1.8	65.6	21.3
Feb 11	90.0	67.8	22.2	9.0	11.8	5.3	85.7	8.6	-1.2	0.8	64.5	21.2
Mar 11	89.0	67.2	21.8	8.9	11.7	5.2	85.0	8.5	-0.7	-0.2	64.1	20.9
Apr 8	88.5	66.7	21.8	8.9	11.6	5.2	85.1	8.5	0.1	-0.6	64.1	21.0
May 13	85.1	64.2	20.9	8.5	11.1	5.0	83.9	8.4	-1.2	-0.6	63.3	20.6
June 10	82.4	62.3	20.0	8.3	10.8	4.8	84.2	8.5	0.3	-0.3	63.5	20.7
July 8	83.2	62.3	20.9	8.4	10.8	5.0	84.2	8.5	0.0	-0.3	63.4	20.8
Aug 12 R	83.4	61.8	21.6	8.4	10.7	5.1	84.1	8.4	-0.1	0.1	63.1	21.0
Sept 9 P	81.6	60.6	20.9	8.2	10.5	5.0	83.5	8.4	-0.6	-0.2	62.6	20.9
SOUTHWEST												
1989)	98.1	66.1	31.9	4.5	5.3	3.3	98.0	4.5			66.1	31.9
1990) Annual	97.3	69.8	27.5	4.4	5.6	2.8	97.2	4.4			69.7	27.5
1991) averages	161.2	121.1	40.1	7.1	9.4	4.1	160.8	7.1			120.9	39.9
1992)	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.4	12.7	5.2	207.9	9.4			158.1	49.7
1992 Sept 10	213.8	161.6	52.2	9.6	13.0	5.4	216.1	9.7	2.7	4.0	164.2	51.9
Oct 8	212.2	161.0	51.2	9.6	12.9	5.3	217.1	9.8	1.0	3.0	165.2	51.9
Nov 12	219.3	166.4	52.9	9.9	13.4	5.4	221.3	10.0	4.2	2.6	168.4	52.9
Dec 17	229.6	174.7	55.0	10.4	14.0	5.7	225.4	10.2	4.1	3.1	171.4	54.0
1993 Jan 14	236.6	179.5	57.1	10.7	14.4	5.9	227.0	10.2	1.6	3.3	172.7	54.3
Feb 11	234.1	177.0	57.1	10.6	14.2	5.9	223.9	10.1	-3.1	0.9	169.9	54.0
Mar 11	229.0	173.3	55.7	10.3	13.9	5.7	221.8	10.0	-2.1	-1.2	168.5	53.3
Apr 8	226.8	172.2	54.7	10.2	13.8	5.6	221.3	10.0	-0.5	-1.9	167.8	53.5
May 13	216.7	165.0	51.7	9.8	13.2	5.3	218.4	9.9	-2.9	-1.8	165.6	52.8
June 10	210.1	160.2	49.8	9.5	12.9	5.1	217.4	9.8	-1.0	-1.5	164.9	52.5
July 8	213.6	161.5	52.2	9.6	13.0	5.4	217.0	9.8	-0.4	-1.4	164.3	52.7
Aug 12 R	215.8	161.3	54.4	9.7	12.9	5.6	216.7	9.8	-0.3	-0.6	163.4	53.3
Sept 9 P	213.0	159.5	53.5	9.6	12.8	5.5	215.5	9.7	-1.2	-0.6	162.4	53.1

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Percent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WESTMIDLANDS												
1989)	168.5	118.8	49.7	6.7	8.1	4.7	167.9	6.6			118.3	49.6
1990) Annual	152.7	111.7	41.1	6.0	7.6	3.9	152.7	5.8			111.6	41.0
1991) averages	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.6	11.2	5.1	218.4	8.5			164.9	53.5
1992)	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.6	13.8	6.0	269.7	10.6			205.9	63.8
1992 Sept 10	278.5	210.4	68.1	10.9	14.1	6.4	275.5	10.8	1.4	3.4	210.3	65.2
Oct 8	274.2	209.1	65.1	10.7	14.0	6.1	279.1	10.9	3.6	3.7	213.5	65.6
Nov 12	277.7	213.0	64.7	10.9	14.3	6.1	283.9	11.1	4.8	3.3	217.6	66.3
Dec 17	288.3	222.1	66.3	11.3	14.9	6.2	290.2	11.4	6.3	4.9	222.6	67.6
1993 Jan 14	295.5	227.1	68.4	11.6	15.2	6.4	291.8	11.4	1.6	4.2	224.1	67.7
Feb 11	294.2	225.7	68.5	11.5	15.1	6.4	289.2	11.3	-2.6	1.8	221.8	67.4
Mar 11	290.5	223.3	67.2	11.4	15.0	6.3	286.3	11.2	-2.9	-1.3	219.7	66.6
Apr 8	290.7	223.1	67.6	11.4	15.0	6.4	286.1	11.2	-0.2	-1.9	219.3	66.8
May 13	282.9	217.8	65.0	11.1	14.6	6.1	282.6	11.1	-3.5	-2.2	216.7	65.9
June 10	278.5	214.4	64.1	10.9	14.4	6.0	281.7	11.0	-0.9	-1.5	216.1	65.6
July 8	284.2	216.4	67.8	11.1	14.5	6.4	281.8	11.0	0.1	-1.4	215.9	65.9
Aug 12 R	287.3	216.9	70.3	11.3	14.6	6.6	282.4	11.1	0.6	-0.1	216.0	66.4
Sept 9 P	282.8	213.8	69.0	11.1	14.3	6.5	280.6	11.0	-1.8	-0.4	214.4	66.2
EASTMIDLANDS												
1989)	108.9	77.2	31.7	5.5	6.9							

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
											Male	Female
NORTH												
1989)	141.9	105.7	36.2	10.2	13.3	6.1	140.0	9.9			103.9	36.2
1990) Annual	122.9	93.4	29.5	8.9	11.7	5.0	122.7	8.7			93.3	29.4
1991) averages	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.4	14.0	5.5	143.4	10.3			110.9	32.5
1992)	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.3	15.6	5.7	157.1	11.3			123.5	33.7
1992 Sept 10	159.3	124.1	35.1	11.4	15.6	5.9	159.0	11.4	1.1	1.6	125.4	33.6
Oct 8	157.6	124.0	33.6	11.3	15.6	5.6	160.8	11.5	1.8	1.7	126.9	33.9
Nov 12	162.4	128.7	33.7	11.7	16.2	5.6	164.1	11.8	3.3	2.1	129.8	34.3
Dec 17	169.2	134.9	34.2	12.1	17.0	5.7	168.6	12.1	4.5	3.2	133.7	34.9
1993 Jan 14	174.0	138.1	35.9	12.5	17.4	6.0	168.1	12.1	-0.5	2.4	133.4	34.7
Feb 11	173.0	137.3	35.7	12.4	17.3	6.0	168.3	12.1	0.2	1.3	133.7	34.6
Mar 11	169.8	135.1	34.7	12.2	17.0	5.8	166.6	12.0	-1.7	-0.7	132.6	34.0
Apr 8	171.7	136.8	34.9	12.3	17.2	5.8	168.0	12.1	1.4	—	133.8	34.2
May 13	168.3	133.2	35.0	12.1	17.0	5.6	168.2	12.1	0.2	—	134.7	33.5
June 10	167.2	134.3	32.9	12.0	16.9	5.5	170.0	12.2	1.8	1.1	136.2	33.8
July 8	170.2	135.3	35.0	12.2	17.0	5.9	170.5	12.2	0.5	0.8	136.4	34.1
Aug 12 R	171.1	134.7	36.4	12.3	16.9	6.1	171.2	12.3	0.7	1.0	136.6	34.6
Sept 9 P	170.7	134.9	35.8	12.3	17.0	6.0	170.8	12.3	-0.4	0.3	136.3	34.5
WALES												
1989)	97.0	70.9	26.2	7.5	9.4	4.8	96.0	7.3			69.9	26.1
1990) Annual	86.3	65.7	20.6	6.6	8.7	3.8	86.2	6.7			65.6	20.6
1991) averages	113.2	88.6	24.6	8.7	11.7	4.5	113.0	8.9			88.5	24.5
1992)	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.7	5.0	126.7	10.0			99.9	26.8
1992 Sept 10	129.3	101.1	28.3	10.2	13.8	5.3	129.5	10.2	1.1	1.6	102.1	27.4
Oct 8	127.2	100.5	26.7	10.0	13.8	5.0	130.0	10.2	0.5	1.4	102.8	27.2
Nov 12	129.4	102.5	26.9	10.2	14.0	5.0	131.0	10.3	1.0	0.9	103.7	27.3
Dec 17	134.9	107.2	27.8	10.6	14.7	5.2	133.4	10.5	2.4	1.3	105.6	27.8
1993 Jan 14	139.4	110.0	29.4	11.0	15.0	5.5	134.0	10.6	0.6	1.3	106.0	28.0
Feb 11	136.9	107.9	29.0	10.8	14.8	5.4	132.1	10.4	-1.9	0.4	104.3	27.8
Mar 11	133.6	105.4	28.2	10.5	14.4	5.2	130.5	10.3	-1.6	-1.0	103.0	27.5
Apr 8	132.6	104.7	27.8	10.4	14.3	5.2	130.2	10.3	-0.3	-1.3	102.9	27.3
May 13	128.6	102.1	26.5	10.1	14.0	4.9	129.8	10.2	-0.4	-0.8	102.6	27.2
June 10	126.0	100.2	25.8	9.9	13.7	4.8	130.3	10.3	0.5	-0.1	103.0	27.3
July 8	130.9	102.1	28.8	10.3	14.0	5.3	131.4	10.4	1.1	0.4	103.4	28.0
Aug 12 R	133.1	102.9	30.3	10.5	14.1	5.6	132.4	10.4	1.0	0.9	103.8	28.6
Sept 9 P	131.6	102.0	29.5	10.4	14.0	5.5	131.8	10.4	-0.6	0.5	103.2	28.6
SCOTLAND												
1989)	234.7	169.5	65.2	9.3	11.7	6.1	233.2	9.3			168.1	65.0
1990) Annual	202.5	148.7	53.8	8.0	10.3	5.0	202.1	8.1			148.5	53.6
1991) averages	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.7	11.5	5.1	219.3	8.6			165.0	54.3
1992)	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1992 Sept 10	240.9	184.2	56.7	9.5	12.8	5.1	242.6	9.6	-0.8	2.2	186.2	56.4
Oct 8	239.9	184.7	55.2	9.5	12.9	5.0	244.3	9.6	1.7	1.3	187.8	56.5
Nov 12	242.9	187.5	55.4	9.6	13.1	5.0	246.0	9.7	1.7	0.9	189.4	56.6
Dec 17	251.8	195.1	56.7	9.9	13.6	5.1	249.4	9.8	3.4	2.3	192.3	57.1
1993 Jan 14	201.3	159.5	41.8	14.0	15.4	5.4	249.5	9.8	0.1	1.7	192.5	57.0
Feb 11	257.1	197.5	59.6	10.1	13.8	5.4	247.6	9.8	-2.1	0.5	190.7	56.9
Mar 11	250.7	193.0	57.7	9.9	13.5	5.2	244.5	9.6	-3.1	-1.6	188.4	56.1
Apr 8	250.1	192.2	57.9	9.9	13.4	5.2	244.9	9.7	0.4	-1.5	188.4	56.5
May 13	243.7	188.6	55.1	9.6	13.2	5.0	244.3	9.6	-0.6	-1.1	188.5	55.8
June 10	240.8	186.4	54.3	9.5	13.0	4.9	244.5	9.6	0.2	—	189.0	55.5
July 8	254.2	191.8	62.4	10.0	13.4	5.7	246.7	9.7	2.2	0.6	190.2	56.5
Aug 12 R	253.9	191.2	62.7	10.0	13.3	5.7	246.1	9.7	-0.6	0.6	189.6	56.5
Sept 9 P	241.2	185.2	56.0	9.5	12.9	5.1	243.4	9.6	-2.7	-0.4	187.6	55.8
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1989)	105.7	77.7	28.0	14.5	18.1	9.3	105.6	14.6			77.6	27.9
1990) Annual	97.2	73.2	24.0	13.3	17.0	8.0	97.2	13.3			73.2	24.0
1991) averages	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.7	17.8	7.9	100.4	13.4			76.7	23.8
1992)	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.2	18.5	8.0	106.1	14.2			81.3	24.8
1992 Sept 10	110.4	83.3	27.1	14.7	18.9	8.8	107.8	14.4	-0.6	0.6	82.7	25.1
Oct 8	106.4	81.3	25.2	14.2	18.4	8.1	107.5	14.3	-0.3	0.1	82.6	24.9
Nov 12	104.7	80.5	24.2	14.0	18.3	7.8	107.0	14.3	-0.5	-0.5	82.1	24.9
Dec 17	105.4	81.6	23.8	14.1	18.5	7.7	107.1	14.3	0.1	-0.2	82.2	24.9
1993 Jan 14	108.0	83.3	24.7	14.4	18.9	8.0	107.2	14.3	0.1	-0.1	82.1	25.1
Feb 11	107.2	82.7	24.5	14.3	18.8	7.9	107.4	14.3	0.2	0.2	82.1	25.3
Mar 11	106.0	82.0	24.0	14.1	18.6	7.8	106.5	14.2	-0.9	-0.2	81.5	25.0
Apr 8	105.3	81.3	24.1	14.1	18.4	7.8	105.6	14.1	-0.9	-0.5	80.8	24.8
May 13	102.8	79.7	23.1	13.7	18.1	7.5	104.5	13.9	-1.1	-1.0	80.2	24.3
June 10	102.9	79.3	23.5	13.7	18.0	7.6	104.7	14.0	0.2	-0.6	80.4	24.3
July 8	108.3	81.5	26.8	14.4	18.5	8.7	105.1	14.0	0.4	-0.2	80.7	24.4
Aug 12 R	109.4	81.8	27.6	14.6	18.6	8.9	106.0	14.1	0.9	0.5	81.0	25.0
Sept 9 P	108.0	81.6	26.4	14.4	18.5	8.5	105.4	14.1	-0.6	0.2	80.9	24.5

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by travel-to-work areas* as at August 12 1993

	Male			Female			All			Rate #		Male			Female			All			Rates #	
	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Rate #	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Rate #	
																						Male
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *																						
England																						
Accrington and Rossendale	3,539	1,066	4,605	9.5	8.1	Hertford and Harlow	16,974	6,414	23,388	10.4	9.1											
Alfreton and Ashfield	5,112	1,377	6,489	10.7	9.6	Hexham	840	355	1,195	8.2	6.1											
Alnwick and Amble	1,021	353	1,374	11.6	9.3	Hitchin and Letchworth	4,770	1,720	6,490	10.7	9.4											
Andover	1,833	738	2,571	7.9	6.9	Honiton and Axminster	1,333	392	1,725	9.6	7.3											
Ashford	2,865	794	3,659	10.4	8.8	Horncastle and Market Rasen	917	397	1,314	11.2	8.5											
Aylesbury and Wycombe	10,634	3,693	14,327	8.3	7.1	Huddersfield	7,249	2,650	9,899	11.3	9.7											
Banbury	2,306	912	3,218	11.0	9.4	Hull	19,520	5,962	25,482	13.2	11.8											
Barnsley	8,370	2,259	10,629	15.2	13.3	Huntingdon and St Neots	3,303	1,388	4,691	9.3	8.0											
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,909	927	3,836	13.2	10.9	Ipswich	6,818	2,166	8,984	8.6	7.6											
Barrow-in-Furness	3,733	1,048	4,781	12.1	10.6	Isle of Wight	5,053	1,503	6,556	14.0	11.5											
Basingstoke and Alton	4,570	1,669	6,239	7.3	6.6	Keighley	2,600	966	3,566	12.5	10.5											
Birmingham	5,137	2,046	7,183	10.5	9.2	Kendal	888	305	1,193	5.2	4.1											
Beccles and Halesworth	1,119	457	1,576	10.0	7.7	Keswick	166	51	217	6.5	4.4											
Bedford	5,787	2,004	7,791	10.6	9.4	Kettering	—	—	—	—	—											
Benwick-on-Tweed	562	194	756	7.8	6.5	and Market Harborough	2,588	916	3,504	8.8	7.6											
Bicester	1,023	441	1,464	8.3	6.8	Kidderminster	3,479	1,186	4,665	12.0	10.2											

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment by travel-to-work areas* as at September 9 1993

	Male		Female		All		Rate #		percent employees and unemploy		percent workforce			Male		Female		All		Rates #		percent employees and unemploy		percent workforce		
Slough	11,555	3,965	15,520	8.6	7.6	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	6,103	1,896	7,999	10.0	8.4															
South Molton	433	144	577	12.2	8.5	South Pembrokeshire	1,840	473	2,313	17.4	12.9															
South Tyneside	8,703	2,203	10,906	21.7	19.2	Swansea	9,648	2,521	12,169	12.3	10.6															
Southampton	15,911	4,470	20,381	11.0	9.8	Welshpool	408	185	593	7.5	5.2															
Southernd	27,895	9,060	36,955	14.9	12.6	Wrexham	4,341	1,392	5,733	11.5	9.7															
Spalding and Holbeach	1,333	560	1,893	8.3	6.5																					
St Austell	2,336	749	3,085	13.4	10.7																					
Stafford	4,107	1,476	5,583	9.1	7.8																					
Stamford	1,079	455	1,534	9.0	7.4																					
Stockton-on-Tees	9,016	2,339	11,355	14.3	13.1	Scotland																				
Stoke	14,915	4,525	19,440	10.4	9.2	Aberdeen	5,889	2,059	7,948	3.9	3.6															
Stroud	3,128	1,219	4,347	11.3	9.4	Alloa	1,928	615	2,543	15.5	13.5															
Sudbury	1,536	633	2,169	13.4	10.4	Annan	558	213	771	8.3	6.9															
Sunderland	19,753	5,084	24,837	15.6	14.0	Arbroath	1,008	354	1,362	14.3	11.8															
Swindon	6,759	2,404	9,163	8.1	7.4	Ayr	3,432	1,158	4,590	9.4	8.2															
Taunton	3,052	941	3,993	8.6	7.3	Badenoch	308	105	413	10.5	8.1															
Telford and Bridgnorth	6,162	2,101	8,263	10.4	9.2	Barff	448	189	637	6.7	5.1															
Thanet	6,118	1,620	7,738	19.8	16.2	Bathgate	4,479	1,180	5,659	10.9	10.0															
Thetford	1,775	672	2,447	10.9	9.2	Berwickshire	342	132	474	8.4	6.2															
Thirsk	259	143	402	6.1	5.0	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	672	266	938	8.4	6.5															
Tiverton	878	304	1,182	10.4	8.4	Brechin and Montrose	968	409	1,377	9.3	7.5															
Torbay	5,428	1,484	6,912	15.0	12.0	Buckie	301	108	409	10.2	8.3															
Torington	589	219	808	16.9	11.9	Cambeltown	389	100	489	13.0	9.3															
Toines	807	283	1,090	13.6	10.3	Crieff	254	105	359	8.7	6.9															
Trowbridge and Frome	3,416	1,182	4,598	9.3	8.1	Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,206	556	2,762	21.8	18.0															
Turo	1,881	619	2,500	9.6	8.0	Dumbarton	3,009	961	3,970	12.5	11.2															
Tunbridge Wells	5,624	1,797	7,421	7.8	6.4	Dumfries	1,443	479	1,922	7.4	6.5															
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	824	368	1,192	9.0	7.6	Dumfries	8,081	2,737	10,818	12.5	11.2															
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,512	3,008	13,520	12.3	10.9	Dunfermline	4,736	1,521	6,257	12.4	11.1															
Walsall	15,947	4,771	20,718	14.5	12.8	Dunoon and Bute	958	317	1,275	14.8	10.8															
Wareham and Swanage	836	277	1,113	10.3	8.5	Edinburgh	20,106	6,144	26,250	8.5	7.7															
Warminster	566	241	807	12.7	10.4	Elgin	940	490	1,430	8.4	7.3															
Warrington	5,180	1,714	6,874	8.1	7.4	Falkirk	5,656	1,687	7,343	11.9	10.7															
Warwick	4,814	1,783	6,597	8.0	6.9	Forfar	296	876	9.7	7.9																
Watford and Luton	26,297	8,524	34,821	10.6	9.3	Forres	472	175	647	22.1	17.3															
Wellingborough and Rushden	3,410	1,250	4,660	9.8	8.4	Fraserburgh	362	153	515	7.7	6.0															
Wells	1,998	758	2,756	11.1	9.1	Galashiels	615	225	840	5.3	4.5															
Weston-super-Mare	4,243	1,413	5,656	14.0	11.7	Girvan	434	154	588	16.0	12.5															
Whitby	755	220	975	13.5	9.7	Glasgow	57,481	16,312	73,793	12.4	11.2															
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,031	406	1,437	9.9	7.4	Greenock	4,211	971	5,182	13.4	11.9															
Whitehaven	3,131	923	4,054	12.7	11.4	Haddington	818	262	1,080	8.8	7.4															
Widnes and Runcorn	6,171	1,748	7,919	13.2	12.1	Hawick	429	135	564	6.7	5.8															
Wigan and St Helens	17,632	5,500	23,132	14.1	12.4	Huntly	191	84	275	8.1	6.1															
Winchester and Eastleigh	3,770	1,124	4,894	6.0	5.3	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,925	458	2,383	16.1	14.2															
Windemere	300	109	409	5.1	3.8	Inverness	3,379	957	4,336	10.5	9.1															
Wirral and Chester	21,462	6,503	27,965	13.9	12.4	Irvine	5,909	1,852	7,761	14.9	13.2															
Wisbech	1,708	557	2,265	13.6	10.7	Islay/Mid Argyll	287	116	403	9.0	7.3															
Wolverhampton	15,182	4,694	19,876	15.3	13.6	Keith	323	101	424	7.6	6.2															
Woodbridge and Leiston	1,303	481	1,784	7.2	6.0	Kelso and Jedburgh	226	94	320	5.7	4.7															
Worcester	4,425	1,501	5,926	9.4	8.2	Kilmarnock	3,323	1,099	4,422	13.9	12.2															
Workington	3,233	932	4,165	15.5	13.0	Kirkcaldy	6,416	2,022	8,438	14.5	12.8															
Workshop	2,348	603	2,951	12.3	11.2	Lanarkshire	17,065	4,195	21,260	15.0	13.1															
Worthing	6,249	1,741	7,990	10.6	8.8	Lochaber	658	193	851	10.5	8.6															
Yeovil	2,822	1,121	3,943	9.2	7.7	Lockerbie	206	125	331	9.1	6.7															
York	5,474	1,984	7,458	7.6	6.7	Newton Stewart	364	148	512	19.3	12.6															
						North East Fife	1,111	482	1,593	9.1	7.6															
						Oban	419	154	573	6.7	5.2															
						Orkney Islands	327	139	466	6.3	4.6															
						Peebles	329	94	423	9.2	7.5															
						Perth	1,629	571	2,200	6.9	6.1															
Wales						Peterhead	660	246	906	6.8	5.7															
Aberdare	2,598	642	3,240	20.2	17.0																					

2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM		All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages*
MALE AND FEMALE										
1992	July	2,761.0	221.1	602.2	475.1	593.4	439.8	377.8	51.6	2,774.0
	Oct	2,800.1	229.7	590.0	481.6	605.7	452.0	390.7	50.5	2,814.4
1993	Jan	3,046.3	237.8	633.1	527.0	669.3	499.7	425.2	54.3	3,062.1
	Apr	2,983.0	221.8	602.7	512.8	662.4	498.9	433.0	53.4	3,000.5
	July	2,911.4	216.3	614.6	495.9	642.8	478.9	414.7	48.3	2,929.3
MALE										
1992	July	2,101.6	142.1	434.2	369.7	482.0	335.2	287.2	51.2	2,108.7
	Oct	2,144.0	146.1	431.6	376.3	494.6	346.8	298.6	50.0	2,151.9
1993	Jan	2,344.9	152.8	465.2	413.2	548.8	384.8	326.2	53.8	2,353.8
	Apr	2,294.3	143.4	443.6	401.8	541.2	380.8	330.7	52.9	2,304.2
	July	2,221.1	138.8	441.8	387.4	524.2	365.9	315.2	47.8	2,231.1
FEMALE										
1992	July	659.4	79.0	168.0	105.4	111.4	104.6	90.6	0.5	665.3
	Oct	656.2	83.5	158.4	105.2	111.1	105.2	92.2	0.5	662.5
1993	Jan	701.4	85.0	167.9	113.8	120.5	114.9	98.9	0.4	708.2
	Apr	688.7	78.5	159.1	111.0	121.2	116.1	102.3	0.5	696.3
	July	690.3	77.5	172.8	108.6	118.6	113.0	99.5	0.5	698.2

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE AND FEMALE									
1992	July	369.2	913.4	586.1	538.3	156.4	210.5	2,774.0	905.3
	Oct	345.4	947.7	565.7	553.7	184.8	217.1	2,814.4	955.6
1993	Jan	314.1	1,126.6	591.0	573.6	226.2	230.5	3,062.1	1,030.3
	Apr	301.3	993.6	630.5	569.3	260.3	245.4	3,000.5	1,075.1
	July	360.0	881.6	606.6	543.6	279.4	258.2	2,929.3	1,081.2
Proportion of number unemployed									
1992	July	13.3	32.9	21.1	19.4	5.6	7.6	100.0	32.6
	Oct	12.3	33.7	20.1	19.7	6.6	7.7	100.0	34.0
1993	Jan	10.3	36.8	19.3	18.7	7.4	7.5	100.0	33.6
	Apr	10.0	33.1	21.0	19.0	8.7	8.2	100.0	35.8
	July	12.3	30.1	20.7	18.6	9.5	8.8	100.0	36.9
MALE									
1992	July	243.8	669.0	448.1	442.5	131.2	174.1	2,108.7	747.8
	Oct	243.5	683.1	434.9	454.0	156.0	180.3	2,151.9	790.4
1993	Jan	216.8	832.1	449.2	470.1	193.1	192.6	2,353.8	855.9
	Apr	212.5	725.8	473.3	464.2	222.8	205.8	2,304.2	892.7
	July	237.1	640.7	456.7	440.6	238.5	217.6	2,231.1	896.7
Proportion of number unemployed									
1992	July	11.6	31.7	21.2	21.0	6.2	8.3	100.0	35.5
	Oct	11.3	31.7	20.2	21.1	7.3	8.4	100.0	36.7
1993	Jan	9.2	35.3	19.1	20.0	8.2	8.2	100.0	36.4
	Apr	9.2	31.5	20.5	19.7	9.7	8.9	100.0	38.7
	July	10.6	28.7	20.5	19.7	10.7	9.8	100.0	40.2
FEMALE									
1992	July	125.4	244.4	138.0	95.9	25.2	36.4	665.3	157.4
	Oct	102.0	264.6	130.7	99.7	28.8	36.7	662.5	165.2
1993	Jan	97.4	294.6	141.9	103.5	33.1	37.9	708.2	174.4
	Apr	88.9	267.8	157.2	105.1	37.5	39.7	696.3	182.3
	July	122.9	240.9	149.9	103.0	40.9	40.6	698.2	184.5
Proportion of number unemployed									
1992	July	18.8	36.7	20.8	14.4	3.8	5.5	100.0	23.7
	Oct	15.4	39.9	19.7	15.0	4.3	5.5	100.0	24.9
1993	Jan	13.7	41.6	20.0	14.6	4.7	5.3	100.0	24.6
	Apr	12.8	38.5	22.6	15.1	5.4	5.7	100.0	26.2
	July	17.6	34.5	21.5	14.8	5.9	5.8	100.0	26.4

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at September 9 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
SOUTHEAST										
Bedfordshire	19,454	6,336	25,790	11.4	10.1	Three Rivers	2,111	674	2,785	
Luton	8,325	2,405	10,730			Watford	3,279	1,067	4,346	
Mid Bedfordshire	2,739	1,068	3,807			Welwyn Hatfield	2,672	987	3,659	
North Bedfordshire	4,933	1,668	6,601			Isle of Wight	5,104	1,505	6,609	14.1
South Bedfordshire	3,457	1,195	4,652			Medina	2,995	935	3,930	
						South Wight	2,109	570	2,679	
Berkshire	21,958	7,287	29,245	8.2	7.2	Kent	57,101	16,824	73,925	12.5
Bracknell	2,617	903	3,520			Ashford	2,921	785	3,706	
Newbury	3,194	1,164	4,358			Canterbury	4,328	1,219	5,547	
Reading	5,397	1,487	6,884			Dartford	2,861	918	3,779	
Slough	4,886	1,580	6,466			Dover	4,151	1,075	5,226	
Windsor and Maidenhead	3,161	1,156	4,317			Gillingham	3,986	1,276	5,262	
Wokingham	2,703	997	3,700			Gravesham	4,260	1,280	5,540	
						Maidstone	4,357	1,424	5,781	
Buckinghamshire	18,291	6,281	24,572	8.8	7.7	Rochester-upon-Medway	6,823	2,124	8,947	
Aylesbury Vale	3,863	1,491	5,354			Sevenoaks	2,920	965	3,885	
Chiltern	1,920	672	2,592			Shepway	4,100	989	5,089	
Milton Keynes	6,731	2,195	8,926			Swale	4,944	1,455	6,399	
South Buckinghamshire	1,406	512	1,918			Thanet	6,118	1,620	7,738	
Wycombe	4,371	1,411	5,782			Tonbridge and Malling	2,861	946	3,807	
						Tunbridge Wells	2,471	748	3,219	
East Sussex	28,879	9,409	38,288	14.8	12.1	Oxfordshire	14,110	5,091	19,201	7.8
Brighton	9,312	3,191	12,503			Cherwell	2,982	1,134	4,116	
Eastbourne	2,897	868	3,765			Oxford	4,094	1,349	5,443	
Hastings	4,562	1,245	5,807			South Oxfordshire	3,024	1,018	4,042	
Hove	4,229	1,537	5,766			Vale of White Horse	2,253	827	3,080	
Lewes	2,812	920	3,732			West Oxfordshire	1,757	763	2,520	
Rother	2,370	749	3,119			Surrey	23,469	8,307	31,776	
Wealden	2,697	899	3,596			Elmbridge	2,582	964	3,546	
						Epsom and Ewell	1,476	512	1,988	
Essex	54,327	18,356	72,683	13.2	11.1	Guildford	3,072	1,069	4,141	
Basildon	6,613	2,228	8,841			Mole Valley	1,671	618	2,289	
Braintree	3,772	1,319	5,091			Reigate and Banstead	2,651	883	3,534	
Brentwood	1,708	628	2,336			Runnymede	1,684	622	2,306	
Castle Point	3,215	1,020	4,235			Spelthorne	2,363	898	3,261	
Chelmsford	4,270	1,639	5,909			Surrey Heath	1,782	624	2,406	
Colchester	4,700	1,674	6,374			Tandridge	1,625	554	2,179	
Epping Forest	3,819	1,415	5,234			Waverley	2,455	919	3,374	
Harlow	3,238	1,218	4,456			Woking	2,108	634	2,742	
Maldon	1,757	599	2,356			West Sussex	19,050	5,764	24,814	8.6
Rochford	2,245	816	3,061			Adur	1,866	494	2,360	
Southend-on-Sea	7,627	2,352	9,979			Arun	3,990	1,073	5,063	
Tendring	4,653	1,266	5,919			Chichester	2,595	771	3,366	
Thurrock	5,181	1,586	6,767			Crawley	2,311	796	3,107	
Uttlesford	1,529	596	2,125			Horsham	2,441	868	3,299	
						Mid Sussex	2,776	937	3,713	
Greater London	350,343	125,821	476,164	13.2	11.7	Worthing	3,071	835	3,906	
Barking and Dagenham	7,073	2,050	9,123			EAST ANGLIA				
Barnet	10,399	4,441	14,840			Cambridgeshire	19,301	6,814	26,115	9.1
Bexley	7,851	2,772	10,623			Cambridge	3,085	1,133	4,218	
Brent	17,284	6,289	23,573			East Cambridgeshire	1,233	506	1,739	
Bromley	9,018	3,153	12,171			Fenland	2,603	962	3,565	
Camden	10,973	4,719	15,692			Huntingdon	3,488	1,431	4,919	
City of London	112	61	173			Peterborough	6,712	1,911	8,623	
City of Westminster	8,689	3,500	12,189			South Cambridgeshire	2,180	871	3,051	
Croydon	13,390	4,405	17,795			Norfolk	23,736	7,939	31,675	10.6
Ealing	12,855	4,661	17,516			Breckland	2,982	1,145	4,127	
Enfield	11,973	4,214	16,187			Broadland	2,275	829	3,104	
Greenwich	12,166	4,186	16,352			Great Yarmouth	3,842	1,151	4,993	
Hackney	16,040	5,453	21,493			North Norfolk	2,244	734	2,978	
Hammersmith and Fulham	9,085	3,606	12,691			Norwich	6,263	1,813	8,076	

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at September 9 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams	2,055	805	2,860				North West Leicestershire	2,002	620	2,622			
Teignbridge	3,174	996	4,169				Oadby and Wigston	836	307	1,143			
Torbay	5,228	1,419	6,647				Rutland	549	224	773			
Torridge	2,080	683	2,763				Lincolnshire	16,804	5,948	22,752	10.5	8.7	
West Devon	1,372	496	1,868				Boston	1,497	548	2,045			
Dorset	21,743	6,818	28,561	11.7	9.8		East Lindsey	3,365	1,121	4,486			
Bournemouth	7,904	2,388	10,292				Lincoln	4,092	1,195	5,287			
Christchurch	1,242	373	1,615				North Kesteven	1,803	734	2,537			
East Dorset	1,694	543	2,237				South Holland	1,398	581	1,979			
North Dorset	854	345	1,199				South Kesteven	2,533	912	3,445			
Poole	4,728	1,338	6,066				West Lindsey	2,116	857	2,973			
Purbeck	1,113	387	1,500				Northamptonshire	17,546	6,379	23,925	9.6	8.4	
West Dorset	1,889	707	2,596				Corby	2,285	825	3,110			
Weymouth and Portland	2,319	737	3,056				Daventry	1,481	683	2,164			
Gloucestershire	16,541	5,706	22,247	10.2	8.8		East Northamptonshire	1,498	572	2,070			
Cheltenham	3,411	1,090	4,501				Kettering	2,107	709	2,816			
Cotswold	1,602	623	2,225				Northampton	6,697	2,282	8,979			
Forest of Dean	2,103	788	2,891				South Northamptonshire	1,352	551	1,903			
Gloucester	4,086	1,294	5,380				Wellingborough	2,126	757	2,883			
Stroud	3,149	1,208	4,357				Nottinghamshire	43,167	12,667	55,834	12.8	11.5	
Tewkesbury	2,190	783	2,973				Ashfield	4,472	1,160	5,632			
Somerset	13,725	4,775	18,500	10.5	8.7		Bassetlaw	3,938	1,162	5,100			
Mendip	3,025	1,141	4,166				Broxtowe	3,293	1,196	4,489			
Sedgemoor	3,254	1,033	4,287				Geolting	1,179	447	1,626			
South Somerset	3,549	1,406	4,955				Mansfield	4,535	1,063	5,598			
Taunton Deane	2,900	883	3,783				Newark	3,719	1,111	4,830			
West Somerset	997	312	1,309				Nottingham	17,109	4,755	21,864			
Wiltshire	15,084	5,644	20,728	8.5	7.5		Rushcliffe	2,807	1,041	3,848			
Kennet	1,557	723	2,280				YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE						
North Wiltshire	2,840	1,220	4,060				Humberside	34,951	10,461	45,412	12.3	10.8	
Salisbury	2,616	939	3,555				Beverley	2,503	1,034	3,537			
Thamesdown	5,230	1,753	6,983				Boothferry	2,006	625	2,631			
West Wiltshire	2,841	1,009	3,850				Cleethorpes	2,400	704	3,104			
WESTMIDLANDS							East Yorkshire	2,395	887	3,282			
Hereford and Worcester	20,280	7,336	27,616	10.5	8.8		Glanford	1,757	620	2,377			
Bromsgrove	2,733	986	3,719				Great Grimsby	4,463	1,085	5,548			
Hereford	1,812	701	2,513				Holderness	1,608	555	2,163			
Leominster	964	370	1,334				Kingston-upon-Hull	15,248	4,231	19,479			
Malvern Hills	2,141	815	2,956				Scunthorpe	2,571	710	3,281			
Redditch	2,757	963	3,720				North Yorkshire	16,410	6,359	22,769	8.0	6.6	
South Herefordshire	1,185	506	1,693				Craven	968	385	1,353			
Worcester	3,113	963	4,076				Hambleton	1,493	694	2,187			
Wychavon	2,373	968	3,341				Harrogate	2,883	1,155	4,038			
Wyre Forest	3,202	1,062	4,264				Richmondshire	671	400	1,071			
Shropshire	11,823	4,265	16,088	10.0	8.4		Ryedale	1,420	612	2,032			
Bridgnorth	1,234	511	1,745				Scarborough	3,297	1,106	4,403			
North Shropshire	1,192	461	1,653				Selby	2,120	870	2,990			
Oswestry	1,000	452	1,452				York	3,558	1,137	4,695			
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,477	886	3,363				South Yorkshire	59,432	16,459	75,891	14.8	13.1	
South Shropshire	867	318	1,185				Barnsley	9,292	2,390	11,682			
The Wrekin	5,053	1,637	6,690				Doncaster	13,516	3,641	17,157			
Staffordshire	33,334	11,057	44,391	11.1	9.7		Rotherham	11,391	2,992	14,383			
Cannock Chase	3,287	1,117	4,404				Sheffield	25,233	7,436	32,669			
East Staffordshire	3,400	1,114	4,514				West Yorkshire	77,073	23,495	100,568	11.1	9.8	
Lichfield	2,571	918	3,489				Bradford	19,275	5,445	24,720			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,606	1,170	4,776				Calderdale	6,415	2,154	8,569			
South Staffordshire	3,206	1,187	4,393				Kirklees	12,479	4,096	16,575			
Stafford	3,105	1,150	4,255				Leeds	27,100	8,388	35,488			
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,820	699	2,519				Wakefield	11,804	3,412	15,216			
Stoke-on-Trent	9,436	2,618	12,054				NORTH WEST						
Tamworth	2,903	1,084	3,987				Cheshire	29,040	9,784	38,824	9.5	8.4	
Warwickshire	14,684	5,558	20,242	10.0	8.6		Chester	3,693	1,268	4,961			
North Warwickshire	1,864	718	2,582				Congleton	1,846	779	2,625			
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,484	1,513	5,997				Crewe and Nantwich	3,473	1,241	4,714			
Rugby	2,522	1,125	3,647				Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,817	832	3,649			
Stratford-on-Avon	2,379	963	3,342				Halton	5,744	1,595	7,339			
Warwick	3,435	1,239	4,674				Macclesfield	3,082	1,184	4,266			
West Midlands	133,640	40,789	174,429	14.2	12.9		Vale Royal	3,225	1,171	4,396			
Birmingham	58,561	17,338	75,899				Warrington	5,160	1,714	6,874			
Coventry	15,455	4,809	20,264				Greater Manchester	102,909	30,498	133,407	12.1	10.7	
Dudley	11,897	4,109	15,999				Bolton	9,802	2,657	12,459			
Sandwell	15,595	4,657	20,252				Bury	5,016	1,779	6,795			
Solihull	6,900	2,482	9,382				Manchester	27,909	7,855	35,764			
Walsall	12,088	3,482	15,570				Oldham	8,457	2,533	10,990			
Wolverhampton	13,144	3,919	17,063				Rochdale	8,200	2,473	10,673			
EAST MIDLANDS							Salford	10,216	2,512	12,728			
Derbyshire	33,039	10,004	43,043	11.3	9.9		Stockport	7,993	2,478	10,471			
Amber Valley	2,660	954	3,614				Tameside	7,664	2,401	10,065			
Bolsover	3,351	731	4,082				Trafford	7,067	2,352	9,419			
Chesterfield	4,548	1,222	5,770				Wigan	10,585	3,358	13,943			
Derby	9,730	2,804	12,534				Lancashire	42,763	12,501	55,264	9.9	8.5	
Derbyshire Dales	1,584	649	2,233				Blackburn	5,517	1,331	6,848			
Erewash	3,649	1,176	4,825				Blackpool	5,377	1,323	6,700			
High Peak	2,226	799	3,025				Burnley	2,980	796	3,776			
North East Derbyshire	3,567	1,055	4,622				Chorley	2,716	975	3,691			
South Derbyshire	1,724	614	2,338				Fylde	1,162	378	1,540			
Leicestershire	27,962	9,560	37,522	9.5	8.4		Hyndburn	2,248	645	2,893			
Blaby	1,803	774	2,577				Lancaster	4,287	1,388	5,675			
Charnwood	3,408	1,373	4,781				Pendle	2,339	726	3,065			
Harborough	1,292	515	1,807				Preston	5,304	1,426	6,730			
Hinckley and Bosworth	2,301	933	3,234				Ribble Valley	689	255	944			
Leicester	14,829	4,438	19,267				Rossendale	1,511	465	1,976			
Melton	942	376	1,318				South Ribble	2,643	916	3,559			
							West Lancashire	3,812	1,267	5,079			

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at September 9 1993

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

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at September 9 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTHEAST				Kensington	4,047	1,862	5,909
Bedfordshire				Kingsington-upon-Thames	2,336	865	3,201
Luton South	5,361	1,429	6,790	Lewisham East	4,113	1,369	5,482
Mid Bedfordshire	3,013	1,126	4,139	Lewisham West	5,089	1,816	6,905
North Bedfordshire	3,910	1,301	5,211	Lewisham Deptford	6,884	2,519	9,403
North Luton	3,852	1,286	5,138	Leyton	5,620	1,842	7,462
South West Bedfordshire	3,318	1,194	4,512	Mitcham and Morden	4,184	1,297	5,481
Berkshire				Newham North East	5,846	1,659	7,505
East Berkshire	3,201	1,116	4,317	Newham North West	4,953	1,565	6,518
Newbury	2,544	943	3,487	Newham South	5,058	1,404	6,462
Reading East	3,448	1,033	4,481	Old Bexley and Sidcup	6,508	2,341	8,849
Reading West	3,070	852	3,922	Orpington	1,740	712	2,452
Slough	4,886	1,580	6,466	Peckham	1,994	683	2,677
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,577	943	3,520	Ravensbourne	6,613	2,215	8,828
Wokingham	2,231	820	3,051	Rutney	3,299	1,338	4,637
Buckinghamshire				Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,883	650	2,533
Aylesbury	2,712	1,046	3,758	Romford	2,136	1,007	3,143
Beaconsfield	1,962	691	2,653	Ruislip-Northwood	2,544	845	3,389
Buckingham	1,597	616	2,213	Southwark and Bermondsey	1,705	712	2,417
Chesham and Amersham	1,900	684	2,584	Streatham	5,966	1,924	7,890
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,955	1,015	3,970	Streatham	5,744	2,113	7,857
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	3,776	1,180	4,956	Surbiton	1,797	642	2,439
Wycombe	3,389	1,069	4,458	Sutton and Cheam	2,368	865	3,233
East Sussex				Tooting	5,166	1,985	7,151
Bexhill and Battle	2,159	669	2,828	Tottenham	9,559	3,098	12,657
Brighton Kempdown	4,653	1,424	6,077	Twickenham	2,353	931	3,284
Brighton Pavilion	4,659	1,767	6,426	Upminster	2,720	837	3,557
Eastbourne	3,098	946	4,044	Uxbridge	2,492	937	3,429
Hastings and Rye	5,019	1,396	6,415	Vauxhall	7,695	2,644	10,339
Hove	4,223	1,537	5,766	Walthamstow	4,200	1,418	5,618
Lewes	2,888	950	3,838	Walstead and Woodford	2,315	963	3,278
Wealden	2,174	720	2,894	Westminster North	5,415	2,207	7,622
Essex				Wimbledon	2,666	1,041	3,707
Basildon	4,587	1,433	6,020	Woolwich	5,140	1,689	6,829
Billerica	3,178	1,181	4,359	Hampshire			
Braintree	3,284	1,170	4,454	Aldershot	3,278	1,209	4,487
Brentwood and Ongar	2,094	760	2,854	Basingstoke	3,185	1,123	4,308
Castle Point	3,215	1,020	4,235	East Hampshire	2,848	956	3,804
Chelmsford	3,208	1,229	4,437	Eastleigh	3,625	1,105	4,730
Epping Forest	2,577	1,104	3,681	Fareham	2,558	918	3,476
Harlow	3,694	1,397	5,091	Gosport	2,774	1,013	3,787
Harwich	3,957	1,022	4,979	Havant	4,050	1,148	5,198
North Colchester	3,333	1,173	4,506	New Forest	2,260	713	2,973
Rochford	2,885	1,043	3,928	North West Hampshire	2,208	829	3,037
Saffron Walden	2,439	928	3,367	Portsmouth North	3,865	1,090	4,955
South Colchester and Maldon	3,820	1,344	5,164	Portsmouth South	5,732	1,727	7,459
Southend East	4,222	1,321	5,543	Romsey and Waterside	2,775	801	3,576
Southend West	3,405	1,031	4,436	Southampton Itchen	4,926	1,330	6,256
Thurrock	4,029	1,200	5,229	Southampton Test	4,777	1,270	6,047
Greater London				Winchester	2,439	752	3,191
Barking	3,576	1,033	4,609	Hertfordshire			
Battersea	5,273	1,971	7,244	Broxbourne	3,332	1,311	4,643
Beckenham	3,092	1,092	4,184	Hertford and Stortford	2,497	979	3,476
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,577	1,745	8,322	Hertsmere	2,773	1,017	3,790
Bexleyheath	2,370	839	3,209	North Hertfordshire	3,401	1,206	4,607
Bow and Poplar	6,667	1,900	8,567	South West Hertfordshire	2,576	887	3,463
Brent East	6,525	2,538	9,063	St Albans	2,515	869	3,384
Brent North	3,872	1,601	5,473	Stevenage	3,643	1,260	4,903
Brent South	6,787	2,350	9,137	Watford	3,838	1,262	5,100
Brentford and Isleworth	3,761	1,509	5,270	Welwyn Hatfield	2,726	985	3,711
Carshalton and Wallington	3,222	915	4,137	West Hertfordshire	3,134	1,023	4,157
Chelsea	2,624	1,347	3,971	Isle of Wight			
Chingford	2,708	968	3,676	Isle of Wight	5,104	1,505	6,609
Chipping Barnet	2,323	926	3,249	Kent			
Chislehurst	2,049	728	2,777	Ashford	2,921	785	3,706
City of London				Canterbury	3,140	906	4,046
and Westminster South	3,396	1,354	4,740	Dartford	3,412	1,109	4,521
Croydon Central	3,231	951	4,182	Dover	3,808	982	4,790
Croydon North East	3,958	1,347	5,305	Faversham	4,723	1,395	6,118
Croydon North West	4,080	1,343	5,423	Folkestone and Hythe	4,100	989	5,089
Croydon South	2,121	764	2,885	Gillingham	4,075	1,307	5,382
Dagenham	3,497	1,017	4,514	Gravesham	4,260	1,280	5,540
Dulwich	4,263	1,625	5,888	Maidstone	3,382	1,041	4,423
Ealing North	4,123	1,306	5,429	Medway	3,910	1,259	5,169
Ealing Acton	3,979	1,592	5,571	Mid Kent	3,888	1,248	5,136
Ealing Southall	4,753	1,763	6,516	North Thanet	4,407	1,178	5,585
Edmonton	4,720	1,606	6,326	Sevenoaks	2,369	774	3,143
Eltham	3,287	1,036	4,323	South Thanet	3,374	1,251	4,625
Enfield North	4,209	1,443	5,652	Tonbridge and Malling	2,861	946	3,807
Enfield Southgate	3,044	1,165	4,209	Tunbridge Wells	2,471	748	3,219
Erith and Crayford	3,741	1,221	4,962	Oxfordshire			
Feltham and Heston	4,610	1,655	6,265	Banbury	2,725	1,052	3,777
Finchley	2,585	1,236	3,821	Henley	1,754	602	2,356
Fulham	4,067	1,709	5,776	Oxford East	3,538	1,066	4,604
Greenwich	3,739	1,461	5,200	Oxford West and Abingdon	2,076	802	2,878
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,865	2,786	10,651	Wantage	2,003	724	2,727
Hackney South and Shoreditch	8,175	2,667	10,842	Witney	2,014	845	2,859
Hammersmith	5,018	1,897	6,915	Surrey			
Hampstead and Highgate	4,480	2,221	6,701	Chertsey and Walton	2,298	792	3,090
Harrow East	3,703	1,462	5,165	East Surrey	1,625	554	2,179
Harrow West	2,747	1,183	3,930	Epsom and Ewell	1,973	681	2,654
Hayes and Harlington	2,936	1,003	3,939	Esher	1,583	666	2,249
Hendon North	2,720	1,077	3,797	Guildford	2,541	873	3,414
Hendon South	2,771	1,202	3,973	Mole Valley	1,776	654	2,430
Holborn and St Pancras	6,513	2,498	9,011	North West Surrey	2,476	876	3,352
Homchurch	2,517	849	3,366	Reigate	9,594	3,234	12,828
Hornsey and Wood Green	6,716	2,868	9,584	South West Surrey	2,064	783	2,847
Ilford North	2,029	1,006	3,035	Spelthorne	2,363	898	3,261
Ilford South	4,022	1,368	5,390	Woking	2,616	806	3,422
Islington North	6,936	2,709	9,645				
Islington South and Finsbury	5,553	2,174	7,727				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at September 9 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
West Sussex				Leominster	2,168	862	3,030
Arundel	3,379	892	4,271	Mid Worcestershire	3,688	1,337	5,025
Chichester	2,595	771	3,366	South Worcestershire	2,408	924	3,332
Crawley	2,784	981	3,765	Worcester	3,361	1,071	4,432
Horsham	2,441	858	3,299	Wyre Forest	3,202	1,062	4,264
Mid Sussex	2,303	732	3,035	Shropshire			
Shoreham	2,477	675	3,152	Ludlow	2,101	829	2,930
Worthing	3,071	835	3,906	North Shropshire	2,557	1,061	3,618
EAST ANGLIA				Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,477	886	3,363
Cambridgeshire				The Wrekin	4,688	1,489	6,177
Cambridge	2,824	1,024	3,848	Staffordshire			
Huntingdon	2,808	1,153	3,961	Burton	3,400	1,114	4,514
North East Cambridgeshire	3,247	1,198	4,445	Carnock and Burntwood	3,270	1,135	4,405
Peterborough	5,999	1,644	7,643	Mid Staffordshire	2,744	981	3,725
South East Cambridgeshire	1,868	700	2,568	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,711	839	3,550
South West Cambridgeshire	2,555	1,005	3,560	South East Staffordshire	3,468	1,333	4,801
Norfolk				South Staffordshire	3,206	1,187	4,393
Great Yarmouth	3,842	1,151	4,993	Stafford	2,588	913	3,501
Mid Norfolk	2,350	882	3,232	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,820	699	2,519
North Norfolk	2,244	734	2,978	Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,682	1,021	4,703
North West Norfolk	2,886	944	3,830	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,425	968	4,393
Norwich North	2,927	867	3,794	Stoke-on-Trent South	3,200	867	3,887
Norwich South	4,232	1,250	5,482	Warwickshire			
South Norfolk	2,489	1,001	3,490	North Warwickshire	3,167	1,161	4,328
South West Norfolk	2,766	1,110	3,876	Nuneaton	3,359	1,177	4,536
Suffolk				Rugby and Kenilworth	2,774	1,203	3,977
Bury St Edmunds	2,612	1,060	3,672	Stratford-on-Avon	2,379	963	3,342
Central Suffolk	2,555	912	3,467	Warwick and Leamington	3,005	1,054	4,059
Ipswich	3,195	913	4,108	West Midlands			
South Suffolk	3,002	1,171	4,173	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,659	1,002	3,661
Suffolk Coastal	2,456	897	3,353	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,828	1,370	5,198
Waveney	3,744	1,243	4,987	Birmingham Erdington	5,063	1,495	6,558
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Hall Green	4,114	1,287	5,401
Avon				Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,981	1,389	6,370
Bath	3,575	1,361	4,936	Birmingham Ladywood	6,715	1,899	8,614
Bristol East	4,452	1,333	5,785	Birmingham Northfield	5,413	1,481	6,894

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at September 9 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,393	889	3,282
Ashfield	3,977	1,035	5,012	Makerfield	2,847	1,013	3,860
Bassetlaw	3,459	961	4,420	Manchester Central	6,963	1,637	8,600
Broxtowe	2,689	969	3,658	Manchester Blackley	4,324	1,070	5,394
Gedling	2,743	1,009	3,752	Manchester Gorton	4,689	1,361	6,050
Mansfield	3,949	927	4,876	Manchester Withington	4,754	1,789	6,543
Newark	2,978	988	3,966	Manchester Wythenshawe	4,107	999	5,106
Nottingham East	6,987	2,128	9,115	Oldham Central and Royton	4,084	1,055	5,149
Nottingham North	5,238	1,243	6,481	Oldham West	2,862	875	3,737
Nottingham South	4,884	1,384	6,268	Rochdale	3,947	1,125	5,072
Rushcliffe	2,807	1,041	3,848	Salford East	4,676	1,117	5,793
Sherwood	3,456	982	4,438	Stalybridge and Hyde	3,358	1,053	4,411
				Stockport	2,464	750	3,214
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Stretford	5,356	1,660	7,016
Humberside				Wigan	3,830	1,195	5,025
Beverley	2,275	915	3,190	Worsley	3,190	977	4,167
Booth Ferry	2,679	977	3,656	Lancashire			
Bradford	3,558	1,219	4,777	Blackburn	4,499	983	5,482
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,448	1,078	4,526	Blackpool North	2,795	681	3,476
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,280	956	4,236	Blackpool South	2,582	642	3,224
Great Grimsby	4,463	1,085	5,548	Burnley	2,980	795	3,775
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,655	1,242	5,897	Chorley	2,845	1,041	3,886
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,662	1,553	7,215	Fylde	1,420	454	1,874
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,931	1,436	6,367	Hyndburn	2,248	645	2,893
North Yorkshire				Lancaster	2,107	728	2,835
Harrogate	2,133	808	2,941	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,402	758	3,160
Richmond	1,970	993	2,963	Pendle	2,339	726	3,065
Ryedale	1,763	783	2,546	Preston	4,482	1,112	5,594
Scarborough	3,045	1,005	4,050	Ribble Valley	1,253	493	1,746
Selby	2,223	901	3,124	Rosendale and Darwen	2,529	813	3,342
Skipton and Ripon	1,718	732	2,450	South Ribble	2,643	916	3,559
York	3,558	1,137	4,695	West Lancashire	3,683	1,201	4,884
				Wyre	1,956	513	2,469
South Yorkshire				Merseyside			
Barnsley Central	3,322	818	4,140	Birkenhead	5,617	1,432	7,049
Barnsley East	3,055	721	3,776	Bootle	6,138	1,477	7,615
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,915	851	3,766	Crosby	3,317	1,242	4,559
Don Valley	4,091	1,081	5,172	Knowsley North	4,469	1,163	5,632
Doncaster Central	4,685	1,283	5,968	Knowsley South	5,002	1,348	6,350
Doncaster North	4,740	1,277	6,017	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,176	1,471	6,647
Rother Valley	3,589	1,062	4,651	Liverpool Garston	4,080	1,191	5,271
Rotherham	4,042	976	5,018	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,323	1,530	5,853
Sheffield Central	6,138	1,641	7,779	Liverpool Riverside	5,768	1,690	7,458
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,598	1,023	4,621	Liverpool Walton	6,071	1,587	7,658
Sheffield Brightside	5,012	1,167	6,179	Liverpool West Derby	5,027	1,303	6,330
Sheffield Hallam	2,675	1,179	3,854	Southport	2,899	1,019	3,918
Sheffield Heeley	4,384	1,294	5,678	St Helens North	3,528	1,143	4,671
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,426	1,132	4,558	St Helens South	3,914	1,160	5,074
Wentworth	3,760	954	4,714	Wallasey	4,548	1,318	5,866
				Wirral South	2,338	797	3,135
West Yorkshire				Wirral West	2,525	905	3,430
Batley and Spenn	3,184	957	4,141	NORTH			
Bradford North	4,907	1,241	6,148	Cleveland			
Bradford South	3,749	1,001	4,750	Hartlepool	5,644	1,251	6,895
Bradford West	5,762	1,518	7,280	Langbaurgh	4,836	1,203	6,039
Calder Valley	2,612	1,008	3,620	Middlesbrough	6,093	1,388	7,481
Colne Valley	2,525	993	3,518	Redcar	4,940	1,073	6,013
Dewsbury	3,220	938	4,158	Stockton North	5,299	1,269	6,568
Elmet	2,220	700	2,920	Stockton South	4,652	1,279	5,931
Halifax	3,803	1,146	4,949	Cumbria			
Hemsworth	3,182	829	4,011	Barrow and Furness	3,775	1,031	4,806
Huddersfield	3,550	1,208	4,758	Carlisle	2,213	640	2,853
Keighley	2,606	930	3,536	Copeland	3,280	968	4,248
Leeds Central	5,321	1,475	6,796	Penrith and the Border	1,693	652	2,345
Leeds East	4,728	1,143	5,871	Westmorland	1,354	452	1,816
Leeds North East	3,115	1,115	4,230	Workington	2,973	847	3,820
Leeds North West	2,579	967	3,546	Durham			
Leeds West	3,699	1,111	4,810	Bishop Auckland	3,326	822	4,148
Morley and Leeds South	2,871	960	3,831	City of Durham	2,692	968	3,660
Normanton	2,573	903	3,476	Darlington	3,701	957	4,658
Pontefract and Castleford	3,320	839	4,159	Easington	3,248	771	4,019
Pudsey	2,003	751	2,754	North Durham	3,486	931	4,417
Shipley	2,251	755	3,006	North West Durham	3,066	848	3,914
Wakefield	3,293	1,007	4,300	Sedgefield	2,480	650	3,130
NORTH WEST				Northumberland			
Cheshire				Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,944	647	2,591
City of Chester	3,028	946	3,974	Blyth Valley	3,198	955	4,153
Congleton	1,967	831	2,798	Hexham	1,420	620	2,040
Crewsley and Nantwich	3,352	1,189	4,541	Wansbeck	3,229	933	4,162
Eddisbury	2,641	1,011	3,652	Tyne and Wear			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,098	967	4,065	Blaydon	3,132	798	3,930
Halton	4,540	1,305	5,845	Gateshead East	3,816	1,011	4,827
Macclesfield	1,871	743	2,614	Houghton and Washington	4,337	1,199	5,536
Tatton	2,179	788	2,967	Jarrow	4,167	1,051	5,218
Warrington North	3,273	1,035	4,308	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,727	1,205	4,932
Warrington South	3,091	969	4,060	Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,560	1,230	5,790
Greater Manchester				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,752	978	4,730
Altrincham and Sale	2,126	809	2,935	South Shields	4,536	1,152	5,688
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,828	853	3,681	Sunderland North	5,476	1,257	6,733
Bolton North East	3,158	815	3,973	Sunderland South	4,738	1,295	6,033
Bolton South East	3,872	967	4,839	Tyne Bridge	5,639	1,248	6,887
Bolton West	2,772	875	3,647	Tynemouth	3,795	1,059	4,854
Bury North	2,485	834	3,319	Wallsend	4,636	1,218	5,854
Bury South	2,531	945	3,476	WALES			
Cheadle	1,677	635	2,312	Clwyd			
Davyhulme	2,657	882	3,539	Alyn and Deeside	2,387	845	3,232
Derinton and Reddish	3,332	945	4,277				
Eccles	3,161	786	3,947				
Hazel Grove	1,998	643	2,641				
Heywood and Middleton	3,371	1,052	4,423				
Leigh	3,097	882	3,979				

LFS Help-Line



Prepared by
the Government
Statistical Service

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER 1993

- Full and part-time employment by age groups and sex
- Home workers
- Weekend working of 16-24 year olds in full-time education
- ILO unemployment rates by region and ethnic origin
- Sunday working

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

This monthly feature describes some of the requests for LFS data which are dealt with each month by the Employment Department's Statistical Services Division. Brief details are given of the information requested, the types of organisations requesting the data and the way they are used.

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

This feature draws on results from the spring (March to May 1993) LFS. Key results from the Survey were released in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin on 16 September 1993 and are summarised in tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 of the Labour Market Data pages of this month's Employment Gazette.

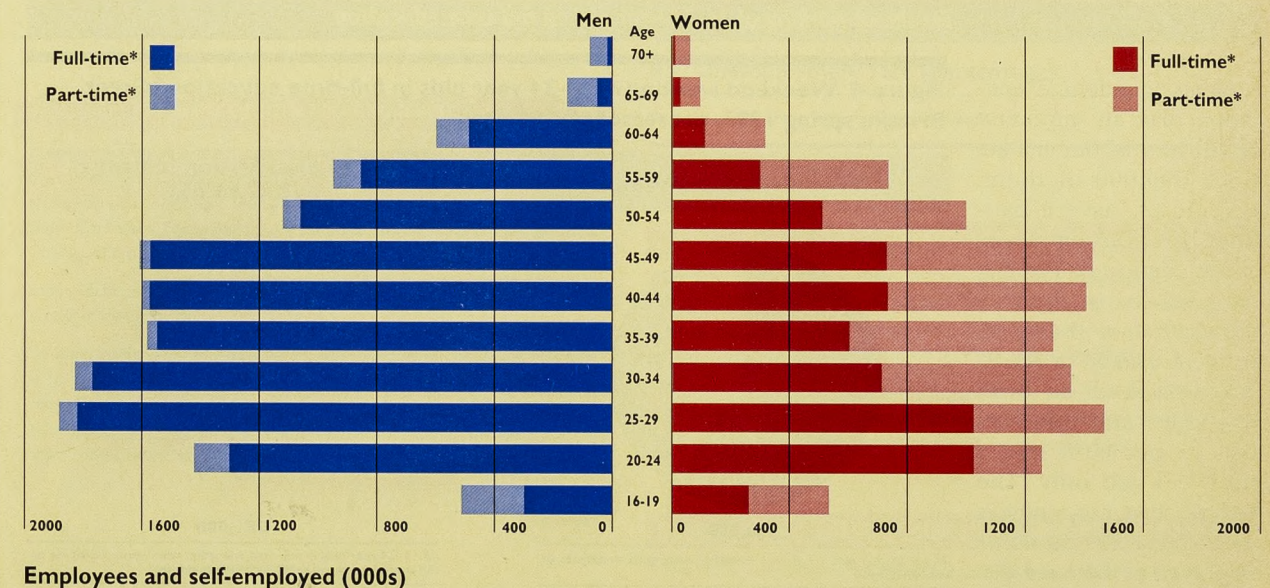
Full and part-time employment by age groups and sex

The LFS Help-Line receives many enquiries about the number of people who work full-time and part-time. Of particular interest is the profile of these by age and sex. In spring 1993, there were 18.5 million full-time employees and self-employed (12.5 million men and 6 million

women) aged 16 and over in Great Britain, and 5.82 million people working part-time (0.9 million men and 5 million women).

Figure 1 shows the numbers of men and women employees and self-employed working full- and part-time by age groups.

Figure 1 Full- and part-time employees and self-employed by age groups (Great Britain, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)



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

Home workers

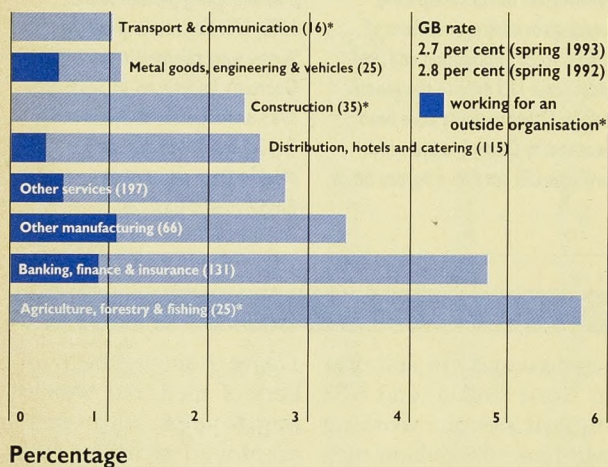
The LFS Help-Line receives a number of calls asking for figures about people who work at home; the most common request is about the industries and occupations in which they work.

Figures 2 and 3 show the percentage of employees and self-employed working from home by industry and occupation. There were 622,000 (179,000 men and 443,000 women) who stated that they worked in

their own home, with 113,000 working for an outside organisation. A further 436,000 people (many in agriculture/forestry) worked in the same ground or building as their home and 1.33 million people worked in

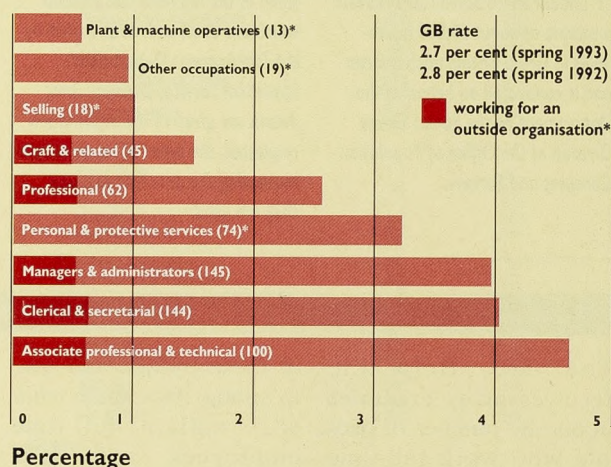
a different place but used their home as a base. A full article on Homeworkers is due to appear in *Employment Gazette* in the near future and will examine the subject in more depth using spring 1992 LFS data.

Figure 2 Percentage of employees or self-employed working in their own home by industry (Great Britain, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)



*The percentage working from home for an outside organisation is not shown for the industries with an estimate of less than 10,000. Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification. Note: The energy and water supply and extraction of minerals, metal manufacturing industries are not shown as the estimates were less than 10,000.

Figure 3 Percentage of employees or self-employed working in their own home by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

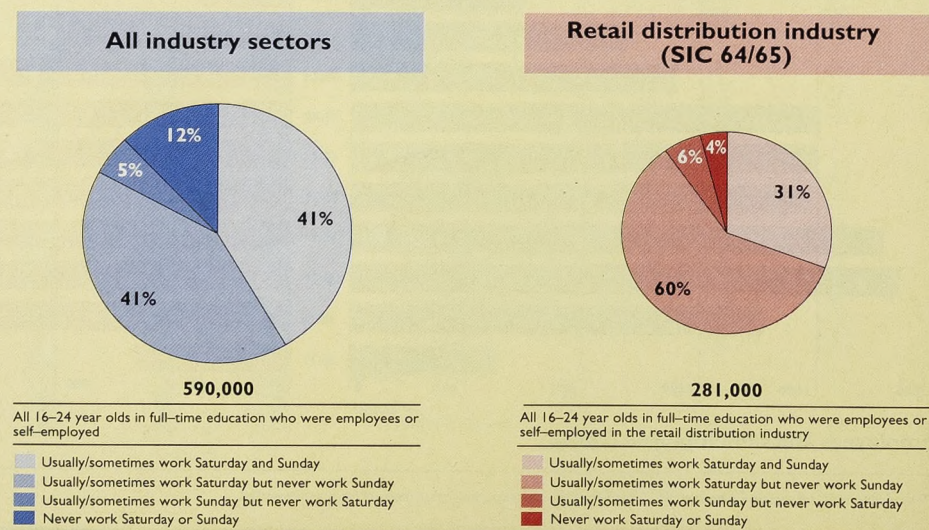


*The percentage working from home for an outside organisation is not shown for the occupations with an estimate of less than 10,000. Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification. () The number (in thousands) of employees/self-employed who worked in their in their own home in each industry and occupation are shown in the brackets.

Weekend working of 16-24 year olds in full-time education

Students in full-time education play an important part in the labour market since 590,000 of them, aged 16-24, have a part-time job as an employee or self-employed. The first chart shown in figure 4 shows that of these, 41 per cent usually or sometimes worked on both Saturdays and Sundays and 12 per cent had a mid-week job only. The second chart concentrates on the 281,000 students employed in the retail distribution industry where a higher percentage worked on Saturday only.

Figure 4 Weekend working of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Great Britain, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)



ILO unemployment rates by region and ethnic origin

The LFS provides a regular source of information about ethnic minority groups using the classification introduced for the 1991 Census of Population. Many enquirers ask about ILO unemployment rates by ethnic

origin. These rates vary considerably between the different ethnic groups with a Great Britain rate of 30 per cent for the Pakistani/Bangladeshi ethnic group, 13 per cent for Indians and 10 per cent for white people.

Ethnic minority groups are not distributed evenly between the regions as figure 5 shows. Differences in ILO unemployment rates for different ethnic groups are therefore reflected in the gaps of varying size in

each region between the rates for all people and for people of white ethnic origin. Figure 6 shows the greatest differences were in the Greater London region and the West Midlands.

Figure 5 Proportion of economically active people who are not white, by region (Great Britain, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

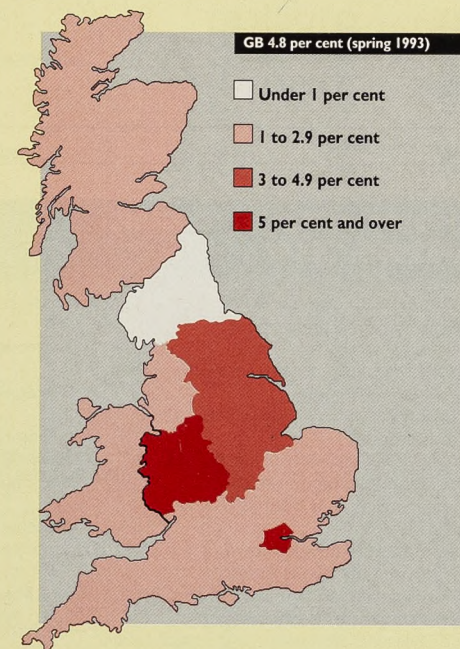
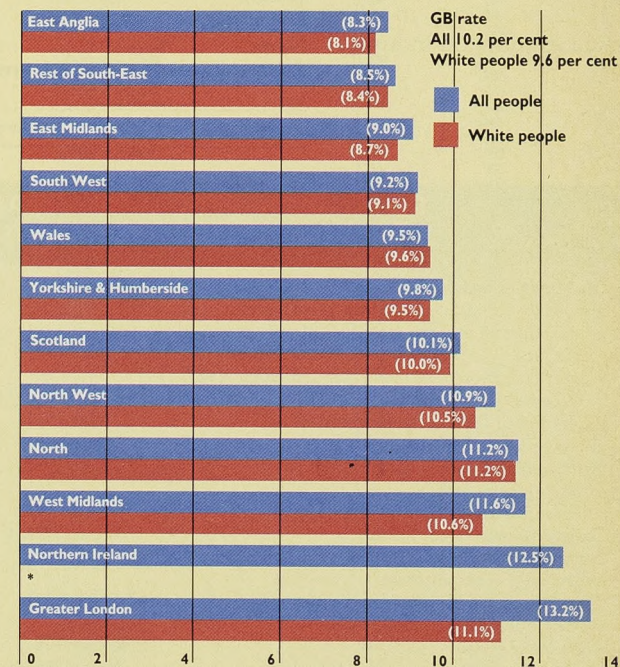


Figure 6 ILO unemployment rates by region for all people and white people (spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)



ETHNIC ORIGIN CLASSIFICATION

People interviewed in the Labour Force Survey were asked to classify their own ethnic origin by means of the question: "To which of these groups do you ... belong?" The ethnic groups were: white, black-Caribbean, black-African, black-other, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese and other.

Respondents who answered black-other or other were asked for further details of ethnic origin.

To allow comparison of data with the 1991 Census of Population responses to the two questions were aggregated into 12 categories: white, black-Caribbean, black-African, black-other (non-mixed), black-mixed, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, other-Asian (non-mixed), other-other (non-mixed) and other-mixed.

ILO Definition of unemployment

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

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

ILO unemployment rate

This is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

Sunday working

In order to respond to enquiries about the extent of Sunday working in different industrial sectors, people in employment are asked in the spring LFS whether they usually, sometimes or never worked on Sundays.

Table 1 shows the spring 1993 percentages of people working on Sundays, for all people in employment and for those working in the retail distribution industry.

Table 1 Sunday working (Great Britain, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

Worked on Sunday (per cent)	All industry sectors	Retail distribution industry (SIC 64/65)
All		
Usually	12	13
Sometimes	30	23
Never	58	64
Base: All in employment* (000s)	24,773	2,790
Men		
Usually	13	19
Sometimes	37	27
Never	49	55
Base: All men in employment* (000s)	13,591	1,129
Women		
Usually	11	10
Sometimes	21	21
Never	67	69
Base: All women in employment* (000s)	11,182	1,661

a Includes people who did not state the frequency with which they worked weekends.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE DURING 1991, 1992 AND 1993 CONTAIN DATA FROM THE LFS:

Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1991;	the 1991 Labour Force Survey	August 1992;
The 1980s - a decade of growth in enterprise: self-employment data from the Labour Force Survey	March 1991;	How unemployment is measured in different countries	September 1992;
1990 Labour Force Survey preliminary results	April 1991;	Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	September 1992;
Revised employment estimates for September 1987 to September 1990	April 1991;	The Quarterly LFS: a new dimension to Labour market statistics	October 1992;
Labour Force Trends: the next decade	May 1991;	Lone parents and the Labour Market	November 1992;
Characteristics of the unemployed	May 1991;	Workplace injury: A view from HSE's trailer to the 1990 LFS	November 1992;
Membership of trade unions in 1989	June 1991;	Union density across the workforce	December 1992;
Labour mobility: evidence from the Labour Force Survey	August 1991;	Ethnic origins and the labour market	January 1993;
Redundancies in Great Britain	August 1991;	Labour Force trends in the regions 1984-1992	February 1993;
Training statistics 1991	October 1991;	Labour Force projections 1993-2006	March 1993;
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey	November 1991;	A guide to 'seasonal adjustment' and its application to labour market statistics	April 1993;
Education and labour market status of young people	December 1991;	Membership of trade unions	May 1993;
Economic activity and qualifications	March 1992;	Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work	May 1993;
Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey	April 1992;	Older workers-an overview of recent research	June 1993;
Labour Force projections to 2001 (Great Britain)	April 1992;	Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	June 1993;
Membership of trade unions in 1990	April 1992;	Economic activity of 16 and 17 year olds	July 1993;
Self-employment: into the 1990s	June 1992;	The National Education and Training Targets	August 1993;
Projected trends in the regional labour force 1992 - 2001	June 1992;	Using the LFS to estimate Britain's ethnic minority	September 1993;
The National Education and Training Targets - methods for monitoring the targets	July 1992;	Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey	October 1993;
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey	July 1992;	Estimating employment: a comparison of household and employer-based surveys	October 1993;
Training - a key to the future	August 1992;		
Redundancies in Great Britain: results from			

Getting access to the LFS

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10
Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at September 9 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Clywd North West	2,865	821	3,686	Highlands Region			
Clywd South West	2,102	717	2,819	Caithness and Sutherland	1,398	401	1,799
Delyn	2,362	722	3,084	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,782	1,068	4,850
Wrexham	2,697	904	3,601	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,999	828	3,827
Dyfed				Lothian Region			
Cardigan and Pembroke North	2,246	763	3,009	East Lothian	2,570	725	3,295
Llanelli	2,094	819	2,912	Edinburgh Central	3,005	1,157	4,162
Pembroke	2,587	689	3,276	Edinburgh East	2,481	673	3,154
Gwent				Edinburgh Leith	3,783	1,050	4,833
Blaenau Gwent	2,877	660	3,537	Edinburgh Pentlands	2,152	647	2,799
Islwyn	1,979	545	2,524	Edinburgh South	2,534	858	3,392
Monmouth	2,075	802	2,877	Edinburgh West	1,640	437	2,077
Newport East	2,977	963	3,940	Linlithgow	2,570	670	3,240
Newport West	3,603	1,099	4,702	Livingston	2,490	752	3,242
Torfaen	3,275	939	4,214	Mid Lothian	2,384	712	3,096
Gwynedd				Strathclyde Region			
Caernarfon	2,148	757	2,905	Argyll and Bute	1,922	641	2,563
Conwy	2,480	758	3,238	Ayr	2,643	937	3,580
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,211	417	1,628	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,187	853	4,040
Ynys Mon	2,817	967	3,784	Clydebank and Milngavie	2,771	760	3,531
Mid Glamorgan				Clydesdale	2,800	741	3,541
Bridgend	2,525	774	3,299	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,138	688	2,826
Caerphilly	3,599	813	4,412	Cunninghame North	2,811	881	3,692
Cynon Valley	2,936	730	3,666	Cunninghame South	3,083	970	4,053
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,245	725	3,970	Dumbarrow	3,009	961	3,970
Ogmore	2,637	685	3,322	East Kilbride	2,605	941	3,546
Pontypridd	2,832	860	3,692	Eastwood	1,992	719	2,711
Rhondda	3,073	663	3,736	Glasgow Cathcart	2,065	612	2,677
Powys				Glasgow Central	3,978	1,054	5,032
Brecon and Radnor	1,597	577	2,174	Glasgow Central	3,176	732	3,908
Montgomery	1,022	383	1,405	Glasgow Govan	3,053	840	3,893
South Glamorgan				Glasgow Hillhead	3,277	1,346	4,623
Cardiff Central	4,045	1,293	5,338	Glasgow Maryhill	4,267	1,243	5,510
Cardiff North	2,021	652	2,673	Glasgow Pollock	3,657	909	4,566
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,749	841	4,590	Glasgow Provan	3,883	883	4,766
Cardiff West	3,950	999	4,949	Glasgow Rutherglen	3,223	800	4,023
Vale of Glamorgan	3,186	942	4,128	Glasgow Shettleston	3,696	807	4,503
West Glamorgan				Glasgow Springburn	4,206	1,051	5,257
Aberavon	2,085	482	2,567	Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,535	707	4,242
Gower	1,997	647	2,644	Hamilton	3,335	834	4,169
Neath	2,275	558	2,833	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,323	1,099	4,422
Swansea East	3,048	577	3,625	Monklands East	2,888	761	3,649
Swansea West	3,463	1,038	4,501	Monklands West	2,373	663	3,036
SCOTLAND				Motherwell North	3,338	730	4,068
Borders Region				Motherwell South	3,140	737	3,877
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	997	361	1,358	Paisley North	2,858	825	3,683
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	944	319	1,263	Paisley South	2,683	761	3,444
Central Region				Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,844	625	2,469
Clackmannan	2,418	786	3,204	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,029	721	2,750
Falkirk East	2,741	772	3,513	Tayside Region			
Falkirk West	2,442	715	3,157	Angus East	2,394	893	3,287
Stirling	1,935	742	2,677	Dundee East	3,761	1,240	5,001
Dumfries and Galloway Region				Dundee West	3,539	1,164	4,703
Dumfries	2,034	754	2,788	North Tayside	1,412	644	2,056
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,989	733	2,722	Perth and Kinross	1,951	661	2,612
Fife Region				Orkney and Shetland Islands	601	251	852
Central Fife	3,176	1,017	4,193	Western Isles	1,378	352	1,730
Dunfermline East	2,742	832	3,574	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Dunfermline West	2,206	723	2,929	Belfast East	3,201	1,138	4,339
Kirkcaldy	2,861	901	3,762	Belfast North	5,697	1,552	7,249
North East Fife	1,404	632	2,036	Belfast South	4,177	1,812	5,989
Grampian Region				Belfast West	7,909	1,542	9,451
Aberdeen North	2,150	584	2,734	East Antrim	3,948	1,296	5,244
Aberdeen South	1,827	616	2,443	East Londonderry	5,924	2,048	7,972
Banff and Buchan	1,470	588	2,058	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,314	1,682	6,996
Gordon	1,170	556	1,726	Foyles	8,432	1,972	10,404
Kincardine and Deeside	1,085	483	1,568	Lagan Valley	3,935	1,449	5,384
Moray	2,036	874	2,910	Mid-Ulster	5,890	1,874	7,764
				Newry and Armagh	5,888	1,714	7,602
				North Antrim	4,011	1,330	5,341
				North Down	2,908	1,376	4,284
				South Antrim	3,256	1,364	4,620
				South Down	4,593	1,767	6,360
				Strangford	2,821	1,162	3,983
				Upper Bann	3,696	1,325	5,021

2.13 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1992 Sept 10	800	466	43	136	285	112	229	207	125	127	104	2,168	—	2,168
Oct 8	628	419	23	81	163	64	210	101	46	58	65	1,439	—	1,439
Nov 12	668	475	43	71	155	59	153	82	40	50	58	1,379	—	1,379
Dec 17	718	513	24	84	147	58	99	85	38	52	64	1,369	—	1,369
1993 Jan 14	732	527	25	92	145	56	106	92	40	63	69	1,420	—	1,420
Feb 11	718	506	26	81	148	57	105	105	39	59	76	1,414	—	1,414
Mar 11	698	493	26	79	139	60	104	126	41	52	73	1,398	—	1,398
Apr 8	758	547	24	87	143	53	100	118	57	53	88	1,481	—	1,481
May 13	736	489	21	74	138	48	99	111	43	55	81	1,406	—	1,406
June 10	721	493	30	80	177	55	106	114	52	57	84	1,476	—	1,476
July 8	988	595	44	165	211	117	206	209	83	110	133	2,266	—	2,266
Aug 12	895	527	45	180	207	122	203	236	73	104	120	2,185	—	2,185
Sept 9	831	498	40	180	197	111	196	228	69	90	87	2,029	—	2,029

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

2.14 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1992 Sept 10	86	36	23	65	797	327	755	410	191	86	1,136	3,876	868	4,744
Oct 8	95	41	67	86	1,693	747	725	520	178	129	906	5,146	954	6,100
Nov 12	129	47	79	127	1,266	775	996	519	238	315	1,157	5,601	638	6,239
Dec 17	122	62	91	119	1,334	221	1,400	499	303	255	1,944	6,288	287	6,575
1993 Jan 14	143	55	85	5	2,512	252	1,243	647	381	469	3,087	8,824	765	9,589
Feb 11	162	74	164	221	2,346	456	1,271	1,012	515	491	1,337	7,975	567	8,542
Mar 11	177	86	90	153	2,086	853	1,192	711	383	392	1,302	7,339	738	8,077
Apr 8	189	89	98	152	1,652	434	966	689	273	267	1,424	6,164	684	6,848
May 13	151	75	65	83	1,620	417	805	577	188	220	1,210	5,336	633	5,969
June 10	211	120	48	70	1,609	151	835	798	196	116	1,409	5,443	649	6,092
July 8	141	79	52	131	850	113	727	490	106	108	1,071	3,779	487	4,266
Aug 12	170	78	77	443	687	319	2,010	382	260	150	1,502	6,000	501	6,501
Sept 9	110	43	39	121	758	88	828	463	184	116	782	3,469	410	3,879

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE								
1990 July	9.8	9.5	6.9	5.0	3.9	6.2	1.9	5.7
Oct	10.8	9.4	7.2	5.2	4.0	6.3	2.0	5.9
1991 Jan	13.6	11.6	8.6	6.1	4.7	7.0	2.4	6.9
Apr	15.1	13.1	9.7	7.0	5.3	7.5	2.8	7.8
July	16.3	14.8	10.4	7.4	5.6	7.7	3.1	8.4
Oct	17.0	14.5	10.7	7.7	5.8	8.0	3.3	8.6
1992 Jan	19.7	16.2	11.9	8.5	6.5	8.6	3.7	9.5
Apr	19.6	16.2	12.1	8.9	6.7	8.9	3.8	9.7
July	19.9	17.1	12.1	8.9	6.7	8.8	3.6	9.9
Oct	20.6	16.7	12.3	9.1	6.9	9.1	3.5	10.0
1993 Jan	21.3	18.0	13.4	10.1	7.6	9.9	3.8	10.9
Apr	19.9	17.1	13.1	10.0	7.6	10.1	3.7	10.7
July	19.4	17.4	12.7	9.7	7.3	9.7	3.4	10.4
MALE								
1990 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	16.5	15.0	11.2	8.6	6.5	9.2	3.6	9.2
Apr	18.7	17.0	12.7	9.7	7.3	9.9	4.2	10.3
July	20.0	18.8	13.5	10.4	7.8	10.1	4.6	11.1
Oct	20.6	18.7	14.0	10.8	8.1	10.5	5.0	11.4
1992 Jan	23.6	21.3	15.7	12.0	9.1	11.6	5.6	12.8
Apr	23.7	21.5	16.1	12.4	9.4	12.0	5.7	13.1
July	23.8	22.1	16.0	12.5	9.4	11.9	5.4	13.2
Oct	24.4	22.0	16.3	12.8	9.8	12.4	5.3	13.5
1993 Jan	25.5	23.7	17.9	14.2	10.8	13.5	5.7	14.7
Apr	24.0	22.6	17.4	14.0	10.7	13.7	5.6	14.4
July	23.2	22.5	16.8	13.5	10.3	13.0	5.1	14.0
FEMALE								
1990 July	8.1	6.6	4.3	2.4	2.3	3.9	0.1	3.5
Oct	8.9	6.1	4.3	2.4	2.2	3.8	0.1	3.5
1991 Jan	10.3	7.3	4.9	2.8	2.5	4.1	0.1	3.9
Apr	11.2	8.1	5.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	0.1	4.4
July	12.3	9.7	5.9	3.4	3.0	4.4	0.1	4.8
Oct	13.1	9.1	6.0	3.5	3.1	4.5	0.1	4.8
1992 Jan	15.2	9.8	6.4	3.8	3.3	4.7	0.1	5.2
Apr	14.8	9.6	6.4	3.9	3.5	4.8	0.1	5.3
July	15.3	10.8	6.5	4.0	3.5	4.8	0.1	5.5
Oct	16.2	10.2	6.5	4.0	3.5	4.9	0.1	5.5
1993 Jan	16.5	10.8	7.1	4.4	3.9	5.3	0.1	5.8
Apr	15.2	10.2	6.9	4.4	3.9	5.5	0.1	5.7
July	15.0	11.1	6.7	4.3	3.8	5.3	0.1	5.8

* Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Notes:

1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1991 for 1991 and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates are consistent with the unadjusted rates in table 2.1.

2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		THOUSAND										
		EC average	Major 7	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1989		9.0	5.7	7.2	6.1	..	8.0	7.5	..	3.4	9.4	5.6
1990		8.4	5.6	6.8	6.9	..	7.2	8.1	..	3.4	8.9	4.9
1991		8.7	6.3	8.7	9.5	..	7.1	10.2	..	7.5	9.4	4.4
1992		9.5	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	7.8	11.2	..	13.0	10.2	4.8
1992	Aug	9.4	6.9	10.1	10.9	..	7.9	11.5	..	13.8	10.2	4.8
	Sep	9.5	6.9	10.2	10.7	..	8.0	11.3	..	13.3	10.5	4.9
	Oct	9.6	6.8	10.2	11.2	..	8.1	11.3	..	14.3	10.6	5.0
	Nov	9.7	6.9	10.4	11.2	..	8.1	11.7	..	15.1	10.7	5.1
	Dec	9.9	6.9	10.6	11.2	..	8.3	11.4	..	15.1	10.9	5.2
1993	Jan	10.0	6.8	10.7	10.8	..	8.4	11.0	..	15.7	10.9	5.4
	Feb	10.2	6.8	10.6	10.9	..	8.6	10.8	..	17.0	11.0	5.5
	Mar	10.3	6.8	10.5	10.7	..	8.7	11.0	..	16.9	11.2	5.7
	Apr	10.4	6.9	10.5	10.7	..	8.8	11.3	..	17.1	11.4	5.8
	May	10.4	6.9	10.4	10.7	..	8.9	11.3	..	17.0	11.5	5.9
	June	10.5	6.9	10.4	11.0	..	9.0	11.3	..	18.7	11.6	5.9
	July	10.5	6.9	10.4	10.7	..	9.2	11.5	..	18.4	11.7	6.1
	Aug	..	..	10.4	11.1	..	9.3	11.3	..	..	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1989		1,784	503	..	149	419	1,018	265	104	2,532	2,029	..
1990		1,663	590	..	166	403	1,109	269	106	2,505	1,876	..
1991		2,287	823	..	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687	..
1992		2,767	935	..	193	472	1,556	315	376	2,911	1,822	..
1992	Sep	2,841	932	..	202	482	1,567	316	409	2,911	1,870	..
	Oct	2,868	973	..	203	486	1,561	316	416	2,942	1,919	..
	Nov	2,913	971	..	202	491	1,645	321	421	2,971	1,956	..
	Dec	2,972	974	..	210	497	1,593	326	426	2,989	1,989	..
1993	Jan	2,993	954	..	208	508	1,528	334	432	2,993	2,066	..
	Feb	2,967	956	..	213	500	1,500	336	445	3,024	2,171	..
	Mar	2,941	941	..	217	526	1,537	336	458	3,066	2,171	..
	Apr	2,940	914	..	225	532	1,581	344	475	3,112	2,205	..
	May	2,917	925	..	225	539	1,588	341	491	3,141	2,232	..
	June	2,912	966	..	235	546	1,589	346	504	3,186	2,266	..
	July	2,916	924	..	228	554	1,596	..	512	3,212	2,312	..
	Aug	2,922	964	..	..	..	1,606	..	516	3,216	2,339	..
	Sep	2,908	947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,381	..
Percentage rate: latest month		10.3	10.9	6.9	13.2	11.6	12.3	20.9	11.7	8.6	..	..
latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		N/C	+0.1	+0.3	+0.5	+0.2	+0.3	+1.5	+0.3	+0.4	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992	Sep	2,847	926	..	165	502	1,434	306	385	2,969	1,784	..
	Oct	2,814	903	..	189	501	1,433	312	404	3,009	1,830	..
	Nov	2,864	895	..	213	501	1,591	317	420	3,028	1,885	..
	Dec	2,963	989	..	251	515	1,540	326	461	3,076	2,026	..
1993	Jan	3,062	1,018	..	274	521	1,618	369	460	3,113	2,258	..
	Feb	3,043	1,053	..	268	520	1,591	361	465	3,098	2,288	..
	Mar	2,997	989	..	239	512	1,696	359	469	3,078	2,223	..
	Apr	3,001	931	..	223	509	1,552	357	470	3,037	2,197	..
	May	2,917	933	..	201	505	1,548	334	475	2,994	2,148	..
	June	2,865	923	..	185	511	1,553	329	496	3,003	2,166	..
	July	2,929	901	..	185	570	1,615	..	519	3,109	2,326	..
	Aug	2,960	924	..	..	..	1,590	..	504	3,200	2,315	..
	Sep	2,912	940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,288	..
Percentage rate: latest month		10.4	10.7	5.6	13.5	11.2	11.7	19.8	11.6	8.2	..	..
latest month: change on a year ago		+0.3	N/C	+1.0	+1.9	N/C	+1.2	+4.9	+1.3	+1.7	..	..

* 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.

Notes:

- The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
- 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.
- The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

		THOUSAND											
		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)													
1989		..	14.7	..	2.3	..	8.3	4.9	5.0	16.9	1.4	..	5.2
1990		..	13.4	..	2.1	..	7.5	5.2	4.5	15.9	1.5	..	5.4
1991		..	14.9	..	2.1	..	7.0	5.5	4.1	16.0	2.7	..	6.6
1992		..	16.1	..	2.2	..	6.8	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	..	7.3
1992	Aug	..	16.5	..	2.2	..	6.4	5.9	4.1	18.4	5.3	..	7.5
	Sep	..	16.6	..	2.2	..	6.7	..	..	..	4.9	..	7.4
	Oct	..	16.5	9.3	2.3	..	7.2	..	..	..	5.1	..	7.3
	Nov	..	16.7	..	2.3	..	7.2	6.0	4.2	19.5	5.3	..	7.2
	Dec	..	16.7	..	2.4	..	7.4	..	..	..	5.5	..	7.2
1993	Jan	..	16.8	9.1	2.3	..	7.8	..	..	..	7.3	..	6.9
	Feb	..	16.8	..	2.3	..	8.2	5.9	4.8	21.1	7.1	..	6.9
	Mar	..	16.8	..	2.3	..	8.0	..	..	..	7.7	..	6.9
	Apr	..	16.8	..	2.5	..	8.0	6.1	5.7	22.1	7.5	..	6.8
	May	..	16.8	..	2.5	..	7.9	..	..	..	9.0	..	6.9
	June	..	16.8	..	2.5	..	8.3	..	..	..	9.6	..	6.8
	July	..	16.8	..	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	9.4	..	6.7
	Aug	..	16.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1989		118	232	2,865	1,420	2.3	390	83	312	2,550	..	15.1	6,520
1990		140	225	2,751	1,340	2.1	346	93	307	2,349	..	16.0	6,874
1991		173	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101	293	2,289	..	35.1	8,426
1992		185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260	..	82.4	9,384
1992	Sep	188	291	..	1,440	2.9	303	113	329	2,232	..	102.0	9,550
	Oct	195	290	3,201	1,460	2.9	316	115	331	2,266	..	105.9	9,379
	Nov	178	292	..	1,530	2.9	313	113	335	2,289	..	108.0	9,301
	Dec	178	292	..	1,580	2.9	306	119	339	2,309	..	108.6	9,280
1993	Jan	174	295	2,073	1,500	2.9	327	115	343	2,356	..	110.5	9,013
	Feb	179	294	..	1,540	3.0	347	114	348	2,393	..	116.7	8,876
	Mar	176	294	..	1,530	3.3	360	117	352	2,465	..	124.7	8,964
	Apr	174	295	2,444	1,490	3.2	363	123	350	2,480	..	133.3	8,925
	May	170	296	..	1,660	3.2	372	119	345	2,518	..	143.0	8,858
	June	171	294	..	1,650	3.4	377	122	344	2,588	..	152.3	8,908
	July	176	295	..	1,670	3.5	376	130	346	2,606	..	158.1	8,769
	Aug	177	293	..	1,680	3.5	383	..	348	2,572	..	..	8,661
	Sep	..	293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage rate: latest month		N/A	N/A	10.3	2.5	N/A	5.3	6.1	N/A	16.8	N/A	4.7	6.7
latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		N/A	N/A	+1.6	+0.1	N/A	+0.2	+0.2	N/A	+0.7	N/A	+0.5	-0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1992	Sep	159	257	..	1,470	2.9	307	105	319	2,195	249	90.8	9,090
	Oct	183	282	3,194	1,450	2.9	324	103	325	2,272	247	96.9	8,600
	Nov	183	286	..	1,460	3.0	323	105	334	2,323	256	107.1	8,848
	Dec	202	294	..	1,440	3.1	332	117	339	2,360	262	115.8	8,829
1993	Jan	208	302	2,139	1,520	3.2	363	129	351	2,423	322	126.4	9,911
	Feb	213	300	..									

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month Ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1992	Sept 10	387.9	+15.6	264.6	+12.4	123.4	+3.2	39.7
	Oct 8	431.5	+44.3	301.3	+30.6	130.2	+13.7	41.3
	Nov 12	408.9	+34.1	291.0	+24.7	118.0	+9.4	41.2
	Dec 17	365.4	+12.0	266.3	+7.9	99.1	+4.1	34.7
1993	Jan 14	390.7	+28.5	267.5	+18.0	123.2	+10.5	44.4
	Feb 11	370.1	-19.5	258.3	-16.3	111.9	-3.1	38.9
	Mar 11	338.0	-14.3	239.0	-10.3	99.0	-4.0	36.0
	Apr 8	364.8	-1.6	256.8	-4.8	108.0	+3.2	41.6
	May 13	313.1	-9.7	222.7	-6.2	90.4	-3.5	32.2
	June 10	313.0	-9.5	221.5	-5.3	91.4	-4.2	31.4
	July 8	438.0	-10.0	289.2	-7.1	148.8	-3.0	39.3
	Aug 12	395.6	-12.5	261.9	-13.4	133.7	+0.9	40.6
	Sept 9	361.4	-26.6	244.4	-20.2	117.0	-6.4	34.6
UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month Ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1992	Sept 10	385.9	+27.0	252.1	+17.7	133.8	+9.4	46.3
	Oct 8	467.2	+53.3	311.1	+36.3	156.2	+16.9	44.9
	Nov 12	365.9	+30.8	249.6	+23.2	116.3	+7.6	40.0
	Dec 17	262.0	-4.8	179.6	-1.2	82.4	-3.6	27.9
1993	Jan 14	305.4	+75.6	208.8	+54.6	96.6	+21.0	35.8
	Feb 11	391.2	+33.3	277.7	+28.3	113.6	+5.1	40.9
	Mar 11	387.8	+32.1	274.5	+25.8	113.3	+6.3	40.5
	Apr 8	360.7	+25.7	255.7	+21.1	105.1	+4.6	36.9
	May 13	385.8	+38.2	271.0	+29.1	114.8	+9.0	42.3
	June 10	368.8	+14.2	264.1	+11.4	104.7	-2.8	37.5
	July 8	368.3	+24.1	265.4	+20.6	103.0	+3.4	34.2
	Aug 12	369.1	+23.0	259.1	+19.1	110.0	+3.9	34.5
	Sept 9	413.2	+27.2	273.8	+21.7	139.4	+5.6	46.8

* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.
 + The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2.20. While table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSAND

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	1993										
	Apr 8	3.2	19.9	48.6	40.3	30.3	44.6	39.7	17.0	8.4	252.1
	May 13	3.4	18.7	44.1	36.6	27.2	38.6	31.9	11.6	5.5	217.7
	June 10	3.3	19.2	45.7	36.6	26.9	37.2	30.2	11.4	5.0	215.4
	July 8	3.5	28.7	82.8	44.5	30.6	41.0	32.9	12.3	5.4	281.7
	Aug 12	3.8	26.6	67.1	42.0	29.3	39.5	31.4	11.6	5.0	256.2
	Sept 9	3.3	27.9	55.8	38.7	27.7	37.8	31.0	11.1	4.8	238.1
FEMALE	1993										
	Apr 8	2.5	12.5	23.9	16.6	10.6	17.5	16.7	5.0	0.0	105.3
	May 13	2.6	11.6	21.1	14.5	8.9	13.4	12.4	3.6	0.0	88.0
	June 10	2.5	11.9	22.0	14.3	8.5	13.2	12.3	3.4	0.0	88.0
	July 8	2.7	21.0	52.0	19.7	11.2	17.4	14.6	4.1	0.0	142.7
	Aug 12	2.9	18.8	40.7	18.8	11.0	17.8	15.9	4.2	0.0	130.0
	Sept 9	2.6	21.0	30.5	16.7	9.9	15.1	13.3	3.7	0.0	112.8
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1993										
	Apr 8	1.0	-2.9	-4.4	-3.0	-0.9	-0.1	3.6	2.2	0.6	-3.8
	May 13	1.0	-1.6	-2.4	-1.9	-0.5	-0.9	1.4	0.0	-0.6	-5.5
	June 10	0.8	-2.2	-2.4	-0.8	-0.2	-0.9	-0.9	0.2	-0.8	-5.4
	July 8	0.7	-2.9	-1.1	-1.8	-0.9	-1.6	1.1	0.3	-0.6	-7.0
	Aug 12	0.8	-1.7	-1.2	-2.9	-1.3	-2.7	-2.7	-1.1	-0.5	-13.3
	Sept 9	0.5	-3.6	-4.8	-3.4	-2.0	-3.6	-1.0	-0.7	-0.8	-19.5
FEMALE	1993										
	Apr 8	0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.8	2.9	1.1	0.0	3.2
	May 13	0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3	-1.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-3.1
	June 10	0.4	-1.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-1.1	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-4.2
	July 8	0.4	-2.3	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	-2.7
	Aug 12	0.5	0.7	1.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.6
	Sept 9	0.4	-2.4	-1.4	-1.4	-0.5	-1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	-6.1
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	1993										
	Apr 8	2.1	16.2	51.1	40.0	29.7	40.8	32.1	13.0	8.1	233.1
	May 13	2.3	16.8	52.6	41.4	30.6	43.1	34.5	15.6	8.7	245.6
	June 10	2.2	16.8	52.0	41.2	30.2	42.5	33.5	13.6	8.1	240.0
	July 8	2.2	16.9	54.3	41.9	30.9	42.6	32.8	12.9	7.9	242.3
	Aug 12	2.3	16.6	55.6	40.3	29.6	40.5	31.4	12.2	7.5	236.0
	Sept 9	2.6	19.1	61.9	43.1	31.1	41.7	32.3	12.0	7.0	250.8
FEMALE	1993										
	Apr 8	1.6	12.2	26.1	16.4	9.6	13.9	12.3	3.8	0.1	96.0
	May 13	1.9	12.3	26.8	17.4	10.4	16.2	14.6	4.9	0.1	104.7
	June 10	1.8	11.5	25.1	16.0	9.8	14.3	13.0	4.1	0.2	95.8
	July 8	1.8	11.4	26.1	15.8	9.5	13.6	11.7	3.6	0.2	93.6
	Aug 12	1.9	12.4	30.9	16.0	9.6	13.5	11.8	3.7	0.2	99.9
	Sept 9	2.3	14.1	38.4	19.7	11.9	19.6	16.3	4.7	0.2	127.0
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1993										
	Apr 8	1.0	-0.1	2.4	1.9	3.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	0.6	18.3
	May 13	1.0	0.0	3.0	3.3	3.6	5.1	5.9	3.5	0.9	26.3
	June 10	0.7	-1.0	-1.7	-0.5	1.0	2.0	3.4	1.8	0.0	8.1
	July 8	0.6	-0.3	2.1	2.3	3.0	4.2	3.8	2.1	0.0	17.7
	Aug 12	0.7	-0.2	1.9	2.9	3.1	4.2	3.9	1.7	0.0	18.2
	Sept 9	0.7	0.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.0	1.4	0.0	19.9
FEMALE	1993										
	Apr 8	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.0	3.2
	May 13	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.0	0.0	8.0
	June 10	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.5
	July 8	0.5	-0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.0	2.8
	Aug 12	0.5	-0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	3.2
	Sept 9	0.6	-0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	4.7

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

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1992	1992	1992	1993
		Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All	48	63	98	79	66	87	62	58
Not in employment	All	94	117	290	243	212	223	263	204
All people	All	142	181	388	322	278	310	344	262
	Men	94	118	268	217	185	207	238	169
	Women	48	64	121	105	92	103	106	93

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

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
All													
Spring 1992	322	19	31	32	15	101	64	37	25	32	32	17	19
Summer 1992	278	13	25	15	12	96	58	38	18	25	35	12	27
Autumn 1992	310	20	27	19	12	99	63	36	24	30	29	15	34
Winter 1992	344	20	27	27	10	107	64	43	29	34	45	19	25
Spring 1993	262	18	25	23	..	77	48	29	22	27	28	11	22
Spring 1992	15.1	16.6	16.2	19.9	17.8	14.8	14.7	14.3	16.1	13.6	16.6	12.1	13.7
Summer 1992	13.0	11.5	13.1	9.4	15.0	14.0	13.3	15.3	10.1	12.4	14.9	12.1	13.7
Autumn 1992	14.4	17.9	14.2	11.9	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.3	13.4	15.2	12.1	15.2	17.0
Winter 1992	16.1	18.1	14.2	16.6	12.1	15.7	14.9	17.0	16.5	17.4	18.9	19.7	13.0
Spring 1993	12.4	16.5	13.0	13.9	..	11.3	11.2	11.4	12.5	13.9	12.3	11.4	11.5

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Years	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)						
Spring 1992	..	72	80	65	61	322
Summer 1992	..	69	65	52	51	278
Autumn 1992	..	71	81	55	61	310
Winter 1992	..	78	87	69	68	344
Spring 1993	..	61	64	51	46	262
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Spring 1992	..	18.6	14.2	12.8	14.3	15.1
Summer 1992	..	17.9	11.5	10.3	11.8	13.0
Autumn 1992	..	17.8	14.3	10.9	14.1	14.4
Winter 1992	..	27.6	15.3	13.6	15.5	16.1
Spring 1993	..	16.6	11.4	10.1	10.5	12.4

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC	Agriculture	Energy and water supply	Mineral extraction	Metal goods etc	Other manufacturing	Construction	Hotels, distribution	Transport, communication	Financial services	Other services
Redundancies (thousands)										
Spring 1992 All	..	16	15	46	45	41	75	21	34	26
Summer 1992 All	14	43	40	33	62	15	29	31
Autumn 1992 All	..	10	12	54	39	38	65	19	39	32
Winter 1992 All	..	10	15	64	48	42	70	20	41	29
Spring 1993 All	45	40	24	62	22	19	31
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)										
Spring 1992 All	..	32.3	21.9	19.6	24.2	39.9	17.7	15.4	14.6	3.9
Summer 1992 All	19.4	18.5	21.4	32.0	14.5	11.1	12.3	4.6
Autumn 1992 All	..	20.0	16.9	23.0	21.1	37.5	15.4	13.7	16.1	4.6
Winter 1992 All	..	20.7	21.4	27.8	26.1	42.5	16.6	14.6	17.0	4.2
Spring 1993 All	19.8	22.1	25.3	15.1	16.1	7.8	4.6

2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Spring 1992	36	13	20	53	69	16	27	48	33
Summer 1992	35	14	19	43	55	19	23	40	29
Autumn 1992	38	15	19	48	60	17	25	51	35
Winter 1992	38	16	18	53	74	19	28	60	36
Spring 1993	25	13	17	36	49	15	28	49	28
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Spring 1992	12.4	6.2	10.9	14.5	27.7	6.9	14.9	22.6	16.8
Summer 1992	11.8	6.4	10.0	11.6	21.9	8.2	12.5	18.5	14.8
Autumn 1992	12.9	6.9	9.9	13.1	24.0	7.2	14.1	23.8	17.1
Winter 1992	12.9	7.4	9.5	14.7	30.7	8.0	15.6	27.8	18.3
Spring 1993	8.6	6.1	9.0	10.1	20.7	6.6	15.3	23.2	14.8

Note: Tables 2.35 and 2.36 assume that people do not change industry or occupation when starting employment after having been made redundant.

VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES (R)			INFLOW (R)		OUTFLOW (R)		of which PLACINGS (R)	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1989 Annual averages	248.6			231.2		232.8		159.0	
1989	219.5			226.1		229.2		158.3	
1990	173.6			201.2		207.4		146.8	
1991	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.6	
1992	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1991 Sept	110.9	2.6	2.4	169.4	2.0	166.7	-0.9	122.2	-1.0
Oct	109.8	-1.1	1.4	168.0	0.6	167.9	1.3	122.4	-0.3
Nov	113.2	3.4	1.6	166.6	-0.7	160.1	-1.7	116.8	-1.8
Dec	122.2	9.0	3.8	170.0	0.2	162.6	-1.4	118.1	-1.4
1992 Jan	117.9	-4.3	2.7	166.7	-0.4	171.5	1.2	126.3	1.3
Feb	118.4	0.5	1.7	167.1	0.2	166.1	2.0	120.0	1.1
Mar	117.6	-0.8	-1.5	170.8	0.3	170.4	2.6	122.9	1.6
Apr	116.6	-1.0	-0.4	163.0	-1.2	168.0	-1.2	117.5	-2.9
May	117.1	0.5	-0.4	162.1	-1.7	168.4	0.8	117.7	-0.8
June	116.1	-1.0	-0.5	176.1	1.8	176.2	1.9	129.0	2.0
July	119.0	2.9	0.8	172.7	3.2	170.3	0.8	125.6	2.7
Aug	117.1	-1.9	0.0	165.2	1.0	165.0	-1.1	121.6	1.3
Sept	111.5	-5.6	-1.5	166.0	-3.4	168.3	-2.6	125.8	-1.1
Oct	113.5	2.0	-1.8	171.1	-0.5	165.9	-1.5	126.6	0.3
Nov	117.3	3.8	0.1	168.3	1.0	161.5	-1.2	123.6	0.7
Dec	123.4	6.1	4.0	178.5	4.2	173.9	1.9	133.5	2.6
1993 Jan	120.3	-3.1	2.3	178.8	2.6	180.9	5.0	135.9	3.1
Feb	120.5	0.2	1.1	176.6	2.8	174.6	4.4	132.5	3.0
Mar	123.2	2.7	-0.1	180.5	0.7	176.1	0.7	130.5	-1.0
Apr	123.5	0.3	1.1	174.3	-1.5	179.1	-0.6	127.8	-2.7
May	123.6	0.1	1.0	173.7	-1.0	180.0	1.8	128.5	-1.3
June	119.7	-3.9	-1.2	183.9	1.1	187.1	3.7	140.2	3.2
July	127.6	7.9	1.4	189.5	5.1	181.9	0.9	137.2	3.1
Aug	128.0	0.4	1.5	186.0	4.1	183.6	1.2	138.6	3.4
Sept	127.3	-0.7	2.5	189.8	2.0	186.7	-0.1	143.6	1.1

* Excluding vacancies on Government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, October 1985, page 143.
(R) Vacancy figures for United Kingdom, Great Britain and all regions were revised in May 1993. A software fault affected unadjusted unfilled vacancies, inflows and outflows between May 1992 and March 1993, with consequent amendments back to January 1989 in the seasonally adjusted series.

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

VACANCIES 3.2

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

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1991 Sept	28.8	7.8	3.0	9.0	7.2	6.9	7.1	14.7	6.1	7.1	16.8	106.7	4.2	110.9
Oct	27.7	6.9	3.1	9.5	6.9	7.0	7.2	13.8	6.3	7.3	17.2	106.0	3.8	109.8
Nov	28.7	7.3	3.3	9.7	6.8	7.0	7.4	14.4	6.8	8.0	17.4	109.4	3.8	113.2
Dec	32.1	8.4	3.7	10.1	8.1	7.4	8.0	15.6	6.7	8.7	17.6	118.0	4.2	122.2
1992 Jan	31.4	8.8	3.6	9.5	7.5	7.0	7.7	14.8	6.4	8.1	18.0	113.9	4.0	117.9
Feb	31.5	8.5	3.7	9.4	7.7	7.2	7.9	14.4	6.2	8.2	18.2	114.4	4.0	118.4
Mar	30.9	8.1	3.5	9.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	14.3	5.9	8.4	18.0	113.3	4.3	117.6
Apr	29.8	8.0	3.4	8.5	7.9	7.4	7.6	14.3	5.6	8.7	19.3	112.5	4.1	116.6
May	28.4	8.0	3.6	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.7	14.7	6.0	8.9	19.8	113.0	4.1	117.1
June	28.2	8.0	3.3	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.8	14.8	6.0	8.6	19.5	112.1	4.0	116.1
July	29.7	8.4	3.6	9.0	7.7	7.8	8.2	15.4	6.2	8.7	18.8	114.9	4.1	119.0
Aug	28.7	8.4	3.6	9.1	7.7	7.5	7.7	15.1	6.1	8.6	18.7	112.8	4.3	117.1
Sept	26.9	7.9	3.5	8.8	7.0	6.8	7.6	14.4	5.7	8.3	18.3	107.2	4.3	111.5
Oct														

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

	THOUSAND													
	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +														
1988 } Annual	95.1	32.2	9.7	20.4	24.1	13.8	15.5	23.9	11.4	12.1	20.0	245.9	2.0	247.8
1989 } averages	71.7	23.6	8.3	18.5	20.5	12.9	13.3	24.4	10.7	13.6	21.7	215.8	3.7	219.5
1990 } averages	47.6	14.8	5.4	13.9	14.6	10.5	11.7	21.1	10.7	12.1	21.6	169.1	4.5	173.6
1991 } averages	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	4.1	117.9
1992 } averages	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	4.3	117.1
1992 Sept	31.4	9.1	4.1	9.9	8.5	8.0	8.8	16.7	6.3	9.1	20.0	122.6	3.4	126.0
Oct	33.1	10.4	4.0	9.4	9.0	8.5	10.0	18.3	6.3	8.9	21.0	128.6	3.7	132.3
Nov	29.4	9.3	3.5	8.0	8.3	7.7	8.8	16.3	5.6	8.2	20.7	116.4	3.6	120.0
Dec	25.1	8.2	3.0	6.5	6.9	6.7	7.3	14.0	4.8	7.4	18.0	99.6	3.3	102.9
1993 Jan	23.3	7.8	2.8	5.9	6.4	6.2	7.1	12.5	4.8	7.2	15.9	92.1	3.3	95.4
Feb	24.6	8.0	3.0	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.6	13.0	4.8	7.6	17.2	98.0	3.3	101.3
Mar	27.4	9.0	3.7	8.2	7.7	7.6	8.6	14.1	5.3	8.6	18.5	109.6	3.3	112.9
Apr	31.0	9.9	4.1	9.9	8.2	8.6	9.4	15.3	5.9	9.5	18.9	120.7	3.4	124.1
May	32.8	10.0	4.3	10.8	8.9	8.8	10.3	16.0	6.3	10.3	19.0	127.6	3.8	131.5
June	33.4	10.2	4.6	11.2	9.4	9.2	10.9	16.0	6.5	10.6	19.0	130.9	4.2	135.0
July	32.4	9.9	4.5	10.4	9.3	9.2	10.3	15.4	6.4	10.3	18.2	126.4	4.2	130.6
Aug	30.9	9.6	4.4	10.3	8.9	8.7	10.2	15.3	6.1	10.1	18.4	123.3	4.0	127.3
Sept	34.4	10.9	4.9	11.4	10.1	9.6	11.1	17.4	6.9	10.8	19.9	136.5	4.3	140.8
Vacancies at careers offices														
1988 } Annual	16.0	8.1	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	25.2	1.0	26.3
1989 } averages	14.4	7.5	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	25.5	1.3	26.8
1990 } averages	9.4	5.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	18.8	0.6	17.6
1991 } averages	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1992 } averages	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1992 Sept	3.2	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.7	0.4	8.1
Oct	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	5.8	0.4	6.2
Nov	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.8	0.4	5.2
Dec	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.4	4.5
1993 Jan	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.4	5.0
Feb	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.4	5.4
Mar	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.3
Apr	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.4
May	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.4	0.6	7.0
June	3.7	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	8.3	0.7	8.9
July	5.1	3.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	9.7	0.7	10.4
Aug	3.1	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.6	7.9
Sept	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.7	8.0

* Included in South East.
+ Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to table 3.1.
(R) See footnote to table 3.1.

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work 4.1

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1980	12 months to August 1992			12 months to August 1993		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	1	100	#
Coal extraction	20	4,800	13,000	4	13,500	26,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	2	900	4,000	4	5,400	21,000
Metal processing and manufacture	5	700	9,000	2	200	#
Mineral processing and manufacture	2	100	#	3	500	1,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	1	100	#	-	-	-
Metal goods nes	11	1,600	8,000	3	400	2,000
Engineering	34	14,400	85,000	12	4,200	35,000
Motor vehicles	14	7,400	8,000	9	11,900	13,000
Other transport equipment	8	9,200	14,000	6	3,900	34,000
Food, drink and tobacco	5	10,600	16,000	3	400	#
Textiles	2	200	#	2	-	-
Footwear and clothing	1	500	1,000	1	100	#
Timber and wooden furniture	-	-	-	2	200	3,000
Paper, printing and publishing	10	1,400	6,000	6	500	4,000
Other manufacturing industries	4	200	5,000	3	700	10,000
Construction	12	3,700	13,000	5	1,800	2,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	1	200	2,000	2	200	#
Transport services and communication	16	5,700	9,000	27	71,600	155,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	1	400	1,000	1	100	#
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	4	5,100	6,000	1	6,500	7,000
Public administration and sanitary services	76	45,700	204,000	71	90,100	284,000
Education, research and development	29	24,700	62,000	18	49,900	65,000
Health services	7	1,400	1,000	5	900	3,000
Other services	19	10,300	65,000	3	300	9,000
All industries and services	283 *	149,100	534,000	192 *	263,100	676,000

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

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	15	2,400	12,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	9	2,200 **	11,000
Continuing from earlier months	6	200 **	1,000

** All directly involved
100 involved for the first time in the month

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to August 1993		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	58	52,700	208,000
extra-wage and fringe benefits	9	2,200	4,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	10	14,600	34,000
Redundancy questions	47	173,300	313,000
Trade union matters	8	1,500	3,000
Working conditions and supervision	16	9,500	24,000
Manning and work allocation	25	6,500	86,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	19	2,800	5,000
All causes	192	263,100	676,000

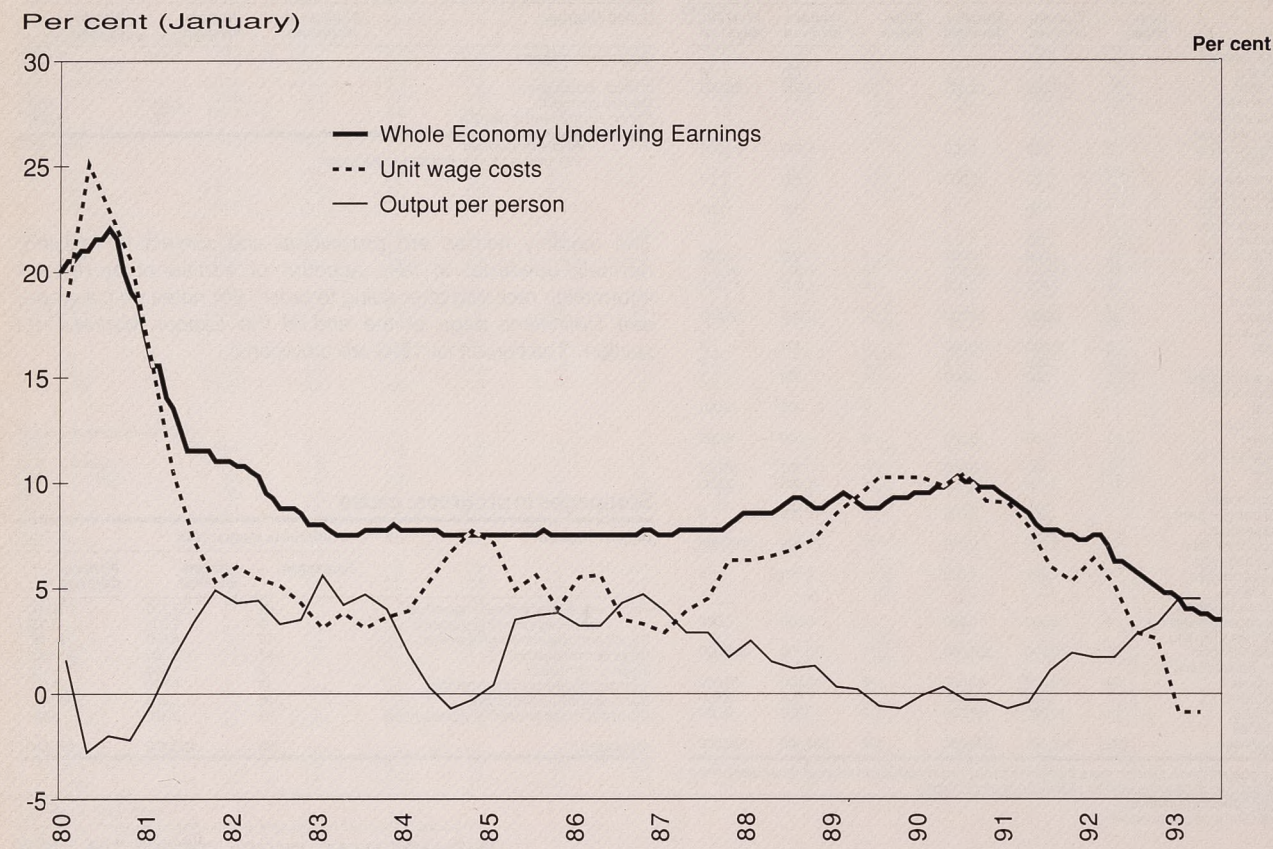
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work *: summary 4.2

SIC 1980	Number of stoppages:		Number of workers (Thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thousands)						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22,31-37)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-79)	All other industries and services
1986	1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	143	895	38	33	190	622
1987	1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	217	458	50	22	1,705	1,095
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	222	1,456	90	17	1,490	428
1989	693	701	727	727	4,128	52	655	16	128	625	2,652
1990	620	630	285	288	1,903	94	953	24	14	177	641
1991	357	369	175	176	761	29	181	1	14	60	476
1992	240	253	142	148	528	8	60	1	10	12	437
1991 Aug	28	46	10	12	64	12	6	-	-	-	46
Sep	29	40	11	13	78	4	28	-	4	-	44
Oct	27	42	17	21	84	4	24	-	-	-	55
Nov	18	38	12	15	46	-	3	-	-	1	42
Dec	15	29	15	17	34	-	3	-	-	-	31
1992 Jan	22	35	17	22	56	1	14	-	-	1	41
Feb	23	37	5	7	24	1	10	-	-	-	13
Mar	29	40	11	12	35	2	3	1	4	-	25
Apr	21	35	7	9	24	4	8	-	-	-	12
May	13	24	10	11	28	-	4	-	1	7	17
Jun	33	41	11	13	33	-	12	-	3	-	18
Jul	22	39	12	15	37	-	10	-	-	1	25
Aug	20	29	17	19	54	-	4	-	1	1	48
Sep	15	26	14	27	70	-	4	-	-	-	66
Oct	14	20	10	11	47	-	3	-	1	-	43
Nov	17	24	25	28	65	-	3	-	-	1	62
Dec	11	22	2	4	53	-	1	-	-	2	50
1993 Jan	14	21	9	11	46	-	2	-	-	-	44
Feb	19	26	20	22	71	1	30	-	-	-	39
Mar	24	33	26	32	73	-	22	-	1	16	34
Apr	20	26	79	86	153	24	7	-	-	115	8
May	14	23	16	22	26	-	1	-	-	8	17
Jun	15	25	4	8	10	-	3	-	-	5	2
Jul	9	17	40	42	48	-	9	-	-	1	38
Aug	9	15	2	2	12	-	-	-	-	6	6

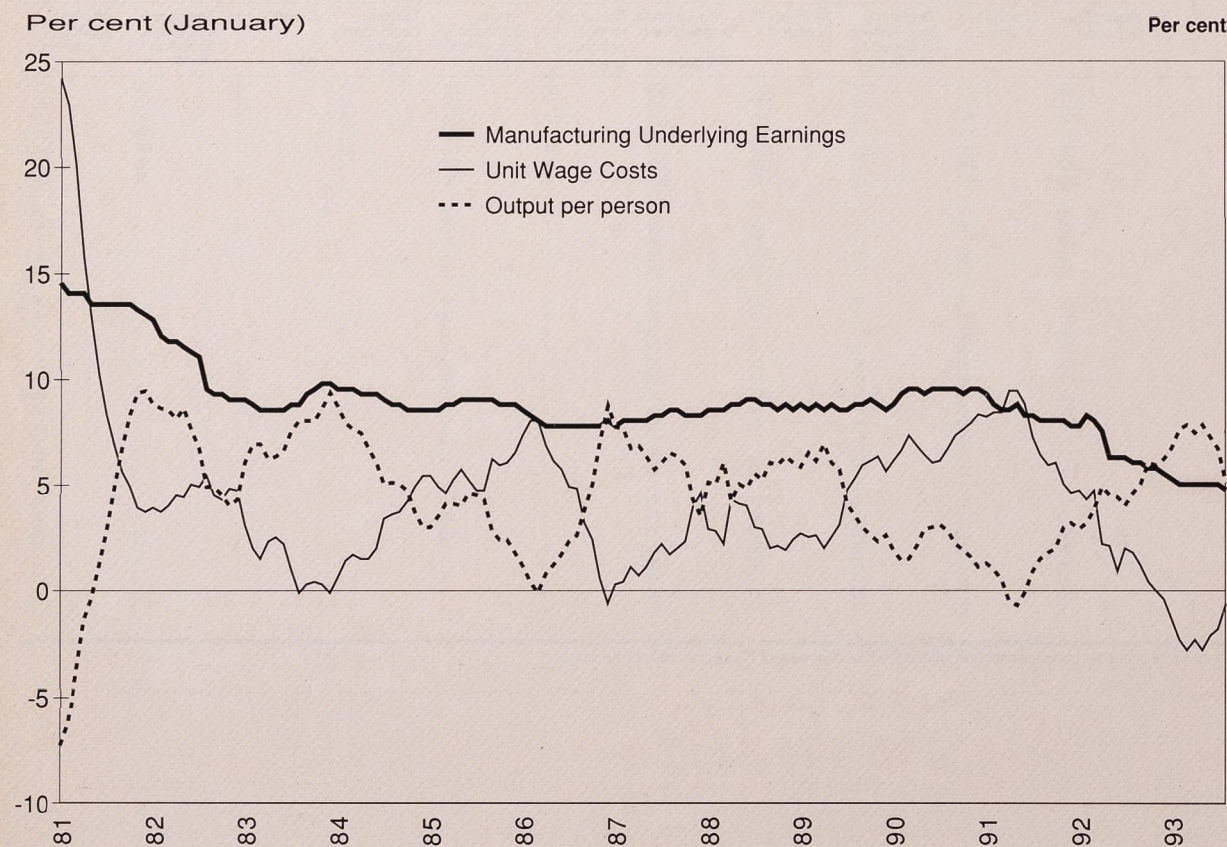
* See *Definitions* page at the end of the *Labour Market Data* section for notes on coverage. Figures for 1993 are provisional.

C2 EARNINGS

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



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



EARNINGS 5.1

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC=1980	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 2-4)		Production industries (Divisions 1-4)		Service industries (Divisions 6-9)										
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted									
	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months										
		Under- lying *	Under- lying *	Under- lying *	Under- lying *	Under- lying *	Under- lying *	Under- lying *									
1990=100																	
1988 } Annual averages	83.5		84.1		83.8		83.8										
1989 } Annual averages	91.1		91.4		91.4		91.2										
1990 } Annual averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0									
1991 } Annual averages	108.0		108.2		108.6		107.6										
1992 } Annual averages	114.6		115.3		115.8		114.1										
1988	Jan	79.7	80.3	80.6	81.2	80.2	80.8	79.9	80.7								
	Feb	79.8	80.8	80.4	81.0	79.8	80.4	80.4	81.3								
	Mar	82.1	81.4	82.4	82.1	81.9	81.9	82.6	81.6								
	Apr	81.7	81.8	83.1	82.4	82.8	82.2	81.5	81.8								
	May	82.2	82.3	83.5	83.2	83.3	83.1	82.1	82.3								
	June	83.4	82.9	84.6	83.7	84.1	83.3	83.4	83.1								
	July	84.6	83.7	85.0	84.0	84.8	83.8	84.8	84.1								
	Aug	83.8	84.3	83.7	84.8	83.7	84.5	84.2	84.4								
	Sept	84.3	84.8	84.3	85.2	84.2	85.0	84.3	84.9								
	Oct	85.0	85.7	85.6	86.3	85.3	86.0	84.8	85.7								
	Nov	86.6	86.4	87.1	87.0	86.9	86.6	86.8	86.7								
	Dec	89.3	87.9	88.7	87.8	88.2	87.3	90.4	88.5								
1989	Jan	87.1	87.7	9.2	9	87.6	88.4	8.8	8%	87.3	87.9	8.8	8%	87.3	88.1	9.2	9
	Feb	87.4	88.4	9.4	9 1/4	88.3	89.0	9.9	8 1/2	87.9	88.6	10.2	8%	87.4	88.6	8.9	9 1/4
	Mar	89.6	88.9	9.2	9 1/2	88.9	88.6	7.9	8%	88.8	88.8	8.4	8%	90.3	89.2	9.3	9 1/2
	Apr	89.6	89.7	9.7	9 1/4	90.7	89.9	9.1	8 1/2	90.4	89.8	9.2	8%	89.7	90.0	10.0	9 1/4
	May	89.8	89.9	9.2	9	90.8	90.5	8.8	8 1/2	90.5	90.3	8.7	8%	89.8	89.9	9.3	9
	June	91.1	90.5	9.2	8%	92.0	91.0	8.7	8 1/2	91.8	90.9	9.1	8%	90.9	90.6	9.0	8 1/2
	July	92.1	91.1	8.8	8%	92.8	91.7	9.2	8 1/2	92.8	91.7	9.4	9	91.9	91.1	8.4	8%
	Aug	91.1	91.5	8.5	8%	91.1	92.3	8.8	8%	91.5	92.4	9.3	9 1/4	91.0	91.3	8.1	8 1/2
	Sept	92.5	93.0	9.7	9	92.1	93.1	9.3	8%	92.0	92.9	9.3	9	92.5	93.2	9.7	8%
	Oct	93.3	94.0	9.7	9 1/4	93.0	93.7	8.7	9	93.0	93.6	8.9	9 1/4	93.5	94.6	10.4	9
	Nov	94.6	94.3	9.1	9 1/4	94.4	94.2	8.3	8%	94.6	94.2	8.8	9	94.4	94.2	8.7	9 1/4
	Dec	95.8	94.3	7.3	9 1/4	95.7	94.8	8.0	8 1/2	95.7	94.9	8.6	9	95.7	93.7	6.0	9
1990	Jan	95.0	95.8	9.2	9 1/2	94.7	95.5	8.0	8%	94.8	95.5	8.6	9 1/4	95.4	96.3	9.3	9 1/4
	Feb	95.2	96.4	9.0	9 1/2	95.8	96.4	8.3	9%	95.7	96.4	8.8	9 1/2	95.2	96.4	8.8	9 1/4
	Mar	98.0	97.3	9.4	9 1/2	98.2	98.0	10.6	9 1/2	98.0	98.0	10.4	9%	98.1	97.0	8.7	9 1/4
	Apr	98.0	98.1	9.4	9%	98.5	97.7	8.7	9 1/2	98.3	97.6	8.8	9%	97.9	98.2	9.1	9 1/2
	May	99.0	99.2	10.3	9%	99.1	98.8	9.2	9%	98.9	98.7	9.3	9%	99.3	99.5	10.7	9%
	June	100.7	100.1	10.6	10	101.0	99.9	9.8	9 1/2	101.1	100.2	10.2	9%	100.4	100.0	10.4	10
	July	101.3	100.2	10.0	10 1/4	101.6	100.4	9.5	9 1/2	101.5	100.4	9.5	10	101.0	100.1	9.9	10
	Aug	101.0	101.5	10.9	10	99.9	101.3	9.8	9 1/2	100.2	101.2	9.5	9 1/4	101.4	101.8	11.5	10
	Sept	101.3	101.9	9.6	10	101.1	102.2	9.8	9 1/2	101.3	102.3	10.1	9%	101.0	101.8	9.2	10
	Oct	101.7	102.5	9.0	9%	101.6	102.4	9.3	9%	101.8	102.5	9.5	9%	101.3	102.4	8.2	9%
	Nov	103.4	103.1	9.3	9%	103.4	103.3	9.7	9%	103.5	103.2	9.6	9%	103.0	102.9	9.2	9%
	Dec	105.5	103.8	10.1	9%	105.1	104.0	9.7	9 1/2	104.9	103.9	9.6	9%	105.8	103.6	10.4	9 1/2
1991	Jan	103.8	104.6	9.2	9 1/2	103.7	104.6	9.5	9%	104.0	104.9	9.8	9 1/2	103.7	104.7	8.7	9 1/2
	Feb	104.1	105.4	9.3	9%	104.5	105.2	9.1	8%	104.8	105.6	9.5	9	103.7	105.0	8.9	9
	Mar	106.5	105.7	8.6	9	106.1	105.8	8.0	8 1/2	106.2	106.3	8.5	9	106.9	105.6	8.9	8%
	Apr	106.4	106.5	8.6	8%	107.6	106.7	9.2	8 1/2	107.6	107.0	9.6	9	105.6	105.9	7.8	8 1/4
	May	107.0	107.2	8.1	8 1/2	107.4	107.0	8.3	8%	108.2	107.9	9.3	9	106.5	106.7	7.2	8
	June	107.9	107.3	7.2	8	109.0	107.8	7.9	8%	108.1	107.9	7.9	8%	107.1	106.7	6.7	7 1/2
	July	109.0	107.8	7.6	7%	109.3	108.1	7.7	8%	109.5	108.3	7.9	8 1/2	108.5	107.6	7.5	7 1/2
	Aug	109.2	109.8	8.2	7%	108.2	109.8	8.4	8%	109.0	110.0	8.7	8%	109.2	109.6	7.7	7 1/2
	Sept	109.3	110.0	7.9	7%	108.6	109.8	7.4	8	109.6	110.6	8.1	8 1/2	109.0	109.8	7.9	7 1/2
	Oct	109.3	110.2	7.5	7 1/2	110.0	110.8	8.2	8	110.3	111.0	8.3	8 1/2	108.8	110.0	7.4	7 1/4
	Nov	111.4	111.0	7.7	7 1/2	111.5	111.3	7.7	8	112.0	111.7	8.2	8 1/4	111.2	111.0	7.9	7 1/4
	Dec	112.3	110.5	6.5	7 1/4	112.7	111.6	7.3	7 1/4	112.9	111.9	7.7	8	111.9	109.5	5.7	7
1992	Jan	111.1	111.9	7.0	7 1/4	111.6	112.5	7.6	7%	112.1	113.0	7.7	7%	110.8	111.8	6.8	7
	Feb	111.9	113.3	7.5	7 1/2	112.6	113.4	7.8	8 1/4	113.1	113.9	7.9	8%	111.7	113.0	7.6	7 1/2
	Mar	115.8	114.9	8.7	7 1/2	117.0	116.7	10.3	8	117.2	117.2	10.3	8	115.3	113.9	7.9	7 1/4
	Apr	113.0	113.1	6.2	7	113.0	112.1	5.1	7 1/2	113.8	113.1	5.7	7 1/2	112.8	113.1	6.8	7
	May	113.9	114.1	6.4	6 1/4	114.8	114.4	6.9	6 1/4	115.3	115.0	6.6	6 1/2	113.4	113.6	6.5	6 1/2
	June	114.5	113.8	6.1	6 1/4	115.4	114.2	5.9	6 1/4	115.8	114.8	6.2	6 1/2	113.8	113.4	6.3	6 1/4
	July	115.1	113.9	5.7	6	116.1	114.8	6.2	6 1/4	116.6	115.2	6.4	6 1/2	114.5	113.5	5.5	6
	Aug	114.6	115.3	5.0	5 1/4	115.3	116.9	6.5	6	115.6	116.7	6.1	6 1/4	114.3	114.7	4.7	5 1/4
	Sept	114.7	115.4	4.9	5 1/2	114.9	116.1	5.7	6	115.3	116.4	5.2	6	114.3	115.2	4.9	5 1/2
	Oct	116.0	117.0	6.2	5 1/4	116.9	117.8	6.3	5 1/4	117.3	118.1	6.4	5 1/4	115.4	116.7	6.1	5 1/4
	Nov	116.4	116.1	4.6	5	117.7	117.6	5.7	5 1/4	118.2	117.9	5.6	5 1/4	115.8	115.6	4.1	4 3/4
	Dec	117.9	116.0	5.0	4%	118.8	117.5	5.3	5 1/2	119.2	118.2	5.6	5 1/2	117.4	114.9	4.9	4 1/2
1993	Jan	116.1	117.0	4.6	4%	117.1	118.1	5.0	5 1/4	117.6	118.6	5.0	5 1/4	115.6	116.7	4.4	4 1/4
	Feb	116.7	118.2	4.3	4 1/2	118.3	119.2	5.1	5	118.7	119.6	5.0	5	116.1	117.5	4.0	4 1/4
	Mar	119.6	118.7	3.3	4	121.9	121.6	4.2	5	122.1	122.2	4.3	5	118.5	117.1	2.8	3 3/4
	Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	118.0	5.3	5	119.7	118.9	5.1	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 1/4
	May	118.0	118.3	3.7	3%	120.3	119.9	4.8	5	120.8	120.4	4.7	5	116.9	117.0	3.0	3
	June	118.5	117.8	3.5	3%	121.0	119.6	4.7	5	121.3	120.2	4.7	5	117.0	116.5	2.7	2 3/4
	July	119.5	118.3	3.9	3 1/2	121.9	120.5	5.0	5	122.4	121.0	5.0	5	118.3	117.3	3.3	2 3/4

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Agriculture and forestry*	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal processing and manufacturing (21,22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23,24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25,26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (33,34,37)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41,42)
1990=100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988 } Annual	83.4	80.0	79.0	82.2	86.6	84.0	81.6	83.8	83.8	83.7	79.6	85.1	82.2
1989 } Annual	90.0	90.6	87.0	90.3	92.8	91.9	88.9	92.0	91.7	92.0	89.7	91.8	89.8
1990 } averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991 } Annual	110.1	113.5	110.8	110.4	106.3	105.8	109.3	109.1	108.6	108.0	108.5	106.1	110.6
1992 } Annual	113.8	123.8	116.1	117.5	112.0	110.8	116.2	116.9	115.9	117.2	114.0	114.0	118.7
1988 Jan	75.1	75.4	76.8	78.4	84.2	80.3	77.1	80.3	80.9	78.3	78.5	81.9	79.2
1988 Feb	74.3	68.8	75.1	77.9	78.9	81.3	78.1	81.6	81.4	70.0	78.7	82.4	78.1
1988 Mar	76.5	77.7	75.8	78.0	79.3	82.2	77.7	82.4	83.4	85.1	79.9	82.5	78.6
1988 Apr	79.6	83.5	76.6	80.9	92.7	82.5	80.1	82.7	82.4	82.5	78.7	83.9	81.6
1988 May	79.3	78.8	79.3	83.2	81.2	83.8	80.5	83.2	83.0	84.0	78.8	84.9	82.6
1988 June	81.6	78.2	75.9	82.5	84.6	84.5	82.3	83.2	84.0	88.0	75.6	85.3	83.2
1988 July	84.0	82.7	79.8	84.5	96.3	84.4	80.3	84.6	84.0	87.0	77.2	86.6	82.3
1988 Aug	91.2	81.4	78.9	85.3	87.7	83.1	80.9	83.2	83.4	84.3	76.0	84.5	81.2
1988 Sept	95.2	83.0	78.1	83.6	83.5	84.8	80.8	83.7	84.2	83.8	80.1	85.8	82.3
1988 Oct	96.9	83.8	80.0	84.2	96.5	85.1	81.4	85.3	85.2	84.1	81.2	86.3	83.5
1988 Nov	82.2	83.6	86.1	84.5	84.0	86.1	88.3	87.2	86.0	88.3	82.7	89.9	85.9
1988 Dec	84.4	83.0	84.9	83.6	90.5	89.5	91.3	88.5	88.1	88.9	88.2	87.3	87.8
1989 Jan	80.3	85.4	84.1	82.8	93.4	88.0	83.6	87.9	88.0	88.0	86.1	89.0	85.6
1989 Feb	79.3	85.8	82.1	83.7	86.4	89.5	85.5	89.5	88.4	89.6	86.1	90.1	84.4
1989 Mar	82.1	88.8	82.1	87.7	86.2	88.6	84.6	89.8	89.9	91.5	89.3	88.4	86.2
1989 Apr	85.1	89.8	83.6	86.7	100.7	90.1	87.3	90.9	90.8	89.4	88.9	90.6	91.7
1989 May	86.3	87.6	88.2	87.1	88.8	92.9	88.2	91.3	90.4	91.5	88.8	91.4	90.1
1989 June	86.0	88.5	84.7	90.3	88.5	93.4	87.5	92.7	92.0	92.7	92.4	91.7	89.3
1989 July	92.1	90.0	90.5	94.3	105.4	92.3	87.5	92.7	92.6	93.6	91.1	93.7	90.9
1989 Aug	99.6	92.5	87.6	97.3	87.6	91.3	89.4	91.5	91.9	90.2	88.6	91.5	89.5
1989 Sept	105.3	92.1	86.8	91.2	89.2	93.3	88.5	92.4	92.8	91.0	89.9	92.9	90.6
1989 Oct	100.3	93.8	86.9	92.9	102.7	93.0	89.4	93.5	93.9	92.1	91.0	93.2	91.1
1989 Nov	93.0	97.8	95.1	94.5	90.2	94.5	95.8	94.9	95.1	93.9	92.0	94.7	93.2
1989 Dec	90.3	95.7	93.8	94.1	94.9	95.9	98.5	96.9	95.2	99.9	92.1	94.3	95.2
1990 Jan	86.9	99.8	97.2	92.6	96.5	94.5	94.4	95.9	95.2	91.5	91.8	95.9	92.6
1990 Feb	86.5	99.6	93.3	93.2	90.8	96.1	95.6	97.4	96.8	91.6	94.1	96.4	93.8
1990 Mar	90.1	99.6	95.0	94.5	93.4	97.2	96.0	99.6	99.3	102.7	98.6	98.3	94.8
1990 Apr	92.3	99.3	96.0	95.7	104.9	99.0	98.1	96.0	97.4	102.0	96.9	98.8	99.0
1990 May	92.2	97.4	97.3	97.7	94.7	100.2	98.6	99.2	98.9	99.0	99.8	99.6	100.5
1990 June	102.2	98.5	98.9	104.1	103.7	101.9	100.6	100.5	100.0	102.3	101.7	101.1	101.8
1990 July	104.1	98.0	103.2	102.3	114.0	102.3	99.5	101.8	100.5	101.5	101.4	101.2	102.2
1990 Aug	111.1	100.7	102.0	104.6	97.4	99.3	100.1	99.1	99.8	99.9	101.4	100.4	100.4
1990 Sept	116.0	100.7	103.2	104.5	99.2	100.5	99.5	100.5	101.7	99.6	101.4	101.2	101.7
1990 Oct	113.3	102.6	102.9	104.4	105.6	101.2	99.8	101.1	102.4	101.6	101.9	101.2	101.0
1990 Nov	105.4	104.8	103.7	104.3	97.8	102.9	106.2	102.5	103.5	103.7	105.2	103.3	104.6
1990 Dec	100.0	98.9	107.2	103.2	101.9	104.8	111.7	104.5	104.6	104.6	105.8	102.6	107.6
1991 Jan	98.9	110.2	110.2	103.4	106.6	102.8	103.0	104.1	103.6	104.2	107.5	102.0	104.4
1991 Feb	101.7	112.8	103.8	105.1	99.4	102.4	105.8	106.1	105.1	104.4	105.5	103.6	105.5
1991 Mar	100.7	114.2	107.4	104.0	101.2	102.6	110.4	107.1	106.7	104.5	108.1	103.8	107.9
1991 Apr	108.2	111.5	110.5	105.1	110.1	103.9	105.9	108.1	106.6	116.6	110.9	104.3	111.4
1991 May	105.3	112.5	111.2	115.9	103.4	105.7	106.6	108.3	108.5	106.0	106.1	105.5	111.7
1991 June	105.9	113.8	111.8	106.1	103.7	107.5	107.4	110.2	110.8	109.7	107.9	105.9	111.4
1991 July	112.0	111.8	114.5	109.8	111.3	107.1	108.0	109.8	108.8	109.8	108.3	108.4	110.6
1991 Aug	133.6	113.2	111.1	115.8	108.9	106.2	109.8	109.3	108.4	104.5	108.5	105.8	110.4
1991 Sept	123.0	112.5	110.8	120.2	104.6	106.8	110.5	109.4	108.7	106.2	107.7	107.8	110.7
1991 Oct	114.7	113.4	111.4	112.1	112.6	106.9	111.5	111.1	110.5	108.0	111.4	107.1	111.0
1991 Nov	108.7	122.2	111.3	114.4	105.4	114.7	112.7	112.7	111.5	110.0	110.7	108.9	116.1
1991 Dec	108.1	114.2	115.7	113.2	108.4	109.3	117.8	113.2	112.9	112.3	109.6	110.1	116.3
1992 Jan	105.5	125.0	112.2	112.3	112.6	107.5	113.1	112.8	112.9	111.9	111.0	109.9	113.3
1992 Feb	101.2	124.5	113.2	112.8	107.5	108.6	113.3	114.0	113.1	115.2	111.7	111.1	114.7
1992 Mar	106.7	127.1	123.0	113.3	109.2	109.5	122.6	117.8	117.5	118.4	114.7	114.4	123.0
1992 Apr	114.2	129.0	112.7	117.2	116.4	109.1	113.3	113.8	113.9	115.1	111.8	112.6	115.6
1992 May	116.3	122.7	113.8	118.8	109.3	110.6	113.7	114.3	115.9	127.2	111.9	113.4	117.8
1992 June	115.2	119.6	116.6	118.1	109.8	112.2	114.8	116.3	116.6	120.5	113.2	114.8	118.1
1992 July	117.2	124.3	116.5	118.2	120.9	111.5	115.3	118.0	116.6	119.5	112.7	115.7	117.4
1992 Aug	124.0	121.2	115.6	116.7	108.0	112.1	115.5	116.6	115.1	115.6	116.8	114.8	118.1
1992 Sept	126.3	121.3	114.9	117.5	108.5	111.4	114.2	116.2	115.3	114.1	113.9	115.1	118.1
1992 Oct	119.1	117.5	115.5	123.5	121.4	111.7	115.3	122.7	116.0	114.6	116.8	114.3	118.8
1992 Nov	113.3	126.3	117.5	120.9	108.5	112.4	120.0	119.4	117.8	115.8	117.0	115.9	126.1
1992 Dec	107.0	127.2	121.6	120.4	111.9	113.0	123.1	120.5	119.6	117.9	116.5	115.6	124.5
1993 Jan	109.7	127.6	116.6	119.5	121.9	112.4	119.4	120.3	117.8	115.1	114.6	113.9	120.4
1993 Feb	108.9	127.2	116.1	120.1	110.0	114.4	119.2	121.5	119.1	117.7	116.6	114.5	123.9
1993 Mar	113.0	127.6	125.3	121.0	111.6	114.6	130.4	124.5	122.7	119.3	121.4	117.3	129.2
1993 Apr	114.4	132.0	119.3	121.8	118.7	114.6	118.6	121.0	120.1	116.8	118.5	118.8	123.3
1993 May	114.7	130.4	117.8	122.9	113.9	115.3	118.9	121.5	123.4	119.2	117.3	119.4	125.9
1993 June	118.6	132.2	118.3	120.5	113.2	117.5	120.9	123.5	122.2	122.5	118.4	119.3	123.7
1993 July	124.1	132.7	122.4	124.1	130.5	116.6	120.2	124.0	122.8	122.2	121.9	120.3	123.9
1993 AugP	133.3	126.8	118.9	122.0	110.1	116.3	119.5	121.3	121.3	119.3	118.3	118.6	123.8

* 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.
 The Index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

EARNINGS 5.3

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

Textiles	Leather, footwear and clothing	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manufacturing (46,48,49)	Construction	Distribution and repairs (61,62,64,65,67)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport and communication+ (71,72,75-77,79)	Banking, finance and insurance services (81-82, 83pt-84pt)	Public administration (91-92pt)	Education and health services (93,95)	Other services# (92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980
(43)													

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry

Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1985	124.4	193.6	182.3	171.6	162.0	171.5	173.2	204.0	169.0	156.8	138.1	115.6
1986	131.4	213.2	191.5	182.6	175.5	182.7	184.3	216.4	180.3	167.2	146.8	126.0
1987	135.1	228.4	205.3	191.6	188.7	194.4	194.8	231.9	193.1	180.5	156.7	128.8
1988	152.2	252.8	221.3	211.8	201.2	212.2	209.2	247.9	208.0	195.8	169.0	142.4
1989	162.0	270.7	242.7	232.9	221.2	232.3	225.1	263.7	222.1	214.2	184.9	154.3
1990	179.5	298.7	262.0	252.7	239.4	252.0	247.7	276.8	241.2	245.7	200.0	165.7
1991	178.1	302.8	262.4	254.8	243.1	254.0	248.5	280.5	242.2	245.9	204.4	165.0
1992	203.1	360.0	292.7	279.3	270.2	282.2	260.7	311.2	270.2	274.7	227.3	184.4
Hours worked												
1985	47.0	41.3	44.8	45.3	43.5	44.5	46.2	43.1	44.6	44.4	43.7	42.9
1986	45.2	42.0	44.9	45.0	44.1	44.3	45.9	43.3	44.7	44.4	43.7	42.8
1987	44.6	42.5	45.2	44.8	44.2	44.4	45.8	43.6	44.8	44.6	44.0	43.7
1988	46.8	42.8	45.2	46.1	44.5	45.2	46.1	44.2	45.3	44.3	43.9	42.9
1989	46.7	43.3	45.4	46.6	45.2	45.7	46.2	43.9	45.2	46.0	44.0	42.4
1990	47.5	43.5	45.0	46.2	45.0	45.4	46.3	43.6	44.1	45.0	44.0	42.6
1991	47.6	43.5	45.0	46.3	44.9	45.5	46.5	43.7	45.1	46.0	44.3	42.5
1992	47.0	43.6	44.1	44.9	43.1	43.7	46.0	42.6	44.3	45.1	43.6	41.8
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.65	4.66	4.06	3.79	3.72	3.85	3.74	4.73	3.79	3.52	3.16	2.70
1986	2.89	5.02	4.27	4.05	4.01	4.12	4.03	4.97	4.03	3.75	3.36	2.94
1987	3.00	5.34	4.54	4.28	4.27	4.38	4.26	5.24	4.28	4.04	3.56	3.03
1988	3.27	5.88	4.89	4.60	4.52	4.70	4.59	5.54	4.56	4.30	3.85	3.29
1989	3.45	6.17	5.34	4.99	4.90	5.08	4.86	5.97	4.90	4.64	4.20	3.64
1990	3.77	6.77	5.80	5.46	5.32	5.53	5.31	6.32	5.34	5.31	4.55	3.86
1991	3.73	6.83	5.81	5.50	5.41	5.58	5.33	6.41	5.36	5.31	4.62	3.83
1992	4.02	7.50	6.19	5.95	5.80	6.08	5.84	6.82	5.63	5.63	4.97	4.13
1992	4.36	8.22	6.61	6.24	6.27	6.45	6.09	7.28	6.08	6.05	5.24	4.37
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1985	105.0	..	110.9	111.9	108.1	110.9	111.0	118.8	100.0	..	96.4	83.2
1986	103.1	..	117.4	116.7	113.7	117.1	118.0	130.0	107.5	..	100.0	90.3
1987	111.8	..	124.2	127.5	124.3	127.6	127.6	136.2	114.4	..	106.3	96.2
1988	109.0	..	133.3	131.6	132.6	136.0	134.2	148.5	122.8	..	113.1	105.0
1989	118.7	..	147.3	141.7	143.6	146.1	146.1	161.8	132.7	..	125.4	115.4
1990	134.3	..	164.9	159.9	155.2	159.0	164.6	175.7	147.4	..	132.7	126.2
1991	132.2	..	165.6	158.8	154.2	158.3	162.9	172.9	147.7	..	135.0	124.5
1992	142.1	..	176.3	166.8	162.4	167.2	176.8	185.1	157.2	..	148.8	135.0
1992	152.6	..	190.1	180.0	175.4	181.2	191.3	193.8	168.4	..	153.1	137.7
Hours worked												
1985	43.3	..	39.9	40.4	40.1	40.4	41.0	39.2	39.8	..	39.3	38.4
1986	41.3	..	39.9	41.0	40.0	40.4	40.5	40.0	39.8	..	39.4	38.2
1987	41.7	..	40.0	41.1	40.6	40.8	41.0	40.0	39.9	..	39.4	38.9
1988	40.8	..	40.3	41.4	40.9	41.1	41.1	39.9	40.2	..	39.5	38.7
1989	40.9	..	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.5	40.2	40.2	..	39.8	39.0
1990	41.1	..	40.7	41.5	40.7	40.8	41.3	40.3	40.3	..	39.5	39.0
1991	41.2	..	40.9	41.6	40.8	41.0	41.6	40.2	40.3	..	39.6	39.0
1992	42.3	..	40.3	39.8	40.0	39.9	41.5	39.8	40.0	..	40.0	39.1
1992	40.9	..	40.3	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.7	39.7	40.2	..	39.6	39.1
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.49	..	2.78	2.77	2.69	2.75	2.72	3.03	2.52	..	2.45	2.18
1986	2.50	..	2.94	2.87	2.85	2.90	2.92	3.23	2.70	..	2.55	2.39
1987	2.69	..	3.11	3.10	3.06	3.12	3.12	3.44	2.87	..	2.70	2.55
1988	2.69	..	3.31	3.18	3.24	3.30	3.26	3.72	3.05	..	2.88	2.75
1989	2.94	..	3.65	3.45	3.51	3.57	3.53	4.02	3.30	..	3.14	2.97
1990	3.33	..	4.05	3.85	3.81	3.89	3.96	4.36	3.66	..	3.37	3.26
1991	3.29	..	4.06	3.82	3.78	3.86	3.91	4.55	3.67	..	3.42	3.20
1992	3.39	..	4.38	4.19	4.06	4.18	4.27	4.65	3.93	..	3.72	3.50
1992	3.77	..	4.71	4.44	4.36	4.50	4.59	4.88	4.19	..	3.87	3.59
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1985	123.0	192.4	173.3	168.1	146.2	163.5	158.6	189.4	148.3	156.5	133.3	99.9
1986	129.4	211.5	182.0	178.5	157.5	173.9	169.2	201.6	159.3	166.7	140.9	108.9
1987	134.4	227.1	195.4	187.5	169.9	185.4	179.1	215.1	170.3	180.2	150.3	113.1
1988	149.7	251.5	210.1	207.3	190.9	201.8	190.8	231.3	182.9	195.2	162.2	124.9
1989	158.0	268.9	231.8	227.1	196.8	220.2	206.1	246.4	195.4	213.7	177.9	135.0
1990	175.6	296.6	250.4	247.0	213.8	239.2	227.0	258.7	214.2	244.9	192.4	145.7
1991	174.4	300.6	250.3	248.8	216.3	240.7	226.8	261.9	214.2	245.2	195.4	144.2
1992	187.6	331.5	260.9	255.4	224.5	250.3	244.2	272.6	225.0	256.6	207.8	155.5
1992	198.7	357.6	280.1	273.6	242.4	268.3	258.1	289.4	240.4	274.0	218.1	162.3
Hours worked												
1985	46.7	41.2	44.2	45.0	42.5	44.0	45.0	42.4	43.2	44.4	43.2	40.7
1986	44.9	42.0	44.2	44.7	42.8	43.8	44.6	42.7	43.3	44.4	43.2	40.6
1987	44.3	42.4	44.5	44.6	43.2	43.9	44.6	42.9	43.4	44.6	43.4	41.4
1988	46.2	42.7	44.6	45.8	43.4	44.6	44.9	43.4	43.8	45.3	43.4	40.9
1989	46.2	43.2	44.8	46.3	43.8	45.1	45.1	43.2	43.7	45.0	43.5	40.8
1990	46.9	43.4	44.5	45.9	43.7	44.8	45.3	43.0	43.7	45.9	43.5	40.7
1991	47.0	43.4	44.5	46.0	43.7	44.9	45.2	43.0	43.6	46.0	43.7	40.7
1992	47.3	43.7	43.6	43.7	42.3	42.8	44.9	42.1	42.9	45.3	43.3	40.5
1992	46.5	43.5	43.7	44.6	42.2	43.3	44.8	42.1	43.0	45.0	43.1	40.5
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.64	4.64	3.92	3.74	3.44	3.72	3.52	4.46	3.43	3.52	3.08	2.45
1986	2.86	4.98	4.11	3.99	3.68	3.97	3.70	4.69	3.67	3.75	3.27	2.69
1987	2.98	5.31	4.38	4.21	3.93	4.22	4.01	4.93	3.90	4.04	3.46	2.81
1988	3.22	5.85	4.70	4.53	4.16	4.52	4.22	5.26	4.15	4.30	3.74	3.04
1989	3.41	6.14	5.16	4.91	4.50	4.89	4.56	5.66	4.45	4.64	4.08	3.31
1990	3.73	6.73	5.61	5.37	4.89	5.33	4.99	5.99	4.88	5.29	4.43	3.56
1991	3.70	6.79	5.61	5.41	4.95	5.36	4.99	6.07	4.89	5.30	4.48	3.51
1992	3.97	7.46	5.97	5.85	5.31	5.84	5.43	6.41	5.22	5.63	4.81	3.83
1992	4.32	8.18	6.39	6.14	5.73	6.20	5.72	6.84	5.56	6.04	5.09	4.01

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry

Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services	
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9	
Weekly earnings													
1985	135.0	180.2	178.0	179.4	215.8	154.0	160.7	139.8	135.6	138.9	172.6	152.9	163.6
1986	143.8	190.1	192.4	190.9	230.5	163.9	169.6	148.3	144.9	148.2	183.4	162.9	174.4
1987	152.4	202.0	206.9	203.6	233.2	167.4	175.3	156.8	153.2	154.8	195.9	172.0	185.5
1988	164.5	215.2	212.5	214.3	260.6	176.6	188.4	174.0	163.8	168.2	212.3	184.0	200.6
1989	180.4	229.1	233.3	230.7	278.0	207.8	208.2	182.8	177.3	181.5	230.6	200.5	217.8
1990	194.4	247.1	248.6	247.7	312.4	233.5	234.8	200.9	197.4	200.9	250.0	216.8	237.2
1991	197.6	249.9	248.1	249.2	312.0	231.7	235.0	202.0	190.2	197.6	251.4	219.7	239.5
1992	208.7	269.											

5.5 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry

Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1985	..	261.9	242.2	223.9	223.4	228.5	240.5	240.7	232.5	208.4	187.4	177.1
1986	195.2	288.2	266.7	246.5	245.0	251.4	260.0	275.5	252.5	204.3	189.2	177.1
1987	..	314.8	289.5	256.9	261.6	269.5	279.5	287.7	272.1	243.9	223.2	200.9
1988	243.7	338.7	312.2	292.3	321.1	315.4	300.4	328.6	300.9	274.0	247.7	223.9
1989	250.8	370.4	338.6	311.1	343.2	331.0	333.8	350.6	328.4	312.6	273.7	246.8
1990	230.8	410.8	364.8	351.8	343.2	361.6	371.0	394.7	368.2	300.2	272.2	246.8
1991	273.6	404.3	353.5	340.5	336.4	350.9	352.2	379.4	349.9	343.8	284.2	256.1
1992	302.9	451.4	387.6	366.5	368.4	380.9	404.2	374.5	368.2	302.7	274.6	246.8
1992	308.7	486.1	416.6	387.9	392.7	400.0	417.7	433.0	401.5	390.0	319.4	300.2
Hours worked												
1985	..	38.4	38.6	39.7	40.1	39.9	38.6	37.8	38.7	39.8	39.8	42.0
1986	42.6	38.9	38.5	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.6	37.9	38.7	39.9	39.9	41.6
1987	..	38.5	38.8	39.9	40.0	40.0	38.5	38.0	38.7	39.9	40.0	42.4
1988	41.5	38.8	38.7	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.5	38.1	38.8	40.3	40.1	43.0
1989	..	39.2	38.8	40.2	39.7	40.2	38.6	38.0	38.8	41.0	40.2	42.3
1990	41.7	39.3	39.5	40.6	40.0	40.5	40.0	38.4	39.6	40.3	40.4	42.6
1991	..	39.1	39.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.7	38.2	39.3	40.0	40.5	42.4
1992	42.5	39.1	38.9	40.0	39.6	39.7	39.6	38.6	39.5	40.3	40.2	43.0
Hourly earnings												
1985	..	6.79	6.19	5.54	5.49	5.67	6.29	6.19	5.91	5.15	4.56	4.30
1986	4.27	7.36	6.96	6.08	6.07	6.23	6.74	7.07	6.50	5.00	4.61	4.30
1987	..	8.13	7.38	6.35	6.49	6.68	7.09	7.30	6.83	6.07	5.41	4.74
1988	5.16	8.70	7.86	7.15	6.97	7.31	7.68	8.19	7.49	6.83	5.98	5.13
1989	..	9.50	8.66	7.76	7.74	8.08	8.52	8.83	8.24	7.73	6.63	5.82
1990	..	10.32	9.35	8.54	8.54	8.89	9.41	9.86	9.14	8.54	7.20	6.58
1991	6.16	10.16	8.87	8.17	8.27	8.54	8.54	9.33	8.44	8.46	6.72	5.98
1992	..	11.40	9.85	9.06	9.13	9.46	9.40	10.05	9.14	9.12	7.13	6.70
1992	6.77	12.36	10.64	9.46	9.72	9.92	10.52	10.48	9.76	9.61	7.69	6.91
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1985	..	150.0	131.7	112.2	123.7	122.8	130.1	141.0	129.0	111.9	103.7	109.0
1986	..	161.6	139.9	126.0	134.5	134.5	138.5	153.2	137.6	122.3	112.8	117.8
1987	..	171.3	154.4	132.9	145.1	144.9	150.7	164.4	151.2	129.9	127.8	127.8
1988	151.7	187.7	170.0	142.1	162.3	159.6	170.6	185.2	164.2	152.4	136.6	148.3
1989	..	205.9	190.6	164.9	172.7	181.5	176.7	203.2	180.8	167.8	150.7	156.7
1990	176.4	228.7	210.2	178.9	192.7	197.9	197.6	230.3	204.3	180.4	163.9	178.5
1991	173.3	228.6	209.4	179.0	191.8	197.6	197.6	227.2	201.4	179.9	174.2	174.2
1992	195.7	258.7	231.4	197.7	216.2	219.3	215.7	247.6	220.2	196.2	184.6	184.6
1992	220.8	278.2	251.3	211.9	226.6	233.5	232.0	263.9	236.3	206.9	193.7	202.7
Hours worked												
1985	..	37.4	37.2	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.1	36.3	36.9	37.3	38.1	38.5
1986	..	37.7	37.2	37.5	37.9	37.8	37.1	36.5	36.9	37.5	38.2	39.3
1987	..	37.6	37.6	37.8	38.3	38.0	37.0	36.5	36.9	37.2	38.2	39.3
1988	37.4	37.6	37.5	37.9	38.3	38.1	37.3	36.6	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.2
1989	..	37.6	37.4	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.4	36.6	37.2	37.4	38.4	39.9
1990	..	37.8	37.5	37.7	38.2	38.0	37.3	36.5	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.6
1991	..	37.9	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.1	37.7	36.6	37.4	37.3	38.3	39.5
1992	38.7	37.8	37.5	37.6	38.2	38.0	37.6	36.6	37.4	37.5	38.5	39.1
1992	..	37.8	37.5	37.7	38.0	38.0	37.7	36.7	37.4	37.5	38.3	39.6
Hourly earnings												
1985	..	4.01	3.54	2.94	3.23	3.22	3.49	3.85	3.46	2.97	2.69	2.77
1986	..	4.30	3.73	3.32	3.53	3.54	3.73	4.16	3.69	3.18	2.93	3.03
1987	..	4.56	4.11	3.47	3.78	3.79	4.05	4.46	3.96	3.46	3.19	3.17
1988	3.97	4.99	4.52	3.74	4.21	4.16	4.52	4.97	4.35	3.97	3.54	3.60
1989	..	5.47	5.11	4.26	4.63	4.71	4.72	5.45	4.79	4.45	3.90	3.84
1990	..	6.04	5.50	4.66	4.96	5.14	5.28	6.15	5.40	4.78	4.24	4.35
1991	..	6.03	5.48	4.66	4.92	5.13	5.23	6.06	5.29	4.78	4.23	4.29
1992	5.09	6.86	6.19	5.22	5.59	5.75	5.73	6.66	5.83	5.20	4.68	4.89
1992	..	7.34	6.67	5.58	5.95	6.13	6.12	7.05	6.22	5.46	5.01	5.21
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1985	..	229.8	210.4	198.1	198.2	202.9	202.7	203.0	194.8	188.1	147.5	148.7
1986	175.6	251.5	230.1	219.6	217.0	223.3	219.1	228.7	214.1	208.0	160.8	160.0
1987	195.7	272.2	250.3	227.5	232.5	239.6	235.8	243.2	222.4	202.9	175.1	168.9
1988	218.0	293.1	270.1	255.4	263.3	268.3	258.5	272.8	250.8	246.7	195.6	191.2
1989	228.2	321.1	292.7	284.6	279.4	294.9	275.4	290.5	271.6	278.3	215.4	203.8
1990	261.4	356.7	314.9	312.9	305.5	321.6	307.6	326.0	305.5	309.1	235.6	226.1
1991	248.5	352.5	310.1	306.1	299.4	314.6	298.8	319.4	296.3	307.2	231.1	216.4
1992	277.8	392.0	340.8	329.0	328.3	341.5	324.6	341.4	318.7	329.6	249.9	229.3
1992	287.9	420.3	369.0	347.9	350.3	360.6	353.2	368.6	342.1	350.7	264.1	250.6
Hours worked												
1985	..	38.1	38.2	39.2	39.6	39.4	38.1	37.2	38.0	39.3	38.9	40.2
1986	40.8	38.6	38.1	39.4	39.5	39.4	38.1	37.3	38.0	39.3	39.0	40.5
1987	..	38.2	38.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	38.1	37.3	38.1	39.3	39.1	40.9
1988	40.1	38.2	38.4	39.4	39.5	39.5	38.1	37.4	38.1	39.2	39.2	40.6
1989	..	39.7	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	38.1	37.5	38.1	39.6	39.2	41.4
1990	39.7	38.4	38.3	39.6	39.3	39.6	38.1	37.3	38.1	39.5	39.1	40.8
1991	40.8	38.9	38.8	39.9	39.5	39.9	39.1	37.7	38.8	39.5	39.4	40.9
1992	41.0	38.6	38.5	39.3	39.2	39.3	38.9	37.5	38.6	39.4	39.6	40.5
1992	41.5	38.7	38.5	39.4	39.1	39.3	38.9	37.8	38.7	39.6	39.3	41.0
Hourly earnings												
1985	..	5.97	5.42	4.93	4.93	5.08	5.31	5.28	4.98	4.69	3.63	3.52
1986	3.90	6.45	5.94	5.47	5.44	5.60	5.68	6.33	5.44	5.09	3.98	3.87
1987	..	7.05	6.42	5.66	5.62	5.99	6.01	6.22	5.74	5.56	4.31	4.00
1988	4.77	7.56	6.96	6.30	6.30	6.66	6.61	6.87	6.28	6.17	4.79	4.34
1989	..	8.28	7.54	6.93	6.94	7.28	7.03	7.42	6.86	6.96	5.28	4.82
1990	..	9.04	8.09	7.67	7.64	7.99	7.79	8.24	7.62	7.68	5.73	5.35
1991	..	8.95	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.75	7.35	8.00	7.26	7.63	5.59	5.09
1992	6.44	10.00	8.74	8.22	8.20	8.59	8.10	8.64	7.91	8.22	6.02	5.70
1992	6.43	10.77	9.48	8.58	8.75	9.02	8.91	9.13	8.44	8.69	6.48	5.96

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.5

Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry

Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3		

5.6

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1985	132.7	218.4	201.7	188.7	191.0	192.3	193.5	218.8	188.1	169.6	163.7	136.6
1986	138.8	240.3	216.8	188.7	191.0	192.3	193.5	240.3	203.3	183.8	176.6	148.3
1987	145.1	261.5	233.6	213.2	223.4	222.0	219.9	254.2	216.5	198.6	191.9	153.3
1988	167.0	286.0	251.6	238.1	240.3	243.1	237.7	279.8	236.3	218.1	210.6	169.9
1989	174.5	312.1	273.5	262.3	265.8	268.3	256.7	299.0	254.4	242.9	232.3	184.9
1990	195.7	345.8	295.4	287.0	289.2	292.9	284.0	324.5	280.3	277.3	253.6	200.2
1991	214.2	385.4	316.3	302.1	311.5	311.6	308.2	344.2	298.7	294.9	271.7	212.5
1992	225.0	416.6	340.1	320.7	332.0	331.2	327.6	367.6	318.3	315.6	285.7	227.1
Hours worked												
1985	46.7	40.2	42.9	43.5	42.0	42.9	44.1	41.1	43.0	43.3	41.8	42.7
1986	45.0	40.9	42.8	43.4	42.2	42.8	43.9	41.3	43.0	43.3	41.8	42.5
1987	44.3	41.0	43.0	43.3	42.2	42.8	43.8	41.4	43.2	43.4	42.0	43.3
1988	46.3	41.2	43.2	44.2	42.4	43.3	43.9	41.9	43.4	44.0	42.0	42.7
1989	46.2	41.4	43.3	44.6	42.7	43.8	44.2	41.7	43.4	44.5	42.1	42.6
1990	46.7	41.7	43.1	44.2	42.5	43.6	44.5	41.5	43.3	44.4	42.0	42.5
1991	47.0	41.8	42.2	42.4	41.4	41.8	44.1	40.8	42.5	43.7	41.8	42.1
1992	46.3	41.6	42.2	43.1	41.3	42.1	44.0	40.9	42.7	43.5	41.5	42.1
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.73	5.39	4.66	4.28	4.50	4.45	4.36	5.24	4.31	3.86	3.82	3.09
1986	2.96	5.80	5.02	4.63	4.94	4.81	4.67	5.72	4.64	4.16	4.14	3.40
1987	3.14	6.33	5.37	4.88	5.25	5.14	4.95	5.95	4.91	4.52	4.45	3.50
1988	3.45	6.88	5.75	5.31	5.61	5.55	5.33	6.42	5.29	4.89	4.86	3.74
1989	3.63	7.46	6.26	5.77	6.14	6.06	5.70	6.97	5.73	5.38	5.37	4.24
1990	4.04	8.17	6.79	6.37	6.73	6.65	6.24	7.52	6.27	6.12	5.82	4.53
1991	4.40	9.09	7.43	7.02	7.42	7.38	6.88	8.11	6.82	6.60	6.25	4.91
1992	4.73	9.97	7.98	7.30	7.90	7.76	7.34	8.57	7.22	7.09	6.70	5.12
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1985	109.2	148.3	122.9	112.1	114.7	117.4	119.1	133.6	110.6	110.8	102.8	90.5
1986	106.7	158.5	126.5	123.0	122.5	126.7	126.8	145.5	118.8	121.7	111.2	98.4
1987	122.3	169.6	142.3	131.3	133.1	137.0	137.2	157.6	128.3	134.8	120.9	105.7
1988	124.9	186.2	155.0	138.8	145.0	148.8	148.8	173.3	138.4	151.0	137.7	118.2
1989	135.5	203.5	174.2	157.7	155.2	164.9	159.3	190.7	151.5	166.7	147.8	128.4
1990	150.5	226.0	193.3	173.2	170.7	178.4	170.5	213.5	170.5	178.5	160.5	142.4
1991	164.3	255.4	211.7	189.3	188.0	197.8	193.4	228.5	184.6	195.5	178.7	155.0
1992	184.1	275.3	229.5	203.9	198.8	211.6	209.6	242.8	198.3	205.7	189.8	163.9
Hours worked												
1985	41.5	37.5	38.4	38.6	39.2	39.0	39.4	37.3	38.8	37.4	38.2	38.4
1986	39.9	37.8	38.4	38.7	39.1	39.0	39.1	37.6	38.7	37.7	38.3	38.5
1987	40.1	37.6	38.6	38.8	39.6	39.3	39.4	37.6	38.9	37.6	38.3	39.0
1988	39.6	37.7	38.6	38.9	39.8	39.5	39.6	37.7	39.1	37.4	38.5	38.8
1989	39.8	37.7	38.5	39.1	39.8	39.5	39.8	37.8	39.1	37.6	38.5	39.4
1990	40.0	37.9	38.7	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.9	37.8	39.1	37.6	38.4	39.2
1991	40.9	37.8	38.5	38.2	39.1	38.8	39.9	37.6	38.9	37.6	38.6	39.1
1992	39.9	37.8	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.0	40.0	37.6	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.3
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.62	3.95	3.20	2.89	2.91	3.00	3.02	3.56	2.84	2.95	2.66	2.34
1986	2.67	4.20	3.38	3.16	3.12	3.23	3.23	3.83	3.05	3.16	2.88	2.57
1987	3.05	4.51	3.68	3.35	3.35	3.47	3.47	4.09	3.25	3.46	3.13	2.73
1988	3.13	4.93	4.00	3.57	3.63	3.75	3.72	4.53	3.51	3.93	3.45	3.00
1989	3.40	5.40	4.52	4.00	3.90	4.15	4.00	4.97	3.84	4.41	3.81	3.22
1990	3.75	5.96	4.92	4.39	4.25	4.54	4.46	5.54	4.30	4.70	4.14	3.56
1991	4.03	6.76	5.50	4.92	4.76	5.07	4.84	5.99	4.71	5.16	4.58	4.02
1992	4.43	7.26	5.92	5.27	5.06	5.41	5.22	6.32	5.02	5.41	4.90	4.21
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1985	130.5	208.8	187.1	179.3	170.1	179.1	173.4	195.9	163.3	165.8	142.5	115.2
1986	135.7	229.1	200.4	193.6	185.3	193.3	185.6	214.5	177.0	179.5	125.5	112.5
1987	142.7	248.1	216.6	202.6	198.9	207.0	197.7	228.2	188.7	194.1	166.5	130.9
1988	161.6	271.1	233.1	225.4	214.4	226.2	213.6	268.0	205.2	212.6	183.9	146.3
1989	169.7	295.0	254.8	248.8	234.2	249.7	229.0	291.6	245.1	268.5	220.9	171.2
1990	190.5	326.8	275.2	272.8	256.1	272.6	253.6	308.9	261.6	285.7	238.5	184.4
1991	207.9	363.2	295.3	287.3	276.9	291.1	274.1	308.9	261.6	285.7	238.5	184.4
1992	220.0	391.4	318.6	305.5	295.4	309.5	293.6	331.5	280.1	305.5	251.7	196.4
Hours worked												
1985	46.2	39.8	42.0	42.9	41.2	42.2	42.8	40.0	41.6	43.0	40.5	40.5
1986	44.5	40.5	42.0	42.9	41.3	42.1	42.6	40.2	41.7	42.9	40.6	40.6
1987	43.9	40.5	42.2	42.7	41.5	42.2	42.6	40.4	41.8	43.0	40.5	41.2
1988	45.4	40.6	42.3	43.5	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.7	42.0	43.4	40.7	40.8
1989	45.4	40.8	42.4	43.9	41.9	42.9	40.5	41.9	43.9	43.9	40.8	40.9
1990	46.0	41.1	42.2	43.6	41.7	42.8	43.1	40.4	41.9	43.8	40.7	40.7
1991	46.2	41.4	41.9	40.7	41.3	42.8	39.8	41.3	43.2	43.2	40.6	40.5
1992	45.5	40.9	41.5	42.5	40.7	41.5	42.7	39.9	41.5	43.0	40.3	40.7
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.72	5.20	4.41	4.13	4.08	4.21	4.02	4.81	3.86	3.81	3.42	2.73
1986	2.96	5.59	4.73	4.47	4.45	4.55	4.32	5.22	4.16	4.10	3.70	3.02
1987	3.13	6.08	5.08	4.70	4.76	4.87	4.57	5.47	4.41	4.46	3.99	3.15
1988	3.41	6.61	5.43	5.11	5.09	5.25	4.90	5.92	4.75	4.82	4.38	3.38
1989	3.61	7.15	5.96	5.57	5.52	5.74	5.24	6.43	5.14	5.31	4.82	3.74
1990	4.01	7.84	6.45	6.15	6.06	6.29	5.74	6.96	5.65	6.02	5.24	4.03
1991	4.35	8.72	7.06	6.77	6.70	6.98	6.29	7.48	6.15	6.49	5.66	4.46
1992	4.69	9.51	7.60	7.06	7.12	7.35	6.74	7.94	6.54	6.96	6.07	4.67

5.6

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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
Weekly earnings												
1985	161.2	195.7	203.4	198.5	259.7	234.2	237.6	201.3	200.9	195.3	192.6	194.5
1986	174.0	207.6	217.3	211.2	285.2	258.3	257.0	214.3	219.2	210.1	207.8	208.5
1987	188.1	222.9	234.1	226.9	311.9	288.8	284.5	228.5	235.5	224.1	222.3	227.6
1988	206.1	236.5	246.9	241.4	356.3	324.4	320.1	252.3	262.5	247.0	242.3	250.6
1989	227.8	259.8	265.6	262.0	382.6	358.1	350.9	274.0	284.8	269.2	264.6	269.5
1990	247.8	281.1	281.3	281.2	433.0	397.2	390.5	299.8	308.1	293.4	289.2	300.9
1991	278.5	302.6	303.0	302.7	454.5	418.5	412.8	328.3	344.3	308.1	325.7	318.9
1992	278.5	320.0	335.0	325.4	489.9	437.8	436.4	347.6	349.9	328.3	346.6	340.1
Hours worked												
1985	41.8	46.4	43.6	45.3	36.9	38.7	38.3	40.1	36.9	39.1	42.9	41.0
1986	41.9	46.4	43.5	45.3	36.8	38.7	38.2	39.9	36.9	38.1	42.9	40.9
1987	42.1	46.5	43.5	45.4	36.8	38.8	38.2	39.8	37.3	39.2	43.0	40.9
1988	42.1	47.2	42.9	45.6	36.9	38.8	38.4	39.7	37.0	39.1	43.3	40.9
1989	42.0	47.2	42.5	45.5	36.7	39.5	38.8	39.6	37.1	39.2	43.6	41.0
1990	41.8	46.5	41.7	44.7	36.5	39.7	38.7	39.1	36.7	38.7	42.1	40.6
1												

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing		Energy and watersupply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries	Whole economy	
	SIC 1992 1990=100	Per cent change from a year earlier	SIC 1980 1985=100	SIC 1980 1985=100	SIC 1980 1985=100	SIC 1980 1985=100	SIC 1992 1990=100	Per cent change from a year earlier
1980	64.9	22.3	101.8	85.6	80.0	85.0	53.7	21.8
1981	71.1	9.6	106.6	91.2	91.9	91.8	58.8	9.5
1982	74.3	4.5	106.5	93.4	89.9	93.4	61.8	5.1
1983	75.0	0.9	100.4	91.9	91.2	92.3	63.9	3.4
1984	77.4	3.2	86.8	95.4	95.5	95.7	67.7	5.9
1985	81.8	5.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.3	5.3
1986	85.1	4.0	99.1	103.2	103.6	103.7	74.5	4.5
1987	87.1	2.4	100.3	106.2	108.1	107.1	77.8	4.4
1988	89.4	2.6	108.2	110.3	113.3	112.3	83.1	6.8
1989	93.2	4.3	128.4	119.9	131.2	..	91.0	9.5
1990	100.0	7.3	139.0	130.7	142.9	..	100.0	9.9
1991	106.9	6.9	142.7	134.9	153.6	..	107.0	7.0
1992	108.6	1.6	137.5	136.3	150.9	..	111.5	4.2
1987 Q1	86.4	1.1	..	..	..	..	76.0	2.8
1987 Q2	86.8	1.8	..	..	..	..	77.3	4.0
1987 Q3	86.9	2.0	..	..	..	..	78.2	4.5
1987 Q4	88.2	4.6	..	..	..	..	79.9	6.4
1988 Q1	88.2	2.1	..	..	..	..	80.8	6.3
1988 Q2	90.2	3.9	..	..	..	..	82.3	6.5
1988 Q3	88.7	2.1	..	..	..	..	83.5	6.8
1988 Q4	90.3	2.4	..	..	..	..	85.7	7.3
1989 Q1	90.6	2.7	..	..	..	..	87.7	8.5
1989 Q2	93.0	3.1	..	..	..	..	89.9	9.2
1989 Q3	94.0	6.0	..	..	..	..	92.1	10.3
1989 Q4	95.4	5.6	..	..	..	..	94.5	10.3
1990 Q1	97.2	7.3	..	..	..	..	96.6	10.1
1990 Q2	98.6	6.0	..	..	..	..	98.8	9.9
1990 Q3	100.9	7.3	..	..	..	..	101.6	10.3
1990 Q4	103.4	8.4	..	..	..	..	103.0	9.0
1991 Q1	105.3	8.3	..	..	..	..	105.3	9.0
1991 Q2	107.3	8.8	..	..	..	..	106.6	7.9
1991 Q3	106.8	5.9	..	..	..	..	107.7	6.0
1991 Q4	108.1	4.6	..	..	..	..	108.4	5.3
1992 Q1	110.3	4.7	..	..	..	..	112.0	6.4
1992 Q2	108.2	0.9	..	..	..	..	112.0	5.1
1992 Q3	108.1	1.2	..	..	..	..	110.9	2.9
1992 Q4	107.7	-0.4	..	..	..	..	111.2	2.6
1993 Q1	107.2	-2.8	..	..	..	..	111.1	-0.9
1993 Q2	105.9	-2.1	..	..	..	..	111.0	-0.9
1991 Aug	107.5	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Sep	107.2	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Oct	108.2	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Nov	107.5	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Dec	108.6	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jan	109.9	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Feb	109.1	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Mar	111.8	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Apr	106.7	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 May	109.9	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jun	108.1	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jul	107.9	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Aug	108.9	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Sep	107.5	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Oct	107.8	-0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Nov	107.7	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Dec	107.4	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	106.4	-3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Feb	106.1	-2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Mar	109.0	-2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Apr	104.9	-1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 May	105.3	-4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jun	107.6	-0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jul	107.2	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Aug	108.2	-0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1991 Aug	106.4	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Sep	106.8	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Oct	107.7	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Nov	107.6	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991 Dec	108.1	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jan	108.7	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Feb	109.2	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Mar	110.3	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Apr	109.2	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 May	109.5	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jun	108.2	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jul	108.7	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Aug	108.3	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Sep	108.1	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Oct	108.1	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Nov	107.7	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Dec	107.7	-0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	107.2	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Feb	106.7	-2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Mar	107.2	-2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Apr	106.7	-2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 May	106.4	-2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jun	105.9	-2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jul	106.7	-1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Aug	107.7	-0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.
The Manufacturing and Whole Economy indexes have been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993. The 1992 Standard Industrial Classification of Manufacturing has been used to produce these figures.

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1984	91.7	96	96	95.3	94.6	96	83	92	90.2	97.0	95	90.9	93.0	96
1985	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100
1986	107.7	102	103	104.8	104.3	104	113	107	104.8	101.6	102	110.9	107.4	102
1987	116.3	104	106	114.5	107.2	108	124	113	111.6	103.1	103	119.3	114.3	104
1988	126.2	105	110	122.0	110.5	113	146	118	118.4	107.8	104	127.0	123.4	107
1989	137.2	111	116	127.7	114.7	117	176	124	125.6	114.0	106	136.3	135.7	110
1990	150.1	116	122	133.8	119.9	123	210	131	134.7	120.1	109	148.2	148.5	114
1991	162.4	122	128	139.8	125.1	130	246	138	147.9	124.3	113	160.3	155.4	117
1992	173.1	128	133	144.4	129.6	138	..	..	155.9	125.6	118	172.6	162.6	120
Quarterly averages														
1991 Q1	157.9	119	127	136.1	123.2	126	230	133	142.0	121.5	111	155.0	152.7	116
1991 Q2	160.9	120	128	140.9	124.4	132	241	135	146.7	125.9	113	158.7	155.1	117
1991 Q3	163.9	121	128	140.7	125.8	133	251	136	150.3	123.0	114	161.2	155.8	118
1991 Q4	167.0	127	130	141.6	126.7	134	261	138	152.5	124.6	114	165.6	158.2	119
1992 Q1	171.4	124	132	141.1	127.6	135	271	139	155.0	124.4	116	167.3	158.3	119
1992 Q2	170.5	128	133	145.3	129.1	136	275	142	155.5	128.2	118	171.4	163.5	120
1992 Q3	174.0	127	132	145.2	130.2	141	..	142	156.0	123.6	119	173.7	163.6	120
1992 Q4	176.6	131	134	146.1	131.2	141	..	..	156.9	125.2	119	177.5	164.9	121
1993 Q1	179.6	128	136	145.1	131.9	..	..	..	159.3	123.8	120	179.4	165.6	122
1993 Q2	179.0	130	136	..	132.5	..	..	..	160.3	129.7	122	..	168.1	123
Monthly														
1991 Aug	164.8	..	127	138.6	..	..	..	..	150.6	124.2	114	..	154.7	117
1991 Sep	164.8	121	129	139.8	..	..	..	136	150.6	122.6	114	..	156.5	118
1991 Oct	166.3	..	130	140.7	126.7	134	..	..	150.6	123.3	114	..	156.3	118
1991 Nov	167.1	..	130	140.8	..	..	..	..	153.5	124.8	114	..	157.3	119
1991 Dec	167.5	127	131	143.4	..	..	..	138	153.5	128.4	114	..	160.9	119
1992 Jan	168.9	..	131	140.7	127.6	135	..	..	155.0	126.7	115	..	158.7	118
1992 Feb	170.2	..	132	140.5	..	..	..	..	155.0	123.9	116	..	158.1	119
1992 Mar	175.2	124	133	142.1	..	..	..	139	155.1	123.9	116	..	159.2	119
1992 Apr	168.2	..	133	144.7	129.1	136	..	..	155.3	123.7	118	..	162.2	120
1992 May	171.8	..	133	144.8	..	..	..	..	155.4	123.9	118	..	164.0	120
1992 Jun	171.8	128	132	146.4	..	..	..	142	155.7	137.1	118	..	164.4	120
1992 Jul	172.4	..	131	148.0	..	141	..	..	155.9	123.9	119	..	165.6	120
1992 Aug	175.5	..	132	143.4	..	..	..	..	155.9	121.8	119	..	162.0	120
1992 Sep	174.3	127	133	144.3	..	..	..	142	156.2	125.0	119	..	163.2	121
1992 Oct	176.8	..	134	145.2	131.2	141	..	..	156.8	125.4	119	..	163.8	121
1992 Nov	176.4	..	134	144.8	..	..	..	..	156.8	125.7	119	..	164.4	121
1992 Dec	176.4	131	136	148.4	..	..	..	..		

6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1992 Sep	139.4	0.4	2.0	3.6	140.3	0.4	2.4	
Oct	139.9	0.4	0.8	3.6	140.7	0.3	1.1	
Nov	139.7	-0.1	0.3	3.0	140.5	-0.1	0.6	
Dec	139.2	-0.4	-0.1	2.6	139.9	-0.4	0.0	
1993 Jan	137.9	-0.9	-0.6	1.7	138.6	-0.9	-0.7	
Feb	138.8	0.7	-0.1	1.8	139.4	0.6	-0.2	
Mar	139.3	0.4	-0.1	1.9	139.8	0.3	-0.4	
Apr	140.6	-0.1	0.5	1.3	141.3	1.1	0.4	
May	141.1	-0.4	1.0	1.3	141.6	0.2	0.8	
Jun	141.0	-0.1	1.3	1.2	141.7	0.1	1.3	
Jul	140.7	-0.2	2.0	1.4	141.5	-0.1	2.1	
Aug	141.3	0.4	1.8	1.7	142.1	0.4	1.9	
Sep	141.9	0.4	1.9	1.8	142.8	0.5	2.1	

While food prices fell between August and September there were further price rises for clothing and household goods after the summer sales. There were also some increases in motoring costs and in charges for various leisure services.

Food: Between August and September seasonal food prices fell. There were reductions for fresh fruit, home-killed lamb and potatoes although other fresh vegetables, fish and eggs were dearer. Amongst non-seasonal foods, pork was cheaper and there were offers on oils and fats as well as lower prices for shop-bought milk. There were however price increases for poultry.

Catering: The monthly rise of 0.4 per cent for this index reflected the higher prices for school meals at the start of the new term.

Tobacco: Manufacturers' price rises continued to feed through in the month.

Housing: The increase between August and September mainly reflected a small continuing rise in the average outstanding mortgage debt.

Household goods: There were further price recoveries in September, particularly for electrical appliances but there were also some continuing special offers and sales.

Clothing and footwear: The monthly rise in this index reflected further price recoveries across the whole range of clothing and footwear as summer sales ended and there were many additional increases as the new season's stocks entered the shops, especially for women's clothing.

Motoring expenditure: Between August and September there were increases in the prices of petrol and second-hand cars.

Leisure services: The monthly rise of 1.0 per cent reflected higher charges for evening classes and other recreational activities.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for September 14

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

	Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over	
	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
ALL ITEMS	141.9	1.8	0.4	3.0	Tobacco	159.5	0.6	9.3	
Food and catering	136.7	3.6	-0.2	3.6	Cigarettes	160.5		9	
Alcohol and tobacco	157.4	5.9	0.4	5.9	Tobacco	152.6		9	
Housing and household expenditure	141.5	-2.8	0.3	-2.8	Housing	151.3	0.2	-6.7	
Personal expenditure	131.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	Rent	182.7		8	
Travel and leisure	143.9	4.5	0.4	4.5	Water and other payments	144.0		-21	
All items excluding seasonal food	142.8	1.8	0.5	1.8	Mortgage interest payments	124.5		-9	
All items excluding food	144.1	1.6	0.6	1.6	Rates, community charge and council tax	207.7		8	
Seasonal food	108.3	4.1	-2.3	4.1	Repairs and maintenance charges	147.8		2	
Food excluding seasonal	135.0	3.0	-0.1	3.0	Do-it-yourself materials	143.0		0	
All items excluding housing	139.8	3.6	0.5	3.6	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	200.8		0	
All items exc mortgage interest	141.8	3.3	0.4	3.3	Fuel and Light	125.7	0.2	-1.4	
Consumer durables	117.0	0.9	1.9	0.9	Coal and solid fuels	117.9		1	
Food	130.9	3.0	-0.5	3.0	Electricity	140.2		-2	
Bread	139.0	3		3	Gas	113.3		-3	
Cereals	141.5	4		4	Oil and other fuels	108.4		10	
Biscuits and cakes	142.3	3		3	Household goods	128.8	0.6	1.3	
Beef	137.7	10		10	Furniture	128.5		0	
Lamb	120.2	11		11	Furnishings	123.8		0	
of which, home-killed lamb	119.3	11		11	Electrical appliances	111.3		-1	
Pork	121.0	2		2	Other household equipment	132.9		2	
Bacon	139.8	8		8	Household consumables	148.1		2	
Poultry	111.9	1		1	Pet care	127.0		5	
Other meat	123.9	1		1	Household services	142.8	0.1	3.7	
Fish	125.0	-2		-2	Postage	139.7		1	
of which, fresh fish	132.6	-7		-7	Telephones, telemessages, etc	121.2		0	
Butter	137.3	9		9	Domestic services	157.7		4	
Oil and fats	125.8	-2		-2	Fees and subscriptions	156.1		6	
Cheese	144.9	8		8	Clothing and footwear	122.2	3.8	1.8	
Eggs	129.4	2		2	Men's outerwear	121.5		1	
Milk fresh	142.2	5		5	Women's outerwear	112.2		2	
Milk products	148.3	-2		-2	Children's outerwear	120.4		2	
Tea	91.6	0		0	Other clothing	139.4		3	
Coffee and other hot drinks	157.6	2		2	Footwear	125.8		3	
Soft drinks	147.7	8		8	Personal goods and services	149.0	0.2	3.5	
Sugar and preserves	129.4	5		5	Personal articles	116.3		2	
Sweets and chocolates	125.4	0		0	Chemists goods	154.2		4	
Potatoes	117.6	7		7	Personal services	180.9		5	
of which, unprocessed potatoes	102.0	2		2	Motoring expenditure	147.8	0.3	6.1	
Vegetables	88.5	-1		-1	Purchase of motor vehicles	132.5		2	
of which, other fresh vegetables	116.9	4		4	Maintenance of motor vehicles	163.6		6	
Fruit	114.4	7		7	Petrol and oil	144.2		10	
of which, fresh fruit	138.1	2		2	Vehicles tax and insurance	192.4		14	
Other foods	157.3	5.1		5.1	Fares and other travel costs	152.6	0.2	5.1	
Catering	156.0	7		7	Rail fares	161.9		7	
Restaurant meals	163.4	5		5	Bus and coach fares	162.1		5	
Canteen meals	156.6	5		5	Other travel costs	139.8		4	
Take-aways and snacks	156.6	5		5	Leisure goods	122.4	0.0	1.2	
Alcoholic drink	156.5	4.3		4.3	Audio-visual equipment	81.4		-1	
Beer	162.4	5		5	Tapes and discs	114.1		1	
on sales	164.9	5		5	Toys, photographic and sport goods	122.1		1	
off sales	144.6	4		4	Books and newspapers	158.2		2	
Wines and spirits	148.3	3		3	Gardening products	139.4		1	
on sales	156.9	4		4	Leisure services	158.8	1.0	3.3	
off sales	142.4	2		2	Television licences and rentals	119.4		0	
					Entertainment and other recreation	185.4		7	
					Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)*	101.7		7	

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on September 14 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

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

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

Average prices on September 14 1993

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine			
Beef: home-killed, per lb				Soft 500g tub	329	46	34-85
Best beef mince	682	172	138-220	Low fat spread, 250g	315	47	41-49
Topside	653	291	250-336	Cheese			
Brisket (without bone)	526	214	188-245	Cheddar type, per lb	322	190	169-239
Rump steak *	678	397	335-449	Eggs			
Stewing steak	645	215	189-292	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	304	140	99-156
Lamb: home-killed, per lb				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	263	116	89-130
Loin (with bone)	660	233	248-329	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	639	129	99-165	Pasteurised, per pint	351	35	26-31
Leg (with bone)	616	213	168-249	Skimmed, per pint	344	34	26-31
Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	288	211	164-294	Loose, per 125g	329	63	46-79
Leg (with bone)	268	183	172-209	Tea bags, per 250g	327	122	67-157
Pork: home-killed, per lb				Coffee			
Leg (loot off)	564	151	99-189	Pure, instant, per 100g	651	124	65-149
Loin (with bone)	662	171	139-199	Ground (filter line), per 8oz	317	142	89-209
Shoulder (with bone)	543	130	98-179	Sugar			
Bacon, per lb				Granulated, per kg	331	70	67-72
Streaky *	502	149	128-188	Fresh vegetables			
Gammon *	499	244	179-296	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	461	15	10-22
Back, Danish	433	239	159-299	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	633	17	10-22
Back, home produced	409	218	189-270	Tomatoes, per lb	725	52	49-69
Ham				Cabbage, greens, per lb	661	36	25-49
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	523	73	59-99	Cabbage, hearted, per lb	671	25	19-39
Sausages, per lb				Cauliflower, each	716	43	35-49
Pork	538	119	89-149	Brussels sprouts, per lb	542	47	32-65
Canned meats				Carrots, per lb	723	19	15-25
Corned beef, 12oz can	326	86	75-95	Onions, per lb	723	27	15-35
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per lb				Mushrooms, per 4oz	725	33	20-39
Frozen	315	70	59-80	Cucumber, each	720	44	36-59
Fresh or chilled	651	97	80-125	Lettuce - iceberg, each	718	48	39-55
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb				Fresh fruit			
Cod fillets	554	273	248-325	Apples, cooking, per lb	689	39	29-45
Rainbow trout	529	204	160-399	Apples, dessert, per lb	710	37	29-45
Kippers, with bone	533	135	99-179	Pears, dessert, per lb	695	41	29-49
Canned fish				Oranges, each	687	23	16-32
Red salmon, half size can	319	127	119-139	Bananas, per lb	711	43	29-54
Bread				Grapes, per lb	686	92	65-139
White loaf, sliced, 800g	351	55	39-77	Items other than food			
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	339	75	59-84	Draught bitter, per pint	840	138	122-160
White loaf, unsliced, 400g	345	49	42-54	Draught lager, per pint	850	155	138-175
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	350	52	43-58	Whisky per nip	858	107	95-120
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	343	77	65-86	Gin, per nip	857	107	95-120
Flour				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	5,256	228	193-241
Self raising, per 1.5kg	313	61	45-73	Coal, per 50kg	459	633	510-780
Butter				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	552	871	685-1095
Home produced, per 250g	319	68	64-77	4-star petrol, per litre	657	55	52-57
New Zealand, per 250g	310	67	65-67	Dery per litre	626	49	47-51
Danish, per 250g	303	77	74-84	Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	655	50	47-52
				Super unleaded petrol, per litre	383	53	52-56

* Or Scottish equivalent.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Seasonal + Non- seasonal + food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	
									All				
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	132.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	108.2	113.1	109.9	110.3
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	123.1	132.2	129.7	129.7
1991	Sep 10	134.6	136.4	135.2	130.4	132.0	—	116.2	125.4	114.9	127.4	142.0	143.2
	Oct 15	135.1	136.9	135.6	131.1	132.7	—	116.9	125.6	116.1	127.4	142.6	143.6
	Nov 12	135.6	137.3	135.9	131.7	133.1	—	117.3	126.8	121.3	127.8	143.2	143.4
	Dec 10	135.7	137.4	136.0	131.8	133.2	—	117.6	127.2	122.7	128.0	143.7	142.9
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
	Feb 11	136.3	137.8	136.6	132.3	133.8	—	114.4	129.1	126.0	129.7	144.8	144.6
	Mar 10	136.7	138.2	137.0	133.0	134.5	—	115.7	129.4	124.8	130.2	145.3	145.2
	Apr 14	138.8	140.7	139.2	134.4	136.7	—	116.2	128.9	122.4	130.1	146.3	147.1
	May 12	139.3	141.2	139.7	134.9	137.1	—	116.4	129.5	120.9	131.0	147.2	147.9
	Jun 9	139.3	141.3	139.9	135.0	137.2	—	116.4	129.0	117.4	131.0	147.9	148.4
	Jul 14	138.8	141.1	139.6	134.3	136.7	—	113.1	127.2	105.8	130.9	148.3	149.2
	Aug 11	138.9	141.2	139.7	134.4	136.9	—	113.5	127.5	107.0	131.1	148.8	149.6
	Sep 8	139.4	141.8	140.3	134.9	137.3	—	116.0	127.1	104.0	131.1	149.6	150.1
	Oct 13	139.9	142.3	140.7	135.5	137.8	—	116.8	127.4	106.5	131.1	150.2	150.9
	Nov 10	139.7	142.1	140.5	135.6	137.9	—	116.8	127.3	106.3	130.9	150.7	150.7
	Dec 8	139.2	141.3	139.9	135.7	138.1	—	117.1	128.4	110.6	131.5	151.2	150.0
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
	Feb 9	138.8	140.5	139.4	136.0	138.3	—	114.5	130.2	114.6	132.9	152.2	151.7
	Mar 16	139.3	140.8	139.8	137.0	139.2	—	115.9	131.3	116.3	133.9	153.0	152.4
	Apr 20	140.6	142.5	141.3	138.4	140.6	—	117.0	130.8	113.0	134.0	154.4	154.4
	May 18	141.1	142.8	141.6	139.0	141.0	—	117.3	132.2	118.0	134.6	155.1	154.8
	Jun 15	141.0	142.9	141.7	138.9	141.0	—	116.3	131.4	112.6	134.7	155.8	155.1
	Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	—	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3	156.4	155.7
	Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2	—	114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2	156.7	156.0
	Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8	—	117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0	157.3	156.5

+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.
 ** The Nationalised Industries index has not been published since December 1989, see also General Notes under table 6.3.

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	1987	Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987	Weights
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	
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992	
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993	
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annual averages
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	124.5	124.5	1990	
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990	Jan 16
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991	Jan 15
133.2	156.0	128.0	124.8	131.0	120.1	136.1	132.9	137.4	118.2	144.5	1991	Sep 10
133.3	154.8	128.0	124.8	132.6	121.5	137.0	134.5	137.8	119.1	144.6		Oct 15
135.6	155.0	128.3	125.4	133.3	121.8	137.1	134.7	138.3	119.5	144.5		Nov 12
137.0	155.5	128.0	126.1	133.0	121.9	136.9	134.3	138.1	119.8	144.6		Dec 10
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
137.5	156.5	127.8	125.0	135.3	117.2	139.2	135.0	141.4	119.9	145.6		Feb 11
137.5	155.1	127.6	126.3	135.5	118.9	139.9	136.4	141.8	120.4	145.8		Mar 10
145.7	161.1	127.8	126.4	136.6	120.0	141.3	139.1	142.6	120.8	149.6		Apr 14
146.1	161.4	128.2	126.9	136.6	120.0	141.8	140.0	142.9	121.1	150.0		May 12
146.1	161.1	128.3	126.8	136.6	120.3	142.0	140.3	145.0	120.9	150.2		Jun 9
146.0	161.5	128.4	125.1	138.1	115.5	143.1	140.3	144.9	120.7	150.2		Jul 14
145.9	161.8	127.8	126.0	137.9	115.4	143.2	140.0	145.0	120.9	150.4		Aug 11
145.9	162.1	127.5	127.1	137.7	120.0	143.9	139.3	145.2	121.0	153.7		Sep 8
145.9	162.3	127.7	127.3	138.0	121.6	144.2	140.3	145.7	121.2	153.4		Oct 13
147.1	160.4	127.8	127.9	138.5	121.1	144.6	140.3	146.1	121.6	153.0		Nov 10
149.5	156.3	127.4	128.8	138.1	120.5	144.3	139.7	145.7	121.6	153.1		Dec 8
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
150.0	152.0	127.1	126.7	140.5	117.0	145.5	139.2	149.2	122.4	153.9		Feb 9
150.0	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6	149.5	122.5	154.2		Mar 16
155.7	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	147.5						

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxemburg
Annual averages											
1986	103.4	103.5	101.3	103.6	99.9	123.0	108.8	102.7	103.8	105.8	100.3
1987	107.7	106.9	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9	100.2
1988	113.0	110.7	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5	101.7
1989	121.8	116.3	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8	105.1
1990	133.3	122.9	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8	109.0
1991	141.1	129.0	114.6	124.1	110.7	265.9	145.0	120.0	121.3	140.2	112.4
1992	146.4	134.6	117.3	126.7	115.1	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.5	115.9
Monthly											
1992 Aug	146.8	134.9	117.7	126.8	115.4	305.2	154.3	123.0	125.6	148.0	116.3
1992 Sep	147.4	135.5	117.9	127.3	115.7	317.7	155.6	123.3	125.8	148.4	116.4
1992 Oct	147.9	136.0	118.1	127.2	116.1	325.4	155.7	123.7	125.8	148.1	117.0
1992 Nov	147.7	136.3	118.5	127.5	116.7	328.0	155.9	123.8	125.8	150.1	117.4
1992 Dec	147.2	136.3	118.5	127.2	116.8	331.7	156.3	123.8	125.8	150.4	117.4
1993 Jan	145.8	136.8	119.3	127.0	118.1	332.5	157.7	124.3	126.4	150.9	118.5
1993 Feb	146.7	137.4	119.6	127.3	118.6	335.5	157.8	124.7	126.4	151.8	118.9
1993 Mar	147.3	138.0	119.8	127.6	119.0	345.9	158.4	125.3	126.4	152.4	119.2
1993 Apr	148.6	138.5	119.9	127.7	119.4	350.4	159.0	125.4	126.1	152.9	119.5
1993 May	149.2	139.0	120.1	128.5	119.8	351.2	159.5	125.7	126.1	153.7	119.7
1993 Jun	149.1	139.2	120.1	128.4	120.0	355.1	159.9	125.5	126.1	154.5	119.8
1993 Jul	148.8	139.4P	120.9	128.2	120.2	348.3	160.5	125.7	126.1	155.1P	120.2
1993 Aug	149.4	139.7P	121.4	128.4	120.2	349.8	161.5	125.7P	126.1	155.3P	120.6
1993 Sep	149.4	139.7P	121.4	128.4	120.2	349.8	161.5	125.7P	126.1	155.3P	120.6
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											
1986	3.4	3.5	1.3	3.6	-0.3	23.0	8.8	2.7	3.8	5.8	0.3
1987	4.2	3.3	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8	-0.1
1988	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0	1.5
1989	7.8	5.1	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3	3.3
1990	9.5	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5	3.7
1991	5.9	5.0	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.0	3.1	6.4	3.1
1992	3.7	4.3	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.9	5.9	2.5	3.1	5.2	3.1
Monthly											
1992 Aug	3.6	4.0	2.1	2.1	3.5	15.3	5.7	2.0	2.8	5.1	3.1
1992 Sep	3.6	4.0	2.3	2.0	3.6	15.3	5.8	2.1	2.8	4.8	3.0
1992 Oct	3.6	3.9	2.2	1.6	3.7	15.9	5.2	1.9	2.8	4.7	3.2
1992 Nov	3.0	3.7	2.2	1.4	3.7	15.0	5.1	1.6	2.4	4.8	2.9
1992 Dec	2.6	3.6	2.4	1.5	3.7	14.3	5.3	1.9	2.4	4.7	2.9
1993 Jan	1.7	3.6	2.8	1.5	4.4	14.5	4.7	2.1	1.9	4.4	3.5
1993 Feb	1.8	3.5	2.8	1.3	4.2	14.5	4.1	2.1	1.9	4.5	3.8
1993 Mar	1.9	3.5	2.9	1.1	4.2	16.4	4.1	2.2	4.5	3.7	3.8
1993 Apr	1.3	3.4	2.9	1.1	4.3	16.2	4.5	2.1	1.0	4.6	3.8
1993 May	1.3	3.4	2.7	1.0	4.2	16.4	4.6	2.0	1.0	4.6	3.5
1993 Jun	1.2	3.4	2.4	0.9	4.2	15.8	4.9	1.9	1.0	4.8	3.3
1993 Jul	1.4	3.5P	2.6	1.2	4.3	15.7	4.9	2.1	1.0	5.1P	3.5
1993 Aug	1.7	3.5P	3.2	1.2	4.2	14.6	4.6	2.2P	1.0	4.9P	3.7
1993 Sep	1.8	3.5P	3.2	1.2	4.2	14.6	4.6	2.2P	1.0	4.9P	3.7

Source: Eurostat

Notes:

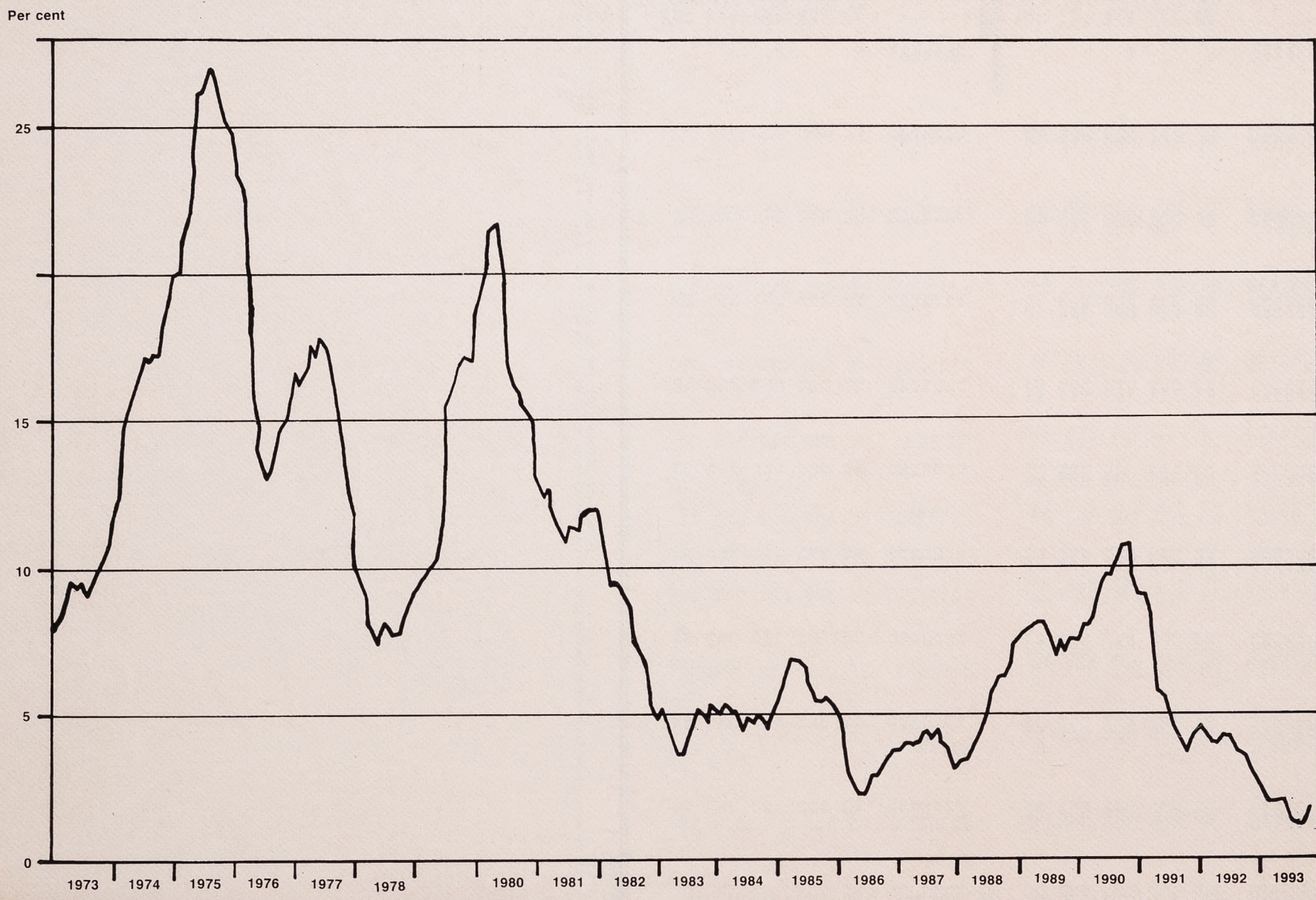
- 1 Since percentage changes are calculated from rounded rebased series, they may differ slightly from official national sources.
- 2 The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner occupier's shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences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

RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

1985=100	Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada
Annual averages										
1986	100.2	111.7	101.9	100.6	100.8	101.7	107.2	104.2	103.6	104.1
1987	99.8	122.2	105.7	100.7	102.2	103.1	116.5	108.6	107.1	108.7
1988	100.7	133.9	110.0	101.4	104.2	105.1	124.3	114.9	112.6	113.1
1989	101.7	151.0	115.3	103.7	107.4	107.8	130.0	122.3	120.0	118.7
1990	104.3	170.9	121.5	106.9	113.2	111.3	135.4	135.1	127.3	124.4
1991	108.4	189.5	126.6	110.4	119.8	115.0	140.0	147.8	132.6	131.4
1992	112.5	206.7	130.5	112.3	124.6	119.7	143.3	151.1	136.0	133.4
Monthly										
1992 Aug	113.3	209.7	131.0	112.3	124.9	121.4	143.3	150.5	135.5	133.7
1992 Sep	113.9	209.9	131.4	112.8	125.0	120.6	144.0	152.6	137.4	133.6
1992 Oct	114.1	210.5	131.9	112.9	125.2	120.4	144.3	152.9	137.8	133.8
1992 Nov	114.2	211.3	132.0	112.7	126.4	120.5	144.3	152.2	137.9	134.4
1992 Dec	113.8	212.1	132.0	112.7	126.3	120.6	144.3	152.8	137.5	134.4
1993 Jan	113.2	214.0	132.6	112.6	126.9	122.0	144.7	156.7	138.9	135.0
1993 Feb	113.6	215.7	133.1	112.7	127.7	122.8	145.1	157.1	139.4	135.4
1993 Mar	114.1	216.4	133.5	113.0	128.4	123.3	146.4	157.9	139.5	135.3
1993 Apr	114.6	217.5	133.9	113.8	128.8	123.3	146.8	158.5	140.1	135.3
1993 May	114.5	218.6	134.1	113.9	128.9	123.5	146.8	158.1	140.2	135.5
1993 Jun	114.2	219.1	134.3	113.8	128.9	123.8	146.9	157.6	140.0	136.6
1993 Jul	115.0	220.6	134.3	114.1	128.7	125.2	146.8	157.3	139.7	135.9
1993 Aug	115.5	221.5	134.6	114.7P	129.3	125.6	146.4	158.2	139.4	136.0
1993 Sep	115.5	221.5	134.6	114.7P	129.3	125.6	146.4	158.2	139.4	136.0
Increases on a year earlier										
Annual averages										
1986	0.2	11.8	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	7.2	4.2	3.6	4.1
1987	-0.4	9.4	3.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	8.7	4.2	3.4	4.4
1988	0.9	9.6	4.1	0.7	2.0	1.9	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.0
1989	1.1	12.8	4.8	2.3	3.1	2.6	4.6	6.4	6.6	5.0
1990	2.6	13.2	5.4	3.1	5.4	3.2	4.2	10.5	6.1	4.8
1991	3.9	10.9	4.2	3.3	5.8	3.3	3.4	9.4	4.2	5.6
1992	3.8	9.1	3.1	1.7	4.0	4.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	1.5
Monthly										
1992 Aug	3.6	9.3	3.1	1.7	3.5	3.8	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.2
1992 Sep	3.5	9.3	3.0	2.0	3.5	3.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.3
1992 Oct	3.3	8.9	3.2	1.1	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.6
1992 Nov	3.2	8.7	3.0	0.7	3.3	3.9	2.2	1.2	2.8	1.7
1992 Dec	2.9	8.5	2.9	1.2	3.4	4.2	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.1
1993 Jan	2.6	8.5	3.3	1.2	3.5	4.1	2.5	4.7	2.8	2.0
1993 Feb	2.6	8.0	3.2	1.4	3.4	3.7	2.6	4.9	2.9	2.3
1993 Mar	2.4	7.3	3.1	1.2	3.7	3.9	2.5	4.9	2.7	1.9
1993 Apr	2.4	6.2	3.2	0.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	5.1	2.6	1.8
1993 May	2.2	5.7	3.2	0.9	3.6	3.7	2.5	4.8	2.6	1.8
1993 Jun	2.1	5.5	3.0	0.9	3.2	3.6	2.3	4.7	2.9	1.6
1993 Jul	2.3	5.7	2.8	1.9	3.4	3.5	2.2	4.6	2.1	1.6
1993 Aug	1.9	5.6	2.8	2.1P	3.6	3.4	2.2	5.2	2.1	1.7
1993 Sep	1.9	5.6	2.8	2.1P	3.6	3.4	2.2	5.2	2.1	1.7

C3 RETAIL PRICES INDEX Increases over previous year



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity +, seasonally adjusted §§

7.1

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spring 1979	22,576	1,788	-	-	24,364	1,440 X	25,804 X	15,346 X	41,150
Spring 1981	21,550	2,211	-	-	23,760	2,494 X	26,255 X	15,690 X	41,944
Spring 1983	20,420	2,310	368	-	23,098	2,865 X	25,963 X	16,435 X	42,398
Spring 1984	20,587	2,627	328	-	23,542	2,928 X	26,470 X	16,210 X	42,680
Spring 1985	20,758	2,723	408	-	23,889	2,980	26,869	16,085	42,954
Spring 1986	20,827	2,739	410	-	23,976	2,981	26,957	16,191	43,148
Spring 1987	20,878	3,009	502	-	24,389	2,890	27,279	16,151	43,430
Spring 1988	21,535	3,154	534	-	25,222	2,385	27,607	15,993	43,600
Spring 1989	22,171	3,433	495	-	26,099	1,983	28,082	15,663	43,745
Spring 1990	22,379	3,477	462	-	26,318	1,871	28,189	15,658	43,847
Spring 1991	22,008	3,323	420	-	25,751	2,301	28,051	15,854	43,905
Spring 1992	21,524	3,138	369	179	25,209	2,649	27,858	16,199	44,057
Summer 1992	21,387	3,136	348	176	25,048	2,758	27,806	16,263	44,069
Autumn 1992	21,262	3,078	331	179	24,850	2,837	27,687	16,408	44,096
Winter 1992	21,183	3,046	312	154	24,694	2,931	27,625	16,461	44,086
Spring 1993	21,266	3,091	339	148	24,845	2,839	27,684	16,449	44,133
Estimated changes									
Winter 1992 - spring 93	83	45	28	*	151	-92	59	-12	47
Percent	0.4	1.5	9.0	*	0.6	-3.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1
MALE									
Spring 1979	13,380	1,444	-	-	14,824	774 X	15,598 X	4,087 X	19,685
Spring 1981	12,426	1,748	-	-	14,174	1,570 X	15,744 X	4,344 X	20,088
Spring 1983	11,671	1,753	221	-	13,645	1,825 X	15,470 X	4,862 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,607	1,980	203	-	13,790	1,788 X	15,578 X	4,912 X	20,490
Spring 1985	11,607	1,980	203	-	13,790	1,848	15,639	4,851	20,490
Spring 1986	11,639	2,032	260	-	13,931	1,798	15,730	4,908	20,637
Spring 1987	11,554	2,055	278	-	13,886	1,796	15,682	5,066	20,748
Spring 1988	11,462	2,246	324	-	14,032	1,724	15,756	5,130	20,886
Spring 1989	11,783	2,372	338	-	14,492	1,401	15,893	5,087	20,980
Spring 1990	11,924	2,620	314	-	14,858	1,146	16,004	5,061	21,065
Spring 1991	12,006	2,641	300	-	14,946	1,085	16,031	5,103	21,134
Spring 1992	11,716	2,527	257	-	14,500	1,424	15,924	5,247	21,170
Summer 1992	11,318	2,368	245	53	13,983	1,775	15,758	5,499	21,257
Autumn 1992	11,260	2,351	230	53	13,894	1,850	15,743	5,522	21,265
Winter 1992	11,152	2,300	216	55	13,722	1,915	15,637	5,639	21,277
Spring 1993	11,055	2,294	199	46	13,594	1,982	15,575	5,705	21,281
Spring 1993	11,074	2,305	224	41	13,644	1,921	15,564	5,747	21,311
Estimated changes									
Winter 1992 - spring 93	18	12	25	*	50	-61	-11	42	31
Percent	0.2	0.5	12.7	*	0.4	-3.1	-0.1	0.7	0.1
FEMALE									
Spring 1979	9,197	344	-	-	9,541	666 X	10,207 X	11,259 X	21,466
Spring 1981	9,123	463	-	-	9,586	924 X	10,510 X	11,346 X	21,856
Spring 1983	8,749	557	147	-	9,453	1,040 X	10,493 X	11,573 X	22,066
Spring 1984	8,980	647	125	-	9,751	1,140 X	10,891 X	11,298 X	22,190
Spring 1985	8,980	647	125	-	9,751	1,257	11,008	11,181	22,190
Spring 1986	9,119	691	148	-	9,958	1,181	11,139	11,177	22,317
Spring 1987	9,273	684	132	-	10,090	1,186	11,275	11,125	22,400
Spring 1988	9,416	763	178	-	10,357	1,166	11,523	11,021	22,544
Spring 1989	9,752	782	196	-	10,730	984	11,714	10,906	22,620
Spring 1990	10,247	813	181	-	11,241	836	12,077	10,602	22,680
Spring 1991	10,373	836	163	-	11,372	785	12,158	10,556	22,713
Spring 1992	10,291	797	163	-	11,251	877	12,128	10,607	22,735
Summer 1992	10,206	770	124	126	11,226	874	12,100	10,701	22,801
Autumn 1992	10,127	785	119	124	11,154	909	12,063	10,741	22,804
Winter 1992	10,111	778	115	124	11,128	922	12,050	10,769	22,819
Spring 1993	10,128	752	113	108	11,101	949	12,050	10,755	22,805
Spring 1993	10,193	786	115	108	11,201	918	12,119	10,702	22,821
Estimated changes									
Winter 1992 - spring 93	65	34	*	*	101	-31	69	-53	16
Percent	0.6	4.5	*	*	0.9	-3.3	0.6	-0.5	0.1

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

7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity+, not seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes§	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
ALL									
Spring 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,529	2,714	315	-	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spring 1986	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,729	2,968	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spring 1987	20,762	2,997	396	-	23,829	2,969	26,798	16,347	43,146
Spring 1988	21,422	3,143	520	-	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,429
Spring 1989	22,055	3,426	481	-	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spring 1990	22,254	3,472	448	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1991	21,876	3,318	408	-	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spring 1992	21,396	3,131	357	179	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Summer 1992	21,485	3,135	330	176	25,127	2,797	27,923	16,156	44,079
Autumn 1992	21,353	3,091	344	179	24,967	2,801	27,768	16,331	44,099
Winter 1992	21,129	3,046	326	154	24,655	2,520	27,175	16,515	44,090
Spring 1993	21,185	3,103	337	148	24,773	2,804	27,577	16,568	44,145
Estimated changes									
Winter 1992 - spring 1993	55	57	11	*	118	-116	*	53	55
Percent	0.3	1.9	3.3	*	0.5	-4.0	*	0.3	0.1
MALE									
Spring 1979	13,302	1,442	-	-	14,743	763 X	15,507 X	4,177 X	19,684
Spring 1981	12,348	1,745	-	-	14,093	1,560 X	15,653 X	4,434 X	20,087
Spring 1983	11,601	1,751	212	-	13,565	1,815 X	15,379 X	4,952 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,537	1,978	195	-	13,710	1,777 X	15,487 X	5,002 X	20,489
Spring 1985	11,537	1,978	195	-	13,710	1,838	15,548	4,942	20,489
Spring 1986	11,572	2,029	252	-	13,853	1,788	15,642	4,996	20,637
Spring 1987	11,491	2,047	268	-	13,806	1,786	15,592	5,155	20,748
Spring 1988	11,403	2,235	313	-	13,951	1,717	15,669	5,217	20,886
Spring 1989	11,728	2,358	327	-	14,413	1,398	15,811	5,168	20,980
Spring 1990	11,866	2,608	300	-	14,777	1,148	15,924	5,141	21,065
Spring 1991	11,943	2,628	289	-	14,860	1,081	15,950	5,183	21,133
Spring 1992	11,647	2,512	248	-	14,407	1,434	15,841	5,327	21,168
Spring 1993	11,248	2,353	236	53	13,890	1,785	15,676	5,579	21,255
Summer 1992	11,341	2,352	221	53	13,966	1,867	15,833	5,435	21,268
Autumn 1992	11,182	2,321	222	55	13,779	1,873	15,652	5,630	21,282
Winter 1992	11,012	2,295	207	46	13,560	1,981	15,541	5,741	21,282
Spring 1993	11,026	2,302	222	41	13,591	1,904	15,495	5,824	21,319
Estimated changes									
Winter 1992 - spring 1993	14	*	15	*	31	-77	-45	83	37
Percent	0.1	*	7.2	*	0.2	-3.9	-0.3	1.4	0.2
FEMALE									
Spring 1979	9,130	337	-	-	9,467	665 X	10,132 X	11,330 X	21,462
Spring 1981	9,057	455	-	-	9,512	923 X	10,435 X	11,417 X	21,852
Spring 1983	8,687	550	143	-	9,379	1,039 X	10,418 X	11,644 X	22,062
Spring 1984	8,918	639	120	-	9,678	1,139 X	10,816 X	11,369 X	22,186
Spring 1985	8,918	639	120	-	9,678	1,256	10,933	11,253	22,186
Spring 1986	9,057	685	144	-	9,886	1,180	11,066	11,249	22,315
Spring 1987	9,215	690	128	-	10,023	1,182	11,205	11,192	22,398
Spring 1988	9,358	762	175	-	10,296	1,161	11,457	11,086	22,543
Spring 1989	9,694	785	193	-	10,672	978	11,650	10,970	22,620
Spring 1990	10,189	819	178	-	11,186	831	12,016	10,664	22,680
Spring 1991	10,311	845	159	-	11,315	779	12,094	10,620	22,713
Spring 1992	10,229	806	160	-	11,194	868	12,062	10,673	22,735
Spring 1993	10,148	778	121	126	11,174	863	12,037	10,762	22,799
Summer 1992	10,144	783	109	124	11,160	930	12,090	10,721	22,811
Autumn 1992	10,171	770	122	124	11,188	928	12,116	10,701	22,817
Winter 1992	10,117	751	119	108	11,095	939	12,034	10,774	22,808
Spring 1993	10,158	801	115	108	11,182	900	12,082	10,744	22,826
Estimated changes									
Winter 1992 - spring 1993	41	50	*	*	86	-39	47	-29	18
Percent	0.4	6.6	*	*	0.8	-4.2	0.4	-0.3	0.1

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity+ by age, not seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All aged 16 and over			Age groups					
	All	Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Male) 50-59 (Female)	65 and over (Male) 60 and over (Female)
In employment*									
Spring 1984	23,387	13,710	9,678	1,917	2,937	5,155	7,879	4,777	722
Spring 1985	23,739	13,853	9,886	1,976	3,075	5,280	8,053	4,684	672
Spring 1986	23,828	13,806	10,023	1,927	3,086	5,412	8,166	4,598	640
Spring 1987	24,247	13,951	10,296	1,985	3,186	5,624	8,262	4,545	644
Spring 1988	25,085	14,413	10,672	2,072	3,227	5,973	8,570	4,575	668
Spring 1989	25,962	14,777	11,186	2,081	3,350	6,311	8,785	4,689	765
Spring 1990	26,175	14,860	11,315	1,917	3,284	6,593	8,950	4,717	764
Spring 1991	25,601	14,407	11,194	1,707	3,022	6,537	8,958	4,617	761
Spring 1992	25,064	13,890	11,174	1,505	2,826	6,471	8,932	4,535	794
Summer 1992	25,127	13,966	11,160	1,548	2,858	6,489	8,927	4,518	788
Autumn 1992	24,967	13,779	11,188	1,441	2,812	6,501	8,975	4,477	760
Winter 1992	24,655	13,560	11,095	1,370	2,720	6,454	8,909	4,464	737
Spring 1993	24,773	13,591	11,182	1,307	2,702	6,557	8,983	4,468	757
ILO unemployed*									
Spring 1984	3,094	1,838	1,256	541	632	726	691	447	58
Spring 1985	2,968	1,788	1,180	484	592	730	702	411	49
Spring 1986	2,990	1,800	1,190	495	607	754	682	406	46
Spring 1987	2,879	1,717	1,161	434	523	762	680	437	42
Spring 1988	2,376	1,398	978	326	437	621	551	401	40
Spring 1989	1,978	1,148	831	239	352	530	455	349	52
Spring 1990	1,869	1,091	779	250	325	501	444	314	35
Spring 1991	2,302	1,434	968	298	439	553	532	362	40
Spring 1992	2,649	1,785	1,063	296	494	729	684	414	31
Summer 1992	2,797	1,867	1,141	330	537	733	688	411	28
Autumn 1992	2,801	1,873	1,028	351	523	758	692	447	31
Winter 1992	2,920	1,981	1,039	322	541	793	752	484	28
Spring 1993	2,804	1,904	900	310	528	754	709	471	33
Economically inactive									
Spring 1984	16,194	4,942	11,253	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	8,770
Spring 1985	16,244	4,996	11,249	1,018	841	1,636	1,636	2,260	8,930
Spring 1986	16,347	5,155	11,192	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	9,034
Spring 1987	16,303	5,217	11,086	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	9,122
Spring 1988	16,138	5,168	10,970	881	822	1,477	1,594	2,232	9,142
Spring 1989	15,804	5,141	10,664	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	9,076
Spring 1990	15,802	5,183	10,620	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	9,125
Spring 1991	16,000	5,327	10,673	854	798	1,470	1,557	2,165	9,156
Spring 1992	16,342	5,579	10,762	1,011	899	1,534	1,555	2,194	9,148
Summer 1992	16,156	5,435	10,721	809	804	1,545	1,610	2,218	9,170
Autumn 1992	16,331	5,630	10,701	954	827	1,524	1,564	2,245	9,217
Winter 1992	16,515	5,741	10,774	1,021	872	1,523	1,592	2,239	9,236
Spring 1993	16,568	5,824	10,744	1,073	872	1,520	1,606	2,251	9,246
Economic activity rate +	percent								
Spring 1984	62.1	75.9	49.3	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	8.2
Spring 1985	62.2	7							

8.1 TOURISM

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All
	661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	
Self-employed*						
1981	48.0	51.7	1.6	36.4	18.4	156.1
Employees in employment						
1988						
Mar	245.3	274.3	139.3	240.9	352.7	1252.4
June	265.1	289.3	140.5	281.2	373.5	1349.7
Sept	265.9	304.5	139.5	287.3	374.3	1371.6
Dec	269.9	313.1	144.9	251.7	346.3	1325.8
1989						
Mar	268.4	316.4	139.9	259.1	343.2	1327.0
June	290.1	326.2	140.4	301.0	373.3	1431.0
Sept	295.3	329.1	143.3	310.6	378.0	1456.4
Dec	297.0	338.2	143.9	280.4	342.6	1402.2
1990						
Mar	295.7	329.4	139.8	278.2	345.5	1388.7
June	308.5	343.0	140.8	318.1	393.1	1503.6
Sept	313.5	343.7	142.9	322.4	390.7	1513.2
Dec	306.3	338.4	147.7	293.8	363.4	1449.6
1991						
Mar	291.2	322.6	142.7	286.0	358.9	1401.3
June	300.8	331.0	141.8	313.8	388.4	1485.8
Sept	287.7	338.6	141.0	313.1	402.4	1482.8
Dec	287.9	320.9	140.4	271.2	380.6	1401.0
1992						
Mar	283.4	315.3	138.7	270.9	382.5	1390.6
June	305.7	334.6	139.4	309.8	407.8	1497.3
Sept	298.1	329.1	137.9	304.9	399.8	1469.8
Dec	294.8	329.6	137.3	271.3	379.8	1412.2
1993						
Mar	296.3	315.1	137.2	266.4	380.0	1394.9
June	298.4	322.8	136.8	306.0	407.3	1471.3
CHANGES: Jun 1993-1992						
no. (thousands)	-7.3	-11.8	-2.6	-3.8	-5	-26.0
Percentage	-2.4	-3.5	-1.9	-1.2	-1.1	-1.7

* Based on Census of Population.

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

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

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

8.2 TOURISM

Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)	UK residents abroad (b)	Balance (a) less (b)
1984	4,614	4,663	-49
1985	5,442	4,871	571
1986	5,553	6,083	-530
1987	6,260	7,280	-1,020
1988	6,184	8,216	-2,032
1989	6,945	9,357	-2,412
1990	7,748	9,886	-2,138
1991	7,386	9,951	-2,565
1992	7,891	11,243	-3,352

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1991						
Q1	1,147	1,687	1,599	2,276	-452	-589.00
Q2	1,742	1,822	2,412	2,496	-670	-674.07
Q3	2,690	1,843	3,859	2,507	-1,169	-664.04
Q4	1,808	2,035	2,081	2,672	-273	-637.85
1992						
Q1	1,380	2,014	1,981	2,818	-604	-804
Q2	1,927	1,990	2,779	2,803	-851	-813
Q3	2,804	1,915	4,207	2,698	-1,403	-783
Q4	1,779	1,972	2,277	2,924	-498	-952
1993						
Q1 (e)	1,540	2,294	2,150	3,063	-610	-770
Q2 (e)	2,085	2,175	2,875	2,975	-790	-796
1992						
Jan	507	677	669	944	-162	-267
Feb	377	598	940	940	-220	-273
Mar	486	689	714	934	-218	-284
Apr	604	676	835	938	-231	-261
May	657	670	912	1,002	-256	-331
Jun	667	643	1,031	863	-364	-221
Jul	908	627	1,210	897	-303	-270
Aug	640	640	1,561	905	-518	-265
Sep	1,063	833	1,416	886	-382	-247
Oct	656	612	1,120	465	-304	-304
Nov	536	654	652	978	-116	-324
Dec	588	706	505	1,030	83	-324
1993						
Jan (e)	510	677	725	1,026	-215	-349
Feb (e)	455	660	660	1,036	-205	-180
Mar (e)	575	760	765	1,001	-190	-241
Apr (e)	660	752	925	1,057	-265	-305
May (e)	715	723	965	1,055	-250	-332
June (e)	710	704	863	985	-275	-159
July (e)	1,100	753	1,390	1,051	-290	-298

(e) Rounded to the nearest £5 million.

For further details see Business Monitors MQ6 and MA6 Overseas Travel and Tourism, available from HMSO.

Source: International Passenger Survey

TOURISM 8.3

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

THOUSAND

	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985	14,449		3,797	8,870	2,782
1986	13,897		2,843	8,355	2,699
1987	15,566		3,394	9,317	2,855
1988	15,799		3,272	9,669	2,859
1989	17,338		3,481	10,689	3,168
1990	18,013		3,685	10,748	3,580
1991	17,125		2,867	11,128	3,131
1992	18,535		3,377	11,745	3,413
1991					
Q1	2,837	3,890	402	1,892	542
Q2	4,298	4,240	769	2,820	708
Q3	6,012	4,357	1,024	3,814	1,174
Q4	3,978	4,638	672	2,601	706
1992					
Q1	3,345	4,662	633	2,062	650
Q2	4,897	4,697	903	3,229	766
Q3	6,189	4,425	1,158	3,767	1,264
Q4	4,104	4,751	683	2,688	733
1993					
Q1 (e)	3,580	5,133	580	2,310	690
Q2 (e)	4,870	4,681	890	3,180	800
1992					
Jan	1,200	1,543	229	715	256
Feb	966	1,568	164	621	181
Mar	1,179	1,550	240	726	213
Apr	1,648	1,569	213	1,221	214
May	1,594	1,553	335	1,004	255
Jun	1,655	1,574	355	1,004	296
Jul	2,038	1,394	403	1,252	382
Aug	2,430	1,538	403	1,560	467
Sep	1,721	1,493	352	955	414
Oct	1,483	1,464	321	869	293
Nov	1,235	1,502	176	839	220
Dec	1,385	1,785	186	979	220
1993					
Jan (e)	1,160	1,487	220	670	270
Feb (e)	1,140	1,935	150	790	200
Mar (e)	1,280	1,711	210	850	220
Apr (e)	1,640	1,583	220	1,190	230
May (e)	1,680	1,619	320	1,080	280
June (e)	1,550	1,479	350	910	290
July (e)	2,170	1,512	430	1,320	420

Notes: See table 8.2.

TOURISM 8.4

Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625	1,687
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		919	19,371	1,781
1985	21,610		914	18,944	1,752
1986	24,949		1,167	21,877	1,905
1987	27,447		1,559	23,678	2,210
1988	28,828		1,823	24,519	2,486
1989	31,030		2,218	26,128	2,684
1990	31,150		2,325	26,850	2,975
1991	30,908		2,370	25,950	2,588
1992	33,836		2,813	27,675	3,347
1991					
Q1	5,150	7,400	374	4,100	676
Q2	7,915	7,550	604	6,640	671
Q3	11,358	7,712	797	9,708	853
Q4	6,386	8,148	595	5,102	689
1992					
Q1	6,070	8,667	482	4,740	839
Q2	9,004	8,454	681	7,526	796
Q3	12,062	8,159	899	10,211	953
Q4	6,699	8,555	741	5,198	760
1993					
Q1 (e)	6,540	9,498	480	5,170	890
Q2 (e)	8,440	8,133	650	7,070	720
1992					
Jan	1,879	2,789	186	1,388	305
Feb	1,801	2,884	131	1,408	261
Mar	2,391	2,995	175	1,944	272
Apr	2,912	2,985	162	2,427	323
May	2,993	2,963	227	2,535	231
Jun	3,099	2,501	292	2,564	242
Jul	3,646	2,781	217	3,180	248
Aug	4,479	2,646	316	3,790	373
Sep	3,937	2,733	366	3,240	331
Oct	3,146	2,686	406	2,452	288
Nov	2,07				

9.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	England
Business Start-Up Scheme as at 15 August 1993	28,800

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

9.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 7 August 1993 - 3 September 1993 +	4,318
Registered as disabled on 19 April 1993 #	371,734

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

9.7 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Development Grants: April-June 1993

	East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Scheme	0	419,923	34,510	0	34,526	488,959	208,468	1,290,000	1,987,427

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

9.8 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): April-June 1993*

Region and company	Area+	Value (£)	Region and company	Area+	Value (£)
ORIGINAL SCHEME					
No payments made during this period					
REVISED SCHEME					
NORTH EAST					
Cookson Fuduka Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	115,000			
Fisher Price Ltd	Sunderland	262,966			
Total		377,966			
WALES					
Alfred Teves Ltd			Blaenau, Gwent & Abergavenny		492,000
Continental Can Co Ltd			Shotton, Flint & Rhyl		541,000
Warwick International Group Ltd			Shotton, Flint & Rhyl		140,000
Total					1,173,000

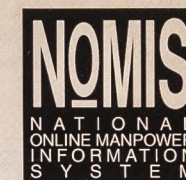
* Companies listed here may have received one or more payments.
+ Employment Office Area for the original scheme, travel-to-work area for the revised scheme.

Note:
Enquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to:
English cases: Department of Trade and Industry, Bay 417/9, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 071-215 2597).
Scottish cases: Scottish Office Industry Department, IE/1A Branch 3, Room 305, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (041-242 5803/5698).
Welsh cases: Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167).



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- quarterly estimates and projections

Unemployment, eg:

- stocks
- age and duration

Jobcentre Vacancies and Placings, eg:

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- breakdown by industry and occupation

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NOMIS
Unit 3P
Mountjoy Research Centre
University of Durham
Durham DH1 3SW

Tel: 091 374 2468/2490

Employment Department
SSD B3
Level 1
Caxton House
Tothill St
London SW1H 9NF
Tel: 071 273 6105/5130

DEFINITIONS

● CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

● EARNINGS

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

● ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

● ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

● EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

● FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

● GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

● HM FORCES

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

● ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

● INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

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

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

● MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

● MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

● NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

● OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

● PART-TIME WORKERS

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

● PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

● SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

● SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

● SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

● SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

● STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

● TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

● TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

● VACANCY

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

● WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

● WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

● WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

● WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

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

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 90	222
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M	Nov 93	5.5
Manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Nov 93	5.9
Agriculture	A	May 90	253
Coal-mining	A	May 90	253
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	Nov 93	1.11
Regions: summary	Q	Sep 92	1.13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Nov 93	1.12
● Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Nov 93	1.8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Nov 93	5.8
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Nov 93	5.8
● Labour costs			
Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Dec 90	431
Per unit of output	Q	Sep 93	5.7
● Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Nov 93	6.2
: percentage changes	M	Nov 93	6.2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Nov 93	6.1
Main components: time series and weights	M	Nov 93	6.4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	D	Nov 93	6.5
Annual summary	A	May 89	242
Revision of weights	A	Oct 89	197
Pensioner household indices			
All items excluding housing	D	Sep 93	6.6
Group indices: annual averages	D	Sep 93	6.7
Revision of weights	A	Jun 91	351
Food prices	M	Oct 93	6.3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82	267
International comparisons	M	Nov 93	6.8
● Labour Force Survey			
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Nov 93	7.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Nov 93	7.2
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Nov 93	7.3
● Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Summary: latest figures	M	Nov 93	4.1
: time series	M	Nov 93	4.2
Latest year and annual series	A	May 92	235
Industry			
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Nov 93	4.1
Annual: detailed	A	May 93	197
: prominent stoppages	A	May 93	197
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Nov 93	4.1
Latest year for main industries	A	May 92	243
Size of stoppages	A	May 92	246
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	May 92	241
International comparisons	A	Dec 92	653
● Tourism			
Employment in tourism: by industry			
Time series GB	M	Nov 93	8.1
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Nov 93	8.2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Nov 93	8.3
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Nov 93	8.4
Overseas travel and tourism			
Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Oct 93	8.5
Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Oct 93	8.6
Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Oct 93	8.7
Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Oct 93	8.8
Visitor nights	Q	Oct 93	8.9
● YTS			
Entrants: regions	D	Oct 90	9.1
● Regional aid			
Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 93	9.5
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Oct 93	9.6
Development Grants by region	Q	Nov 93	9.7
Development Grants by region and company	Q	Nov 93	9.8

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

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

GENERAL ENQUIRIES

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

Press Enquiries **071-273 4961**

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Employment **0928 792563**

Employment census **0928 792690**

Employment Training and Youth Training **0742 594027**

Industrial disputes **0928 792825**

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

Monthly Average Earnings Index **0928 794847**

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

Redundancies **071-273 5530**

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

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

Small firms; self employment **0742 597538**

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

Trade union membership **0928 792825**

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

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

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

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

Vocational qualifications **0742 594216**

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

Workforce training **0742 593489**

Youth Cohort Study **0742 594027**

FOR ADVICE ON:

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

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

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

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

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

Skills and Enterprise Network **0742 594075**

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

special FEATURE

Sunday working in Britain

This article looks at data from the Labour Force Survey on the level of Sunday working in Britain. It also draws on results from two omnibus surveys conducted in 1990 and 1992, which looked in greater detail at Sunday work patterns and people's attitudes towards working on Sunday.

By Gary Watson, Social Science Research Branch, Employment Department.



Photo: Homer Sykes/IMPACT

Key findings

- According to the spring 1992 LFS, 12 per cent of all people in employment (approximately 3 million people) 'usually' work on Sundays; a further 28 per cent (around 7 million people) 'sometimes' do so.
- The spring 1991 LFS (which used an alternative measure of Sunday working) showed that 25 per cent of employed people had worked at least one Sunday in the previous four weeks.
- Working on Sundays is significantly more common among the self-employed than employees. In spring 1992, 11 per cent of employees 'usually' worked on Sundays compared with 22 per cent of the self-employed.
- Sectors with the highest proportion of employees who usually worked on Sundays were hotels and catering (34 per cent) and railways (30 per cent). Agriculture, fuel extraction, medical and other health services, and recreational and cultural services also had relatively high proportions of employees usually doing so.
- A 1990 NOP survey showed that, during one reference week, 16 per cent of those in employment worked on Sundays either in their main job or in a second job. In contrast, a 1992 OPCS survey which considered both paid and unpaid work in either a main or second job found that 20 per cent of employed people 'usually' worked on Sundays, and a further 31 per cent 'sometimes' did so.
- According to the OPCS omnibus, the most common pay rates for employees working on Sundays were: normal rate (30 per cent); double time (28 per cent); not paid (23 per cent). A further 15 per cent were paid some other rate higher than their normal rate, e.g. time-and-a-half.
- 52 per cent of employees who usually or sometimes worked on Sundays were satisfied doing so. Twenty-one per cent were dissatisfied, and 27 per cent were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
- 43 per cent of employees who did not work Sundays agreed with the statement: "I would be happy to have a job which involved working occasionally on Sundays". Forty-eight per cent disagreed and 9 per cent neither agreed or disagreed.
- 13 per cent of employees who did not work on Sundays agreed or strongly agreed with the statement: "I have moral or religious beliefs which would stop me working on Sundays".

Introduction

For some time now, Sunday working has been the focus of widespread attention and debate. Its emergence as a labour market and industrial relations issue is perhaps not too surprising given two important developments in recent years. First, there has been the ongoing development of more flexible working patterns throughout the labour market, such as part-time work, flexitime, and annualised hours systems. Faced with increased

competition in the market place, many employers have sought more efficient ways to match their use of labour to the peaks in demand for their goods and/or services.

In doing this, many organisations have extended their operating times. Some everyday examples of this development are the longer opening hours now offered at some banks, building societies and retail outlets. While most changes to operating times may have taken place in relation to the Monday to Saturday working week, it is

possible that some organisations have made changes to Sunday working arrangements. In certain industries, e.g. leisure and tourism, Sundays can represent an important weekly peak in demand, and an obvious day on which to increase labour input.

Second, there has been a significant increase in recent years in the level of Sunday trading (especially in England). This has led to a number of high-profile legal battles between retailers and some local authorities. Several pressure groups have been active in putting forward proposals for a change in the law.

The Government made a manifesto commitment to give Parliament the opportunity to consider the issue of Sunday trading, and in July 1993 published a draft Bill containing four options for the reform of Sunday trading laws in England and Wales.

The high profile of Sunday trading has meant that the incidence of Sunday working elsewhere in the economy has been largely overlooked. This article aims to address this matter, and help put the focus on the retail sector into perspective.

Data sources on Sunday working

The largest database on Sunday working in Britain is the Labour Force Survey (LFS). This provides basic information about the incidence of Sunday working, but beyond this supplies little detail about different aspects of Sunday work (see *technical note*).

Since 1992 the LFS has asked those in employment a simple question on whether their job involves working any time on Sundays: 'usually', 'sometimes' or 'never'. However, respondents are not asked about the number of hours worked on Sundays, or whether they work on Sundays in a second job (if they have one) or indeed in both jobs.¹ In addition the LFS does not provide information on pay rates for Sunday working.

This said, the very large sample size (over 150,000 individuals per quarter), means that the LFS can be used to look at the characteristics of Sunday workers at a fairly



Photo: Piers Cavendish/IMPACT

disaggregated level – at detailed industry and occupation levels, for example. This is not possible with most other surveys which typically involve much smaller samples.

In response to the limited range of data available from the LFS, the Employment Department (ED) commissioned the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) in summer 1992 to collect more detailed information on Sunday working via its monthly omnibus survey. A module of questions was included in the August and September surveys which collected information on Sunday work patterns and people's attitudes to working on Sundays.

Certain questions built on those used in a 1990 National Opinion Poll (NOP) omnibus

survey of working patterns and working arrangements.² Among other things, the NOP survey collected information on the number of hours individuals had worked each day (including Sunday) during a particular reference week.

The incidence of Sunday working: LFS results

Table 1 shows LFS estimates of the level of Sunday working in Britain in spring 1992, by employment status.³

Twelve per cent of all people in employment 'usually' work on Sundays, and a further 28 per cent 'sometimes' do so. Grossed up to national estimates, this means that out of a workforce in employment of

Table 1 Sunday working by employment status

	Great Britain								
	All in employment			Employees			Self-employed		
	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time
Total (000s)	24,942	18,825	5,700	21,396	16,234	5,159	3,131	2,590	541
	Per cent								
Usually	12.1	12.4	11.3	10.8	10.5	11.6	21.6	24.3	8.7
Sometimes	27.9	31.7	16.6	26.8	30.5	15.4	37.6	39.5	28.9
Never	59.9	55.9	72.1	62.5	59.0	73.1	40.8	36.2	62.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: spring 1992 LFS estimates

Notes:

- 1 Full and part-time status determined by respondent's own assessment not by hours worked. Full and part-time figures refer to employees and self-employed only.
- 2 The all in employment total includes employees, self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on employer based training schemes. It does not include those in employment on college based training schemes as this group are not asked questions on working time.

Table 2 Sunday working 1985-91^a

	Great Britain (000s)						
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
All in employment^b							
All	23,679	23,767	24,186	25,004	25,853	26,040	25,471
Worked on Sunday	5,604	5,709	5,895	6,149	6,650	6,770	6,400
Per cent	23.7	24.0	24.4	24.6	25.7	26.0	25.1
Employees							
All	20,629	20,706	20,762	21,422	22,055	22,254	21,876
Worked on Sunday	4,473	4,561	4,604	4,855	5,224	5,334	5,062
Per cent	21.7	22.0	22.2	22.7	23.7	24.0	23.1

Source: 1985-91 LFS estimates

- Worked at least one Sunday in previous four weeks.
- Includes employees, self-employed and those on employer based training schemes.

Note:
Figures adjusted for non response.

around 25 million people, approximately three million usually work on Sundays and a further seven million sometimes do so.

Another important finding from the table is the much higher level of Sunday working by the self-employed in comparison to employees – roughly double the proportion usually work on Sundays.

This highlights important differences in the work patterns of the self-employed compared to employees, which are also apparent from other LFS data on weekly hours of work and on the number of days worked per week.⁴

Trends in the level of Sunday working

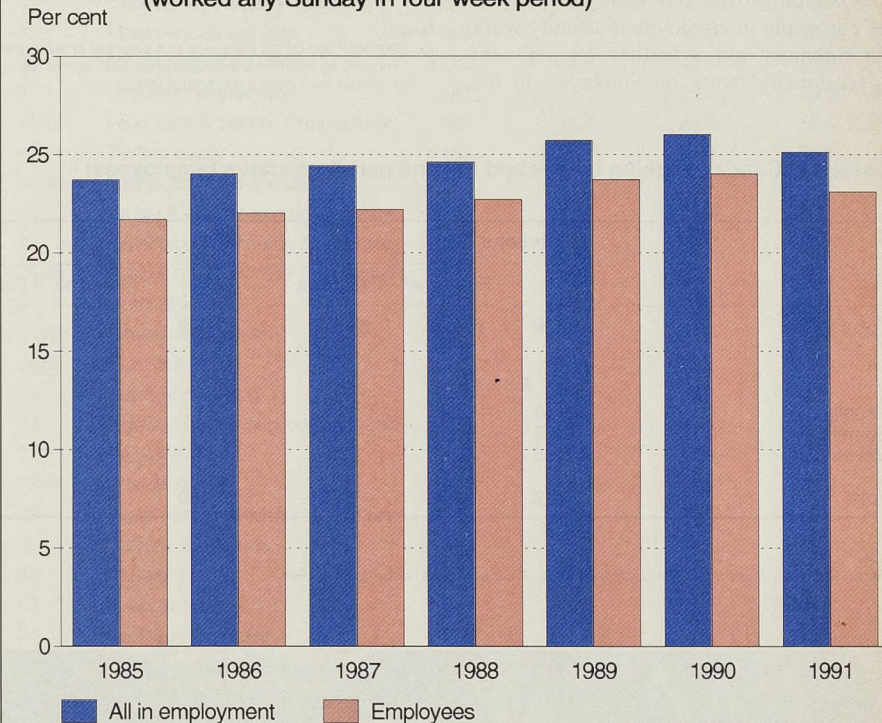
Prior to spring 1992, the LFS asked different questions on Sunday working and consequently provided a different measure of its incidence. Between 1985 and 1991 individuals were asked whether they had worked on any Sunday during a four-week reference period. Table 2 and figure 1 show results for these years for both all people in employment and employees alone.

Between 1985 and 1990 there were small increases each year in the proportion working one or more Sundays during a four-week period. This was followed by a small decrease between 1990 and 1991 (reflecting the economic downturn between these two surveys), although what stands out from the table is the similarity between years. In other words, Sunday working is not an entirely new phenomenon, and at least since the mid-1980s has been fairly widespread throughout the workforce in employment.

What the data cannot show is the number of Sundays people had worked in the previous four weeks, i.e. whether it was one, two, three or all four Sundays. It is simply not known whether between 1985 and 1991 the average number of Sundays worked, by the workforce in employment, increased or decreased, and if so by how much.

The new question about Sunday working asked since 1992 has unfortunately resulted

Figure 1 Sunday working 1985-1991 (worked any Sunday in four week period)



Source: 1985-91 LFS estimates

in a broken time series. However, alternative measures provide useful information about the size of the group which might be termed 'Sunday workers'.

On the measure used in the 1985 to 1991 surveys, roughly a quarter of all people in employment were recorded as Sunday workers. In contrast, the measure adopted in 1992 increases this proportion to 40 per cent. Given the previous trend, it is highly unlikely there was any major increase in Sunday working between spring 1991 and spring 1992. In fact the continued recession during this period meant there was a greater likelihood of a further fall between 1991 to 1992 as had been indicated by the 1990 to 1991 results. It is clear then that many who 'sometimes' work on Sundays do so less

than once a month.

That the 'Sunday workers' group can vary in size according to the survey question is further demonstrated in the results from the two omnibus surveys conducted for the ED.

Sunday working in the NOP and OPCS omnibus surveys

Compared to the LFS, the 1990 NOP and 1992 OPCS omnibus surveys covered Sunday working more broadly. The NOP survey collected two types of information. First, respondents were asked a general question about whether they undertook any paid work on Sundays in either their main job or in a second job. Second, information was collected on the number of hours

respondents had worked each day during a reference week. This provides a measure of the proportion of workers at work on one particular Sunday.

The OPCS omnibus went one stage further than the NOP survey, and covered any paid or unpaid work in either a person's main or second job.

The reason for explicitly encompassing Sunday working in second jobs was that it provides a fuller and more accurate picture. It is possible that many people only work on Sundays in their second job.

In the OPCS omnibus, the numbers working unpaid hours on Sundays as part of their main or second job were also measured. Anecdotal evidence had suggested that many salaried workers, e.g. managers and professionals, take work home at weekends.

Table 3 summarises the results from these questions, and compares them to the LFS figures.

According to the NOP survey, 18 per cent of all people in employment usually work on Sundays and a further 19 per cent 'occasionally' work on Sundays. In the

Table 3 Comparisons of the incidence of Sunday working

	All in employment		
	LFS	NOP	OPCS
	(000s)		
Total	24,942 (1992)	2,789 (unweighted)	2,035 (unweighted)
	25,471 (1991)	3,009 (weighted)	2,227 (weighted)
			Per cent
Usually	12	18	20
Sometimes/occasionally ^a	28	19	31
never	60	63	49
	100	100	100
Worked at least one Sunday in previous four weeks (1991)	25	-	-
Worked on Sunday during reference week	-	16	-

Sources: spring 1992 and 1991 LFS estimates, NOP omnibus survey 1990 OPCS omnibus survey August/September 1992

^a 'Sometimes' in LFS and OPCS omnibus, 'occasionally' in NOP omnibus.

Notes:

- 1 The NOP and OPCS totals refer to the number of respondents. The LFS total is grossed to national estimates.
- 2 The LFS figures refer to main jobs only. NOP figures refer to paid work in main and second jobs. OPCS figures refer to paid or unpaid work in main and second jobs.

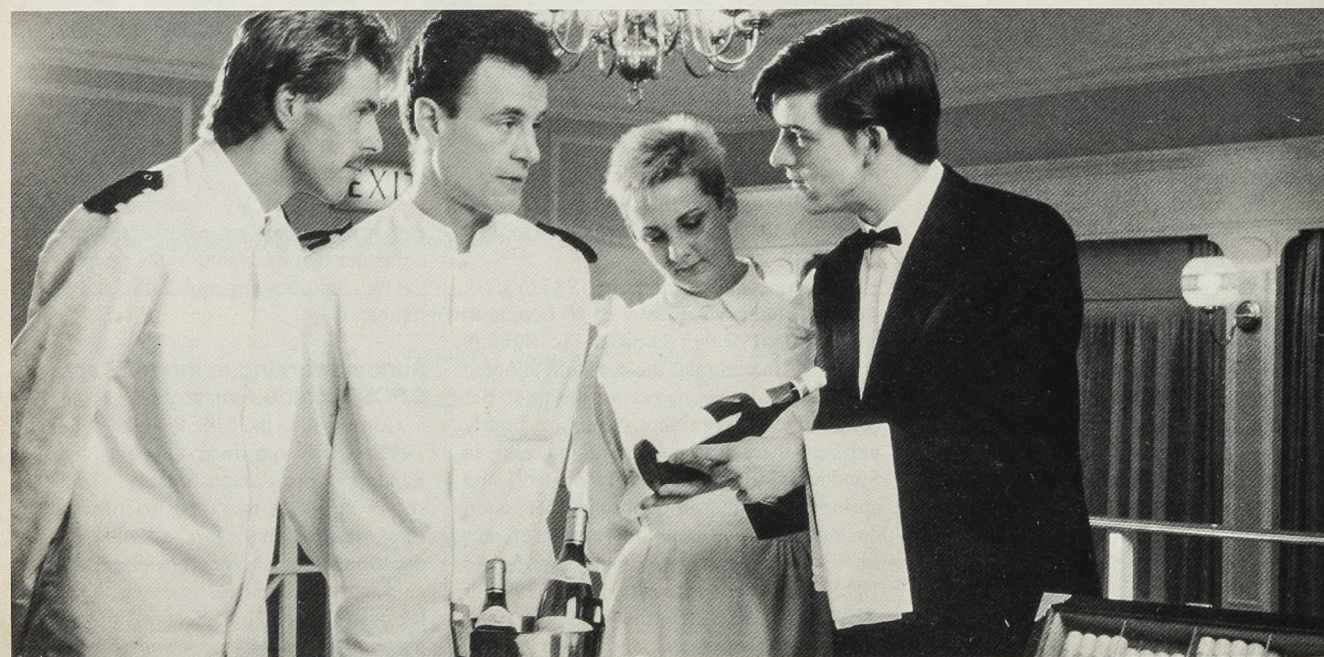
Table 4 Sunday working by sex and full and part-time status (employees)

	Great Britain								
	All persons			Men			Women		
	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time
Total (000s)	21,396	16,234	5,159	11,248	10,590	656	10,148	5,644	4,503
									Per cent
Usually	10.8	10.5	11.6	11.3	10.9	16.8	10.2	9.7	10.8
Sometimes	26.8	30.5	15.4	34.7	35.8	18.3	18.0	20.4	14.9
Never	62.5	59.0	73.1	54.0	53.3	64.9	71.8	69.8	74.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: spring 1992 LFS estimates

Note:

Full and part-time status determined by respondent's own assessment not by hours worked.



OPCS survey which also covered unpaid work the figures were 20 per cent 'usually' and an additional 31 per cent 'sometimes'.

As can be seen from the table, the NOP survey provided a total figure for Sunday workers similar to the LFS (around 40 per cent), although differences in the split between the categories 'usually' and 'sometimes/occasionally' are not easily explained.

The specific inclusion of second jobs appears to have made little or no difference to the overall level of Sunday working. This implies that the higher figures recorded in the OPCS survey can be accounted for by the number of people working unpaid hours on Sundays - a conclusion supported by findings on employee's Sunday pay rates.

Less than 2 per cent of workers indicated that they worked on Sundays only in a second job. In contrast, a question addressed to all those who worked on Sundays as an employee indicated that around 9 per cent of all workers work unpaid on Sundays. This would appear to go some way to explaining the higher incidence of Sunday working recorded in the OPCS omnibus.

Employees working on Sundays: industry and occupation analysis

So far the main focus of this article has been on the incidence of Sunday working irrespective of employment status. In contrast, much of the debate on Sunday working (and on work patterns in general) focuses on employees. Regulations governing working time are directed primarily, if not exclusively, at this group, and arguments about the degree of compulsion or choice over Sunday working usually concern employees.

For these reasons the following sections will concentrate on employees. Table 4 looks at Sunday working by men and women employees, both full and part-timers. The proportion of part-timers who 'usually' work on Sundays is higher for both men and women, although a much higher proportion of full-timers 'sometimes' work on Sundays.

Tables 5 and 6 show that Sunday working by employees is very unevenly spread across different industries and occupations. Sectors with the highest proportion of employees who usually work on Sundays are: hotels and catering (34 per cent) and railways (30 per cent). Agriculture, fuel extraction, medical and other health services, and recreational and cultural services also have relatively high proportions of employees who usually do so.

These industry-based figures are reflected in the occupation table, where it can be seen that Sunday working is most prevalent in those occupations associated with the major Sunday-working industries, e.g. health professionals, agricultural managers and labourers.

Sunday working in the retail sector

The recent debate over Sunday trading

Table 5 Sunday working by industry class (employees)

	All	Usually	Sometimes	Great Britain
				Never
Total (000s)^a	21,396	2,305	5,727	13,364
				Per cent
SIC				
All industries ^a	21,396	10.8	26.8	62.5
01 Agriculture, forestry & fishing	221	26.9	34.6	38.5
11 Coal extraction, solid fuels	79	22.7	49.3	28.1
12-15 Coke, oil, gas extraction & nuclear	118	26.2	36.9	36.9
16 Energy production & distribution	231	7.6	39.4	53.0
17 Water supply industry	72	*	41.8	54.9
21-22 Metal extraction & manufacture	158	12.9	34.6	52.5
23-24 Mineral extraction & manufacture	213	*	29.5	64.0
25-26 Chemicals & fibres	330	6.8	36.1	57.1
31 Metal goods not elsewhere specified	254	*	23.1	73.0
32 Mechanical engineering	733	6.1	32.0	62.0
33 Office machinery processing equipment	152	*	35.7	60.4
34 Electrical & electronic engineering	545	4.6	30.1	65.3
35 Motor vehicles and parts	308	*	33.1	63.9
36 Other transport equipment	252	6.8	40.9	52.2
37 Instrument engineering	84	*	25.1	73.6
41/42 Food, drink & tobacco manufacturing	504	11.7	25.7	62.5
43 Textile industry	158	*	20.9	74.1
44-45 Leather, footwear and clothing	253	*	11.0	87.4
46 Timber & wooden furniture industries	233	*	26.5	69.6
47 Paper products: printing & publishing	434	5.5	29.1	65.4
48-49 Rubber, plastics & other manufacturing	263	6.1	24.7	69.2
50 Construction	1,020	5.9	32.0	62.1
61-63 Wholesale distribution	676	6.0	21.5	72.6
64/65 Retail distribution	2,375	8.9	20.1	71.0
66 Hotels and catering	952	34.1	22.8	43.1
67 Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	239	5.3	14.9	79.7
71 Railways	116	29.5	47.9	22.6
72-77 Other transport	819	15.5	32.3	52.2
79 Postal services & telecommunications	455	4.6	30.0	65.4
81 Banking and finance	607	*	16.3	82.4
82 Insurance	276	*	18.8	79.9
83 Business services	1,211	3.6	25.3	71.1
84 Renting of movables	100	*	20.7	70.4
85 Owning & dealing in real estate	162	*	25.1	68.6
91 Public admin, defence, social security	1,577	10.2	32.2	57.6
92 Sanitary services	248	9.1	23.6	67.2
93 Education	1,612	6.4	20.8	72.8
94 Research & development	96	*	33.7	59.7
95 Medical and other health services	1,407	25.9	31.3	42.8
96/98/99 Other services	1,310	17.8	24.3	58.0
97 Recreational & other cultural services	474	19.2	29.8	51.0

* Denotes figure below 10,000 (estimate not shown).

Source: spring 1992 LFS estimates

^a Includes industry inadequately described and those with workplace outside the UK.

has led to a particular interest in Sunday working in the retail industry. The large sample used in the LFS makes it possible to disaggregate the data for the retail sector alone. Table 7 shows the incidence of Sunday working by retail employees in Britain as a whole. Compared with the overall distribution of days worked per week by retail employees, Sunday working is more heavily concentrated among those who

either work only one or two days a week, or six or seven days a week.

Table 8 compares the incidence of Sunday working in England and Wales, and Scotland for both retail employees and for all employees. Scottish employees working in retail are marginally more likely to work on Sundays than their counterparts in England and Wales (9.6 per cent usually work on Sunday compared to 8.8 per cent in England

Table 6 Sunday working by occupation group (employees)

		Great Britain			
		All employees (000s)	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All employees (000s)^a		21,396	2,305	5,727	13,364
					Per cent
All occupations ^a		21,396	10.8	26.8	62.5
SOC					
10-15/19	Corporate managers and administrators	2,316	4.9	35.2	59.9
16-17	Managers/proprietors in Agriculture and services	605	22.5	29.9	47.5
20-21	Science and engineering professionals	604	4.1	40.0	55.8
22	Health professionals	108	13.1	48.6	38.4
23	Teaching professionals	907	8.8	28.9	62.2
24-27/29	Other professional occupations	516	12.3	33.0	54.6
30-32	Science and engineering associate professionals	535	2.8	33.8	63.5
34	Health associate professionals	592	31.5	37.9	30.6
33/35-39	Other associate professional occupations	746	9.8	30.5	59.7
40-44/49	Clerical occupations	2,682	3.1	14.8	82.1
45-46	Secretarial occupations	1,002	3.8	10.5	85.7
50	Skilled construction trades	196	6.0	32.9	61.1
51-52	Skilled engineering trades	923	8.8	43.0	48.1
53-59	Other skilled trades	1,378	5.7	24.8	69.5
60-61	Protective service occupations	464	32.9	48.1	19.0
62-67/69	Personal service occupations	1,810	25.3	23.9	50.7
70-71	Buyers, brokers and sales reps	365	4.2	26.4	69.5
72-73/79	Other sales occupations	1,453	9.5	17.2	73.3
80-86/89	Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	1,389	9.5	29.1	61.4
87-88	Drivers and mobile machine operators	754	14.4	33.8	51.8
90	Other occupations in agriculture, forestry, fishing	141	34.4	40.1	25.5
91-95/99	Other elementary occupations	1,837	14.1	19.6	66.4

^a Includes those who did not state their occupation.

Note: Occupational groups are the 22 sub-major groups of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

Source: spring 1992 LFS estimates

Table 7 Sunday working in retail by number of days usually worked per week (employees)

		Great Britain				
		(000s)	Column per cent	Of which work Sundays		
				Usually	Sometimes	Never
All employees		2,375	100	8.9	20.1	71.0
Nine day fortnight		*	*	*	*	*
Four-and-a-half-day week		24	1.0	*	*	79.0
1	Day per week	211	8.9	12.3	12.3	75.4
2	Days per week	171	7.2	12.1	13.8	74.0
3	"	270	11.4	3.9	15.5	80.6
4	"	190	8.0	7.0	16.8	76.2
5	"	1,058	44.5	4.0	21.9	74.1
6	"	352	14.8	10.4	23.9	65.7
7	"	92	3.9	65.1	33.1	*

* Denotes figures below 10,000 (estimate not shown).

Note: Figures adjusted for non-response.

Source: spring 1992 LFS estimates

and Wales, and 21.1 per cent sometimes work on Sunday compared to 20 per cent). However, the table also shows that Scottish employees in general are more likely to work on Sundays. The higher incidence of Sunday working by retail employees in Scotland is not therefore restricted to this sector alone.

Another potentially interesting aspect of Sunday working in the retail sector is the way in which this fits in with work on Saturdays. It is possible that the tradition in many shops of employing 'Saturday staff' has been extended to include 'weekend staff' or 'Sunday staff'. The LFS asks respondents an identical question on Saturday working

to the one on Sunday working. The relationship between Saturday and Sunday working by retail employees in Britain is shown in table 9.

Sunday pay rates and 'time off' arrangements

As mentioned earlier, the ED used the

Table 8 Sunday working in England and Wales and Scotland (employees)

	Retail ^a		All industries	
	England & Wales	Scotland	England & Wales	Scotland
Total (000s)	2,169	205	19,399	1,997
				Per cent
Usually	8.8	9.6	10.5	13.7
Sometimes	20.0	21.1	26.3	31.3
Never	71.2	69.3	63.2	55.0
Total	100	100	100	100

^a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 64/65.

Source: spring 1992 LFS estimates

Table 9 Weekend working in retail (employees)

		Great Britain		
		All	Full-time	Part-time
Total (000s)		2,375	1,243	1,131
				Per cent
Usually work Sat and Sun		6.8	8.7	4.7
Usually work Sat & sometimes Sun		11.1	14.3	7.7
Usually work Sat but never Sun		34.9	32.8	37.2
Sometimes work Sat & usually work Sun		0.6	*	*
Sometimes work Sat and Sun		7.9	10.8	4.8
Sometimes work Sat but never Sun		14.0	13.9	14.1
Never work Sat but usually work Sun		1.5	*	2.6
Never work Sat but sometimes work Sun		1.0	*	1.4
Never work Sat or Sun		22.1	17.9	26.6
Total		100	100	100

* Denotes figure below 10,000 (estimate not shown).

Source: spring 1992 LFS estimates

Table 10 Sunday working as part of normal week or additional work (employees)

	Usually work Sundays	Sometimes work Sundays	All who ever work Sundays
Total (unweighted)	307	523	830
Total (weighted)	333	557	891
			Per cent
Normal working week	75	25	44
Additional work	23	73	54
Varies or Sunday only job	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100

Source: OPCS omnibus survey August/September 1992

Table 11 Time off to compensate for Sunday work

		(Employees working Sundays as part of their normal working week)		
		Usually work Sundays	Sometimes work Sundays	All who ever work Sundays
Total (unweighted)		234	124	358
Total (weighted)		250	136	385
				Per cent
Always	31	29	30	
Usually	4	5	5	
Sometimes	4	9	5	
Rarely	3	3	3	
Never	59	54	57	
Total	100	100	100	

Source: OPCS omnibus survey August/September 1992

arrangements for those who work on Sundays as part of their normal week. The vast majority fall at the extremes of either 'always' or 'never' having time off to compensate for working on Sundays (30 per cent and 57 per cent respectively).

Differences between those who usually and those who only sometimes work on Sundays are also evident in the findings on pay rates. Table 12 shows that those who usually work on Sundays are less likely to receive a premium for Sunday work (35 per cent) compared to 48 per cent of those who only sometimes work on Sundays.

One finding of particular interest in this table centres on the group who said they were not paid for working on Sundays. On checking the occupational profile of this group, it was found that over three-quarters were managers and professionals, i.e. members of occupational groups I and II in the Standard Occupational Classification.⁶

Figure 2 Satisfaction with Sunday working (employees)

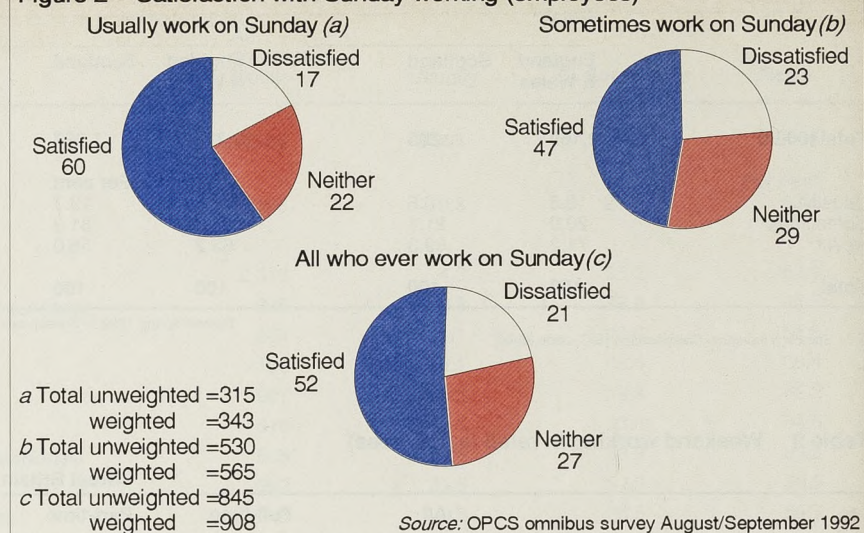


Table 12 Employees' pay rates for Sunday work

	Usually work Sundays	Sometimes work Sundays	All who ever work Sundays
Total (unweighted)	306	526	832
Total (weighted)	329	560	887
			Per cent
Normal Rate	44	23	30
Time and 1/4 or 1/2	6	11	9
Double time	21	32	28
Other higher rate	8	5	6
Not paid	16	27	23
Variable or other rate	5	3	4
Total	100	100	100

Source: OPCS omnibus survey August/September 1992

Table 13 Employees' attitudes to working on Sundays

	Usually work Sundays				Sometimes work Sundays				All who ever work Sundays			
	Agree or agree strongly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree or disagree strongly	Total (un-weighted) (weighted)	Agree or agree strongly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree or disagree strongly	Total (un-weighted) (weighted)	Agree or agree strongly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree or disagree strongly	Total (un-weighted) (weighted)
"I prefer working on Sundays rather than working on other days of the week"	19	35	46	(314) (342)	6	25	70	(530) (565)	11	29	61	(844) (907)
"I have to work on more Sundays than I would like to"	46	20	34	(314) (342)	28	17	55	(529) (564)	35	18	47	(843) (906)
"I treat Sunday as a normal working day just like any other day"	63	7	29	(315) (343)	27	7	67	(530) (565)	41	7	53	(845) (908)
"Working on Sunday conflicts with my home life"	43	10	47	(315) (343)	60	10	30	(530) (565)	54	10	36	(845) (908)

Source: OPCS omnibus survey August/September 1992

Table 14 Attitudes to working on Sundays – employees who never work Sundays

	Agree or agree strongly	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree or disagree strongly	Total (unweighted) (weighted)
"Working on Sundays would conflict with my home life"	66	10	24	(876) (975)
"I would be happy to have a job which involved working occasionally on Sundays"	43	9	48	(876) (975)
"I have moral or religious beliefs which would stop me working on Sundays"	13	11	76	(877) (976)

Source: OPCS omnibus survey August/September 1992

Levels of satisfaction with Sunday working

Employees who worked on Sundays were asked a number of questions about their attitudes towards it. They were read a series of statements about Sunday working and asked to say how much they agreed or disagreed with them. Table 13 shows the results separately for those who usually and those who sometimes worked on Sundays.

Perhaps one of the most interesting findings is the marked differences between the two groups. While only 28 per cent of the 'sometimes' group agreed that they had to work more Sundays than they would like, 60 per cent said it conflicted with their home life. For those who usually worked Sundays, far fewer agreed that it conflicted with their home life, with nearly two-thirds saying they treated Sunday as a normal working day just like any other.

The less positive attitudes of the 'sometimes' group were reflected in their

overall level of satisfaction with working Sundays. Some 47 per cent compared to 60 per cent of the 'usually' group said they were very or quite satisfied with working on Sundays (figure 2).

Employees who do not work on Sunday

Finally, a similar set of questions was asked of employees who said that they did not currently work on Sundays. By their very nature these questions were hypothetical, but nevertheless proved to be quite instructive. Table 14 shows the results. Only 13 per cent said that they had moral or religious beliefs which would prevent them working on Sundays, although 66 per cent agreed or strongly agreed that working on Sundays would conflict with their home life.

Interestingly, 43 per cent said that they would be happy to work occasionally on Sundays. This particular finding is supported

by results from another question addressed to non-Sunday workers. They were asked how often they would work on Sundays if they had a choice, and if the conditions were acceptable to them. Some 17 per cent of employees said that they would work half or most Sundays, and a further 32 per cent said they would work on Sundays occasionally – a total of 48 per cent.

What this seems to show is that many employees who do not currently work on Sunday would be prepared to do so, providing that the conditions were acceptable to them. ■

Footnotes

- 1 The question on Sunday working in the LFS is asked before a series of questions about second jobs. The data therefore refers to a respondent's main job only.
- 2 For details on this survey, see Wareing, 1992.
- 3 When this article was prepared, the most recent LFS data available related to spring 1992. These provided a useful comparison with the OPCS omnibus data which were collected within a few months of the LFS data. Spring 1993 data have recently been released, and aggregate figures on the incidence of Sunday working in Britain are provided in the November 1993 LFS Help-Line (see pp LFS1-4 in this issue).
- 4 See Watson, 1993.
- 5 The vast majority of those who worked on Sundays as employees had only one job. Respondents with two employee jobs involving Sunday work were told to answer the question on pay rates in relation to their main job. A very small number of individuals only worked on Sundays as an employee in a second job.
- 6 Office of Population Censuses and Surveys 1991.

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- Office of Population Censuses and Surveys: *Standard Occupational Classification* 1991.
- Wareing, A: 'Working arrangements and patterns of working hours in Britain'. *Employment Gazette*, pp 88-100, March 1992.
- Watson, G: 'Working time and holidays in the EC: how the UK compares'. *Employment Gazette*, pp 395-403, September 1993.



Photo: Lionel Derimais/IMPACT

The Labour Force Survey

Questions on Sunday working have been included regularly in the LFS since 1985. From 1985 to 1991 (when the LFS was conducted annually, in spring each year) respondents were asked whether they had worked on any Sunday during a four-week reference period. In spring 1992 (when the LFS became a quarterly survey) the Sunday working questions were changed. Respondents were asked whether their job involved working any time on Sundays 'usually' 'sometimes' or 'never'. The new question is currently asked once a year in the spring quarter.

Details of survey methods and LFS concepts and definitions can be found in each edition of the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin*, and also in 'The quarterly LFS - a new dimension in labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992.

NOP Random Omnibus survey

Full technical details of this survey can be found in Wareing, A (see *bibliography*).

Briefly, it is a representative survey of approximately 2,000 adults in Great Britain conducted several times per month. It is based on a sample drawn at random from the electoral register and uses face-to-face interviews in the respondents' homes. The overall response rate for the surveys in which the Employment Department inserted questions was 51 per cent.

OPCS Omnibus survey

Face-to-face interviews are conducted each month with approximately 2,000 adult individuals (aged 16 or over) living in private households in Great Britain. The sampling frame is the Postcode Address File of 'small users' which includes all private household addresses. A new sample of 100

postal sectors is selected each month, with stratification by region, the proportion of households renting from local authorities and the proportion in which the head of household is a professional, employer or manager. Postal sectors are selected with probability proportionate to size and within each sector 30 addresses are selected randomly.

In households with more than one adult member, only one person aged 16 or over is selected with the use of random number tables. Because only one household member is interviewed, people in households containing fewer adults have a better chance of selection than those in households with many. A weighting factor is applied to correct for this unequal probability. Responses are first weighted by the number of adults in the household, to correct proportions, and then adjusted to give a total sample size equal to the number of respondents actually interviewed.

In August 1992 some 2,070 interviews were achieved, representing a response rate of 79 per cent. In September 1992 the figures were 2,035 and 77 per cent respectively. The total achieved sample from the two surveys was thus 4,105 adults.

In this article, analyses are based on those in employment (just over 2,000 respondents). For the sample in employment, the weighting factor results in a larger weighted total than the unweighted total (as shown in the tables). This is probably the result of lower levels of employment among adults living in a single adult household compared to those living in a multi-adult household.

As with all sample surveys, the results of the OPCS omnibus are subject to sampling errors. This reflects the possibility that the estimates calculated from the sample may not correspond to those of the

population from which the sample was drawn. Sampling errors can be converted into confidence limits.

These vary according to a number of factors, including sample design and the size of the sub-sample on which estimates are based. For example, the confidence limits for estimates in *table 3* (based on all people in employment) will differ from, and be lower than, those in other tables based on significantly smaller sub-samples.

The 95 per cent confidence limits for estimates based on the sample in *table 3* are ± 2.7 per cent on an estimate of 50 per cent, ± 2.5 per cent on an estimate of 70 or 30 per cent and ± 1.6 per cent on an estimate of 90 or 10 per cent. This means that we can be 95 per cent confident that the figure for the population from which the sample was drawn is within about 1-3 per cent of the estimate quoted.

For estimates based on smaller sub-samples (in this article, typically between 300 and 900 respondents), the 95 per cent confidence limits are between ± 6.2 and 3.6 per cent on an estimate of 50 per cent, between ± 5.7 and 3.3 per cent on an estimate of 70 or 30 per cent and between ± 3.7 and 2.2 per cent on an estimate of 90 or 10 per cent.

These confidence limits have been calculated using a design factor. For estimates based on samples larger than 1,500 respondents, the design factor used was 1.25, and for samples of around 300-900 the factor used was 1.1. That is, the standard error was multiplied by 1.25 or 1.1 (as appropriate) to take account of the design of the survey.

The data and relevant documentation from both the August and September 1992 omnibus surveys have recently been sent by OPCS to the Economic and Social Research Council data archive at Essex University.



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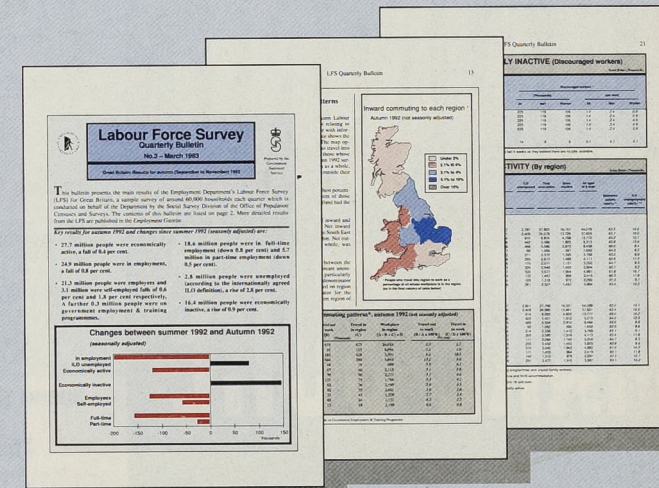


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Patterns of pay: results from the 1993 New Earnings Survey



Photo: Martin Black/IMPACT

Key findings

- In April 1993 the average gross weekly pay of all full-time employees in Great Britain was £317.
- Between April 1992 and April 1993, average earnings increased by 4 per cent, a similar rise to that recorded by the monthly Average Earnings Index (AEI).
- Full-time employees worked on average just under 40 hours per week including paid overtime.
- Average weekly pay of women was 71 per cent of that for men; for average hourly earnings excluding overtime the proportion was 79 per cent.
- Overtime, incentive pay and shift premiums accounted for 11 per cent of all employees' gross weekly earnings, the same as last year.
- Ten per cent of employees earned less than £153 per week, while a further 10 per cent earned more than £510.
- The industrial sector with the highest average earnings was energy and water supply (£403 per week). Other manufacturing had the largest increase in the year to April 1993 (5.3 per cent).
- Managers and administrators were the occupational group with the highest average weekly earnings (£460), and sales occupations had the highest increase in the year to April 1993 (6.3 per cent).
- Regionally, Greater London has by far the highest average earnings (£408 per week in April 1993) and the largest annual increase (5.9 per cent) followed by the South West of England (5.4 per cent).
- Average earnings climb with age to reach a maximum in the 40-49 age group (£360 per week).

The first results of the 1993 New Earnings Survey, the Employment Department's annual April survey of the structure of earnings, have now been published. This article describes some of the main findings.¹

By **Rodger Sefton**, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.

Introduction

The New Earnings Survey (NES) has been held each April since 1970, and is the only source of national information on:

- the *levels* of earnings – separately for manual and non-manual workers and for men and women (the NES also gives information on the growth in earnings, which can be compared with other sources);
- the *make-up* of total earnings – split between basic pay and other components;
- the *distribution* of the earnings of individual employees – the extent to which they are dispersed around the average; and
- averages and distributions of *hours worked* – in total and on overtime.

The first part of this article presents the results of the 1993 NES for each of these in turn.

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Table 1 Levels of average pay and hours in April 1993 and increases since April 1992
Full time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	274	418	354	177	269	253	257	350	317
increase since April 1992 (per cent)	2.3	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.8	2.5	4.4	4.0
Average gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and hours (£)	6.21	10.68	8.44	4.42	7.23	6.70	8.92	9.08	7.84
increase since April 1992 (per cent)	2.8	4.6	4.5	3.5	4.7	4.7	2.8	4.6	4.5
Average gross hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and hours (£)	6.05	10.69	8.47	4.35	7.20	6.68	5.75	9.07	7.83
increase since April 1992 (per cent)	2.9	4.5	4.5	3.5	4.7	4.7	2.9	4.6	4.5
Average total weekly hours	44.3	38.6	41.3	39.8	36.9	37.4	43.5	37.8	39.6
change since April 1992 (hours)	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.0	-0.3
Average weekly overtime hours	5.2	1.3	3.1	1.9	0.6	0.8	4.6	1.0	2.3
change since April 1992 (hours)	-5.5	-7.1	-6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.1	0.0	-4.2

While the overall averages, make-up and distribution of earnings are of interest, they can hide wide variations between different industries, occupations, regions, and age groups. The concluding sections of the article give summary analyses of each of these factors.

Average levels of pay and hours

Table 1 and figure 1 show that average gross weekly earnings (including overtime) of all full-time employees on adult rates working a full week in April 1993 were £317. The gap between earnings in non-manual and manual occupations has grown gradually over the years so that average manual earnings (£257 per week) are now about three-quarters of non-manual (£350).

The average working week, for those full-time employees for whom weekly hours were reported, was 39.8 hours, of which 2.3 hours consisted of paid overtime (the NES does not measure unpaid overtime). Manual employees worked on average almost 43.5 hours per week and non-manual employees fewer than 38 hours (about two-thirds of this difference is due to overtime).

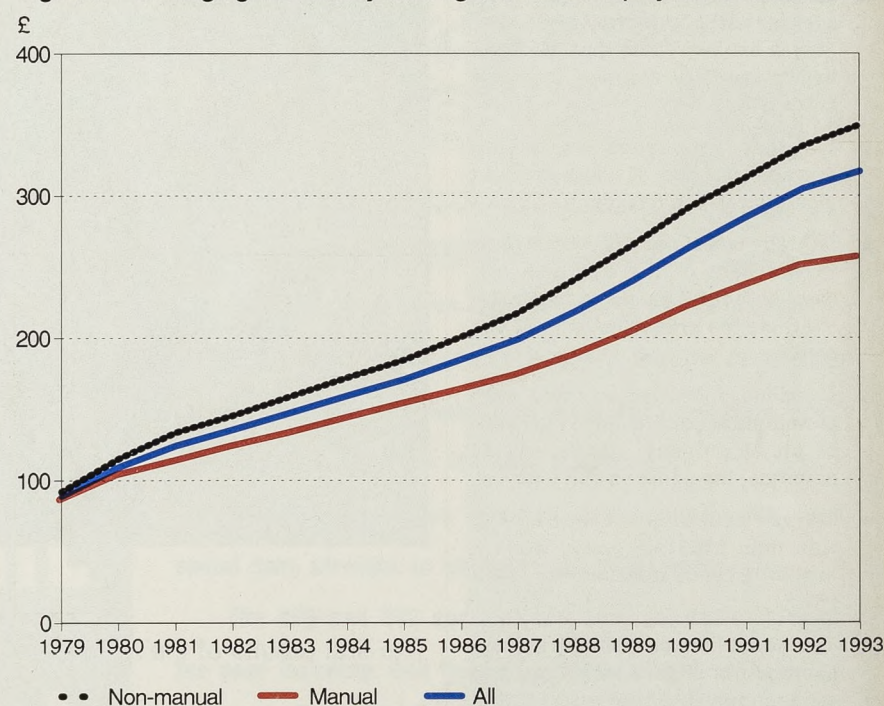
Average gross hourly earnings, whether including or excluding overtime, were around £7.83 overall. Non-manual employees averaged £9.08 per hour, manual employees £5.92 (or £5.75 excluding overtime).

The growth of average earnings

As can also be seen from table 1, average gross weekly earnings increased overall by 4 per cent in the year to April 1993. The highest increases were for non-manual workers (4.4 per cent) and for women (4.8 per cent) – as they have been in each of the last five years.

The average full-time working week was fractionally shorter in April 1993 than in April 1992, and the lowest ever recorded in the NES, reflecting a further small fall in the number of overtime hours. Average hourly earnings therefore rose a little faster than

Figure 1 Average gross weekly earnings, full-time employees on adult rates



weekly earnings, both including and excluding overtime, these rose by 4.5 per cent.

The overall annual increase in weekly earnings of 4 per cent between April 1992 and 1993 is slightly higher than the increase of 3.9 per cent measured by the Average Earnings Index (AEI)² over the same period, though it is the same as the AEI underlying rate. One would not expect the two increases to be identical: although both the NES and the AEI relate to the whole economy, there are differences in their coverage, and the AEI relates to a different week in April. Since April 1993, the rate of increase in earnings shown by the AEI has declined further.

The effect of changes in labour force composition

The increase in average earnings from one year to the next reflects several factors:

- pay settlements implemented between the April survey dates (changes in the timing of settlements can therefore affect the NES average earnings increases for particular groups of workers);
- changes in the amount of overtime and other payments relative to basic pay (which tend to vary with the economic cycle); and
- the structural effects of changes in the composition of the employed labour force (for example, an increase in the proportion employed in occupations with

Table 2 Make up of average weekly pay in April 1993
Full time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Average weekly earnings (£)	274	418	354	177	269	253	257	350	317
of which:									
overtime payments (£)	38	12	23	11	5	6	33	9	17
incentive etc payments (£)	14	15	15	11	4	6	14	10	12
shift etc premium payments (£)	10	3	6	5	3	3	9	3	5
all additions (£)	62	30	44	27	12	15	55	22	34
(per cent of the total)	(22.5)	(7.1)	(12.5)	(15.0)	(4.5)	(5.8)	(21.6)	(6.2)	(10.6)
basic and all other payments (£)	212	388	309	150	257	238	201	328	283
Proportion of employees who received									
overtime payments (per cent)	51.9	19.4	34.0	28.1	16.3	18.3	47.6	17.9	28.3
incentive etc payments (per cent)	30.9	15.6	22.4	24.1	11.9	14.1	29.6	13.9	19.4
shift etc premium payments (per cent)	22.9	6.1	13.6	16.4	8.9	10.2	21.7	7.4	12.4

higher than average earnings will increase overall average earnings even if earnings in each individual occupation do not change).

All of these have played a part in the increase between April 1992 and April 1993.

As far as compositional effects are concerned, an analysis of 1992-93 movements in the NES sample numbers by occupational group and by gender suggests that on balance these had a small downward effect on the average earnings of full-time employees. If the sample numbers had not changed between 1992 and 1993, the increase in earnings would have been less than 0.2 of a percentage point lower (the effect of the lesser prevalence of higher-paying occupations being partly offset by the lower proportion of lower-paid female employees).

Earnings of women relative to men

Women's average gross weekly earnings, at £253, were 71 per cent of the male level of £354 – marginally higher than last year.

Figure 2 Women's hourly pay as a percentage of men's, employees aged 18 and over, excluding overtime

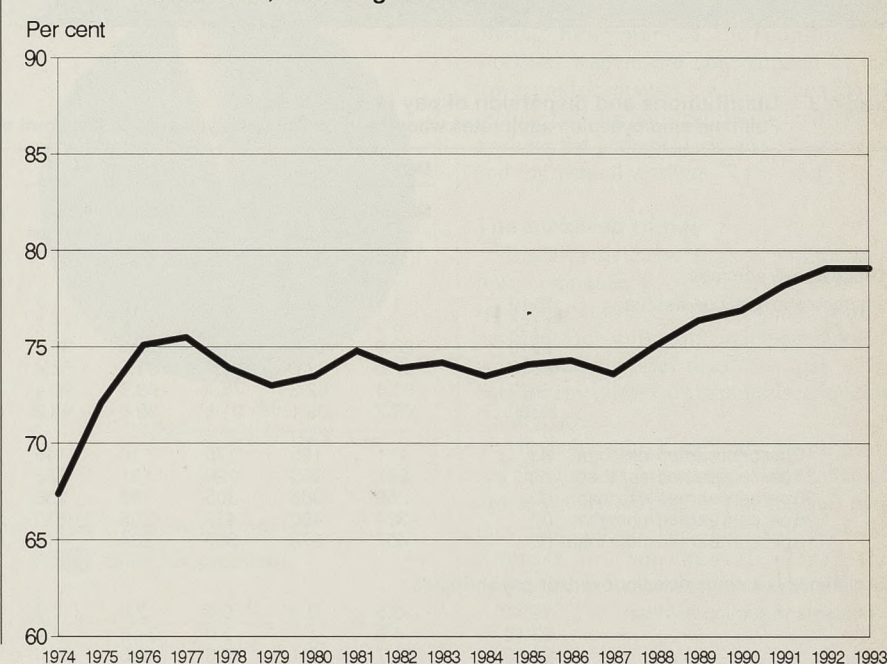


Photo: Sally Fear/IMPACT

The average earnings of women are lower than those of men because women tend to work in lower paid occupations and industries, and because they have a shorter working week. Full-time women employees worked on average 3.9 fewer hours per week than men in April 1993, of which 2.3 hours were overtime.

Average hourly earnings provide a better comparison, though even they do not indicate differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs. This is because such averages reflect the different employment patterns and other labour force characteristics of women and men, such as the proportions in different occupations and their length of time in jobs.

The ratio of female to male hourly

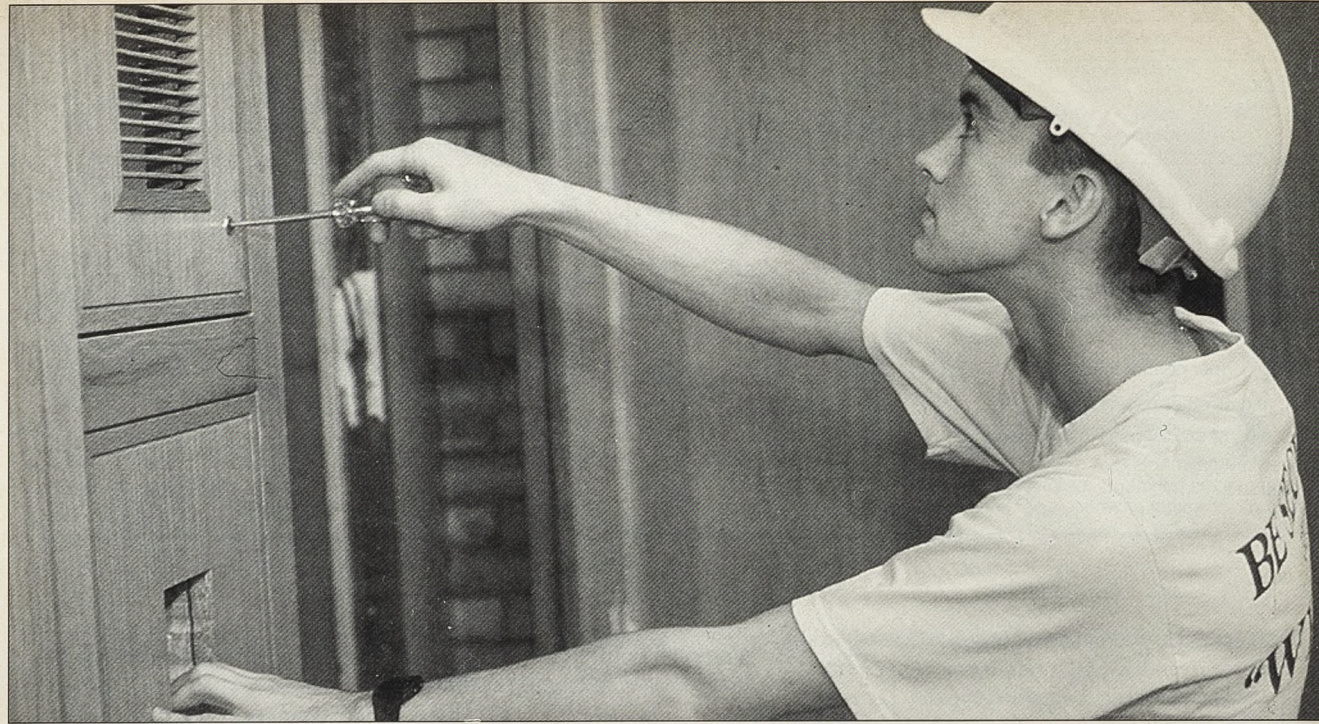


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Table 3 Distributions and dispersion of pay in April 1993
Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

	Men			Women			Men and women			
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	
Gross weekly earnings:										
percentage earnings less than	£110	1.1	0.7	0.9	10.3	1.7	3.2	2.8	1.2	1.7
	£150	6.9	3.3	4.9	40.5	11.2	16.4	13.0	7.0	9.1
	£210	28.9	12.9	20.1	76.5	38.6	45.3	37.6	24.8	29.2
	£300	67.5	33.3	48.7	94.6	68.4	73.0	72.5	49.5	57.5
	£420	91.4	62.3	75.4	98.9	90.4	91.9	92.8	75.2	81.4
	£600	98.7	86.1	91.8	99.8	98.2	98.5	98.9	91.7	94.2
10 per cent earned less than (£)		161	195	175	110	146	134	140	162	153
25 per cent earned less than (£)		201	266	226	131	183	168	181	211	199
50 per cent earned less than (£)		256	366	305	162	238	222	239	302	273
25 per cent earned more than (£)		324	490	417	206	330	309	309	418	381
10 per cent earned more than (£)		407	672	567	264	414	402	391	569	510
Gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and hours										
percentage earning less than	£2.40	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5
	£3.40	4.6	1.7	3.0	24.6	4.4	7.9	8.1	3.0	4.8
	£4.80	26.7	9.1	17.3	68.6	23.4	31.3	34.2	15.9	22.5
	£6.00	52.2	18.4	34.2	87.8	44.5	52.1	58.5	30.8	40.8
	£8.00	82.2	36.5	57.9	97.5	68.7	73.8	84.9	51.7	63.7
	£14.00	99.3	79.4	88.7	100.0	94.4	95.4	99.5	86.5	91.2
10 per cent earned less than (£)		3.87	4.93	4.22	2.95	3.93	3.55	3.53	4.28	3.91
25 per cent earned less than (£)		4.72	6.77	5.35	3.41	4.90	4.44	4.36	5.53	4.97
50 per cent earned less than (£)		5.89	9.47	7.25	4.12	6.35	5.86	5.54	7.83	6.70
25 per cent earned more than (£)		7.35	13.03	10.28	5.12	8.83	8.19	7.05	11.17	9.55
10 per cent earned more than (£)		8.98	17.83	14.55	6.25	11.98	11.30	8.71	15.36	13.44
Gross hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and hours:										
percentage earning less than	£2.40	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5
	£3.40	5.4	1.8	3.4	26.0	4.5	8.3	9.0	3.1	5.2
	£4.80	29.6	9.6	19.0	69.8	23.9	32.0	36.8	16.4	23.8
	£6.00	55.0	19.1	35.9	88.6	45.3	52.9	61.0	31.5	42.1
	£8.00	83.9	37.2	59.0	97.8	69.1	74.1	86.4	52.3	64.6
	£14.00	99.3	79.6	88.8	100.0	94.4	95.4	99.4	86.6	91.2
10 per cent earned less than (£)		3.75	4.86	4.07	2.93	3.90	3.52	3.46	4.23	3.83
25 per cent earned less than (£)		4.56	6.69	5.23	3.37	4.86	4.41	4.23	5.48	4.88
50 per cent earned less than (£)		5.73	9.39	7.13	4.07	6.31	5.80	5.42	7.76	6.61
25 per cent earned more than (£)		7.18	12.97	10.19	5.06	8.80	8.14	6.90	11.13	9.46
10 per cent earned more than (£)		8.81	17.82	14.53	6.19	11.96	11.27	8.54	15.34	13.41

Figure 3 Components of average gross weekly earnings, full-time employees on adult rates



Photo: Lionel Derimais/IMPACT

earnings, whether including or excluding overtime, was 79 per cent in April 1993 – again marginally higher than the level a year earlier. The cumulative rise since 1987 is over 5 percentage points, as illustrated in figure 2.

Historically, average hourly earnings of women relative to those of men rose appreciably in the early 1970s following the introduction of the Equal Pay Act. After 1975 the proportion fluctuated around 74 per cent until 1987, but since then it has increased each year. (The overall trend is more significant than the results for a particular year, which may reflect delays in particular settlements affecting the average earnings of one gender more than another).

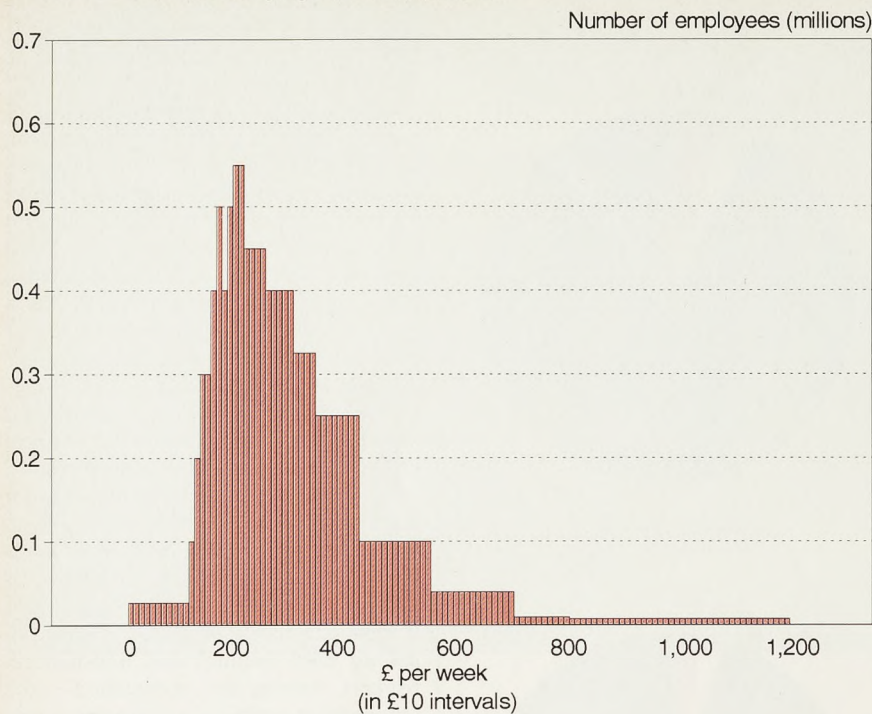
The differential between women's and men's hourly earnings varies for different types of employees. The fact that women are more concentrated in non-manual occupations than men raises their overall average pay relative to men's, the average hourly earnings (excluding overtime) of non-manual women (£7.20) being higher than those of manual men (£6.05). However, among both manual and non-manual workers, women are concentrated in the lower paid occupations, which reduces their relative pay: for non-manual occupations as a whole the percentage is just 67 per cent, and for manual workers 72 per cent.

The make-up of pay

The NES divides total gross earnings into four components: overtime, payment by results/incentive payments, premium payments for shift work, and the residual – which can be referred to as 'basic pay'. The data for April 1993 are summarised in table 2 and figure 3.

Altogether, the three additions to basic pay account for just over one tenth of average gross weekly earnings. For manual men they make up almost a quarter of the total, whereas for non-manual women the proportion is just under one twentieth.

Figure 4 Distribution of gross weekly earnings
Full-time employees on adult rates



Looking at the proportion of employees who received these additional payments, it is again manual males who stand out, with over half receiving overtime pay, nearly a third getting incentive and performance-related bonuses and almost a quarter receiving shift premiums.

The contributions these additions made to average earnings, and the proportions of employees receiving them, fell very slightly between April 1992 and 1993 – the fourth annual fall in succession.

The distribution of earnings

As well as reporting averages, the NES shows how earnings are distributed among employees. Table 3 gives simplified distributions of the weekly and hourly earnings of full-time employees on adult rates, showing the proportions of employees earning less than certain amounts per week or hour.

Figure 4 displays the shape of the overall distribution of gross weekly earnings among employees in the NES sample, grossed up to the estimated numbers of full-time adult employees in Great Britain. This is skewed to the right: because of the relatively small

Figure 5 Typical occupations in each decile range of the distribution of gross weekly earnings

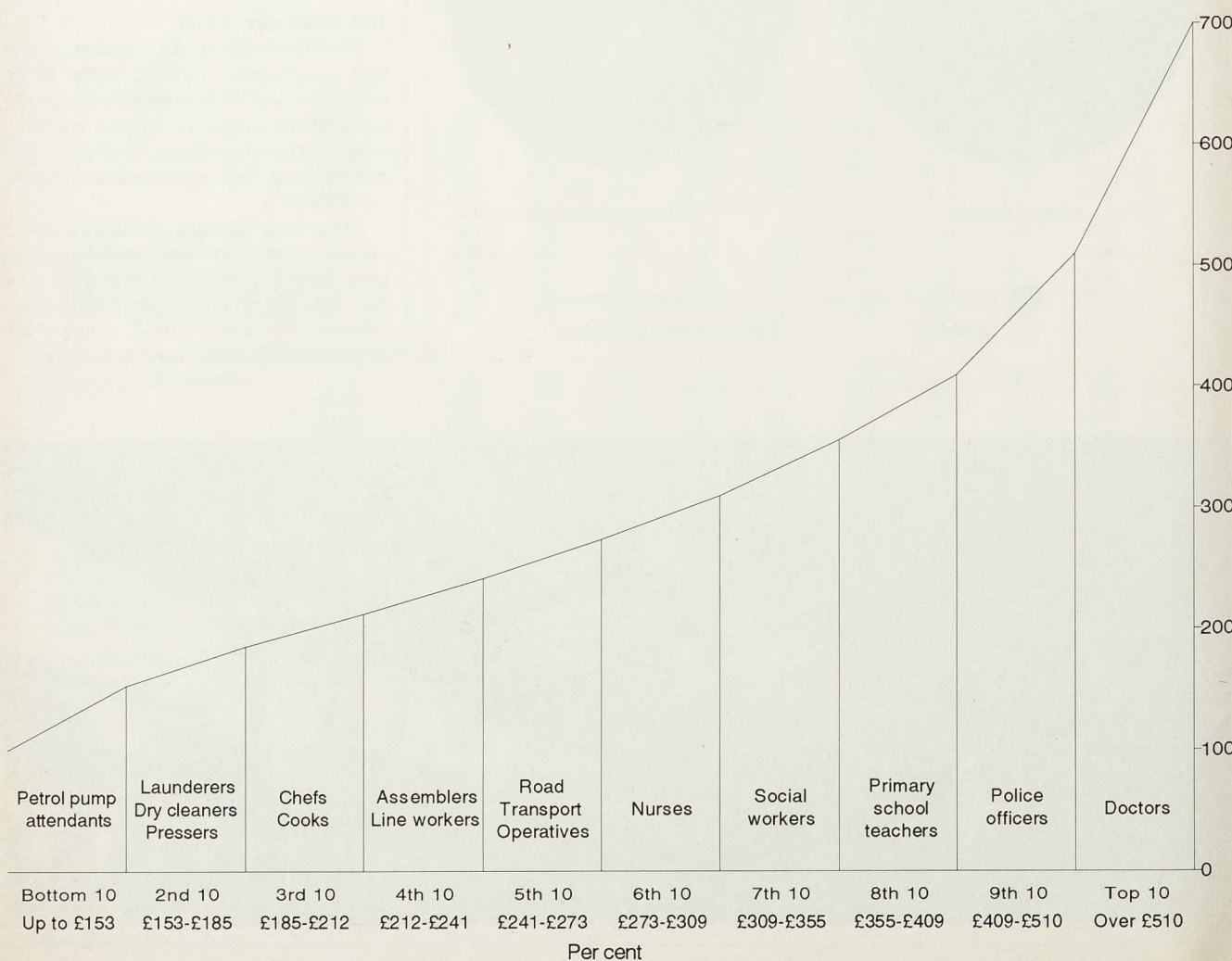
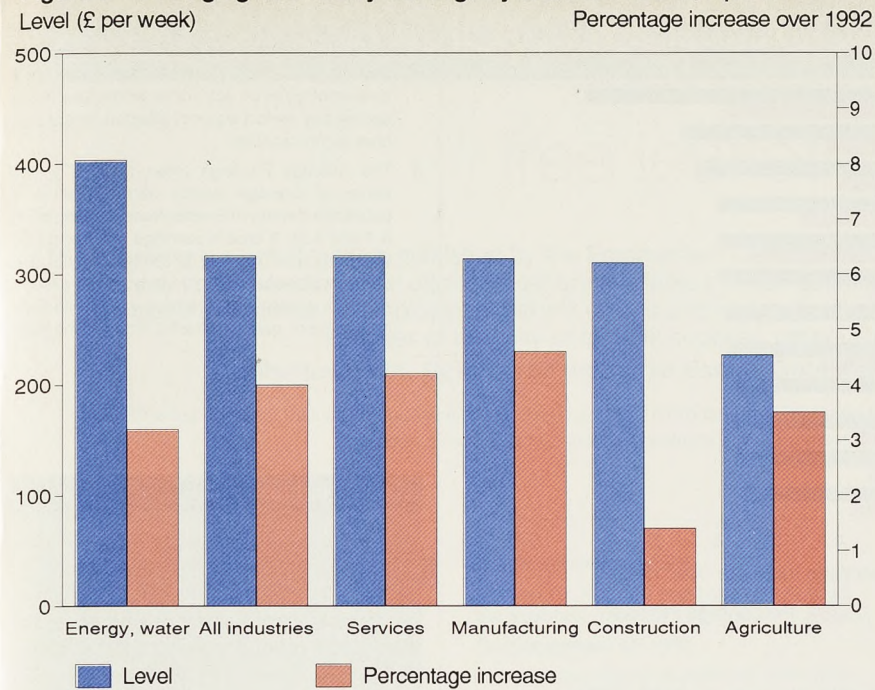


Figure 6 Average gross weekly earnings by industrial sector, April 1993



excluding overtime.

In the year to April 1993, the dispersion of earnings widened slightly, as weekly earnings increased by 3.2 per cent at the bottom decile and by 4.1 per cent at the top. Nonetheless, earnings at both ends of the distribution increased in real terms since the Retail Prices Index (RPI) rose by just 1.3 per cent over the same period.

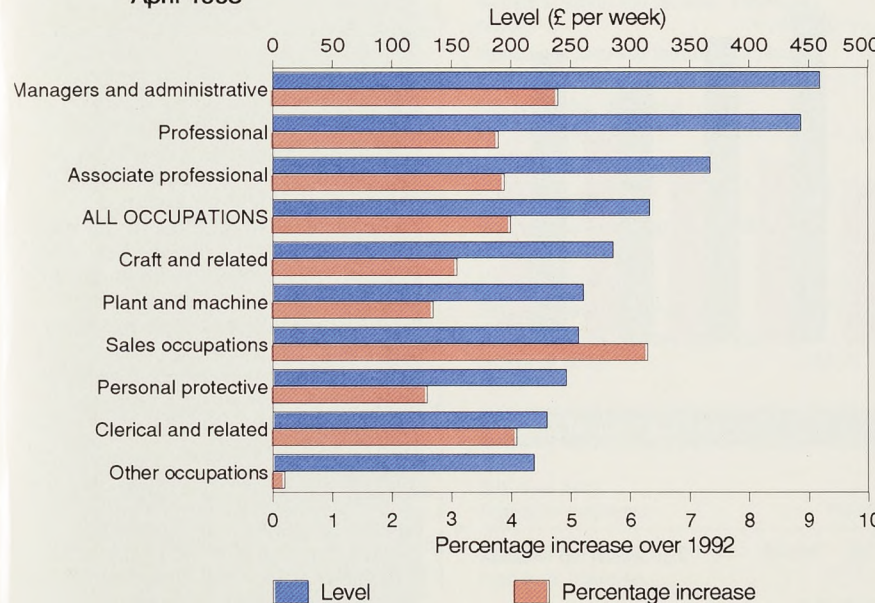
Figure 5 shows all ten decile ranges of gross weekly earnings in April 1993. For each of these it lists an occupation whose average earnings (for men and women together) are within the decile range, and who can be considered representative of that tenth of the earnings distribution.

Detailed analyses

The detailed results of the NES are summarised in part A of the published report (see footnote 1), and presented in full in subsequent parts. In this article it is only possible to give a flavour of such analyses.

In the following sections, a series of figures show the average gross weekly earnings, and increases between April 1992 and April 1993, for broad categories of industry (detailed analyses of which are contained mainly in part C of the published report), of occupation (in part D), and of region and age-group (both in part E).

Figure 7 Average gross weekly earnings by occupational major group, April 1993



Results by industry

Figure 6 presents an analysis of the 1993 NES by the industrial sector of the employer (based on divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 revision). Average weekly earnings in April 1993 were highest in energy and water supply (£403) and lowest in agriculture (£227), with little variation between manufacturing (£314), services (£316) and construction (£310).

The earnings rise in services between April 1992 and 1993 (4.2 per cent) was a little lower than in manufacturing (4.6 per cent), but both increases were down on the April 1991-92 figures.

Results by occupation

To classify occupations, the NES uses the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), which has a hierarchical structure of 374 'unit groups' contained within 77 'minor', 22 'sub-major' and nine 'major' groups. This permits a far more sophisticated analysis of earnings and other labour market trends than is possible from the traditional manual/non-manual split.

Figure 7 shows the 1992 results by SOC major group. The group with the highest average earnings was managers and administrators (£460 per week), followed by professional and associate professional occupations. Average earnings were generally higher in the non-manual occupational groups, but the average for craft and related occupations (at £286 per week) was well above that for clerical and related (at £231).

number of very high earners, the distribution extends much further at the top end than at the bottom.

The NES also provides measures of the spread or dispersion of earnings. Median earnings are those for a person exactly half way up the earnings distribution. These can be compared with the upper and lower deciles (or quartiles), i.e. the earnings levels which mark off the top and bottom 10 per cent (or 25 per cent) of employees.

Table 3 presents such comparisons. It shows that in April 1993, the median level of earnings was £273 per week – lower than the average (or mean), as the latter is boosted

by the relatively small number of people at the top end of the distribution. At the bottom of the distribution, a tenth of employees earned less than £153 per week; at the top, a tenth earned more than £510.

The ratio between these two numbers – just over 3.3 in April 1993 – gives a measure of the spread or dispersion of weekly earnings. The spread was greatest for non-manual males (the top decile was 3.4 times the bottom decile), and smallest for manual females (2.4 times).

For hourly earnings, the pattern is similar. The overall ratio of the highest to the lowest decile is 3.4 including overtime, or 3.5

Figure 8 Average weekly earnings by region, April 1993

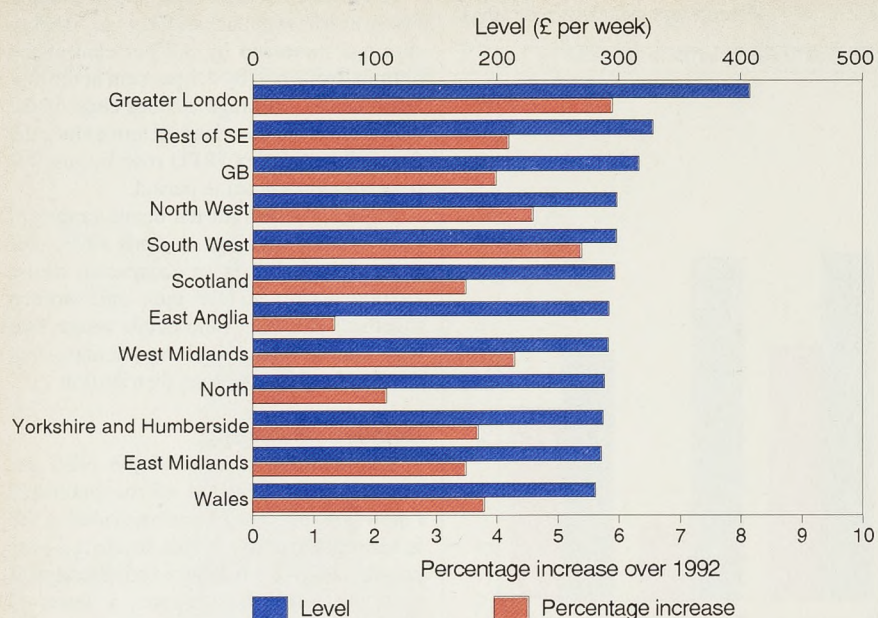
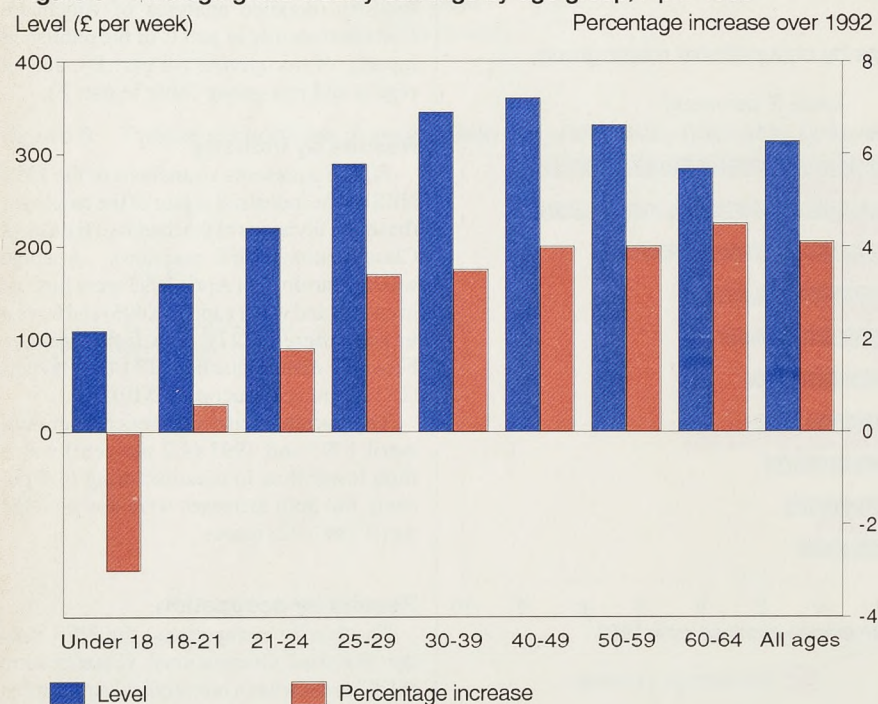


Figure 9 Average gross weekly earnings by age group, April 1993



Results by region

An analysis by standard region (showing Greater London separately) is given in figure 8. London has much higher average earnings than any other region (£408 per week in April 1993), partly because it has a large proportion of its labour force in higher-paying industries and occupations, and partly because of London weighting and similar allowances.

Outside the South East, all regions have very similar levels of average earnings, but it was the South West and North West of England that had the highest increases between April 1992 and 1993 (5.4 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively).

Results by age group

Figure 9 shows the results for broad age groups covering all employees, not just those on adult rates of pay. Average earnings climb steadily with age, to reach a maximum of £360 per week for 40-49 year-olds, and decline thereafter.

The highest 1992-92 increases also came in the middle age groups. The lowest were for employees aged under 21. There are ever-decreasing numbers of the latter, reflecting demographic decline and the increasing proportions in education and training. ■

Footnotes

- 1 The full results of the Survey are being published in six parts, A to F, by HMSO in *New Earnings Survey 1993*. The figures generally relate to full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence (see *technical note*).
- 2 The Average Earnings Index (AEI) is a time series of average weekly earnings which is published monthly in *Employment Gazette* (tables 5.1 and 5.3). It covers earnings of full and part-time employees working for companies with 25 or more employees. The 'underlying increase' in earnings is calculated by adjusting for settlements and bonuses paid at different times of the year.

Technical note

The New Earnings Survey is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain,^a information on whose earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers. It does not cover the self employed. In 1993, the information related to the pay period which included 21 April.

The earnings information collected relates to *gross pay* before tax, National Insurance or other deductions, and generally excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period, and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded.

For particular groups of employees, changes in average earnings between successive surveys may be affected by changes in the timing of *pay settlements*, in some cases reflecting more than one settlement and in some others no settlement at all. *Table A* in part A of the Survey report lists the settlements implemented between the 1992 and 1993 surveys.

Most of the NES analyses relate to *full-time employees on adult rates* whose earnings for the survey pay period were *not affected by absence*. Thus they do *not* include the earnings of those who did not work a full week, and those whose earnings were reduced because of sickness, short-time working, etc. Nor do they include the earnings of young people (not on adult rates of pay) or part-time employees. Some information on the earnings of young people and part-time employees is available in the published Survey report, particularly *parts E and F*. However, the NES has incomplete coverage of these groups, because it is largely limited to people earning above the income tax threshold.

Footnote

^a A similar survey is carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development.

Employment Department

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Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey – July 1993

This article presents the results of projecting the April 1993 New Earnings Survey to July 1993

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees, July 1993

Occupation	Major group	All employees on adult rates		
		Men	Women	All
Managers and administrators	1	509.8	347.2	469.0
Professional occupations	2	485.9	397.5	452.6
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	420.7	317.2	374.7
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	264.5	223.2	235.2
Craft and related occupations	5	302.3	179.8	291.7
Personal and protective service occupations	6	299.2	193.2	251.4
Sales occupations	7	310.4	195.5	262.0
Plant and machine operatives	8	283.0	192.2	266.3
Other occupations	9	239.3	164.3	223.9
All non-manual occupations		426.4	275.0	356.3
All manual occupations		279.7	181.3	261.6
All occupations	1-9	360.4	258.5	323.1

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees on adult rates, July 1993

Industry	SIC code	Men			Women			Men and Women		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	214.1	320.8	237.8	160.9	216.7	186.8	209.5	296.2	231.3
Energy and water supply industries	1	373.2	510.7	439.1	*	300.1	297.9	371.2	440.6	411.2
Extraction of minerals & ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2	306.3	450.4	364.6	202.2	276.0	251.0	293.2	398.6	341.4
Mechanical engineering	32	292.7	413.9	341.6	189.4	228.5	219.2	286.9	371.6	325.1
Electrical and electronic eng.	34	280.0	421.1	352.2	184.3	240.9	210.8	253.1	376.5	314.7
Metal goods, engineering & vehicles industries	3	292.9	429.0	350.9	191.3	249.1	225.4	279.5	387.7	328.7
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	292.9	469.4	354.7	206.0	264.4	232.4	270.6	398.9	319.3
Paper products, printing and publ.	47	323.5	463.6	389.1	215.1	291.0	271.4	305.0	393.9	353.9
Other manufacturing industries	4	282.0	436.7	340.0	181.0	261.3	218.4	253.1	371.4	300.9
Construction	50	277.4	409.6	326.8	*	221.8	221.0	277.0	367.6	316.3
Distribution and repairs	61,62,64									
	65,67	237.6	337.3	301.5	167.8	209.1	205.4	229.3	281.9	267.8
Hotels and catering	66	188.7	313.8	233.6	142.2	220.1	173.0	166.5	265.8	204.0
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	6	227.2	335.7	292.7	151.5	210.4	198.8	209.9	280.8	257.9
Transport	71-77	296.2	432.1	344.5	292.1	253.0	261.7	296.0	367.2	327.8
Postal services & telecommunications	79	289.6	449.5	351.1	251.6	308.4	296.9	287.0	402.3	340.4
Transport and communication	7	294.0	438.5	346.9	278.6	272.1	273.7	292.9	379.9	332.2
Banking and finance	81	339.8	528.3	519.7	*	284.8	284.5	322.7	397.0	394.6
Business services	83	255.4	505.2	460.6	197.2	287.0	284.9	250.2	403.9	386.1
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8	259.7	495.9	458.7	201.1	281.5	280.2	254.9	392.7	379.2
Public administration	91	258.8	398.9	381.0	206.0	265.2	263.2	249.3	338.0	329.9
Education and health services	93,95	234.9	446.2	402.1	162.8	314.5	303.5	205.7	355.7	337.2
Other services	9	240.5	414.7	374.0	169.5	296.7	282.2	213.2	345.2	322.7
All industries and services	0-9	277.4	427.2	360.4	180.8	274.9	258.5	259.7	357.0	323.1

* Not available

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees, July 1993

Region	Men			Women			Men and Women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
South East	295.9	485.4	419.7	202.8	311.6	297.5	278.2	406.8	372.7
East Anglia	274.5	391.6	332.8	167.8	247.6	232.3	256.6	324.7	297.9
South West	265.9	396.6	339.7	170.3	255.3	242.1	249.7	331.8	304.2
West Midlands	269.3	393.6	331.0	174.1	251.6	235.1	251.9	328.4	297.6
East Midlands	270.7	380.8	323.4	167.9	247.2	226.4	250.5	322.8	291.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	271.5	375.7	323.1	171.1	250.3	235.0	255.2	318.2	293.0
North West	274.6	399.7	341.1	175.1	257.2	242.6	256.6	331.9	304.6
North	276.7	388.2	328.1	174.6	245.4	230.5	259.3	319.9	294.2
England	278.8	432.1	364.9	181.6	277.6	261.3	261.3	361.4	327.2
Scotland	272.7	401.0	339.5	177.4	259.0	243.0	253.6	331.8	302.6
Wales	261.5	371.9	314.3	176.1	253.3	237.0	246.0	315.1	286.7
Great Britain	277.4	427.2	360.4	180.8	274.9	258.5	259.7	357.0	323.1

Estimated average earnings in July 1993

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in July 1993 was £323.1. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and standard regions of Great Britain.

For categories not shown in tables 1-3, users can construct their own July 1993 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from table 4 to the NES estimates for April 1993.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1992 and 1993 New Earnings Surveys so that the overall increase (which was 4.0 per cent) equals the 1.96 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1993 and July 1993. The AEI used is an unpublished series which excludes arrears of pay.

Articles in this series appear quarterly in the November, February, May and August *Employment Gazette*.

Accuracy of quarterly projections for July 1992 to April 1993

The April 1993 NES results provide a means to check the accuracy of the quarterly projections of the 1992 NES.

The results of the comparisons are shown in table 5.

Using the projected April 1993 average earnings that were

Table 4 Multipliers used for ratio projections

	Men	Women	All
Manuals	1.0113	1.0210	1.0122
Non-manuals	1.0215	1.0230	1.0215
All	1.0196	1.0235	1.0196

Table 5 Projected April 1993 results compared with actual results

	Men			Women			Men and Women		
	Projected	Actual	Percentage Difference	Projected	Actual	Percentage Difference	Projected	Actual	Percentage Difference
Manuals	277.6	274.3	-1.2	177.0	177.1	0.1	259.5	256.6	-1.1
Non-manuals	415.2	418.2	0.7	268.6	268.7	0.0	347.9	349.5	0.5
All	352.8	353.5	0.2	252.6	252.6	0.0	316.7	316.9	0.1

published in the August 1993 *Employment Gazette*, similar percentage differences can be calculated from the categories of tables 1, 2 and 3. The largest percentage differences were for manual men which was overestimated by 1.2 per cent and non-manual men which was underestimated by 0.7 per cent.

These differences arise because the projections assume the trends in earnings between April 1991 and

April 1992 for the categories of table 4 continued throughout the 12 months to April 1993. The results of the 1993 NES showed that the earnings growth of manual men slowed in 1992-93 while the earnings growth of non-manual men increased. The earnings growth for women changed very little. Overall the growth forecasted by changes in the average earnings index was slightly less than that estimated by the NES. ■

Industrial and employment appeal tribunal statistics 1991-92 and 1992-93

This article presents information on the outcome of cases dealt with by both industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) in each of the two years April 1991 to March 1992 and April 1992 to March 1993.



Photo: Jacky Chapman

Key findings

- 28 per cent more industrial tribunal cases were cleared¹ in 1992-93 than in 1991-92, and 17 per cent more in 1991-92 compared to 1990-91.
- In 1992-93, 63 per cent of cases related to unfair dismissal, compared to 61 per cent of cases in 1991-92 and 55 per cent in 1990-91.
- A significant number of cases continue to be brought concerning both redundancy pay (13 per cent) and unlawful deductions from wages under the Wages Act 1986 (14 per cent).
- About two-thirds of all cases dealt with in 1992-93 and 1991-92 did not reach a tribunal hearing either because they were resolved through conciliation by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) or settled privately. Settlements were reached in around one-third of cases where ACAS had a duty to conciliate.
- Awards of costs in cases held to be frivolous, vexatious or otherwise unreasonable were rare, occurring in only just over 1 per cent of cases disposed of at a hearing in both 1991-92 and 1992-93.
- half of all cases heard at EAT preliminary hearings were dismissed at that stage.
- In total, about 80 per cent of appeals to the EAT which were disposed of were either withdrawn or dismissed.

Background

Industrial tribunals are independent judicial bodies which were initially established under the Industrial Training Act 1964 to hear appeals from employers against Industrial Training Board levy assessments. Their jurisdiction has been extended since then to hear and resolve complaints by employees about equal pay, sex and race discrimination, unlawful deductions from wages, redundancy payments and a variety of other matters; but the majority of cases are brought under the unfair dismissal provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

There are separate tribunal organisations for England and Wales and Scotland, each with its own Central Office and headed by its own president.

In England and Wales there are 11 Regional Offices based in the main centres of population and hearings also take place in a number of other towns. Scotland does not have Regional Offices but cases are heard at Offices of the Industrial Tribunals in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee, and elsewhere according to need.

In certain circumstances, parties who dispute the decision of a tribunal may request a review of the case by the industrial tribunal or appeal to the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) on a point of law.

In England and Wales the EAT may hold

a preliminary hearing of cases which do not appear to the Registrar to disclose an error of law.

Table 1: industrial tribunal applications shows the outcome of all applications dealt with in 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Table 2: unfair dismissal cases covers the outcomes of all those cases which reached a hearing and shows the remedies for the successful applicants.

Table 3: amounts awarded gives details of the awards by tribunals in successful unfair dismissal cases.

Tables 4 and 5: race and sex discrimination cases show the amounts awarded in each of those cases.

Table 6: cases by representation and outcome.

Table 7: pre-hearing assessments (PHAs), sets out details of assessments which may be used where either the applicant or respondent appears to have a case which has no reasonable chance of succeeding.

Table 8: costs: details of costs awarded in all jurisdictions.

Tables 9, 10 and 11: EAT appeals and hearings show the number of cases registered and dealt with by the EAT at preliminary and full hearings. ■

Footnote

¹ As defined in table 1, i.e. settled by ACAS, withdrawn, heard by an Industrial Tribunal, or otherwise disposed of.

Table 1 Outcomes of cases

	Total number of registered cases disposed of			ACAS conciliated settlements*			Withdrawal		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	Other provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978	1,732	983	985	495	219	190	578	405	473
Redundancy provisions of Employment Protection Act 1975	240	239	490	46	54	86	110	119	242
Equal pay	508	227	240	64	45	102	246	100	83
Insolvency pay	94	357	390	0	12	19	44	232	213
Redundancy pay	5,022	5,234	7,084	0	0	0	3,044	2,806	3,448
Race discrimination	926	1,032	1,070	185	196	228	371	460	451
Sex discrimination	1,078	1,104	1,386	335	378	504	424	427	438
Unfair dismissal	19,554	25,533	33,683	7,329	9,321	12,287	5,807	7,919	10,194
Wages Act	6,238	6,518	7,510	1,730	1,474	1,587	2,344	2,488	3,003
Others	434	541	607	13	68	57	238	323	257
All	35,826	41,768	53,445	10,197	11,767	15,060	13,206	15,279	18,802

	Successful at tribunal hearing			Dismissed at tribunal hearing (out of scope)			Dismissed at tribunal hearing (other reasons)			Disposed of otherwise		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	Other provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978	318	222	144	50	22	19	238	70	80	53	45	79
Redundancy provisions of Employment Protection Act 1975	61	53	112	4	2	10	18	8	29	1	3	11
Equal pay	10	5	21	6	5	0	19	71	34	163	1	0
Insolvency pay	17	37	44	8	6	6	21	54	64	4	16	44
Redundancy pay	1,273	1,724	2,540	112	113	188	498	446	683	95	145	225
Race discrimination	47	48	69	67	40	58	202	235	218	54	53	46
Sex discrimination	78	90	127	32	31	34	188	147	208	21	31	75
Unfair dismissal	2,530	3,407	4,554	810	863	1,124	2,726	3,605	4,733	352	418	791
Wages Act	1,107	1,405	1,669	349	172	220	483	757	566	225	222	465
Others	62	31	71	17	28	66	79	81	145	25	10	11
All	5,503	7,022	9,351	1,455	1,282	1,725	4,472	5,474	6,760	993	944	1,747

* ACAS does not conciliate in the following jurisdictions: redundancy pay, insolvency pay, written statements of terms of employment, interim relief, paid time off for safety representatives and certain health and safety matters.

Table 2 All unfair dismissal cases proceeding to a tribunal hearing

	Number			Percentage of cases proceeding to a hearing			Percentage of all applications		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91 (100 per cent = 19,554)	1991-92 (100 per cent = 25,533)	1992-93 (100 per cent = 33,683)
	Cases dismissed								
Out of scope	810	863	1,124	13.4	11.0	10.8	4.1	3.4	3.3
Other reasons	2,726	3,605	4,733	44.9	45.7	45.5	13.9	14.1	14.1
All cases dismissed	3,536	4,468	5,857	58.3	56.7	56.3	18.1	17.5	17.4
Cases upheld									
Reinstatement or re-engagement	63	71	73	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
Remedy left to parties	911	820	1,054	15.0	10.4	10.1	4.6	3.2	3.1
Compensation	1,290	2,009	2,636	21.3	25.5	25.3	6.6	7.8	7.8
No award made	266	507	791	4.4	6.5	7.6	1.4	2.0	2.3
All cases upheld	2,530	3,407	4,554	41.7	43.3	43.7	12.9	13.3	13.4
All cases proceeding to a hearing	6,066	7,875	10,411	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.0	30.8	30.8

Table 3 Compensation awarded by tribunals — unfair dismissal cases*

	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Num- bers	Per cent	Num- bers	Per cent	Num- bers	Per cent
Less than £100	13	1.01	14	0.69	37	1.4
£100-£149	9	0.70	27	1.34	21	0.8
£150-£199	11	0.86	22	1.10	25	1.0
£200-£299	20	1.56	60	2.99	81	3.0
£300-£399	47	3.67	70	3.49	82	3.0
£400-£499	37	2.89	67	3.33	61	2.3
£500-£749	103	8.04	140	6.97	176	6.7
£750-£999	87	6.79	115	5.73	127	4.8
£1,000-£1,499	136	10.62	188	9.36	232	8.8
£1,500-£1,999	105	8.20	179	8.91	190	7.2
£2,000-£2,499	77	6.01	143	7.12	172	6.5
£2,500-£2,999	71	5.54	119	5.92	139	5.3
£3,000-£3,999	105	8.20	205	10.20	252	9.6
£4,000-£4,999	66	5.15	164	8.16	205	7.8
£5,000-£5,999	51	3.99	107	5.33	161	6.2
£6,000-£6,999	38	2.97	78	3.88	126	4.8
£7,000-£7,999	19	1.48	85	4.23	91	3.4
£8,000-£8,999	23	1.79	85	4.23	87	3.3
£9,000 and over	23	1.79	141	7.02	371	14.1
Unspecified	240	18.74	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	1,281	100.0	2,009	100.00	2,636	100.0
Median award	£1,773		£2,428		£2,616	

* These figures do not cover unfair dismissal on grounds of trade union membership or activities, or non-membership of a trade union; pregnancy, or refusal of the right to return to work after pregnancy, or in a strike or lock out situation.

Table 4 Compensation awarded by tribunals — race discrimination cases

	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Num- bers	Per cent	Num- bers	Per cent	Num- bers	Per cent
Less than £100	1	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
£100-£149	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
£150-£199	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
£200-£299	0	0.0	2	9.1	0	0.0
£300-£399	1	3.7	1	4.5	0	0.0
£400-£499	1	3.7	1	4.5	0	0.0
£500-£749	5	18.5	2	9.1	1	4.6
£750-£999	1	3.7	2	9.1	0	0.0
£1,000-£1,499	4	14.8	4	18.2	3	13.6
£1,500-£1,999	1	3.7	3	13.6	1	4.6
£2,000-£2,999	8	29.7	3	13.6	5	22.7
£3,000 and over	5	18.5	4	18.3	12	54.5
All	27	100.0	22	100.00	22	100.0
Median award	£1,749		£1,374		£3,333	

Table 5 Compensation awarded by tribunals — sex discrimination cases

	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Num- bers	Per cent	Num- bers	Per cent	Num- bers	Per cent
Less than £100	0	0.0	2	4.7	0	0.0
£100-£149	1	2.0	0	0.0	2	3.1
£150-£199	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
£200-£299	3	6.0	3	7.0	3	4.6
£300-£399	2	4.0	1	2.3	3	4.6
£400-£499	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
£500-£749	9	18.0	4	9.3	10	15.4
£750-£999	7	14.0	2	4.7	1	1.5
£1,000-£1,499	7	14.0	5	11.6	15	23.1
£1,500-£1,999	3	6.0	10	23.2	9	13.9
£2,000-£2,999	5	10.0	8	18.6	5	7.7
£3,000-£3,999	2	4.0	5	11.6	6	9.2
£4,000-£4,999	3	6.0	2	4.7	3	4.6
£5,000-£5,999	1	2.0	1	2.3	2	3.1
£6,000-£6,999	2	4.0	0	0.0	4	6.2
£7,000-£7,999	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
£8,000 and over	3	6.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
All	50	100.0	43	100.0	65	100.0
Median award	£1,142		£1,725		£1,416	

Table 6 Representation of parties at tribunal hearings: (all jurisdictions)

	Applicant				
	Self	T.U.	Legal	Other	Total
1990-1991					
<i>Cases successful at tribunal hearing:</i>					
Respondent					
Self	1,857	303	564	699	3,423
Legal	394	251	538	273	1,456
Other	209	128	149	138	624
All	2,460	682	1,251	1,110	5,503
<i>Cases dismissed at tribunal hearing:</i>					
Respondent					
Self	1,579	249	311	454	2,593
Legal	984	440	809	409	2,642
Other	258	152	146	136	692
All	2,821	841	1,266	999	5,927

	Applicant					
	None	Self	TU	Legal	Other	Total
1991-1992						
<i>Cases successful at tribunal hearing:</i>						
Respondent						
None	84	114	8	31	37	274
Self	25	2,318	510	558	830	4,241
TU	1	61	73	36	42	213
Legal	12	422	214	487	289	1,424
Other	10	335	171	152	169	837
All	132	3,250	976	1,264	1,367	6,989
<i>Cases dismissed at tribunal hearing:</i>						
Respondent						
None	115	32	6	20	12	185
Self	36	1,518	310	304	434	2,602
TU	8	112	92	68	72	352
Legal	35	962	566	1,101	439	3,103
Other	12	208	74	92	128	514
All	206	2,832	1,048	1,585	1,085	6,756

	Applicant					
	None	Self	TU	Legal	Other	Total
1992-1993						
<i>Cases successful at tribunal hearing:</i>						
Respondent						
None	107	186	33	44	50	420
Self	30	3,300	538	708	1,001	5,577
TU	1	64	165	80	61	371
Legal	8	558	340	733	401	2,040
Other	8	477	116	159	183	943
All	154	4,585	1,192	1,724	1,696	9,351
<i>Cases dismissed at tribunal hearing:</i>						
Respondent						
None	204	60	5	18	14	301
Self	42	2,231	304	416	549	3,542
TU	1	166	172	47	87	473
Legal	39	1,324	554	1,008	567	3,492
Other	7	302	75	108	185	677
All	293	4,083	1,110	1,597	1,402	8,485

	Applicant					
	None	Self	TU	Legal	Other	Total
<i>Cases dismissed at tribunal hearing:</i>						
Respondent						
None	204	60	5	18	14	301
Self	42	2,231	304	416	549	3,542
TU	1	166	172	47	87	473
Legal	39	1,324	554	1,008	567	3,492
Other	7	302	75	108	185	677
All	293	4,083	1,110	1,597	1,402	8,485

Notes:
 1 This is an analysis of the representation of which 'None' denotes those hearings where the respondent or applicant failed to attend.
 2 These figures exclude 33 successful cases for which no details are available.

Table 7 Pre-hearing assessments

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Number of pre-hearing assessments ordered			
Initiated by applicant	14	7	13
Initiated by respondent	249	29	132
Initiated by chairman	118	14	51
All	381	50	196
Outcome of pre-hearing assessments			
Costs warning against applicant	165	19	20
Costs warning against respondent	2	2	1
All	167	21	21
Destination of cases with costs warning against applicant			
Withdrawn/settled after PHA	139	18	16
Case went to full hearing	21	1	4
All	160	19	20
Destination of cases where no warning was given against applicant			
Withdrawn/settled after PHA but before full hearing	102	13	84
Case went to full hearing	108	23	77
All	210	36	161
Outcome of full hearing in cases where applicant was warned			
Applicant won	3	0	0
Applicant lost	18	1	4
All	21	1	4
Costs awarded against applicant	7	1	4
Outcome of full hearing in cases where applicant was not warned			
Applicant won	29	8	32
Applicant lost	79	15	45
All	108	23	77
Costs awarded against applicant	3	0	3

Table 8 Costs awarded — all jurisdictions

	Number of cases		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
£0- £25	16	17	12
£26- £50	16	19	24
£51- £75	10	5	8
£76- £100	18	19	17
£101- £150	7	11	19
£151- £200	29	16	13
£201- £300	23	18	42
£301- £400	3	7	10
£401- £500	7	18	19
£501-£1,000	18	16	16
Over £1,000	10	9	25
Unspecified	18	10	0
All	175	145	205

Table 9 Appeals to EAT^a registered by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	No. of cases registered	Per cent	No. of cases registered	Per cent	No. of cases registered	Per cent
	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
Unfair dismissal	361	70.1	505	71.0	524	68.9
Redundancy pay	29	5.6	39	5.5	50	6.6
Sex discrimination	25	4.9	40	5.6	44	5.8
Equal pay	5	0.9	5	0.7	8	1.1
Trade relations	50	9.7	71	10.0	71	9.3
Others	45	8.7	51	7.2	63	8.3
All	515	100.0	711	100.0	760	100.0

EAT - Employment Appeals Tribunal.

Table 10 Preliminary hearings disposed of by EAT: (England and Wales only)^b

	Appeals by employers			Appeals by employees			Total appeals		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Dismissed at preliminary hearing	26	25	43	90	100	129	116	125	172
Allowed to proceed to full hearing	15	13	47	41	59	87	56	72	134
Total Appeals at preliminary hearing	41	38	90	131	159	216	172	197	306

^b No preliminary hearings were held in Scotland.

Table 11 EAT appeals registered and disposed of

	Appeals by employers			Appeals by employees			Total appeals		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Appeals registered	199	319	371	316	392	389	515	711	760
Appeals disposed of of which:	169	213	235	178	212	277	347	425	512
Withdrawn	69	101	121	66	78	102	135	179	223
Dismissed at hearing	61	71	81	76	85	99	137	156	180
Allowed/remitted	39	41	33	36	49	76	75	90	109

Selwyn's law

MANAGERS, PERSONNEL specialists, lawyers and students who need a comprehensive working textbook of employment law will find it in this new edition of a well-established text.

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The appendix details codes of practice issued by organisations such as the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) and the Employment Department. There are also sections on employment protection, trade union rights and disciplinary procedures.

● *Selwyn's law of employment, eighth edition*, by N M Selwyn. Published by Butterworth Law Publishers Ltd, 88 Kingsway, London WC2B 6AB. Price £20.95 pbk. ISBN 0 406 12437 5.

Life begins at...

A SECOND career as an acupuncturist, private investigator or novelist? Statistics regarding unemployment among the over forties are bleak, but the bad news could be an opportunity to begin a career in a completely new field, or to fulfil a long held ambition.

By using case histories, this guide helps ensure the best chance of success in a business venture and guides readers away from the most common pitfalls. A Devon hotelier – and former housewife – says “We took in guests from France and America to see if we liked it before buying our hotel. Our main problem was not having enough capital when we hit bleak times.” Related jobs, such as rural work and careers with animals, are grouped together. A range of careers – including overseas opportunities – are included, as well as addresses and relevant publications for future reference.

● *A new career after forty: a practical guide to mid-life opportunities*, by John Bird. Published by Northcote House Publishers Ltd, Plymouth House, Estover Road, Plymouth PL6 7PZ, tel 0752 735 255. Price £9.99 pbk. ISBN 0 7463 0668 7.

DO YOURSELF A FAVOUR



“DON'T SLOUCH, mumble, fiddle or stare. Read a good newspaper, get a professional qualification and get to know the right people, but don't be an office snob”.

Advice from a stern headmistress or a senior management consultant? Debra Allcock, a leading consultant at the Industrial Society, has written a guide explaining how

employees can shape their destiny at work by understanding their strengths and weaknesses, considering others' points of view, and taking a positive, not a cynical, approach. 'Winners', the book states, say “there must be a better way”, and respect others' strengths. 'Losers', on the other hand, say “we've always done it this way”, and

focus on others' weaknesses. Other chapters cover getting your point across, moving up the organisation and making change happen.

● *Do yourself a favour: how to be successful at work*, by Debra Allcock. Published by The Industrial Society, Robert Hyde House, 48 Bryanston Square, London W1H 7LN, tel 071 262 2401. Price £9.95 pbk. ISBN 1 85835 051 4.

Pan-European personnel

LOOKING FOR the right person for that job in Denmark? A new research report analysing the executive search field on a pan-European basis gives an overview of companies operating throughout Europe; offers tips to help you select an appropriate company for your needs; and shows how executive research firms are expanding and diversifying the range of services offered to clients. Guidance on making the most of a headhunter is also included.

The heart of the report consists of a country-by-country directory of the leading firms and their specialisms.

● *Executive search in Europe: choosing and using a headhunter*, by Nancy Garrison Jenn. Published by the Economist Intelligence Unit, 40 Duke Street, London W1A 1DW, tel 071 830 1000. Price £135.00 pbk. ISBN 0 85058 739 5.

Making sense of the Census

THE 1991 Census provides a uniquely detailed picture of the population, covering a range of subjects from housing and employment to transport and workplace data. Aimed at social scientists, teachers and students of social sciences, this introduction to the 1991 Census of Population also covers all aspects of census activities, explains the geography of the census and provides a historical background to census-taking.

The manual is indexed and is written by specialists in each of the topic areas, and complements other 1991 Census statistical publications.

● *The 1991 Census user's guide*, edited by Angela Dale and Catherine Marsh. Published by HMSO for the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and available from all HMSO bookshops. Price £19.80 pbk. ISBN 0 11 691527 7.

Starting over

TO PEOPLE looking for a job, the two important levels of unemployment are 0 per cent unemployment, which means that you have a job, and 100 per cent unemployment, which means that you haven't.

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● *And a good job too*, by David Mackintosh. Published by the Orion Publishing Group Ltd, Orion House, 5 Upper Martin's Lane, London WC2H 9EA, tel 071 240 3444. Price £14.99 hbk, £9.99 pbk. ISBN 1 85797 124 8.