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# Employment GAZETTE

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**Ethnic groups and the labour market**

**PLUS**

**Revised estimates of the workforce  
in employment**

**Research News**



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT



# Employment GAZETTE

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**News**

- 130..... **Fair play for women**  
 The ED and the Equal Opportunities Commission launch their first joint initiative to boost opportunities for women in the UK.
- 135..... **European Social Policy: the UK response**  
 The Government's response to last year's EC green paper on European social policy.
- 137..... **Hunt backs union-industry partnership**  
 Employment Secretary David Hunt proposes new agenda for the trade unions.
- Plus .....TEC round-up, health and safety, and careers news.

**Parliamentary Questions**

- 139..... **Three pages of questions put to Employment Department ministers**  
 Subjects include: age discrimination, careers service, the claimant count, European Social Fund and labour flexibility.

**Bookshelf**

- 142..... **The frontiers of excellence**  
 What can be learnt from companies which put people first? Plus books on lone parents and employment, what motivates people to take a job, and high-performance British businesses.

**Research News**

- 143..... Latest findings from the research programmes of the Employment Department and Employment Service.

**Features**

- 147..... **Ethnic groups and the labour market**  
 How the labour market characteristics of the different minority groups in Great Britain compare with those of the white population.
- 161..... **Revised estimates of the workforce in employment in Great Britain**  
 Why and how recent changes in the ED's research methodology have resulted in revisions to the workforce in employment estimates.

**Labour Market Statistics**

- 171..... **Statistical Update**  
 Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey – January 1994
- LFS1-4 ..... **LFS Help-Line**  
 This month's topics include: comparison of ILO and claimant count unemployment 1984-93; employment in agriculture; and progress by industry sector towards the National Education and Training Targets.
- S1-S72..... **Labour Market Update, plus the most recent figures for:**  
 employment, unemployment, vacancies, industrial disputes, earnings, retail prices; Labour Force Survey; Government training and enterprise programmes; and tourism.



ED AND EOC JOIN FORCES TO PROMOTE:

## Fair play for women



Photo: Jacky Chapman

**BOOSTING OPPORTUNITIES for women to realise their full potential at work or in their local communities is the aim of a new nationwide initiative.**

Under 'Fair Play for Women', the Employment Department will provide £750,000 over the next three years to help set up regional consortia to plan and implement activities to increase women's contribution to the local economy. It also wants resources already available in the regions to be focused more effectively on women's needs.

The initiative is the first to be launched jointly by Employment Secretary David Hunt and Kamlesh Bahl, chairwoman of the Equal Opportunities

Commission. Opportunity 2000, the campaign to raise women's profile in the workplace, will be working closely with the local partnerships, and the CBI and the TUC have also promised their support.

Coordinated by the Government's ten Integrated Regional Offices, each consortium will also include representatives from TECs, the local authority, voluntary organisations and major local employers.

Within the overall aims of the initiative, each consortium will be encouraged to develop its own strategies and action plans to meet the needs of local women and the local economy. They will also aim to increase women's

involvement in public appointments and community work.

Commented Employment Secretary David Hunt: "Removing barriers to women's progress is vital for the UK and every European nation, if we are to be truly competitive. I am confident that these new arrangements will lead very quickly to new projects and ideas."

● Fair Play for Women is modelled on the Chwarae Teg initiative, set up in South Wales in 1992, which aims to raise awareness among local employers of the economic benefits of employing, training and retaining women employees.

## UN agenda for families

**A 36-POINT guide explaining how employers can help staff to build a more effective balance between work and family commitments has been issued by the UN International Year of the Family UK.**

The Family Friendly Employment Agenda has been compiled by a team of employment experts representing industrial, academic and voluntary organisations, including Opportunity 2000, The Industrial Society, the TUC and the Institute of Personnel Management.

Speaking at the launch of the agenda last month Joanna Foster, chair of IYF, commented: "This is a practical tool which employers can use to boost their profit margins by reducing the increased overheads and wastage implicit in high staff turnover."

● Copies of the Agenda are available from Parents at Work/Working for Childcare, 77 Holloway Road, London N7 8JZ, fax 071-700 1105.

## Engineering change

**BURSARIES, INDUSTRIAL placements and career break schemes for women are among the initiatives listed in a new booklet from Women into Science and Engineering (WISE).**

*Awards, Courses, Visits* also gives details of companies and organisations offering career break schemes.

Since its launch in 1984, the WISE campaign has helped contribute to an 8 per cent rise in the percentage of women studying engineering.

● Copies of the booklet are available free (send an SAE for 29p) from The Engineering Council, 10 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3ER, tel 071-240 7891.

## Childcare goes nationwide

**AS OF last month, all 75 Training and Enterprise Councils in England are taking part in the Employment Department's £45 million scheme to provide out-of-school and holiday childcare.**

Since the initiative was

launched in April 1993, 2,300 places have been created and a further 2,000 are in development. Overall, the initiative aims to help create 50,000 places over three years.

Working with local voluntary groups, schools and employers, TECs will use the funding to set

up after-school and holiday clubs so that parents can returning to work or training or increase their hours, in the knowledge that their children are being well looked after.



**APPRENTICESHIPS**

## Lead TECs announced

**FOURTEEN TRAINING and Enterprise Councils have been selected to spearhead the development of Modern Apprenticeships for young people.**

The TECs chosen were considered to have built up a track record of achievement for NVQ levels 3 and 4 in specific sectors, and to have developed effective partnerships with employers and the relevant Industry Training Organisations in the chosen skill areas.

The prototype apprenticeships will start this September, with the full scheme expected to start in autumn 1995. Delivery of the programmes will be arranged by the TECs, under contract to the Employment Department.

**The TECs will work with the following sectors:**

- AZTEC**  
Retail
- Bolton Bury**  
Engineering  
construction
- CEWTEC and NORMIDTEC**  
Chemicals
- Cumbria**  
Marine engineering
- Essex**  
Electrical installation
- Gloucestershire**  
Business administration
- Hertfordshire**  
Engineering  
manufacturing
- North West London**  
Childcare
- Sandwell**  
Steel
- Shropshire**  
Polymers
- South and East Cheshire**  
Agriculture
- Surrey**  
Travel services
- Tyneside**  
Merchant Navy
- West London**  
Information technology

## Large firms positive on NVQs

**MANAGEMENT AND employees in a range of large firms working towards NVQs share positive views on the benefits of the qualifications, concludes a report.**

Employers expected NVQs to raise performance and employee morale, and evidence from employees supported this expectation, says the report. More than half the employees said that working for an NVQ had helped them do their job better, and would recommend them to others.

Both employers and employees approved of the competence-based nature of NVQs.

A major attraction for

employers was that giving line managers the role of NVQ assessor helped confirm the latter's role in appraisal, coaching and supervision. Assessors, in turn, reported that using NVQs had helped them communicate more effectively with staff.

The most common reason given for working towards an NVQ was to get a nationally-recognised qualification. Job security and career-related motives were also relevant for many.

The report stresses that experience of NVQs among employers is still limited and uncertainties remain, notably concerning cost-effectiveness,

the suitability of certain NVQs, and confidence in NVQs becoming universal.

Despite difficulties coping with jargon and producing evidence for NVQs, more than half the candidates surveyed had found it easier to make progress than expected.

The report, by the Institute of Manpower Studies, was based on interviews with personnel managers and NVQ candidates at 15 large organisations.

● *Implementing NVQs: The experience of employers, employees and trainees*, IMS Report 265, is available, price £35, from BEBC Ltd, PO Box 1496, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD, tel 0202 715555.

## Managers challenge personnel role

**MANY LINE managers in large UK organisations are performing a personnel management role for which they are ill-equipped, claims a study.**

It says that many managers remain unwilling to accept that devolved staff management responsibility is a legitimate part of their jobs.

Using a survey of five large UK companies, the IMS report highlights a widespread tension between line managers and personnel professionals.

Many line managers, it says, have a very limited view of the

personnel responsibilities they should conduct and resented the time they had to devote to "doing the personnel department's job for it". In some cases, personnel officers felt that devolving personnel functions to line managers represented an erosion of their own professional standing.

The researchers found examples of organisations adopting an 'internal consultancy' model of delivering professional personnel support to line managers. This model suffered, however, from the difficulties involved in formulating longer-term person-

nel strategy at the same time as providing a responsive, day-to-day personnel advisory service.

Given the trend towards the devolution of accountability to line managers, employers need to be much clearer about the division of labour between personnel professionals and these managers, the report concludes.

● *Towing the Line: helping managers to manage people*, IMS Report 254, is available, price £16, from BEBC Ltd, PO Box 1496, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD, tel 0202 715555.

## Scots raise training targets

THE ADVISORY Scottish Council for Education and Training Targets (ASCETT) has set higher-than-average education and training targets in recognition of Scotland's track record in achieving quality vocational training and education.

Among the targets to be reached by the year 2000:

- 50 per cent of organisations in Scotland should have achieved or be committed to Investors in People;
- 85 per cent of young people

should attain Scottish Vocational Qualification level 2, five Standard Grades or equivalent;

- 70 per cent of young people should attain SVQ level 3, three Highers or equivalent; and
- 60 per cent of the workforce are to be qualified to at least SVQ level 3, or have attained three Highers or equivalent.

## CDLs expanded

COURSE LENGTHS eligible for support under ED's Career Development Loan scheme have been doubled to two years. The maximum loan has been increased from £5,000 to £8,000; and people registered as unemployed at the end of training will be able to extend deferral of repayment to up to six months.

In 1993-94 over 12,000 people used CDLs to pay for training - the highest number in any year since the loans became available nationally in 1988.



HELP FOR UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

1-2-1 help for jobseekers

UP TO 20,000 young unemployed people are to receive extra help to find work through two new pilot programmes launched by the Employment Service (ES).

Government funding of £3 million has been put behind 'Workwise' and '1-2-1', which are aimed at long-term unemployed 18-24 year olds who may have lost touch with the labour market.

Workwise aims to provide 10,000 young people in London, the South East, South West, East

Midlands, East Anglia and Scotland with a four-week intensive course. Participants will be set personal and learning objectives for each session, along with practical advice and information about job opportunities.

The 1-2-1 pilot earmarks help for a further 10,000 young people. It involves a series of structured interviews on a one-to-one basis, giving counselling in jobsearch techniques and help with devising a realistic route into work or appropriate training. This pilot will be offered in

Yorkshire and Humberside, Wales, London, the South East, West Midlands and North West

Both programmes aim to help young people either find a job, move on into suitable training, or at the least, become clearer about their goals and more adept at jobsearch.

Intended to follow on from the Restart interview given to everyone who has been unemployed for 12 months, they are specifically designed for young people who have declined all other offers of help from the ES.

NEWS extra

Statutory Sick Pay

THE STATUTORY Sick Pay Act 1994, which came into force in April, aims to give employers a greater incentive to tackle Britain's high levels of absenteeism.

The Act abolishes the 80 per cent reimbursement of employers' SSP costs, and simplifies the administration of the scheme.

Under the new regulations some 750,000 small employers will be eligible to recover 100 per cent of SSP paid after four weeks of sickness absence if their annual NI contributions are £20,000 or less.

Further information is available from the DSS, Richmond House, 79 Whitehall, London SW1A 2NS, tel 071 210 3000.

DTI annual report

HELPING BRITISH businesses to win in international markets is one of the main themes of the Department of Trade and Industry's latest annual report.

As well as DTI's objectives and expenditure plans for the next three years, the report describes its activities in fields such as business start-up, innovation, export promotion, trade policy and deregulation.

Trade and Industry 1994: The Government's Expenditure Plans 1994-95 to 1996-97 is available from HMSO, price £14.30.

Making links

THE EMPLOYEE Communications Association is a new group, set up by the Industrial Society, to promote professional links and qualifications for people responsible for organisations' internal communications.

The ECA will be running conferences, work-shops and local networking events to discuss topical issues and share good practice. It also aims to develop programmes leading to relevant NVQs. Membership is open to anyone involved in producing employee communications.

Guidance on employee communications is also available in *Managing Best Practice*, a new monthly publication available from the Industrial Society.

For more information, contact Heather Monkman on 071-262 2401.

Employment agenda

PROPOSALS FROM the UK Government on how unemployment can be tackled at both the national and international level are presented in a new ED document.

Prepared for the Jobs Summit of the G7 nations in Detroit in March, the brochure highlights the need for open trade to encourage competition and create the conditions which can sustain growth and create more jobs.

The market for jobs, it argues, should be improved by cutting red tape, encouraging enterprise, increasing wage flexibility, and improving training and education.

Competitiveness and Employment: The UK Approach is available free from the Employment Department on 071-273 4962.

by TECs in Tyneside and Devon and Cornwall, offer a financial incentive to employers who recruit eligible unemployed people.

All of the people helped have been long-term unemployed - over two years in the east Kent and Tyneside pilots and over four years in south London and Devon and Cornwall.

The pilots began last summer, each with funding to place up to 250 people into employment by the end of March 1994.

The rate of take up was initially slow, but it has improved significantly as the pilots have worked to match individual long-term unemployed people to specific vacancies put forward by employers.

people have already participated in the programme.

Priority access is given to people aged 18-24 who have not worked before, and participants qualify for an allowance equivalent to their benefit, plus £10 a week.

In total, the three-year programme aims to have helped over 90,000 people by 1996.

New targets for ES

FINDING JOBS for long-term unemployed people will be a top priority for the Employment Service (ES) in the coming year.

Under new performance targets agreed with the Employment Department, the ES will be required to place 1.7 million unemployed people in jobs during 1994-95, of whom 29.5 per cent (500,000 people) should be claimants who have been unemployed for six months or more.

Specific targets have also been set for finding jobs for people in inner cities and those with disabilities, and for other services including despatch of Unemployment Benefit payments and positive outcomes for people invited to Restart interviews.

Employment Service Annual Performance Agreement for 1994-95 is available free from Employment Department, tel 071-273 5236.

More Community Action

OVER THE next year the ES aims to help 50,000 people gain work experience through Community Action.

Run in partnership with organisations mainly in the voluntary and charitable sector, Community Action offers a wide variety of community-based part-time work experience for up to six months, through which long-term unemployed people can build up their confidence and gain a recent work reference.

Since its launch last September, 23,000 unemployed

Workstart scheme extended

THE ED's four Workstart pilot schemes are being extended for a further six months until the end of September.

To date, over 400 people have been placed in jobs supported by the scheme.

The pilots, two run by the Employment Service in South London and East Kent, and two



# New-style careers service takes shape

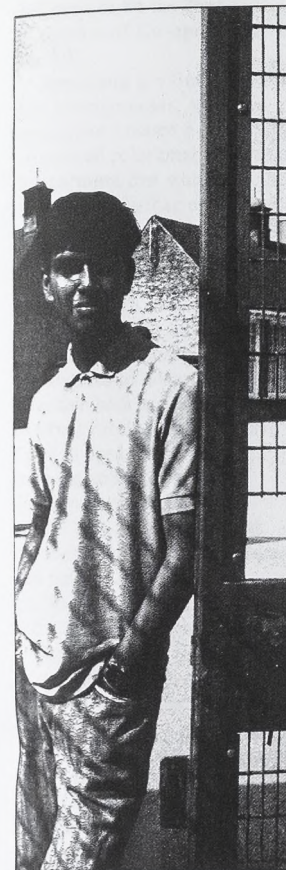


Photo: Jacky Chapman

**THE FIRST 13 'Pathfinder' organisations to deliver the new-style Careers Service for England started their three-year contracts in April (see right).**

Most of these services will be run by new companies or partnerships involving local education authorities, TECs and local employers.

Their aim will be to provide a more responsive service to help young people make effective career choices. In one area (Bedfordshire) the local authority itself will hold the contract on behalf of a wide range of local employers and local interests.

Bids were invited last July as a result of legislation in the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993, which opened up opportunities for a wider range of organisations to take part in careers guidance provision.

The new arrangements are underpinned by comprehensive quality assurance, including the setting of public standards.

As expected, the winning bids have included innovations. These include: major local employer representation at board

level; written agreements with schools to help the planning and review of careers guidance; plans to increase placings into employment by 15 per cent; and services integrated to provide careers guidance, recruitment and referral services, and business and enterprise provision.

During 1994-95 Careers Service expenditure will be £143 million. In addition, the ED is making £34.5 million available to provide careers guidance for 13-14 year olds in Years 9 and 10 in preparation for making informed decisions about career choices in Year 11.

The prospectus for the second round of bidding in England will be issued in May and, following a consultation exercise, the Careers Service in London will be put forward for competitive tendering in September.

Commented Employment Minister Ann Widdecombe: "The quality of the Careers Service is crucial, and it will be ensured through rigorous monitoring by the Department using quality audits. Equally important, new companies providing Careers Services must remain accountable to their local stakeholders."

## The Pathfinder areas and organisations

- Avon**  
Careers Service West
- Bedfordshire**  
Bedfordshire Careers Service Partnership Ltd
- Black Country**  
Black Country Careers Services Ltd
- City of Birmingham**  
Birmingham Careers Service Partnership Ltd
- Cumbria**  
Cumbria Careers Services Ltd
- Gloucestershire**  
Gloucester Careers and Guidance Service
- Leicestershire**  
Leicestershire Careers and Guidance Service
- Northumberland**  
Northumberland Guidance Company
- North Yorkshire**  
North Yorkshire Careers Guidance Services Ltd
- Metropolitan Borough of Oldham**  
Oldham Careers Service
- Sunderland**  
City of Sunderland Careers Service
- Surrey**  
Surrey Careers Services Ltd
- Metropolitan Borough of Wigan**  
Education Business Partnership (Wigan) Ltd

### Return your questionnaire...

If you haven't already returned the readership questionnaire included with April's *Employment Gazette*, there's still time! We will now accept replies returned by **Tuesday, May 31**.

All replies will be entered in a draw for a book token worth £50.

For copies of the questionnaire, please contact **Rose Spittles**, Employment Gazette, Level 3, Caxton House, London SW1H 9NF. Tel 071 273 5001.

... win £50!

### Foyer video on hostel help

A NEW promotional video and booklet describe how Foyer hostels are helping young people make the transition from living at home to economic independence.

Produced by the Foyer Federation, the video and booklet will be used around the country to encourage employers and housing authorities to back the initiative.

Five Foyers have been piloted at YMCA hostels in Norwich, Nottingham, Romford, St Helens and Wimbledon. For an analysis by the Employment Service of the first six months of the pilots, see *Employment Gazette*, pp 77-81, March 1994).

• Copies of the booklet and video are available from the Foyer Federation on 071-377 9789

### Technology colleges

TWELVE ENGLISH schools are to become new technology colleges specialising in teaching technology, maths and science from September this year.

The schools have each gained £100,000 sponsorship from local businesses which, together with matched Government funding, will enable them to invest in equipment and facilities to enhance their teaching of science and technology.

Some 200 schools have already expressed an interest in becoming technology colleges, and the scheme may be extended to schools specialising in business and languages, sports, art and music.

• For more information, contact the Department for Education on 071-925 5555.



**NORTH LONDON**

**FURTHER EDUCATION** providers and local business have joined forces with North London TEC to sign what is believed to be the first 'Compact of Co-operation' in the UK.

Replacing previous more ad hoc arrangements, the new agreement creates a more structured relationship so that the partners can work together to improve further education and training provision in the area.

Under the terms of the Compact the signatories will: work to develop high-quality careers advice and guidance; collaborate to ensure that effective bids are made to bring external funds into the North London area for education, training and economic development; and seek to ensure that all students and trainees have access to relevant and nationally-recognised qualifications, work experience and equality of opportunity.

Explains Mike Nixon, chief executive of North London TEC: "The Compact between public and private sector will, we believe, prove a role model for the future provision of further education and training throughout the country."

- **THE LARGEST** jobs, education and training exhibition ever to be held in London is taking place at Alexandra Palace, North London on 3-5 November 1994.

Sponsored by North London TEC, 'Job Scene London' aims to offer adults and school leavers information and advice on employment, further education and training options.

- For further information on the Compact and the job fair, contact Ann Crago on 081-447 9422.

**BRADFORD & DISTRICT**

A **RESOURCE** pack produced by Bradford & District TEC is designed to help employers adopt a more proactive approach to equal opportunities.

Aimed at small to medium-sized businesses, the *Equal Opportunities Resource Pack* provides information and examples to help companies implement practical policies.

It explains and offers advice on subjects such as harassment, positive action, and relevant



**IT'S A BRIE-ZE!** A two-month 'Jobs Challenge' campaign by Hereford and Worcester TEC (HAWTEC) has generated local jobs for more than 300 unemployed people. Celebrating the news with Peter Mearns of HAWTEC (left) is Nick Hodgetts, MD of Malvern Cheesewrights, who offered a vacancy for a trainee in their traditional cheesemaking operation.

legislation, plus contacts for further information.

- The Resource Pack is available from Rehana Ahmed on 0274 723711.

**CAMBSTEC**

**TWELVE COMPANIES** in central and south Cambridgeshire are hoping to expand their export business through CambsTEC's 'Initiative Europe 1994'.

Following a similar scheme last year, the year-long programme will offer a comprehensive range of options to help businesses set up or improve their export operations and win orders in European markets.

Using both company-specific support and group training, the programme offers guidance on strategic planning to obtain contracts, potential agents and distributors, plus 55 hours of language training.

With the TEC providing 95 per cent funding, the cost to companies is £500 per place for the year.

- For further information, contact Ed Tuijl or Anne-Marie Thomson on 0223 235635.

**MERSEYSIDE**

**MERSEYSIDE** TEC has devised a programme to help the legal profession improve its business performance.

The programme, which the TEC is piloting with 20 legal firms, helps solicitors' practices upgrade their

management and people systems to comply with the Law Society's quality assurance standard, Practice Management Standards (PMS).

The Standards are being implemented in response to a growing demand for better, more cost-effective legal services, and incorporate elements which can lead to both the Investors in People and BS 5750 standard.

Merseyside TEC is providing £2,500 in matched funding for each participating company. The companies receive written guidance, professional support from a specialist legal consultant, and in-house support for six months from a specially trained business graduate.

Some 20 other TECs, including Northumberland, CEWTEC, Dorset and Suffolk, are at various stages of adapting Merseyside's model for use with local law firms.

- For further information contact Paul Hindley on 051-236 0026.

**METROTEC**

**IN WHAT** they believe to be the first such partnership in the UK, METROTEC, Wigan Chamber of Commerce, Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council and the local Education-Business Partnership are joining forces to become 'Wigan plc'.

By coordinating and combining their resources and

activities, they aim to encourage new and existing business growth, provide training for local people, regenerate the manufacturing sector and attract inward investment to Wigan.

While not a formal 'plc', the letters are being used to show that the group will be run in a business-like manner, with specific targets to be achieved.

It is intended that other organisations will contribute to the work of Wigan plc through advisory groups or forums.

- For further information, contact Bill Badrock on 0942 36312.

**CENTEC**

A **FREE** booklet which shows how young people from ethnic minority groups can develop careers in the media world has been launched by the Central London TEC (CENTEC) in conjunction with the BBC.

*Changing Channels* looks at the many careers in front of and behind the camera, including TV and radio production, post-production and administration. It includes advice on required

qualifications and details of training courses, plus the first-hand experience of black presenters and producers.

- To obtain a copy, send an SAE to: Joanne Serplis, BBC TV, Equal Opportunities Department, Room C202, Centre House, 56 Wood Lane, London W12 7RS.



## A-Z guide to the ILO

**COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION** about the International Labour Organisation's range of programmes and projects in international employment issues are presented in a new fact pack.

The *ILO at Work* details the organisation's involvement in such areas as enterprise, employment and training, industry and labour relations, safety, health and working conditions, equality issues and labour developments in Eastern Europe.

Founded 75 years ago and now part of the United Nations, the ILO is responsible for international regulations governing conditions of employment and social justice.

● The *ILO at Work* is available from International Labour Organisation, Vincent House, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2NB, tel 071-828 6401.

A feature article marking the ILO's 75th anniversary will appear in *Employment Gazette* later this year.

## Train in Japan

**TRAINING COURSES** in Japan for executives from small and medium-sized enterprises are now available under the EC's Human Resources Training Programme.

Run by the European Commission and Japan's Ministry of Trade and Industry, the programmes last from 11 to 16 weeks and are held twice a year: January to March (11 weeks) and August to September (16 weeks). Candidates must be at least 32 and be a national of a member country of the European Economic Area.

● The deadline for applications is 31 May 1994. For more details, contact European Commission, DG XX111, subcontracting - HTRP, Rue de la Loi 200 (AN 80, Office 4/24), B-1049 Brussels.

## European Social Policy: the UK response

**PRESENTED TO** the Council of Ministers last November by EC Social Affairs Commissioner Padraig Flynn, the Green Paper *European Social Policy: Options for the Union* was designed to start a wide-ranging debate about the future direction of social policy in the EC.

Such a reassessment was seen as necessary for three main reasons: first, the Social Action Programme was nearing its end; second, the Treaty on European Union had come into force; and third, high unemployment required a new look at the link between economic and social policies at both national and Community level.

The Green Paper sets out to identify the major trends and challenges facing Europe; subjects covered include helping unemployed people to find jobs; people with disabilities in the labour market; older workers; training; the free movement of workers in the Single European Market; and equal opportunities for men and women.

Though some possible responses to these challenges are discussed, no recommendations are contained in the Paper; instead, it set out a number of questions which the Commission intends to form the focus of the ensuing debate.

In its response the Government argues that, when putting together a framework for future policy, the Commission needs to take account of the principles of competitiveness, diversity and subsidiarity. Such a framework should also be firmly based on the conclusions reached by heads of government at last December's Brussels European Council, which endorsed three key objectives to combat unemployment:

- a stable economic framework;
- a Community which is internationally competitive

The Government has published its response to last year's European Commission green paper, *European Social Policy: Options for the Union*.

Here Colin Curtis of the Employment Department's European Communities Branch outlines the background to the paper and the Government's views on it.

- and open to international trade; and
  - labour market reforms.
- The response adds that the priorities for labour market reform in the EC should be to restrain the growth of unit labour costs; to increase labour market flexibility; and to promote active labour market measures which will help unemployed people find jobs and encourage investment in skills.

Its central message is that the next phase of social policy in the EC should be one of consolidation, of ensuring that the body of existing and recent regulations is properly implemented and enforced. The Community should review existing regulations in the light of the need to reduce costs and increase labour market flexibility.

Finally, the Social Affairs Council should also ensure that any proposals for new legislation are examined critically to ensure they have no adverse impact on job creation.

If the Community is to tackle high unemployment, the response argues, the main work of the Social Affairs Council over the next few years should be to:

- encourage member states to pursue active labour market policies giving unemployed people (and particularly those at a special disadvantage in the labour market) a better chance of finding work;
- support member states' policies to improve vocational education and training;

- focus the growing resources of the European Social Fund on unemployed people and those at a disadvantage in the labour market;
- make sure that freedom of movement for Community citizens seeking work is enhanced so that opportunities for individuals are widened;
- consolidate the Community's achievements on equal opportunities for men and women; and
- secure effective implementation and consolidation of Community legislation to establish minimum standards of health and safety at work.

It is now expected that the Commission will prepare a synthesis of contributions and its own views for presentation to the Social Affairs Council. It intends to put forward specific proposals in the form of a White Paper later this year.

### FURTHER DETAILS

- Copies of the UK's response are available from EC2, Employment Department, level 2, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071 273 5635.
- Copies of the green paper and of a shorter summary document are available from offices of the European Commission.



## CONSULTATIVE DOCUMENTS

## Views sought on Pregnant Workers Directive

**THE HEALTH and Safety Executive is inviting employers to comment on new EC draft regulations concerning workplace health and safety for working mothers.**

The regulations stem from the health and safety provisions of an EC Directive on pregnant workers (Council Directive 92/85/EEC) which is due to come into force in October 1994. They would apply to workers who are pregnant, those who have recently given birth, and those

who are breastfeeding.

Employers would be required to assess risks to the health and safety of these three groups of workers and ensure that they are not exposed to any such risks.

If a risk remains after taking reasonable preventive action, the employer would be called upon to change the worker's hours or conditions of work to avoid the risk or offer her alternative work, or, if neither is possible, give her paid leave from work for as long as is necessary to protect her health and safety.

● Copies of a consultative document, *Draft Management of Health and Safety at Work (Amendment) Regulations: Proposals to implement the health and safety provisions of the EC Directive on the health and safety at work of pregnant workers*, are available free from HSE Books, see address below.

● Comments on the proposals should be sent by 15 June to: Mary McAleese, HSE, Room 243, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, Westbourne Grove, London W2 4TF.

## RIDDOR views wanted

**SHOULD BRITAIN, like many industrialised countries, collect information on road accidents which occur in the course of work? Should self-employed people continue to be responsible for reporting injuries to themselves? And is there support for a system for reporting accidents by telephone?**

These are some of the proposals being put forward by the Health and Safety Commission for improved regulations on the reporting of workplace accidents and diseases.

The proposed revision of the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) would replace three different reporting systems with straightforward reporting requirements for all sectors of employment.

HSC needs information about the frequency and nature of accidents as a key part of its work to ensure that the number and severity of workplace injuries and cases of ill-health are minimised.

HSC believes that replacing RIDDOR as a whole will be less burdensome to business than introducing a series of

amendments to the existing legislation. If accepted, the new Regulations would come into force on 1 April 1995.

● Copies of *Draft proposals for the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 199-* are available free from HSE Books.

● Comments should be sent by 29 July 1994 to: Executive Support Branch, Incident Reporting Policy Section, Health and Safety Executive, Room 516, Daniel House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 7HE.

## New safety guides

**HSE HAS published a package of comprehensive, easy-to-use guidance for anyone taking on responsibility for workplace health and safety.**

A new open learning package, *You can do it*, is designed to help people with little or no safety training, including many safety representatives and managers or owners of small businesses, decide how to implement changes to improve health and safety at their workplace.

The package comprises two workbooks covering the key

aspects of health and safety, a group users' guide and an audio tape which features managers and safety inspectors describing real-life situations. It also introduces users to concepts such as risk assessment and a positive safety culture.

The materials can be used by people working individually or in groups.

Aimed at those starting up in business, the new edition of the *Essentials of health and safety at work* guide offers practical advice on how to comply with health and safety legal requirements, workplace hazards

and how to avoid them.

This updated version covers five main categories: premises; plant and machinery; substances; procedures; and people.

It also reflects recent thinking on health and safety management, risk assessment and new legislation such as the 'Six Pack' of regulations resulting from European Directives.

● *You can do it: the what, why and how of improving health and safety - a self-help guide and Essentials of health and safety at work* are available from HSE Books.

## Access to information

**A NEW policy statement on disclosure of information from the Health and Safety Commission sets out the range of information available either through the registers held at HSE Area Offices or on request from its Information Centre.**

The statement supports the Commission's belief that public access to health and safety information improves public understanding of these issues and helps to strengthen confidence in the health and safety system.

Its publication follows a number of recent developments, including the Citizen's Charter, the Environmental Information Regulations 1992 and the implementation of the Code of Practice on open government.

● A leaflet explaining the new policy will be available shortly.

## Asthma campaign

**SMALL AND medium-sized businesses are being targeted in an HSE campaign to reduce the incidence of occupational asthma.**

Each year an estimated 1,000 workers in the UK develop the disease following exposure to any one of the 200-plus respiratory sensitisers. These can be encountered in industries such as agriculture, food manufacture, electronics, metal manufacturing and treatment, plastics processing, chemical processing and woodworking.

As part of the year-long campaign, HSE has produced a new booklet which reminds employers of their duties under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988 (COSHH) to protect employees from exposure to respiratory sensitisers, and sets out the specific procedures which should be taken.

● Copies of *Preventing Asthma at Work* are available, price £6.25, from HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6FS, tel 0787 881165.



**DIARY dates**

**Industrial tribunals: the new rules**

24 May, London  
Tel: 071-267 7792

**Disabled people and employment - maximising the potential**

24/25 May, Warwick  
Tel: 0926 312487

**Health and safety in offices**

9 June, Loughborough  
Course covering relevant laws, hazard spotting, principles of occupational health.  
Tel: 0509 222175

**Young people and the labour market**

16 June, Leeds  
Tel: 0532 832600 ext 4368

**Integrating CPD into business**

24 June, London  
Careers Research and Advisory Centre conference on Continuing Professional Development.  
Tel: 0223 460277

**Developing & managing effective TEC partnerships**

27-28 June, London  
Building up business links between the public and private sector.  
Tel: 071-417 7790

**Women at work**

28 June, Leeds  
Seminar to review the changing position of women in the labour market.  
Tel: 0532 832600 ext 4368

**Education, training and personnel development**

5-7 July, NEC Birmingham  
Tel: 071-973 6401

**Recording achievement**

14 July, London  
How schools and colleges can use the National Record of Achievement.  
Tel: 0223 460277

**Safety & well-being at work: a human factors approach**

1-2 November, Loughborough  
Tel: 0509 222175

**New Horizons for women**

20 June, Nottingham  
Latest in Employment Department series of roadshows on increasing opportunities for women  
Tel: 071-273 6969

**Quality assessed**

20 June, London  
CBI review of NVQs and SVQs  
Tel: 071-379 7400 ext 2279

# Hunt backs union-industry partnership



David Hunt

**TRADE UNIONS should 'move with the times' and forge a partnership with employers and Government in a drive to make the economy more competitive, Employment Secretary David Hunt has urged.**

Setting out a blueprint for the future of the labour movement, Mr Hunt said that as collective bargaining continued to decline, unions should focus more on the development of 'value-for-money' services for individual members. These would include providing expert advice in areas such as employment law, health and safety and pensions, and negotiating individual contracts.

More unions should seek to offer the consumer benefits and kind of occupational support, including training, already offered by the Royal College of

Nursing and other bodies.

To stem the tide of decline and decreasing employer recognition, unions would have to convince employers that they support their business objectives, see the importance of improving productivity and controlling costs, and regard change as an essential and continuing process.

"Competitiveness is management's main preoccupation: the same should be true of both

unions and their members, because it is only by remaining competitive that companies will maintain and increase employment levels," he said.

This partnership principle should also apply to the relationship between the Government and unions, he added.

"Both I, and this Government, recognise the potential for a positive trade union role. Unions — if they are responsive to their members and responsible for their actions — can make an important contribution to our economic life," he said.

Mr Hunt was addressing an audience of trade unionists and personnel professionals at a lunch hosted by the Industrial Society.

## Cooperate to compete - ACAS

**ACCEPTANCE OF change as a continuous process and the involvement of all sides in planning are key factors in successful programmes to boost business efficiency, concludes a report from ACAS Wales.**

The list of factors identified by the report includes:

- development of a flexible plan for change management evolving from the particular circumstances of the enterprise;
- involvement of both management and other workers in the planning process;
- securing the commitment of all parties to the main features of the plan;
- development of mutual respect for the goals of the different parties involved in the planning process;
- an acceptance of the necessity for making benefits available to all the parties on an equitable basis;
- a recognition that the continued involvement of workers' representative

organisations fosters the growth of trust in a number of different and important ways;

- an acceptance that change is the responsibility of everyone and is a continuing process.

Aimed at senior executives and industrial relations practitioners, the report features four case studies of companies with recognised trade unions which have used the elements outlined above in the successful management of change.

- Limited numbers of copies are available free of charge from The Director, ACAS Wales, Phase 1, Ty Glas Road, Llanishen, Cardiff CF5 5PH.

## Citizen's Right explained

**A NEW guide outlining how the public's new right to stop unlawful industrial action by trade unions is now available.**

Under the 'Citizen's Right', anyone who has been or is likely to be deprived of goods or services because of unlawful industrial action can refer to the Commissioner for Protection against Unlawful Industrial Action for help in taking the trade union to court.

The Citizen's Right was established under The Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993.

- A Guide to the Commissioner's Role is available free from The Commissioner for Protection against Unlawful Industrial Action, Second Floor, Bank Chambers, 2a Rylands Street, Warrington, Cheshire WA1 1EN, tel 0925 414128.



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A selection of Parliamentary Questions put to Employment Department Ministers.

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

Employment Department Ministers



David Hunt  
Secretary of State



Michael Forsyth  
Minister of State



Ann Widdecombe  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State



Lord Henley  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

AGE DISCRIMINATION

**Gerry Steinberg** (City of Durham) asked the Secretary of State what current United Kingdom legislation makes provision against discrimination on grounds of age in employment matters; how many United Kingdom employees have (a) won and (b) lost an appeal against unfair dismissal on the grounds of age discrimination; and if he will make a statement.

**Ann Widdecombe:** There is no United Kingdom legislation which makes provision against discrimination on grounds of age in employment. The Government firmly believes that the way forward is through education and persuasion.

The consideration of whether a dismissal is unfair may include consideration of how age has been taken into account in the decision to dismiss, but this depends on the particular circumstances of the case. Industrial Tribunals' Central Office do not keep records of the factors involved in such cases and this information could only be obtained at disproportionate cost.

(April 20)

CAREERS SERVICE

**Austin Mitchell** (Great Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State whether (a) private and (b) state schools are being invited to consider applying to become providers of the Careers Service.

**Ann Widdecombe:** Bids to provide Careers Service in England will be welcome from any organisation, including schools, that believes it can meet the high standards and other requirements set out by the Employment Department.

(March 24)

CLAIMANT COUNT

**John Prescott** (Kingston upon Hull East) asked the Secretary of State what is the Department's estimate of the effects on the monthly claimant count of (a) the switch from sickness and invalidity benefits to an incapacity benefit in April 1995 and (b) the switch from unemployment benefit and income support to a job seeker's allowance in April 1996.

**Michael Forsyth:** The introduction of the new Incapacity Benefit is expected to increase the basic count progressively in 1995-6, 1996-7 and 1997-8. It is too early to reliably quantify this effect but preliminary estimates, based on the Department of Social Security's published assumptions on the numbers of people who will be found capable of work under the new arrangements for Incapacity Benefit, suggest that it could reach 200,000 by 1997-8.

The introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance in April 1996 is likely to have a small downward effect on the count. Again, it is too early to give a reliable assessment of numbers but preliminary estimates suggest that the effect could be around 30,000.

(April 15)

CLAIMANT COUNT

**John Prescott** (Kingston upon Hull East) asked the Secretary of State what is his definition of the claimant count; and what assessment he has made of the claimant count as an accurate measure of the level of unemployment.

**Michael Forsyth:** The monthly claimant unemployment count covers all those people claiming unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance Credits at Employment Service local offices, who declare for each day they claim that they are unemployed, capable of work, available for work and actively seeking employment. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education, and temporarily stopped workers, are excluded.)

The count is accurate at both national and local level because it is a by-product of the system for paying unemployment-related benefits and is a 100 per cent count. Both the claimant count measure of unemployment and the internationally comparable measure produced by the Labour Force Survey have shown similar trends over recent years and, since spring 1992, the two measures have been at similar levels.

(April 14)

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

**Tony Lloyd** (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State how much money his Department has received from the European Social Fund in each year since 1990; and to what has that money been allocated.

**Michael Forsyth:** Figures for money from the European Social Fund (ESF), handled by the Department over the years in question are as follows:

1990	£296.18m
1991	£367.75m
1992	£377.57m
1993	£624.01m

The figures for 1990, 1991 and 1992 relate to final amounts paid to applicant bodies, whereas figures for 1993 relate to amounts originally approved since final claims for the programmes in question have not yet been submitted. Figures for Community Initiatives between 1991 and 1993 are included in the 1993 figures.

Over the period, the ESF has supported a wide range of vocational training schemes and employment measures run by a variety of bodies, including voluntary organisations, further and higher education colleges, government departments, local authorities, Training and Enterprise Councils and local enterprise companies

(April 15)

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

**Tony Worthington** (Clydebank and Milngavie) asked the Secretary of State:

- what representations he has had from voluntary organisations about the financial difficulties caused to them by the system of funding for ESF projects; and what action he proposes to take;
- what steps he has taken to give voluntary organisations an indication about whether their European Social Fund projects which started on 1 January last will be funded; and what are the reasons for this policy;



- what representations he has made to the European Union about the practice of retrospective funding for ESF projects; and what assurances he has had about improvements.

**Michael Forsyth:** There have been a number of representations from voluntary sector organisations concerned about the delay in agreeing plans with the Commission, and the consequent effect on money being released from Brussels. This concern is shared by the UK Government who continue to put pressure on the Commission to respond formally to the Objective 3 Plan which was submitted last November.

The UK Government agreed to arrangements that allowed requests for expenditure received by the European Commission by 30 April 1994 against agreed priorities to be regarded as eligible for assistance from the Structural Funds (including European Social Fund) backdated to 1 January 1994. Plans for Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5b have either been submitted or will be submitted to the Commission by the end of April. However, until plans have been agreed with the Commission it is not possible to approve formally any projects for 1994. No resources can be made available for individual projects until funds are received from the Commission.

For all Objectives, the 1993 operational year was extended until 31 March 1994 to allow activity to continue following representations from applicant organisations. This has helped voluntary organisations among others to continue their work.

(April 14)

#### HOURS WORKED

**Austin Mitchell (Great Grimsby)** asked the Secretary of State, pursuant to his answer of 11 March, Official Report, column 433, concerning rewards for productivity, whether he will publish in the Official Report a table showing the estimated number of hours worked in the whole economy and in manufacturing each year since 1979.

**Michael Forsyth:** Estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) of the total number of hours worked are available since 1984 and are shown in the following table:

**Total hours worked by employees and self-employed Great Britain (not seasonally adjusted, millions)**

Quarter	Total hours worked in manufacturing	Total hours in whole economy
Spring 1984	227	845
Spring 1985	231	863
Spring 1986	232	870
Spring 1987	223	882
Spring 1988	237	925
Spring 1989	234	951
Spring 1990	234	959
Spring 1991	222	939
Spring 1992	190	816
Spring 1993	189	815
Autumn 1993	188	829

Source: Labour Force Survey.

Note: Methodological improvements to the Labour Force Survey introduced in 1992 mean that estimates of hours worked from 1992 onwards are of better quality than figures for earlier years.

(March 31)

#### LABOUR FLEXIBILITY

**Austin Mitchell (Great Grimsby)** asked the Secretary of State:

- what is the objective of the Government policy of labour flexibility; and what benchmarks the Government uses for judging its success;
- pursuant to his answer of March 11, Official Report, column 433, concerning rewards for productivity, by what means he assesses the effectiveness of the Government's policy of labour flexibility.

**Michael Forsyth:** The objective of labour flexibility is to support economic growth, create jobs and reduce unemployment. Increased labour flexibility has contributed to unemployment falling earlier in the cycle than previously — a fall of 220,000 since December 1992 and a relatively early upturn in the workforce in employment — an increase of 136,000 in the nine months to December 1993.

(March 29)

#### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

**John Prescott (Kingston Upon Hull East)** asked the Secretary of State what assessment he has made of the accuracy of the Labour Force Survey as a representation of the level of unemployment in the United Kingdom; and what plans he has to improve it.

**Michael Forsyth:** As with any sample survey, estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are subject to sampling variability and 'confidence intervals' are published with the results.

The LFS measures unemployment according to the ILO definition, which is used extensively by industrial countries throughout the world and by international organisations. While EC regulations require all member states to conduct an annual LFS, Britain has opted to conduct the survey on a quarterly basis to ensure more up-to-date results.

Official statisticians are always seeking ways of improving the quality and speed of publication of their surveys. For example, the introduction of computer-assisted interviewing in the LFS has led to higher data quality and an improvement in the speed of publication of the results to just over three months from the end of the survey period.

(April 14)

#### OLDER WORKERS

**David Evenett (Erith and Crayford)** asked the Secretary of State what initiatives his Department has taken to improve the training prospects of older workers.

**Ann Widdecombe:** We have raised the upper age limit of Training for Work to 63 years from this month. This is in accord with my 'Getting On' campaign, in support of older workers.

(April 19)

#### PART-TIME WORKERS

**Oliver Heald (North Hertfordshire)** asked the Secretary of State what estimates his Department has made of the proportion of those working part-time who want to work full-time.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The Labour Force Survey estimates for autumn 1993 show that less than 14 per cent of those working part-time did so because they could not find a full-time job.

(April 19)

#### PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY WORKERS

**Peter L Pike (Burnley)** asked the Secretary of State how many people at the latest date for which figures are available were in part-time or temporary employment.

**Ann Widdecombe:** At the end of last year there were 6.9 million part-time jobs in Great Britain and, of all people employed, 1.4 million held temporary contracts.

(April 19)

#### PRODUCTIVITY

**Austin Mitchell (Great Grimsby)** asked the Secretary of State, pursuant to his answer dated March 11 Official Report, column 433, concerning rewards for productivity, whether he will publish a table showing the annual increase in output per person employed for the whole economy less manufacturing together with the figures for the whole economy and manufacturing.

(see table next page)



**PRODUCTIVITY (continued from previous page)**

**Michael Forsyth:** The annual increases in output per person for the whole economy and manufacturing, since 1979, are given in the following table. Figures for the whole economy less manufacturing are not calculated.

	Manufacturing	Whole economy
1979	0.3	1.4
1980	-3.8	-1.3
1981	3.3	2.4
1982	6.3	3.9
1983	7.6	4.6
1984	5.3	0.3
1985	3.3	2.9
1986	3.6	3.8
1987	5.6	2.8
1988	5.6	1.6
1989	4.4	-0.2
1990	1.9	-0.1
1991	1.4	0.5
1992	4.8	2.2
1993	5.5	3.5

(March 30)

**TRAINEES**

**Malcolm Chisholm (Edinburgh, Leith)** asked the Secretary of State, what is the latest figure for those in full-time training and also included in the count of the workforce in employment.

**Ann Widdecombe:** In Great Britain, in December 1993, there were 428,000 participants on government training programmes who were included in the count of the workforce in employment. This figure comprises those people whose training has an element of work experience including those with a contract of employment.

(March 29)

**WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS**

**Roger Berry (Kingswood)** asked the Secretary of State how often on average a workplace can expect to be visited by officials inspecting health and safety standards.

**Ann Widdecombe:** There is no fixed period between inspections of workplaces. When planning visits health and safety inspectors give priority to premises which are known to pose a higher risk to employees and the public. The highest risk sites are inspected once a year. In addition to planned inspection, visits to workplaces are made for a variety of other purposes, for example to give advice and guidance and to investigate accidents, incidents or complaints.

(April 19)

**WORKPLACE DEATHS**

**Kevin Barron (Rother Valley)** asked the Secretary of State what action was taken as a result of each workplace death investigation completed in the last 12 months in each region.

**Michael Forsyth:** The information is not available in the form requested. The following table shows the number of fatal injuries (provisional) reported to each region in the Health and Safety Executive's (HSE) Field Operations Division between 1 April 1992 and 31 March 1993 and how many of them have led to inspectors taking prosecution action to date.

HSE region	number of fatal injuries reported	of which resulted in prosecution action
Wales and South West	52	6
Home Counties	46	7
London and South East	48	5
Midlands	55	9
Yorkshire and North East	54	10
North West	46	8
Scotland	45	10

**Note:** Information on any other action taken as a result of each workplace death investigation is not readily available and could only be obtained at disproportionate cost.

(March 30)

**WORKS COUNCILS**

**Jeff Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr)** asked the Secretary of State, what is his estimate of the number of companies and employees in the United Kingdom who will be covered by the proposed European Union directive on works councils.

**Michael Forsyth:** The proposed directive will not apply to any companies or employees in the UK. Research suggests that some 90 UK-owned companies have employees above the proposed threshold levels in the other eleven member states and will therefore be affected by a directive of the eleven just as they are affected by the domestic law of those countries.

(April 15)

**Programme Contract for the Study of the Economics of the Labour Market**

- The Employment Department is considering commissioning, for a period of two years starting October 1994, a major research programme on the economics of labour markets. More than one programme contract may be awarded.
- The contract would enable the Department to consult and obtain advice on economic research of the labour market as well as making additional provision depending on the scale of the agreed programme of seminars, workshops and research.
- Expressions of interest are invited from groups of economists with substantial knowledge of the UK labour market. Groups may be from a single institution or a combination of institutions. We shall compile a shortlist of groups to be invited to tender from those which have expressed a clear desire to tender and have submitted the required information by 27 May 1994.
- For a programme specification and details of the information required for our consideration in drawing up the shortlist, please write or fax to:

Stephen McClelland  
Employment Department  
Employment Market Research Unit  
Room 104  
Caxton House  
London SW1H 9NF

fax: 071 273 5364

- Those invited to tender will be informed in early June. Closing date for the receipt of tenders is Monday 27 June 1994.





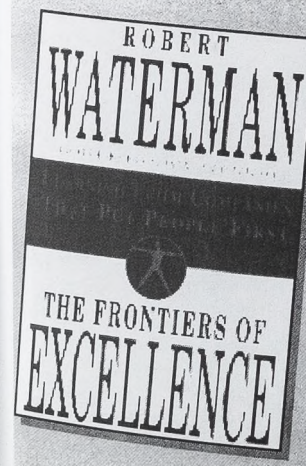
### Keep the customer satisfied

SUCCESSFUL COMPANIES don't put their shareholders first; instead, by developing the skills and initiative of employees the end product is improved, the customer's satisfied, and profits rise: thus keeping shareholders happy.

That is the conclusion of Robert Waterman in his follow-up to *In Search of Excellence*, the book he co-authored with management 'guru' Tom Peters. Case studies of celebrated companies ranging from Levi Strauss to Motorola and the success of products as diverse as Head and Shoulders shampoo and Handycam are analysed.

Innovative ideas and strategies which can be used by other organisations are given throughout, such as the points system for errors and mistakes at Federal Express: points are given according to the severity of the mistake, and a daily total is available to employees showing the performance of the company. There are also examples of good management practice, such as the value of developing managers as 'coaches' for staff rather than being seen as 'the boss'.

● **The Frontiers of Excellence: Learning from companies that put people first**, by Robert Waterman. Published by Nicholas Brealey Publishing Limited, 21 Bloomsbury Way, London WC1A 2TH, tel 071 430 0224. Price £16.99 hbk plus £2.95 p&p. ISBN 1 85788 040 4.



### British and best

FOCUSING ON quality in business operations is a good thing, but how do you turn a management philosophy into a practical quality improvement programme?

Some of Britain's most successful companies which involve all their staff in continuous improvement initiatives are covered in this book, including Amersham International, Land Rover, ICL (Kidsgrove Manufacturing Operations) and Prudential Assurance.

Each chapter supplies an introduction to the company and the aims of its quality improvement programme, a detailed account of how quality improvement was achieved, and a review of the implications arising.

The book is stuffed with ideas for motivating and empowering staff: Campbell Lee Computer Services awards 'customer delight' badges to staff who have been sent unsolicited letters of satisfaction from customers, while Land Rover has ad hoc Quality Action Teams (QAT) to resolve specific product-quality related problems, which disband when the problem is solved.

● **Achieving Quality Performance: Lessons from British industry**, edited by Richard Teare et al. Published by Cassell, Villiers House, 41/47 Strand, London WC2N 5JE, tel 071 839 4900. Price £13.99 pbk. ISBN 0 304 32758 1.



### Is it worth working?

"THE IDEA that individuals or households simply calculate the levels of paid work which maximise their financial returns and supply their labour accordingly, ignores the complexity of individuals' motivations in taking jobs..."

Instead, argue the authors of this collection of essays, people have their own household, relationships and community which can play an important part in deciding what type of job to take, and where. For some, financial incentives appear irrelevant because their decision whether to take paid

work is so heavily dependant on other considerations.

Economists, sociologists and psychologists are among the contributors who discuss the effect of rapid changes in society and the workplace, and resulting shifts in social attitudes to employment.

● **Is It Worth Working?** Edited by Alex Bryson and Stephen McKay. Published by the Policy Studies Institute, 100 Park Village East, London NW1 3SR, tel 071 387 2171. Price £15.00 pbk. ISBN 0 85374 605 2.

### Soft tissue injuries

WORK-RELATED upper limb disorders (WRULDs) are nothing new: an eighteenth century Italian physician called Ramazzini wrote of these disorders among professional writers in 1713. "The diseases of persons incident to this craft arise from three causes: first constant sitting, second the perpetual motion of the hand in the same manner, and thirdly the attention and application of the mind..."

A new guide, written by two specialists in ergonomics, describes the causes and symptoms of the various soft tissue disorders classified as WRULDs. Checklists and questionnaires enable assessors to identify the types of job and activity where employees are most likely to suffer from such disorders.

Stopping the problem could be as simple as encouraging workers to take regular breaks and to make frequent changes in their posture, and checking that equipment is in good working order.

The final section shows how employees can raise their own awareness of risks and their ability to deal with them; there is also a list of publications and organisations giving further information.

● **TUC Guide to Assessing WRULDs Risks** by Dr Peter Buckle and Joanne Hoffman. Published by Trades Union Congress, Congress House, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LS, tel 071 636 4030. Price £5.00 pbk. ISBN 1 85006 277 3.

### Liberated lone parents

ONE PARENT families now number 1.1 million in the UK.

The biggest obstacle preventing lone parents getting a job include the lack of affordable childcare and appropriate vocational skills. This publication begins to address the problem by reporting on the work of the National Council for One Parent Families to encourage employers to improve childcare and employment opportunities.

Chapters cover increasing access to and provision for childcare; building partnerships which result in employment opportunities, and improving

the skills and competences of lone parents prior to their return to work.

A short section on knowing your rights is included, and there is a list of addresses of organisations which have policies to support working lone parents.

● **Lone Parents into Employment: A practical guide**. Published by the National Council for One Parent Families, 255 Kentish Town Road, London NW5 2LX, tel 071 267 1361. Price £10.50 pbk. ISBN 1 85199 136 0.



## ED RESEARCH PROGRAMME

### 1: TECs and people with disabilities

**Strategic guidance to TECs from the Employment Department highlights the priority TECs should give to providing for people at a disadvantage in the labour market.**

**Case studies of six TECs in England and Wales were carried out by ECOTEC Research and Consulting Ltd to examine how this priority was being translated into action in respect of training provision.**

#### Key findings:

- There is no consistent definition of disability in use within TECs. If TECs and relevant local agencies do not agree and communicate definitions, development of policies for people with disabilities can be jeopardised.
- Most of the TECs included their provision for disabled people within Special Training Needs provision in general, but had no specific focus on disability.
- People with disabilities are a difficult client group to quantify and monitor since individuals can have changing and multiple disabilities, and those with similar disabilities may have different training needs.

- TEC organisational approaches have an impact on provision for disabled people. Effective practices included the establishment of a Special Needs Unit; a known point of contact for all internal liaison and external communication; and giving responsibility for disability issues to a member of staff of sufficient rank in the TEC to be able to influence policies.
- Individuals with disabilities and key training providers for disabled people are generally excluded from the TEC policy-making process. They should be represented on Advisory Groups to the TEC, but if this is not possible, other initiatives to widen involvement of local agencies (e.g. seminars, networks) should be explored.
- Better communication between TEC officers and those who have day-to-day contact with the client group is needed.
- Many people with disabilities train in mainstream provision, though all TECs have policies to increase access or make specialist provision available where necessary.
- People with disabilities are under-represented on the main TEC training programmes and those in training do not perform as well as other trainees in terms of job outcomes.

Contact: Janet Rice, TRE4, tel 0742 594194. Ref: 145/92

### 2: Proposed Directive on posting workers abroad

**This research, undertaken by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, was based on a study of 21 organisations. It assesses the impact of the proposed EC Directive on posted workers on the employment practices of UK-based multinational companies.**

**The proposed Directive would regulate certain terms and conditions — notably working-time, paid holidays and minimum rates of pay — of workers posted to another member state on a temporary assignment.**

#### Key findings

- Only a minority of UK employees are posted to other EC member states by UK-based companies. These companies do not envisage much of an increase over the next five years, and some predict a decrease.
- The employees involved in postings to other member states are usually higher-grade managerial or technical staff who are not likely to be covered by the terms of collective agreements.

- Posting workers to other member states is expensive, and there is a trend towards using local nationals (and in some cases, third-country nationals).
- There were no discernible differences in the practices relating to postings between UK-based companies and UK subsidiaries of French and Italian companies.
- A minority of companies believed that the Directive would increase their costs because of the administration that compliance would involve. Most companies either felt that the Directive would make no difference, or would make no difference or else they did not know.
- Compliance with tax and social security regulations is seen as a far greater problem than compliance with this particular directive.
- Some companies welcome harmonisation of certain employment conditions such as annual paid leave, since industrial relations problems can result from the presence of different terms and conditions for host country and posted workers at the same workplace.

A report will be published later this year.

Sarah Chatterton, SSr3, tel 071 273 4892. Ref: 133/90

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

It 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 research report form and in academic journals including *Employment Gazette*.



### 3 The Employers' Manpower and Skills Practices Survey

This summary is an update of findings from the Employers' Manpower and Skills Practices Survey (EMSPS). The survey explores ways in which different employers recruit, train,

develop and retain the people and skills necessary to their operations. Fieldwork was carried out by Social and Community Planning Research and the analysis by Employment

Department researchers. Interviews were conducted between late 1990 and mid-1991 in 1,693 workplaces with 25 or more employees, representing most sectors of the economy.

#### Key findings:

- Labour turnover was the main reason why employers recruited. Most recruitment was to replace people who had left. Even in workplaces where levels of activity were increasing, the majority of recruitment was related to labour turnover rather than expansion.
- There was a strong desire to recruit experienced workers. Even at the lower skill levels, significant proportions of employers were looking for and finding experienced staff.
- Basic work experience was often not enough. Previous work on the same or similar tasks was most frequently sought, and people with this type of experience were at an advantage.
- For many lower skilled jobs, most employers either did not look for qualifications or reported that other characteristics were more important when recruiting.
- For higher skilled occupations, qualifications were more important. However, only for professional and technical employees did more than a few respondents (20 per cent and 16 per cent respectively) report qualifications to be of greater importance than the other characteristics sought. Most reported qualifications and other characteristics to be of equal importance.
- Basic literacy and numeracy was sought for a wide range of less skilled jobs.
- The characteristics felt to be lacking among employees were mostly related to their social and behavioural skills. In particular, respondents complained about a lack of interpersonal and communications skills, and employees' ability to get on with others and to work with little supervision.
- Difficulties were most frequently mentioned in recruitment to craft and skilled service, professional and associate professional/technical jobs. It was also in these areas that employers reported skill shortages. Skill shortages were not the same as recruitment difficulties.
- A number of reasons were reported for recruitment difficulties. A shortage of people with the appropriate technical or professional skills was important, but such skills on their own were not enough. Finding the right type of recruits — those with the right attitude, motivation or personality — was also a problem for many employers.
- Other reasons for recruitment difficulties were not related to a lack of appropriate people. A fifth of respondents reported that difficulties were due to the nature and conditions of the work they offered and 14 per cent had problems because of the area in which they were located, for example, a lack of transport and the cost of housing.

The Employers Manpower and Skills Practices Survey will be published in the Research Series later this year.  
Contact: Sally Dench, SSaR3, tel 071 273 4870. Ref: 168/89

## ES RESEARCH PROGRAMME

### 1: Volunteering and unemployment: a literature review

Since the 1970s, many Government job creation, training and employment measures have provided grants for voluntary bodies to fund

projects aimed mainly at unemployed people. In addition, some programmes have been targeted specifically at involving unemployed people in

voluntary work. This report reviews the findings of research conducted mainly in the UK over the past 20 years.

#### Key findings:

- Volunteering is not a 'traditional' pastime of unemployed people. For the majority, motivation for volunteering appears to be social and psychological, with few seeing voluntary work as a way of enhancing their employment prospects.
- Those unemployed people who do get involved in voluntary work tend to devote only a small amount of their time to it (in most of cases, less than five hours per week).
- Unemployed people who do volunteer appear to derive high levels of satisfaction from their voluntary work.
- There is some evidence that unemployed people between the ages of 18 and 30 are more likely to get involved in voluntary programmes than their older counterparts.
- A training element appears to be an important aspect of volunteering for unemployed participants: those who were involved in projects which combined volunteering and training were more likely to be satisfied than those involved in projects without training.
- Obtaining a reference from the project and help and encouragement in their job search was important to a significant number of unemployed volunteers.
- The reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses appears to be a crucial issue in the development of voluntary work projects for unemployed people.
- Voluntary agencies have highlighted the particular problems of depression and lack of self-confidence faced by many of their unemployed volunteers.

This report, no 92 in the ES REB series, is available free from the ES address on page 145  
Contact: Carol Radley, ES Research and Evaluation Branch 4, tel 0742 596276.



## ED /ES RESEARCH PROGRAMME

### RECENTLY COMPLETED PROJECTS

The following projects have recently been completed. Results should be available from spring/summer 1994.

#### ED Projects:

**Bargaining Strategies — Factors influencing unions' opening bids and employers' responses.** University of Manchester, Institute of Science and Technology. Ref 197/92

**Analysis of Data Sources on Special Needs/Equal Opportunities Client Groups in ED Programmes.** University of Warwick. Ref 178/93

**Career Development Loans — A survey of applications endorsed by TECs and LECs.** PA Cambridge Economic Consultants Ltd. Ref 202/93

**Sunday Working — Analysis of an employers' survey.** University of Manchester, Institute of Science and Technology. Ref 212/93

**Training for Work Funding Pilots — International comparisons.** National Institute of Economic and Social Research. Ref 241/93

**Review of Assessment Charging for Investors.** Sheffield Hallam University. Ref 263/93

**Developing a Methodology for Measuring TEC Impact on Local Development.** West Midlands Enterprise Board. Ref 266/93

**Analogous Industrial Injuries Scheme — Claimant study.** Research Services Ltd. Ref 268/93

**Skills Review Programme — Core skills versus occupationally specific skills.** Host Consultancy. Ref 303/93

**Employers' take up of NVQs.** Institute of Manpower Studies. See *Employment Gazette*, p 39, February 1994

#### ES projects:

**The YMCA Foyer Pilots: The first six months.** Jimmy Crook, Employment Service. (see *Employment Gazette*, p 69, March 1993). Report 91, Research and Evaluation Branch series RE3/6

**Volunteering and Unemployment: A literature review.** Carol Radley, Employment Service. Report 91, Research and Evaluation Branch series RE3/6

#### ED Projects:

**Baseline Follow-up Study.** Coopers & Lybrand. Publication winter 1994. Ref 151/93

**The Impact of Youth Credits on the Training Market.** Coopers and Lybrand. Publication summer 1994. Ref 155/93

**Providers' Attitudes to Lifetime Learning.** Social and Community Planning Research. Publication autumn 1994. Ref 184/93

**Implementing NVQs/SVQs: Employers' costs.** KPMG Paul Marwick Management Consultants. Publication winter 1994. Ref 186/93

**Evaluation and Compilation of a UK Help-Wanted Index.** University of Warwick. Publication autumn

1994. Ref 192/93

**A Literature Review of Work on Recording of Achievement and Action Planning for Personal and Career Development.** David Garfort Agency. Publication summer 1994. Ref 203/93

**Research into Participation and Attainment on the Part-Time Route by Young People.** Segal Quince Wickstead Ltd. Publication summer 1994. Ref 211/93

**Homeworkers in Britain.** University of Leicester. Publication summer 1995. Ref 218/93

**Review of Travel to Work Areas.** University of Newcastle. Publication winter 1994. Ref 221/93

**The Exercise of Individual Employment Rights: A comparative study.** Southampton University. Publication winter 1994. Ref 226/93

**Barriers to Employment in the UK Tax and Benefit System.** Institute of Fiscal Studies. Publication autumn 1994. Ref 228/93

**TEC Challenge Evaluation.** Policy Studies Institute. Publication spring 1994. Ref 270/93

**Evaluation of Profit Related Pay.** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Publication autumn 1994. Ref 272/93

**Pay Differentials Between Men and Women.** City University. Publication winter 1994. Ref 277/93

**Survey of Human Resource Community Initiatives in Great Britain.** IFF Research Ltd. Publication summer 1994. Ref 289/93

**An Equal Opportunities Ten Point Plan for Small Employers: Qualitative study.** IFF Research Ltd. Ref 295/93

**Skills Review Programme — Tourism and leisure.** Policy Studies Institute. Publication summer 1994. Ref 300/93

**Skills Review Programme — Skills qualifications and utilisation.** Host Consultancy. Publication summer 1994. Ref 301/93

**Skills Review Programme — Management skills issues.** Institute of Manpower Studies. Publication summer 1994. Ref 302/93

**Skills Review Programme — Core skills versus occupationally specific skills.** Policy Studies Institute. Publication summer 1994. Ref 304/93

**Employers' Attitudes Towards Check-Off.** Institute of Manpower Studies. Publication summer 1994. Ref 305/93

**Secondary Analysis of Datasets Focusing on the Long Term Unemployed.** Policy Studies Institute. Publication autumn 1994. Ref 307/93

**TEC Evaluation Strategies: Design and practice.** GHK/MRM International Ltd. Publication summer 1994. Ref 308/93

**Consultancy Support for the Project 'Evaluation of the Out of School Childcare Grant'.** Thomas Coram Institute. Ref 309/93

**Modern Apprenticeships.** Dr Paul Ryan. Publication spring 1994. Ref 102/94

**Study of Guidance Infrastructure in Gateways TECs not Funded by Skill Choice.** Coopers & Lybrand. Publication summer 1994. Ref 103/94

#### ES Projects:

**Evaluation of Availability for Work Testing at Restart Interviews.** Employment Service Research and Evaluation Branch. Ref RE3

**Payment Security Card Selection.** Contractor being selected. Ref 200548

#### 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.

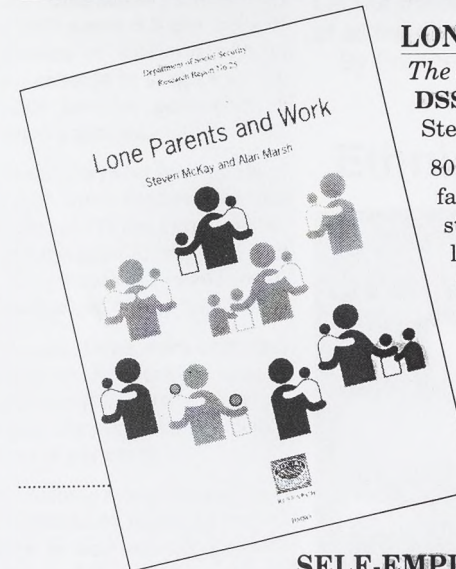
OR (for ES research):

Research Management, Employment Service, Rockingham House, Sheffield S1 1ER, tel 0742 596278.

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



# New titles from HMSO Books



## **LONE PARENTS AND WORK**

*The effects of benefits and maintenance*

**DSS Research Report No. 25**

Stephen McKay and Alan Marsh

800 lone parents included in an earlier study of low income families and a further 100 higher income lone parents were studied in order to obtain a complete national picture of Britain's lone parents in 1991. This report concentrates on the relationship between lone parents' participation in the labour market and other sources of income. The constraints upon opportunities to work, both financial and practical, are examined.

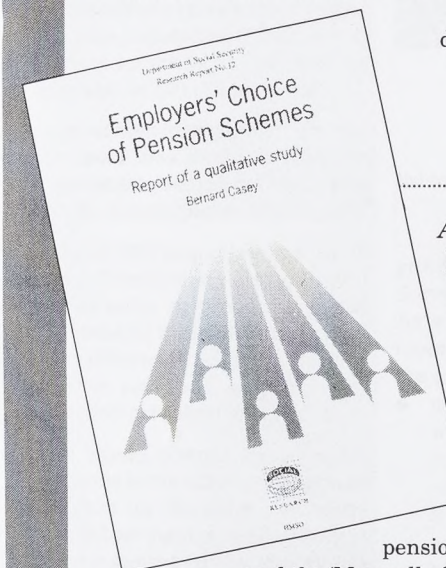
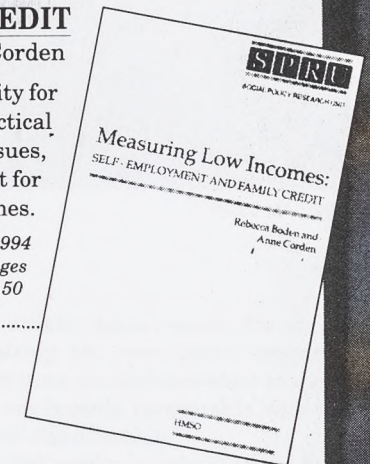
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## **MEASURING LOW INCOMES: SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND FAMILY CREDIT**

Rebecca Boden and Anne Corden

The measurement of incomes of self-employed people to determine eligibility for income-related social security benefits raises interesting conceptual and practical issues. This monograph addresses such issues, drawing on research on family credit, a benefit for working parents with modest incomes.

*Social Policy Research Unit February 1994*  
246x156mm 134 pages  
ISBN 0 11 701787 6 Paperback £12.50



*Also Available*

## **EMPLOYERS' CHOICE OF PENSION SCHEMES**

*Report of a qualitative study*

**DSS Research Report No. 17** Bernard Casey

This report brings together the findings of research carried out in late 1992/ early 1993. Based on in-depth interviews with managers in 33 firms, the research investigated employers' motives for establishing a pension scheme and for choosing a particular type of scheme, their use of any pension fund surpluses, and their responses to recent

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Key findings

- The Labour Force Survey shows that in spring 1993 some 5.8 per cent of the population of working age in private households in Great Britain, or 1,981,000 people, belonged to ethnic minority groups.
- Economic activity rates for people of working age<sup>2</sup> were highest for the white population (79 per cent) and for those of black origin (73 per cent) and lowest for people of Pakistani/Bangladeshi origin (43 per cent).
- Self-employment was more common (25 per cent) among working men of Indian or Pakistani/Bangladeshi origin than in the corresponding white population (16 per cent).
- Over half of ethnic minority men and nearly two-thirds of those of Indian origin were in non-manual (mainly managerial, technical and professional) occupations, compared with half of men in the white group;
- Among women of working age, economic activity rates were highest in the white population (72 per cent) and lowest for those of Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin (25 per cent).
- Working women from ethnic minority groups were less likely to work as part-time employees (25 per cent) than their white counterparts (40 per cent).
- In 1992 and 1993 unemployment rates (on the ILO definition<sup>3</sup>) for people of ethnic minority origin were about double those for the white population, and this difference applies (more or less) after age, sex and level of qualification are taken into account.
- Among young people aged 16-24, participation in the labour market was much lower for the ethnic minority groups (52 per cent overall). This is largely accounted for by the higher percentage within these groups who are students.
- Qualification levels attained by 16-24 year olds from most ethnic minority groups were very similar to those of white young people, though almost half of the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group had no qualifications compared with less than one fifth of the white population. People of Indian origin were the most likely to have higher-level qualifications.

People from the ethnic minorities now make up almost 6 per cent of the working-age population of Great Britain. Using mainly spring 1993 data from the quarterly Labour Force Survey, this article shows how the labour market characteristics of all the different minorities compare with those of the white population.<sup>1</sup>

By Frances Sly, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.

## Ethnic groups and the labour market



Photo: MAGNUM

### Introduction

This article is the first to show labour market information by ethnic group from the new quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) introduced in spring 1992. As well as providing more frequent and more timely results than the annual LFS, the quarterly LFS:

- uses *improved sampling procedures* which mean that data are more reliable. In particular, they give results relating to ethnic minority groups which no longer need to be generally expressed as three-year averages (but which are, however, still subject to greater sampling variability than estimates for the population of all ethnic origins together).<sup>4</sup>
- uses *computer-assisted interviewing techniques* which have improved the quality of the data collected, with, for example, fewer non-responses to the question in the survey relating to ethnic origin (see *technical note*).
- employs a *revised classification of ethnic origins* which conforms to that adopted in the 1991 Census of Population (see *box 1*).

The article shows results for spring 1993 using the new ethnic minority classification, but includes some analyses which are broadly comparable with the previous classification.

Selected results by ethnic group from each quarterly survey from spring 1992 have been included in regular monthly *Employment Gazette* 'LFS Help-Line' features in (see *bibliography*). From September 1993, the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin* has included key economic activity figures by ethnic group.

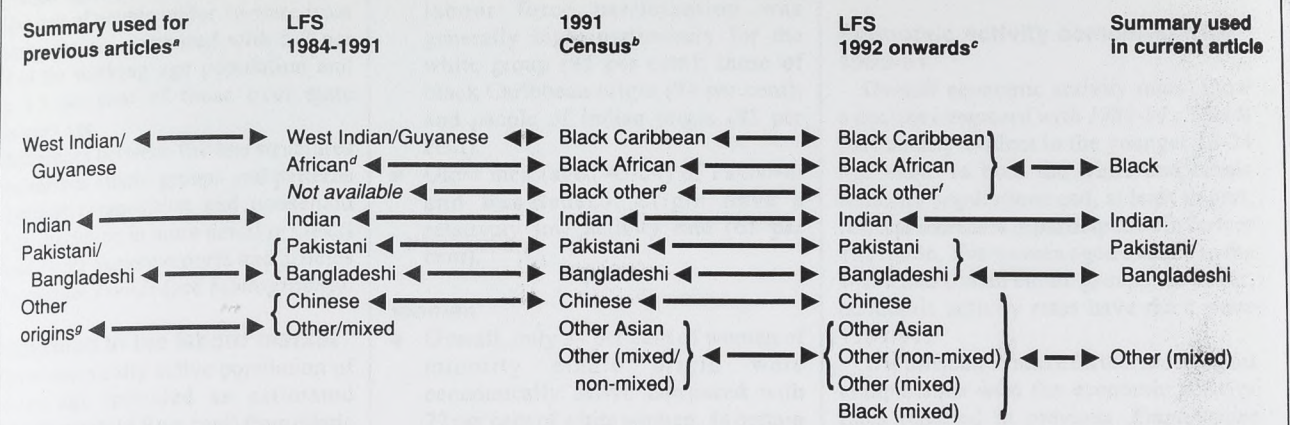
### Ethnic groups in the population

According to LFS figures for spring 1993, around 5.8 per cent of the population of working age (i.e. aged 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women) in private households<sup>5</sup> in Great Britain, some 1,980,000 people, identified themselves as members of ethnic minority groups.

Of these, 620,000 were of Indian ethnic origin and 530,000 were of black ethnic origin (of whom 340,000 were in the black Caribbean group) — see *box 1* for details of classification used. Some 420,000 were of Pakistani (310,000) or Bangladeshi



**Box 1 Approximate equivalences between broad ethnic group classifications**



<sup>a</sup> See bibliography for list of previous articles.  
<sup>b</sup> The full classification used in the Census is given in an article in Population Trends – see bibliography.  
<sup>c</sup> The full classification similar to that used for the Census is available on request (see further information).  
<sup>d</sup> Included in summary category other origins.  
<sup>e</sup> Includes black mixed.  
<sup>f</sup> Excludes black mixed.  
<sup>g</sup> Includes African.

origin, while the remainder were mainly of Chinese, or mixed/other origin.

Between 1985 and 1990, LFS estimates of the proportion of the population who identified themselves as belonging to ethnic minority groups varied between

4.4 per cent and 4.8 per cent. Thereafter, this percentage rose progressively to 5.2 per cent in spring 1991 and 5.8 per cent in 1992, where it has remained each quarter up to summer 1993.

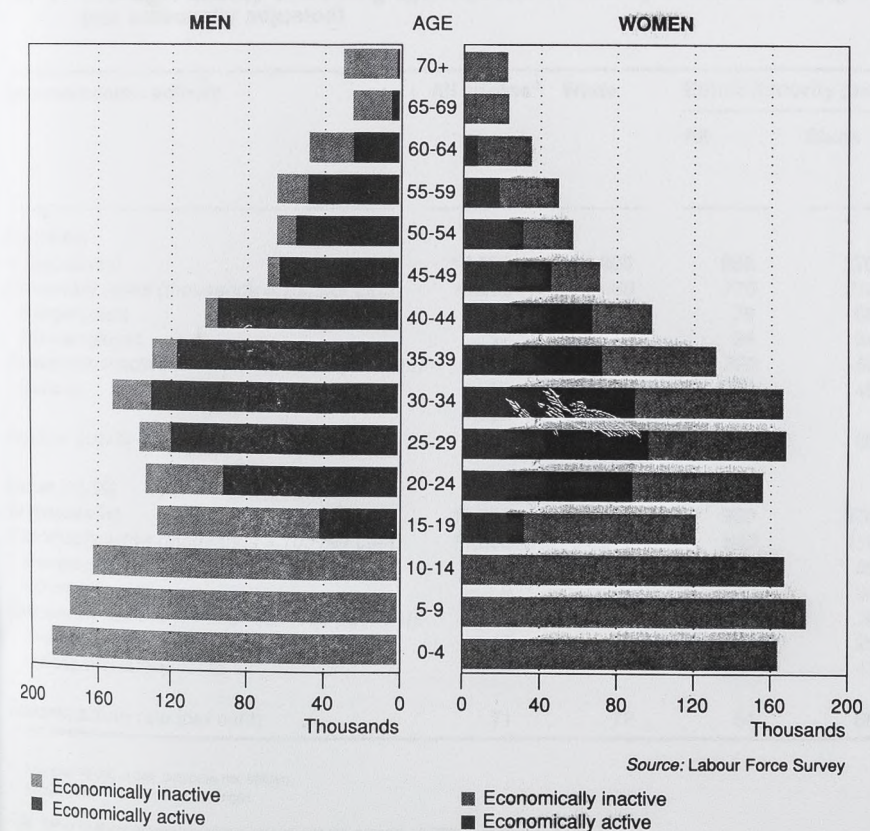
While there is probably a small

demographic effect due to the younger age profile of the ethnic minority groups (see figure 1), the increase between 1990 and 1992 appears to be largely a consequence of the much reduced level of non-response to the survey questions about ethnic origin (see technical note).

Part of the increase in 1992 may also be due to the extension of the survey to include people living in student and NHS accommodation. In spring 1993, LFS estimates showed that 13 per cent of full-time students aged 18 or over belonged to ethnic minority groups, while 25 per cent of the 28,000 residents of NHS accommodation were from these groups. The estimate of 5.7 per cent for the non-white population (see table 1) is similar to the 1991 Population Census figure of 5.5 per cent which includes all people present in communal establishments.<sup>6</sup>

Table 1 and figure 1 show that in spring 1993 there remained a greater

**Figure 1 Ethnic minority population by age, sex and economic activity Great Britain, spring 1993 (not seasonally adjusted)**



**Table 1 Ethnic minority groups as a percentage<sup>a</sup> of each age group; Great Britain, spring 1993 (not seasonally adjusted)**

Age group	All	Men	Women
All ages	5.7	5.8	5.6
0-15	9.4	9.2	9.6
16-24	7.1	6.8	7.5
25-44	6.6	6.3	6.9
45-59/64	3.8	3.9	3.6
Working age (16-59/64)	5.8	5.6	6.1
60/65 and over	1.3	1.5	1.2

Source: Labour Force Survey  
<sup>a</sup> See technical note on calculation of percentages.



concentration of ethnic minority groups at younger ages than among older people: 1.4 per cent of people under 16 were from minority groups, compared with 5.8 per cent of the working age population and only 1.5 per cent of those over state retirement age.

Differences between the age structures of the various ethnic groups and patterns of regional composition and household size are discussed in more detail in OPCS *Labour Force Survey reports* and articles in *Population Trends* (see bibliography).

#### Participation in the labour market

The economically active population of working age included an estimated 1,310,000 people (4.9 per cent) from ethnic minority groups. Overall, economic activity rates among people of working age in 1993 were highest for:

- men;
- men and women in the prime age range (25-44); and
- men and women of black Caribbean, Indian or white ethnic origin (see figure 2 - the black Caribbean and African groups are shown separately because their participation rates are somewhat disparate).

#### Men

- In the 16-24 age band there were lower activity rates for the ethnic minority groups (56 per cent overall) than for the white population (78 per

cent);

- In the prime age range (25-44), male labour force participation was generally high, particularly for the white group (95 per cent); those of black Caribbean origin (94 per cent); and people of Indian origin (93 per cent).
- Older men (aged 45-64) of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin have a relatively low activity rate (61 per cent).

#### Women

- Overall, only 54 per cent of women of minority ethnic origin were economically active compared with 72 per cent of white women. In certain minority groups, however, activity rates approach those of the white majority: the rate for black women was 66 per cent and for women of Indian origin, 61 per cent.
- In the white and black Caribbean populations, activity rates varied little across the age spectrum at around 70 per cent, rising slightly in the prime (25-44) age group.
- For women of Indian ethnic origin this rise is more marked (to 68 per cent at age 25-44) because activity rates in the younger and older age groups are only just over 50 per cent.
- For those from the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group, where activity rates are lowest, the rate falls from 32

per cent for women aged 16-24 to 23 per cent for those aged 25-44.

#### Economic activity compared with 1989-91

Overall economic activity rates<sup>7</sup> show a decline compared with 1989-91. This is particularly evident in the younger 16-24 age band<sup>8</sup> in both the white and ethnic minority populations and, at least in part, reflects increases in participation in further education. For women aged over 25 in the white and Indian ethnic groups, however, economic activity rates have risen since 1989-91.

It is difficult to make further meaningful comparisons with the economic activity rates reported in previous *Employment Gazette* articles for individual ethnic groups by age and sex because of the change in classification of ethnic minorities and the improved quality of data since 1992 (see technical note).

#### Economic activity and inactivity

Table 2 shows the economic activity of men and women of working age in the main ethnic groups, indicating how many were in employment, how many were unemployed (on the ILO definition) and how many were economically inactive. Among the minority groups, labour market participation was highest for men and women of black ethnic origin (73 per cent) and of Indian ethnic origin (71 per cent), compared with 79 per cent for the

Table 2 Economic activity of working age men and women by ethnic minority group; Great Britain, spring 1993 (not seasonally adjusted)

Sex and economic activity	Thousands and per cent						
	All origins <sup>a</sup>	White	Ethnic minority groups				
			All	Black	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Mixed/other origins
<b>Men (16-64)</b>							
All (thousands)	17,793	16,800	990	270	320	200	210
Economically active (thousands = 100 per cent)	15,236	14,460	770	210	260	150	160
In employment	88	88	76	66	86	69	83
ILO unemployed	12	12	24	34	14	31	17
Economically inactive (thousands = 100 per cent)	2,558	2,340	220	50	60	60	50
Students	32	30	53	45	57	45	66
Economic activity rate (per cent)	86	86	78	80	81	72	76
<b>Women (16-59)</b>							
All (thousands)	16,317	15,320	990	270	300	210	200
Economically active (thousands = 100 per cent)	11,552	11,010	540	180	190	50	120
In employment	92	93	83	80	89	71	83
ILO unemployed	8	7	17	20	11	29	17
Economically inactive (thousands = 100 per cent)	4,765	4,310	450	90	120	160	80
Students	15	15	21	25	24	10	32
Looking after family/home	56	56	61	47	57	76	52
Economic activity rate (per cent)	71	72	54	66	61	25	59

<sup>a</sup> Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.

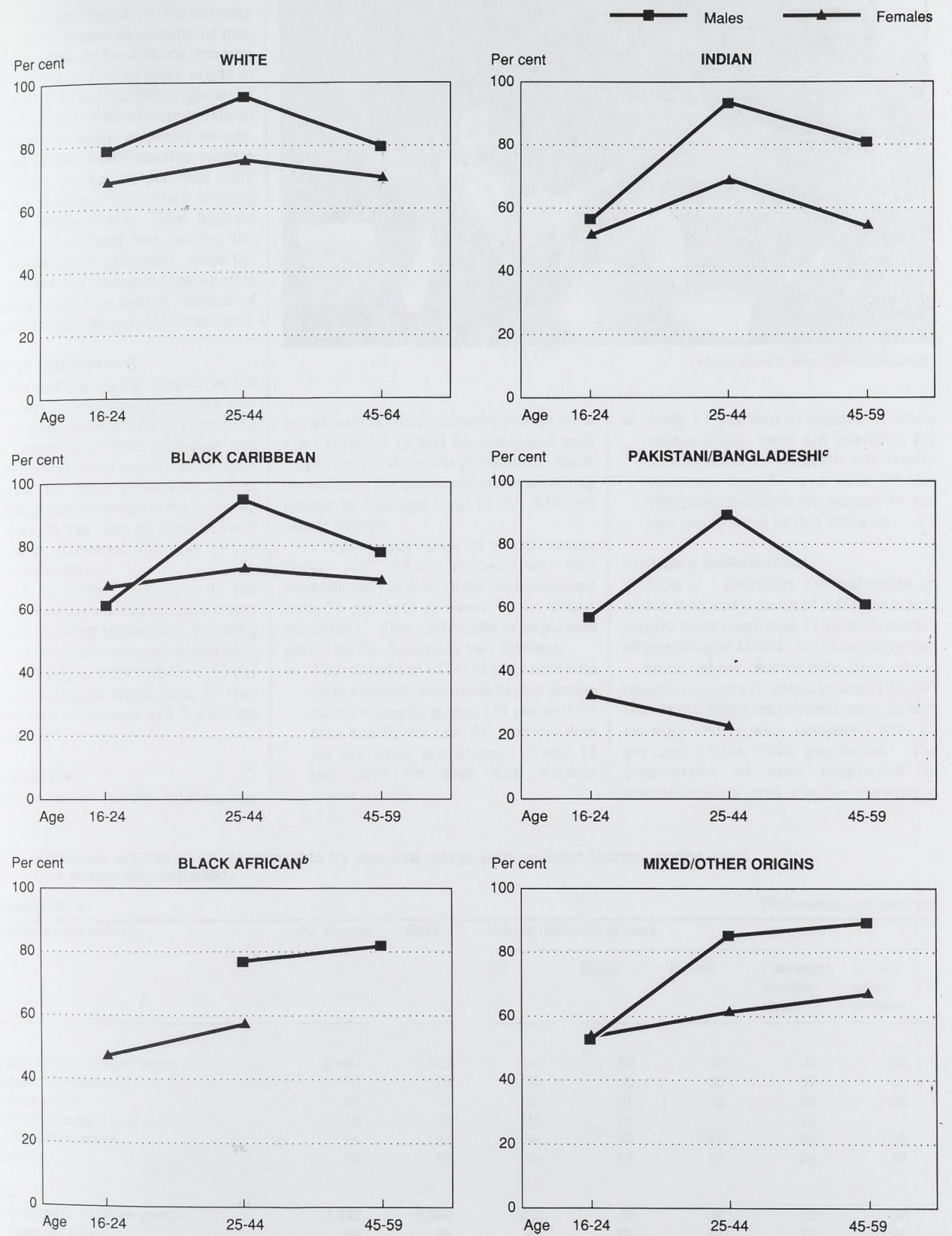
<sup>b</sup> Includes those who did not state origin.

Note: figures for ethnic groups have been rounded to the nearest 10,000.

Source: Labour Force Survey



Figure 2 Economic activity rates<sup>a</sup> by ethnic origin, age and sex; Great Britain, spring 1993 (not seasonally adjusted)



<sup>a</sup> Activity rates are based on the ILO definition of unemployment.  
<sup>b</sup> Activity rate for males aged 16-24 and females aged 45-59 of Black African origin not shown due to small sample size.  
<sup>c</sup> Activity rate for females of Pakistani/Bangladeshi origin aged 45-59 not shown due to small sample size.

Source: Labour Force Survey



white population of working age.

The different economic activity rates for men of the various ethnic origins reflect both the lower age structure of the minority groups and the greater propensity of men from these groups to be students (ranging from 9 per cent of men of black origin to 11 per cent of those of Indian origin and 4 per cent of men from the white population). See also section below on young people.

Among economically inactive women of all ethnic origins, 15 per cent were students and 56 per cent were looking after the family/home. The highest proportion of students was among the black population (25 per cent), while the highest proportion of women looking after the family/home was among women of Pakistani/Bangladeshi origin (76 per cent).

#### Types of employment

A table published each quarter in the *Employment Gazette* LFS Help-Line feature (see April 1994 p LFS1) shows the higher propensity of men of Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi origins to be self-employed. For those of working age in both these groups the proportions in spring 1993 were 25 per cent of men in self-employment, compared with only 16 per cent for white males.

Overall, in spring 1993 some 40 per cent of working age women in employment worked as part-time employees. Working women in the ethnic minority population were more likely to work full-time: 63 per cent were full-time employees, 25 per cent part-time employees and 7 per cent self-employed.

#### Young people

Almost a quarter of the working age



Photo: Chris Steele-Perkins/MAGNUM

population in ethnic minority groups were aged between 16 and 24, compared with 20 per cent of the white population. Table 3 examines the economic status of young people in this age band in the different ethnic groups.

A higher proportion of young people from the white population was economically active: 78 per cent compared with 56 per cent of those in the ethnic minorities. This difference is explained partly by the following two findings:

- The proportion of 16-24 year-olds who were students was much higher for the ethnic minority groups (39 per cent for men and 31 per cent for women) than for the white population (19 and 18 per cent for men and women respectively).

- Only 11 per cent of women of white ethnic origin were not available for employment for domestic and family reasons, but 33 per cent of the Pakistani/Bangladeshi women in the age group were in this category.

#### Industry distribution

Table 4 identifies the industries in which men and women of different ethnic origins were employed. This table covers all people aged 16 and over in employment.

Some 29 per cent of men from ethnic minority groups in employment (170,000 out of 600,000) were in distribution, hotels, catering and repairs, compared with 17 per cent of the white population. The proportion of men employed in manufacturing was similar (around a

Table 3 Economic activity of 16-24 year olds by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain, spring 1993 (not seasonally adjusted)

Sex and economic activity	Thousands and per cent						
	All origins <sup>a</sup>	White	Ethnic minority groups				
			All	Black	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Mixed/other origins
<b>Men</b>							
All (thousands = 100 per cent)	3,460	3,220	230	50	70	60	50
Economically active	76	78	56	60	55	57	52
In employment	60	62	37	29	45	35	36
ILO unemployed	16	16	19	31	*	22	*
Economically inactive	24	22	44	40	45	43	48
Students	20	19	39	33	43	38	42
<b>Women</b>							
All (thousands = 100 per cent)	3,332	3,080	250	60	70	70	50
Economically active	66	68	48	59	51	32	52
In employment	58	59	35	39	45	22	34
ILO unemployed	9	8	13	20	*	*	*
Economically inactive	34	32	52	41	49	68	48
Students	19	18	31	28	37	23	38
Looking after home/family	12	11	15	*	*	33	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Figures for the ethnic groups have been rounded to the nearest 10,000.



Table 4 Employees and self-employed<sup>a</sup> by industry, sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain, spring 1993 (not seasonally adjusted)

Sex/SIC 1980 <sup>b</sup>	Thousands and per cent						
	All origins <sup>c</sup>	White	Ethnic minority groups				
			All	Black	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Mixed/other origins
<b>Men</b>							
All industries <sup>d</sup> (thousands = 100 per cent)	13,329	12,750	580	140	220	100	130
2-4 Manufacturing	27	28	24	24	28	28	14
3 Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	14	14	12	15	13	*	*
4 Other manufacturing industries	10	10	10	*	12	17	*
5 Construction	11	11	4	9	*	*	*
6-9 Services	56	56	71	66	68	69	83
6 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	17	17	29	18	29	40	32
7 Transport and communication	9	9	11	14	11	12	*
8 Banking, financial and business services	11	11	11	8	10	*	20
9 Other services <sup>e</sup>	19	19	19	26	17	*	24
<b>Women</b>							
All industries <sup>d</sup> (thousands = 100 per cent)	10,959	10,530	430	140	160	30	90
2-4 Manufacturing	13	13	13	*	21	*	*
3 Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	5	5	3	*	6	*	*
4 Other manufacturing industries	7	7	9	*	14	*	*
5 Construction	2	2	*	*	*	*	*
6-9 Services	83	83	85	91	77	79	90
6 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	24	23	26	16	33	*	26
7 Transport and communication	3	3	5	*	*	*	*
8 Banking, financial and business services	12	13	12	12	10	*	16
9 Other services <sup>e</sup>	44	44	43	58	29	39	44

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Figures for ethnic groups have been rounded to 10,000.

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

<sup>a</sup> Excludes those on Government training and employment schemes and unpaid family workers.

<sup>b</sup> Results are shown for SIC 1980 divisions accounting for at least 30,000 people from ethnic minorities.

<sup>c</sup> Includes those who did not state origin.

<sup>d</sup> The totals include those who did not specify industry.

<sup>e</sup> Comprises all other public services.

quarter) for both the white and the ethnic minority populations; however, the construction industry employed only 4 per cent of ethnic minority men, compared with 11 per cent of the white population.

Both ethnic minority men and women were more likely than their white counterparts to be working in health services — part of 'other services' (9 per cent compared with 6 per cent). Overall, however, the sectoral profile of the 450,000 women from the ethnic minority groups was different from that of men (with some 85 per cent working in services compared with 71 per cent of ethnic minority men) and very similar to that of white women.

The pattern of employment of the ethnic minority population as a whole hides substantial differences between ethnic minority groups:

**Men**

- Men of black origin were a little more likely than white males to work in transport and communication, and in 'other services', but otherwise their industry spread was fairly similar.
- Men of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin were much more



Photo: Sally & Richard Greenhill

likely than white males to work in distribution etc (about a third compared with one fifth) and less than 3 per cent worked in construction (the numbers are too small to give reliable estimates).

- Men from the Pakistani/Bangladeshi

population were twice as likely to work in 'other manufacturing' as men as a whole (17 per cent compared with 8 per cent).

**Women**

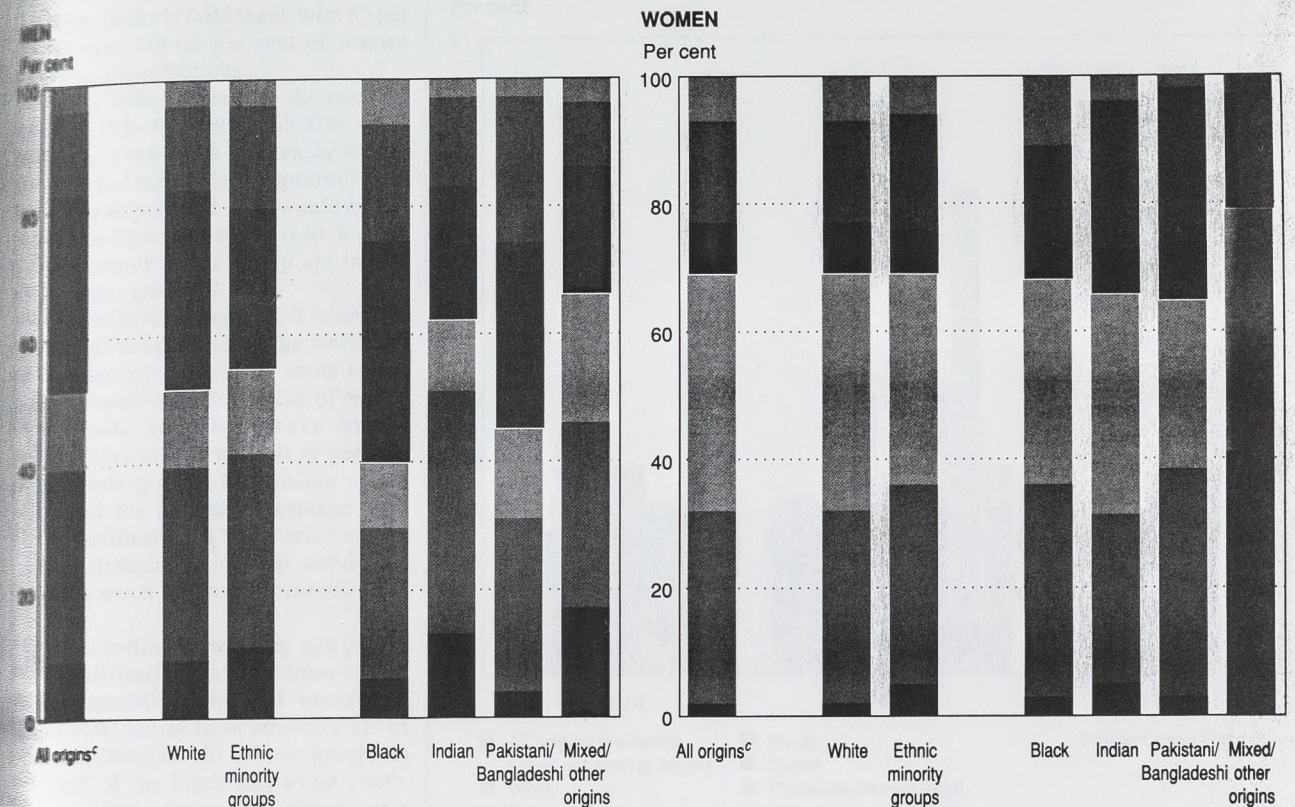
- A higher proportion of women of Indian origin work in distribution etc and in certain manufacturing industries.
- The small number of Pakistani/Bangladeshi women who worked (about 40,000 in spring 1993) were to be found mainly in distribution etc and other (public) services — about a third in each.
- Conversely, well over half of working women in the black ethnic group were in 'other services' (especially in health services) and only 16 per cent were in distribution, hotels etc — two-thirds the average for women.

Comparison with previous *Employment Gazette* articles in this series shows that:

- employment in manufacturing industries has declined since 1984-86 by 9 per cent (from 5,440,000 to 4,960,000 in spring 1993) among the white population and by 18 per cent among ethnic minority populations



**Figure 3 Broad occupation<sup>a</sup> group by ethnic origin; Great Britain, spring 1993 (not seasonally adjusted)**  
**Employees and self-employed people<sup>b</sup> aged 16 and over**



<sup>a</sup> Excludes Armed Forces and those not stating occupation.  
<sup>b</sup> Excluding those on government employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers.  
<sup>c</sup> Includes those not stating ethnic origin.

■ Unskilled occupations  
 ■ Partly skilled occupations  
 ■ Skilled occupations (manual)  
 ■ Skilled occupations (non-manual)  
 ■ Intermediate occupations  
 ■ Professional occupations

Source: Labour Force Survey

(from 240,000 to 200,000) in spring 1993.  
 • In service industries there has been considerable growth, varying from 15 per cent (13,950,000 to 16,080,000) in the white group to 49 per cent (530,000 to 790,000) among people from ethnic minorities.

**Social class**

The broad occupational pattern of different ethnic groups in 1993 in terms of social class (see technical note) is shown in figure 3.

For male employees and the self-employed, the overall proportion of ethnic minority workers in non-manual occupations<sup>9</sup> (56 per cent) was slightly higher than for white males (52 per cent). There were big variations among the ethnic minority groups, however: nearly two-thirds of men of Indian or mixed/other origins were in non-manual occupations, compared with around two-fifths of men in the black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi ethnic groups. The latter two groups include especially small proportions in the managerial, technical and professional

social classes, while men from the Indian and 'other' ethnic groups included higher proportions of professionals (13 per cent) than the white group (9 per cent).

Men in the black ethnic group were most likely to be employed in skilled manual occupations (34 per cent compared with 31 per cent of the white group, 29 per cent of men of Pakistani origin and 21 per cent of men of Indian ethnic origin).

Among women in employment, the proportion in non-manual occupations was around two-thirds in each of the ethnic groups. The proportion of women in the professional social class was lower than for men, but women in all the main minority groups were a little more likely than their white counterparts to be professionals (5 per cent overall compared with 2 per cent).<sup>10</sup>

Changes in the proportions in manual and non-manual occupations can only be examined as two broad groups due to the change in occupational classification in the 1991 LFS.<sup>11</sup> From 1984-86, 54 per cent of the white population were employed in non-manual occupations, compared with 51 per cent of the ethnic

minority population. These proportions had changed by spring 1993 to 59 per cent (white) and 61 per cent (ethnic minorities), confirming a faster transfer to non-manual occupations among ethnic minorities.

Looking further back in time, the proportions of men in non-manual occupations show increases from 46 per cent to 51 per cent for white males and from 45 per cent to 57 per cent for ethnic minority men between 1984-86 and spring 1993.

**Qualifications held**

Qualification levels are generally related to age, and these results are therefore shown separately for each age group. This is especially important given the younger age profiles of ethnic minority groups. Qualifications have been split into two broad levels: higher qualifications (above GCE A level or equivalent); and other qualifications (school qualifications and their equivalents).

White people of working age were more likely than those from ethnic minority groups to have formal qualifications of some kind. Figure 4 illustrates the



proportion of people from different ethnic groups who hold no formal qualifications. People of Pakistani/Bangladeshi origin were least likely to hold them, with 55 per cent of men and 62 per cent of women having no qualifications.

This is little different to the position found in 1989-91,<sup>12</sup> although five years earlier (in 1984-86) a noticeably higher proportion of women in this group (72 per cent) were unqualified. One would expect to see these figures gradually reduce, since younger people in the group are on the whole better qualified.

At higher levels (above GCE A-level or equivalent) the position of the white and ethnic minority groups was about equal. Table 5 shows that 18 per cent of people from ethnic minorities have higher qualifications compared with 19 per cent of the white group. The Indian ethnic group had the highest percentage with higher qualifications (21 per cent) and the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group stands out as having much the lowest percentage (8 per cent).

The proportion of working age people with qualifications at the lower level (school qualifications and vocational equivalents) varies from one third of the Pakistani/Bangladeshi ethnic group, to over half of the black and white ethnic groups. A table giving this information is available on request.

Among 16-24 year olds there is little difference between the ethnic groups in the proportions without qualifications, except for those of Pakistani/Bangladeshi ethnic origin who were much less likely to hold them.<sup>13</sup> The same is true for qualifications up to A-level, except that those of Indian and 'other' ethnic origins are more likely than the white population to have higher qualifications.

#### Qualifications and economic activity

Table 5 shows the levels of highest qualification held by employed, ILO unemployed and economically active men and women of working age in the white and ethnic minority groups.

For people holding qualifications at each broad level shown in table 5, the proportion in employment was higher in the white than in the ethnic minority population. The figures also suggest that in both the ethnic minority communities (taken together) and in the white population, people with qualifications are more likely to be in employment.

#### ILO unemployment and ethnic minority groups

The unemployment rate (based on the ILO definition of unemployment) for ethnic minority groups in spring 1993 was about twice that for the white population (21 per cent compared with 10 per cent for the white group in spring

Figure 4 Percentage of population with no qualifications by ethnic origin and age Great Britain, spring 1993 (not seasonally adjusted)

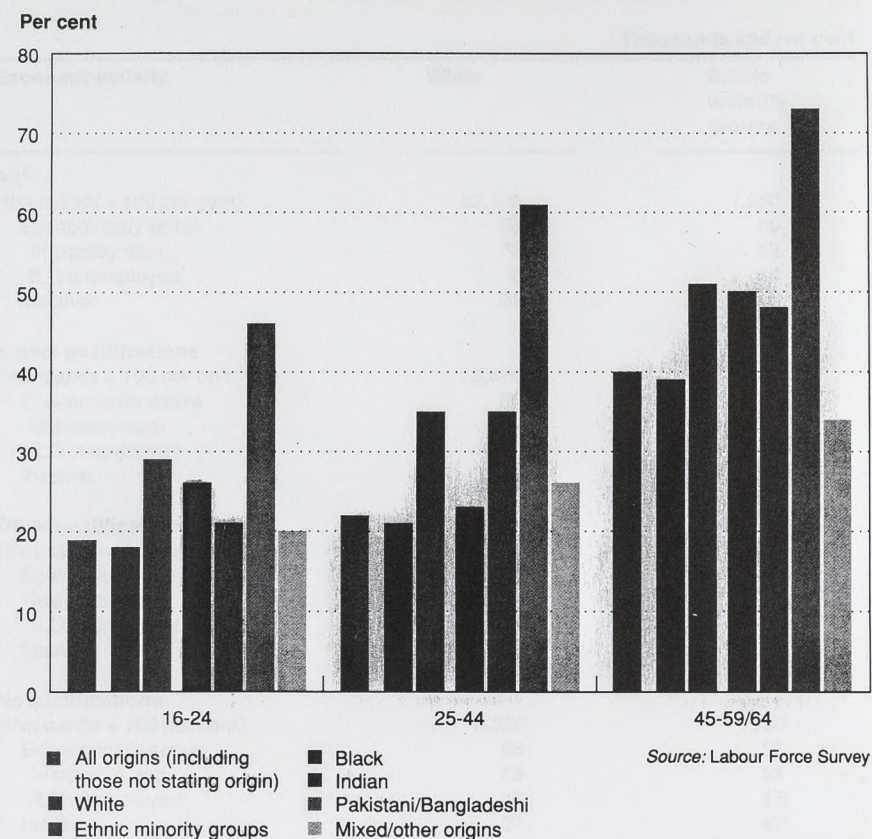
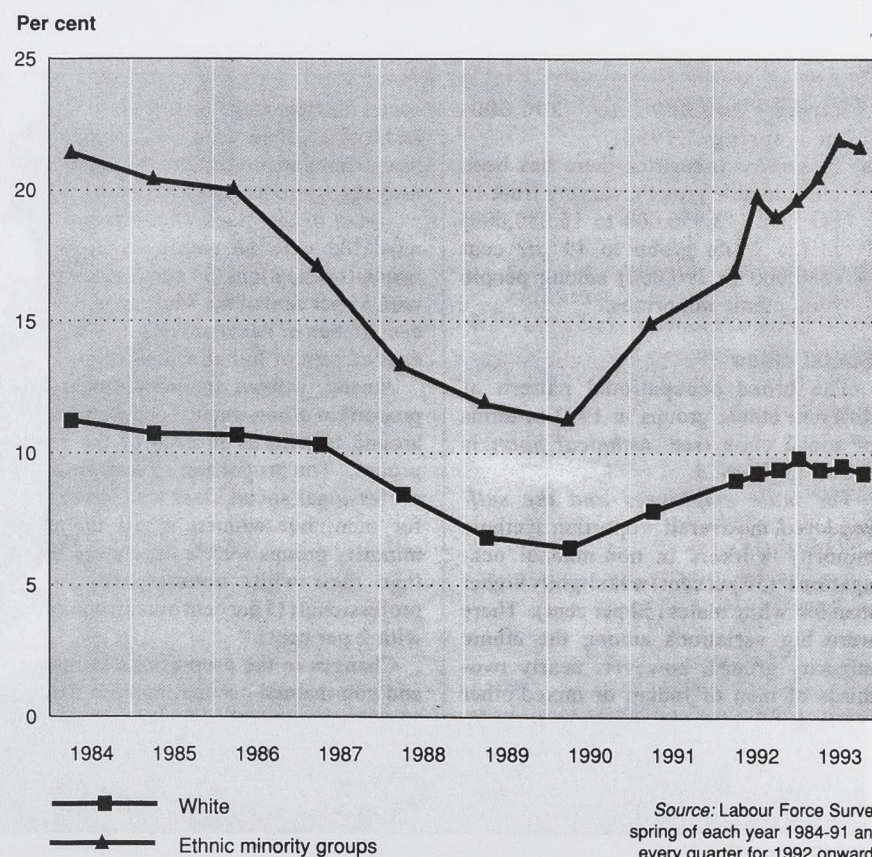


Figure 5 Trends in ILO Unemployment rates by ethnic origin; Great Britain, spring 1984 to autumn 1993; (not seasonally adjusted)





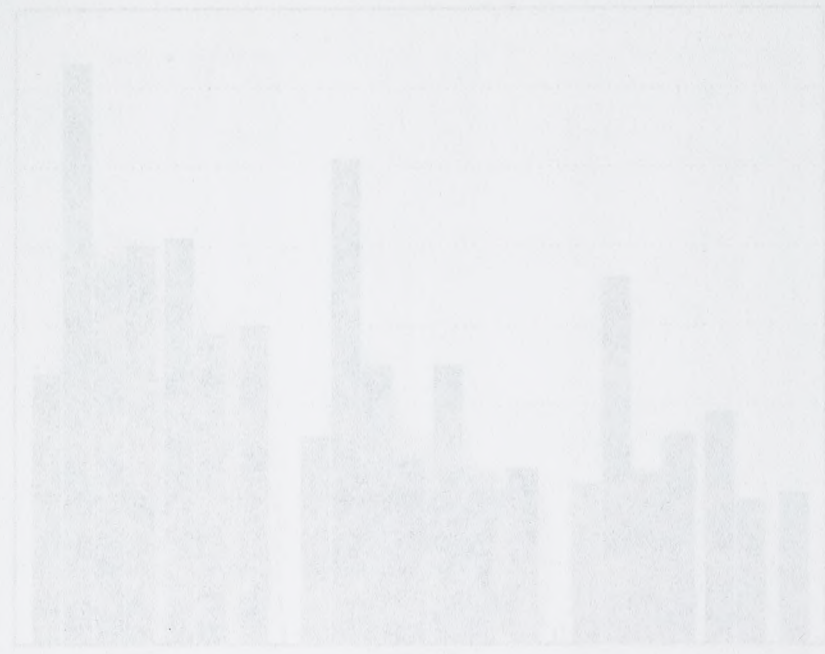


Figure 4: Percentage of population with no qualifications by ethnic origin (Great Britain, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)



Figure 5: Trends in ILO unemployment rates by ethnic origin (Great Britain, 1984 to autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

These are similar overall rates to those found in 1984, as can be seen from figure 1. The overall figures (for people aged 16 and over) reflect in part the younger age profile of ethnic minority groups, since ILO unemployment is higher among those aged up to 24. As figure 6 illustrates, people of ethnic minority origins were also more likely to be ILO unemployed than white people within the same age group.

The highest ILO unemployment rates were among the Pakistani/Bangladeshi and black ethnic minority communities; and among 16-24 year olds in each of the main ethnic minority groups.

People of Indian ethnic origin aged 16-44 were not much more likely to be unemployed than white people in the same age group.

**Trends in ILO unemployment rates**

Table 6 shows ILO unemployment rates for the main ethnic groups from 1984 to 1993. There is a degree of discontinuity between 1991 and 1992 due to improvements in the LFS (discussed in the opening section of this article). The improvement in the quality of data collected from spring 1992 onwards may affect the unemployment rates estimated for all ethnic minority groups, but where major changes in the classification of ethnic groups have occurred, two figures are shown for each quarter from 1992 onwards. The first figure approximates to the old classification, the second to the new summary classification now generally

**Table 5 Economic activity by highest qualification level<sup>a</sup> and ethnic origin; people of working age (16-59/64); Great Britain, spring 1993 (not seasonally adjusted)**

Economic activity	Thousands and per cent	
	White	Ethnic minority groups
<b>All<sup>b</sup></b> (thousands = 100 per cent)	32,120	1,980
Economically active	79	66
In employment	72	52
ILO unemployed	8	14
Inactive	21	34
<b>Higher qualifications</b> (thousands = 100 per cent)	5,820	340
Economically active	89	83
In employment	85	73
ILO unemployed	4	10
Inactive	11	17
<b>Other qualifications</b> (thousands = 100 per cent)	17,110	830
Economically active	82	70
In employment	74	55
ILO unemployed	8	15
Inactive	18	30
<b>No qualifications</b> (thousands = 100 per cent)	8,320	690
Economically active	68	53
In employment	58	38
ILO unemployed	10	15
Inactive	32	47

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Figures for ethnic groups have been rounded to the nearest 10,000.

a 'Higher' qualifications are those above GCE A-level or equivalent, 'other' qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent or lower. (For further information, see article on economic activity and qualifications in *Employment Gazette*, pp101-133, March 1992).  
b Includes those whose highest qualification level was not stated.



Photo: MAGNUM



Table 6 Trends in ILO unemployment rates by ethnic origin; spring 1984 to autumn 1993, Great Britain

Sex and year	All origins <sup>a</sup>		Ethnic minority groups					Per cent	
	White	All	West Indian/ Guyanese	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangla- deshi	All other origins <sup>b</sup>		
Spring 1984	11.7	11.2	21.6	24	16	34	20		
Spring 1985	11.1	10.7	20.7	22	18	30	17		
Spring 1986	11.1	10.7	20.0	23	17	28	17		
Spring 1987	10.6	10.3	17.1	18	13	29	15		
Spring 1988	8.7	8.4	13.5	15	12	24	10		
Spring 1989	7.1	6.8	12.0	14	9	22	8		
Spring 1990	6.7	6.5	11.2	11	9	17	11		
Spring 1991	8.3	7.9	15.1	15	12	25	14		
Spring 1992	9.6	9.2	17.3	21 <sup>c</sup>	22 <sup>d</sup>	13	25	17 <sup>e</sup> 13 <sup>f</sup>	
Summer 1992	10.0	9.5	20.2	24 <sup>c</sup>	25 <sup>d</sup>	15	31	19 <sup>e</sup> 15 <sup>f</sup>	
Autumn 1992	10.1	9.6	19.3	22 <sup>c</sup>	24 <sup>d</sup>	12	32	20 <sup>e</sup> 16 <sup>f</sup>	
Winter 1993/3	10.6	10.1	20.0	22 <sup>c</sup>	26 <sup>d</sup>	12	33	21 <sup>e</sup> 15 <sup>f</sup>	
Spring 1993	10.2	9.6	20.9	24 <sup>c</sup>	28 <sup>d</sup>	13	30	23 <sup>e</sup> 17 <sup>f</sup>	
Summer 1993	10.4	9.8	22.3	25 <sup>c</sup>	28 <sup>d</sup>	15	35	22 <sup>e</sup> 15 <sup>f</sup>	
Autumn 1993	10.1	9.5	22.1	25 <sup>c</sup>	28 <sup>d</sup>	15	30	23 <sup>e</sup> 17 <sup>f</sup>	
<b>Men</b>									
Spring 1984	11.8	11.3	22.4	30	13	33	20		
Spring 1985	11.4	11.0	21.7	25	19	28	18		
Spring 1986	11.5	11.1	20.5	26	16	27	17		
Spring 1987	11.0	10.7	17.7	21	10	30	16		
Spring 1988	8.8	8.6	14.2	18	11	24	9		
Spring 1989	7.2	6.9	12.7	15	10	21	8		
Spring 1990	6.8	6.6	11.4	13	9	15	12		
Spring 1991	9.1	8.7	16.2	18	12	25	14		
Spring 1992	11.4	11.0	20.0	29 <sup>c</sup>	29 <sup>d</sup>	13	25	20 <sup>e</sup> 15 <sup>f</sup>	
Summer 1992	11.8	11.2	22.6	32 <sup>c</sup>	32 <sup>d</sup>	15	31	21 <sup>e</sup> 15 <sup>f</sup>	
Autumn 1992	12.0	11.5	21.5	30 <sup>c</sup>	31 <sup>d</sup>	12	32	21 <sup>e</sup> 14 <sup>f</sup>	
Winter 1992/93	12.7	12.2	22.3	28 <sup>c</sup>	33 <sup>d</sup>	13	32	24 <sup>e</sup> 16 <sup>f</sup>	
Spring 1993	12.3	11.7	23.5	30 <sup>d</sup>	34 <sup>d</sup>	14	31	25 <sup>e</sup> 17 <sup>f</sup>	
Summer 1993	12.3	11.6	24.7	30 <sup>c</sup>	34 <sup>d</sup>	15	34	25 <sup>e</sup> 17 <sup>f</sup>	
Autumn 1993	11.8	11.2	24.4	29 <sup>c</sup>	33 <sup>d</sup>	16	30	26 <sup>e</sup> 20 <sup>f</sup>	
<b>Women</b>									
Spring 1984	11.5	11.1	20.4	18	20	*	21		
Spring 1985	10.7	10.4	19.0	20	17	*	16		
Spring 1986	10.6	10.2	19.4	19	19	*	17		
Spring 1987	10.1	9.9	16.3	16	16	*	15		
Spring 1988	8.4	8.2	12.3	11	13	*	10		
Spring 1989	6.9	6.7	11.0	14	9	*	8		
Spring 1990	6.4	6.2	11.0	*	11	24	9		
Spring 1991	7.2	6.9	13.6	12	11	24	14		
Spring 1992	7.2	6.9	13.6	12 <sup>c</sup>	15 <sup>d</sup>	12	*	14 <sup>e</sup> 11 <sup>f</sup>	
Summer 1992	7.7	7.2	16.8	15 <sup>c</sup>	18 <sup>d</sup>	15	30	16 <sup>e</sup> 14 <sup>f</sup>	
Autumn 1992	7.7	7.2	16.3	14 <sup>c</sup>	16 <sup>d</sup>	12	33	19 <sup>e</sup> 18 <sup>f</sup>	
Winter 1992/93	7.8	7.4	16.8	16 <sup>c</sup>	18 <sup>d</sup>	12	37	17 <sup>e</sup> 14 <sup>f</sup>	
Spring 1993	7.4	7.0	17.2	17 <sup>d</sup>	20 <sup>d</sup>	11	29	20 <sup>e</sup> 17 <sup>f</sup>	
Summer 1993	8.0	7.4	19.1	18 <sup>c</sup>	21 <sup>d</sup>	15	37	18 <sup>e</sup> 13 <sup>f</sup>	
Autumn 1993	7.8	7.3	18.7	19 <sup>c</sup>	23 <sup>d</sup>	14	29	19 <sup>e</sup> 14 <sup>f</sup>	

Note: There are methodological and quality differences between the annual and quarterly series which may affect comparability.

Source: Labour Force Survey time series

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

<sup>a</sup> Includes those who did not state origin.

<sup>b</sup> Includes those of mixed origin.

<sup>c</sup> Black Caribbean.

<sup>d</sup> Black (i.e. black Caribbean, black African, black other).

<sup>e</sup> Includes black African, black other, black mixed, all mixed and all other origins.

<sup>f</sup> Excludes black African and black other (grouped under 'black')



Year	White	Ethnic minority groups	Black	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Mixed/other origins
1984	11.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2
1985	10.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
1986	9.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8
1987	10.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2
1988	10.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8
1989	11.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
1990	12.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2
1991	13.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
1992	13.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
1993	14.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5

Between spring 1984 and spring 1990 ILO unemployment rates for the white population of working age declined by over two-fifths to 6.5 per cent, while the overall rate for the ethnic minority groups is estimated to have gone down by nearly half to 11.2 per cent — most of this reduction occurring after 1986. Between spring 1990 and spring 1993, however, the rates rose sharply by about 3 percentage points for the white population and by about 10 percentage points for the ethnic minority groups overall; in each case the rise was greater for men than for women.

In the years 1984, 1985 and 1986, and again in 1992 and 1993, the ILO unemployment rate for the minority groups was roughly twice that for the white population. In between these periods of generally high unemployment, the gap between the two groups reduced and in 1989 to 1990 that for minority groups (as a whole) was around two-thirds above that for the white group. This is clearly seen in figure 5.

Estimated unemployment rates for individual minority ethnic groups are subject to considerable year-to-year fluctuations. Table 6 shows a broad picture of ILO rates in each of the main ethnic groups (both for men and for women) falling between 1984 and around 1990, with an upturn between 1991 and 1993.

Unemployment rates rose most for men of Pakistani/Bangladeshi and black origin. For Indian women, however, unemployment rates have increased very little since 1989 — little more than those of women in the white population.

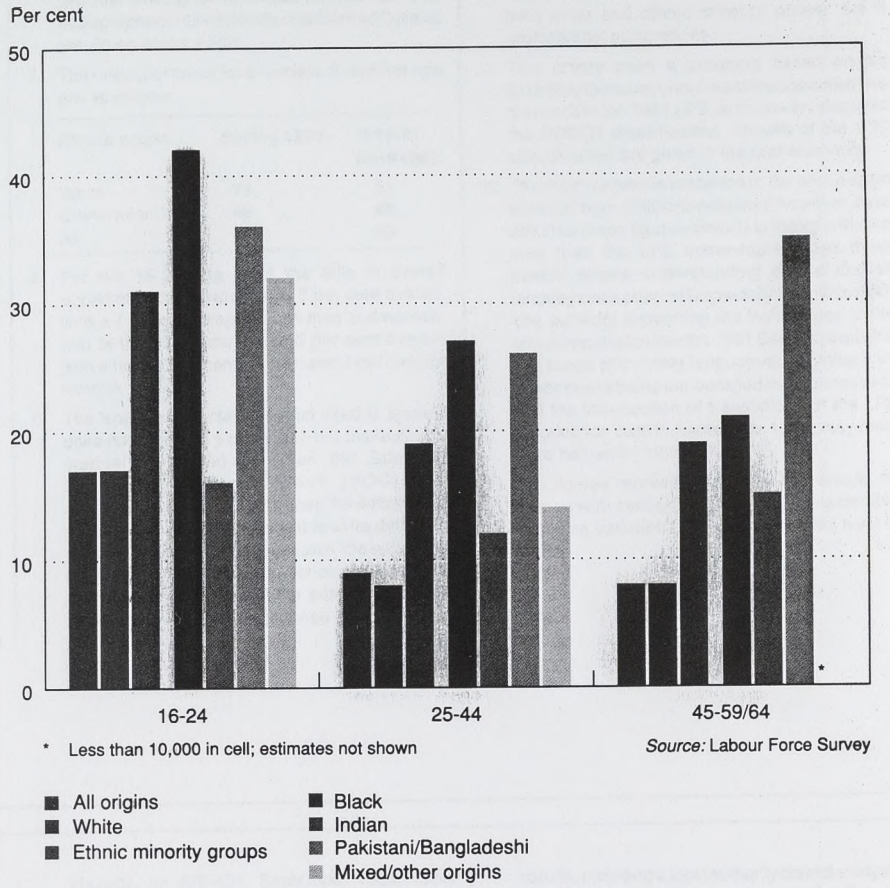
**ILO unemployment and qualifications**

Table 7 presents ILO unemployment rates for men and women by highest qualification level. These rates were higher for the ethnic minority groups than for white people with the same broad level of qualifications. This pattern persists if age is taken into account.

**FURTHER INFORMATION**

Further information about the Labour Force Survey and the analyses presented in this article (including more detailed tabulations which may be obtained) is available from: Statistical Services Division C3, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, or by telephoning the LFS Help-Line: 071 273 5585.

**Figure 6 ILO unemployment rates by age and ethnic origin; Great Britain, spring 1993 (not seasonally adjusted)**



**Table 7 ILO unemployment rates by highest qualification level,<sup>a</sup> ethnic origin, age and sex; people of working age (16-59/64); Great Britain, spring 1993 (not seasonally adjusted)**

Age group and level of highest qualification held <sup>a</sup>	Men		Women	
	White	Ethnic minority groups	White	Ethnic minority groups
<b>16-59/64<sup>b</sup></b>				
Higher qualifications	5	14	4	9
Other qualifications	12	23	7	20
No qualifications	19	33	10	19
<b>16-24<sup>b</sup></b>				
Higher qualifications	12	*	6	*
Other qualifications	18	34	11	25
No qualifications	33	41	28	*
<b>25-44<sup>b</sup></b>				
Higher qualifications	4	14	4	*
Other qualifications	10	21	6	18
No qualifications	21	31	10	16
<b>45-59/64<sup>b</sup></b>				
Higher qualifications	6	*	3	*
Other qualifications	10	19	5	*
No qualifications	14	33	5	*

\* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.  
<sup>a</sup> 'Higher' qualifications are those above GCE A-level or equivalent, 'other' qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent or lower. For further information, see article on economic activity and qualifications in *Employment Gazette*, (pp101-133), March 1992.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes those whose highest qualification level was not stated.



Footnotes

- 1 This article updates material reported in 'Ethnic origins and the labour market', *Employment Gazette*, pp 25-43, February 1993.
- 2 'Economic activity rate' is the proportion of a group of people who are either in employment or who are unemployed on the ILO definition (see *technical note*).
- 3 Details of the ILO definition of unemployment are given in the *technical note*.
- 4 Three-year averages were used in previous articles on 'Ethnic origins in the Labour Market'; for explanation see *technical note*.
- 5 Also includes people living in student and NHS accommodation.
- 6 The 1991 Census of Population was the first in this country to include a question on ethnic group. An article in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993 (see *bibliography*), sets out a comparison between the ethnic composition of the population as estimated by the LFS and that counted in the 1991 Census. The results of the 1992 (and 1993) Labour Force Surveys and the Census, in terms of ethnic origin, are broadly similar. The Census provides a useful benchmark and can supply more detailed results (e.g. for local areas and small groups) than the LFS since it is not limited by being a sample survey. The LFS now provides quarterly estimates at national and

regional level, as far as sample size permits. The *bibliography* contains details of published Census results on ethnic origin.

- 7 The rates (per cent) for all people of working age are as follows:

Ethnic origin	Spring 1993	1989-91 (average)
White	79	81
Ethnic minorities	66	68
All	79	80

- 8 For the 16-24 age band the falls in overall economic activity rates were 7 per cent overall, with a 7 per cent drop for both men and women; and in the ethnic minorities 5 per cent overall, with a fall of 6 per cent for men and 3 per cent for women.
- 9 The 'social class' classification used in *figure 3* does not correlate exactly with the manual/non-manual classification: when the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) was developed it was decided to keep the definition of social class as close as possible to its definition under the previous occupational classification (CODOT). A few non-manual occupations, for example, are included in the partly-skilled and unskilled social class categories (see *table 8* in *technical note*).

- 10 Using the full SOC classification, 9 per cent of both white and ethnic minority women are in professional occupations.
- 11 This article uses a grouping based on the Standard Occupational Classification which was first used in the 1991 LFS; previous articles used the CODOT classification. Details of the SOC classification are given in the *technical note*.
- 12 The improvement in response to the ethnic origin question from 1992 onwards may, however, have affected these figures since it is thought that up until then the LFS under-represented those people whose understanding of the English language was poorest (especially Bangladeshis). The publicity supporting the introduction of the ethnicity question into the 1991 Census (available in a range of minority languages), together with interviewers being encouraged to get responses and the introduction of translations of the LFS introduction card in September 1992, may have helped in this respect.
- 13 The figures represented in *figure 4* should be treated with caution since there is considerable sampling variation in the figures at this level of detail.

Bibliography

Employment Department publications

Tables showing aspects of economic activity by ethnic origin appear regularly in:

*Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin (LFSQB)*, published by Statistical Services Division C, Employment Department, in March, June, September and December each year. Ethnic origin analysis is now included, starting with the March to May 1993 survey published in September 1993.

LFS Help-Line articles, published in *Employment Gazette* monthly from November 1992, describe some of the requests for LFS data via the LFS Help-Line at the Employment Department, or via Quantime Ltd which provides LFS data on a bureau basis. Economic activity by ethnic origin appeared in November 1992 and January, April and July 1993; self-employment by ethnic origin appeared in October 1993 and January and April 1994. Both will be repeated quarterly. A full list of topics is included in the April 1994 LFS Help-Line article (updated quarterly).

Other results from the LFS covering the ethnic minority population are published in the following *Employment Gazette* articles:

'Economic activity and qualifications: results from the Labour Force Survey', *Employment Gazette*, pp 101-133, March 1992. *Table 13: Trends in unemployment rates and long duration of unemployment, by highest qualification held and ethnic origin; averages, spring 1984-86, 1986-88 and 1988-90.*

'Ethnic origins and the labour market', *Employment Gazette*, pp 25-43, February 1993; in addition to the material updated in the current article, the 1993 article included the regional distribution of economically active members of ethnic minority groups, and main method of jobsearch.

Sly, F.: 'Estimating Britain's ethnic minority populations using the Labour Force Survey'. *Employment*

*Gazette*, pp 429-431, September 1993. This article sets out a comparison of the ethnic composition of the population estimated from the LFS with that counted in the 1991 Population Census and explains how the quality of estimates has improved with the quarterly LFS. (Please note there are errors in *table 2: Non-response to the ethnic origin question*. The figures for spring 1990 should be 502,000 (0.9 per cent); for spring 1992 the figure should be 48,000 (0.09 per cent).

Other published sources of data on the ethnic minority population

Equal Opportunities Commission: *Women and men in Britain 1993*.

The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) produces a review each year of the current position of women and men in Britain to inform the debate on equal opportunities. It is planned that the 1994 edition will focus on women and men in different ethnic groups. The EOC also plans to publish two research reports on black women and the labour market in 1994.

Population Census results

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS): The OPCS 1991 *Census Monitor* 'Ethnic Group and Country of Birth' was published in December 1993. The *Census Monitor* contains summary statistics on the country of birth and ethnic origins of the population of Great Britain on the night of 21-22 April 1991. The 1991 *Census Ethnic Group and Country of Birth, Volumes 1 and 2* were published in January 1994.

Teague, A: 'Ethnic group: first results from the 1991 Census'. *Population Trends* number 72, summer 1993. This short article gives an overview of the reasons for including an ethnic group question in the Census of Population for the first time in 1991, and presents brief analyses of the first

results, including a local authority district analysis. A comparison is also made between the Census and the LFS. The LFS was the only previous reliable source of information on ethnic group (but see also the Sly, F article listed above and Owen C, below).

Based on the annual LFS

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys: 'Labour Force Survey 1990 and 1991' (series LFS no 9, HMSO, June 1992, price £9.40) includes results for ethnic groups based on data for 1989-91

*Population Trends* volumes 57, 60, 63, 67, 69 and 71, OPCS (published by HMSO) include analytical and interpretative articles (and shorter items) on ethnic minority populations (derived from annual Labour Force Survey data averaged over three years).

Owen, C: 'Using the Labour Force Survey to estimate Britain's ethnic minority populations'. *Population Trends* No 72, summer 1993 pp 18-23. This article discusses the possible sources of bias in estimates of the ethnic minority population from the annual LFS (i.e. up to 1991). See also Sly F, listed above.

Jones, T: 'Britain's Ethnic Minorities: an analysis of the Labour Force Survey'. Policy Studies Institute, 1993. This report is the outcome of a research project funded by the Employment Department and includes a wide range of analyses based on three-year averages of data from the annual Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1984 and 1991.



**The Labour Force Survey**

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of some 60,000 households and people living in NHS accommodation (i.e. hospitals). Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was conducted annually, with results published in the March to May quarter. Prior to 1984 the survey was conducted every two years.

The 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 two 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. Students living away from home in halls of residence are also included.

**Concepts and definitions**

**Ethnic origin**

People interviewed in the quarterly Labour Force Survey were asked to classify their own ethnic origin and that of others in their household by means of the question: *To which of these groups do you consider....belongs:*

- white
- black-Caribbean,
- black-African,
- black-other,
- black-mixed,
- Indian,
- Pakistani,
- Bangladeshi,
- Chinese
- other?

This last group and the black-other group were asked for further details. The question is identical to that used in the Population Census.

To deal with the details given by those answering 'Other' or 'black-other', including mixed ethnic origins, an extended classification was developed of 39 categories, including the seven answers available at the time of interview. This classification is similar to that adopted in the 1991 Census of Population, although because it was being developed at the same time there may be minor differences in the treatment of small groups. The full classification has been re-grouped into two levels of aggregation, which are detailed in box 1 (see main article), where they are also compared with the previous classification and that used in published Population Census results.

**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 that 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 either had 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, retired or not seeking work because they were sick or disabled, and also discouraged workers who were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available.

**Occupation**

The broad occupation grouping used in this article is social class based on the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC). The SOC was first introduced in the LFS in 1991. For details of the SOC and a comparison with the previous CODOT classification, see Naylor, M and Purdie, E: Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey. *Employment Gazette*, pp153-172, April 1992 (tables 12, 13 and 14, and technical note). The broad grouping of social class used here is compared with that used in previous articles in this series in table 8.

**Quality of data on ethnic minority groups**

The introduction of the new ethnic origin question and computer assisted interviewing into the LFS in spring 1992, and the publicity

associated with the Population Census question on ethnicity, has resulted in much reduced non-response to the ethnic origin question in the survey compared with previous levels. In spring 1992, there were (after grossing up) only an estimated 31,000 people aged 16 or over whose ethnic group was not reported. By spring 1993 this figure had fallen to 9,000. This compared with 172,000 in spring 1991, 288,000 in spring 1990 and 488,000 in spring 1989.

LFS estimates relating to ethnic group (or country of origin or nationality) are subject to relatively high sampling errors, because the populations in question are relatively small and tend to be highly clustered both within particular geographical areas and within households. This limits the amount of detail that can be published.

Before spring 1992, the LFS sample design included a degree of clustering of selected addresses which increased sampling errors still further. It was therefore considered necessary to base most published results for ethnic groups on averages from three years' surveys.

From spring 1992 the quarterly LFS has used simple random sampling of addresses. This, together with improved response to the ethnic origin question (see above), means that the results are much more reliable than previously. A greater degree of sampling variability remains for results relating to ethnic minorities than for those relating to the white population due to the geographical and household clustering of these minorities. Estimates for separate ethnic groups therefore, have been rounded to the nearest 10,000 or whole per cent. Details of the sampling errors attached to estimates may be obtained from the LFS Help-Line (see further information).

**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 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.

**Table 8 Occupational analysis of employees and self-employed, comparison of CODOT of SOC classifications, Great Britain, spring 1991**

CODOT	SOC							Thousands
	All people in employment	Professional	Intermediate	Skilled non-manual	Skilled manual	Partly skilled	Unskilled	
All occupations (employees and self-employed)	25,179	1,549	6,787	5,956	5,657	3,684	1,400	146
Managerial and professional	8,551	1,549	6,558	424	-	*	-	16
Clerical and related	3,927	-	60	3,828	-	39	-	-
Other non-manual	1,998	-	96	1,693	-	127	-	82
Craft and similar	3,852	-	33	-	3,412	400	*	-
General labourers	150	-	-	-	-	11	139	-
Other manual	6,653	-	38	11	2,246	3,103	1,254	-
Ind desc/NA	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	48

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

Source: Labour Force Survey



# Employment Department

free leaflets

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

## ● GENERAL INFORMATION

**Just the job**  
Details of the extensive range of ED employment and training programmes and business help. EMPL45

## ● EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION

**Written statement of employment particulars** PL700  
**Example form of a written statement of employment particulars** PL700  
**Redundancy consultation and notification** PL833  
**Employee's rights on insolvency of employer** PL718  
**Employment rights for the expectant mother** PL710  
**Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations** PL705  
**Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training** PL703  
**Union membership and non-membership rights** PL871  
**Itemized pay statement** PL704  
**Guarantee payments** PL724  
**Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking** PL699  
**Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay** PL711  
**Time off for public duties** PL702  
**Unfairly dismissed?** PL712  
**Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal** PL707  
**Redundancy payments** PL808  
**Limits on payments** PL827  
**Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union** PL865  
**Trade union executive elections** PL866  
**Trade union funds and accounting records** PL867  
**Trade union political funds** PL868  
**The payment of trade union subscriptions through the check-off** PL944  
**Industrial Action and the law**  
A guide for individuals on their right to stop the unlawful organisation of industrial action. PL943

**Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993 - a Guide** PL945  
**Industrial action and the law - Employees' version** PL869  
**Industrial action and the law - Employers' version** PL870  
**Fair and unfair dismissal**  
A guide for employers PL714  
**Individual rights of employees**  
A guide for employers PL716  
**Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments**  
A guide for employers RPL1 (1983)  
**Code of practice - picketing** PL928  
**Code of practice - trade union ballots on industrial action** TUBALACT

## ● HEALTH AND SAFETY

**AIDS and work -**  
A guide for employees PL916  
**AIDS and the workplace**  
A guide for employers PL893  
**Alcohol in the workplace**  
A guide for employers PL859  
**Drug misuse and the workplace**  
A guide for employers PL880

## ● INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

**Industrial tribunals procedure - for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings** ITL1 (1986)  
**Application to an industrial tribunal** IT1  
**Industrial tribunals - appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974** ITL19 (1983)  
**Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards**  
A guide for employers PL720

## ● WAGES LEGISLATION

**The law on payments of wages and deductions**  
A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 PL810

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies, orders should be sent to:

**Cambertown Ltd**  
**Goldthorpe Industrial Estate**  
**Goldthorpe**  
**Rotherham**  
**S63 9BL**

## ● SEX EQUALITY

**Rising to the Challenge**  
Realising women's potential in the workplace PL940  
**Sexual harassment in the Workplace**  
A guide for employers PL923  
**Sexual harassment in the workplace**  
A guide for employers PL924  
**Sex discrimination in employment** PL887  
**Collective agreements and sex discrimination** PL858  
**A guide to the Sex Discrimination Act** PL858

## ● MISCELLANEOUS

**Equal Opportunities: Ten Point Plan for Employers** PL922(Rev)  
**Be flexible**  
A guide to flexible working PL927  
**The best of both worlds**  
A guide for employers on the benefits of a flexible approach to working arrangements DEMPJ074NJ  
**The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service**  
A specialist service for employers PL748  
**The Employment Agencies Act 1973**  
Guidance on the Employment Agencies Act, 1973 and regulations. Employment agency licensing and service standards PL 919  
**Quarterly Labour Force Survey**  
A guide to the new quarterly LFS: what is it, how it works, what it covers and how to obtain a copy PP6

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





## Revised estimates of the workforce in employment in Great Britain



Photo: Sally & Richard Greenhill

Employment Department statistics on the number of jobs held by employees are based on returns from a sample of employers. The sample has recently been updated, as planned, in the light of the 1991 Census of Employment. At the same time, an improved method has been introduced for estimating the number of self-employed people.

This article presents the revisions to the workforce in employment estimates resulting from these changes and explains the different reasons for them.

By Suzi Curtis and Alan Spence,  
Statistical Services Division,  
Employment Department.

### Key findings

Between the June 1990 peak in employment and the March 1993 trough, revised Great Britain figures show that:

- the workforce in employment fell 1,927,000 (previously 2,066,000)
- manufacturing employees fell 744,000 (previously 817,000)
- service sector employees fell 337,000 (previously 445,000).

Between March 1993 and December 1993 (the latest available), the revised figures show that:

- the workforce in employment rose 104,000 (previously 134,000)
- manufacturing employees fell 17,000 (previously 25,000)
- service sector employees rose 155,000 (previously 157,000).

The December 1993 GB figures are revised as follows:

- the workforce in employment is estimated to be 327,000 higher, at 24,705,000
- employees in employment are estimated to be 149,000 higher, at 20,978,000
  - (manufacturing 77,000 higher, at 4,253,000)
  - (services 90,000 higher, at 15,375,000)
  - (other industries 18,000 lower, at 1,350,000).
- Self-employed people are estimated to be 187,000 higher, at 3,158,000.

### Background

Revised figures for three of the components of the workforce in employment in Great Britain<sup>1</sup> are published in this issue of *Employment Gazette* (see 'Labour Market Data' pp S6-S18). The estimates of employees in employment and self-employed people have both been revised up by substantial amounts; and the estimates of the numbers on work-related government training programmes have been revised down slightly.

A first phase of revisions to the estimates of employees in employment, in the light of the results of the 1991 Census of Employment, was published in March 1993. An article describing these revisions in *Employment Gazette*, pp 127-133, April 1993, warned readers that a second phase of revisions would occur when a revised sample of employers — or 'panel' — had been selected from the new list of employers provided by the Census.

This 'second phase' of revisions, presented here, affects the estimates back to October 1991. The opportunity has also been taken to make some changes to the procedures used for seasonally adjusting the employee figures, which have effects back to September 1989. These changes provide greater detail on employment by industry, especially within region, as well as — for the first time — seasonally adjusted figures for fairly detailed industries and for standard regions.



The revisions to the self-employed part of the quarterly workforce in employment series arise from an improvement in the source used to make these estimates, made possible by the advent of the quarterly Labour Force Survey. These estimates have been revised back to 1971.

The numbers on work-related government training programmes are now being estimated in a slightly different way, which causes minor revisions back to June 1992.

The article deals first with the effects of the revisions on the estimated level of, and recent movements in, the workforce in employment and its components. It goes on to consider how the new estimates compare with the employment figures available from the Labour Force Survey, and briefly addresses the implications for other economic indicators.

The rest of the article explains the different reasons for revising each component and the conclusions that can be drawn.

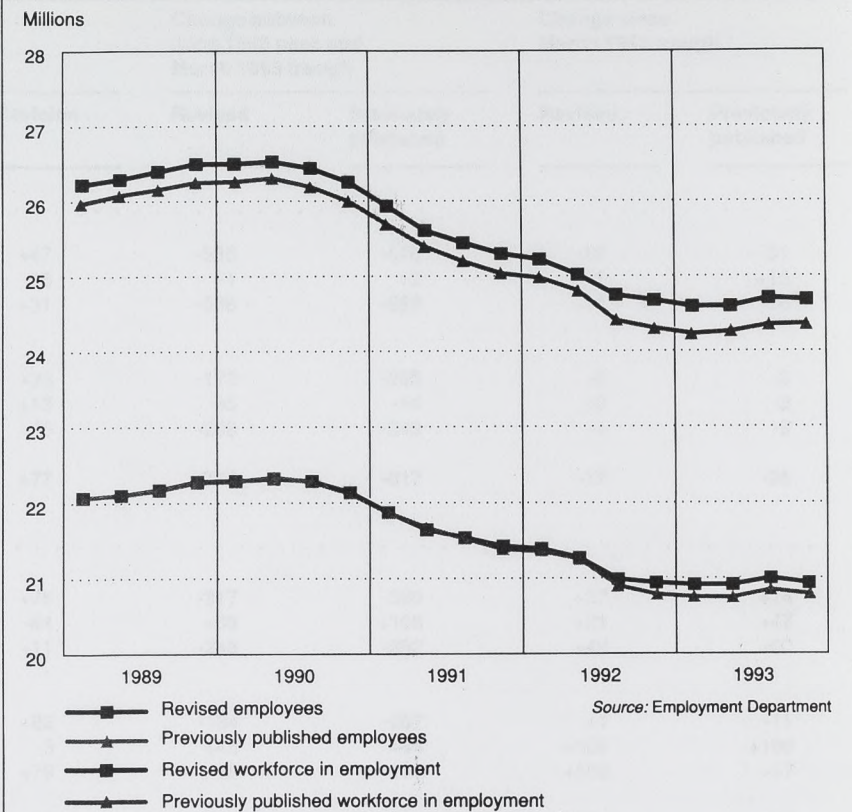
#### What effects have the revisions had?

Tables 1 to 6 show the effects on the published series of making the revisions set out above.

It can be seen from table 1 and figure 1 that the workforce in employment has been revised upwards by 327,000 in December 1993; this implies a gentler fall since the June 1990 peak, and a smaller rise since the workforce in employment began to grow again in March 1993, than was previously shown by this series. What had been estimated as a small rise in the workforce in employment in the December 1993 quarter is now a small fall.

Table 1 also shows how the revisions affect differently the figures for male, female, full-time and part-time members of the workforce in employment. Most notably, the figures for full-timers have been revised substantially upwards while those for part-timers have been revised down.

Figure 1 Workforce in employment and employees: revised and previously published (Great Britain, seasonally adjusted)



The number of part-time workers is now estimated to have risen by just 2,000 over the period between the June 1990 peak and the March 1993 trough, whereas previously published figures showed a rise of 94,000 (though the rise still contrasts with the large fall for full-timers).

Figures for both men and women have been revised up — more so for women than for men. A fall in male employment

since March 1993 is now shown, rather than the small rise published previously.

The timing of the workforce in employment's overall turning point last year is unaltered, as are the troughs for self-employment (also March 1993) and employees (which both sets of figures show to be roughly flat between March and June 1993).

Table 1 Workforce in employment in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Thousands					
	December 1993		Change between June 1990 peak and March 1993 trough		Change since March 1993 trough	
	Revised level	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published
Workforce in employment	24,705	+327	-1,927	-2,066	+104	+134
Employees in employment	20,978	+149	-1,403	-1,582	+28	+38
Self-employed	3,158	+187	-421	-384	+118	+133
Work-related government training programmes	311	-8	-75	-71	-25	-20
HM Forces	258	-	-28	-28	-17	-17
Men	13,382	+139	-1,504	-1,527	-47	+10
Women	11,323	+188	-423	-539	+151	+125
Full-time	17,918	+480	-1,929	-2,159	-40	-38
Part-time	6,788	-153	+2	+94	+144	+172



Table 2 Employees in employment in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	December 1993		Change between June 1990 peak and March 1993 trough		Change since March 1993 trough		Thousand
	Revised level	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>							
<b>Men</b>							
Full-time	2,916	+47	-535	-570	-13	-31	
Part-time	54	-16	-1	+2	-1	+15	
All	2,970	+31	-536	-568	-14	-16	
<b>Women</b>							
Full-time	1,013	+33	-172	-205	-6	-8	
Part-time	270	+13	-35	-44	+3	-2	
All	1,283	+46	-208	-249	-4	-9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,253</b>	<b>+77</b>	<b>-744</b>	<b>-817</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-25</b>	
<b>SERVICES</b>							
<b>Men</b>							
Full-time	5,560	+75	-317	-390	+27	+14	
Part-time	992	-64	+69	+108	+21	+47	
All	6,552	+11	-248	-282	+49	+60	
<b>Women</b>							
Full-time	4,399	+82	-134	-207	+1	-11	
Part-time	4,423	-3	+45	+44	+105	+108	
All	8,823	+79	-88	-163	+106	+97	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,375</b>	<b>+90</b>	<b>-337</b>	<b>-445</b>	<b>+155</b>	<b>+157</b>	
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES<sup>a</sup></b>							
<b>Men</b>							
Full-time	9,511	+106	-1,168	-1,273	-82	-99	
Part-time	1,091	-81	+73	+116	+18	+58	
All	10,602	+25	-1,095	-1,157	-65	-40	
<b>Women</b>							
Full-time	5,588	+113	-318	-425	-13	-25	
Part-time	4,789	+11	+11	-	+106	+104	
All	10,377	+124	-308	-425	+93	+79	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,978</b>	<b>+149</b>	<b>-1,403</b>	<b>-1,582</b>	<b>+28</b>	<b>+38</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Comprises manufacturing, services, construction, agriculture, energy and water supply.

**Employees in employment**

Employees in employment are responsible for just under half (149,000) of the total upward revision to the workforce in employment series at December 1993. Table 2 illustrates how the revisions affect differently the figures for male and female, full and part-time employees within manufacturing and services. It shows that:

- manufacturing has been affected proportionately more than services;
- male and female full-timers in both manufacturing and services have been revised up, as have female part-timers in manufacturing;
- male part-timers in both manufacturing and services, and female part-timers in services, have been revised down;
- overall, figures for men and women have both been revised up but the

revision to women is almost five times that to men.

The effect of the revisions on changes between the workforce in employment's previous peak (June 1990) and its latest trough (March 1993) has been, generally, to moderate these changes, regardless of their direction. Thus, there have been reductions in the scale of:

- the fall in manufacturing employees;
- the fall in service industry employees;
- the falls in both male and female employees.

Although the revisions have also moderated the estimated overall rise in employment since the latest trough in March 1993, they have had variable effects on the different groups of employees shown in table 2. The estimates are now showing:

- a greater rise in female employees;

- a greater fall in male employees;
- a smaller rise in male part-time employees;
- a smaller fall in female full-time employees.

Tables 3 and 4 show the effect of the revisions on the levels of employment for each division of the Standard Industrial Classification 1980 (SIC(80)) and for each standard region, respectively. These figures are not seasonally adjusted, so that they can be compared with the unadjusted figures previously published. Seasonally adjusted employee figures for industries at and below division level, and for standard regions, are now available and appear in tables 1.2 and 1.5 in the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Employment Gazette*.

Table 3 reveals that:

- the largest revision within



**Table 3 Employees in employment in Great Britain by industry division, not seasonally adjusted**

	Thousands	
	December 1993	Revision
Agriculture	239	-
Energy and water supply	327	-9
Extraction of mineral and ores; manufacture of metals, minerals and chemical	585	+12
Metal goods, engineering and vehicle industries	1,826	-27
Other manufacturing industries	1,845	+89
<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>4,256</b>	<b>+74</b>
Construction	781	-6
Distribution, hotels and catering and repairs	4,587	+34
Transport and communication	1,222	-23
Banking, finance, insurance and business services	2,696	+70
Other services	6,893	-14
<b>Total services</b>	<b>15,398</b>	<b>+68</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,001</b>	<b>+127</b>

**Table 4 Employees in employment by region, Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted**

	Thousands	
	December 1993	Revision
South East (excl London)	3,802	-23
Greater London	3,097	-7
East Anglia	783	+17
South West	1,679	-2
West Midlands	1,975	+53
East Midlands	1,508	-6
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,828	+23
North West	2,307	+11
North	1,089	+26
Wales	957	+22
Scotland	1,975	+12
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,001</b>	<b>+127</b>

manufacturing was in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (which includes the manufacture of food and drink, textiles, footwear and clothing, timber and paper products);

- the largest revision within services was in *Banking, Finance, Insurance, Business Services and Leasing*;
- figures for *Energy and Water Supply Industries*, for *Metal Goods, Engineering and Vehicles Industries*, for *Construction*, for *Transport and Communication* and for *Other Services* have all been revised down, while all other industry divisions have been revised up.

Table 4 shows that all regions are affected by the revisions, but that:

- the West Midlands has the largest (upward) revision, both in absolute terms and in relation to its size;
- Greater London, the rest of the South East, the South West and East Midlands have been revised down, while all other regions have been revised up.

**Self-employment**

The new method of estimating self-employment, using the Labour Force Survey without 'benchmarking' on the Census of Population (as explained later in the article), is responsible for an upward revision of 187,000 at December 1993. Because these revisions are due to a change in the source used rather than different figures coming from the same source, they affect the level of the series throughout its entire length, i.e. back to June 1971.

The scale of the revision is roughly proportionate to the level of self-employment: during the 1970s the upward revision is between 120 and 150 thousand, then it rises during the 1980s to reach 250,000 in 1990 and 1991. Since then the revisions have generally reduced in size.

The revisions therefore have relatively little effect on the annual or quarterly rates of change shown by the figures: self-employment is still shown to have risen by roughly 60 per cent since June 1979. The quarterly changes for the most recent periods are revised by a little more, but the overall trend shown by the new series is still very similar to the old: the trough in the self-employment series still appears

in March 1993, and the estimated rise since then is now just under 4 per cent rather than just under 5 per cent.

Table 5 and table 6 show how the level of self-employment in December 1993 is distributed by industry and by region respectively, according to the new figures. The upward revisions are shared by all industry divisions other than *Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries* and *Other Services*. They are proportionately greater in manufacturing and construction than in services.

Upward revisions occur for all regions of England but not for Wales and Scotland. Interestingly, the 1991 Census of Population also showed a lower level of self-employment in these two countries than had been previously estimated (and by similar amounts to those shown by the Labour Force Survey figures used here).

**Work-related government training programmes**

A downward revision to the number of participants on work-related government training programmes explains the remainder of the revision. For December 1993 the number is revised down by 8,000 (2.5 per cent), with a maximum revision of 12,000 (3.4 per cent), in December 1992. The revision is spread fairly evenly among regions, and no breakdown by industry is available.

**How do these employment figures now compare with those from the Labour Force Survey?**

As well as the 'workforce in employment' figures, the Employment Department publishes estimates of the number of people in employment based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a survey of 60,000 households each quarter. An article in *Employment Gazette*, pp 465-470, October 1993, presented a comparison between the two sets of figures and began to explain the differences between them.

There are a number of coverage differences between the two sources; for example, the employer-based surveys which are used for the workforce in employment estimates count employees with two jobs twice. However, the article found that these were not sufficient to account for the recent divergence between the two series.

Employees comprise by far the largest part of total employment and account for most of the difference between the workforce in employment and the LFS series. Figure 2 reproduces a chart from the *Employment Gazette*, October 1993 article, comparing the estimates of employees in the two series (making no allowance for the coverage differences). The revisions have brought the employer-based employees estimates closer to the LFS series, in terms of level and the rate



Table 5 Self employed in Great Britain by industry division, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	
	December 1993	Revision
	Revised level	
Agriculture	249	-8
Energy and water supply	*	+6
Extraction of mineral and ores; manufacture of metals, minerals and chemical	27	+12
Metal goods, engineering and vehicle industries	95	+22
Other manufacturing industries	215	+25
<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>+60</b>
Construction	685	+86
Distribution, hotels and catering and repairs	741	+17
Transport and communication	178	+11
Banking, finance, insurance and business services	419	+25
Other services	540	-11
<b>Total services</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>+43</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,157</b>	<b>+186</b>

\* Less than 10,000 in cell, estimates not shown.

of change since employment started falling in June 1990.

The employer-based surveys still show somewhat different quarter-on-quarter changes to the LFS — notably a large fall in the third quarter of 1992 which is not reflected in the LFS series — but over the period as a whole, movements in the two series are very similar. Work will continue to establish how much of the remaining divergence can be explained by coverage differences, and how much must be put down to other factors such as the timing of the two surveys.

For self-employed people, past differences between the workforce in employment and LFS series were mainly confined to the levels rather than the rate of change over time (because estimated changes in the self-employed component of the workforce in employment were largely based on the LFS). As a result of the adoption of the new method of estimating self-employment, explained

Table 6 Self employed by region, Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	
	December 1993	Revision
	Revised level	
South East (excl London)	721	+68
Greater London	404	+29
East Anglia	142	+10
South West	356	+48
West Midlands	262	+24
East Midlands	215	+13
Yorkshire and Humberside	228	+5
North West	303	+17
North	120	+3
Wales	172	-2
Scotland	234	-29
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,157</b>	<b>+186</b>

fully on p 168-169 of this article, the workforce in employment and LFS series are now identical.

#### What is the effect on other economic indicators?

The workforce in employment estimates feed into a number of other statistics relating to the labour market and the wider economy. The revisions to these figures will therefore have 'knock-on' effects on the following series.

#### Operative hours

Estimates of overtime worked and short-time lost by operatives in manufacturing industries are calculated along with the employees estimates, and published in table 1.11 of the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Employment Gazette*. They are used in the indices of average and total hours worked by manufacturing operatives, published in table 1.12 of the same section.

The indices published in table 1.12 of this month's *Employment Gazette* have been revised to take account of the new employee estimates, as well as information from last year's New Earnings Survey on the average basic weekly hours worked by manual workers.

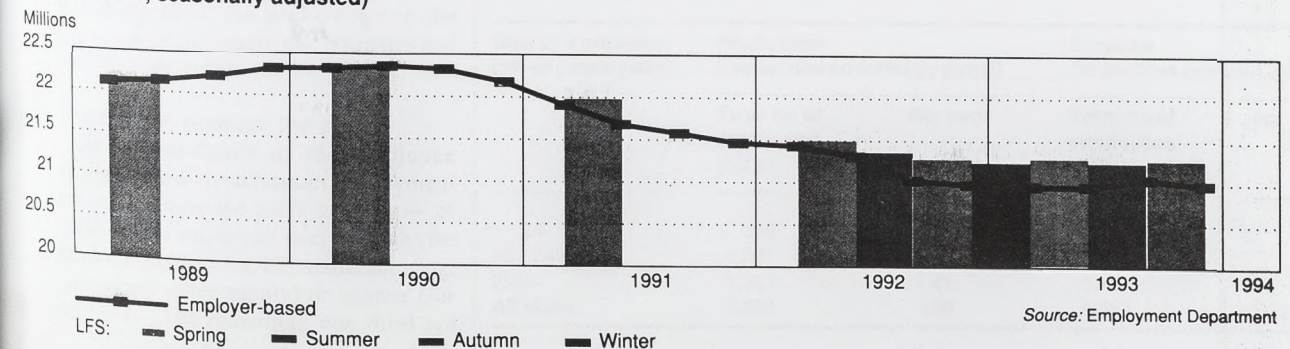
#### Unemployment rates

The workforce in employment figures are also used to produce the 'denominators' by which the unemployment figures are divided to calculate the percentage rates of claimant unemployment published in tables 2.1-2.4 and 2.9 of the 'Labour Market Data' section.

The unemployment denominators relate to June each year, and had previously only been calculated up to June 1992 — the previously published unemployment rates for 1993 and 1994 used the June 1992 denominators. The revisions to the employees and work-related training programmes components will only affect the denominators for June 1992; but the revision to the self-employment figures in principle affects all unemployment rates back to 1971.

These revisions to the national and

Figure 2 Employees: LFS and employer survey-based estimates 1989-93 (Great Britain, seasonally adjusted)



Source: Employment Department



regional rates have been made in this month's *Employment Gazette*. Their effect is to reduce the estimated unemployment rate in Great Britain by just 0.1 percentage point in 1992 (annual average), while unemployment rates for most months in 1993 and 1994 remain as previously published.<sup>2</sup>

For the claimant unemployment rates below regional level — for Travel-to-Work Areas and counties — the work involved in making the revisions is far more substantial. These will be revised over the next couple of months. The rates will be re-calculated for 1992, and new ones calculated for 1993, but not for earlier years. This is in line with the practice for dealing with discontinuities in the level of claimant unemployment — in other words, the 'numerators' of the claimant unemployment rates: consistent past series are always calculated at national and regional level but not below that.

#### Productivity

Estimates of productivity, in manufacturing and the whole economy, also use the workforce in employment figures as a denominator, since productivity is calculated as output divided by employment. In this case, though, what is of interest is not so much the level as the rate of change in the numbers.

Because it has now been estimated that employment fell by less during 1991 and 1992 than had previously been thought, the estimates of productivity growth in that period will be revised down. Similarly, the small downward revisions to the estimates of employment growth during 1993 will result in recent figures for productivity growth being revised up somewhat.

#### Why have the revisions been made?

This question needs to be answered in three parts — for employees in employment, the self-employed and participants in work-related government training programmes — since the reasons for the revisions to these three series are different.

#### Employees in employment

There are three (related) reasons for the revisions to the employee series. To explain these, it will be necessary to say something about the background to the employer-based employees estimates and how they are produced.

#### The need to reselect the panel

About two-thirds of the employee estimates are derived from an employment survey covering the same sample — or 'panel' — of employers every month (for production industries, i.e. manufacturing, energy and water supply) or quarter (for services). The remaining one third are

derived from 'centralised returns', i.e. figures provided by individual organisations — such as British Coal or the British Bankers Association — which cover all or most of a particular industry.

The panel is a sample of about 3 per cent of workplaces in the industries that are not covered by centralised returns. In 1991 these industries included a total of 14.3 million employees — 4.7 million in production industries and 9.6 million in services, as shown in *table 7*. About 30 per cent of these employees are in workplaces which are on the panel. Changes in the numbers employed at workplaces on the panel are used to infer rates of change in total employment — in the industries covered — since the latest Census of Employment. (Centralised returns are used in a similar way for the industries that they cover.)

An article in *Employment Gazette*, pp 199-201, April 1992, described how the panel (then referred to as the 'new panel') was originally selected from the results of the 1989 Census of Employment and was designed to be representative of the characteristics of workplaces at that time. The key characteristics are region, industry and size of workplace (in terms of number of employees). This panel — supplemented each quarter with a sample of new workplaces — has been used to provide estimates for all dates since September 1989.

In order to provide detailed industry and regional estimates and the most reliable estimate of total change in employees since the Census of Employment, the panel needs to sample most heavily the types of workplace which show the most variation and which contribute most to changes in employment. Since these types of workplace may change over time, it is necessary for the panel to be reviewed whenever new information on the spread of workplaces becomes available. The 1991 Census of Employment provided the information needed to reassess the panel in this way. We were able to establish from it — using standard statistical techniques — the 'optimal allocation' of the sample: the way of drawing a sample of predetermined

size to get the best estimates possible.

The next step was to compare the optimal panel with the panel which was then in use, i.e. the original sample from the 1989 Census of Employment, plus the sample of new firms that had been added to it every quarter and minus those workplaces which had closed since selection. This identified the industries, regions and sizes for which an unnecessarily high number of workplaces was being sampled, and those for which too few were being sampled. As a result, some employers were removed from the panel and others were recruited to it.

The resulting (1991-based) panel differs considerably from the original (1989-based) panel, on which previously published estimates were based, in terms of its industrial composition and distribution by size of workplace. Generally, there have been shifts:

- away from workplaces in production industries and into those in services;
- away from medium-sized workplaces and into small ones.

These two phenomena are linked, because the service sector has a far greater proportion of its employment in small workplaces than do production industries, as *table 7* shows.

The 1991-based panel's shift into services and out of production industries can be explained by reference to the ever-increasing share of employment and workplaces accounted for by the service sector. As certain sectors or types of firm grow in importance, it becomes necessary to sample a greater share of them in order to obtain an accurate measure of their growth. At the same time, of course, those sectors of the economy or types of firm whose employment is falling must continue to be sampled, so as to get an accurate measure of the fall.

The shift in the panel from medium-sized to small workplaces is consistent with the very large changes that have taken place in small workplaces in recent periods. *Table 8* shows estimated percentage changes in employment between the two Censuses of Employment, by size of workplace. The striking feature of this table is that employment at

**Table 7** Number and percentage of employees by size of workplace — September 1991

Size of workplace (No of employees)	Production (industries covered by panel)		Services (industries covered by panel)	
	Total no of employees (000s)	Per cent	Total no of employees (000s)	Per cent
1 - 24	845	18	4,445	46
25 - 249	1,941	41	3,684	39
250+	1,907	41	1,438	15
<b>All sizes</b>	<b>4,693</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,567</b>	<b>100</b>



workplaces in the smallest size band (one to five employees) has been growing while employment at all other sizes of workplace has been falling. This made it important to sample small units to a greater extent than in the 1989-based panel.

At the same time, it was necessary to ensure that the panel continued to represent well the largest workplaces, whose employment levels have been falling to the greatest extent but who continue to account for a large proportion of total employment, particularly in production industries. This is why we continued to include all workplaces of 250 or more employees in the panel. For production, this means that 41 per cent of employment is automatically included in the panel; for services the figure is only 15 per cent, because of the much greater contribution of smaller workplaces (see table 7).

The panel must be of limited size to avoid unacceptable form-filling burdens on employers and has been kept at 30,000 workplaces for many years. Some 6,000 workplaces are automatically included by virtue of having 250 or more employees, leaving 24,000 to be drawn from the smaller workplaces. Table 9 shows the distribution of the 1989-based and 1991-based panels, by size and industrial sector, and the resulting percentages of employees covered.

As table 9 shows, a shift of 5,000 workplaces in the panel out of production and into services has only had a small impact on the percentages of employment covered by the panel for the two sectors. The proportion of production industries employment covered (44 per cent) remains higher than that for services (19 per cent). Remembering that 41 per cent of manufacturing employment is in the large workplaces, all of which are on the panel, helps to explain why this is so.

Table 9 also shows that the overall percentage of employees surveyed is lower in the 1991-based panel (27 per cent) than

Table 8 Estimated percentage change in employment, September 1989 to September 1991 by original size of workplace

Size of workplace (No of employees) September 1989 or when first selected	Sector	
	Production (industries covered by panel)	Services (industries covered by panel)
1 - 5	+10	+10
6 - 24	-6	-5
25 - 249	-11	-9
250+	-12	-10

in the 1989-based (32 per cent). This is because of the increased extent of sampling for small units and the compensating decrease in the sample for medium-sized units. On the face of it, this may seem like a worsening of the quality of the panel. However, since the panel is used to measure change in employment, it is very important that the panel covers well all types of workplace whose employment level is variable which, as was shown in table 8, includes the smaller workplaces.

The success of the 1989-based panel in tracking between-Census changes was assessed when the results of the 1991 Census of Employment were published, in March 1993. Overall, the panel had performed well — underestimating total employees by only a small amount — but separate estimates for manufacturing and for services had been, respectively, overstated and understated to a greater degree. That is, the movement in employment away from manufacturing and into services had not been tracked completely by the panel.

This deficiency can partly be explained by the fact that, because of structural changes in the economy, the panel had moved a long way from the optimum, as has been demonstrated above. In

particular, the 1989-based panel failed to anticipate the growth in employment in small workplaces and in the service sector and so did not include enough of these types of workplace to measure their growth accurately.

Another explanation is that any shifts in employment from production industries to services that are caused by firms contracting out their ancillary activities (cleaning, canteens, etc) are not picked up by the panel. In order to keep the survey forms simple, the panel does not collect information on the industrial activity of firms but continues to classify them as they were at the latest Census. In some cases, this means that the survey continues to measure the employees in the contracted-out activity, but fails to transfer them from production to services until the next Census of Employment.

Volatility in the old estimates: change to the method of estimation

Monthly and quarterly estimates are produced by calculating the rates of change of employment shown by the sample and applying them to the Census of Employment figures. This calculation is done at very detailed (industry by region) level and — under the old estimation system — for each of the four male/female

Table 9 Coverage of 1989-based and 1991-based panels by sector and size of workplace

Sector/size of workplace	1989-based panel				1991-based panel			
	Workplaces		Employees		Workplaces		Employees	
	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent
<b>Sector</b>								
Production	11	7	2,556	49	6	5	2,070	44
Services	19	2	2,008	21	24	3	1,775	19
<b>Size of workplace (No of employees)</b>								
1 - 5	6	1	19	1	11	2	33	2
6 - 24	6	2	85	2	9	3	107	3
25 - 249	11	12	1,009	18	4	4	411	7
250+	6	100	3,450	100	6	100	3,296	100
<b>All</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,705</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,846</b>	<b>27</b>



and full-time/part-time combinations.

A review of this method's performance over the last two years reveals that it can result in estimates which are very volatile for small categories of employment, such as male part-timers. We believe that it is this volatility which has led to the estimates of male part-timers being overstated by the 1989-based panel.

For estimates derived from the 1991-based panel, a modified version of this system has been adopted. This calculates the rates of change for all men, male full-timers, all women and female full-timers, and then derives male and female part-time figures by subtracting the full-timers from the total. This method copes better with changes in the characteristics of employment, such as a tendency for part-time to be substituted for full-time jobs.<sup>3</sup>

#### Treatment of new firms ('Topping up')

Information on changes in employment at the workplaces included in the panel must be supplemented with information on employment in workplaces that have come into existence since the latest Census of Employment. To do this, a sample of these workplaces is added to the original panel every quarter, a process called 'topping-up' the sample. Employment data collected from these new workplaces must be combined with data on change since the Census shown by the original panel.

As part of our review of the panel and associated estimation procedures, we discovered that the precise way in which this topping-up was being done resulted in the contribution of employment in new workplaces being biased downwards. In the new (post-September 1991) estimates this bias has been removed (see footnote 3).

#### Reliability of the estimates by industry

One of the strengths of the employer-based estimates is that the classification by industry is based on the business description reported by the employer. Employers are likely to be in the best position to know the precise industrial activity in which they are engaged.

The criteria for publication of industrial analyses of the monthly and quarterly estimates are quite strict: for each published industry (or industry within region), the panel must contain at least 30 workplaces. As indicated above, the panel is also designed to include every workplace where there are 250 or more employees.

The reselection of the panel has enabled the number of publishable industry categories to be increased slightly, starting in June 1993, from 96 to 101.<sup>4</sup> More significantly, the range of industry by region detail has been greatly expanded. Previously it was only possible to publish regional figures for the ten divisions of

the Standard Industrial Classification 1980 (SIC(80)). In future, *table 1.5* in the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Employment Gazette* will contain figures for 20 industries in each region (with extra detail for some regions available on request).

As well as this, seasonally adjusted figures for many more industrial categories will be published for the first time. Previously, only the series for five industry sectors with a male, female, full-time and part-time breakdown have been seasonally adjusted. From now on, all the SIC(80) categories which appear in *table 1.2* of the 'Labour Market Data' section will be published on a seasonally adjusted basis (the unadjusted figures will continue to be published in *table 1.4* of the same section).

Users of the monthly manufacturing series will also be pleased to hear that the estimates for non-quarter months are now of the same quality as the quarterly figures. This is because information from all 6,000 workplaces on the panel is now collected on a monthly basis whereas previously a subset including only the larger workplaces was used.

#### Self-employment

Self-employment makes up a significant and increasing part of total employment. It is therefore important that estimates of this component of the workforce in employment are as accurate and up-to-date as possible.

The number of self-employed people, defined as those who work on their own account whether or not they have any employees, cannot be estimated using surveys of employers (since not all self-employed people are employers), and must rely on some form of household survey or census. There are two main sources which can give such information: the Census of Population and the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

#### The need to revise the self-employment estimates

The estimates of self-employment published as part of the workforce in employment have for the past decade been 'benchmarked' on the 1981 Census of Population. These Census of Population figures have been updated to later periods using relative movements in self-employment since then as shown by the LFS. (For the agricultural sector the updating used data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) and corresponding figures from the Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department).

The main reason why the self-employment estimates need to be reviewed was that two new data sources have become available. Self-employment estimates from the 1991 Census of Population were published last year and

— just as important — in 1992 the LFS was enhanced to give quarterly estimates of self-employment (among other employment-related information).

An additional factor, caused by the advent of the quarterly LFS, is that since 1992 the Employment Department has been publishing two different sets of quarterly self-employment figures which purport to measure the same thing and which are largely based on the same source (the LFS). In recent months this has caused some confusion to users of the statistics.

#### The 1991 Census of Population

An article in *Employment Gazette*, pp 87-96, March 1994, summarised the results of the 1991 Census of Population relating to economic activity and compared them with those from the spring 1991 LFS.

For self-employment the Census gives two sets of estimates: those from the full (100 per cent) counts, and those based on a 10 per cent sample of Census returns which are subjected to additional validation checks (further details are given on pages 91-92 of the March 1994 *Employment Gazette* article).

There are therefore four alternative estimates of self-employment in Great Britain in the first half of 1991:

- Previously published component of workforce in employment (June): 3,066,000;
- LFS (spring): 3,316,000;
- Census 100 per cent (April): 3,078,000;
- Census 10 per cent (April): 2,935,000.

Even allowing for the different reference dates of the estimates, the range between them is large enough to require some explanation. Following a detailed analysis of the differences we have reached a number of conclusions.

First, the closeness of the aggregate 1991 Census of Population figure to our previously published estimate is largely fortuitous, since at industry and regional level there are large differences between the two (in some cases larger than between the LFS and the previously published estimates).

The lower estimate given by the Census as compared with the LFS is at least partly explained by the fact that the Census relies purely on people classifying themselves as self-employed, whereas the LFS has the advantage that this self-classification is aided by trained interviewers. It is likely that in the Census some people ignored small amounts of own-account work which should — according to internationally agreed definitions — cause them to be counted as self-employed. (The same point applies to the estimates of employees from the two sources).

The Census 10 per cent sample gives an even lower figure. There are several



reasons for this but one of the main ones is that, because of an extra stage of validation, owner-managers of limited companies are excluded (as are self-employed people working on contract to such companies). In other words, such an exclusion is not appropriate for the self-employed, component of the workforce in employment, since 'working proprietors' are also excluded (by the Census of Employment) from the estimate of employees. In other words if such people are not counted as self-employed then they will be missing altogether from the estimate of the workforce in employment.

In short, there are a number of reasons for believing that the estimate of self-employment from the Census of Population (either the 100 per cent results or the 10 per cent sample) is less than ideal as a benchmark for the national and regional self-employment estimates. It was used in the past because there was no alternative; with the development of the Labour Force Survey, this is no longer the case.

#### The Quarterly Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a very large survey of private households which is entirely devoted to employment-related questions. It is designed to provide reliable and consistent information on the employment characteristics of the whole population. The survey has been annual since 1984 and quarterly since 1992.

Estimates of the number of self-employed people from the LFS have been published throughout the 1980s and have been the basis of several studies of the phenomenon of self-employment over the period.<sup>5</sup> As noted above, they have also been the main source used for updating the self-employed part of the workforce in employment.

With the development of the LFS into a frequent, reliable and established source of employment statistics, and given the features of the Census of Population described above, there is no longer any justification for not using the LFS as the source of all the Employment Department's published self-employment statistics.

The use of the LFS has one further advantage over the Census of Population: it avoids the need for revisions every ten years, such as were made when the 1981 Census results became available, and would have been necessary again this year.

As mentioned briefly above, the agriculture industry has been the only exception to the use of LFS data for quarterly updating of the self-employment estimates. Given a decision in principle in favour of the LFS as the source of our self-employment figures, continued use of separate (MAFF/Scottish Office) data for agriculture could only be justified if

we were confident that they were of higher quality than the LFS. As there is no evidence to support this assertion, the LFS will from now on be used for estimates of self-employment in agriculture as well as in other industries.

#### The new estimates

To summarise, the estimates of self-employment which form part of the workforce in employment will now be derived purely from the LFS. This decision has a number of implications which will be of interest to users of our statistics.

First, because the LFS provides a true quarterly series (rather than the interpolated estimates between annual figures which were used in the past), the self-employment figures will for the first time be available on a seasonally adjusted basis. The seasonal factors used will be those calculated for the LFS series, using the microCAPTAIN package as described in an article in *Employment Gazette*, pp 155-163, April 1993. For simplicity, the reference dates used to translate the quarterly LFS data into the quarter months to which the workforce figures relate will continue to use the same approximation as now: the spring quarter will be taken to correspond to June, summer to September and so on.

The breakdown of self-employment by full-time/part-time status will be based, as it is in the published LFS results, on the individual's own assessment. This is different from the previously published series, which used a split based on the number of hours usually worked (up to 30 hours per week being classified as part-time).

The level of regional and industrial detail published on a quarterly basis will be the same as before: the 11 standard regions of Great Britain (including Greater London), and the ten divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification 1980 (SIC(80)). For the convenience of users, a back series consistent with the new methodology has been calculated back to 1971.

Finally, since the LFS has always (since 1981) been used as the main indicator of the rate of change of self-employment in the workforce series, the changes over time shown by the new series are very similar to those previously published.

#### Work-related government training programmes

Participants on work-related government training programmes are included as part of the workforce in employment in line with the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation. Their numbers are estimated from administrative sources, and the calculations require a number of assumptions. The most important assumptions concern the proportion of trainees who have 'employed

status'. Such people are reported in the employer surveys as employees in employment and, to avoid double-counting, they must clearly be excluded from the training programmes figures.

A recent review of the sources used and the assumptions made for these estimates has caused small downward revisions to the estimated number of programme participants in the workforce in employment series, for each quarter back to June 1992.

#### What revisions can be expected in future?

Major revisions to the series are usually only necessary when new and better sources of data become available, such as the Census of Employment or the enhancement of the Labour Force Survey to provide quarterly information. Smaller-scale revisions to the estimates are made for a variety of reasons. Users can therefore expect to see:

- no more major revisions to the employee figures until the 1993 Census of Employment results are published in 1995;
- no further revisions to the self-employed estimates (other than as a result of seasonal adjustment updates);
- revisions each quarter — going back one quarter only — to the seasonally adjusted employee estimates (with periodic updates covering longer periods);
- revisions due to the receipt of late or revised data, for employees in industries covered by centralised reporting arrangements and for participants in work-related government training programmes.■

#### Footnotes

- 1 The estimates of the workforce in employment in Northern Ireland, produced by the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development, have not been revised.
- 2 Because the previously published unemployment rates for 1993 and 1994 use June 1992 denominators, the fact that employment fell between June 1992 and June 1993 has offset the downward effect of the revisions on these rates.
- 3 A full, statistical explanation of the change made and the reasons behind it will be given in a technical paper. Please apply to the contact at the end of the article to obtain a copy of this.
- 4 This includes around 20 industries which have centralised reporting arrangements covering the great majority of employment in those industries.
- 5 For example, see: Daly, M: 'The 1980s — A Decade of Growth in Enterprise: Self-employment data from the Labour Force Survey'. *Employment Gazette*, pp 109-134, March 1991; and Campbell, M and Daly, M: 'Self-employment: into the 1990s'. *Employment Gazette*, pp 269-292, June 1992.



**Definitions**

The **employees in employment** estimates provide a count of jobs held by employees whose employer runs a PAYE scheme. Thus if employees have more than one job with different employers they will be counted more than once in these figures.

The **self-employed** series provides a measure of all people who consider themselves as working on their own account, regardless of how they are counted by the tax system and of whether or not they have employees.

The **work-related government training programmes participants** component of the workforce in employment is a count of all those people engaged on a government training programme whose training involves some element of work experience *excluding* those who have employed status (who are counted in the employee estimates). All such people are considered to be *part-time* members of the workforce since part of their time is spent on training activity and not on productive work.

Members of **HM Forces** are counted as *full-time* members of the workforce.

**Sources**

The **employees in employment** estimates discussed in this article are produced by updating Census of Employment estimates using information from the following sources:

- a) monthly (for production industries only) and quarterly surveys of a panel of employers;
- b) 'centralised returns' covering employment in particular industries, provided by government departments and other large organisations such as British Coal and the London and the British Bankers Association.

**Self-employed** estimates are now provided by the Labour Force Survey (LFS), as described in the body of the article. From June 1992, quarterly LFS estimates have been used. The back series prior to that date uses annual LFS data back to 1984, and for 1983 and 1981, with estimates for the intervening quarters produced by interpolation of the annual figures. Before 1981, the previously published figures (by region and industry) have simply been adjusted using the relationship of the new to the old figures in 1981. The series is affected from June 1992 by the separate identification of unpaid family workers in the LFS. It is estimated that had such people not been separately identified, the LFS estimate of self-employment in 1992 would have been some 30,000 higher. An item in the LFS Help-Line article in *Employment Gazette*, pp L3-L4, May 1993, gives more details.

Participants on **work-related government training programmes** are provided from various administrative sources for Training For Work, Youth Training and Community Action (and similar programmes which have existed

in the past).

**HM Forces** numbers are obtained from the Ministry of Defence manpower division.

**Method of revising the employee estimates**

Because it took time to carry out the work necessary to respecify the panel of employers, as described in the body of the article, it was not possible to send forms out to the newly selected employers (and cease sending forms to those who had been deselected) until June 1993. The way in which the employee estimates have been revised therefore differs for periods before and after that date.

The estimates for June 1993 and after are based on the newly-selected panel of employers and use the new method of estimation described in the article. Estimates up to and including the September 1991 Census of Employment have not been revised. For dates after September 1991 but before June 1993, the following procedure was used.

First, the differences between the new estimates for June 1993 and those previously published were calculated, for each combination of detailed industry, region, gender and full/part-time status. These differences were then assumed to have grown at a constant rate over the whole period since September 1991. Thus the revisions begin small in December 1991 (or October 1991 for the monthly series) and increase by a fixed amount each quarter or month.<sup>1</sup>

Users may notice that the revisions to periods after June 1993 are not as large as revisions to June 1993 itself. This is because the previously published estimates for periods after June 1993 were based on changes in the newly-selected, 1991-based panel since that date and not on the 1989-based panel.

**Seasonal adjustment of employees in employment**

The procedures used for seasonally adjusting the monthly and quarterly employees series which form part of the workforce in employment have been reviewed; one consequence is that the number of series which are seasonally adjusted will be greatly expanded, as set out in the body of the article.

We have also decided to make some fairly minor changes to the precise options used in running the 'X-11' seasonal adjustment package (more details of this package were given in an article in *Employment Gazette*, pp 155-163, April 1993). These changes are intended to eliminate some recent oddities observed in the seasonal adjustments, especially for manufacturing employees; and to reduce the scale of future revisions to the seasonally adjusted series when taking on newly available data.

The detail of the changes is different for the figures published monthly (employees in manufacturing and other production industries, and also hours worked by operatives in manufacturing) and quarterly (employees in all other industries).

Seasonal adjustment of *monthly* data will:

- use X-11's forecasting option to project the original series forward by a year before calculating the seasonal factors. This is in line with the practice of the Central Statistical Office;
- select **3x3-term moving averages** in the calculation of the seasonal factors, instead of the default 3x5-term, so as to adapt better to changing seasonality;
- **update** the seasonal adjustments by re-running the package incorporating newly available data **every three months** rather than just once a year, but only revise back the previous three months (thus gaining most of the advantages of current updating while minimising the inconvenience to users of frequent largescale revisions). The whole series will be revised less frequently, probably once a year, as at present. This procedure is similar to that already used for the claimant unemployed series.

For *quarterly* data, 3x3 term moving averages without forecasting will still be used (we found that the forecasting option did not improve the seasonal adjustment here). Future practice for these series will be to:

- **update** the seasonal adjustments by re-running the package incorporating newly available data **every quarter** rather than just once a year, but only revise back the previous quarter.

As a result of updating the series with newly available and revised data, and rerunning the seasonal adjustment package using the new options, there are revisions to the published series back to September 1989. As usual, the revisions are most significant for the most recent data.

These minor changes have been made pending a wide-ranging review of the Employment Department's seasonal adjustment practice, which will include consideration of alternative packages such as MicroCAPTAIN (which is currently used for seasonally adjusting data from the Labour Force Survey).

- Contact for technical queries regarding the employer-based estimates:

**Suzi Curtis or Alan Spence**  
**Employment Department**  
**SSD D2**  
**Room 135B, East Lane House**  
**PO Box 12**  
**Runcorn**  
**Cheshire WA7 2DN**

**Footnote**

<sup>1</sup> This is slightly complicated by the fact that, at the same time as making the revisions due to reselecting the panel, some (more minor) corrections have been made to the previously published data. These affect the figures for services employees at all dates after September 1991 and manufacturing employees prior to December 1992.



## Quarterly Projections of the New Earnings Survey - January 1994

This article presents the results of projecting the April 1993 New Earnings Survey to January 1994.

### Estimated average earnings in January 1994

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in January 1994 were £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

Continues overleaf >

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees, January 1994

Occupations	Major group	All employees on adult rates		
		Men	Women	All
Managers and administrators	1	509.8	347.1	469.0
Professional occupations	2	485.9	397.5	452.6
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	420.6	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	310.3	195.5	262.0
Plant and machine operatives	8	283.0	192.2	266.3
Other occupations	9	239.3	164.3	223.9
<b>All non-manual occupations</b>		<b>427.2</b>	<b>274.9</b>	<b>357.0</b>
<b>All manual occupations</b>		<b>277.4</b>	<b>180.8</b>	<b>259.7</b>
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>1-9</b>	<b>360.4</b>	<b>258.5</b>	<b>323.1</b>

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees on adult rates, January 1994

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	320.7	237.7	160.9	216.7	186.8	209.5	296.2	231.3
Energy and water supply industries	1	373.1	510.6	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	250.9	293.2	398.6	341.3
Mechanical engineering	32	292.6	413.9	341.5	189.4	228.5	219.2	286.9	371.6	325.1
Electrical and electronic eng.	34	280.0	421.0	352.1	184.3	240.9	210.8	253.0	376.5	314.7
Metal goods, engineering & vehicles industries	3	292.8	429.0	350.9	191.3	249.1	225.4	279.5	387.6	328.7
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	292.8	469.4	354.7	206.0	264.4	232.4	270.6	398.9	319.3
Paper products, printing and publ.	47	323.5	463.5	389.0	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	253.0	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	167.7	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	198.7	209.9	280.8	257.8
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	449.4	351.1	251.6	308.4	296.9	287.0	402.3	340.4
Transport and communication	7	294.0	438.5	346.8	278.6	272.1	273.7	292.9	379.9	332.2
Banking and finance	81	339.8	528.3	519.6	*	284.8	284.5	322.7	396.9	394.5
Business services	83	255.4	505.2	460.6	197.1	286.9	284.9	250.5	403.9	386.1
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8	259.7	495.8	458.7	201.1	281.5	280.2	254.9	392.6	379.2
Public administration	91	258.8	398.9	381.0	206.0	265.1	263.2	249.3	338.0	329.9
Education and health services	93,95	234.9	446.2	402.1	162.7	314.4	303.4	205.7	355.7	337.2
Other services	9	240.5	414.7	374.0	169.5	296.6	282.2	213.2	345.2	322.7
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>0-9</b>	<b>277.4</b>	<b>427.2</b>	<b>360.4</b>	<b>180.8</b>	<b>274.9</b>	<b>258.5</b>	<b>259.7</b>	<b>357.0</b>	<b>323.1</b>

\* Not available



Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees, January 1994

Region	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All
South East	295.9	485.4	419.6	202.8	311.6	297.5	278.2	406.7	372.6
East Anglia	274.4	391.5	332.8	167.7	247.5	232.3	256.6	324.7	297.9
South West	265.8	396.5	339.7	170.3	255.3	242.0	249.7	331.8	304.2
West Midlands	269.3	393.6	330.9	174.1	251.5	235.1	251.9	328.4	297.6
East Midlands	270.7	380.8	323.4	167.8	247.1	226.4	250.5	322.8	291.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	271.5	375.7	323.1	171.1	250.5	235.0	255.2	318.2	293.0
North West	274.5	399.7	341.1	175.1	257.2	242.5	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	261.2	361.4	327.2
Scotland	272.7	400.9	339.5	177.3	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

Table 4 Multipliers used for ratio projections

	Men	Women	All
Manuels	1.0112	1.0229	1.0122
Non-manuals	1.0210	1.0195	1.0215
All	1.0215	1.0234	1.0195

1-3, users can construct their own January 1994 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 1.95 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1993 and January 1994. The AEI used is an unpublished series which excludes arrears of pay.

**Note**

Errors appeared in the July 1993 and October 1993 quarterly projections (November 1993 and February 1994 issues of *Employment Gazette*, respectively) in relation to table 1, Average Gross Weekly Earnings for certain occupations. The figures for 'All non-manual occupations' and 'All manual occupations' by 'Males', 'Females', and 'All' were incorrect. The correct figures can be found in the corresponding table 3 of the articles in the row 'Great Britain'.

- Articles in this series appear quarterly in the February, May, August and November *Employment Gazette*.

## Looking for information on:



earnings?



employment and hours?



training?



labour force estimates and projections?

For details on where to find the latest data on these and other aspects of the labour market, turn to the Employment Department's *Guide to Sources of Labour Market Data*.

The guide also includes details of the ED's user help-lines and contact points for different topics, useful publications, and information available in computer-readable form.

Single copies are available free from:

Harminder Tiwana,  
Statistical Services Division,  
Employment Department, Caxton House,  
Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

Tel: 071 273 5525





<b>LABOUR MARKET UPDATE</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>	
0.1 Background economic indicators	S5	6.1 Recent index movements	S54
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>		6.2 Detailed indices	S54
1.1 Workforce	S6	6.3 Average for selected items	S55
1.2 Employees in employment: industry time series	S7	6.4 General index: time series	S56
1.3 Employees in employment: production industries	S9	6.5 Changes on a year earlier: time series	S57
1.4 Employees in employment: all industries	S10	6.8 International comparisons	S58
1.5 Sector: numbers and indices	S12	<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>	
1.8 Output, employment and productivity	S14	7.1 Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	S60
1.9 International comparison	S16	7.2 Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	S61
1.11 Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	S18	7.3 Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	S62
1.12 Hours of work: manufacturing	S18	<b>TOURISM</b>	
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		8.1 Employment	S63
2.1 UK summary	S20	8.2 Earnings and expenditure	S63
2.2 GB summary	S20	8.3 Visits to UK	S64
2.3 Regions	S22	8.4 Visits abroad	S64
2.4 Assisted and local areas	S25	<b>TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES</b>	
2.9 Counties and local authority areas	S29	9.1 Number of people participating in the programmes	S65
2.10 Parliamentary constituencies	S30	9.2 Number of starts on the programmes	S65
2.18 International comparisons	S34	9.3 Destinations and qualifications of ET leavers	S66
2.19 UK flows	S36	9.4 Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers who completed their agreed training	S67
2.20 GB flows by age	S37	9.5 Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers who completed their agreed training	S68
2.32 Redundancies in Great Britain	S38	9.6 Destinations and qualifications of ET leavers	S68
2.33 Redundancies by region	S38	<b>OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES</b>	
2.34 Redundancies by age	S38	A1 Disabled jobseekers: GB	S69
2.35 Redundancies by industry	S38	A4 Development grants by region	S69
2.36 Redundancies by occupation	S38	A5 Development grants by region and company	S69
<b>VACANCIES</b>		<b>DEFINITIONS</b>	<b>S70</b>
3.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	S39	<b>REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS</b>	<b>S71</b>
3.2 Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	S39	<b>STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS</b>	<b>S72</b>
3.3 Summary: regions	S40		
<b>INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES</b>			
4.1 Totals; industries; causes	S41		
4.2 Stoppages of work: summary	S41		
<b>EARNINGS</b>			
<b>Earnings chart</b>	<b>S42</b>		
5.1 Average earnings index: industrial sectors	S43		
5.3 Average earnings index: industries	S44		
5.4 Average earnings and hours: manual workers	S46		
5.5 Index of average earnings: non-manual workers	S48		
5.6 Average earnings and hours: all employees	S50		
5.8 Unit wage costs	S52		
5.9 International comparisons	S53		

**Publication dates of main economic indicators May - July 1994**

**Labour market statistics**

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

May .....	18 Wednesday
June .....	15 Wednesday
July .....	13 Wednesday

**Retail prices index**

May .....	18 Wednesday
June .....	15 Wednesday
July .....	13 Wednesday



# LABOUR MARKET *update*

## Economic background

Table 0.1

- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** in the first quarter of 1994 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Excluding oil and gas GDP** in the first quarter of 1994 was 0.6 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Retail Sales volumes** in the three months to March were 1.1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to February was 0.8 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 2.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of visible trade** in the three months to January was in deficit by £3.8 billion. This compares to a deficit of £2.7 billion in the previous three months and £4.1 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **export volumes** in the three months to January were 5 per cent lower than the previous three months and 3 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **import volumes** in the three months to January were 5 per cent higher than the previous three months and 2½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

## Employment

Figure 1. Tables 1.1 to 1.12, except 1.8

There have been major revisions to the workforce in employment estimates this month – for employees back to September 1989 and for the self-employed back to 1971.

- Manufacturing employment in Great Britain rose by 3,000 in February following a rise of 5,000 in January. (Table 1.2)

- Overtime worked by operatives fell in February after rises in December and January, while hours lost through short-time working rose slightly. (Table 1.11)
- In the quarter to December 1993, the workforce in employment in the UK fell by 6,000, following a rise of 111,000 in September. (Table 1.1)
- December's quarterly fall was made up of rises of 32,000 self-employed and 22,000 participants on work-related government training schemes, offset by falls of 51,000 employees and 8,000 HM forces. (Table 1.1)
- Service sector employees in Great Britain fell by 20,000 in the quarter to December following a rise of 140,000 in September. (Table 1.2)
- Newly available seasonally adjusted figures show that employment in the banking, finance, insurance and business services sector has risen for five successive quarters and now stands at its highest level ever. (Table 1.2)

## Claimant unemployment

Figure 2. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- UK Seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 30,300 in March to 2,722,600. (Table 2.1)
- Unemployment level 1,130,200 (71 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough.
- Unemployment level is 211,100 (7 per cent) lower than a year ago. (Table 2.1)
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 9.7 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.1 percentage points on the previous month. Lowest rate since June 1992. (Table 2.1)
- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 0.7 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and is lower than a year ago in all regions. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)

- Between February and March 1994 the level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in all regions. The largest percentage falls occurred in the West Midlands, East Anglia, the South East and the South West. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 63,868 from last month to 2,777,545 or 9.9 per cent of the workforce, an fall of 0.2 percentage points on the rate for the previous month. (Table 2.1)

## Jobcentre vacancies

Figure 3. Tables 3.1-3.3

- The numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell, by 1,300, to stand at 139,800. This is first fall since September 1993. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 3,100 to 197,300. However, this is still 17,100 (9 per cent) higher than last year. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service also fell, by 1,100, to 149,600. (Table 3.1)

## Labour disputes

Figure 4. Tables 4.1, 4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 7,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in February 1994. This compares with 2,000 in January 1994 and 71,000 in February 1993.
- Of the 7,000 days lost in February, seventy per cent were in the banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing group sector.
- The number of working days lost in the twelve months to February 1994 is provisionally estimated to be 0.5 million, equivalent to 25 days lost per 1000 employees. This is lower than the corresponding period a year ago (0.6 million), and

Figure 1: Workforce in employment and employees, revised and previously published: UK

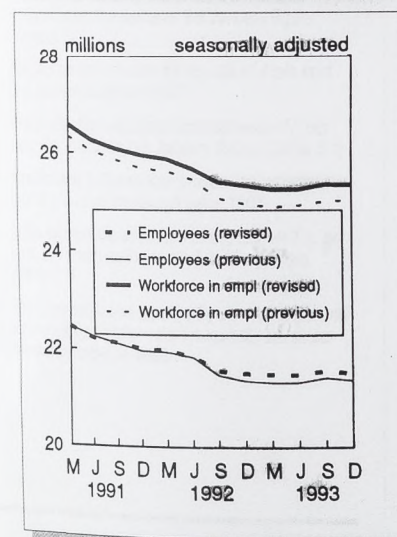


Figure 2: Workforce in employment and employees, revised and previously published: UK

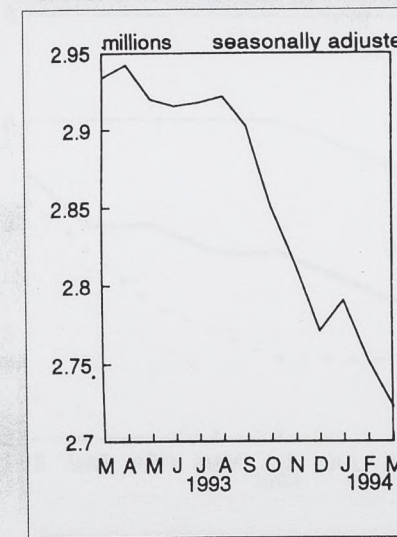
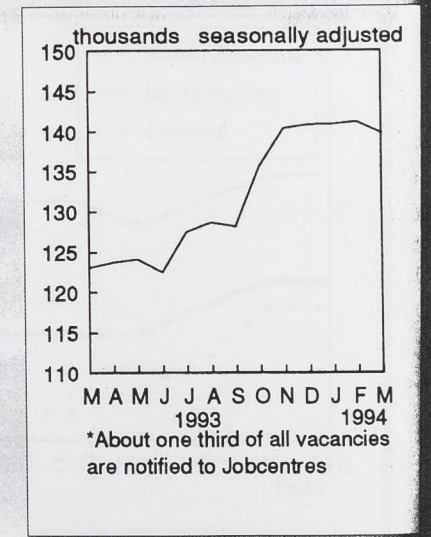
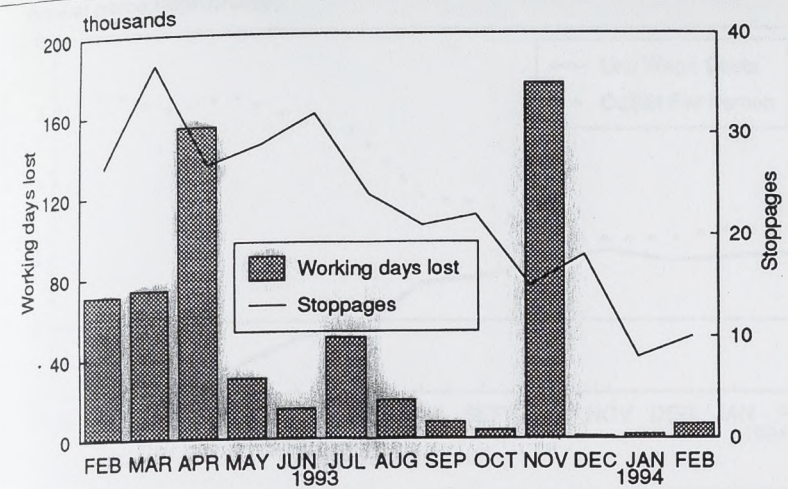


Figure 3: Unfilled Jobcentre vacancies\*: UK





**Figure 4:**  
Working days lost and stoppages due to labour disputes: UK



the annual total for 1993 (0.6 million), which compares with 1992 (0.5 million), the lowest for any calendar year on record.

- Of the 0.5 million days lost forty five per cent (244,000) were lost in the latest twelve month period in public administration and sanitary services.
- A provisional total of 9 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in February 1994. The twelve months to February total (188) is the lowest twelve months total on record. Data on stoppages in progress were first recorded in 1920.

**Average earnings**

**Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3**

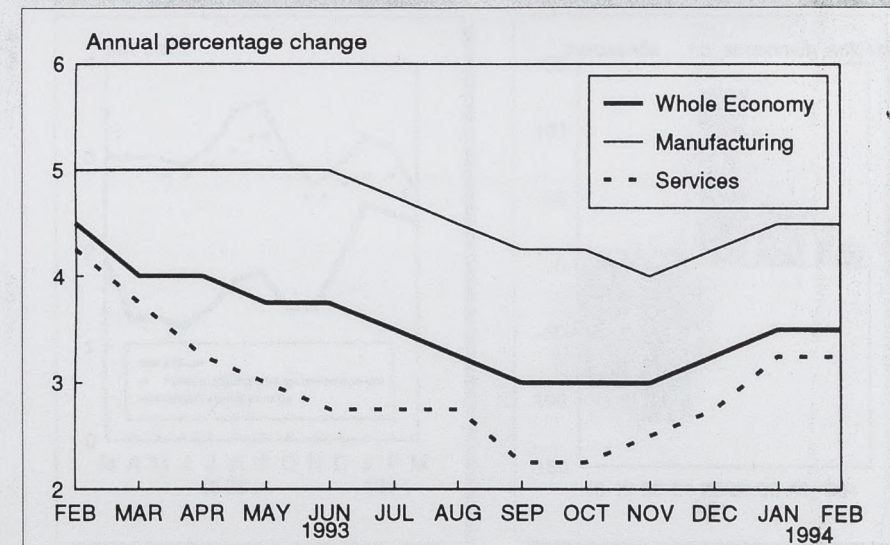
- The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to February 1994 was provisionally estimated to be 3½ per cent. The same as the revised January figure. (Table 5.1)
- The September to November rate of 3 per cent was the lowest since 1967.
- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 4.5 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the increase was 4½ per cent, the same as the January figure. (Table 5.1)
- The November manufacturing rate of 4 per cent was the lowest since 1967.
- The production industries increase was 4½ per cent. The same as the January figure. (Table 5.1)
- The October to December production industries rate of 4¼ was the lowest since 1967.
- In the service industries the increase was 3¼ per cent, the same as the revised January figure. (Table 5.1)
- The September and October figure of 2¼ per cent for the service sector was the lowest rate since the series began in 1985.

**Productivity and unit wage costs**

**Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8**

- Manufacturing output rose by 2.0 per cent in the three months ending February 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 2.5 per cent in the three months ending February 1994. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 1.8 per cent in the three months ending February 1994. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head 2.4 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1993, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs rose 0.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1993, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

**Figure 5:**  
Underlying average earnings index: GB



**Prices**

**Figure 7. Tables 6.1-6.5**

- The increase over the 12 months to March in the "all-items" RPI was 2.3 per cent, down from 2.4 per cent for the 12 months to February. This fall was despite the effect of a reduction in mortgage interest rates in March 1993 which fell out of the 12-month comparison.
- Between February and March the "all-items" index rose by 0.3 per cent, compared to an increase of 0.4 per cent in March 1993.
- The increase in the index in March reflects further price recoveries for clothing and household goods, following the exceptionally sharp price reductions in the winter sales. There were price increases for some foods and for second-hand cars. However many prices were not rising as fast as a year ago.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases was 2.4 per cent for March, down from 2.8 per cent for February and the lowest on record for this series which began in 1975.
- The Tax and Price Index for March showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.5 per cent, the same as for February.
- The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 2.7 per cent for March 1994, down from 3.4 per cent for February 1994.
- The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry decreased by 2.6 per cent over the year to March 1994, compared with a decrease of 2.9 per cent (revised) to February 1994.

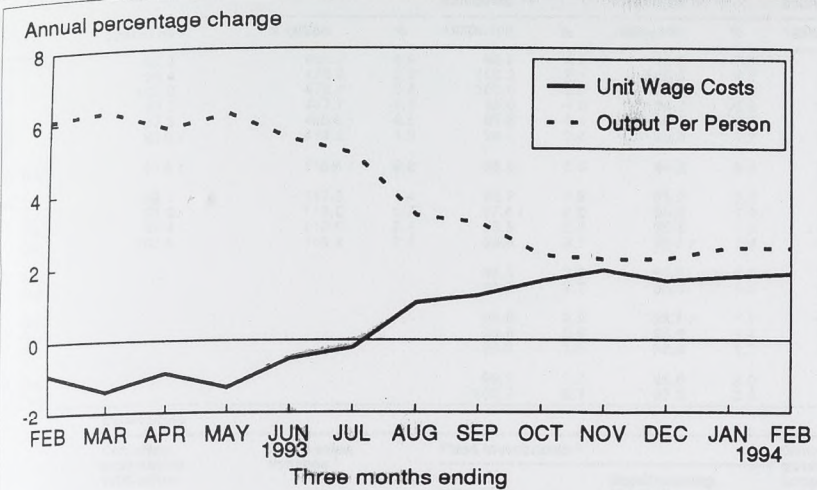
**Labour Force Survey**

**Figure 8. Tables 7.1-7.3**

- The autumn 1993 LFS shows that there were about 25 million people in employment, of which 13.7 million were men and 11.2 million were women (not seasonally adjusted). (Table 7.2)
- The numbers in employment fell by 11,000 between autumn 1992 and autumn 1993. The number of men in employment fell by 67,000 while the number of women increased by 55,000. (Table 7.2)



**Figure 6:**  
Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person: UK



- This fall of 11,000 was made up of a rise of 195,000 among those aged 25 and over and a fall of 207,000 among those aged 16-24. (Table 7.3)
- Almost a quarter of employees and self-employed work part-time; by gender, 7 per cent of males work part-time compared with 46 per cent of women.
- Of all those that work part-time 14 per cent say that they would like a full-time job.
- 7 per cent of employees stated that they had a temporary job. Of these, 42 per cent said they were in temporary employment because they could not find a permanent job.
- 69 per cent of employees and self-employed work in the service sector; 57 per cent of men work in this sector compared with 84 per cent of women.

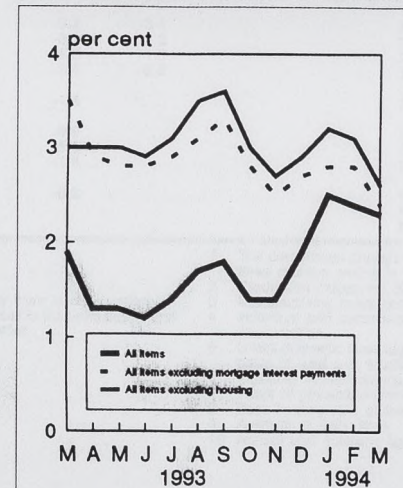
**Training**

Tables 9.1-9.10

- Seasonally adjusted, 13.6 per cent of employees of working age (2.8 million) had received training related to their current job in the four weeks prior to interview during Autumn 1993. This is similar to the levels observed in the previous quarter and one year ago.
- Unadjusted, the number of employees of working age receiving training was 2.9 million (14.0 per cent).
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) increased between December 1993 and January 1994. At the same time last year, there was a slight fall in the number of participants on Employment Training and Employment Action. The number of participants is 7 per cent fewer than the number who were on Employment Training and Employment Action in January 1993.
- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job 6 months after leaving was slightly lower in January 1994 than the equivalent figure for Employment Training leavers a year earlier. This fall is due at least in part to the inclusion in TFW of those who had originally joined Employment Action.

- The proportion of TFW leavers gaining a qualification while on the programme was higher than that for a year earlier.
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants also rose between December 1993 and January 1994, although this rise is consistent with a seasonal increase seen at the same time last year. The number of participants was slightly higher in January 1994 than in January 1993.
- The proportions of YT leavers in a job 6 months after leaving was slightly lower in January 1994 than a year earlier, while the proportion who gained a qualification while on YT was slightly higher. The current trends in both proportions continue fairly flat.
- The number of people on the Business Start-Up Scheme fell slightly between November and December 1993, which is consistent with a similar fall between November and December 1992.

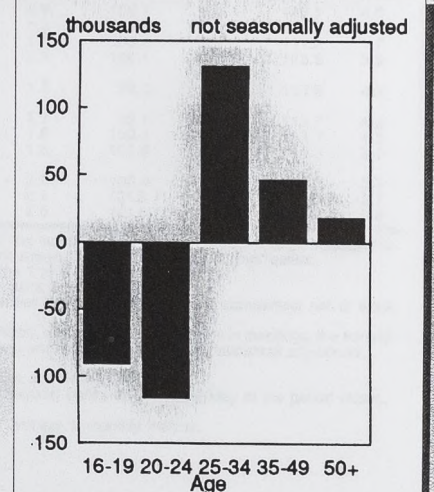
**Figure 7:**  
RPI, annual percentage change: UK



**International comparisons**

- Newly available international figures relating to the year ending December 1993 show civilian employment now rising in the UK but falling in France and Western Germany. (Table 1.9)
- The internationally comparable OECD unemployment rate for the UK is lower than in Finland, Canada, and Australia, and amongst our EC partners, in Italy, France, Ireland and Spain. (Table 2.18)
- The UK OECD unemployment rate is still higher than in all the remaining EC countries. (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EC average using the latest available SOEC data (10.2 per cent for the UK in February 1994 compared to 10.9 per cent for the EC average).
- The unemployment rate is also below the EC average using the latest available figures from the OECD (9.8 per cent for the UK in February 1994 compared with a January 1994 average for the EC - excluding Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg - of 11.1 per cent). (Table 2.18)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 10 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Manufacturing productivity growing faster than in 4 OECD countries shown in table 5.9 (excluding Belgium and Denmark).
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to February 1994, compared with 2.4 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.7 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 3.4 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 2.5 per cent in the United States, 0.2 per cent in Canada and 1.1 per cent (provisional) in Japan. (Table 6.6)

**Figure 8:**  
Changes in the number in employment between autumn 1992 and autumn 1993: GB





Seasonally adjusted

	Output						Income						
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 4		
	1990=100		£ billion		1990=100		1985=100		1990=100		£ billion		
		%		%		%		%		%		%	
1988	97.3	465.7	4.9	98.2	4.8	95.9	7.0	109.8	4.7	93.4	6.0	62.2	19.1
1989	99.4	476.2	2.3	100.3	2.1	100.2	4.5	113.3	3.2	98.0	4.9	67.1	7.9
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	115.0	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	114.3	-0.6	99.5	-0.5	71.6	6.4
1992	97.2	465.4 r	-0.5	95.6	-0.4	93.9	-0.8	113.5	-0.7	102.0 r	2.5	71.0 r	-0.8
1993	99.0 r	474.3	1.9	98.1	2.6	95.5	1.7	113.3	-0.2	103.5	1.5	81.5	14.8
1992 Q4	97.6 r	116.9 r	0.2	96.6	0.8	94.2	0.4	113.6	-1.3	102.9	3.8	18.2 r	-4.2
1993 Q1	98.2	117.5	1.4	96.7	1.8	95.2	1.9	114.0	-1.0	103.5	3.2	19.2	15.1
Q2	98.6	118.0	1.7	97.4 r	2.6	95.6	1.9	113.7	-1.0	103.7	1.7	19.3	8.1
Q3	99.4	119.0	2.1	98.5	2.6	95.5	1.4	114.7	0.2	103.5	0.7	20.8	13.9
Q4	100.0	119.8	2.4	99.6	3.1	95.7 r	1.6	115.0	1.2	103.5	0.6	22.2	21.9
1993 Aug	..	..	..	98.5	2.9	95.3	1.1	114.6	-0.2	..	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	98.6 r	2.7	95.5	1.4	115.1 r	0.2	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	99.6	2.2	95.7 r	1.1	114.4	0.3	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	99.9	2.6	95.8	1.4	115.3	0.6	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	99.3	3.1	95.6	1.7	115.2	1.2	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	..	..	..	99.9	3.7	96.6	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	100.7	3.7	97.2	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure						Base lending rates + 3		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					
	1990=100		1990=100		All industries 1990 prices 6		Manufacturing industries 1990 prices 3.6		1985=100					
	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%				
1988	334.6	7.5	97.3	..	73.4	..	13.8	..	108.6	0.7	13.00	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	15.00	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	14.00	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	10.50	91.7	0.4
1992	339.9 r	..	99.5	0.6	73.8	-2.2	11.9	-7.0	116.6	0.7	-2.17	7.00	88.4	-3.6
1993	348.3	2.5	103.0	3.5	..	..	..	..	116.1 r	-0.5	-1.02	5.50	80.2	-9.3
1993 Q1	86.0 r	2.0	101.8 r	3.2	18.8	1.6	3.0	2.8	28.9 r	-1.1	-0.74	6.00	78.5	-13.4
Q2	86.4	2.1	102.4	3.0	18.1	-1.1	2.9	-2.7	29.1	-1.3	0.27	6.00	80.2	-13.1
Q3	87.5	2.7	103.4	3.7	18.2	0.6	3.0	-0.4	29.1	0.8	-0.59	6.00	81.0	-10.9
Q4	88.4	3.2	104.3	3.8	..	..	3.0 P	-2.4	29.0	-0.3	0.04	5.50	81.0	1.5
1994 Q1	..	..	105.4	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50	81.3 P	3.6
1993 Sep	..	..	103.7	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	80.8	-10.9
Oct	..	..	104.0	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	80.4	-7.2
Nov	..	..	104.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50	81.0	-2.1
Dec	..	..	104.4 r	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50	81.7	1.6
1994 Jan	..	..	105.3	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	82.5	2.5
Feb	..	..	105.0	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	81.0	3.2
Mar	..	..	105.8	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	80.5 P	3.6

	Visible trade				Balance of payments		Prices							
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Visible balance		Current balance		Tax and price index + 1.10		Producer price index + 1.3.10			
	1990=100		1990=100		£ billion		£ billion		Jan 1987=100		Materials and fuels		Home sales	
		%		%						%		%		%
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	-7.7	..	..	126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2	105.4	5.5
1992	103.4	2.2	100.9	6.5	-13.4	-10.0 r	..	..	129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	108.7	3.1
1993	106.5	3.0	105.1	4.2	-13.4	-10.7	..	..	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	3.9
1992 Q4	105.4	..	103.3	..	-4.2	-2.6 r	..	..	130.5	2.0	100.7	2.3	109.7	3.9
1993 Q1	107.2	5.7	104.4	7.1	-3.3	-3.1	..	..	129.5	0.6	102.7	6.8	110.1	4.0
Q2	106.6	3.0	102.8	1.7	-3.3	-3.2	..	..	131.6	1.2	103.7	6.2	110.5	3.9
Q3	108.0	4.4	105.1	3.3	-3.0	-1.8	..	..	132.1	1.7	100.1	2.1	111.2	1.7
Q4	104.2	-1.1	108.1	4.6	-3.8	-2.6	..	..	132.6	1.6	100.1	-0.6	113.9	3.9
1993 Sep	106.7	..	109.0	..	-1.4	..	..	..	132.7	1.7	99.0	5.7	113.6	4.2
Oct	109.2	..	108.0	..	-0.9	..	..	..	132.6	1.7	98.7	3.8	113.7	4.2
Nov	100.3	..	105.9	..	-1.3	..	..	..	132.4	1.5	100.1	1.2	113.7	4.0
Dec	103.0	..	110.4	..	-1.6	..	..	..	132.7	1.6	101.6	-0.6	114.3	3.8
1994 Jan	110.4	..	110.9	..	-0.9	..	..	..	132.1	2.0	100.5	-1.9	114.7	3.7
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132.9	2.4	101.3 P	-2.5	114.9 P	3.7
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133.4	2.5	101.6 P	-3.0	115.0 P	3.3

P = Provisional  
R = Revised

r = Series revised from indicated entry onwards.

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

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

+ Not seasonally adjusted.

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

2 Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

3 Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.

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

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

6 Including leased assets.

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

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

9 Average of daily rates.

10 Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.



# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce \*

THOUSAND

	Employees in employment				All	Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programme ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce * THOUSAND
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1990 Mar R	12,018		10,750		22,768	3,532	306	436	27,042	28,687 \$
Jun R	12,046		10,872		22,918	3,547	303	423	27,191	28,747 \$
Sep R	12,043		10,829		22,873	3,508	303	413	27,096	28,770 \$
Dec R	11,884		10,891		22,775	3,469	300	418	26,963	28,813 \$
1991 Mar R	11,642		10,727		22,369	3,431	298	406	26,504	28,646 \$
Jun R	11,530		10,731		22,262	3,393	297	353	26,305	28,546 \$
Sep R	11,447	1,015	10,664	4,738	22,112	3,347	297	338	26,094	28,544 \$
Dec R	11,343		10,709		22,053	3,301	295	355	26,002	28,554 \$
1992 Mar R	11,228		10,675		21,902	3,254	293	363	25,813	28,521 \$
Jun R	11,211		10,695		21,906	3,208	290	325	25,728	28,406 \$
Sep R	11,042		10,508		21,550	3,211	284	315	25,360	28,208 \$
Dec R	10,969	1,140	10,585	4,830	21,554	3,167	280	354	25,355	28,338 \$
1993 Mar R	10,904	1,107	10,527	4,789	21,431	3,122	275	352	25,181	28,178 \$
Jun R	10,929	1,121	10,622	4,850	21,551	3,178	271	311	25,311	28,176 \$
Sep R	10,945	1,134	10,620	4,835	21,565	3,183	267	305	25,319	28,231 \$
Dec R	10,873	1,153	10,678	4,940	21,551	3,232	258	326	25,368	28,150 \$
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1990 Mar R	12,060		10,798		22,858	3,521	306	436	27,121	28,719
Jun R	12,040		10,852		22,893	3,577	303	423	27,155	28,770
Sep R	12,005		10,856		22,862	3,498	303	413	27,075	28,750
Dec R	11,878		10,841		22,719	3,459	300	418	26,897	28,747
1991 Mar R	11,682		10,767		22,449	3,421	298	406	26,574	28,666
Jun R	11,514		10,706		22,220	3,383	297	353	26,254	28,554
Sep R	11,419	1,049	10,693	4,803	22,112	3,336	297	338	26,084	28,536
Dec R	11,341		10,670		22,011	3,290	295	355	25,950	28,498
1992 Mar R	11,265		10,707		21,972	3,243	293	363	25,872	28,524
Jun R	11,186		10,664		21,851	3,196	290	325	25,661	28,393
Sep R	11,022		10,538		21,560	3,228	284	315	25,387	28,228
Dec R	10,970	1,119	10,552	4,793	21,523	3,168	280	354	25,324	28,296
1993 Mar R	10,940	1,109	10,555	4,796	21,495	3,116	275	352	25,238	28,172
Jun R	10,900	1,103	10,590	4,826	21,490	3,166	271	311	25,238	28,153
Sep R	10,928	1,169	10,650	4,891	21,578	3,200	267	305	25,349	28,251
Dec R	10,877	1,130	10,649	4,906	21,527	3,232	258	326	25,343	28,114
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1990 Mar R	11,741	964	10,493	4,605	22,234	3,460	306	423	26,423	27,970 \$
Jun R	11,768	1,016	10,612	4,700	22,380	3,471	303	410	26,565	28,025 \$
Sep R	11,762	973	10,567	4,604	22,330	3,432	303	397	26,462	28,037 \$
Dec R	11,603	1,036	10,624	4,728	22,226	3,394	300	402	26,322	28,077 \$
1991 Mar R	11,363	1,043	10,462	4,657	21,825	3,355	298	390	25,868	27,912 \$
Jun R	11,253	1,049	10,467	4,703	21,719	3,316	297	333	25,666	27,808 \$
Sep R	11,170	981	10,399	4,632	21,569	3,270	297	318	25,454	27,801 \$
Dec R	11,067	1,043	10,439	4,731	21,506	3,224	295	336	25,360	27,811 \$
1992 Mar R	10,953	1,033	10,407	4,699	21,360	3,178	293	345	25,176	27,779 \$
Jun R	10,936	1,070	10,427	4,725	21,363	3,132	290	307	25,091	27,665 \$
Sep R	10,767	1,035	10,239	4,603	21,006	3,135	284	297	24,722	27,459 \$
Dec R	10,695	1,105	10,314	4,717	21,010	3,091	280	337	24,717	27,595 \$
1993 Mar R	10,632	1,072	10,256	4,676	20,888	3,046	275	336	24,545	27,436 \$
Jun R	10,655	1,084	10,353	4,737	21,008	3,103	271	296	24,678	27,440 \$
Sep R	10,670	1,097	10,349	4,721	21,018	3,109	267	288	24,682	27,486 \$
Dec R	10,597	1,114	10,403	4,823	21,001	3,157	258	311	24,727	27,410 \$
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1990 Mar R	11,783	963	10,540	4,622	22,322	3,449	306	423	26,501	28,002
Jun R	11,762	1,001	10,592	4,673	22,353	3,461	303	410	26,528	28,047
Sep R	11,725	1,003	10,593	4,665	22,318	3,422	303	397	26,440	28,021
Dec R	11,598	1,021	10,576	4,681	22,174	3,383	300	402	26,259	28,014
1991 Mar R	11,403	1,042	10,501	4,671	21,904	3,345	298	390	25,937	27,932
Jun R	11,236	1,032	10,441	4,674	21,677	3,306	297	333	25,613	27,815
Sep R	11,142	1,016	10,427	4,693	21,569	3,260	297	318	25,445	27,796
Dec R	11,065	1,024	10,402	4,690	21,467	3,213	295	336	25,311	27,757
1992 Mar R	10,990	1,034	10,438	4,708	21,428	3,166	293	345	25,233	27,782
Jun R	10,911	1,052	10,395	4,698	21,307	3,120	290	307	25,023	27,650
Sep R	10,747	1,071	10,269	4,662	21,016	3,152	284	297	24,749	27,483
Dec R	10,697	1,083	10,284	4,679	20,981	3,092	280	337	24,689	27,555
1993 Mar R	10,667	1,073	10,284	4,683	20,951	3,040	275	336	24,601	27,430
Jun R	10,625	1,066	10,319	4,713	20,945	3,092	271	296	24,603	27,415
Sep R	10,653	1,132	10,378	4,777	21,031	3,126	267	288	24,712	27,510
Dec R	10,602	1,091	10,377	4,789	20,978	3,158	258	311	24,705	27,376

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

- \* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.
- # HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
- \*\* Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
- ++ Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
- ## Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See of *Employment Gazette*, p S6, August 1988.
- \$ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes to the unemployment statistics. The seasonal adjustment series shows the best estimate of trends in the workforce and does allow for most of these changes. No adjustment has been made for the change to the unemployment series resulting from the new benefit regulations, introduced in September 1988, for under 18 year olds, most of whom are no longer eligible for Income Support. However, the associated extension of the YT guarantee will result in an increase in the numbers included in the workforce in employment. For the unemployment series see table 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.
- + Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.



# EMPLOYMENT 1.2

Employees in employment in Great Britain \* THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions of classes	All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)*	
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted
1981 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907
1982 June	20,316	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	6,938
1985 June	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848
1986 June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639
1987 June	21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550
1988 June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606
1989 June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,584	6,613
1990 June R	22,380	22,353	4,994	5,014	5,434	5,456	6,494	6,518
1991 June R	21,719	21,677	4,599	4,614	5,029	5,046	5,994	6,011
1991 Sep R	21,569	21,569	4,574	4,534	4,999	4,959	5,969	5,924
Oct R			4,544	4,515	4,966	4,936		
Nov R			4,533	4,504	4,950	4,920		
Dec R	21,506	21,467	4,517	4,503	4,931	4,917	5,865	5,849
1992 Jan R			4,454	4,473	4,866	4,884		
Feb R			4,438	4,465	4,845	4,870		
Mar R	21,360	21,428	4,428	4,455	4,834	4,861	5,738	5,770
Apr R			4,402	4,435	4,804	4,837		
May R			4,395	4,426	4,792	4,825		
June R	21,363	21,307	4,412	4,419	4,806	4,815	5,692	5,702
July R			4,394	4,380	4,788	4,775		
Aug R			4,373	4,345	4,766	4,737		
Sep R	21,006	21,016	4,364	4,326	4,755	4,716	5,625	5,581
Oct R			4,332	4,304	4,721	4,691		
Nov R			4,308	4,282	4,692	4,666		
Dec R	21,010	20,981	4,274	4,267	4,653	4,645	5,502	5,492
1993 Jan R			4,245	4,269	4,622	4,644		
Feb R			4,238	4,265	4,611	4,636		
Mar R	20,888	20,951	4,243	4,270	4,611	4,637	5,442	5,474
Apr R			4,235	4,265	4,596	4,627		
May R			4,234	4,263	4,587	4,618		
June R	21,008	20,945	4,269	4,270	4,615	4,617	5,427	5,431
July R			4,294	4,277	4,639	4,623		
Aug R			4,302	4,273	4,644	4,615		
Sep R	21,018	21,031	4,293	4,257	4,630	4,592	5,425	5,383
Oct R			4,300	4,273	4,636	4,607		
Nov R			4,300	4,277	4,633	4,609		
Dec R	21,001	20,978	4,256	4,253	4,583	4,579	5,364	5,357
1994 Jan R			4,231	4,258	4,557	4,582		
Feb			4,234	4,261	4,558	4,583		

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	Service Industries (6-9)*		Agriculture forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufact- uring, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machin- ery, electrical engineering and instruments
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	(01-03)	(11-14)	(15-17)	(21-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34,37)
1981 June	13,142	13,102	353 R	344	356	544	383	901	862
1982 June	13,117	13,078	348 R	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983 June	13,169	13,130	339 R	311	328	462	345	768	788
1984 June	13,503	13,465	329 R	299	319	445	343	750	786
1985 June R	13,769	13,731	330	273	310	431	339	758	784
1986 June R	13,954	13,918	318	235	302	393	328	743	759
1987 June R	14,247	14,220	309	204	297	367	320	740	744
1988 June R	14,860	14,841	300	183	296	357	325	760	741
1989 June R	15,261	15,242	285	169	291	373	331	767	737
1990 June R	15,609	15,557	281	158	285	386	327	744	722
1991 June R	15,457	15,395	271	152	281	337	309	682	667
1991 Sep R	15,310	15,375	271	148	278	328	309	671	653
Oct R				145	275	326	310	665	651
Nov R				143	274	324	312	664	650
Dec R	15,378	15,348	270	141	272	325	312	668	646
1992 Jan R				138	272	323	312	657	640
Feb R				136	269	322	315	656	635
Mar R	15,366	15,392	266	135	271	322	312	652	633
Apr R				131	271	319	311	649	631
May R				132	267	314	310	647	633
June R	15,411	15,343	261	132	265	317	310	643	624
July R				130	264	312	308	638	617
Aug R				129	263	310	306	632	612
Sep R	15,105	15,178	257	129	263	302	305	625	609
Oct R				125	262	304	304	621	599
Nov R				123	260	303	304	616	597
Dec R	15,264	15,238	251	121	257	300	302	612	599
1993 Jan R				119	256	300	302	610	598
Feb R				117	255	298	302	607	599
Mar R	15,200	15,220	256	116	251	296	303	606	598
Apr R				110	251	295	303	606	597
May R				105	250	295	303	605	596
June R	15,323	15,254	259	102	248	294	303	605	601
July R				99	247	292	303	606	599
Aug R				97	245	292	304	610	599
Sep R	15,320	15,394	254	95	243	292	301	602	597
Oct R				93	242	289	299	599	605
Nov R				93	239	287	299	599	602
Dec R	15,398	15,375	247	86	240	286	299	594	596
1994 Jan R				84	239	287	297	592	599
Feb				83	238	288	297	594	602



# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND

Great Britain	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction (50)*	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)*	(61-63,67)
1981 June R	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,100 R	1,112
1982 June R	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115
1983 June R	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,017 R	1,125 R
1984 June R	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,013 R	1,157 R
1985 June R	271	277	328	576	550	476	480	995	1,150
1986 June R	263	264	319	557	555	488	469	964	1,135
1987 June R	257	245	322	544	544	499	476	982	1,139
1988 June R	268	232	334	544	547	519	479	1,019	1,169
1989 June R	262	228	334	532	515	533	488	1,055	1,207
1990 June R	246	243	315	527	478	541	483	1,060	1,199
1991 June R	222	221	283	530	415	484	463	965	1,132
1991 Sep R	223	213	277	516	413	478	456	965	1,123
Oct R	226	208	275	508	414	477	453		
Nov R	228	205	273	505	413	476	455	933	1,122
Dec R	225	207	274	506	414	472	455		
1992 Jan R	228	199	272	504	413	466	457		
Feb R	227	202	272	503	414	467	450	909	1,115
Mar R	225	202	269	503	417	473	451		
Apr R	224	200	268	504	417	485	446		
May R	224	199	267	504	416	482	446		
June R	226	195	270	502	414	465	453	888	1,095
July R	228	192	269	502	404	458	455		
Aug R	225	190	264	501	403	455	452	865	1,066
Sep R	223	188	259	501	411	456	450		
Oct R	216	187	261	500	404	457	451		
Nov R	212	185	259	499	404	457	446	847	1,068
Dec R	209	184	258	497	406	455	446		
1993 Jan R	203	184	257	498	409	457	447		
Feb R	205	183	257	494	409	458	450	837	1,067
Mar R	208	182	258	494	416	459	451		
Apr R	206	181	259	490	416	461	450		
May R	203	180	260	484	419	464	449	814	1,082
June R	202	180	260	488	425	465	447		
July R	199	179	260	491	429	474	448		
Aug R	193	178	260	488	430	475	449	791	1,092
Sep R	196	175	260	484	434	465	454		
Oct R	198	180	261	491	435	460	452		
Nov R	199	180	262	493	437	463	455	778 P	1,081
Dec R	200	175	262	490	436	466	449		
1994 Jan R	200	173	263	490	434	467	453		
Feb	202	172	260	490	433	470	453		

GREAT BRITAIN	Retail distribution (64/65)	Hotels and catering (66)*	Transport (71-77)	Postal services and telecommunications (79)	Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing (81-85)*	Public administration etc + (91-92)*	Education (93)*	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95)	Other services ** (94,96-98)*
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(64/65)	(66)*	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)*	(91-92)*	(93)*	(95)	(94,96-98)*
1981 June R	2,069	891	973	429	1,706	1,842	1,552	1,251	1,274
1982 June R	2,001	920	930	427	1,766	1,824	1,534	1,262	1,295
1983 June R	1,982	911	900	424	1,846	1,861	1,526	1,251	1,302
1984 June R	2,032	960	895	424	1,942	1,880	1,535	1,254	1,384
1985 June R	2,062	994	887	419	2,041	1,864	1,547	1,303	1,465
1986 June R	2,079	995	865	412	2,140	1,871	1,581	1,313	1,526
1987 June R	2,083	1,000	851	413	2,253	1,911	1,631	1,337	1,594
1988 June R	2,159	1,078	870	430	2,431	1,922	1,680	1,389	1,698
1989 June R	2,260	1,169	902	438	2,595	1,863	1,711	1,418	1,656
1990 June R	2,325	1,225	925	436	2,699	1,932	1,726	1,450	1,640
1991 June R	2,315	1,198	901	428	2,628	1,948	1,702	1,493	1,654
1991 Sep R	2,328	1,177	892	428	2,610	1,817	1,811	1,511	1,678
Oct									
Nov									
Dec R	2,311	1,152	888	425	2,609	1,821	1,807	1,522	1,685
1992 Jan									
Feb									
Mar R	2,323	1,164	894	416	2,597	1,800	1,842	1,536	1,703
Apr									
May									
June R	2,309	1,176	884	409	2,604	1,793	1,832	1,554	1,694
July									
Aug									
Sep R	2,255	1,170	869	383	2,589	1,810	1,808	1,550	1,675
Oct									
Nov									
Dec R	2,250	1,181	872	380	2,608	1,819	1,803	1,554	1,698
1993 Jan									
Feb									
Mar R	2,248	1,174	866	379	2,632	1,785	1,820	1,547	1,700
Apr									
May									
June R	2,255	1,161	867	372	2,656	1,792	1,827	1,543	1,711
July									
Aug									
Sep R	2,272	1,194	866	370	2,689	1,808	1,813	1,554	1,730
Oct									
Nov									
Dec R	2,287	1,189	857	367	2,706	1,793	1,798	1,558	1,738
1994 Jan									
Feb									

Note: The industry detail is seasonally adjusted. Unadjusted figures can be found in table 1.4. Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from September 1981 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see tables 1.3 and 1.4.

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

\* A discontinuity has been introduced for this category due to improvements in the classification of some local authority employees in the 1991 Census of Employment. To assist with interpretation of the series, two figures are available for September 1991: the first figure is consistent with all figures prior to September 1991, the second is consistent with all figures after that date. Please see the article in *Employment Gazette*, pp 117-126, April 1993 for further details.

\*\* Excludes private domestic service.



Employees in employment: industry: production industries

EMPLOYMENT 1.3  
THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or group or AH	Feb 1993 R			Dec 1993 R			Jan 1994 R			Feb 1994		
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
<b>Production industries</b>	<b>1-4</b>	<b>3,264.4</b>	<b>1,346.9</b>	<b>4,611.3</b>	<b>3,221.5</b>	<b>1,361.6</b>	<b>4,583.1</b>	<b>3,213.2</b>	<b>1,343.5</b>	<b>4,556.7</b>	<b>3,211.3</b>	<b>1,346.5</b>	<b>4,557.8</b>
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>	<b>2-4</b>	<b>2,969.4</b>	<b>1,268.5</b>	<b>4,237.9</b>	<b>2,967.4</b>	<b>1,288.7</b>	<b>4,256.1</b>	<b>2,960.5</b>	<b>1,270.8</b>	<b>4,231.3</b>	<b>2,960.3</b>	<b>1,273.9</b>	<b>4,234.3</b>
Energy and water supply	1	295.0	78.4	373.4	254.0	72.9	327.0	252.7	72.7	325.4	251.0	72.6	323.5
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	48.6	2.8	51.4	25.3	2.0	27.4	24.0	1.9	26.0	23.1	1.9	25.0
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	54.2	11.0	65.2	48.8	9.9	58.7	48.5	10.1	58.5	47.8	9.9	57.7
Electricity	161	89.1	27.5	116.6	84.5	26.2	110.7	84.2	26.2	110.4	83.9	26.0	110.0
Gas	162	52.8	22.0	74.8	48.0	20.4	68.4	48.6	20.5	69.1	48.4	20.5	69.0
Water supply industry	17	37.2	12.1	49.3	35.3	11.5	46.8	35.4	11.2	46.6	35.8	11.4	47.2
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	446.8	148.5	595.2	434.9	150.1	585.0	430.5	148.6	579.1	430.7	149.6	580.3
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	21.9	4.0	25.9	21.3	4.0	25.3	21.1	3.9	25.0	21.0	3.9	24.9
Metal manufacture	22	105.7	15.6	121.2	102.0	14.8	116.8	100.5	14.7	115.2	100.4	14.8	115.2
Non-metallic mineral products	24	112.0	36.3	148.3	107.2	35.6	142.8	107.7	35.8	143.4	109.3	36.4	145.8
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	207.2	92.6	299.8	204.4	95.7	300.1	201.2	94.2	295.4	199.9	94.5	294.5
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,455.2	388.3	1,843.4	1,440.5	385.7	1,826.1	1,438.5	381.6	1,820.1	1,439.2	382.7	1,821.9
Metal goods	31	201.1	55.5	256.6	207.4	54.7	262.1	207.5	54.3	261.8	205.7	54.0	259.7
Mechanical engineering	32	503.9	99.4	603.3	496.5	96.1	592.6	495.2	94.7	589.9	495.1	94.4	589.5
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	45.5	18.4	63.8	43.9	17.7	61.5	44.3	17.5	61.9	44.5	17.5	62.0
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	306.5	142.7	449.2	307.2	146.0	453.2	307.8	145.0	452.7	309.2	145.5	454.7
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	86.2	30.5	116.8	82.8	33.1	115.9	82.3	33.0	115.2	82.5	33.1	115.6
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	35.4	17.4	52.8	36.3	16.9	53.3	37.0	17.9	54.9	36.6	18.1	54.7
Telecommunications equipment	344	86.6	37.7	124.4	87.3	37.2	124.5	88.2	36.4	124.5	88.2	36.8	125.0
Other electronic equipment	345	58.5	37.0	95.5	60.0	38.6	98.6	59.2	37.9	97.1	60.6	38.1	98.7
Lighting/appliances/installation	346-348	39.7	20.0	59.8	40.8	20.2	61.0	41.1	19.8	60.9	41.3	19.5	60.8
Motor vehicles and parts	35	179.9	22.5	202.4	176.8	22.5	199.3	176.8	22.3	199.0	177.3	22.5	199.8
Other transport equipment	36	161.5	22.1	183.6	152.1	21.6	173.7	151.4	21.2	172.6	151.2	21.2	172.3
Instrument engineering	37	56.7	27.7	84.4	56.6	27.1	83.7	55.5	26.6	82.1	56.2	27.6	83.8
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,067.5	731.8	1,799.3	1,092.1	753.0	1,845.0	1,091.5	740.6	1,832.1	1,090.5	741.6	1,832.1
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	292.7	194.9	487.6	294.4	196.9	491.3	293.8	192.3	486.1	292.5	190.6	483.1
Food	411-423	234.4	172.5	406.8	243.9	175.2	419.1	241.7	171.5	413.2	240.9	170.1	411.0
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	58.3	22.5	80.8	50.5	21.7	72.1	52.1	20.8	72.9	51.6	20.5	72.2
Textiles	43	91.9	75.8	167.7	93.7	77.6	171.3	94.1	75.5	169.6	93.7	75.1	168.9
Leather and leather goods	44	8.9	6.1	15.1	10.0	6.8	16.8	9.7	6.3	16.0	9.7	6.7	16.4
Footwear and clothing	45	64.4	163.4	227.8	73.8	176.2	250.0	72.2	174.0	246.2	73.0	175.2	248.2
Footwear	451	16.0	16.0	32.1	16.5	17.1	33.6	16.6	16.9	33.5	16.5	16.6	33.2
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	32.8	127.9	160.7	40.8	140.1	180.9	40.5	138.0	178.5	41.1	139.1	180.2
Household textiles	455	15.5	19.5	35.0	16.5	19.0	35.5	15.2	19.1	34.2	15.4	19.5	34.9
Timber and wooden furniture	46	158.0	42.5	200.6	164.9	43.4	208.3	164.9	43.1	208.0	164.3	42.8	207.0
Timber industries	461-466	..	..	..	67.1	15.2	82.3	67.6	15.1	82.7	67.4	14.4	81.9
Wooden furniture	467	..	..	..	97.7	28.3	126.0	97.3	28.0	125.3	96.9	28.3	125.2
Paper, printing and publishing	47	278.6	171.1	449.6	277.3	172.6	449.9	279.1	172.3	451.4	278.2	173.9	452.1
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	84.7	35.5	120.2	79.8	33.7	113.5	80.1	34.4	114.5	79.3	34.4	113.7
Printing and publishing	475	193.9	135.5	329.4	197.5	138.8	336.3	199.1	137.8	336.9	198.9	139.5	338.4
Rubber and plastics	48	139.6	50.6	190.3	144.6	49.2	193.8	144.6	48.8	193.5	146.0	49.2	195.2
Other manufacturing industries	49	33.3	27.3	60.6	33.4	30.3	63.7	33.0	28.3	61.4	33.1	28.2	61.2

P. Provisional



# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: December 1993

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Dec 1992 R						Sep 1993 R			Dec 1993 R				
		Male		Female		All		Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All
SIC 1980															
All industries and services #	0-9	10,695.4	1,105.0	10,314.1	4,716.6	21,009.5	10,669.6	10,348.9	21,018.5	10,597.3	1,114.1	10,403.4	4,822.6	21,000.7	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	180.8	31.1	63.0	25.7	243.8	202.8	70.2	273.0	179.5	29.1	59.4	24.4	238.8	
Production and construction industries	1-5	3,999.6	74.2	1,502.1	337.7	5,501.7	3,913.0	1,512.5	5,425.5	3,864.6	70.5	1,499.0	337.2	5,363.6	
Production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4 2-4	3,288.0 2,988.1	60.0 58.5	1,364.7 1,285.8	280.6 265.6	4,652.7 4,273.9	3,255.0 2,992.0	1,375.2 1,301.1	4,630.2 4,293.0	3,221.5 2,967.4	56.3 54.8	1,361.6 1,288.7	280.2 265.8	4,583.1 4,256.1	
Service industries #	6-9	6,515.0	999.7	8,749.0	4,353.1	15,264.1	6,553.9	8,766.1	15,320.0	6,553.2	1,014.5	8,845.0	4,461.0	15,398.3	
Agriculture and horticulture	01	169.1	30.6	60.4	24.7	229.5	191.0	67.6	258.7	167.7	28.6	56.8	23.4	224.5	
Energy and water supply	1	299.9	1.5	78.9	15.0	378.8	263.1	74.1	337.2	254.0	1.5	72.9	14.3	327.0	
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	51.7	0.2	3.0	0.4	54.6	31.2	2.3	33.5	25.3	0.2	2.0	0.4	27.4	
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	55.1	0.2	11.1	0.9	66.3	50.8	10.3	61.0	48.8	0.2	9.9	0.9	58.7	
Electricity	161	90.3	0.6	27.9	6.0	118.2	84.2	26.2	110.4	84.5	0.6	26.2	5.7	110.7	
Gas	182	52.3	0.4	21.9	5.5	74.2	49.0	20.7	69.7	48.0	0.4	20.4	5.2	68.4	
Water supply industry	17	37.4	0.2	11.8	1.7	49.3	35.7	11.7	47.4	35.3	0.2	11.5	1.8	46.8	
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	451.2	3.5	151.9	22.1	603.1	446.8	154.6	601.4	434.9	2.8	150.1	21.3	585.0	
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	22.2	0.3	4.1	1.6	26.3	21.8	4.0	25.8	21.3	0.3	4.0	1.5	25.3	
Metal manufacture	22	106.8	0.7	15.6	2.2	122.4	107.7	16.7	124.4	102.0	0.7	14.8	1.9	116.8	
Non-metallic mineral products	24	114.3	1.1	36.8	5.7	151.1	110.8	37.3	148.0	107.2	0.7	35.6	5.5	142.8	
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	207.9	1.4	95.3	12.5	303.2	206.6	96.6	303.2	204.4	1.2	95.7	12.4	300.1	
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,466.6	20.6	395.5	67.1	1,862.0	1,455.9	386.6	1,842.5	1,440.5	17.8	385.7	68.0	1,826.1	
Metal goods nes	31	201.8	3.8	56.8	13.3	258.7	207.4	54.7	262.1	207.4	3.5	54.7	13.9	262.1	
Mechanical engineering	32	508.7	7.8	102.7	23.9	611.4	507.7	98.3	605.9	496.5	5.9	96.1	21.8	592.6	
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	45.2	0.6	19.3	2.2	64.5	43.9	17.9	61.8	43.9	0.4	17.7	1.7	61.5	
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	309.5	5.0	143.1	19.0	452.6	310.4	144.8	455.3	307.2	4.5	146.0	20.3	453.2	
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342	87.9	2.2	30.2	4.2	118.1	84.7	31.1	115.8	82.8	0.7	33.1	4.2	115.9	
Industrial electrical equipment	343	37.2	0.5	17.8	2.4	55.0	38.5	17.4	53.8	36.3	0.5	16.9	2.3	53.3	
Telecommunications equipment	344	86.6	0.5	37.6	4.1	124.3	89.0	37.7	126.6	87.3	0.8	37.2	4.1	124.5	
Other electronic equipment	345	57.4	1.0	36.7	4.9	94.1	59.6	39.1	98.8	60.0	1.9	38.6	6.0	98.6	
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	40.3	0.9	20.8	3.5	61.1	40.6	19.6	60.2	40.8	0.5	20.2	3.7	61.0	
Motor vehicles and parts	35	184.1	1.2	23.6	2.6	207.7	175.5	22.8	198.3	176.8	1.1	22.5	2.6	199.3	
Other transport equipment	36	160.9	0.4	21.9	2.2	182.8	154.4	21.2	175.6	152.1	0.6	21.6	2.0	173.7	
Instrument engineering	37	56.3	1.8	28.1	3.9	84.4	56.6	26.9	83.5	56.6	1.8	27.1	5.7	83.7	
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,070.3	34.3	738.4	176.4	1,808.8	1,089.3	759.9	1,849.1	1,092.1	34.1	752.9	176.5	1,845.0	
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	295.8	9.3	203.0	70.8	498.8	291.7	199.1	490.8	294.4	11.0	196.9	66.8	491.3	
Food	411-423	237.8	8.5	180.2	67.9	418.1	234.6	176.8	411.4	243.9	10.3	175.2	64.2	419.1	
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	58.0	0.8	22.8	2.9	80.8	57.1	22.4	79.4	50.5	0.7	21.7	2.6	72.1	
Textiles	43	90.9	3.2	76.0	14.8	166.8	91.6	75.3	166.9	93.7	2.5	77.6	15.3	171.3	
Leather and leather goods	44	9.6	1.1	6.3	1.6	16.0	9.5	6.5	16.1	10.0	0.3	6.8	1.7	16.8	
Footwear and clothing	45	63.8	3.5	161.6	21.1	225.5	71.9	178.6	250.6	73.8	3.6	176.2	20.9	250.0	
Footwear	451	15.9	0.3	16.0	1.4	31.8	16.8	17.5	34.3	16.5	0.4	17.1	1.2	33.6	
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	32.0	1.9	125.4	16.5	157.4	39.2	142.1	181.3	40.8	2.6	140.1	17.2	180.9	
Household textiles	455	15.9	1.4	20.2	3.2	36.2	16.0	19.0	35.0	16.5	0.6	19.0	2.5	35.5	
Timber and wooden furniture	46	158.5	2.0	42.9	11.2	201.4	164.1	44.8	208.9	164.9	3.0	43.4	11.8	208.3	
Timber industries	461-466	..	..	..	..	..	68.0	15.8	83.8	67.1	1.1	15.2	4.0	82.3	
Wooden furniture	467	..	..	..	..	..	96.1	29.0	125.1	97.7	1.9	28.3	7.8	126.0	
Paper, printing and publishing	47	277.5	10.4	169.4	37.7	446.8	282.4	174.6	457.0	277.3	9.8	172.6	38.4	449.9	
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	85.1	2.3	36.1	6.4	121.2	82.9	35.7	118.6	79.8	1.4	33.7	6.1	113.5	
Printing and publishing	475	192.4	8.1	133.3	31.3	325.6	199.4	138.9	338.4	197.5	8.4	138.8	32.3	336.3	
Rubber and plastics	48	140.4	2.8	51.9	12.4	192.4	144.1	51.4	195.5	144.6	2.6	49.2	12.7	193.8	
Other manufacturing industries	49	33.8	1.9	27.3	6.9	61.1	34.0	29.4	63.4	33.4	1.3	30.3	8.9	63.7	
Construction	5	711.6	14.2	137.4	57.1	849.0	657.9	137.4	795.3	643.1P	14.2P	137.4P	57.1P	780.5P	
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,050.5	446.6	2,481.5	1,526.5	4,532.0	2,069.7	2,491.0	4,560.7	2,072.8	461.6	2,514.5	1,580.9	4,587.3	
Wholesale distribution	61	568.8	30.3	269.6	78.3	838.5	580.7	270.5	851.2	575.3	30.5	270.0	79.3	845.3	
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	72.8	2.8	27.3	6.4	100.1	75.6	29.0	104.6	75.7	2.5	29.2	7.1	104.9	
Timber and building materials	613	87.6	3.0	23.9	7.4	111.6	89.5	24.5	114.0	89.6	2.4	23.7	7.3	113.4	
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6148	..	..	..	..	..	31.4	12.9	44.3	29.4	0.7	13.2	3.7	42.6	
Other machinery, industrial and transport equipment	6149	..	..	..	..	..	96.7	41.4	138.0	98.6	3.1	41.4	8.8	140.0	
Household goods/clothing	615/616	56.6	2.3	38.6	10.9	95.2	59.6	37.9	97.5	58.0	2.8	36.3	10.4	94.2	
Food, drink and tobacco	617	149.0	10.8	72.7	26.1	221.7	151.4	68.9	220.4	148.2	11.7	70.5	26.6	218.7	
Pharmaceutical and other goods	618/619	74.4	7.5	56.2	16.8	130.6	76.5	55.9	132.4	75.8	7.3	55.6	15.5	131.4	



EMPLOYMENT  
Employees in employment: December 1993

1.4  
THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Dec 1992 R			Sep 1993 R			Dec 1993 R			All			
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female				
		All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time	All				
<b>SIC 1980</b>														
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	14.0	1.2	2.9	1.1	16.9	14.3	2.6	17.0	13.6	0.8	2.4	1.0	16.0
Commission agents	63	21.5	2.3	14.2	3.7	35.7	21.9	15.4	37.4	22.7	0.9	15.7	4.1	38.4
Retail distribution	64/65	870.8	212.2	1,432.6	914.0	2,303.4	857.3	1,395.9	2,253.2	885.5	232.1	1,454.6	951.7	2,340.1
Food	641	240.5	89.4	462.1	345.1	702.6	236.5	455.5	692.0	236.2	90.8	459.3	346.9	685.4
Confectionery, tobacco, etc	642	31.1	16.3	81.1	61.2	112.2	30.1	86.5	116.6	30.4	16.9	85.0	64.4	118.4
Dispensing and other chemists	643	20.2	8.1	110.2	69.6	130.4	20.4	105.2	125.6	21.9	9.0	112.6	72.2	134.5
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	52.3	14.6	187.2	120.5	239.5	46.1	186.2	232.3	49.0	16.7	186.5	125.4	235.5
Retail household textiles/goods	647/648	139.2	21.8	129.2	69.2	268.4	135.8	128.1	263.9	138.2	22.6	132.8	75.5	271.1
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	189.6	18.4	77.3	30.4	266.9	193.6	77.8	271.4	195.4	20.7	77.8	30.1	273.2
Other retail distribution	653-656	198.0	43.5	385.4	218.1	583.4	194.7	356.7	551.4	214.3	55.5	400.6	237.2	614.9
Hotels and catering	66	432.3	193.3	727.6	514.0	1,159.8	447.3	769.2	1,216.5	431.5	189.5	734.7	528.4	1,166.2
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	119.8	44.5	168.6	114.7	288.5	119.4	178.2	297.6	120.8	44.4	175.7	121.3	296.5
Public houses and bars	662	102.7	68.9	229.3	195.3	332.0	106.0	234.0	340.1	101.6	64.8	225.2	192.7	326.7
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	54.1	36.2	84.8	73.0	138.9	55.3	82.2	137.5	53.8	35.3	83.5	71.3	137.2
Canteens and messes	664	38.9	10.1	75.4	37.8	114.4	38.9	73.9	112.8	41.0	10.7	80.1	47.2	121.1
Hotel trade & other short stay accommodation	665/667	116.7	33.7	169.3	93.3	286.1	127.7	200.8	328.5	114.5	34.3	170.2	96.0	284.7
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	143.0	7.3	34.7	15.3	177.7	148.2	37.3	185.5	144.2	7.8	37.2	16.3	181.4
Transport and communication	7	953.8	39.8	297.7	78.0	1,251.5	940.4	298.9	1,239.3	931.8	41.9	290.6	77.4	1,222.5
Railways	71	120.7	0.7	13.4	1.7	134.1	111.4	13.2	124.6	109.7	0.7	13.0	1.3	122.8
Other inland transport	72	329.9	21.6	59.1	22.7	389.0	331.7	57.5	389.1	328.4	22.0	56.7	22.0	385.1
Sea transport / Supporting services to transport	74/76	74.5	2.8	19.7	3.2	94.3	75.7	20.0	95.7	73.3	2.9	20.4	3.4	93.7
Air transport	75	41.5	0.6	22.6	2.9	64.1	42.4	24.6	67.1	42.3	1.0	23.8	3.5	66.1
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	103.5	4.4	87.0	20.8	190.4	102.4	90.0	192.4	103.6	4.0	85.3	20.7	188.9
Postal services and telecommunications	79	283.9	9.6	95.8	26.7	379.7	276.9	93.6	370.4	274.5	11.2	91.4	26.5	385.9
Postal services	7901	151.6	8.9	45.5	20.0	197.1	147.8	43.6	191.4	147.4	10.6	43.1	19.6	190.5
Telecommunications	7902	132.3	0.7	50.3	6.7	182.6	129.1	49.9	179.0	127.0	0.6	48.3	7.0	175.4
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	8	1,269.9	101.9	1,329.9	353.0	2,599.8	1,321.7	1,370.3	2,692.1	1,333.4	100.4	1,362.4	376.8	2,695.9
Banking and finance	81	223.0	4.7	348.1	81.8	571.2	220.2	340.3	560.4	220.4	4.7	342.2	83.3	562.6
Banking and bill discounting	814	165.4	1.8	238.2	52.2	403.6	161.4	232.0	393.4	160.4	2.0	230.2	52.6	390.6
Other financial institutions	815	57.6	2.9	109.9	29.6	167.6	58.7	108.3	167.0	60.0	2.7	112.0	30.7	172.0
Insurance, except social security	82	135.2	8.6	126.7	19.0	262.0	140.9	128.8	269.7	137.3	8.6	128.8	20.8	266.1
Business services	83	750.5	65.0	730.2	209.8	1,480.7	801.2	776.9	1,578.1	823.5	71.1	768.4	228.8	1,591.9
Activities auxiliary to banking and finance	831	27.6	2.5	17.9	1.8	45.5	29.8	20.3	50.1	29.4	0.6	19.2	2.3	48.7
Activities auxiliary to insurance	832	45.3	0.5	56.1	13.2	101.4	46.4	57.4	103.8	46.9	1.6	58.0	14.6	104.9
House and estate agents	834	40.4	5.3	55.9	23.2	96.3	41.4	59.7	101.2	41.4	6.0	55.6	22.7	97.0
Legal services	835	43.5	3.8	149.1	31.8	192.6	45.5	153.8	199.4	46.3	4.0	153.7	32.1	200.0
Accountants, auditors, tax experts	836	73.6	2.8	96.6	23.1	170.2	74.0	99.4	173.4	74.6	2.7	97.4	25.3	172.0
Professional and technical services nes	837	136.4	5.2	68.5	24.5	205.0	140.8	68.4	209.2	141.7	5.0	70.0	24.1	211.8
Advertising	838	21.6	0.5	20.1	3.5	41.7	22.3	21.8	44.1	25.1	0.8	21.6	4.3	46.7
Computer services	8394	100.7	4.5	48.1	12.5	148.8	103.6	52.3	155.9	103.4	2.5	53.6	14.6	156.9
Business services nes	8395	243.9	38.9	205.7	73.8	449.7	281.3	232.5	513.8	298.6	47.1	228.4	86.8	527.0
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	8396	17.4	0.9	12.1	2.2	29.5	16.1	11.1	27.3	16.0	0.6	10.8	2.0	26.8
Renting of movables	84	80.4	11.5	39.3	15.3	119.7	79.7	37.4	117.2	76.8	6.5	36.7	13.6	113.5
Non-construction movables	841/843-849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction machinery and equipment	842	..	..	..	..	..	37.3	6.0	43.3	36.6	0.6	6.3	1.5	42.9
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	80.7	12.1	85.5	27.1	166.2	79.7	87.0	166.7	75.4	9.5	86.3	30.4	161.8
Other services	9	2,240.9	411.5	4,640.0	2,395.7	6,880.8	2,222.0	4,605.9	6,827.9	2,215.2	410.7	4,677.4	2,425.9	6,892.6
Public administration and defence +	91	727.5	40.0	634.7	172.3	1,362.2	716.6	625.9	1,342.6	713.5	40.9	624.0	177.0	1,337.5
National government nes/social security	9111/9190	223.9	7.8	305.4	72.6	529.3	221.0	304.3	525.3	219.4	8.7	303.8	77.4	523.2
Local government services nes	9112	187.8	14.8	210.7	74.7	398.5	181.6	203.6	385.2	180.2	14.8	202.0	74.4	382.1
Justice, police, fire services	912-914	234.4	16.7	81.1	19.9	315.6	234.8	81.3	316.1	234.8	16.8	81.3	20.2	316.1
National defence	915	81.3	0.7	37.5	5.1	118.8	79.2	36.8	116.0	79.2	0.6	36.9	5.0	116.1
Sanitary services	92	168.5	53.7	272.1	221.7	440.7	172.4	284.5	456.9	166.4	53.9	272.2	225.7	438.6
Refuse disposal, sanitation and similar services	9211/9212	75.3	2.0	18.5	7.0	93.8	73.5	18.1	91.5	71.8	1.9	17.8	7.3	89.5
Cleaning services	9230	93.2	51.8	253.7	214.7	346.9	99.0	266.4	365.4	94.6	52.0	254.4	218.5	349.1
Education	93	551.8	137.9	1,288.7	712.2	1,840.5	519.0	1,219.2	1,738.2	530.4	135.5	1,304.3	724.0	1,834.8
Research and development	94	54.5	0.6	31.9	6.2	86.4	52.9	30.7	83.6	53.0	0.8	31.9	4.6	84.9
Medical and other health services	95	284.0	57.6	1,273.1	657.5	1,557.1	283.4	1,270.2	1,553.6	285.0	59.3	1,275.8	658.8	1,560.8
Other services	96	173.3	45.8	746.4	436.9	919.7	173.3	757.5	930.8	179.1	47.9	759.1	439.2	938.2
Social welfare, etc	9611	116.5	27.7	667.8	397.7	784.4	119.6	677.3	796.9	121.9	29.4	677.2	397.7	799.1
Trade unions, business, professional and religious organisations	963-966	..	..	..	..	..	27.9	35.2	63.1	27.7	5.6	35.2	13.4	62.8
Other community services	969	..	..	..	..	..	25.8	45.0	70.8	29.5	12.9	46.7	28.1	76.3
Recreational and cultural services	97	237.9	66.1	248.1	132.3	486.0	257.4	265.4	522.8	241.4	64.1	259.3	138.8	500.8
Libraries, museums, art galleries etc	977	19.7	2.8	45.6	23.4	65.3	19.6	46.8	66.5	18.9	3.3	45.8	22.2	64.7
Sport and other recreational services	979	167.7	57.3	157.4	96.3	325.0	186.6	173.4	360.0	169.6	53.2	164.0	101.8	333.6
Personal services #	98	43.5	9.6	144.8	56.5	188.3	46.9	152.5	199.5	46.2	8.3	150.8	57.7	197.0
Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners	981	..	..	..	..	..	16.8	34.0	50.9	16.0	2.5	33.4	16.4	49.4
Hairstressing and beauty parlours	9820	8.4	2.4	95.6	33.6	104.0	10.4	100.2	110.7	10.7	1.4	98.9	34.6	109.6
Personal services nes	989	..	..	..	..	..	19.7	18.2	37.9	19.5	4.3	18.5	6.7	38.0

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals.  
 \* Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities analysed by type of service, are published in table 1.7 on a quarterly basis.  
 # Domestic servants are excluded.



# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment by region\*

Standard region	THOUSAND				Total	Index June 1990 =100	Production and construction industries 1-5 R	Index June 1990 =100	Production industries 1-4 R	Index June 1990 =100	Manufacturing industries 2-4 R	Index June 1990 =100	Service industries 6-9 R
	Male		Female										
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time									
SIC 1980	R	R	R	R	R								
South East													
1992 Sept	3,565	358	3,366	1,373	6,931	90.4	1,394	83.6	1,144	84.9	1,049	84.0	5,477
1992 Dec	3,558	377	3,375	1,401	6,933	90.5	1,365	81.9	1,121	83.2	1,027	82.2	5,520
1993 Mar	3,530	367	3,347	1,384	6,877	89.7	1,346	80.7	1,106	82.1	1,013	81.1	5,484
1993 Jun	3,525	371	3,375	1,406	6,901	90.9	1,344	81.1	1,110	83.0	1,019	81.6	5,506
1993 Sep	3,519	372	3,360	1,392	6,880	90.6	1,337	80.6	1,107	82.8	1,018	81.5	5,489
1993 Dec	3,505	393	3,394	1,439	6,899	90.9	1,314	79.2	1,088	81.4	1,001	80.1	5,537
Greater London (Included in South East)													
1992 Sept	1,671	153	1,456	476	3,128	89.3	498	84.2	391	85.0	350	83.6	2,629
1992 Dec	1,666	158	1,455	483	3,127	89.1	484	81.8	380	82.5	339	81.1	2,636
1993 Mar	1,648	152	1,451	481	3,099	88.5	472	79.8	370	80.4	330	78.8	2,626
1993 Jun	1,633	151	1,454	483	3,087	89.1	468	80.1	368	81.3	329	78.6	2,618
1993 Sep	1,624	149	1,453	485	3,077	88.8	460	78.8	362	80.0	324	77.5	2,616
1993 Dec	1,628	164	1,468	500	3,097	89.4	455	77.9	359	79.3	322	76.9	2,641
East Anglia													
1992 Sept	410	42	367	172	776	95.9	208	90.2	179	92.2	165	90.9	540
1992 Dec	402	44	376	181	779	96.2	206	89.3	177	91.4	164	90.3	548
1993 Mar	404	44	375	180	779	96.2	203	87.8	174	90.0	161	88.7	552
1993 Jun	406	43	381	184	787	98.1	203	88.8	175	91.5	162	89.5	556
1993 Sep	406	45	373	177	780	97.2	203	88.8	176	91.8	163	90.1	549
1993 Dec	400	45	383	187	783	97.6	200	87.3	173	90.3	161	88.5	560
South West													
1992 Sept	840	98	825	402	1,665	94.2	389	82.7	330	83.8	305	83.4	1,237
1992 Dec	828	102	829	413	1,657	93.7	381	81.0	324	82.1	299	81.7	1,241
1993 Mar	835	102	826	411	1,661	93.9	380	80.8	324	82.2	300	82.0	1,246
1993 Jun	843	100	841	419	1,684	95.5	385	81.9	330	83.8	307	83.9	1,262
1993 Sep	855	105	845	420	1,699	96.4	386	82.1	332	84.3	310	84.6	1,274
1993 Dec	837	100	842	426	1,679	95.3	376	80.0	323	82.1	301	82.3	1,269
West Midlands													
1992 Sept	1,034	85	938	426	1,971	93.1	688	85.3	608	85.0	579	85.1	1,258
1992 Dec	1,026	95	946	436	1,972	93.1	666	82.6	587	82.1	560	82.4	1,283
1993 Mar	1,019	89	946	436	1,964	92.8	662	82.1	585	81.8	559	82.2	1,279
1993 Jun	1,022	90	952	437	1,973	93.3	658	81.7	583	81.6	558	82.1	1,291
1993 Sep	1,017	88	954	437	1,971	93.2	660	81.9	586	82.0	562	82.6	1,286
1993 Dec	1,020	91	955	445	1,975	93.4	658	81.8	586	81.9	562	82.7	1,295
East Midlands													
1992 Sept	775	73	720	335	1,495	95.2	538	89.7	482	90.7	444	92.0	930
1992 Dec	771	80	736	351	1,507	96.0	528	88.0	473	89.1	438	90.8	956
1993 Mar	763	78	728	345	1,492	95.0	520	86.6	466	87.7	433	89.8	948
1993 Jun	759	77	741	350	1,500	95.8	518	86.5	466	87.8	439	91.0	956
1993 Sep	757	77	747	350	1,505	96.1	520	86.7	468	88.3	443	91.8	958
1993 Dec	754	77	754	361	1,508	96.3	514	85.7	463	87.3	440	91.2	971
Yorkshire and Humberside													
1992 Sept	928	86	903	452	1,831	95.3	567	87.6	483	88.1	438	88.9	1,241
1992 Dec	926	93	906	458	1,831	95.3	558	86.1	475	86.7	434	88.0	1,253
1993 Mar	919	90	903	452	1,822	94.8	553	85.3	472	86.1	432	87.7	1,249
1993 Jun	923	90	908	456	1,831	95.5	550	85.1	471	86.2	436	88.4	1,259
1993 Sep	926	97	909	461	1,835	95.7	549	84.9	472	86.3	437	88.7	1,263
1993 Dec	913	91	915	470	1,828	95.4	542	83.9	467	85.3	434	88.1	1,264
North West													
1992 Sept	1,160	104	1,150	529	2,310	94.9	676	85.2	583	85.9	547	86.0	1,619
1992 Dec	1,159	113	1,160	543	2,319	95.3	667	84.0	576	84.9	540	85.0	1,638
1993 Mar	1,149	108	1,154	541	2,302	94.6	659	83.1	570	84.1	536	84.3	1,628
1993 Jun	1,153	113	1,159	548	2,312	95.5	648	81.8	561	82.8	528	83.1	1,647
1993 Sep	1,157	113	1,160	547	2,317	95.8	648	81.8	563	83.1	530	83.4	1,652
1993 Dec	1,153	114	1,154	548	2,307	95.3	645	81.4	562	83.0	530	83.4	1,648
North													
1992 Sept	562	53	527	260	1,089	97.5	346	90.7	286	92.0	255	92.9	732
1992 Dec	553	55	531	265	1,084	97.0	335	87.8	277	89.0	246	89.8	739
1993 Mar	551	56	527	261	1,077	96.4	329	86.3	272	87.6	243	88.6	738
1993 Jun	550	57	528	262	1,079	97.0	327	86.0	272	87.6	246	89.6	741
1993 Sep	557	56	533	262	1,090	98.0	334	87.8	280	90.2	254	92.7	744
1993 Dec	551	56	537	268	1,089	97.8	330	86.8	277	89.4	253	92.1	748
Wales													
1992 Sept	481	48	464	221	945	95.4	276	89.9	235	90.2	214	91.0	648
1992 Dec	481	55	470	227	951	96.0	267	87.0	227	87.2	206	87.8	666
1993 Mar	482	54	472	230	954	96.3	267	87.0	228	87.6	208	88.6	668
1993 Jun	481	52	476	229	958	97.2	268	87.2	229	88.2	210	89.7	672
1993 Sep	484	52	474	229	957	97.1	270	87.8	232	89.3	214	91.0	666
1993 Dec	483	53	474	230	957	97.2	271	88.1	234	89.9	216	91.9	670
Scotland													
1992 Sept	1,012	87	980	432	1,992	100.3	543	92.0	427	93.6	369	92.9	1,423
1992 Dec	993	90	984	442	1,976	99.5	529	89.8	416	91.3	359	90.6	1,421
1993 Mar	980	85	979	437	1,959	98.7	525	89.0	414	90.9	358	90.2	1,408
1993 Jun	993	91	991	445	1,984	102.3	525	93.7	417	97.8	364	91.7	1,432
1993 Sep	991	91	994	445	1,995	102.3	519	92.7	414	97.0	362	91.1	1,439
1993 Dec	981	94	995	448	1,975	101.8	513	91.7	410	96.1	360	90.6	1,437
Great Britain													
1992 Sept	10,767	1,035	10,239	4,603	21,006	93.9	5,625	86.6	4,755	87.5	4,364	87.4	15,105
1992 Dec	10,695	1,105	10,314	4,717	21,010	93.9	5,502	84.7	4,653	85.6	4,274	85.6	15,264
1993 Mar	10,632	1,072	10,256	4,676	20,888	93.3	5,427	83.8	4,611	84.9	4,243	85.0	15,200
1993 Jun	10,655	1,084	10,353	4,737	21,008	94.4	5,427	82.7	4,615	83.9	4,269	83.6	15,323
1993 Sep	10,670	1,097	10,349	4,721	21,018	94.5	5,425	82.7	4,630	84.2	4,293	84.0	15,320
1993 Dec	10,597	1,114	10,403	4,823	21,001	94.4	5,364	81.7	4,583	83.3	4,256	83.3	15,398
Northern Ireland													
1992 Sept	275	..	268	..	544	101.0	133	94.0	109	95.5	102	95.9	392
1992 Dec	274	35	271	113	544	101.2	130	92.5	108	94.3	101	94.6	395
1993 Mar	273	35	271	113	543	101.0	129	91.7	106	93.3	99	93.6	395
1993 Jun	274	37	270	113	54								



**EMPLOYMENT 1.5**  
**Employees in employment by region\***  
 THOUSAND

Index June 1990=100	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale distribution, hotels and catering	Transport and communication	Banking insurance and finance	Education, health and other services	Standard region
	0 R	1 R	2 R	3 R	4 R	5 R	6 R	7 R	8 R	9 R	SIC 1980
92.3	59	95	127	500	422	250	1,482	517	1,220	2,259	South East
93.0	48	94	125	486	415	245	1,494	513	1,221	2,291	1992 Sept
92.4	47	93	123	476	414	240	1,464	508	1,226	2,286	1993 Dec
93.7	51	90	124	475	420	234	1,476	502	1,237	2,291	1993 Jun
93.5	54	89	123	472	423	230	1,483	503	1,250	2,253	1993 Sep
94.3	47	88	117	461	423	226 P	1,503	493	1,255	2,286	1993 Dec
<b>Greater London</b>											
90.4	1	41	32	129	189	107	614	291	699	1,025	1992 Sept
90.6	1	40	31	124	184	104	625	284	699	1,028	1992 Dec
90.3	1	40	30	117	183	102	611	284	705	1,026	1993 Jun
90.9	1	39	29	116	184	100	609	280	703	1,026	1993 Jun
90.9	1	38	26	115	183	98	608	281	710	1,017	1993 Sep
91.7	1	37	26	111	184	96 P	636	273	709	1,023	1993 Dec
<b>East Anglia</b>											
98.3	28	14	16	67	82	30	165	55	83	237	1992 Sept
99.7	25	13	16	64	84	29	166	55	85	243	1992 Dec
100.5	25	13	16	64	81	28	165	54	88	245	1993 Mar
102.6	26	13	16	65	82	28	172	55	89	243	1993 Jun
100.9	28	12	15	67	81	27	174	52	90	234	1993 Sep
102.9	24	12	14	65	81	27 P	173	50	91	246	1993 Dec
<b>South West</b>											
98.3	39	26	30	151	124	59	411	85	189	552	1992 Sept
98.6	35	25	30	148	122	58	404	83	187	567	1992 Dec
99.0	35	24	30	149	121	56	399	82	199	566	1993 Mar
100.7	37	23	31	148	127	55	411	83	200	567	1993 Jun
101.6	40	23	31	150	129	54	421	84	208	561	1993 Sep
101.2	35	22	30	146	125	53 P	416	83	209	560	1993 Dec
<b>West Midlands</b>											
97.8	26	28	86	328	165	81	403	94	194	567	1992 Sept
99.8	23	27	84	315	161	79	408	95	199	580	1992 Dec
99.5	23	26	83	315	160	77	398	96	203	583	1993 Mar
100.5	24	25	83	314	162	75	405	95	204	587	1993 Jun
100.2	26	24	84	312	166	74	410	94	204	578	1993 Sep
100.9	22	23	84	312	167	72 P	421	93	197	583	1993 Dec
<b>East Midlands</b>											
98.4	27	38	58	158	228	56	302	72	119	437	1992 Sept
101.1	24	35	56	153	230	55	312	72	122	449	1992 Dec
100.3	24	33	53	153	227	54	305	72	120	451	1993 Mar
101.6	26	27	54	154	231	52	311	72	123	450	1993 Jun
101.7	27	26	54	152	237	51	315	73	124	446	1993 Sep
103.2	23	24	50	155	236	50 P	322	70	128	451	1993 Dec
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>											
99.1	24	44	79	147	213	84	395	93	178	575	1992 Sept
100.1	20	41	79	144	212	82	399	94	176	584	1992 Dec
99.8	20	39	78	144	210	81	391	94	183	581	1993 Mar
101.0	21	36	78	143	214	79	400	94	183	582	1993 Jun
101.3	23	35	80	144	214	77	407	95	186	575	1993 Sep
101.4	22	32	79	141	214	76 P	407	93	188	575	1993 Dec
<b>North West</b>											
99.6	16	36	87	221	239	93	510	132	241	736	1992 Sept
100.7	15	36	83	219	236	91	516	131	242	748	1992 Dec
100.2	15	34	83	214	239	89	503	131	243	751	1993 Mar
102.2	16	33	83	214	231	87	506	129	250	762	1993 Jun
102.4	17	33	83	216	232	85	512	131	247	762	1993 Sep
102.2	14	32	82	216	232	83 P	511	131	243	762	1993 Dec
<b>North</b>											
101.1	11	31	50	103	101	60	219	54	87	373	1992 Sept
101.9	10	30	49	98	99	58	221	54	86	379	1992 Dec
101.8	11	29	48	95	99	57	218	53	86	381	1993 Mar
102.7	11	26	48	96	101	55	221	53	88	379	1993 Jun
103.2	12	25	47	98	109	54	222	54	91	377	1993 Sep
103.7	10	25	47	98	107	53 P	223	55	90	380	1993 Dec
<b>Wales</b>											
97.6	20	21	46	87	80	41	193	43	77	335	1992 Sept
100.3	18	21	45	83	78	40	195	43	84	344	1992 Dec
100.7	18	20	45	84	80	39	194	44	87	344	1993 Mar
102.0	18	19	46	83	81	39	198	45	84	345	1993 Jun
101.4	19	19	49	81	84	38	197	45	86	340	1993 Sep
101.7	17	18	48	82	87	37 P	196	45	84	344	1993 Dec
<b>Scotland</b>											
104.1	27	58	37	155	176	116	414	110	205	693	1992 Sept
104.0	26	57	36	153	171	113	418	110	198	695	1992 Dec
103.0	26	56	36	150	172	111	403	108	198	699	1993 Mar
106.0	27	53	35	154	175	108	413	110	205	704	1993 Jun
106.5	27	52	36	151	175	106	421	109	207	702	1993 Sep
106.4	25	50	35	152	172	104 P	415	109	209	704	1993 Dec
<b>Great Britain</b>											
96.8	276	391	616	1,917	1,831	870	4,493	1,255	2,591	6,765	1992 Sept
97.8	244	379	603	1,862	1,809	849	4,532	1,251	2,600	6,881	1992 Dec
97.4	246	368	595	1,844	1,804	832	4,440	1,243	2,632	6,886	1993 Mar
99.4	258	345	598	1,848	1,824	812	4,512	1,239	2,663	6,910	1993 Jun
99.4	273	337	601	1,842	1,849	795	4,561	1,239	2,692	6,828	1993 Sep
99.9	239	327	585	1,826	1,845	781 P	4,587	1,222	2,696	6,893	1993 Dec
<b>Northern Ireland</b>											
103.9	19	7	10	31	61	24	101	21	39	231	1992 Sept
104.7	19	7	10	31	60	23	103	21	39	232	1992 Dec
104.7	19	7	10	29	60	23	102	21	39	234	1993 Mar
105.2	19	7	10	29	60	22	102	21	40	234	1993 Jun
105.7	19	7	10	29	61	22	104	21	40	234	1993 Sep
106.9	19	6	10	29	62	21 P	106	21	40	236	1993 Dec
<b>United Kingdom</b>											
96.9	295	398	626	1,949	1,892	894	4,593	1,276	2,631	6,996	1992 Sept
98.0	283	386	613	1,893	1,869	872	4,635	1,272	2,639	7,113	1992 Dec
97.6	264	375	605	1,873	1,864	854	4,541	1,263	2,671	7,121	1993 Mar
99.6	277	352	607	1,877	1,884	834	4,615	1,259	2,702	7,144	1993 Jun
99.6	292	344	611	1,871	1,910	817	4,684	1,280	2,732	7,062	1993 Sep
100.1	258	333	595	1,855	1,907	802 P	4,694	1,243	2,736	7,128	1993 Dec

\* See footnotes to table 1.1.



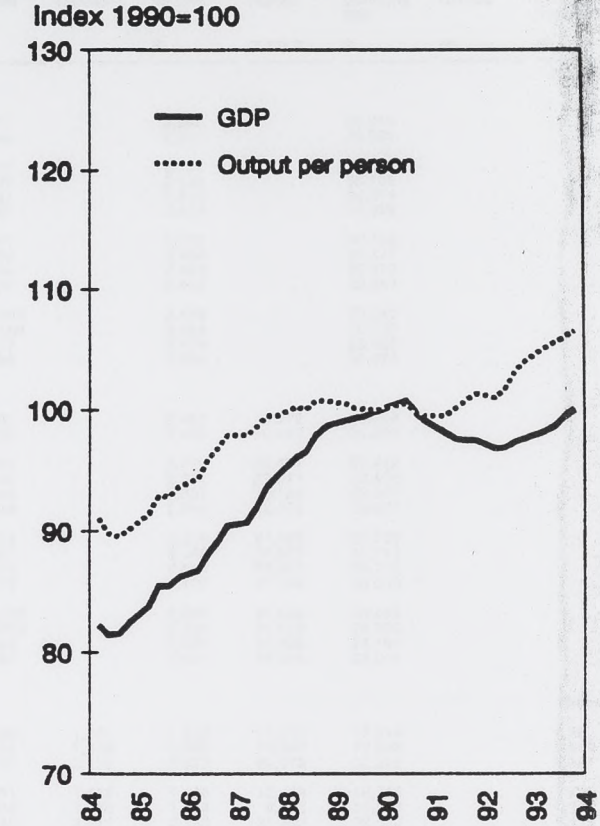
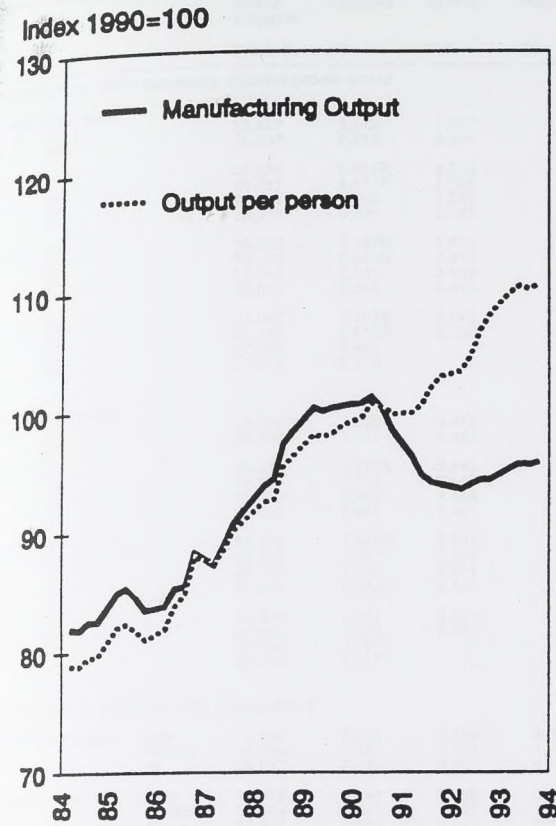
# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output #, employment and output per person employed

1990=100

Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing Industries						Engineering and related industries	Other manufacturing	Construction
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Solid fuels and nuclear fuels; oil refining	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products			
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DF	DG	DJ	DK,DL,DM	DD,DE,DH,DI,DM	F	
<b>Output #</b>											
1986	88.6	90.1	85.6	93.6	104.4	105.2	84.1	86.4	82.2	80.3	76.0
1987	92.7	93.7	89.6	96.5	107.7	96.5	90.9	91.7	84.5	87.3	84.9
1988	97.3	98.2	95.9	98.3	106.1	99.3	95.6	100.8	92.0	95.9	92.3
1989	99.4	100.3	100.2	98.7	102.5	103.0	100.3	102.8	99.8	99.6	97.7
1990	100.0	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	92.7	92.1
1992	97.2	95.6	93.9	101.0	89.4	110.6	104.5	86.3	90.6	92.3	86.9
1993	99.1	98.1	95.5	101.1	90.2	112.7	107.6	86.1	92.1	95.2	85.2
1989 Q2	99.3	99.9	99.9	98.5	103.1	106.8	99.4	102.3	99.1	99.8	98.0
Q3	99.5	100.5	100.2	99.0	101.2	103.7	100.5	100.8	101.0	98.6	97.6
Q4	99.8	100.8	100.4	99.9	101.3	104.5	101.2	101.9	100.0	99.7	98.6
1990 Q1	100.4	100.3	100.6	100.1	102.8	100.4	101.4	101.1	99.7	101.0	100.7
Q2	100.7	101.6	101.1	99.4	101.3	97.4	101.0	103.0	101.3	101.3	101.0
Q3	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.3	98.6	101.3	99.7	99.8	100.5	100.0	100.4
Q4	99.1	98.3	98.3	100.1	97.3	100.9	97.9	96.0	98.5	97.7	97.9
1991 Q1	98.1	97.1	96.2	100.0	92.0	106.9	100.4	91.8	96.1	93.9	94.5
Q2	97.6	95.9	94.6	99.9	90.4	101.9	101.2	90.0	93.3	92.8	92.7
Q3	97.5	95.4	94.0	99.1	88.7	107.3	103.8	89.6	91.6	92.1	91.4
Q4	97.5	95.8	93.8	99.5	88.2	111.0	104.7	88.9	90.7	91.8	89.8
1992 Q1	96.8	95.0	93.4	100.4	88.2	106.3	103.9	87.1	90.1	92.1	88.4
Q2	96.9	94.9	93.8	101.6	88.6	114.4	103.6	87.4	90.0	92.3	87.2
Q3	97.3	96.0	94.2	101.4	90.1	112.2	104.2	86.9	90.8	92.8	86.4
Q4	97.6	96.6	94.2	100.6	90.8	109.6	106.5	84.0	91.5	92.2	85.5
1993 Q1	98.2	96.7	95.2	101.9	89.4	108.7	107.6	86.7	91.9	94.1	85.2
Q2	98.6	97.4	95.6	100.6	90.4	110.1	106.8	86.9	92.8	95.1	85.1
Q3	99.4	98.5	95.5	100.7	90.6	113.0	108.1	85.3	92.1	95.3	84.8
Q4	100.0	99.6	95.7	101.2	90.4	119.2	108.0	85.5	91.4	96.4	85.6
<b>Employed labour force #</b>											
1986	92.0	102.5	101.3	103.4	113.6	111.8	99.5	101.6	102.4	93.9	82.6
1987	93.8	101.2	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.6	97.6	101.6	100.8	95.3	82.7
1988	96.9	102.0	101.8	102.6	113.7	114.3	99.2	99.8	101.9	97.7	92.1
1989	99.3	102.0	102.1	101.0	108.5	108.5	101.0	101.6	101.9	100.8	99.9
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.3	93.7	93.5	100.5	90.4	97.0	95.7	90.2	92.5	93.9	92.7
1992	94.8	88.8	88.9	96.4	86.6	95.2	95.2	84.3	86.4	89.9	85.2
1993	93.7	86.0	86.7	94.3	91.2	88.7	93.4	81.9	81.8	88.9	80.6
1989 Q2	99.2	102.1	102.2	101.2	109.6	111.1	101.0	101.1	102.1	100.4	100.1
Q3	99.5	102.0	102.1	100.6	107.4	101.1	101.1	102.7	101.5	101.5	101.1
Q4	99.9	101.6	101.7	100.1	105.2	102.9	101.3	103.0	101.3	101.7	101.0
1990 Q1	100.1	101.1	101.2	99.4	103.0	101.1	100.9	102.3	101.1	101.3	101.1
Q2	100.2	100.5	100.4	99.3	101.1	100.0	100.5	101.0	100.6	100.6	101.1
Q3	100.1	99.8	99.8	100.1	99.3	99.8	100.1	99.4	100.0	99.7	99.8
Q4	99.6	98.6	98.5	101.2	96.7	99.1	98.5	97.3	98.3	98.4	98.0
1991 Q1	98.6	96.6	96.4	102.0	93.3	98.2	96.5	94.3	95.9	96.5	95.6
Q2	97.5	94.4	94.2	102.0	90.3	97.3	95.3	91.1	93.2	94.4	92.7
Q3	96.8	92.4	92.2	100.2	88.9	96.5	95.1	88.6	91.1	92.9	92.0
Q4	96.2	91.4	91.3	97.9	88.9	95.8	95.8	87.0	90.0	91.9	90.6
1992 Q1	95.8	90.5	90.4	97.0	89.5	96.0	96.1	86.1	88.7	91.3	88.3
Q2	95.3	89.6	89.6	96.7	89.4	96.0	95.7	85.9	87.4	90.7	86.0
Q3	94.4	88.2	88.3	96.4	88.2	95.2	94.8	83.4	85.8	89.4	84.2
Q4	93.8	87.0	87.1	95.6	87.2	93.5	93.9	81.8	83.7	88.3	82.3
1993 Q1	93.5	86.4	86.7	95.3	88.4	90.9	93.7	81.8	82.6	88.5	81.2
Q2	93.5	86.0	86.6	94.4	90.8	90.0	93.9	82.4	82.4	88.9	80.6
Q3	93.8	85.9	86.8	93.5	92.4	88.4	93.5	82.3	81.6	89.3	80.3
Q4	93.9	85.7	86.7	93.9	93.2	85.5	92.4	81.1	80.6	89.0	80.3
<b>Output per person employed #</b>											
1986	96.3	88.0	84.6	90.5	91.9	94.1	84.6	85.0	80.3	85.5	92.1
1987	98.9	92.6	89.2	93.6	95.3	84.9	92.6	83.8	92.6	91.6	97.9
1988	100.4	96.2	94.2	95.8	93.3	86.8	96.4	90.3	96.4	98.1	100.1
1989	100.1	98.3	98.1	97.8	94.5	95.2	99.3	101.2	98.0	98.8	97.8
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	100.4	102.5	101.2	99.1	99.4	110.2	107.2	99.9	100.4	98.7	99.3
1992	102.5	107.7	105.7	104.7	101.0	116.2	109.9	102.5	104.9	102.7	102.0
1993	105.8	114.0	110.2	107.2	98.9	127.2	115.3	105.1	112.5	107.1	105.7
1989 Q2	100.1	97.8	97.8	97.3	94.1	96.2	98.4	101.2	97.1	99.4	97.9
Q3	100.0	98.6	98.1	98.3	94.2	98.6	99.5	98.2	99.5	97.1	96.5
Q4	99.9	99.2	98.7	99.8	96.3	101.6	99.8	98.9	98.7	98.0	97.7
1990 Q1	100.3	99.1	99.4	100.6	99.8	99.3	100.4	98.9	98.6	99.7	99.6
Q2	100.5	101.1	100.6	100.1	100.2	97.4	100.5	102.0	100.7	100.7	99.9
Q3	99.7	100.0	100.3	100.3	99.3	101.6	99.7	100.4	100.6	100.2	100.6
Q4	99.5	99.8	99.7	99.0	100.7	101.7	99.4	98.7	100.1	99.4	99.9
1991 Q1	99.5	100.6	99.8	98.1	98.6	108.8	104.0	97.3	100.2	97.4	98.8
Q2	100.1	101.6	100.5	97.9	100.1	104.8	106.2	98.8	100.2	98.3	100.0
Q3	100.7	103.2	102.0	98.9	99.8	111.2	109.1	101.1	100.5	99.2	99.3
Q4	101.3	104.7	102.8	101.6	99.2	115.8	109.4	102.2	100.8	99.9	99.1
1992 Q1	101.0	105.0	103.3	103.4	98.6	110.6	108.1	101.2	101.6	100.9	100.1
Q2	101.7	106.0	104.6	105.1	99.2	119.2	108.2	101.7	102.9	101.8	101.4
Q3	103.1	108.9	106.7	105.2	102.2	117.9	109.9	104.1	105.8	103.8	102.6
Q4	104.0	111.1	108.0	105.2	104.1	117.3	113.4	102.7	109.3	104.4	103.9
1993 Q1	105.1	111.9	109.8	107.0	101.2	119.6	114.8	105.9	111.2	106.3	105.0
Q2	105.5	113.3	110.4	106.5	99.5	122.3	113.8	105.4	112.6	107.0	105.6
Q3	106.0	114.7	110.1	107.7	98.1	127.7	115.6	103.6	112.9	106.8	105.6
Q4	106.5	116.3	110.5	107.7	96.9	139.4	117.0	105.5	113.4	108.3	106.6

# 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.





Seasonally adjusted (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
1986	88.6	92.0	96.3	90.1	102.5	88.0	85.6	101.3	84.6
1987	92.7	93.8	98.9	93.7	101.2	92.6	89.6	100.5	89.2
1988	97.3	96.9	100.4	98.2	102.0	96.2	95.9	101.8	94.2
1989	99.4	99.3	100.1	100.3	102.0	98.3	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	97.3	100.4	96.0	93.7	102.5	94.7	93.5	101.2
1992	97.2	94.8	102.5	95.6	88.8	107.7	93.9	88.9	105.7
1993	99.1	93.7	105.8	98.1	86.0	114.0	95.5	86.7	110.2
1986 Q3	89.1	92.0	96.8	90.2	101.9	88.6	85.4	100.7	84.8
Q4	90.4	92.3	97.9	92.0	101.3	90.8	88.2	100.3	87.9
1987 Q1	90.7	92.6	97.9	92.0	100.7	91.3	87.2	99.9	87.3
Q2	92.0	93.3	98.6	92.9	101.1	92.0	88.8	100.4	88.4
Q3	93.6	94.1	99.5	94.5	101.4	93.2	90.7	100.7	90.1
Q4	94.5	95.0	99.5	95.4	101.6	93.9	91.8	101.1	90.9
1988 Q1	96.0	95.8	100.2	96.5	101.9	94.7	93.7	101.5	92.4
Q2	96.5	96.5	100.0	97.2	102.0	95.3	94.3	101.8	92.6
Q3	97.9	97.3	100.7	99.4	102.1	97.3	97.3	101.9	95.4
Q4	98.6	97.9	100.7	99.6	102.2	97.5	98.3	102.1	96.3
1989 Q1	99.1	98.6	100.5	99.9	102.3	97.7	100.2	102.3	98.0
Q2	99.3	99.2	100.1	99.9	102.1	97.8	99.9	102.2	97.8
Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.0	98.6	100.2	102.1	98.1
Q4	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.8	101.6	99.2	100.4	101.7	98.7
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.1	99.1	100.6	101.2	99.4
Q2	100.7	100.2	100.5	101.6	100.5	101.1	101.1	100.4	100.6
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.3
Q4	99.1	99.6	99.5	98.3	98.6	99.8	98.3	98.5	99.7
1991 Q1	98.1	98.6	99.5	97.1	96.6	100.6	96.2	96.4	99.8
Q2	97.6	97.5	100.1	95.9	94.4	101.6	94.6	94.2	100.5
Q3	97.5	96.8	100.7	95.4	92.4	103.2	94.0	92.2	102.0
Q4	97.5	96.2	101.3	95.8	91.4	104.7	93.8	91.3	102.8
1992 Q1	96.8	95.8	101.0	95.0	90.5	105.0	93.4	90.4	103.3
Q2	96.9	95.3	101.7	94.9	89.6	106.0	93.8	89.6	104.6
Q3	97.3	94.4	103.1	96.0	88.2	108.9	94.2	88.3	106.7
Q4	97.6	93.8	104.0	96.6	87.0	111.1	94.2	87.1	108.0
1993 Q1	98.2	93.5	105.1	96.7	86.4	111.9	95.2	86.7	109.8
Q2	98.6	93.5	105.5	97.4	86.0	113.3	95.6	86.6	110.4
Q3	99.4	93.8	106.0	98.5	85.9	114.7	95.5	86.8	110.1
Q4	100.0	93.9	106.5	99.6	85.7	116.3	95.7	86.7	110.5

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



# 1.9 EMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic
	(1,2,3) R	(4)	(2,5)	(3)			R	(7,11) R	R	(6)	(8)
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>											
Thousand											
Civilian labour force											
1990 Q3	28,447	8,472	3,537	..	13,721	..	2,545	..	29,919	..	..
Q4	28,447	8,513	3,567	..	13,744	..	2,541	..	29,989	..	..
1991 Q1	28,368	8,501R	3,579	..	13,717	..	2,530	..	30,075	..	..
Q2	28,257	8,517R	3,586	..	13,767	..	2,528	..	30,166	..	..
Q3	28,239	8,526	3,595	..	13,781	..	2,516	..	30,274	..	..
Q4	28,203	8,526	3,625	..	13,761	..	2,514	..	30,358	..	..
1992 Q1	28,230	8,597R	3,641	..	13,741	..	2,503	..	30,436	..	..
Q2	28,103	8,574R	3,679	..	13,758	..	2,489	..	30,477	..	..
Q3	27,944	8,638	3,692	..	13,814	..	2,488	..	30,575	..	..
Q4	28,016	8,586	3,688	..	13,872	..	2,486	..	30,547	..	..
1993 Q1	27,897	8,607R	3,676	..	13,868R	..	2,478	..	30,540	..	..
Q2	27,882	8,615R	3,736	..	13,948R	..	2,464	..	30,520	..	..
Q3	27,984	8,661	..	..	13,977	..	2,479	..	30,525	..	..
Q4	27,856	8,770	..	..	13,989	..	2,480	..	30,479	..	..
Civilian employment											
1990 Q3	26,772	7,856	3,415	..	12,601	..	2,451	22,212	28,048	..	..
Q4	26,597	7,827	3,448	..	12,493	..	2,435	22,076	28,228	..	..
1991 Q1	26,276	7,770R	3,463	..	12,321	..	2,399	22,077	28,412	..	..
Q2	25,957	7,708	3,462	..	12,348	..	2,352	22,211	28,495	..	..
Q3	25,787	7,692	3,468	..	12,350	..	2,307	22,198	28,561	..	..
Q4	25,655	7,651	3,491	..	12,340	..	2,260	22,018	28,677	..	..
1992 Q1	25,578	7,682R	3,524	..	12,274	..	2,219	21,986	28,750	..	..
Q2	25,372	7,657	3,540	..	12,207	..	2,180	22,057	28,714	..	..
Q3	25,103	7,702	3,561	..	12,218	..	2,146	22,031	28,718	..	..
Q4	25,044	7,634R	3,547	..	12,272	..	2,108	21,754	28,623	..	..
1993 Q1	24,963	7,637	3,534	..	12,335R	..	2,063	21,688	28,459	..	..
Q2	24,967	7,685	3,567	..	12,366R	..	2,030	21,753	28,308	..	..
Q3	25,082	7,700	..	..	12,396	..	2,021	21,725	28,180	..	..
Q4	25,085	7,817	..	..	12,438	..	2,011	21,545	28,041	..	..
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1991 unless stated</b>											
Thousand											
Civilian labour force:											
Male	16,056	4,939	2,126	2,366	7,569	1,531	1,320	13,432	17,614	..	893
Female	12,200	3,551	1,481	1,760	6,188	1,346	1,203	10,647	12,608	..	429
All	28,257	8,490	3,607	4,127	13,757	2,878	2,523	24,079	30,222	..	1,321
Civilian employment:											
Male	14,313	4,444	2,055	2,207	6,751	1,402	1,196	12,429	16,716	..	736
Female	11,644	3,225	1,427	1,528	5,589	1,210	1,134	9,353	11,817	..	377
All	25,957	7,669	3,482	3,735	12,340	2,612	2,330	21,782	28,533	..	1,113
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>											
Per cent											
Male:											
Agriculture	3.3	6.5	..	3.3	5.9	..	10.5	..	3.2	..	..
Industry	38.8	32.1	..	38.5	32.4	..	41.6	..	50.0	..	..
Services	57.9	61.5	..	58.3	61.7	..	47.8	..	46.8	..	..
Female:											
Agriculture	1.2	3.7	..	1.8	2.8	..	6.3	..	3.5	..	..
Industry	14.8	12.2	..	13.1	11.9	..	16.2	..	24.0	..	..
Services	84.0	84.2	..	85.2	85.3	..	77.4	..	72.5	..	..
All:											
Agriculture	2.3	5.3	7.4	2.6	4.5	5.7	8.5	5.8	3.4	..	13.8
Industry	28.0	23.7	36.9	28.1	23.1	27.7	29.3	29.5	39.2	..	28.9
Services	69.6	71.0	55.8	69.3	72.4	66.7	62.2	64.8	57.4	..	57.3

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			
(#) R	(5) R		(10)	(5) R	R		(5)	(2)(5) R	R			
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>												
<b>Thousand</b>												
<b>Civilian labour force</b>												
24.022	63,955	..	..	2,101	4,650	15,006	4,582	3,593	124,792	1990	Q3	
24.017	64,276	..	..	2,091	4,809	15,049R	4,586	3,600	124,974		Q4	
24.081	64,650	..	..	2,088	4,777	15,031	4,588	3,603	125,023	1991	Q1	
24.093	64,927	..	..	2,076	4,848	15,042	4,569	3,597	125,424		Q2	
24.022	65,205	..	..	2,099	4,779	15,112	4,543	3,608	125,219		Q3	
24.056	65,337	..	..	2,095	4,808	15,111	4,511	3,605	125,579		Q4	
24.084	65,767	..	..	2,090	4,529	15,112	4,492	3,599	126,301	1992	Q1	
24.282	65,575	..	..	2,093	4,494	15,170	4,497	3,587	127,074		Q2	
23.903	65,665	..	..	2,102	4,502	15,149	4,456	3,560	127,334		Q3	
24.036	66,112	..	..	2,095	4,463	15,168	4,415	3,569	127,230		Q4	
22.785	65,967	..	..	2,088	4,514	15,201	4,296	3,540	127,355	1993	Q1	
22.675	66,036	..	..	2,096	4,477	15,285	4,338	3,565	127,890		Q2	
22.486	66,176	..	..	2,101	4,451	15,365	4,398	3,556	128,181		Q3	
22.472	66,455	..	..	2,103	4,440	15,381	4,248	3,566	128,713		Q4	
<b>Civilian employment</b>												
21.278	62,635	..	..	1,989	4,428	12,582	4,511	3,571	117,848	1990	Q3	
21.321	62,934	..	..	1,984	4,567	12,622R	4,504	3,571	117,498		Q4	
21.364	63,317	..	..	1,976	4,581	12,642R	4,491	3,571	116,876	1991	Q1	
21.413	63,570	..	..	1,966	4,659	12,622	4,458	3,559	116,978		Q2	
21.441	63,797	..	..	1,979	4,575	12,598	4,408	3,559	116,795		Q3	
21.421	63,995	..	..	1,970	4,607	12,570	4,364	3,548	116,827		Q4	
21.349	64,393	..	..	1,967	4,358	12,523R	4,316	3,523	117,101	1992	Q1	
21.604	64,200	..	..	1,966	4,301	12,452	4,287	3,500	117,567		Q2	
21.215	64,238	..	..	1,975	4,313	12,317R	4,221	3,456	117,761		Q3	
20.917	64,597	..	..	1,968	4,266	12,146	4,179	3,440	117,951		Q4	
20.629	64,434	..	..	1,961	4,297	11,941R	3,983	3,388	118,394	1993	Q1	
20.256	64,412	..	..	1,965	4,227	11,856	3,987	3,403	118,984		Q2	
20.121	64,529	..	..	1,973	4,197	11,782	3,991	3,379	119,543		Q3	
19.975	64,655	..	..	1,981	4,171	11,725	3,894	3,383	120,311		Q4	
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1991 unless stated</b>												
<b>Thousand</b>												
14.988	..	105.3	4,153	1,127	2,678	9,666	..	2,222	68,411	Civilian labour force		Male
9.075	..	59.0	2,780	962	2,127	5,408	..	1,380	56,893			Female
24.063	..	164.3	6,934	2,089	4,805	15,074	..	3,602	125,303			All
13.846	37,760	104.1	3,928	1,059	2,603	8,473	2,299	2,198	63,593	Civilian employment:		Male
7.564	25,920	57.8	2,516	913	2,004	4,135	2,132	1,363	53,284			Female
21.410	63,690	161.9	6,444	1,973	4,607	12,608	4,430	3,560	116,877			All
<b>Per cent</b>												
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>												
8.4	6.0	..	..	8.1	..	11.6	4.6	6.3	4.2	Male:	Agriculture	
38.0	39.1	..	..	35.2	..	41.1	42.2	43.5	34.4		Industry	
53.6	54.9	..	..	56.7	..	47.2	53.2	50.2	61.4		Services	
8.7	7.8	..	..	3.3	..	8.8	1.8	4.3	1.3	Female:	Agriculture	
21.9	27.6	..	..	10.3	..	16.4	13.1	19.8	14.5		Industry	
69.4	64.6	..	..	86.3	..	74.8	85.0	75.9	84.2		Services	
8.5	6.7	..	4.5	5.9	17.3	10.7	3.2	5.5	2.9	All:	Agriculture	
32.3	34.4	..	25.5	23.6	34.7	33.1	28.2	34.4	25.3		Industry	
59.2	58.8	..	69.9	70.4	47.9	56.3	68.5	60.0	71.8		Services	



# 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	
1989	1,394	37.6	9.6	13.44		3	119	19	183	9.5	22	0.6	302		13.7	
1990	1,322	37.7	9.4	12.44		7	263	15	132	9.0	22	0.6	395		19.6	
1991	1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63		8	323	52	478	9.3	60	2.0	800		13.6	
1992 R	998	34.6	9.5	9.48		6	215	41	382	9.4	46	1.5	597		12.8	
1993 R	938	32.7	9.7	9.09		4	138	27	242	8.6	31	0.7	381		12.2	
<b>week ended</b>																
1992 Mar 13 R	985	33.9	9.2	9.08	9.72	7	273	58	537	9.2	65	2.3	810	562	12.4	
Apr 10 R	1,051	36.3	9.3	9.76	10.03	5	193	48	477	10.0	53	1.8	670	522	12.7	
May 15 R	1,093	37.8	9.7	10.65	10.66	3	98	30	265	8.9	32	1.1	363	448	11.2	
June 12 R	996	34.3	9.5	9.43	9.59	5	177	32	301	9.3	37	1.3	478	574	12.9	
July 10 R	1,031	35.7	9.6	9.94	9.54	2	75	23	246	10.7	25	0.9	321	511	12.9	
Aug 14 R	949	33.0	9.5	9.02	9.22	3	120	26	260	10.1	29	1.0	380	497	13.1	
Sep 11 R	950	33.1	9.9	9.38	9.16	5	189	33	288	8.8	38	1.3	478	579	12.7	
Oct 9 R	1,004	35.1	9.6	9.65	8.95	4	134	34	307	9.0	37	1.3	440	572	11.8	
Nov 13 R	994	34.9	9.6	9.59	9.11	7	266	47	372	7.9	54	1.9	638	622	11.8	
Dec 18 R	916	32.3	9.8	8.99	8.45	11	440	51	521	10.2	63	2.2	961	922	15.3	
1993 Jan 15 R	879	31.1	9.5	8.33	9.20	6	240	54	482	8.9	60	2.1	722	570	12.0	
Feb 12 R	898	31.8	9.8	8.77	9.09	10	370	54	532	9.9	63	2.2	903	586	14.3	
Mar 12 R	892	31.4	9.5	8.51	9.13	4	151	45	415	9.3	49	1.7	576	434	11.9	
Apr 16 R	844	29.8	9.3	7.89	8.13	3	100	25	192	7.8	27	1.0	292	232	10.7	
May 14 R	967	34.0	9.7	9.42	9.26	3	110	22	154	7.0	25	0.9	264	359	10.6	
Jun 11 R	918	32.0	9.6	8.84	9.02	3	127	25	278	11.2	28	1.0	405	487	14.4	
Jul 9 R	1,036	35.8	10.0	10.33	9.86	1	20	24	152	6.5	24	0.8	172	291	7.1	
Aug 13 R	886	30.5	10.1	8.98	9.15	1	30	15	130	8.6	16	0.6	160	226	10.1	
Sep 10 R	948	32.6	9.8	9.27	9.11	3	111	12	74	6.4	15	0.5	184	234	12.7	
Oct 15 R	1,012	34.7	9.6	9.73	9.13	4	157	13	125	9.5	17	0.6	283	350	16.3	
Nov 12 R	977	33.5	9.5	9.32	8.98	5	171	22	202	9.3	26	0.9	373	341	14.3	
Dec 10 R	1,001	34.7	9.6	9.65	9.18	2	73	18	169	9.2	20	0.7	242	225	11.9	
1994 Jan 14 PR	920	32.1	9.2	8.46	9.23	4	151	19	152	8.2	23	0.8	303	230	13.4	
Feb 11 PR	940	32.8	9.2	8.66	8.94	5	175	24	251	10.7	28	1.0	426	262	15.1	

# 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				
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 R	73.9	69.8	69.6	67.3	84.1	99.5	98.2	100.2	98.0	99.9
1993 R	72.6	66.8	63.5	69.6	80.1	98.0	97.7	99.6	98.6	98.3
<b>Week ended</b>										
1992 Feb 14 R	75.3					99.7				
Mar 13 R	75.0	71.3	72.7	68.6	84.8	99.8	98.7	100.5	98.5	100.1
Apr 10 R	75.2					100.1				
May 15 R	75.2					100.2				
Jun 12 R	74.4	70.9	71.9	68.3	84.7	99.6	98.4	100.9	98.5	100.1
Jul 10 R	74.3					99.9				
Aug 14 R	73.6					99.8				
Sep 11 R	73.2	69.2	70.2	66.7	84.2	99.5	97.9	100.4	97.7	100.2
Oct 9 R	72.5					99.0				
Nov 13 R	72.2					99.1				
Dec 18 R	71.4	67.6	63.4	65.8	82.7	98.2	97.9	99.0	97.4	99.3
1993 Jan 15 R	72.1					98.7				
Feb 12 R	72.1					98.8				
Mar 12 R	72.3	66.6	65.1	67.7	81.6	98.6	97.7	99.1	98.1	98.7
Apr 16 R	72.0					97.6				
May 14 R	72.4					98.4				
Jun 11 R	72.5	66.9	64.1	69.0	80.6	97.9	97.4	100.0	97.9	98.9
Jul 9 R	73.1					98.1				
Aug 13 R	72.8					97.7				
Sep 10 R	73.0	67.1	62.4	70.7	79.2	97.8	97.7	99.6	99.1	98.3
Oct 15 R	73.1					97.7				
Nov 12 R	73.0					97.4				
Dec 10 R	73.0	66.5	62.2	71.2	79.1	97.6	97.9	99.7	99.2	97.3
1994 Jan 14 R	73.2					97.5				
Feb 11 R	73.2					97.2				





# NOMIS

**NOMIS**  
NATIONAL  
ONLINE MANPOWER  
INFORMATION  
SYSTEM

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NOMIS is an *online database* run by Durham University under contract to the Employment Department.

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



## 2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

	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
1990 } Annual	1,664.4	5.8	1,660.8	5.8					
1991 } Annual	2,291.9	8.0	2,286.1	8.0					
1992 } averages	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7					
1993 } averages	2,919.2	10.4	2,900.6	10.3					
1992 Mar 12	2,707.5	9.5	2,651.8	9.3	16.4	34.6	282	2,379	47
Apr 9	2,736.5	9.6	2,687.1	9.5	35.3	33.4	302	2,387	47
May 14	2,707.9	9.5	2,717.3	9.6	30.2	27.3	254	2,407	48
June 11	2,678.2	9.4	2,731.7	9.6	14.4	26.6	258	2,373	47
July 9	2,774.0	9.8	2,765.3	9.7	33.6	26.1	369	2,359	46
Aug 13	2,845.5	10.0	2,812.6	9.9	47.3	31.8	324	2,476	45
Sept 10	2,847.4	10.0	2,840.6	10.0	28.0	36.3	315	2,488	45
Oct 8	2,814.4	9.9	2,871.7	10.1	31.1	35.5	345	2,425	44
Nov 12	2,864.1	10.1	2,908.4	10.2	36.7	31.9	331	2,488	45
Dec 17	2,983.3	10.5	2,971.7	10.5	63.3	43.7	309	2,627	47
1993 Jan 14	3,062.1	10.9	2,962.6	10.5	-9.1	30.3	314	2,700	48
Feb 11	3,042.6	10.8	2,959.0	10.5	-3.6	16.9	296	2,700	47
Mar 11	2,996.7	10.6	2,933.7	10.4	-25.3	-12.7	269	2,681	46
Apr 8	3,000.5	10.6	2,941.9	10.4	8.2	-6.9	301	2,653	46
May 13	2,916.6	10.4	2,919.7	10.4	-22.2	-13.1	257	2,613	46
June 10	2,865.0	10.2	2,915.1	10.3	-4.6	-6.2	248	2,572	45
July 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,917.2	10.4	2.1	-8.2	360	2,526	44
Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,921.5	10.4	4.3	0.6	309	2,609	42
Sept 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,902.0	10.3	-19.5	-4.4	290	2,581	41
Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,850.9	10.1	-51.1	-22.1	305	2,450	39
Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,812.9	10.0	-38.0	-36.2	284	2,447	38
Dec 9	2,782.7	9.9	2,770.8	9.8	-42.1	-43.7	272	2,473	38
1994 Jan 13	2,887.1	10.2	2,790.6	9.9	19.8	-20.1	283	2,565	39
Feb 10 R	2,841.4	10.1	2,752.9	9.8	-37.7	-20.0	272	2,532	37
Mar 10 P	2,777.5	9.9	2,722.6	9.7	-30.3	-16.1	246	2,496	35

## 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1990 } Annual	1,567.3	5.6	1,565.5	5.6					
1991 } Annual	2,191.5	7.9	2,187.0	7.9					
1992 } averages	2,672.4	9.7	2,660.3	9.6					
1993 } averages	2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2					
1992 Mar 12	2,603.4	9.4	2,548.5	9.2	15.6	34.0	275	2,283	46
Apr 9	2,632.1	9.5	2,583.6	9.3	35.1	33.0	295	2,291	46
May 14	2,604.1	9.4	2,613.0	9.4	29.4	26.7	247	2,310	46
June 11	2,573.9	9.3	2,626.9	9.5	13.9	26.1	250	2,278	46
July 9	2,663.8	9.6	2,659.7	9.6	32.8	25.4	357	2,262	45
Aug 13	2,734.1	9.9	2,706.1	9.8	46.4	31.0	316	2,374	44
Sept 10	2,737.0	9.9	2,734.5	9.9	28.4	35.9	305	2,388	44
Oct 8	2,708.0	9.8	2,765.6	10.0	31.1	35.3	337	2,328	43
Nov 12	2,759.4	10.0	2,802.9	10.1	37.3	32.3	325	2,391	44
Dec 17	2,877.9	10.4	2,865.8	10.4	62.9	43.8	303	2,529	46
1993 Jan 14	2,954.1	10.8	2,857.0	10.4	-8.8	30.5	307	2,601	47
Feb 11	2,935.4	10.7	2,853.3	10.4	-3.7	16.8	289	2,600	46
Mar 11	2,890.7	10.5	2,828.7	10.3	-24.6	-12.4	263	2,583	45
Apr 8	2,895.2	10.6	2,837.6	10.3	8.9	-6.5	295	2,555	45
May 13	2,813.7	10.3	2,816.3	10.3	-21.3	-12.3	251	2,517	45
June 10	2,762.2	10.1	2,811.5	10.2	-4.8	-5.7	241	2,477	44
July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,813.2	10.3	1.7	-8.1	349	2,430	42
Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,816.7	10.3	3.5	1	302	2,508	41
Sept 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,798.1	10.2	-18.6	-4.5	282	2,482	40
Oct 14	2,690.8	9.8	2,748.5	10.0	-49.6	-21.6	297	2,356	38
Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,711.5	9.9	-37.0	-35.1	277	2,354	37
Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,670.7	9.7	-40.8	-42.5	#N/A	2,380	#N/A
1994 Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,691.0	9.8	-40.8	-19.2	276	2,473	38
Feb 10 R	2,741.8	10.0	2,653.5	9.7	-40.8	-31.7	266	2,440	36
Mar 10 P	2,678.9	9.8	2,623.6	9.6	-29.9	-29.3	240	2,404	34

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-1993 for 1993 and 1994 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years. Workforce-based denominators have been revised back to 1971 at national and regional level to incorporate revisions to the employment and self-employed components of the workforce in employment series. Fuller details are given in the article 'Revised estimates of the workforce in employment in Great Britain' in this issue of the *Employment Gazette*.



## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary **2.1**

THOUSAND

MALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		MARRIED		
UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
Number	Per cent workforce	Number	Per cent workforce	Number	Per cent workforce	Number	Per cent workforce	Number		
1,232.3	7.5	1,230.4	7.5	433.2	3.5	430.4	3.5			1990 } Annual averages
1,737.1	10.7	1,734.0	10.6	554.9	4.5	552.1	4.5			1991 }
2,126.0	13.2	2,118.6	13.1	652.6	5.3	646.5	5.3			1992 }
2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	14.0	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5			1993 }
2,075.1	12.8	2,029.2	12.6	632.4	5.2	622.6	5.1	210.5		1992 Mar 12
2,100.1	13.0	2,059.3	12.7	636.5	5.2	627.8	5.1	214.2		Apr 9
2,085.1	12.9	2,083.7	12.9	622.8	5.1	633.6	5.2	210.4		May 14
2,061.2	12.7	2,093.9	13.0	617.0	5.0	637.8	5.2	207.7		June 11
2,108.7	13.0	2,117.7	13.1	665.3	5.4	647.6	5.3	215.0		July 9
2,149.4	13.3	2,153.3	13.3	696.1	5.7	659.3	5.4	224.9		Aug 13
2,160.9	13.4	2,176.8	13.5	686.5	5.6	663.8	5.4	218.8		Sept 10
2,151.9	13.3	2,202.7	13.6	662.5	5.4	669.0	5.5	215.4		Oct 8
2,199.7	13.6	2,233.5	13.8	664.4	5.4	674.9	5.5	216.9		Nov 12
2,299.7	14.2	2,283.4	14.1	683.7	5.6	688.3	5.6	224.7		Dec 17
2,353.8	14.8	2,275.3	14.3	708.2	5.8	687.3	5.6	232.6		1993 Jan 14
2,335.9	14.6	2,271.3	14.2	706.7	5.8	687.7	5.6	230.8		Feb 11
2,303.2	14.4	2,252.9	14.1	693.5	5.7	680.8	5.6	226.7		Mar 11
2,304.2	14.4	2,257.7	14.2	696.3	5.7	684.2	5.6	231.0		Apr 8
2,248.4	14.1	2,243.3	14.1	668.1	5.5	676.4	5.5	219.3		May 13
2,209.2	13.8	2,239.9	14.0	655.8	5.4	675.2	5.5	213.7		June 10
2,231.1	14.0	2,238.2	14.0	698.2	5.7	679.0	5.6	218.4		July 8
2,234.4	14.0	2,235.3	14.0	725.6	5.9	686.2	5.6	225.4		Aug 12
2,207.2	13.8	2,221.5	13.9	704.9	5.8	680.5	5.6	214.1		Sept 9
2,135.5	13.4	2,186.6	13.7	658.1	5.4	664.3	5.4	201.5		Oct 14
2,124.1	13.3	2,157.3	13.5	645.3	5.3	655.6	5.4	196.7		Nov 11
2,146.0	13.4	2,129.5	13.3	636.7	5.2	641.3	5.2	194.0		Dec 9
2,223.0	13.9	2,146.4	13.5	664.0	5.4	644.2	5.3	200.5		1994 Jan 13
2,184.3	13.7	2,114.8	13.3	657.1	5.4	638.1	5.2	195.9		Feb 10 P
2,136.5	13.4	2,091.6	13.1	641.1	5.2	631.0	5.2	190.1		Mar 10 P

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary **2.2**

MALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		MARRIED		
UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
Number	Per cent workforce	Number	Per cent workforce	Number	Per cent workforce	Number	Per cent workforce	Number		
1,159.1	7.2	1,158.1	7.2	408.2	3.4	407.4	3.4			1990 } Annual averages
1,660.4	10.5	1,658.0	10.5	531.1	4.5	529.1	4.5			1991 }
2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	13.0	627.8	5.3	622.5	5.3			1992 }
2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5			1993 }
1,994.4	12.7	1,949.5	12.4	609.0	5.0	599.0	5.1	202.1		1992 Mar 12
2,019.1	12.8	1,979.2	12.6	613.0	5.1	604.4	5.1	205.6		Apr 9
2,004.5	12.7	2,003.2	12.7	599.6	5.1	609.8	5.2	201.9		May 14
1,980.9	12.6	2,013.1	12.8	593.0	5.1	613.8	5.2	199.1		June 11
2,026.1	12.9	2,086.5	13.3	637.7	5.2	623.2	5.3	205.3		July 9
2,066.1	13.1	2,071.6	13.2	668.0	5.3	634.5	5.4	215.0		Aug 13
2,077.6	13.2	2,094.9	13.3	659.4	5.4	639.6	5.4	209.7		Sept 10
2,070.6	13.2	2,120.9	13.5	637.4	5.4	644.7	5.5	206.7		Oct 8
2,119.1	13.5	2,152.1	13.7	640.2	5.5	650.8	5.5	208.4		Nov 12
2,218.1	14.1	2,201.7	14.0	659.9	5.6	664.1	5.6	216.3		Dec 17
2,270.5	14.6	2,193.9	14.1	683.5	5.6	663.1	5.6	224.0		1993 Jan 14
2,253.3	14.5	2,190.0	14.1	682.2	5.6	663.3	5.6	222.3		Feb 11
2,221.2	14.3	2,172.0	14.0	669.5	5.5	656.7	5.6	218.3		Mar 11
2,223.0	14.3	2,177.4	14.0	672.2	5.5	660.2	5.6	222.4		Apr 8
2,168.7	14.0	2,163.5	13.9	645.0	5.5	652.8	5.5	211.3		May 13
2,129.8	13.7	2,159.9	13.9	632.3	5.5	651.6	5.5	205.8		June 10
2,149.6	13.9	2,157.9	13.9	671.4	5.5	655.3	5.6	209.5		July 8
2,152.5	13.9	2,154.8	13.9	698.1	5.6	661.9	5.6	216.2		Aug 12
2,125.6	13.7	2,141.3	13.8	678.5	5.5	656.8	5.6	205.9		Sept 9
2,056.5	13.3	2,107.2	13.6	634.2	5.4	641.3	5.4	193.7		Oct 14
2,046.1	13.2	2,078.6	13.4	622.5	5.3	632.9	5.4	189.2		Nov 11
2,068.2	13.3	2,051.7	13.2	614.6	5.2	619.0	5.2	186.7		Dec 9
2,144.4	13.8	2,068.8	13.3	642.4	5.4	622.2	5.2	193.7		1994 Jan 13
2,106.1	13.6	2,037.4	13.1	635.7	5.3	616.1	5.2	189.1		Feb 10 P
2,059.1	13.3	2,014.7	13.0	619.8	5.2	608.9	5.1	183.3		Mar 10 P

\* The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, p 608 for the list of discontinuities taken into account, and p S16 of the April 1994 issue). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.



## 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
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>												
1990	372.4	273.3	99.2	3.9	5.1	2.4	372.0	3.9			273.0	99.0
1991	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.0	4.0	637.7	6.9			477.3	160.4
1992	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.4	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.3
1993	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.6	5.9	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1993	952.0	719.9	232.1	10.5	14.0	5.9	936.8	10.3	-5.3	-1.0	707.7	229.1
Mar 11	957.0	722.5	234.5	10.5	14.0	6.0	938.6	10.3	1.8	-0.9	708.3	230.3
Apr 8	934.4	707.2	227.2	10.3	13.7	5.8	932.5	10.3	-6.1	-3.2	703.9	228.6
May 13	919.4	695.7	223.7	10.1	13.5	5.7	930.1	10.2	-2.4	-2.2	701.4	228.7
June 10												
July 8	930.7	698.7	232.0	10.3	13.6	5.9	930.8	10.3	0.7	-2.6	700.8	230.0
Aug 12	942.4	700.9	241.5	10.4	13.6	6.2	932.0	10.3	1.2	-0.2	699.9	232.1
Sept 9	931.6	693.8	237.8	10.3	13.5	6.1	928.6	10.2	-3.4	-0.5	697.9	230.7
Oct 14	897.6	673.0	224.6	9.9	13.1	5.7	912.6	10.1	-16.0	-6.1	687.4	225.2
Nov 11	886.1	666.9	219.2	9.8	12.9	5.6	899.5	9.9	-13.1	-10.8	678.1	221.4
Dec 9	885.7	670.7	215.0	9.8	13.0	5.5	882.2	9.7	-17.3	-15.5	666.8	215.4
1994	905.0	685.4	219.6	10.0	13.3	5.6	887.1	9.8	4.9	-8.5	670.9	216.2
Jan 13	893.9	676.1	217.8	9.9	13.1	5.6	872.7	9.6	-14.4	-8.9	659.2	213.5
Feb 10 R	875.1	661.9	213.2	9.6	12.8	5.4	861.2	9.5	-11.5	-7.0	650.5	210.7
Mar 10 P												
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>												
1990	211.8	154.7	57.1	5.0	6.3	3.2	211.6	5.0			154.6	57.0
1991	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.1	10.3	5.0	331.7	8.0			244.1	87.6
1992	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.6	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6
1993	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6	347.8	120.2		
1993	473.4	352.6	120.7	11.7	15.1	7.1	470.5	11.7	0.0	0.5	350.1	120.4
Mar 11	478.2	355.8	122.4	11.8	15.2	7.2	472.0	11.7	1.5	1.0	350.9	121.1
Apr 8	471.5	351.5	120.0	11.7	15.0	7.1	470.7	11.7	-1.3	0.1	349.9	120.8
May 13	468.4	349.1	119.3	11.6	14.9	7.0	470.6	11.7	-0.1	0.0	349.5	121.1
June 10												
July 8	473.5	350.6	122.9	11.7	15.0	7.2	470.7	11.7	0.1	-0.4	349.2	121.5
Aug 12	479.6	352.4	127.3	11.9	15.1	7.5	471.5	11.7	0.8	0.3	349.3	122.2
Sept 9	476.2	350.3	125.8	11.8	15.0	7.4	470.6	11.7	-0.9	0.0	349.0	121.6
Oct 14	461.2	341.3	120.0	11.4	14.6	7.1	465.0	11.5	-5.6	-1.9	345.5	119.5
Nov 11	454.8	337.8	117.1	11.3	14.4	6.9	460.4	11.4	-4.6	-3.7	342.5	117.9
Dec 9	454.2	338.8	115.4	11.3	14.5	6.8	453.5	11.2	-6.9	-5.7	338.2	115.3
1994	457.8	341.8	116.0	11.3	14.6	6.8	455.6	11.3	2.1	-3.1	339.7	115.9
Jan 13	454.9	339.2	115.6	11.3	14.5	6.8	451.3	11.2	-4.3	-3.0	336.2	115.1
Feb 10 R	450.0	335.9	114.1	11.1	14.4	6.7	447.5	11.1	-3.8	-2.0	333.5	114.0
Mar 10 P												
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>												
1990	37.5	27.3	10.2	3.7	4.7	2.3	37.4	3.7			27.2	10.2
1991	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.9	7.6	3.5	58.9	5.8			44.0	14.9
1992	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1	62.8	20.7		
1993	89.0	67.2	21.8	8.6	11.4	4.9	84.7	8.2	-0.8	-0.2	63.9	20.8
Mar 11	88.5	66.7	21.8	8.6	11.3	4.9	85.1	8.3	0.4	-0.2	64.1	21.0
Apr 8	85.1	64.2	20.9	8.3	10.9	4.7	84.0	8.2	-1.1	-0.5	63.3	20.7
May 13	82.4	62.3	20.0	8.0	10.6	4.5	84.2	8.2	0.2	-0.2	63.5	20.7
June 10												
July 8	83.2	62.3	20.9	8.1	10.6	4.7	84.2	8.2	0.0	-0.3	63.4	20.8
Aug 12	83.4	61.8	21.6	8.1	10.5	4.9	84.1	8.2	-0.1	0.0	63.1	21.0
Sept 9	81.6	60.6	20.9	7.9	10.3	4.7	83.2	8.1	-0.9	-0.3	62.4	20.8
Oct 14	78.4	58.6	19.8	7.6	10.0	4.5	81.7	7.9	-1.5	-0.8	61.4	20.3
Nov 11	78.2	58.5	19.8	7.6	9.9	4.5	80.2	7.8	-1.5	-1.3	60.1	20.1
Dec 9	79.0	59.4	19.5	7.7	10.1	4.4	78.3	7.6	-1.9	-1.6	58.7	19.6
1994	83.9	63.2	20.7	8.1	10.7	4.7	80.1	7.8	1.8	-0.5	60.3	19.8
Jan 13	82.7	62.2	20.5	8.0	10.6	4.6	78.2	7.6	-1.9	-0.7	58.7	19.5
Feb 10 R	80.8	60.8	20.0	7.8	10.3	4.5	77.0	7.5	-1.2	-0.4	57.7	19.3
Mar 10 P												
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>												
1990	97.3	69.8	27.5	4.3	5.4	2.8	97.2	4.3			69.7	27.4
1991	161.2	121.1	40.1	6.9	9.1	4.1	160.7	6.9			120.9	39.9
1992	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5	163.8	52.6		
1993	229.0	173.3	55.7	10.0	13.4	5.7	221.2	9.7	-2.2	-1.2	168.0	53.2
Mar 11	226.8	172.2	54.7	9.9	13.3	5.6	221.5	9.7	0.3	-1.0	167.9	53.6
Apr 8	216.7	165.0	51.7	9.5	12.8	5.3	218.7	9.6	-2.8	-1.6	165.8	52.9
May 13	210.1	160.2	49.8	9.2	12.4	5.1	217.7	9.5	-1.0	-1.2	165.0	52.7
June 10												
July 8	213.6	161.5	52.2	9.4	12.5	5.4	217.3	9.5	-0.4	-1.4	164.5	52.8
Aug 12	215.8	161.3	54.4	9.4	12.5	5.6	216.8	9.5	-0.5	-0.6	163.5	53.3
Sept 9	213.0	159.5	53.5	9.3	12.3	5.5	215.1	9.4	-1.7	-0.9	162.2	52.9
Oct 14	205.5	154.5	51.0	9.0	12.0	5.3	211.0	9.2	-4.1	-2.1	159.2	51.8
Nov 11	204.9	154.1	50.9	9.0	11.9	5.2	206.8	9.1	-4.2	-3.3	155.9	50.9
Dec 9	207.2	156.7	50.5	9.1	12.1	5.2	202.7	8.9	-4.1	-4.1	153.2	49.5
1994	217.1	163.7	53.4	9.5	12.7	5.4	205.2	9.0	2.5	-1.9	155.1	50.1
Jan 13	212.8	160.2	52.6	9.3	12.4	5.3	201.5	8.8	-3.7	-1.8	152.2	49.3
Feb 10 R	205.9	155.3	50.6	9.0	12.0	5.1	198.9	8.7	-2.6	-1.3	150.4	48.5
Mar 10 P												

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.



# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions **2.3**

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				Male	Female
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1990 )	152.7	111.7	41.1	5.7	7.2	3.7	152.6	5.7			111.6	41.0
1991 ) Annual	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.4	10.9	4.9	218.3	8.4			164.9	53.5
1992 ) averages	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993 )	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.9	214.9	65.8		
1993 Mar 11	290.5	223.3	67.2	11.3	15.1	6.1	285.6	11.1	-2.8	-1.4	219.1	66.5
Apr 8	290.7	223.1	67.6	11.3	15.1	6.2	286.3	11.1	0.7	-0.8	219.4	66.9
May 13	282.9	217.8	65.0	11.0	14.7	5.9	283.0	11.0	-3.3	-1.8	217.0	66.0
June 10	278.5	214.4	64.1	10.8	14.5	5.9	282.1	11.0	-0.9	-1.2	216.3	65.8
July 8	284.2	216.4	67.8	11.0	14.6	6.2	282.1	11.0	0.0	-1.4	216.2	65.9
Aug 12	287.3	216.9	70.3	11.2	14.7	6.4	282.4	11.0	0.3	-0.2	216.0	66.4
Sept 9	282.8	213.8	69.0	11.0	14.4	6.3	280.0	10.9	-2.4	-0.7	214.0	66.0
Oct 14	268.8	204.6	64.2	10.4	13.8	5.9	274.3	10.7	-5.7	-2.6	209.6	64.7
Nov 11	263.7	201.3	62.4	10.2	13.6	5.7	269.6	10.5	-4.7	-4.3	205.6	64.0
Dec 9	263.6	202.3	61.2	10.2	13.7	5.6	264.8	10.3	-4.8	-5.1	202.5	62.3
1994 Jan 13	271.5	208.2	63.3	10.5	14.1	5.8	264.0	10.3	-0.8	-3.4	201.9	62.1
Feb 10 R	267.2	204.5	62.7	10.4	13.8	5.7	260.5	10.1	-3.5	-3.0	199.2	61.3
Mar 10 P	260.7	199.5	61.2	10.1	13.5	5.6	256.3	10.0	-4.2	-2.8	195.8	60.5
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1990 )	99.4	72.2	27.2	5.1	6.5	3.3	99.2	5.1			72.1	27.1
1991 ) Annual	142.1	106.7	35.4	7.2	9.6	4.2	141.7	7.2			106.5	35.2
1992 ) averages	174.9	133.2	41.6	9.1	12.1	5.0	174.0	9.0			132.7	41.2
1993 )	183.8	140.8	43.0	9.6	13.0	5.1	182.6	9.5	140.1	42.5		
1993 Mar 11	189.8	146.1	43.7	9.9	13.5	5.2	184.3	9.6	-2.3	-1.2	141.6	42.7
Apr 8	189.5	145.8	43.7	9.8	13.5	5.2	184.6	9.6	0.3	-0.9	141.8	42.8
May 13	184.3	142.1	42.1	9.6	13.2	5.0	183.7	9.5	-0.9	-1.0	141.2	42.5
June 10	179.8	138.8	41.1	9.3	12.8	4.9	183.1	9.5	-0.6	-0.4	140.8	42.3
July 8	183.8	140.0	43.9	9.6	13.0	5.2	183.1	9.5	0.0	-0.5	140.6	42.5
Aug 12	185.8	140.2	45.6	9.7	13.0	5.4	183.8	9.6	0.7	0.0	140.7	43.1
Sept 9	183.1	138.5	44.6	9.5	12.8	5.3	183.2	9.5	-0.6	0.0	140.3	42.9
Oct 14	174.0	132.8	41.2	9.0	12.3	4.9	179.4	9.3	-3.8	-1.2	137.6	41.8
Nov 11	172.5	132.2	40.2	9.0	12.2	4.8	176.9	9.2	-2.5	-2.3	135.6	41.3
Dec 9	175.3	135.2	40.1	9.1	12.5	4.7	174.8	9.1	-2.1	-2.8	134.1	40.7
1994 Jan 13	183.9	141.5	42.4	9.6	13.1	5.0	177.1	9.2	2.3	-0.8	136.1	41.0
Feb 10 R	182.3	140.1	42.2	9.5	13.0	5.0	175.1	9.1	-2.0	-0.6	134.2	40.9
Mar 10 P	179.1	137.8	41.3	9.3	12.8	4.9	174.1	9.0	-1.0	-0.2	133.6	40.5
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>												
1990 )	161.3	120.6	40.6	6.7	8.7	3.9	161.0	6.7			120.5	40.5
1991 ) Annual	207.4	159.4	48.0	8.7	11.7	4.7	206.8	8.7			159.1	47.8
1992 ) averages	236.6	183.1	53.5	9.9	13.6	5.2	235.5	9.9			182.5	53.0
1993 )	245.6	190.8	54.8	10.4	14.3	5.3	244.0	10.3	189.9	54.1		
1993 Mar 11	253.3	197.5	55.8	10.7	14.8	5.4	247.7	10.5	-1.8	-1.2	192.8	54.9
Apr 8	253.4	197.4	56.1	10.7	14.8	5.4	248.5	10.5	0.8	-0.4	193.3	55.2
May 13	244.8	191.5	53.4	10.3	14.4	5.2	245.8	10.4	-2.7	-1.2	191.6	54.2
June 10	239.6	187.5	52.1	10.1	14.1	5.0	244.8	10.3	-1.0	-1.0	191.1	53.7
July 8	244.5	189.0	55.6	10.3	14.2	5.4	244.0	10.3	-0.8	-1.5	190.1	53.9
Aug 12	248.3	189.6	58.7	10.5	14.2	5.7	245.1	10.4	1.1	-0.2	190.2	54.9
Sept 9	244.6	187.9	56.8	10.3	14.1	5.5	243.1	10.3	-2.0	-0.6	188.8	54.3
Oct 14	234.6	181.9	52.6	9.9	13.7	5.1	239.4	10.1	-3.7	-1.5	186.3	53.1
Nov 11	232.6	181.1	51.5	9.8	13.6	5.0	236.5	10.0	-2.9	-2.9	183.7	52.8
Dec 9	234.7	183.7	51.0	9.9	13.8	4.9	233.8	9.9	-2.7	-3.1	182.2	51.6
1994 Jan 13	245.7	191.8	53.9	10.4	14.4	5.2	236.3	10.0	2.5	-1.0	184.1	52.2
Feb 10 R	241.6	188.0	53.5	10.2	14.1	5.2	233.2	9.9	-3.1	-1.1	181.2	52.0
Mar 10 P	236.7	184.4	52.3	10.0	13.8	5.1	231.3	9.8	-1.9	-0.8	179.9	51.4
<b>NORTH WEST</b>												
1990 )	234.9	176.4	58.5	7.6	10.1	4.4	234.6	7.6			176.2	58.4
1991 ) Annual	287.1	220.9	66.3	9.4	12.7	5.0	286.5	9.3			220.5	66.0
1992 ) averages	323.7	251.6	72.1	10.7	14.7	5.4	322.0	10.6			250.6	71.4
1993 )	324.3	252.7	71.5	10.8	15.0	5.4	321.8	10.7	251.3	70.5		
1993 Mar 11	333.2	260.6	72.6	11.1	15.5	5.5	326.4	10.9	-3.5	-2.7	255.0	71.4
Apr 8	334.9	261.7	73.3	11.2	15.5	5.6	328.2	10.9	1.8	-1.2	256.2	72.0
May 13	325.0	255.0	70.0	10.8	15.1	5.3	334.9	11.1	-3.3	-1.7	254.0	70.9
June 10	318.5	250.0	68.5	10.6	14.8	5.2	323.9	10.8	-1.0	-0.8	253.2	70.7
July 8	325.7	252.6	73.1	10.8	15.0	5.5	323.0	10.8	-0.9	-1.7	252.4	70.6
Aug 12	329.4	252.9	76.5	11.0	15.0	5.8	323.0	10.8	0.0	-0.6	251.6	71.4
Sept 9	324.0	249.5	74.6	10.8	14.8	5.7	320.0	10.7	-3.0	-1.3	249.3	70.7
Oct 14	307.1	239.4	67.7	10.2	14.2	5.1	313.8	10.4	-6.2	-3.1	245.2	68.6
Nov 11	304.7	238.3	66.4	10.1	14.1	5.0	310.2	10.3	-3.6	-4.3	242.3	67.9
Dec 9	306.5	240.7	65.8	10.2	14.3	5.0	306.5	10.2	-3.7	-4.5	239.9	66.6
1994 Jan 13	320.5	250.7	69.8	10.7	14.9	5.3	308.7	10.3	2.2	-1.7	241.7	67.0
Feb 10 R	313.7	245.2	68.5	10.4	14.5	5.2	304.8	10.1	-3.9	-1.8	238.1	66.7
Mar 10 P	306.9	240.0	66.9	10.2	14.2	5.1	301.4	10.0	-3.4	-1.7	235.4	66.0

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.



## 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
<b>NORTH</b>												
1990 } Annual averages	122.9	93.4	29.5	8.7	11.5	4.9	122.7	8.7			93.3	29.4
1991 } Annual averages	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.3	13.9	5.4	143.3	10.2			110.9	32.5
1992 } Annual averages	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.3	5.6	157.0	11.1	134.3	34.0	123.4	33.6
1993 } Annual averages	169.3	134.9	34.6	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9				
1993 Mar 11	169.8	135.1	34.7	12.0	16.7	5.8	166.0	11.7	-2.0	-0.8	132.0	34.0
Apr 8	171.7	136.8	34.9	12.2	16.9	5.8	168.3	11.9	2.3	0.4	134.0	34.3
May 13	168.3	135.2	33.2	11.9	16.7	5.5	168.4	11.9	0.1	0.1	134.8	33.6
June 10	167.2	134.3	32.9	11.8	16.6	5.4	170.1	12.0	1.7	1.4	136.2	33.9
July 8	170.2	135.3	35.0	12.0	16.7	5.8	170.4	12.1	0.3	0.7	136.3	34.1
Aug 12	171.1	134.7	36.4	12.1	16.7	6.0	171.2	12.1	0.8	0.9	136.6	34.6
Sept 9	170.7	134.9	35.8	12.1	16.7	5.9	170.4	12.1	-0.8	0.1	136.1	34.3
Oct 14	164.8	131.6	33.2	11.7	16.3	5.5	168.3	11.9	-2.1	-0.7	134.7	33.6
Nov 11	165.1	132.2	32.9	11.7	16.3	5.5	168.5	11.8	-1.8	-1.6	133.1	33.4
Dec 9	166.0	133.7	32.3	11.8	16.5	5.4	165.0	11.7	-1.5	-1.8	132.2	32.8
1994 Jan 13	173.6	139.3	34.4	12.3	17.2	5.7	166.7	11.8	1.7	-0.5	133.8	32.9
Feb 10 R	169.6	135.8	33.8	12.0	16.8	5.6	164.3	11.6	-2.4	-0.7	131.7	32.6
Mar 10 P	165.8	132.9	33.0	11.7	16.4	5.5	163.1	11.5	-1.2	-0.6	130.6	32.5
<b>WALES</b>												
1990 } Annual averages	86.3	65.7	20.6	6.8	8.9	3.8	86.2	6.7			65.6	20.6
1991 } Annual averages	113.2	88.6	24.6	9.0	12.2	4.6	112.9	9.0			88.5	24.4
1992 } Annual averages	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.7	5.0	126.6	9.9	102.7	27.6	99.9	26.7
1993 } Annual averages	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.4	10.3				
1993 Mar 11	133.6	105.4	28.2	10.6	14.7	5.2	130.5	10.3	-1.4	-0.9	102.9	27.6
Apr 8	132.6	104.7	27.8	10.5	14.6	5.1	130.6	10.3	0.1	-0.6	103.2	27.4
May 13	128.6	102.1	26.5	10.2	14.2	4.9	130.1	10.3	-0.5	-0.6	102.8	27.3
June 10	126.0	100.2	25.8	10.0	14.0	4.7	130.5	10.3	0.4	0.0	103.1	27.4
July 8	130.9	102.1	28.8	10.4	14.2	5.3	131.5	10.4	1.0	0.3	103.4	28.1
Aug 12	133.1	102.9	30.3	10.5	14.3	5.5	132.3	10.5	0.8	0.7	103.7	28.6
Sept 9	131.6	102.0	29.5	10.4	14.2	5.4	131.3	10.4	-1.0	0.3	102.9	28.4
Oct 14	126.0	99.0	27.0	10.0	13.8	4.9	128.9	10.2	-2.4	-0.9	101.3	27.6
Nov 11	126.7	99.9	26.8	10.0	13.9	4.9	127.7	10.1	-1.2	-1.5	100.6	27.1
Dec 9	128.3	101.6	26.7	10.2	14.2	4.9	126.4	10.0	-1.3	-1.6	99.9	26.5
1994 Jan 13	134.6	106.0	28.6	10.6	14.8	5.2	127.4	10.1	1.0	-0.5	100.4	27.0
Feb 10 R	131.5	103.5	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	126.4	10.0	-1.0	-0.4	99.6	26.8
Mar 10 P	127.8	100.7	27.1	10.1	14.0	5.0	125.3	9.9	-1.1	-0.4	98.6	26.7
<b>SCOTLAND</b>												
1990 } Annual averages	202.5	148.7	53.8	8.2	10.6	5.0	202.0	8.2			148.5	53.6
1991 } Annual averages	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.8	11.7	5.0	219.3	8.8			165.0	54.3
1992 } Annual averages	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.6	13.0	5.2	238.8	9.5	187.7	55.7	182.5	56.3
1993 } Annual averages	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7				
1993 Mar 11	250.7	193.0	57.7	10.0	14.0	5.2	244.5	9.8	-3.0	-1.7	188.4	56.1
Apr 8	250.1	192.2	57.9	10.0	13.9	5.2	245.5	9.8	1.0	-0.8	188.9	56.6
May 13	243.7	188.6	55.1	9.8	13.7	4.9	244.9	9.8	-0.6	-0.9	188.9	56.0
June 10	240.8	186.4	54.3	9.6	13.5	4.9	244.6	9.8	-0.3	0.0	189.1	55.5
July 8	254.2	191.8	62.4	10.2	13.9	5.6	246.4	9.9	1.8	0.3	190.0	56.4
Aug 12	253.9	191.2	62.7	10.2	13.9	5.6	245.9	9.8	-0.5	0.3	189.4	56.5
Sept 9	241.2	185.2	56.0	9.7	13.4	5.0	242.7	9.7	-3.2	-0.6	187.1	55.6
Oct 14	234.0	181.1	52.9	9.4	13.1	4.7	238.7	9.6	-4.0	-2.6	184.2	54.5
Nov 11	234.2	181.7	52.5	9.4	13.2	4.7	236.7	9.5	-2.0	-3.1	182.9	53.8
Dec 9	236.5	184.1	52.4	9.5	13.3	4.7	234.7	9.4	-2.0	-2.7	181.6	53.1
1994 Jan 13	251.0	194.6	56.4	10.1	14.1	5.0	238.4	9.5	3.7	-0.1	184.6	53.8
Feb 10 R	246.5	190.5	56.0	9.9	13.8	5.0	236.8	9.5	-1.6	-	183.3	53.5
Mar 10 P	240.1	185.9	54.2	9.6	13.5	4.9	235.0	9.4	-1.8	0.1	182.2	52.8
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>												
1990 } Annual averages	97.2	73.2	24.0	13.3	17.0	8.0	95.3	13.0			72.2	23.1
1991 } Annual averages	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.4	17.4	7.7	99.1	13.2			76.1	23.0
1992 } Annual averages	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.1	18.5	7.9	104.7	13.9	80.1	23.6	80.7	24.0
1993 } Annual averages	105.1	80.7	24.4	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.9				
1993 Mar 11	106.0	82.0	24.0	14.2	18.9	7.7	105.0	14.1	-0.7	-0.3	80.9	24.1
Apr 8	105.3	81.3	24.1	14.1	18.7	7.7	104.3	14.0	-0.7	-0.4	80.3	24.0
May 13	102.8	79.7	23.1	13.8	18.4	7.4	103.4	13.9	-0.9	-0.8	79.8	23.6
June 10	102.9	79.3	23.5	13.8	18.3	7.5	103.6	13.9	0.2	-0.5	80.0	23.6
July 8	108.3	81.5	26.8	14.5	18.8	8.6	104.0	13.9	0.4	-0.1	80.3	23.7
Aug 12	109.4	81.8	27.6	14.7	18.8	8.8	104.8	14.0	0.8	0.5	80.5	24.3
Sept 9	108.0	81.6	26.4	14.5	18.8	8.5	103.9	13.9	-0.9	0.1	80.2	23.7
Oct 14	102.8	78.9	23.9	13.8	18.2	7.7	102.4	13.7	-1.5	-0.5	79.4	23.0
Nov 11	100.8	78.0	22.8	13.5	18.0	7.3	101.4	13.6	-1.0	-1.1	78.7	22.7
Dec 9	99.9	77.9	22.1	13.4	17.9	7.1	100.1	13.4	-1.3	-1.3	77.8	22.3
1994 Jan 13	100.2	78.6	21.6	13.4	18.1	6.9	99.6	13.3	-0.5	-0.9	77.6	22.0
Feb 10 R	99.6	78.2	21.4	13.3	18.0	6.9	99.4	13.3	-0.2	-0.7	77.4	22.0
Mar 10 P	98.6	77.4	21.2	13.2	17.8	6.8	99.0	13.3	-0.4	-0.4	76.9	22.1

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.



Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at March 10 1994

	Male		Female		All		Rate #		Male		Female		All		Rates #	
	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce
<b>TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS*</b>																
<b>England</b>																
Accrington and Rossendale	3,304	870	4,174	8.6	7.4											
Alfreton and Ashfield	5,325	1,216	6,541	10.8	9.7											
Alnwick and Amble	1,254	375	1,629	13.7	11.0											
Andover	1,560	653	2,213	6.8	6.0											
Ashford	2,730	674	3,404	9.7	8.2											
Aylesbury and Wycombe	9,387	2,921	12,308	7.1	6.1											
Banbury	1,979	755	2,734	9.4	8.0											
Barnsley	8,412	2,052	10,464	14.9	13.1											
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,913	947	3,860	13.3	11.0											
Barrow-in-Furness	3,538	923	4,461	11.3	9.9											
Basingstoke and Alton	4,118	1,314	5,432	6.4	5.8											
Bath	4,663	1,714	6,377	9.3	8.1											
Becles and Halesworth	1,206	443	1,649	10.5	8.1											
Bedford	5,339	1,701	7,040	9.6	8.5											
Berwick-on-Tweed	763	229	992	10.2	8.5											
Bicester	994	401	1,395	7.9	6.5											
Bideford	1,303	436	1,739	17.1	13.8											
Birmingham	72,169	21,498	93,667	12.8	11.6											
Bishop Auckland	4,261	992	5,253	12.7	11.1											
Blackburn	5,442	1,264	6,706	10.2	8.9											
Blackpool	9,832	2,579	12,411	10.4	8.6											
Blanford	522	193	715	7.7	6.1											
Bodmin and Liskeard	2,475	960	3,435	14.5	11.2											
Bolton and Bury	15,079	4,071	19,150	10.9	9.4											
Boston	1,976	549	2,525	11.3	9.3											
Bournemouth	10,527	3,088	13,615	13.1	11.0											
Bradford	18,901	4,957	23,858	11.1	9.9											
Bridgwater	2,959	946	3,905	12.8	10.7											
Bridlington and Driffield	2,263	767	3,030	15.1	12.1											
Bridport	814	284	1,098	12.1	9.2											
Brighton	18,087	5,701	23,788	14.9	12.5											
Bristol	27,116	8,576	35,692	10.5	9.4											
Bude	783	272	1,055	15.7	11.4											
Burnley	2,745	687	3,432	8.6	7.6											
Burton-on-Trent	4,934	1,600	6,534	10.8	9.5											
Bury St Edmunds	1,620	624	2,244	6.7	5.7											
Buxton	1,299	458	1,757	8.1	6.4											
Calderdale	6,191	2,088	8,279	10.0	8.8											
Cambridge	6,775	2,389	9,164	6.6	5.7											
Canterbury	4,336	1,161	5,497	11.2	9.5											
Carlisle	3,117	1,096	4,213	8.1	6.9											
Castleford and Pontefract	5,074	1,312	6,386	12.0	10.8											
Chard	647	220	867	9.2	7.7											
Chelmsford and Braintree	4,721	2,582	7,303	9.3	8.0											
Cheltenham	4,710	1,543	6,253	8.4	7.4											
Chesterfield	7,793	2,037	9,830	13.9	12.1											
Chichester	4,341	1,198	5,539	9.1	7.5											
Chippenham	2,107	791	2,898	9.2	7.7											
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	2,175	745	2,920	11.7	9.6											
Cirencester	804	307	1,111	8.2	7.0											
Clacton	3,151	770	3,921	19.2	15.2											
Clitheroe	326	106	432	4.0	3.4											
Colchester	6,332	2,046	8,378	10.3	8.8											
Corby	2,368	802	3,170	10.0	9.1											
Coventry and Hinckley	20,834	6,365	27,199	11.7	10.4											
Crawley	9,442	3,133	12,575	6.3	5.5											
Crewe	3,386	1,245	4,631	9.5	8.5											
Cromer and North Walsham	1,802	566	2,368	12.3	9.6											
Darlington	4,057	1,084	5,141	9.9	8.6											
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	799	328	1,127	14.6	10.1											
Derby	11,060	3,066	14,126	9.1	8.2											
Devizes	862	330	1,192	9.3	7.8											
Diss	826	375	1,201	8.4	6.4											
Doncaster	11,842	2,952	14,794	15.1	13.2											
Dorchester and Weymouth	3,298	1,051	4,349	10.8	9.3											
Dover and Deal	4,411	1,152	5,563	11.8	10.4											
Dudley and Sandwell	25,634	7,866	33,500	12.8	11.5											
Durham	4,997	1,298	6,295	10.4	9.3											
Eastbourne	4,667	1,408	6,075	10.4	8.6											
Evesham	1,811	695	2,506	8.6	6.6											
Exeter	6,223	1,809	8,032	8.5	7.3											
Fakenham	992	360	1,352	12.3	9.3											
Falmouth	1,385	485	1,870	16.9	13.5											
Folkestone	4,251	968	5,219	15.8	13.3											
Gainsborough	1,275	435	1,710	13.3	11.3											
Gloucester	5,091	1,455	6,546	9.5	8.6											
Goole and Selby	2,788	900	3,688	11.4	10.0											
Gosport and Fareham	4,270	1,489	5,759	10.0	8.9											
Grantham	1,459	529	1,988	8.6	7.3											
Great Yarmouth	5,036	1,661	6,697	15.9	13.4											
Grimsby	7,427	1,949	9,376	12.3	10.9											
Guildford and Aldershot	10,539	3,456	13,995	7.5	6.4											
Harrigate	1,919	751	2,670	6.4	5.4											
Hartlepool	5,490	1,261	6,751	18.1	16.2											
Hanwich	938	228	1,166	17.4	14.8											
Hastings	6,522	1,686	8,208	16.1	12.9											
Haverhill	993	322	1,315	10.9	9.1											
Heathrow	45,161	15,350	60,511	8.8	7.7											
Helston	814	341	1,155	18.0	13.1											
Hereford and Leominster	3,316	1,201	4,517	9.7	7.9											
Hertford and Harlow	15,784	5,503	21,287	9.5	8.3											
Hexham	835	337	1,172	8.0	6.0											
Hitchin and Letchworth	4,314	1,429	5,743	9.5	8.3											
Honiton and Axminster	1,224	374	1,598	8.9	6.8											
Horncastle and Market Rasen	998	411	1,409	12.0	9.1											
Huddersfield	6,767	2,202	8,969	10.2	8.8											
Hull	18,549	5,261	23,810	12.3	11.0											
Huntingdon and St Neots	2,882	1														



## 2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

### Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at March 10 1994

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce
South Tyneside	8,688	1,951	10,639	21.2	18.8	South Pembrokeshire	2,133	681	2,814	21.1	15.7
Southampton	15,049	3,911	18,960	10.3	9.1	Swansea	9,372	2,171	11,543	11.7	10.1
Southend	26,702	8,068	34,770	14.0	11.9	Welshpool	416	194	610	7.8	5.3
Spalding & Holbeach	1,402	505	1,907	8.3	6.5	Wrexham	4,208	1,249	5,457	11.0	9.3
St.Austell	2,290	773	3,063	13.3	10.6						
Stafford	3,926	1,316	5,242	8.5	7.3	<b>Scotland</b>					
Stamford	987	429	1,416	8.3	6.8	Aberdeen	6,807	2,089	8,896	4.4	4.0
Stockton-on-Tees	8,648	2,152	10,800	13.6	12.5	Aloa	2,017	594	2,611	15.9	13.9
Stoke	13,909	4,129	18,038	9.6	8.5	Annan	528	204	732	7.9	6.6
Stroud	2,694	1,012	3,706	9.6	8.0	Arbroath	1,072	336	1,408	14.8	12.2
Sudbury	1,402	505	1,907	11.8	9.2	Ayr	3,456	1,171	4,627	9.5	8.3
Sunderland	19,861	4,534	24,395	15.3	13.8	Badenoch	353	167	520	13.2	10.2
Swindon	6,587	2,181	8,768	7.8	7.0	Banff	523	186	709	7.5	5.7
Taunton	2,815	829	3,644	7.8	6.7	Bathgate	4,675	1,248	5,923	11.4	10.4
Telford & Bridgnorth	5,672	1,782	7,454	9.4	8.3	Berwickshire	445	139	584	10.4	7.7
Thanet	6,173	1,595	7,768	19.9	16.2	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	708	290	998	8.9	6.9
Thetford	1,673	608	2,281	10.2	8.6	Brechin and Montrose	1,075	411	1,486	10.0	8.1
Thirsk	252	123	375	5.7	4.6	Buckie	407	202	609	15.1	12.4
Tiverton	798	270	1,068	9.4	7.6	Campbeltown	445	120	565	15.7	11.2
Torbay	5,936	1,634	7,570	16.5	13.1	Crieff	289	95	384	9.3	7.3
Torrington	573	208	781	16.4	11.5	Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,246	570	2,816	22.3	18.3
Torres	736	246	982	12.2	9.3	Dumbarton	3,014	941	3,955	12.4	11.1
Trowbridge & Frome	3,338	1,105	4,443	9.0	7.8	Dumfries	1,563	492	2,055	8.0	6.9
Turo	1,823	609	2,432	9.3	7.8	Dundee	7,562	2,269	9,831	11.4	10.2
Tunbridge Wells	5,131	1,499	6,630	7.0	5.7	Dunfermline	4,972	1,406	6,378	12.7	11.3
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	937	398	1,335	10.1	8.6	Dunoon and Bute	1,078	420	1,498	17.4	12.7
Wakefield & Dewsbury	10,632	2,936	13,568	12.3	11.0	Edinburgh	19,857	5,581	25,438	8.3	7.5
Walsall	15,165	4,269	19,434	13.6	12.0	Elgin	1,065	538	1,603	9.5	8.2
Wareham & Swanage	912	304	1,216	11.3	9.3	Falkirk	5,662	1,533	7,195	11.7	10.5
Warminster	501	239	740	11.6	9.5	Forfar	572	285	857	9.5	7.7
Warrington	4,880	1,458	6,338	7.5	6.9	Forres	489	185	674	23.1	18.1
Warwick	4,277	1,558	5,835	7.1	6.1	Fraserburgh	473	148	621	9.3	7.2
Watford & Luton	24,624	7,502	32,126	9.8	8.6	Galashiels	640	227	867	5.4	4.6
Wellingborough & Rushden	3,307	1,138	4,445	9.3	8.1	Girvan	469	191	660	18.0	14.0
Wells	1,923	741	2,664	10.8	8.8	Glasgow	55,340	14,947	70,287	11.8	10.7
Weston-super-Mare	4,041	1,368	5,409	13.4	11.2	Greenock	3,901	891	4,792	12.4	11.0
Whitby	867	292	1,159	16.1	11.6	Haddington	916	266	1,182	9.7	8.1
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	969	376	1,345	9.2	6.9	Hawick	451	146	597	7.1	6.2
Whitehaven	2,944	787	3,731	11.7	10.5	Huntly	247	99	346	10.2	7.7
Widnes & Runcorn	5,979	1,564	7,543	12.5	11.6	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,957	508	2,465	16.7	14.6
Wigan & St.Helens	16,989	5,003	21,992	13.4	11.8	Inverness	3,565	1,073	4,638	11.2	9.8
Winchester & Eastleigh	3,394	1,007	4,401	5.4	4.8	Irvine	5,898	1,776	7,674	14.7	13.0
Windermere	369	124	493	6.1	4.6	Islay/Mid Argyll	367	166	533	11.9	9.6
Wirral & Chester	20,801	5,959	26,760	13.3	11.8	Keith	402	192	594	10.6	8.7
Wisbech	1,709	532	2,241	13.4	10.6	Kelso and Jedburgh	238	105	343	6.2	5.0
Wolverhampton	14,140	4,070	18,210	14.0	12.5	Kilmarnock	3,155	1,070	4,225	13.3	11.7
Woodbridge & Leiston	1,365	448	1,813	7.3	6.1	Kirkcaldy	6,484	1,917	8,401	14.4	12.7
Worcester	3,967	1,245	5,212	8.2	7.2	Lanarkshire	16,464	3,839	20,303	14.3	12.6
Workington	3,240	999	4,239	15.8	13.2	Lochaber	700	437	1,137	14.0	11.5
Worksop	2,585	619	3,204	13.4	12.2	Lockerbie	246	133	379	10.5	7.7
Worthing	6,017	1,582	7,599	10.0	8.4	Newton Stewart	394	194	588	22.1	14.5
Yeovil	2,726	984	3,710	8.6	7.2						
York	5,794	1,917	7,711	7.9	6.9	<b>North East Fife</b>	1,209	432	1,641	9.4	7.8
						Oban	509	294	803	9.5	7.3
<b>Wales</b>						Orkney Islands	343	144	487	6.6	4.8
Aberdare	2,498	573	3,071	19.2	16.1	Peebles	342	101	443	9.6	7.9
Aberystwyth	653	301	954	8.8	6.8	Perth	1,761	544	2,305	7.3	6.4
Bangor & Caernarfon	3,001	925	3,926	13.6	11.3	Peterhead	904	264	1,168	8.8	7.3
Blaenau Gwent & Abergaven	3,762	885	4,647	14.3	12.0	Shetland Islands	348	142	490	4.5	3.8
Brecon	520	199	719	9.1	6.4	Skye and Wester Ross	728	350	1,078	15.8	12.3
Bridgend	5,180	1,431	6,611	12.3	10.5	Stewartry	547	212	759	10.9	7.9
Cardiff	18,247	4,348	22,595	11.1	9.9	Stirling	2,338	783	3,121	8.9	7.7
Cardigan	748	246	994	13.6	8.3	Stranraer	745	272	1,017	13.7	11.1
Carmarthen	954	284	1,238	6.8	5.1	Sutherland	516	241	757	18.3	13.8
Conwy & Colwyn	2,953	991	3,944	12.2	9.5	Thurso	537	157	694	10.5	8.8
Denbigh	712	277	989	10.4	7.1	Western Isles	1,354	341	1,695	15.2	11.9
Dolgellau & Barmouth	431	152	583	12.6	9.2	Wick	536	128	664	15.4	11.9
Fishguard	345	135	480	12.8	8.2						
Haverfordwest	2,237	567	2,804	15.4	12.1	<b>Northern Ireland</b>					
Holyhead	2,262	718	2,980	17.7	14.0	Ballymena	1,962	671	2,633	10.7	8.9
Lampeter & Aberaeron	549	189	738	12.3	8.0	Belfast	37,873	11,190	49,063	13.6	11.9
Llandelo	273	105	378	10.5	6.4	Coleraine	4,557	1,292	5,849	17.7	14.8
Llandrindod Wells	662	274	936	10.3	6.9	Cookstown	1,512	445	1,957	21.3	17.1
Llanelli	2,942	820	3,762	12.5	10.4	Craigavon	6,130	1,827	7,957	13.0	11.1
Machynlleth	349	114	463	11.6	7.9	Dungannon	2,427	637	3,064	18.5	15.2
Merthyr & Rhymney	5,870	1,318	7,188	15.6	13.4	Enniskillen	2,713	628	3,341	17.9	14.1
Monmouth	377	132	509	12.4	8.5	Londonderry	8,556	1,757	10,313	21.1	18.3
Neath & Port Talbot	3,593	747	4,340	11.0	9.8	Magherafelt	1,794	514	2,308	17.0	14.0
Newport	7,648	2,200	9,848	11.9	10.5	Newry	5,023	1,202	6,225	22.0	18.4
Newtown	449	141	590	6.0	4.4						
Pontypool & Cwmbran	3,643	969	4,612	11.9	10.4	Omagh	2,345	618	2,963	17.3	13.9
Pontypridd & Rhondda	6,321	1,557	7,878	12.7	11.1	Strabane	2,481	467	2,948	25.6	20.8
Portmadoc & Ffestiniog	631	263	894	13.4	10.3						
Pwllheli	628	215	843	14.3	10.1						
Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	6,104	1,777	7,881	9.8	8.3						

\* Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.

# Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Employment Department's NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas.



Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at March 10 1994

	Rate +			Per cent employees and unem- ployed		Per cent workforce and unem- ployed	Rate +			Per cent employees and unem- ployed		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce and unem- ployed
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>												
Bedfordshire	18,447	5,763	24,210	10.7	9.5		Three Rivers	1,983	572	2,555		
Luton	8,077	2,272	10,349				Watford	2,889	942	3,831		
Mid Bedfordshire	2,533	919	3,452				Welwyn Hatfield	2,582	844	3,426		
North Bedfordshire	4,633	1,473	6,106				Isle of Wight	5,692	1,827	7,519	16.1	13.2
South Bedfordshire	3,204	1,099	4,303				Medina	3,150	992	4,142		
							South Wight	2,502	835	3,337		
Berkshire	20,515	6,185	26,700	7.4	6.6		Kent	55,716	15,456	71,172	12.1	10.3
Bracknell	2,431	727	3,158				Ashford	2,841	697	3,538		
Newbury	3,003	944	3,947				Canterbury	4,336	1,161	5,497		
Reading	5,344	1,383	6,727				Dartford	2,763	768	3,531		
Slough	4,425	1,363	5,788				Dover	4,411	1,152	5,563		
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,820	968	3,788				Gillingham	3,763	1,137	4,900		
Wokingham	2,492	800	3,292				Gravesham	4,144	1,185	5,329		
Buckinghamshire	16,882	5,290	22,172	8.0	6.9		Maidstone	3,941	1,161	5,102		
Aylesbury Vale	3,652	1,188	4,840				Rochester-upon-Medway	6,456	1,947	8,403		
Chiltern	1,675	530	2,205				Sevenoaks	2,746	797	3,543		
Milton Keynes	6,482	2,039	8,521				Shepway	4,251	968	5,219		
South Buckinghamshire	1,307	426	1,733				Swale	4,989	1,432	6,421		
Wycombe	3,766	1,107	4,873				Thanet	6,173	1,595	7,768		
East Sussex	28,285	8,547	36,832	14.3	11.7		Tonbridge and Malling	2,578	812	3,390		
Brighton	9,317	2,864	12,181				Tunbridge Wells	2,324	644	2,968		
Eastbourne	2,928	861	3,789				Oxfordshire	12,680	4,225	16,905	6.8	5.9
Hastings	4,265	1,024	5,289				Cherwell	2,717	1,018	3,735		
Hove	4,135	1,487	5,622				Oxford	3,759	1,168	4,927		
Lewes	2,679	800	3,479				South Oxfordshire	2,707	833	3,540		
Rother	2,406	712	3,118				Vale of White Horse	1,971	617	2,588		
Wealden	2,555	799	3,354				West Oxfordshire	1,526	589	2,115		
Essex	52,033	16,316	68,349	12.4	10.4		Surrey	21,285	6,889	28,174		
Basildon	6,375	1,917	8,292				Elmbridge	2,378	832	3,210		
Braintree	3,806	1,229	5,035				Epsom and Ewell	1,315	414	1,729		
Brentwood	1,567	510	2,077				Guildford	2,629	841	3,470		
Castle Point	2,943	870	3,813				Mole Valley	1,458	468	1,926		
Chelmsford	3,859	1,394	5,253				Reigate and Banstead	2,588	809	3,397		
Colchester	4,696	1,539	6,235				Runnymede	1,661	510	2,171		
Epping Forest	3,586	1,198	4,784				Spelthorne	2,229	788	3,017		
Harlow	2,945	1,038	3,983				Surrey Heath	1,523	505	2,028		
Maldon	1,671	516	2,187				Tandridge	1,536	456	1,992		
Rochford	2,115	681	2,796				Waverley	2,095	711	2,806		
Southern-on-Sea	7,518	2,224	9,742				Woking	1,873	555	2,428		
Tendring	4,786	1,211	5,997				West Sussex	18,195	5,312	23,507	8.2	6.9
Thurrock	4,995	1,465	6,460				Adur	1,737	455	2,192		
Uttlesford	1,371	524	1,895				Arun	3,758	1,068	4,826		
Greater London	335,907	114,123	450,030	12.4	11.1		Chichester	2,460	662	3,122		
Barking and Dagenham	6,724	1,818	8,542				Crawley	2,407	819	3,226		
Barnet	9,717	3,700	13,417				Horsham	2,329	750	3,079		
Bexley	7,146	2,336	9,482				Mid Sussex	2,568	808	3,376		
Brent	15,918	5,510	21,428				Worthing	2,936	750	3,686		
Bromley	8,635	2,733	11,368				<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>					
Camden	10,519	4,477	14,996				Cambridgeshire	18,498	6,132	24,630	8.6	7.4
City of London	111	53	164				Cambridge	3,021	1,016	4,037		
City of Westminster	8,653	3,534	12,187				East Cambridgeshire	1,284	458	1,742		
Croydon	13,150	4,144	17,294				Fenland	2,585	873	3,458		
Ealing	11,974	4,077	16,051				Huntingdon	3,137	1,248	4,385		
Enfield	11,343	3,772	15,115				Peterborough	6,441	1,779	8,220		
Greenwich	11,586	3,728	15,314				South Cambridgeshire	2,030	758	2,788		
Hackney	15,299	5,047	20,346				Norfolk	24,578	8,060	32,638	10.9	9.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	9,198	3,606	12,804				Breckland	2,883	1,004	3,887		
Haringey	15,944	5,548	21,492				Broadland	2,330	799	3,129		
Harrow	5,777	2,155	7,932				Great Yarmouth	4,601	1,503	6,104		
Havering	7,489	2,213	9,702				North Norfolk	2,447	825	3,272		
Hillingdon	6,968	2,280	9,248				Norwich	6,150	1,803	7,953		
Hounslow	8,008	2,815	10,823				South Norfolk	2,287	883	3,170		
Islington	11,932	4,490	16,422				West Norfolk	3,880	1,243	5,123		
Kensington and Chelsea	6,585	3,277	9,862				Suffolk	17,754	5,802	23,556	9.0	7.7
Kingston-upon-Thames	3,789	1,249	5,038				Babergh	1,930	653	2,583		
Lambeth	19,807	6,856	26,663				Forest Heath	1,113	403	1,516		
Lewisham	15,266	4,969	20,235				Ipswich	4,150	1,119	5,269		
Merton	6,513	2,133	8,646				Mid Suffolk	1,405	557	1,962		
Newham	15,476	4,255	19,731				St Edmundsbury	2,364	852	3,216		
Redbridge	8,389	2,731	11,120				Suffolk Coastal	2,520	859	3,379		
Richmond-upon-Thames	4,148	1,602	5,750				Waveney	4,272	1,359	5,631		
Southwark	16,844	5,507	22,351				<b>SOUTH WEST</b>					
Sutton	5,046	1,497	6,543				Avon	35,612	11,590	47,202	10.5	9.4
Tower Hamlets	13,009	3,374	16,383				Bath	3,234	1,175	4,409		
Waltham Forest	11,820	3,788	15,608				Bristol	19,326	5,904	25,230		
Wandsworth	13,124	4,849	17,973				Kingswood	2,635	804	3,439		
Hampshire	47,734	13,951	61,685	9.2	8.1		Northavon	3,356	1,229	4,585		
Basingstoke and Deane	3,699	1,170	4,869				Wansdyke	1,846	694	2,540		
East Hampshire	2,367	693	3,060				Woodspring	5,215	1,784	6,999		
Eastleigh	2,585	776	3,361				Cornwall	17,861	6,458	24,319	15.2	12.1
Fareham	2,200	772	2,972				Caradon	2,468	930	3,398		
Gosport	2,345	819	3,164				Carrick	3,052	1,031	4,083		
Hart	1,592	529	2,121				Isles of Scilly	38	26	64		
Havant	4,415	1,148	5,563				Kemer	3,479	1,084	4,563		
New Forest	3,830	1,075	4,905				North Cornwall	2,447	925	3,372		
Portsmouth	8,362	2,364	10,726				Penwith	2,659	1,035	3,694		
Rushmoor	2,129	767	2,896				Restormel	3,718	1,427	5,145		
Southampton	10,069	2,461	12,530				Devon	36,621	11,308	47,929	12.0	10.0
Test Valley	2,041	749	2,790				East Devon	2,471	754	3,225		
Winchester	2,100	628	2,728				Exeter	3,618	999	4,617		
Hertfordshire	28,534	9,278	37,812	9.0	7.8		Mid Devon	1,506	519	2,025		
Broxbourne	2,958	1,113	4,071				North Devon	3,395	1,119	4,514		
Dacorum	3,539	1,070	4,609				Plymouth	11,335	3,473	14,808		
East Hertfordshire	2,781	1,055	3,836									
Hertsmere	2,467	743	3,210									
North Hertfordshire	3,331	1,022	4,353									
St Albans	2,889	929	3,818									
Stevenage	3,115	988	4,103									

Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets. An unemployment rate is not given for Surrey or local authority districts since these do not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of Travel-To-Work areas.  
Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. These local area rates have been revised to take account of the results of the 1991 Census of Employment and Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey, and will not be consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 until the local area workforce figures are revised to take account of the results of the Spring 1993 Labour Force Survey in June.



## 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at March 10 1994

	Rate +			Per cent employees and unemployed		Rate +			Per cent employees and unemployed		
	Male	Female	All	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	Male	Female	All	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	
South Hams	2,072	764	2,836			North West Leicestershire	1,731	489	2,220		
Teignbridge	3,239	1,002	4,241			Oadby and Wigston	674	207	881		
Torbay	5,735	1,574	7,309			Rutland	470	195	665		
Torridge	1,983	674	2,657			<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>18,105</b>	<b>6,062</b>	<b>24,167</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>
West Devon	1,267	430	1,697			Boston	1,835	503	2,338		
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>21,746</b>	<b>6,546</b>	<b>28,292</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	East Lindsey	4,205	1,486	5,691		
Bournemouth	7,813	2,263	10,076			Lincoln	4,137	1,164	5,301		
Christchurch	1,256	364	1,620			North Kesteven	1,821	694	2,515		
East Dorset	1,581	520	2,101			South Holland	1,462	521	1,983		
North Dorset	853	290	1,143			South Kesteven	2,482	916	3,398		
Poole	4,593	1,267	5,860			West Lindsey	2,163	778	2,941		
Purbeck	1,220	415	1,635			<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>16,805</b>	<b>5,780</b>	<b>22,585</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>
West Dorset	1,933	670	2,603			Corby	2,207	745	2,952		
Weymouth and Portland	2,497	757	3,254			Davertry	1,306	598	1,904		
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>15,373</b>	<b>4,978</b>	<b>20,351</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	East Northamptonshire	1,429	520	1,949		
Cheltenham	3,204	998	4,202			Kettering	2,070	655	2,725		
Cotswold	1,465	548	2,013			Northampton	6,411	2,076	8,487		
Forest of Dean	1,984	645	2,629			South Northamptonshire	1,298	490	1,788		
Gloucester	3,996	1,057	5,053			Wellingborough	2,084	696	2,780		
Stroud	2,750	1,029	3,779			<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>44,376</b>	<b>11,732</b>	<b>56,108</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Tewkesbury	1,974	701	2,675			Astfield	4,943	1,074	6,017		
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>13,338</b>	<b>4,525</b>	<b>17,863</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	Bassettlaw	4,225	1,146	5,371		
Mendip	2,909	1,063	3,972			Broxtowe	3,362	1,104	4,466		
Sedgemoor	3,184	1,029	4,213			Gedling	3,492	1,027	4,519		
South Somerset	3,482	1,250	4,732			Mansfield	4,793	1,075	5,868		
Taunton Deane	2,687	779	3,466			Newark	3,973	1,024	4,997		
West Somerset	1,076	404	1,480			Nottingham	16,897	4,394	21,291		
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>14,711</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>19,895</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	Rushcliffe	2,691	888	3,579		
Kennet	1,548	635	2,183			<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>					
North Wiltshire	2,715	1,039	3,754			<b>Humberside</b>	<b>34,250</b>	<b>9,769</b>	<b>44,019</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Salisbury	2,480	877	3,357			Beverley	2,344	873	3,217		
Thamesdown	5,203	1,658	6,861			Boothferry	2,053	633	2,686		
West Wiltshire	2,765	975	3,740			Cleethorpes	2,388	716	3,104		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						East Yorkshire	2,614	945	3,559		
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	<b>19,012</b>	<b>6,462</b>	<b>25,474</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	Glanford	1,700	564	2,264		
Bromsgrove	2,419	857	3,276			Great Grimsby	4,610	1,087	5,697		
Hereford	1,748	617	2,365			Holderness	1,440	477	1,917		
Leominster	955	355	1,310			Kingston-upon-Hull	14,643	3,835	18,478		
Malvern Hills	2,028	703	2,731			Scunthorpe	2,458	639	3,097		
Redditch	2,609	868	3,477			<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>17,050</b>	<b>6,359</b>	<b>23,409</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>
South Herefordshire	1,159	457	1,616			Craven	948	352	1,300		
Worcester	2,813	799	3,612			Hambleton	1,467	614	2,081		
Wychevon	2,236	856	3,092			Harrogate	2,633	1,077	3,710		
Wyre Forest	3,045	950	3,995			Richmondshire	656	394	1,050		
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>11,102</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>14,863</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	Ryedale	1,553	598	2,151		
Shropshire	1,139	474	1,613			Scarborough	3,707	1,400	5,107		
North Shropshire	1,121	428	1,549			Selby	2,309	822	3,131		
Oswestry	961	390	1,351			York	3,777	1,102	4,879		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,369	816	3,185			<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>58,283</b>	<b>14,857</b>	<b>73,140</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>
South Shropshire	832	297	1,129			Barnsley	9,360	2,265	11,625		
The Wrekin	4,680	1,356	6,036			Doncaster	13,320	3,227	16,547		
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>31,459</b>	<b>10,158</b>	<b>41,617</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	Rotherham	11,413	2,788	14,201		
Carnock Chase	3,269	1,036	4,305			Sheffield	24,190	6,577	30,767		
East Staffordshire	3,205	1,065	4,270			<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>74,808</b>	<b>21,335</b>	<b>96,143</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Lichfield	2,417	811	3,228			Bradford	18,371	4,889	23,260		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,476	1,046	4,522			Calderdale	6,191	2,088	8,279		
South Staffordshire	2,937	1,082	4,019			Kirkstee	12,197	3,666	15,863		
Stafford	2,954	1,022	3,976			Leeds	26,080	7,431	33,511		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,784	726	2,510			Wakefield	11,969	3,261	15,230		
Stoke-on-Trent	8,659	2,389	11,048			<b>NORTH WEST</b>					
Tamworth	2,758	981	3,739			<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>27,318</b>	<b>8,409</b>	<b>35,727</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>13,576</b>	<b>4,872</b>	<b>18,448</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	Chester	3,517	1,093	4,610		
North Warwickshire	1,786	620	2,406			Congleton	1,690	616	2,306		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,216	1,286	5,502			Crewe and Nantwich	3,052	1,106	4,158		
Rugby	2,378	1,001	3,379			Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,607	767	3,374		
Stratford-on-Avon	2,195	892	3,087			Halton	5,572	1,431	7,003		
Warwick	3,001	1,073	4,074			Macclesfield	2,936	953	3,889		
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>124,363</b>	<b>35,959</b>	<b>160,322</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	Vale Royal	3,064	985	4,049		
Birmingham	54,831	15,492	70,323			Warrington	4,880	1,458	6,338		
C Coventry	13,900	4,082	17,982			<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>98,517</b>	<b>27,155</b>	<b>125,672</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Dudley	10,951	3,637	14,588			Bolton	9,177	2,171	11,348		
Sandwell	14,757	4,207	18,964			Bury	4,558	1,453	6,011		
Solihull	6,341	2,119	8,460			Manchester	26,957	7,127	34,084		
Walsall	11,355	3,039	14,394			Oldham	8,098	2,282	10,380		
Wolverhampton	12,228	3,383	15,611			Rochdale	7,694	2,132	9,826		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						Salford	9,998	2,529	12,527		
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>32,288</b>	<b>9,236</b>	<b>41,524</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	Stockport	7,612	2,092	9,704		
Amber Valley	2,658	896	3,554			Tameside	7,399	2,203	9,602		
Bolsover	3,400	685	4,085			Trafford	6,796	2,120	8,916		
Chesterfield	4,529	1,215	5,744			Wigan	10,228	3,046	13,274		
Derby	9,194	2,471	11,665			<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>42,108</b>	<b>11,598</b>	<b>53,706</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Derbyshire Dales	1,731	673	2,404			Blackburn	5,183	1,190	6,373		
Erewash	3,619	1,112	4,731			Blackpool	6,619	1,731	8,350		
High Peak	2,172	745	2,917			Burnley	2,721	684	3,405		
North East Derbyshire	3,380	976	4,356			Chorley	2,376	780	3,156		
South Derbyshire	1,605	463	2,068			Fylde	1,084	345	1,429		
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>26,212</b>	<b>8,478</b>	<b>34,690</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	Hyndburn	2,112	559	2,671		
Blaby	1,737	628	2,365			Lancaster	4,274	1,315	5,589		
Charnwood	3,206	1,189	4,395			Pendle	2,255	705	2,960		
Harborough	1,220	450	1,670			Preston	5,050	1,276	6,326		
Hinckley and Bosworth	2,346	937	3,283			Ribble Valley	617	195	812		
Leicester	13,994	4,066	18,060			Rossendale	1,487	388	1,875		
Melton	834	317	1,151			South Ribble	2,386	742	3,128		
						West Lancashire	3,572	1,109	4,681		



# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics **2.9**

## Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at March 10 1994

	1994			Rate +			1994			Rate +	
	Male	Female	All	Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce
Wyr	2,372	579	2,951			<b>SCOTLAND</b>					
<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>72,055</b>	<b>19,745</b>	<b>91,800</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>Borders Region</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Knowsley	9,111	2,297	11,408			Berwick	445	139	584		
Liverpool	29,039	7,834	36,873			Ettrick and Lauderdale	640	227	867		
Seton	12,007	3,422	15,429			Roxburgh	689	251	940		
St Helens	7,152	2,057	9,209			Tweeddale	342	101	443		
Wirral	14,746	4,135	18,881			<b>Central Region</b>	<b>9,677</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>12,484</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>NORTH</b>	<b>29,833</b>	<b>6,923</b>	<b>36,756</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	Clackmannan	1,818	537	2,355		
Cleveland	5,136	1,189	6,325			Falkirk	5,455	1,456	6,911		
Hartlepool	7,285	1,684	8,969			Stirling	2,404	814	3,218		
Langbaugh	8,764	1,898	10,662			<b>Dumfries and Galloway Region</b>	<b>4,306</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>5,907</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Middlesbrough	8,648	2,152	10,800			Annandale and Eskdale	774	337	1,111		
Stockton-on-Tees						Nithsdale	1,846	586	2,432		
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>14,958</b>	<b>4,634</b>	<b>19,592</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	Stewartry	547	212	759		
Allerdale	3,541	1,142	4,683			Wigtown	1,139	466	1,605		
Barrow-in-Furness	3,019	752	3,771			<b>Fife Region</b>	<b>12,851</b>	<b>3,844</b>	<b>16,695</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Carlisle	2,814	981	3,795			Dunfermline	4,929	1,396	6,325		
Copeland	3,087	821	3,908			Kirkcaldy	6,381	1,890	8,271		
Eden	684	281	965			North East Fife	1,541	558	2,099		
South Lakeland	1,813	657	2,470			<b>Grampian Region</b>	<b>11,493</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>15,495</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Durham</b>	<b>21,434</b>	<b>5,195</b>	<b>26,629</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	Banff and Buchan	1,900	598	2,498		
Chester-le-Street	1,873	496	2,369			City of Aberdeen	5,475	1,547	7,022		
Darlington	3,712	955	4,667			Gordon	1,014	422	1,436		
Derwentside	3,467	837	4,304			Kincardine and Deeside	741	318	1,059		
Durham	2,649	748	3,397			Moray	2,363	1,117	3,480		
Easington	3,719	688	4,407			<b>Highlands Region</b>	<b>8,892</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>11,953</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Sedgefield	2,865	745	3,610			Badenoch and Strathspey	353	167	520		
Teesdale	520	191	711			Cathness	1,035	270	1,305		
Wear Valley	2,629	535	3,164			Inverness	2,658	795	3,453		
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>11,074</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>14,065</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	Lochaber	700	437	1,137		
Alnwick	1,035	317	1,352			Naim	549	169	718		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	820	260	1,080			Ross and Cromarty	2,533	736	3,269		
Blyth Valley	3,359	863	4,222			Skye and Lochalsh	510	231	741		
Castle Morpeth	1,424	391	1,815			Sutherland	554	256	810		
Tynedale	1,150	456	1,606			<b>Lothian Region</b>	<b>25,655</b>	<b>7,172</b>	<b>32,827</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Wansbeck	3,286	704	3,990			City of Edinburgh	15,760	4,508	20,268		
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>	<b>55,559</b>	<b>13,242</b>	<b>68,801</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	East Lothian	2,640	710	3,350		
Gateshead	9,429	2,184	11,613			Midlothian	2,373	629	3,002		
Newcastle upon Tyne	14,637	3,631	18,268			West Lothian	4,882	1,325	6,207		
North Tyneside	8,190	2,091	10,281			<b>Strathclyde Region</b>	<b>95,993</b>	<b>26,271</b>	<b>122,264</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>
South Tyneside	8,688	1,951	10,639			Argyll and Bute	2,232	300	2,532		
Sunderland	14,615	3,385	18,000			Baarsden and Milngavie	688	263	951		
<b>WALES</b>						City of Glasgow	36,845	9,329	46,174		
<b>Clwyd</b>	<b>12,273</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>15,994</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	Clydebank	2,524	587	3,111		
Alyn and Deeside	2,133	654	2,787			Clydesdale	2,002	554	2,556		
Colwyn	1,615	533	2,148			Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,069	645	2,714		
Delyn	1,845	526	2,371			Cummock and Doon Valley	2,173	511	2,684		
Glyndwr	1,010	389	1,399			Cunninghame	5,959	1,836	7,795		
Rhuddlan	1,950	543	2,493			Dumbarton	3,014	941	3,955		
Wrexham Maelor	3,720	1,076	4,796			East Kilbride	2,592	873	3,465		
<b>Dyfed</b>	<b>10,974</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>14,342</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	Eastwood	942	347	1,289		
Carmarthen	1,292	395	1,687			Hamilton	3,958	906	4,864		
Ceredigion	1,534	605	2,139			Inverclyde	3,716	823	4,539		
Dinewr	1,100	367	1,467			Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,155	1,070	4,225		
Llanelli	2,186	569	2,755			Kyle and Carrick	3,715	1,327	5,042		
Preseli	2,729	751	3,480			Monklands	4,260	1,026	5,286		
South Pembrokeshire	2,133	681	2,814			Motherwell	6,244	1,353	7,597		
<b>Gwent</b>	<b>16,625</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>21,112</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	Renfrew	7,658	2,227	9,885		
Blaenau Gwent	3,030	652	3,682			Strathkelvin	2,247	753	3,000		
Islwyn	1,988	570	2,558			<b>Tayside Region</b>	<b>12,876</b>	<b>4,099</b>	<b>16,975</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Monmouth	2,090	701	2,791			Angus	2,224	1,027	3,251		
Newport	5,998	1,663	7,661			City of Dundee	7,131	2,102	9,233		
Torfaen	3,519	901	4,420			Perth and Kinross	2,921	970	3,891		
<b>Gwynedd</b>	<b>8,888</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>11,809</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>Orkney Islands</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Aberconwy	1,704	573	2,277			<b>Shetland Islands</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Arlon	2,479	748	3,227			<b>Western Isles</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Dwyfor	887	329	1,216			<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>77,373</b>	<b>21,248</b>	<b>98,621</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Meirionnydd	1,069	387	1,456			Artrim	1,647	552	2,199		
Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	2,749	884	3,633			Ards	2,074	667	2,741		
<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>	<b>20,035</b>	<b>4,811</b>	<b>24,846</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	Armagh	2,276	641	2,917		
Cynon Valley	2,825	656	3,481			Ballymena	1,962	671	2,633		
Merthyr Tydfil	2,325	541	2,866			Ballymoney	1,081	270	1,351		
Ogwr	4,407	1,145	5,552			Banbridge	982	351	1,333		
Rhondda	3,051	706	3,757			Belfast	19,331	4,789	24,120		
Rhymney Valley	4,223	924	5,147			Carrickfergus	1,272	445	1,717		
Taff-Ely	3,204	839	4,043			Castlereagh	1,830	653	2,483		
<b>Powys</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	Coleraine	2,583	839	3,422		
Brecknock	1,024	337	1,361			Cookstown	1,512	445	1,957		
Montgomery	983	374	1,357			Craigavon	2,872	835	3,707		
Radnor	568	232	800			Derry	6,773	1,331	8,104		
<b>South Glamorgan</b>	<b>16,783</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>20,863</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	Down	2,311	769	3,080		
Cardiff	12,642	3,043	15,685			Dungannon	2,427	637	3,064		
Vale of Glamorgan	4,141	1,037	5,178			Fermanagh	2,713	628	3,341		
<b>West Glamorgan</b>	<b>12,518</b>	<b>2,817</b>	<b>15,335</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	Larne	1,280	376	1,656		
Afan	1,584	321	1,905			Lisnabry	1,783	426	2,209		
Lliw Valley	1,617	358	1,975			Lisburn	3,575	1,137	4,712		
Neath	2,009	426	2,435			Magherafelt	1,794	514	2,308		
Swansea	7,308	1,712	9,020			Moyle	893	183	1,076		
						Newry and Mourne	5,023	1,202	6,225		
						Newtownabbey	2,558	927	3,485		
						North Down	1,995	875	2,870		
						Omagh	2,345	618	2,963		
						Strabane	2,481	467	2,948		



## 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 10 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				Kensington	3,691	1,786	5,477
Bedfordshire				Kingston-upon-Thames	2,161	715	2,876
Luton South	5,206	1,391	6,597	Lewisham East	4,004	1,253	5,257
Mid Bedfordshire	2,836	992	3,828	Lewisham West	4,833	1,529	6,362
North Bedfordshire	3,637	1,153	4,790	Lewisham Deptford	6,429	2,187	8,616
North Luton	3,672	1,152	4,824	Leyton	5,280	1,668	6,948
South West Bedfordshire	3,096	1,075	4,171	Mitcham and Morden	4,079	1,215	5,294
Berkshire				Newham North East	5,727	1,462	7,189
East Berkshire	2,974	902	3,876	Newham North West	4,794	1,448	6,242
Newbury	2,398	730	3,128	Newham South	4,955	1,345	6,300
Reading East	3,357	923	4,280	Nonwood	6,471	2,193	8,664
Reading West	3,023	817	3,840	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,573	576	2,149
Slough	4,425	1,363	5,788	Orpington	1,900	595	2,495
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,277	793	3,070	Peckham	6,669	2,097	8,766
Wokingham	2,061	657	2,718	Putney	3,089	1,226	4,315
Buckinghamshire				Ravensbourne	1,849	568	2,417
Aylesbury	2,581	849	3,430	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,967	812	2,779
Beaconsfield	1,767	559	2,326	Romford	2,367	706	3,073
Buckingham	1,444	498	1,942	Ruislip-Northwood	1,815	628	2,443
Chesham and Amersham	1,657	523	2,180	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,919	1,905	7,824
Chesham N.E. CC	2,758	903	3,661	Streatham	5,655	2,054	7,709
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	3,724	1,136	4,860	Surbiton	1,628	534	2,162
Wycombe	2,951	822	3,773	Sutton and Cheam	2,093	670	2,763
East Sussex				Tooting	5,100	1,879	6,979
Bexhill and Battle	2,116	616	2,732	Tottenham	9,282	2,917	12,199
Brighton Kempdown	4,808	1,335	6,143	Twickenham	2,181	790	2,971
Brighton Pavilion	4,509	1,529	6,038	Upminster	2,609	747	3,356
Eastbourne	3,150	935	4,085	Uxbridge	2,382	768	3,150
Eastbourne	4,776	1,197	5,973	Vauxhall	7,681	2,609	10,290
Hastings and Rye	4,135	1,487	5,622	Walthamstow	4,014	1,216	5,230
Hove	2,759	832	3,591	Wanstead and Woodford	2,139	803	2,942
Lewes	2,759	832	3,591	Westminster North	5,366	1,824	7,190
Wealden	2,032	616	2,648	Wimbledon	2,434	918	3,352
Essex				Woolwich	4,843	1,511	6,354
Basildon	4,491	1,281	5,772	<b>Hampshire</b>			
Billericay	2,895	977	3,872	Aldershot	2,998	1,032	4,030
Braintree	3,118	1,067	4,185	Basingstoke	2,998	925	3,923
Brentwood and Ongar	1,952	613	2,565	East Hampshire	2,606	806	3,412
Castle Point	2,943	870	3,813	Eastleigh	3,320	938	4,258
Chelmsford	2,906	1,046	3,952	Fareham	2,389	842	3,231
Epping Forest	2,758	953	3,711	Gosport	2,581	900	3,481
Harlow	3,388	1,180	4,568	Havant	3,778	972	4,750
Harwich	4,089	998	5,087	New Forest	2,084	597	2,681
North Colchester	3,340	1,066	4,406	North West Hampshire	1,984	736	2,720
Rochford	2,674	891	3,565	Portsmouth North	3,538	1,001	4,539
Saffron Walden	2,253	824	3,077	Portsmouth South	5,461	1,539	7,000
South Colchester and Maldon	3,724	1,202	4,926	Romsey and Waterside	2,504	736	3,240
Southend East	4,205	1,258	5,463	Southampton Itchen	4,790	1,213	6,003
Southend West	3,313	966	4,279	Southampton Test	4,544	1,086	5,630
Thurrock	3,984	1,124	5,108	Winchester	2,159	628	2,787
Greater London				<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Barking	3,379	907	4,286	Broxbourne	3,244	1,227	4,471
Battersea	4,935	1,744	6,679	Hertford and Stortford	2,267	877	3,144
Beckenham	2,951	971	3,922	Hertsmere	2,678	813	3,491
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,582	1,655	8,237	North Hertfordshire	3,179	969	4,148
Bexleyheath	2,166	683	2,849	South West Hertfordshire	2,336	690	3,026
Bow and Poplar	6,427	1,719	8,146	St Albans	2,239	711	2,950
Brent East	6,251	2,085	8,336	Stevenage	3,583	1,136	4,719
Brent North	3,412	1,388	4,800	Watford	3,433	1,135	4,568
Brent South	6,255	2,037	8,292	Welwyn Hatfield	2,625	846	3,471
Brentford and Isleworth	3,573	1,338	4,911	West Hertfordshire	2,950	874	3,824
Carshalton and Wallington	2,953	827	3,780	<b>Isle of Wight</b>			
Chelsea	2,894	1,491	4,385	Isle of Wight	5,692	1,827	7,519
Chingford	2,526	904	3,430	<b>Kent</b>			
Chipping Barnet	2,100	725	2,825	Ashford	2,841	697	3,538
Chislehurst	1,935	599	2,534	Canterbury	3,117	883	4,000
City of London				Dartford	3,278	933	4,211
and Westminster South	3,398	1,379	4,777	Dover	4,068	1,051	5,119
Croydon Central	3,131	888	4,019	Faversham	4,792	1,369	6,161
Croydon North East	3,913	1,282	5,195	Folkestone and Hythe	4,251	968	5,219
Croydon North West	4,074	1,313	5,387	Gillingham	3,823	1,164	4,987
Croydon South	2,032	661	2,693	Gravesend	4,144	1,185	5,329
Dagenham	3,345	911	4,256	Maidstone	3,035	860	3,895
Dulwich	4,256	1,505	5,761	Medway	3,690	1,160	4,850
Ealing North	3,770	1,215	4,985	Mid Kent	3,672	1,088	4,760
Ealing Acton	3,843	1,416	5,259	North Thanet	4,547	1,134	5,681
Ealing Southall	4,361	1,446	5,807	Sevenoaks	2,231	632	2,863
Edmonton	4,559	1,527	6,086	South Thanet	3,320	876	4,196
Enfield	3,170	917	4,087	Tonbridge and Malling	2,578	812	3,390
Enfield North	3,898	1,262	5,160	Tonbridge Wells	2,324	644	2,968
Enfield Southgate	2,888	983	3,869	<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Erith and Crayford	3,407	1,077	4,484	Banbury	2,496	954	3,450
Feltham and Heston	4,435	1,477	5,912	Henley	1,501	495	1,996
Finchley	2,429	1,091	3,520	Oxford East	3,269	920	4,189
Fulham	4,134	1,759	5,893	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,894	651	2,545
Greenwich	3,573	1,300	4,873	Wantage	1,773	552	2,325
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,658	2,710	10,368	Witney	1,747	653	2,400
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,641	2,337	9,978	<b>Surrey</b>			
Hammersmith	5,064	1,847	6,911	Chertsey and Walton	2,221	690	2,911
Hampstead and Highgate	4,272	1,232	5,504	East Surrey	1,536	456	1,992
Harrow East	3,312	1,218	4,530	Epsom and Ewell	1,798	549	2,347
Harrow West	2,465	937	3,402	Esher	1,406	519	1,925
Hayes and Harlington	2,771	884	3,655	Guildford	2,127	711	2,838
Hendon North	2,598	930	3,528	Mole Valley	1,556	487	2,043
Hendon South	2,590	954	3,544	North West Surrey	2,195	726	2,921
Holborn and St Pancras	6,247	2,345	8,592	Reigate	2,105	674	2,779
Hornchurch	2,513	760	3,273	South West Surrey	1,772	602	2,374
Hornsey and Wood Green	6,662	2,631	9,293	Spelthorne	2,229	788	3,017
Ilford North	2,480	857	3,337	Woking	2,340	687	3,027
Ilford South	3,770	1,071	4,841				
Islington North	6,682	2,489	9,171				
Islington South and Finsbury	5,250	2,001	7,251				



# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

## Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 10 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>West Sussex</b>				<b>Leominster</b>	2,076	800	2,876
Arundel	3,204	923	4,127	Mid Worcestershire	3,462	1,187	4,649
Chichester	2,460	662	3,122	South Worcestershire	2,326	792	3,118
Crawley	2,852	998	3,850	Worcester	3,048	897	3,945
Horsham	2,329	750	3,079	Wyre Forest	3,045	950	3,995
Mid Sussex	2,123	629	2,752				
Shoreham	2,291	600	2,891	<b>Shropshire</b>			
Worthing	2,936	750	3,686	Ludlow	1,971	771	2,742
				North Shropshire	2,421	924	3,345
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,369	816	3,185
				The Wrekin	4,341	1,250	5,591
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>							
Cambridge	2,759	933	3,692	<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Huntingdon	2,570	997	3,567	Burton	3,205	1,065	4,270
North East Cambridgeshire	3,224	1,084	4,308	Cannock and Burntwood	3,263	1,053	4,316
Peterborough	5,796	1,541	7,337	Mid Staffordshire	2,482	821	3,303
South East Cambridgeshire	1,798	701	2,499	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,606	771	3,377
South West Cambridgeshire	2,351	876	3,227	South East Staffordshire	3,299	1,212	4,511
				South Staffordshire	2,937	1,082	4,019
<b>Norfolk</b>				Stafford	2,542	842	3,384
Great Yarmouth	4,601	1,503	6,104	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,784	726	2,510
Mid Norfolk	2,365	799	3,164	Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,399	928	4,327
North Norfolk	2,447	825	3,272	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,114	852	3,966
North West Norfolk	3,031	926	3,957	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,828	806	3,634
Norwich North	2,962	907	3,869				
Norwich South	4,112	1,206	5,318	<b>Warwickshire</b>			
South Norfolk	2,287	883	3,170	North Warwickshire	2,981	989	3,970
South West Norfolk	2,773	1,011	3,784	Nuneaton	3,197	1,014	4,211
				Rugby and Kenilworth	2,590	1,060	3,650
<b>Suffolk</b>				Stratford-on-Avon	2,195	892	3,087
Bury St Edmunds	2,550	939	3,489	Warwick and Leamington	2,613	917	3,530
Central Suffolk	2,272	775	3,047				
Ipswich	3,283	901	4,184	<b>West Midlands</b>			
South Suffolk	2,857	969	3,826	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,539	851	3,390
Suffolk Coastal	2,520	859	3,379	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,671	1,222	4,893
Waveney	4,272	1,359	5,631	Birmingham Erdington	4,756	1,281	6,037
				Birmingham Hall Green	3,902	1,105	5,007
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,755	1,217	5,972
				Birmingham Ladywood	6,170	1,695	7,865
<b>Avon</b>				Birmingham Northfield	5,176	1,439	6,615
Bath	3,234	1,175	4,409	Birmingham Perry Barr	5,085	1,421	6,506
Bristol East	4,240	1,254	5,494	Birmingham Small Heath	6,251	1,446	7,697
Bristol North West	3,941	1,061	5,002	Birmingham Sparkbrook	5,823	1,495	7,318
Bristol South	5,385	1,543	6,928	Birmingham Yardley	3,161	1,000	4,161
Bristol West	4,576	1,767	6,343	Birmingham Selly Oak	4,019	1,354	5,373
Kingswood	3,454	992	4,446	Coventry North East	4,757	1,355	6,112
Northavon	2,745	1,011	3,756	Coventry North West	2,926	929	3,855
Wansdyke	2,294	795	3,089	Coventry South East	3,561	953	4,514
Weston-super-Mare	3,411	1,130	4,541	Coventry South West	2,656	845	3,501
Woodspring	2,332	862	3,194	Dudley East	4,505	1,306	5,811
				Dudley West	3,586	1,247	4,833
<b>Cornwall</b>				Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,860	1,054	3,914
Falmouth and Camborne	3,862	1,161	5,023	Meriden	4,182	1,239	5,421
North Cornwall	3,885	1,589	5,474	Solihull	2,159	880	3,039
South East Cornwall	2,990	1,128	4,118	Sutton Coldfield	2,062	817	2,879
St Ives	3,594	1,424	5,018	Walsall North	4,511	1,094	5,605
Truro	3,530	1,156	4,686	Walsall South	4,305	1,094	5,399
				Warley East	3,719	1,043	4,762
<b>Devon</b>				Warley West	3,392	1,047	4,439
Exeter	3,618	999	4,617	West Bromwich East	3,547	1,001	4,548
Honiton	2,046	635	2,681	West Bromwich West	4,099	1,116	5,215
North Devon	3,492	1,160	4,652	Wolverhampton North East	4,646	1,158	5,804
Plymouth Devonport	4,131	1,126	5,257	Wolverhampton South East	3,909	1,034	4,943
Plymouth Drake	4,430	1,363	5,793	Wolverhampton South West	3,673	1,191	4,864
Plymouth Sutton	2,774	984	3,758				
South Hams	3,123	1,091	4,214	<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>			
Teignbridge	2,906	885	3,791				
Tiverton	2,198	730	2,928	<b>Derbyshire</b>			
Torbay	4,653	1,231	5,884	Amber Valley	2,398	764	3,162
Torrige and West Devon	3,250	1,104	4,354	Bolsover	3,760	777	4,537
				Chesterfield	4,131	1,125	5,256
<b>Dorset</b>				Derby North	3,446	915	4,361
Bournemouth East	4,787	1,339	6,126	Derby South	4,802	1,289	6,091
Bournemouth West	3,977	1,163	5,140	Erewash	3,478	1,082	4,560
Christchurch	2,072	632	2,704	High Peak	2,324	791	3,115
North Dorset	1,898	639	2,537	North East Derbyshire	3,418	974	4,392
Poole	3,642	1,028	4,670	South Derbyshire	2,551	730	3,281
South Dorset	3,480	1,098	4,578	West Derbyshire	1,980	789	2,769
West Dorset	1,890	647	2,537				
				<b>Leicestershire</b>			
<b>Gloucestershire</b>				Blaby	2,194	785	2,979
Cheltenham	3,456	1,088	4,544	Bosworth	2,507	980	3,487
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	2,440	883	3,323	Harborough	1,437	500	1,937
Gloucester	4,104	1,098	5,202	Leicester East	3,772	1,247	5,019
Stroud	2,790	1,067	3,857	Leicester South	4,754	1,428	6,182
West Gloucestershire	2,583	842	3,425	Leicester West	5,468	1,391	6,859
				Loughborough	2,481	913	3,394
<b>Somerset</b>				North West Leicestershire	1,958	597	2,555
Bridgwater	3,214	1,008	4,222	Rutland and Melton	1,641	637	2,278
Somerton and Frome	2,463	836	3,299				
Taunton	2,787	830	3,617	<b>Lincolnshire</b>			
Wells	2,562	996	3,558	East Lindsey	3,835	1,336	5,171
Yeovil	2,312	855	3,167	Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,533	928	3,461
				Grantham	2,627	977	3,604
<b>Wiltshire</b>				Holland with Boston	2,556	767	3,323
Devizes	2,574	1,009	3,583	Lincoln	4,624	1,352	5,976
North Wiltshire	2,715	1,039	3,754	Stamford and Spalding	1,930	702	2,632
Salisbury	2,377	840	3,217				
Swindon	4,177	1,284	5,461	<b>Northamptonshire</b>			
Westbury	2,868	1,012	3,880	Corby	2,995	1,024	4,019
				Daventry	1,963	829	2,792
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				Kettering	2,285	752	3,037
				Northampton North	3,405	1,091	4,496
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>				Northampton South	3,432	1,147	4,579
Bromsgrove	2,419	857	3,276	Wellingborough	2,725	937	3,662
Hereford	2,636	979	3,615				



# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 10 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>				Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,231	704	2,935
Ashfield	4,372	993	5,365	Makerfield	2,775	930	3,705
Bassettlaw	3,757	940	4,697	Manchester Central	6,676	1,551	8,227
Broxtowe	2,676	874	3,550	Manchester Blackley	4,172	967	5,139
Gedling	2,878	874	3,752	Manchester Gorton	4,586	1,255	5,841
Mansfield	4,135	949	5,084	Manchester Withington	4,469	1,488	5,957
Newark	3,107	955	4,062	Manchester Wythenshawe	4,115	964	5,079
Nottingham East	6,852	1,947	8,799	Oldham Central and Royton	3,903	1,016	4,919
Nottingham North	5,220	1,139	6,359	Oldham West	2,720	782	3,502
Nottingham South	4,825	1,308	6,133	Rochdale	3,653	968	4,621
Rushcliffe	2,691	888	3,579	Salford East	4,689	1,077	5,766
Shenwood	3,863	865	4,728	Stalybridge and Hyde	3,222	943	4,165
				Stockport	2,352	672	3,024
				Stretford	5,148	1,544	6,692
				Wigan	3,652	1,103	4,755
				Worsley	3,082	947	4,029
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>							
<b>Humberside</b>				<b>Lancashire</b>			
Beverley	2,159	780	2,939	Blackburn	4,200	884	5,084
Booth Ferry	2,706	945	3,651	Blackpool North	3,351	868	4,219
Bridlington	3,586	1,203	4,789	Blackpool South	3,268	863	4,131
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,477	1,050	4,527	Burnley	2,721	684	3,405
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,069	869	3,938	Chorley	2,484	833	3,317
Great Grimsby	4,610	1,087	5,697	Fylde	1,340	413	1,753
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,546	1,134	5,680	Hyndburn	2,112	559	2,671
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,320	1,348	6,668	Lancaster	1,994	619	2,613
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,777	1,353	6,130	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,484	760	3,244
				Pendle	2,255	705	2,960
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Preston	4,304	1,055	5,359
Harrogate	1,888	730	2,618	Ribble Valley	1,107	348	1,455
Richmond	1,930	911	2,841	Rossendale and Darwen	2,470	694	3,164
Ryedale	1,954	831	2,785	South Ribble	2,386	742	3,128
Scarborough	3,389	1,240	4,629	West Lancashire	3,464	1,056	4,520
Selby	2,419	846	3,265	Wyre	2,168	515	2,683
Skipton and Ripon	1,693	699	2,392				
York	3,777	1,102	4,879	<b>Merseyside</b>			
				Birkenhead	5,651	1,381	7,032
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Bootle	5,968	1,409	7,377
Barnsley Central	3,231	742	3,973	Crosby	3,086	1,060	4,146
Barnsley East	3,111	716	3,827	Knowsley North	4,329	1,099	5,428
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,018	807	3,825	Knowsley South	4,782	1,198	5,980
Don Valley	3,920	977	4,897	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,932	1,368	6,300
Doncaster Central	4,575	1,093	5,668	Liverpool Garston	3,785	1,069	4,854
Doncaster North	4,825	1,157	5,982	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,116	1,260	5,376
Rother Valley	3,539	1,000	4,539	Liverpool Riverside	5,427	1,436	6,863
Rotherham	3,974	892	4,866	Liverpool Walton	5,964	1,499	7,463
Sheffield Central	5,843	1,454	7,297	Liverpool West Derby	4,815	1,202	6,017
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,547	989	4,536	Southport	2,953	953	3,906
Sheffield Brightside	4,841	1,103	5,944	St Helens North	3,398	994	4,392
Sheffield Hallam	2,344	884	3,228	St Helens South	3,754	1,063	4,817
Sheffield Heeley	4,302	1,148	5,450	Wallasey	4,478	1,289	5,767
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,313	999	4,312	Wirral South	2,140	698	2,838
Wentworth	3,900	896	4,796	Wirral West	2,477	767	3,244
				<b>NORTH</b>			
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				<b>Cleveland</b>			
Batley and Spen	3,248	926	4,174	Hartlepool	5,136	1,189	6,325
Bradford North	4,792	1,175	5,967	Langbaugh	4,638	1,109	5,747
Bradford South	3,713	941	4,654	Middlesbrough	5,815	1,247	7,062
Bradford West	5,340	1,324	6,664	Redcar	4,747	1,038	5,785
Calder Valley	2,397	897	3,294	Stockton North	5,074	1,177	6,251
Colne Valley	2,386	832	3,218	Stockton South	4,423	1,163	5,586
Dewsbury	3,171	896	4,067				
Elmet	2,229	655	2,884	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Halifax	3,794	1,191	4,985	Barrow and Furness	3,466	884	4,350
Hemsworth	3,332	769	4,101	Carlisle	2,318	734	3,052
Huddersfield	3,392	1,012	4,404	Copeland	3,087	821	3,908
Keighley	2,487	831	3,318	Penrith and the Border	1,673	726	2,399
Leeds Central	5,263	1,348	6,611	Westmorland	1,437	548	1,985
Leeds East	4,577	1,064	5,641	Workington	2,977	921	3,898
Leeds North East	2,832	958	3,790				
Leeds North West	2,357	757	3,114	<b>Durham</b>			
Leeds West	3,599	981	4,580	Bishop Auckland	3,101	772	3,873
Morley and Leeds South	2,769	893	3,662	City of Durham	2,649	748	3,397
Normanton	2,509	830	3,339	Darlington	3,474	880	4,354
Pontefract and Castleford	3,382	844	4,226	Easington	3,254	598	3,852
Pudsey	1,921	626	2,547	North Durham	3,610	843	4,453
Shipley	2,039	618	2,657	North West Durham	2,949	755	3,704
Wakefield	3,279	967	4,246	Sedgefield	2,397	599	2,996
				<b>Northumberland</b>			
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,499	719	3,218
<b>Cheshire</b>				Blyth Valley	3,359	863	4,222
City of Chester	2,912	859	3,771	Hexham	1,374	560	1,934
Corngton	1,793	669	2,462	Wansbeck	3,842	849	4,691
Crewe and Nantwich	2,949	1,053	4,002				
Eddisbury	2,428	786	3,214	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,875	880	3,755	Blaydon	3,128	739	3,867
Halton	4,387	1,147	5,534	Gateshead East	3,882	919	4,801
Macclesfield	1,841	587	2,428	Houghton and Washington	4,448	1,115	5,563
Tatton	2,068	686	2,754	Jarrow	4,179	878	5,057
Warrington North	3,094	912	4,006	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,528	1,055	4,583
Warrington South	2,971	830	3,801	Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,447	1,101	5,548
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,518	845	4,363
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				South Shields	4,509	1,073	5,582
Altrincham and Sale	2,007	717	2,724	Sunderland North	5,500	1,119	6,619
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,759	774	3,533	Sunderland South	4,667	1,151	5,818
Bolton North East	2,990	667	3,657	Tyne Bridge	5,563	1,156	6,719
Bolton South East	3,590	822	4,412	Tynemouth	3,583	955	4,538
Bolton West	2,597	682	3,279	Wallsend	4,607	1,136	5,743
Bury North	2,268	688	2,956				
Bury South	2,290	765	3,055				
Cheadle	1,558	519	2,077				
Davyhulme	2,580	761	3,341				
Denton and Reddish	3,175	881	4,056				
Eccles	2,965	726	3,691				
Hazel Grove	1,945	506	2,451				



# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

### Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 10 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>WALES</b>				<b>Highlands Region</b>			
<b>Clwyd</b>				Caithness and Sutherland	1,589	526	2,115
Alyn and Deeside	2,326	699	3,025	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,954	1,458	5,412
Clwyd North West	2,948	857	3,805	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,349	1,077	4,426
Clwyd South West	2,063	670	2,733	<b>Lothian Region</b>			
Delyn	2,319	686	3,005	East Lothian	2,640	710	3,350
Wrexham	2,617	809	3,426	Edinburgh Central	2,939	1,010	3,949
<b>Dyfed</b>				Edinburgh East	2,474	606	3,080
Carmarthen	2,192	675	2,867	Edinburgh Leith	3,867	1,032	4,899
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,980	774	2,754	Edinburgh Pentlands	2,098	553	2,651
Llanelli	2,386	656	3,042	Edinburgh South	2,347	733	3,080
Pembroke	4,416	1,263	5,679	Edinburgh West	1,639	440	2,079
<b>Gwent</b>				Linlithgow	2,564	676	3,240
Blaenau Gwent	2,903	625	3,528	Livingston	2,714	783	3,497
Islwyn	1,988	570	2,558	Mid Lothian	2,373	629	3,002
Monmouth	1,985	670	2,655	<b>Strathclyde Region</b>			
Newport East	3,043	873	3,916	Argyll and Bute	2,232	900	3,132
Newport West	3,414	922	4,336	Ayr	2,673	934	3,607
Torfaen	3,292	827	4,119	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,215	904	4,119
<b>Gwynedd</b>				Clydebank and Milingavie	2,868	713	3,581
Caernarfon	2,278	749	3,027	Clydesdale	2,822	726	3,548
Conwy	2,563	782	3,345	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,069	645	2,714
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,298	506	1,804	Cunninghame North	2,905	919	3,824
Ynys Môn	2,749	884	3,633	Cunninghame South	3,054	917	3,971
<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>				Dumbarton	3,014	841	3,955
Bridgend	2,368	643	3,011	East Kilbride	2,592	873	3,465
Caerphilly	3,433	797	4,230	Eastwood	1,849	597	2,446
Cynon Valley	2,825	656	3,481	Glasgow Cathcart	2,032	537	2,569
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,115	668	3,783	Glasgow Central	3,828	962	4,790
Ogmore	2,505	628	3,133	Glasgow Garscadden	3,080	681	3,761
Pontypridd	2,738	713	3,451	Glasgow Govan	2,889	743	3,632
Rhondda	3,051	706	3,757	Glasgow Hillhead	3,164	1,199	4,363
<b>Powys</b>				Glasgow Maryhill	4,041	1,092	5,133
Brecon and Radnor	1,592	569	2,161	Glasgow Pollock	3,426	790	4,216
Montgomery	983	374	1,357	Glasgow Provan	3,649	814	4,463
<b>South Glamorgan</b>				Glasgow Rutherglen	3,143	716	3,859
Cardiff Central	3,844	1,124	4,968	Glasgow Shettleston	3,542	782	4,324
Cardiff North	1,930	508	2,438	Glasgow Springburn	4,051	1,013	5,064
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,766	718	4,484	Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,283	648	3,931
Cardiff West	3,917	873	4,790	Hamilton	3,138	734	3,872
Vale of Glamorgan	3,326	857	4,183	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,155	1,070	4,225
<b>West Glamorgan</b>				Monklands East	2,754	669	3,423
Aberavon	2,089	419	2,508	Monklands West	2,276	615	2,891
Gower	1,896	515	2,411	Motherwell North	3,206	683	3,889
Neath	2,156	464	2,620	Motherwell South	3,038	670	3,708
Swansea East	2,955	579	3,534	Paisley North	2,742	844	3,586
Swansea West	3,422	840	4,262	Paisley South	2,758	759	3,517
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,684	549	2,233
<b>Borders Region</b>				Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,821	632	2,453
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,134	390	1,524	<b>Tayside Region</b>			
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	982	328	1,310	Angus East	2,492	832	3,324
<b>Central Region</b>				Dundee East	3,547	1,017	4,564
Clackmannan	2,473	727	3,200	Dundee West	3,260	972	4,232
Falkirk East	2,802	718	3,520	North Tayside	1,462	648	2,110
Falkirk West	2,380	654	3,034	Perth and Kinross	2,115	630	2,745
Stirling	2,022	708	2,730	<b>Orkney and Shetland Islands</b>			
<b>Dumfries and Galloway Region</b>					691	286	977
Dumfries	2,139	758	2,897	<b>Western Isles</b>			
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,167	843	3,010		1,354	341	1,695
<b>Fife Region</b>				<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>			
Central Fife	3,168	990	4,158	Belfast East	3,056	916	3,972
Dunfermline East	2,795	759	3,554	Belfast North	5,330	1,315	6,645
Dunfermline West	2,390	694	3,084	Belfast South	3,911	1,422	5,333
Kirkcaldy	2,957	843	3,800	Belfast West	7,363	1,245	8,608
North East Fife	1,541	558	2,099	East Antrim	3,689	1,152	4,841
<b>Grampian Region</b>				East Londonderry	5,780	1,652	7,432
Aberdeen North	2,484	624	3,108	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,140	1,265	6,405
Aberdeen South	1,963	606	2,569	Foyle	8,021	1,561	9,582
Banff and Buchan	1,900	598	2,498	Lagan Valley	3,652	1,187	4,839
Gordon	1,468	568	2,036	Mid-Ulster	5,470	1,427	6,897
Kincardine and Deeside	1,315	489	1,804	Newry and Armagh	5,659	1,372	7,031
Moray	2,363	1,117	3,480	North Antrim	3,936	1,124	5,060
				North Down	2,797	1,092	3,889
				South Antrim	3,068	1,148	4,216
				South Down	4,385	1,410	5,795
				Strangford	2,696	944	3,640
				Upper Bann	3,420	1,016	4,436



## 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>											
1990	8.4	5.6	6.8	6.9	..	7.2	8.1	..	3.4	8.9	4.8
1991	8.6	6.3	8.7	9.5	..	7.2	10.2	..	7.5	10.3	4.2
1992	9.5	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	7.9	11.2	..	13.0	10.3	4.6
1993	10.7	6.9	10.3	10.8	..	9.1	11.1	..	17.7	11.5	5.8
1993 Feb	10.2	6.8	10.6	10.9	..	8.6	10.8	..	17.0	11.0	5.3
Mar	10.4	6.9	10.4	10.7	..	8.7	11.0	..	16.9	11.2	5.5
Apr	10.5	6.9	10.3	10.7	..	8.9	11.3	..	17.1	11.4	5.6
May	10.6	7.0	10.3	10.7	..	9.0	11.3	..	17.0	11.5	5.6
June	10.7	7.0	10.3	11.0	..	9.1	11.2	..	18.5	11.6	5.7
July	10.8	7.0	10.4	10.7	..	9.2	11.4	..	18.2	11.7	5.8
Aug	10.9	7.0	10.4	11.1	..	9.4	11.2	..	18.1	11.9	5.9
Sep	11.0	7.0	10.2	10.7	..	9.5	11.1	..	18.5	12.0	6.1
Oct	11.1	6.9	10.0	10.9	..	9.6	11.1	..	18.5	12.1	6.2
Nov	11.1	6.9	9.9	10.5	..	9.7	10.9	..	18.1	12.2	6.3
Dec	11.1	7.0	9.9	10.4	..	9.7	11.1	..	18.9	12.2	6.3
Jan	..	..	9.8	10.3	..	9.7	11.3	..	19.6	12.2	6.4
1994 Feb	..	..	..	..	..	9.7	11.0	..	..	..	..
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
1990		1,661	590	166	403	1,109	269	106	2,505	1,876	
1991		2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687	
1992		2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	262	2,911	1,822	
1993		2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314	
1993 Mar		2,934	941	217	526	1,537	336	458	3,066	2,171	
Apr		2,942	914	225	532	1,581	344	462	3,112	2,205	
May		2,920	925	225	539	1,588	341	478	3,141	2,232	
June		2,915	966	235	546	1,589	346	483	3,166	2,491	
July		2,917	924	228	554	1,619	348	504	3,212	2,312	
Aug		2,922	964	236	564	1,583	347	507	3,216	2,345	
Sep		2,902	947	227	571	1,563	349	509	3,242	2,396	
Oct		2,851	964	223	578	1,551	347	507	3,283	2,454	
Nov		2,813	958	222	580	1,533	348	504	3,286	2,488	
Dec		2,771	922	226	580	1,565	349	501	3,290	2,495	
Jan		2,791	918	210	583	1,592	..	498	3,307	2,523	
Feb		2,753	914	219	586	1,482	..	497	3,312	2,548	
1994 Mar		2,723	903	..	587	..	..	..	..	2,568	
% rate:latest month		9.7	10.3	6.7	13.9	10.6	12.4	20.3	12.2	9.3	
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months		-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	+0.1	N/C	N/C	-0.2	+0.2	+0.2	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
1993 Mar		2,997	980	239	512	1,696	359	455	3,078	2,223	
Apr		3,001	922	223	509	1,622	357	457	3,037	2,197	
May		2,917	924	201	505	1,595	334	461	2,994	2,148	
June		2,865	915	185	511	1,550	329	485	3,003	2,166	
July		2,929	892	185	570	1,656	325	504	3,109	2,326	
Aug		2,960	916	186	592	1,575	342	491	3,200	2,315	
Sep		2,912	932	191	594	1,425	339	490	3,300	2,288	
Oct		2,794	902	211	586	1,422	340	498	3,368	2,359	
Nov		2,769	894	233	586	1,482	342	499	3,362	2,408	
Dec		2,783	942	269	592	1,518	347	537	3,389	2,514	
Jan		2,889	980	286	594	1,671	..	531	3,426	2,736	
Feb		2,841	1,007	272	586	1,607	..	524	3,387	2,742	
1994 Mar		2,778	949	..	572	..	..	..	..	2,640	
% rate:latest month		9.9	10.8	8.3	13.5	11.6	12.4	21.5	12.4	9.6	
Latest month:change on a year ago		-0.7	-0.5	+0.1	+1.4	-0.1	+0.7	+2.8	+1.1	+1.6	

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



# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18

Selected countries

THOUSAND

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>												
1990	..	13.4	10.3	2.1	..	7.5	5.2	4.6	15.9	1.5	..	5.4
1991	..	14.9	9.9	2.1	..	7.0	5.5	4.1	16.0	2.7	..	6.6
1992	..	16.1	10.5	2.2	..	6.8	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	..	7.3
1993	..	16.8	..	2.5	..	..	6.0	..	..	8.2	..	6.7
1993 Feb	..	15.9	..	2.3	..	8.2	5.9	4.8	21.1	7.3	..	6.9
Mar	..	15.8	..	2.3	..	8.2	..	..	..	7.1	..	6.9
Apr	..	15.8	10.6	2.3	..	8.0	..	..	..	7.7	..	6.9
May	..	15.9	..	2.5	..	8.0	6.2	5.7	22.1	7.5	..	6.9
Jun	..	15.8	..	2.5	..	7.9	..	..	..	9.0	..	6.8
Jul	..	15.7	10.3	2.5	..	8.3	..	..	..	9.6	..	6.7
Aug	..	15.7	..	2.5	..	8.4	6.1	5.6	23.0	9.4	..	6.7
Sep	..	15.7	..	2.6	..	8.7	..	..	..	8.7	..	6.6
Oct	..	15.7	10.7	2.7	..	8.9	..	..	..	8.5	..	6.6
Nov	..	15.9	..	2.8	..	9.0	5.7	5.9	23.4	8.4	..	6.4
Dec	..	15.5	..	2.7	..	9.6	..	..	..	8.0	..	6.3
1994 Jan	..	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.8	..	6.6
Feb	..	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.3	..	6.4
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
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
1993	174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539	..	164.6	8,727
1993 Mar	176	294	..	1,530	3.3	360	117	352	2,465	..	141.3	8,878
Apr	174	294	2,444	1,490	3.2	363	121	350	2,480	..	149.1	8,954
May	170	297	..	1,660	3.2	372	119	345	2,518	..	158.0	8,895
Jun	171	294	..	1,650	3.4	375	121	344	2,588	..	169.0	8,869
Jul	176	294	2,360	1,670	3.5	389	124	346	2,606	..	176.0	8,732
Aug	177	293	..	1,670	3.5	422	119	348	2,572	..	183.7	8,642
Sep	174	293	..	1,690	3.9	441	118	349	2,587	..	190.9	8,540
Oct	176	293	2,573	1,780	3.9	452	117	354	2,620	..	187.0	8,639
Nov	176	293	..	1,820	4.1	458	116	357	2,638	..	184.4	8,330
Dec	177	296	..	1,870	4.2	478	114	363	2,645	..	176.0	8,237
1994 Jan	171	290	..	1,820	4.5	486	114	373	2,699	..	167.7	8,696
Feb	175	289	..	1,910	4.7	..	..	379	..	..	..	8,518
Mar	..	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	11.3	2.9	N/A	7.6	5.3	N/A	17.5	..	5.0	6.5
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	+0.9	+0.1	N/A	+0.5	-0.1	N/A	+0.4	..	NC	-0.1
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1993 Mar	201	297	..	1,680	3.3	401	119	360	2,530	302	151.0	9,276
Apr	180	295	2,389	1,570	3.1	387	120	353	2,510	329	155.2	8,635
May	150	290	..	1,690	3.0	394	108	339	2,486	322	157.4	8,606
Jun	153	293	..	1,590	3.2	394	124	333	2,521	402	160.4	9,252
Jul	157	298	2,344	1,590	3.4	416	135	333	2,497	435	165.3	9,002
Aug	154	297	..	1,670	3.4	421	128	335	2,472	411	169.0	8,470
Sep	147	290	..	1,720	3.9	438	109	335	2,532	376	172.1	8,128
Oct	157	286	2,567	1,760	4.0	448	105	346	2,628	363	173.5	8,101
Nov	185	287	..	1,760	4.3	453	105	356	2,680	357	180.3	7,890
Dec	205	297	..	1,750	4.3	480	112	365	2,706	339	184.4	7,764
1994 Jan	205	297	2,524	1,840	4.8	495	126	387	2,770	371	188.2	9,492
Feb	210	294	..	1,940	4.9	..	..	396	..	350	..	9,262
Mar	..	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	11.3	3.0	N/A	7.7	5.9	N/A	18.0	8.2	5.2	7.1
Latest month:change on a year ago	N/A	N/A	+1.9	+0.6	N/A	+1.7	-0.2	N/A	+2.1	+1.1	+1.3	-0.6

# Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.  
 ++ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force.  
 \*\* Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force.  
 ## Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.  
 NC No Change  
 NA Not Available



## 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	
1993 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	-12.4	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	
Oct 14	384.8	-46.8	268.9	-32.4	115.9	-14.3	33.4	
Nov 11	358.2	-50.7	253.3	-37.7	105.0	-13.0	33.8	
Dec 9	331.6	-33.8	243.6	-22.7	88.0	-11.1	27.7	
1994 Jan 13	348.4	-42.3	243.7	-23.8	104.7	-18.5	34.3	
Feb 10	340.7	-29.5	238.4	-19.8	102.2	-9.6	31.5	
Mar 10	312.0	-26.0	221.3	-17.7	90.7	-8.3	29.8	

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	
1993 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	
Oct 14	487.5	+20.3	331.1	+20.0	156.4	+0.3	44.3	
Nov 11	384.4	+18.5	265.6	+16.0	118.8	+2.5	39.1	
Dec 9	317.2	+55.2	219.8	+40.2	97.4	+15.0	30.6	
1994 Jan 13	256.0	-49.4	176.0	-32.8	80.0	-16.5	28.1	
Feb 10	392.5	+1.3	281.6	+3.9	110.9	-2.7	36.4	
Mar 10	381.2	-6.6	273.2	-1.3	108.1	-5.2	36.1	

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

INFLOW Month ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
<b>MALE</b>										
1993 Oct 14	3.5	28.4	60.4	43.5	30.9	42.5	35.0	12.6	5.4	262.1
Nov 11	3.1	21.7	53.8	41.9	31.1	42.6	35.2	12.8	5.5	247.6
Dec 9	3.0	20.9	50.3	40.9	31.0	42.0	33.4	12.1	5.0	238.5
1994 Jan 13	2.9	19.9	50.6	39.8	30.3	42.0	34.7	12.8	5.4	238.3
Feb 10	4.3	22.0	49.6	39.2	29.7	40.3	31.9	11.3	4.6	233.1
Mar 10	4.0	19.1	43.9	36.5	28.2	38.6	30.8	10.9	4.3	216.5
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1993 Oct 14	2.5	20.8	30.2	17.0	9.8	14.4	13.3	3.8	0.0	111.9
Nov 11	2.4	14.2	26.5	16.4	9.5	14.8	14.4	4.1	0.0	102.1
Dec 9	2.1	12.2	21.6	13.8	8.3	12.4	12.0	3.4	0.0	85.8
1994 Jan 13	2.1	13.8	26.6	15.9	9.7	15.3	14.5	4.0	0.0	101.8
Feb 10	3.2	15.2	24.9	16.0	9.5	14.2	12.9	4.0	0.0	99.6
Mar 10	2.8	12.0	20.9	13.9	8.8	13.4	12.8	3.5	0.0	88.2
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>										
<b>MALE</b>										
1993 Oct 14	0.5	-5.7	-7.6	-5.7	-3.5	-5.4	-1.8	-1.2	-1.7	-32.1
Nov 11	0.2	-4.0	-8.8	-6.9	-4.3	-6.9	-3.8	-1.5	-1.6	-37.5
Dec 9	0.2	-2.2	-5.2	-4.5	-2.0	-4.4	-2.8	-0.9	-1.1	-22.7
1994 Jan 13	0.3	-2.3	-5.0	-4.0	-2.0	-4.0	-2.7	-1.5	-2.1	-23.0
Feb 10	0.4	-1.6	-3.9	-4.0	-1.5	-3.4	-2.6	-1.0	-1.6	-19.4
Mar 10	0.6	-1.6	-4.1	-2.9	-0.9	-2.8	-2.5	-1.4	-1.7	-17.3
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1993 Oct 14	0.2	-4.3	-3.3	-2.5	-1.4	-2.3	-0.6	0.0	0.0	-14.2
Nov 11	0.2	-2.3	-3.8	-2.6	-1.4	-2.2	-0.4	0.1	0.0	-12.8
Dec 9	0.1	-1.8	-3.2	-2.4	-1.1	-2.0	-0.7	0.0	0.0	-11.0
1994 Jan 13	0.1	-3.2	-5.3	-3.3	-1.6	-2.8	-1.2	-0.4	0.0	-17.7
Feb 10	0.2	-1.1	-2.6	-2.0	-1.2	-1.7	-0.8	-0.2	0.0	-9.3
Mar 10	0.4	-1.2	-2.7	-1.9	-0.7	-1.5	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	-8.5

OUTFLOW Month ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
<b>MALE</b>										
1993 Oct 14	2.9	30.9	80.5	50.7	35.7	47.7	34.8	13.0	7.4	303.6
Nov 11	2.4	18.9	56.7	42.0	30.2	41.5	32.5	12.9	7.4	244.4
Dec 9	1.8	15.0	46.3	34.4	25.2	35.2	28.1	10.9	6.7	203.7
1994 Jan 13	1.9	10.3	34.0	27.5	20.8	28.8	23.4	9.1	5.6	161.3
Feb 10	2.7	16.7	55.9	45.7	34.6	47.6	36.6	13.7	8.4	261.9
Mar 10	2.6	16.8	55.2	44.4	34.1	46.1	36.0	13.6	7.8	256.7
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1993 Oct 14	2.4	23.9	44.7	21.2	12.5	18.6	15.6	4.5	0.2	143.6
Nov 11	1.9	14.3	31.0	17.3	10.4	15.8	14.3	4.4	0.2	109.5
Dec 9	1.5	12.0	25.7	14.6	8.8	12.3	11.6	3.5	0.2	90.1
1994 Jan 13	1.4	7.8	18.9	12.4	7.5	11.6	10.4	3.2	0.2	73.4
Feb 10	2.1	12.1	27.2	17.4	10.6	14.8	13.7	4.3	0.3	102.4
Mar 10	2.0	12.0	26.7	16.8	10.3	15.0	14.2	4.3	0.2	101.6
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>										
<b>MALE</b>										
1993 Oct 14	0.7	-2.0	2.7	3.5	3.2	4.4	3.8	1.7	-0.3	17.6
Nov 11	0.6	0.0	2.3	3.2	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.0	0.0	17.6
Dec 9	0.7	2.6	8.9	6.6	5.4	7.0	5.7	2.6	1.0	40.3
1994 Jan 13	-0.2	-2.2	-5.7	-5.1	-2.9	-4.7	-2.8	-0.7	-1.4	-25.6
Feb 10	0.5	-0.5	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.9	0.9	-0.5	9.6
Mar 10	0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.0	-0.5	5.4
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1993 Oct 14	0.5	-2.4	-0.7	-0.1	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	-0.3
Nov 11	0.4	-0.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.1	3.3
Dec 9	0.5	1.3	3.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.7	1.0	0.0	14.6
1994 Jan 13	-0.2	-2.3	-3.9	-3.0	-1.4	-1.9	-1.2	-0.1	0.0	-14.0
Feb 10	0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	-1.0
Mar 10	0.3	-0.9	-1.6	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	-2.8

\* 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	1993	1993
		Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All	48	63	98	79	66	87	62	58	55	44
Not in employment	All	94	117	290	243	212	223	283	204	183	161
All people	All	142	181	388	322	278	310	344	262	237	205
	Men	94	118	268	217	185	207	238	169	162	139
	Women	48	64	121	105	92	103	106	93	75	66

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
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>													
All													
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
Summer 1993	237	16	23	19	•	76	44	32	19	22	24	16	16
Autumn 1993	205	15	17	13	•	69	41	28	13	20	17	12	21
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>													
All													
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
Summer 1993	11.2	14.1	12.2	11.8	•	11.1	10.2	12.6	10.9	11.2	10.6	15.8	8.4
Autumn 1993	9.6	13.7	9.1	8.2	•	10.1	9.5	11.2	7.0	10.3	7.3	12.0	10.8

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

## 2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Years	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>						
Autumn 1992		71	81	55	61	310
Winter 1992		78	87	69	68	344
Spring 1993		61	64	51	46	262
Summer 1993		49	65	44	45	237
Autumn 1993		47	46	40	43	205
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>						
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
Summer 1993		13.5	11.3	8.8	10.3	11.2
Autumn 1993		12.5	7.9	8.0	9.7	9.6

## 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
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>										
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
Summer 1993 All	•	17	10	34	25	26	50	12	28	27
Autumn 1993 All	•	•	•	35	27	25	40	•	22	34
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>										
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
Summer 1993 All	•	37.0	15.7	15.1	13.7	28.1	12.2	8.9	11.6	4.0
Autumn 1993 All	•	•	•	15.4	14.0	26.4	9.6	•	9.0	4.9

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

## 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
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
Autumn 1992	38	15	19	48	60	17	25	51	35
Winter 1992	38	16	18	53	74	19	28	60	36
Spring 1993	26	13	17	36	49	15	28	49	28
Summer 1993	30	11	16	37	49	16	17	32	28
Autumn 1993	27	11	•	29	46	14	14	24	27
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
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	8.1	9.0	10.1	20.7	6.6	15.3	23.2	14.8
Summer 1993	10.0	5.0	8.1	10.4	21.3	7.0	9.7	15.3	14.2
Autumn 1993	9.0	5.5	•	8.0	19.4	5.7	7.9	11.3	13.8

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			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1990	173.6			201.2		207.4		147.0	
1991	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.6	
1992	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1993	127.9			185.6		183.7		138.2	
1992	117.6	-0.5	-0.4	170.6	0.6	170.0	2.6	122.5	1.8
Mar	117.0	-0.6	-0.1	164.1	-0.8	167.9	-0.9	121.5	-1.1
Apr	117.5	0.5	-0.2	163.5	-1.1	167.5	0.6	121.5	0.7
May	118.3	0.8	0.2	176.0	1.8	173.8	1.3	127.0	1.5
June	118.9	0.6	0.6	171.6	2.5	170.1	0.7	125.1	1.2
July	117.8	-1.1	0.1	165.6	0.7	164.8	-0.9	120.9	-0.2
Aug	112.5	-5.3	-1.9	166.5	-3.2	169.6	-1.4	125.6	-0.5
Sept	114.5	2.0	-1.5	172.2	0.2	168.7	-0.5	127.4	0.8
Oct	117.0	2.5	-0.3	167.9	0.8	163.2	-0.5	122.9	0.7
Nov	119.0	2.0	2.2	176.4	3.3	173.3	1.2	131.9	2.1
Dec	119.6	0.6	1.7	179.1	2.3	179.5	3.6	134.0	2.2
1993	120.0	0.4	1.0	176.3	2.8	174.3	3.7	131.6	2.9
Jan	123.1	3.1	1.4	180.2	1.3	175.7	0.8	129.9	-0.7
Feb	123.7	0.6	1.4	175.6	-1.2	179.1	-0.1	132.3	-0.6
Mar	124.1	0.4	1.4	175.1	-0.4	178.8	1.5	132.4	0.3
Apr	122.5	-1.6	-0.2	183.8	1.2	184.1	2.8	137.7	2.6
May	127.5	5.0	1.3	188.7	4.4	182.0	1.0	136.9	1.5
June	128.7	1.2	1.5	186.3	3.7	183.6	1.6	138.3	2.0
July	128.2	-0.5	1.9	190.3	2.2	188.1	1.3	143.4	1.9
Aug	135.6	7.4	2.7	190.9	0.7	184.2	0.7	140.0	1.0
Sept	140.4	4.8	3.9	199.3	4.3	195.2	3.9	150.4	4.0
Oct	140.8	0.4	4.2	201.1	3.6	199.6	3.8	150.9	2.5
Nov	140.9	0.1	1.8	196.6	1.9	196.8	4.2	148.1	2.7
Dec	141.1	0.2	0.2	200.4	0.4	198.9	1.2	150.7	0.1
1994	139.8	-1.3	-0.3	197.3	-1.3	198.0	-0.6	149.6	-0.4

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

\* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

## VACANCIES 3.2

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

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humbershire	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1992 Mar	30.7	8.0	3.5	9.1	7.8	7.6	7.7	14.4	6.0	8.4	18.0	113.3	4.3	117.6
Apr	29.8	8.0	3.4	8.6	7.9	7.3	7.6	14.5	5.7	8.8	19.3	112.8	4.2	117.0
May	28.4	8.0	3.6	9.0	7.7	7.4	7.7	14.8	6.1	8.9	19.9	113.3	4.2	117.5
June	29.0	8.1	3.4	8.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	15.0	6.2	8.7	19.8	114.3	4.0	118.3
July	29.7	8.4	3.6	9.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	15.3	6.3	8.7	18.8	114.8	4.1	118.9
Aug	29.0	8.4	3.7	9.1	7.8	7.5	7.7	15.3	6.2	8.7	18.7	113.5	4.3	117.8
Sept	27.2	8.0	3.5	8.8	7.0	6.9	7.7	14.5	5.7	8.3	18.4	108.1	4.4	112.5
Oct	27.6	8.4	3.4	8.7	7.0	6.9	8.1	15.2	5.7	8.3	18.9	109.8	4.7	114.5
Nov	28.1	8.6	3.5	8.8	7.4	7.1	8.2	15.2	5.7	8.5	19.8	112.3	4.7	117.0
Dec	29.1	9.1	3.6	8.9	7.7	7.4	8.4	15.3	5.8	8.8	19.3	114.5	4.5	119.0
1993	29.8	9.3	3.7	8.6	7.7	7.6	8.6	14.8	5.9	8.8	19.3	114.7	4.9	119.6
Jan	29.9	9.4	3.7	8.7	7.9	7.9	8.9	14.8	5.6	8.7	19.4	115.4	4.6	120.0
Feb	30.1	9.6	4.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	9.3	15.2	5.7	9.1	19.4	118.5	4.6	123.1
Mar	31.0	9.7	4.0	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.7	15.4	5.7	9.1	18.1	119.2	4.5	123.7
Apr	30.6	9.4	3.9	8.7	8.8	8.6	9.9	15.7	5.8	9.3	17.9	119.3	4.8	124.1
May	29.6	9.6	3.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	10.0	15.4	5.6	9.2	17.5	117.5	5.0	122.5
June	30.6	10.0	4.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	10.2	15.8	5.9	9.6	18.1	122.1	5.4	127.5
July	30.7	10.2	4.3	10.2	9.1	8.8	10.2	15.5	6.1	9.9	18.5	123.3	5.4	128.7
Aug	30.5	10.0	4.3	10.3	8.8	8.6	10.1	15.4	6.5	10.1	18.3	122.8	5.4	128.2
Sept	33.2	10.7	4.8	10.9	9.2	9.2	10.6	16.3	6.9	10.7	18.0	129.7	5.9	135.6
Oct	34.6	11.1	5.0	11.2	9.7	9.6	11.0	17.0	6.9	10.7	18.8	134.5	5.9	140.4
Nov	35.7	11.3	4.8	11.4	10.0	9.5	10.6	17.1	6.5	10.4	18.9	135.0	5.8	140.8
Dec	35.9	11.3	4.9	11.1	10.8	9.6	10.8	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.4	134.2	5.6	139.8
1994	35.9	11.3	4.9	11.1	10.8	9.6	10.8	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.4	134.2	5.6	139.8
Jan	35.5	11.4	4.9	11.4	10.7	9.4	10.6	17.9	6.4	10.3	18.4	135.5	5.6	141.1
Feb	35.5	11.4	4.9	11.4	10.7	9.4	10.6	17.9	6.4	10.3	18.4	135.5	5.6	141.1
Mar	33.9	11.3	4.9	11.1	10.8	9.6	10.8	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.4	134.2	5.6	139.8

\* See footnote to table 3.1.  
+ Included in South East.  
P See footnote to table 3.1



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

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +</b>														
1990	47.6	14.8	5.4	13.9	14.6	10.5	11.7	21.1	10.7	12.1	21.6	169.1	3.4	172.5
1991	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	2.8	116.6
1992	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1993 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
Oct	38.4	12.5	5.4	11.7	11.0	10.8	12.3	19.2	7.5	11.3	20.1	147.7	4.9	152.6
Nov	35.8	11.7	5.0	10.4	10.5	10.2	11.6	18.1	6.8	10.4	19.7	138.4	4.7	143.0
Dec	31.9	10.5	4.2	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.6	15.9	5.5	9.1	17.6	120.9	4.3	125.2
1994 Jan	29.7	9.9	3.7	8.4	8.9	8.1	9.1	15.3	5.4	8.8	15.8	113.1	4.0	117.1
Feb	30.9	10.2	4.2	9.6	9.4	8.3	9.4	16.3	5.7	9.2	16.3	119.4	4.2	123.6
Mar	31.5	10.8	4.6	10.8	10.2	9.1	10.1	17.1	6.0	10.0	17.5	126.8	4.2	131.0
<b>Vacancies at careers offices</b>														
1990	9.4	5.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	18.9	0.6	19.4
1991	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1992	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1993 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
Oct	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.2	0.7	7.9
Nov	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.1	0.7	6.8
Dec	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.5	0.6	6.1
1994 Jan	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.6	0.5	6.2
Feb	2.7	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.6	6.4
Mar	3.1	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.6	7.3

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

\* Included in South East.

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



## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1

### Stoppages of work

#### Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to February 1993			12 months to February 1994		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
<b>SIC 1980</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	100	#	-	-	-
Coal extraction	5	2,400	7,000	4	13,000	26,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	6	6,300	26,000	-	-	-
Metal processing and manufacture	6	700	9,000	7	800	2,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	4	700	1,000	3	200	1,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal goods nes	6	1,500	5,000	3	400	1,000
Engineering	24	6,800	37,000	14	5,400	29,000
Motor vehicles	10	7,300	8,000	12	14,500	14,000
Other transport equipment	4	3,600	25,000	8	4,400	19,000
Food, drink and tobacco	5	100	#	4	1,500	2,000
Textiles	2	-	#	1	200	1,000
Footwear and clothing	1	500	1,000	5	800	1,000
Timber and wooden furniture	1	+	#	1	200	3,000
Paper, printing and publishing	5	1,100	4,000	6	500	4,000
Other manufacturing industries	5	700	11,000	1	+	2,000
Construction	12	3,900	10,000	4	800	1,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and communication	19	6,900	11,000	31	71,000	159,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	3	500	2,000	-	-	-
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	2	7,300	8,000	2	2,800	5,000
Public administration and sanitary services	77	52,000	286,000	57	221,900	244,000
Education, research and development	29	41,300	75,000	18	22,100	22,000
Health services	5	1,600	1,000	2	300	2,000
Other services	13	7,500	39,000	2	200	1,000
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>245*</b>	<b>153,100</b>	<b>568,000</b>	<b>188*</b>	<b>361,500</b>	<b>538,000</b>

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

#### Stoppages: February 1994

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	9	3,400	7,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	6	3,000*	3,000
Continuing from earlier months	3	400**	4,000

\* All directly involved  
 \*\* includes 130 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 February 1994		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	51	29,400	103,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	15	4,300	5,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	11	14,000	26,000
Redundancy questions	48	295,900	359,000
Trade union matters	9	1,300	5,000
Working conditions and supervision	9	3,900	3,000
Manning and work allocation	25	8,200	31,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	20	4,500	6,000
<b>All causes</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>361,500</b>	<b>538,000</b>

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.2

### Stoppages of work:\* summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages:		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)						
	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
<b>SIC 1980</b>											
1987	1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	217	458	50	22	1,705	1,095
1988	770	781	790	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	298	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
1993	203	211	383	385	649	27	96	2	1	160	364
1992 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	-	4	-	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	20	28	12	14	49	-	2	-	-	-	46
Feb	19	27	20	22	71	1	30	-	-	-	39
Mar	27	37	27	33	74	-	22	-	1	16	34
Apr	21	27	80	87	154	25	7	-	-	115	7
May	20	29	18	25	30	-	3	-	-	8	19
Jun	18	32	5	9	15	-	6	1	-	5	3
Jul	15	24	42	43	50	-	9	-	-	1	39
Aug	15	21	3	3	19	-	1	-	-	12	6
Sep	16	22	3	4	8	-	5	-	-	1	2
Oct	12	15	2	3	4	-	2	-	-	1	1
Nov	14	18	170	170	175	-	9	-	-	-	166
Dec	6	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1994 Jan	8	10	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	2
Feb	6	9	3	3	7	-	1	-	-	-	6

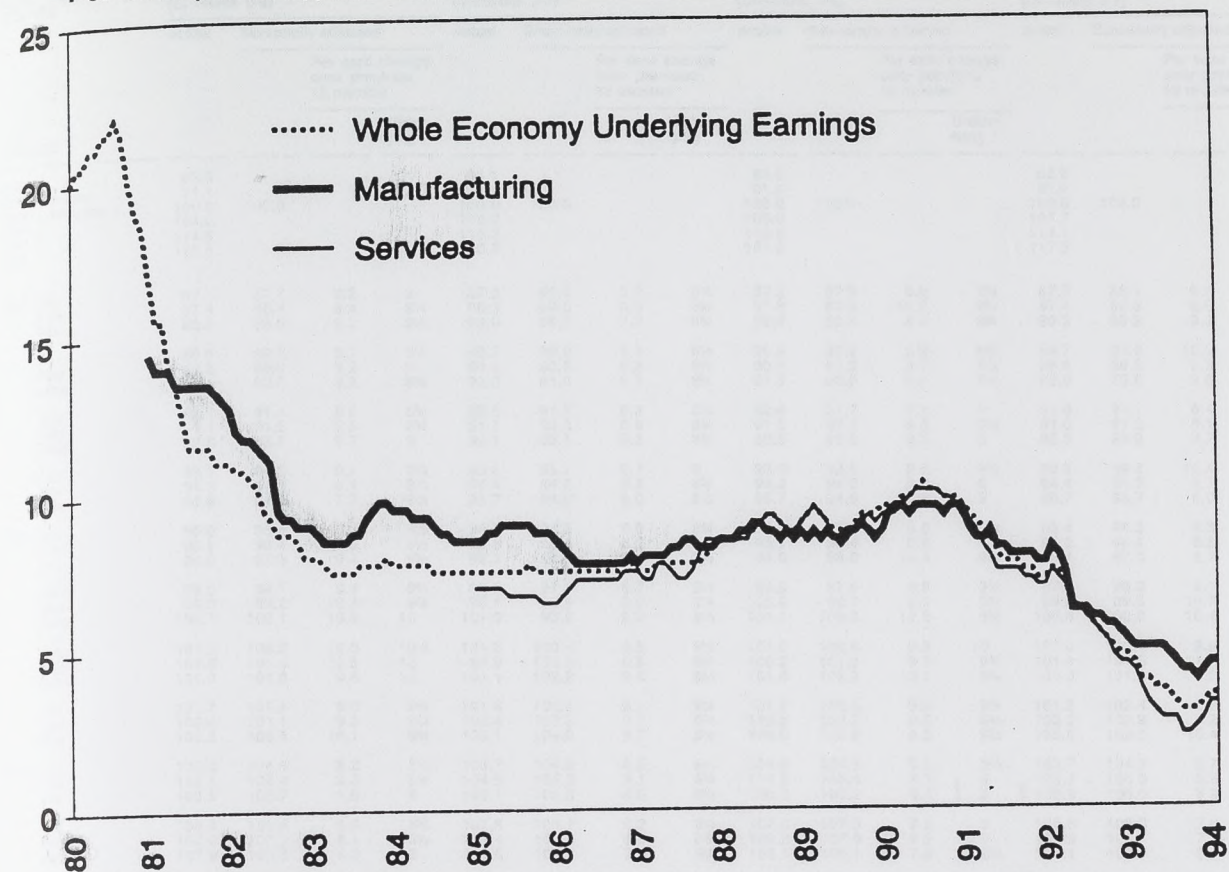
\* See 'Definitions' page at the end of the 'Labour Market Data' section for notes on coverage. Figures for 1994 are provisional.



### EARNINGS

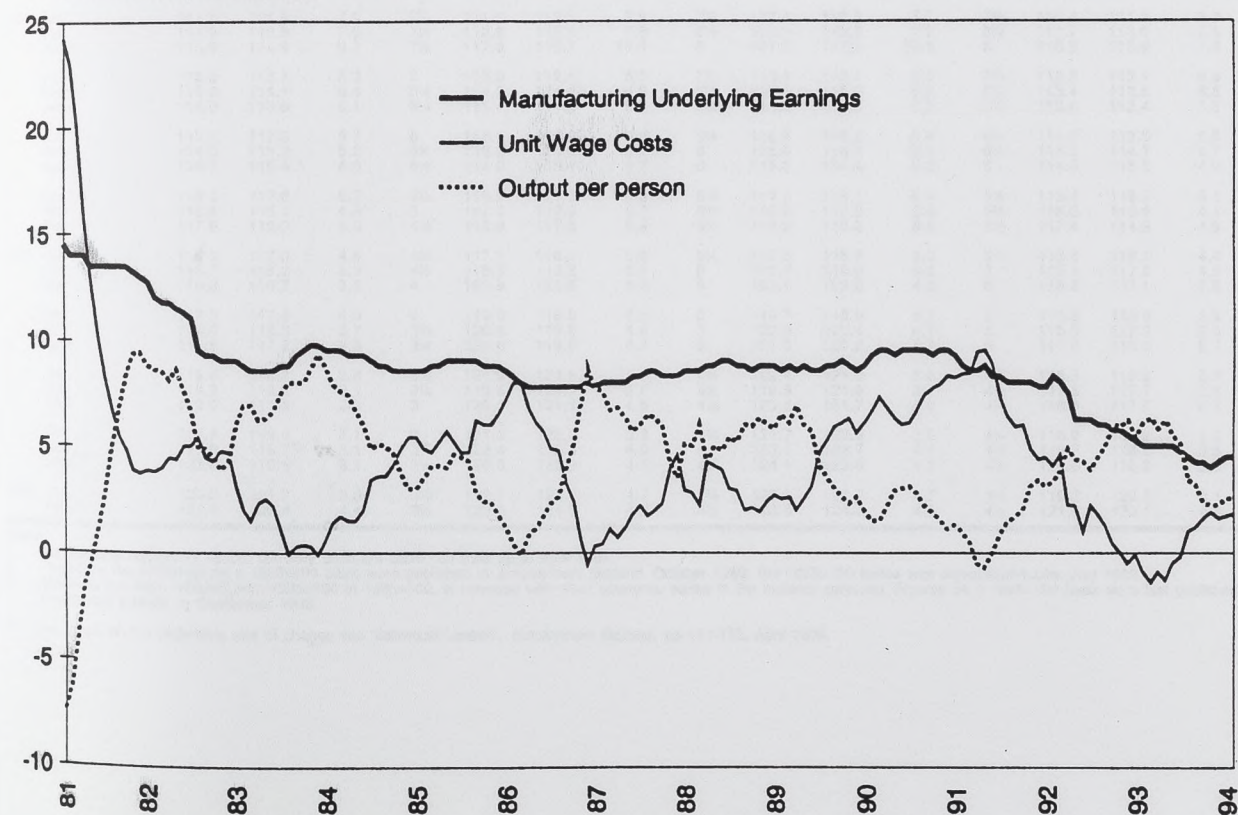
Average earnings index – underlying: Great Britain, increases over previous year

Per cent (January)



Earnings and output per head: Manufacturing – increases over previous year

Per cent (January)





# 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 *						
1990=100																	
1988	83.5		84.1		83.8		83.8		83.8		83.8		83.8				
1989	91.1		91.4		91.4		91.4		91.4		91.4		91.4				
1990	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	100.0			
1991	108.0		108.2		108.6		108.6		108.6		108.6		108.6				
1992	114.6		115.3		115.8		115.8		115.8		115.8		115.8				
1993	118.5		120.5		121.0		121.0		121.0		121.0		121.0				
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%	90.5	90.3	8.7	8%	89.8	89.9	9.3	9
	June	91.1	90.5	9.2	8 3/4	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 1/4
	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 1/4	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 3/4	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 1/4	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%	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 1/4	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 1/2	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 1/4	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	106.2	8.4	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 1/4	109.1	108.1	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 1/4	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%	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	7.9	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 1/4	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	10.4	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%	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%	115.3	116.9	6.5	6	115.6	116.7	6.1	6 1/4	114.3	114.7	4.7	5%
	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%	117.3	118.1	6.4	5%	115.4	116.7	6.1	5 1/4
	Nov	116.4	116.1	4.6	5	117.7	117.6	5.7	5%	118.2	117.9	5.6	5%	115.8	115.6	4.1	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 1/2
	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%
	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%
	July	119.5	118.3	3.9	3 1/2	121.9	120.5	5.0	4%	122.4	121.0	5.0	4%	118.3	117.3	3.3	2%
	Aug	118.2	118.9	3.1	3 1/4	119.5	121.1	3.6	4 1/2	119.9	121.0	3.7	4 1/2	117.3	117.7	2.6	2%
	Sept	118.0	118.8	2.9	3	120.1	121.4	4.6	4 1/4	120.6	121.7	4.6	4 1/2	116.8	117.7	2.2	2 1/4
	Oct	118.4	119.4	2.1	3	121.3	122.3	3.8	4 1/4	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 1/4	116.9	118.2	1.3	2 1/4
	Nov	120.0	119.7	3.1	3	122.4	122.3	4.0	4	123.1	122.7	4.1	4 1/4	118.7	118.5	2.5	2 1/2
	Dec	121.6	119.6	3.1	3 1/4	123.6	122.3	4.1	4 1/4	124.1	123.0	4.1	4 1/4	120.8	118.3	3.0	2%
1994	Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3 1/2	122.7	123.7	4.7	4 1/2	123.3	124.2	4.7	4 1/2	119.2	120.3	3.1	3 1/4
	Feb	121.9	123.4	4.4	3 1/2	123.5	124.3	4.3	4 1/2	123.8	124.8	4.3	4 1/2	121.6	123.1	4.8	3



## 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 (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 averages	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 averages	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 } Annual averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991 } Annual averages	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 averages	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
1993 } Annual averages	117.7	131.2	119.6	122.2	116.9	115.9	121.2	122.7	121.7	119.5	118.8	118.6	125.0
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	87.1	88.2	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	88.7	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	98.0	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	103.7	104.6	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	103.5	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	109.8	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	108.0	114.7	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	115.8	116.7	108.0	112.1	115.5	116.6	115.1	115.6	116.8	114.8	117.5
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 Aug	134.7	126.8	118.9	121.9	110.1	116.1	118.5	121.1	120.9	119.0	118.5	118.5	123.5
1993 Sep	126.0	130.9	118.4	121.6	113.9	116.0	118.6	122.6	120.5	118.0	119.2	119.5	123.2
1993 Oct	121.2	133.0	119.0	122.9	127.4	115.6	119.2	123.6	122.5	119.8	119.9	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	135.7	119.4	126.4	113.3	116.3	124.4	124.9	123.7	120.7	120.1	120.7	129.0
1993 Dec	108.7	138.6	123.7	124.0	118.3	120.9	126.5	124.4	124.1	123.2	118.9	121.0	130.3
1994 Jan	112.6	139.5	121.4	123.2	124.6	117.4	123.2	125.2	124.2	122.9	120.0	121.3	126.0
1994 Feb P	108.9	133.8	123.8	123.8	114.9	118.5	124.4	126.5	124.6	124.7	120.0	124.3	126.2

Note: Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in 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* in September 1993.

\* England and Wales only.



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

Textiles	Leather, footwear and clothing	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication	Banking, finance and insurance services	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services #	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1990
(43)	(44,45)	(47)	(46,48,49)	(50)	(61,62,64,65,67)	(66)	(71,72,75-77,79)	(81-82,83pt-84pt)	(91-92pt)	(93,95)	(92pt,94,96pt,97,98pt)		1990=100
85.0	86.4	88.1	85.1	80.3	85.2	84.5	84.2	82.5	82.8	84.7	81.3	83.5	1988
91.3	92.5	93.5	91.6	89.7	92.6	90.9	90.6	90.7	90.1	92.0	90.5	91.2	1989
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	Annual averages
109.0	106.8	107.2	107.2	108.0	106.3	108.7	108.3	106.8	107.7	109.4	108.0	108.0	1990
117.9	112.4	113.7	113.7	113.1	110.5	115.2	115.2	113.1	114.1	118.7	113.5	114.6	1991
124.0	117.7	118.9	117.8	116.5	113.3	118.0	119.9	116.5	119.3	120.2	116.1	118.5	1992
87.1	89.8	89.5	87.6	84.0	89.3	87.6	86.4	86.6	86.7	87.1	87.7	87.1	1989
87.7	90.4	89.5	91.2	85.1	89.5	87.5	86.7	86.7	87.7	87.0	85.2	87.4	Jan
86.7	92.1	91.2	89.4	89.2	93.4	89.9	87.4	94.6	88.0	87.5	86.9	89.6	Feb
89.0	90.9	92.4	89.3	86.9	93.3	88.3	89.8	89.4	87.8	88.5	87.6	89.6	Mar
91.2	92.5	93.2	90.8	87.2	91.7	89.7	89.2	88.5	88.3	91.4	87.6	89.8	Apr
94.0	93.6	94.9	93.2	90.5	93.1	90.2	89.1	89.5	88.6	93.5	91.3	91.1	May
93.2	94.0	94.4	92.9	90.1	92.2	90.0	91.8	92.0	88.5	94.7	92.9	92.1	June
91.7	91.7	94.1	91.6	87.7	91.6	90.8	90.2	89.1	88.1	96.4	89.9	91.1	July
92.4	93.1	95.9	93.1	91.5	93.9	91.2	90.6	88.7	91.7	97.1	92.8	92.5	Aug
92.9	93.7	94.9	92.1	91.4	92.4	92.0	98.6	90.3	94.9	93.9	93.1	93.3	Sept
95.8	94.1	95.4	94.0	95.5	93.0	93.8	94.2	95.4	96.0	93.7	95.0	94.6	Oct
94.0	94.3	96.3	94.6	97.5	97.4	99.3	93.1	97.4	95.4	93.4	96.5	95.8	Nov
95.0	97.0	95.7	95.3	94.7	95.2	94.7	96.6	95.8	95.0	94.7	95.8	95.0	1990
95.4	97.2	95.8	98.5	94.5	96.2	94.3	94.4	102.5	96.5	93.4	96.5	95.2	Jan
97.8	98.3	98.2	99.0	89.9	100.3	96.3	96.1	96.6	96.6	94.7	96.4	98.0	Feb
97.0	97.8	98.3	97.8	98.3	99.9	97.4	97.3	98.5	95.9	96.4	100.9	98.0	Mar
99.9	100.3	98.8	98.5	97.6	99.7	100.7	97.9	99.3	97.9	101.8	97.1	99.0	Apr
102.0	100.5	100.7	100.4	101.2	100.3	100.4	101.6	100.4	100.3	99.9	99.3	100.7	May
101.1	101.0	100.9	100.7	101.7	100.3	99.8	101.8	101.3	100.1	101.6	102.0	101.3	June
100.7	99.4	101.0	99.1	98.9	100.1	101.4	99.2	98.6	103.0	106.2	101.6	101.0	July
102.0	100.9	102.6	101.6	100.4	100.9	101.3	99.8	98.6	102.2	103.4	101.1	101.3	Aug
101.8	101.1	102.0	101.1	101.9	100.3	101.3	100.6	99.5	104.7	102.2	100.0	101.7	Sept
103.8	102.4	102.8	103.1	105.3	101.2	102.9	102.7	104.4	104.1	102.8	103.6	103.4	Oct
103.2	104.1	103.2	105.0	106.4	105.6	109.5	112.0	105.8	103.7	102.8	105.5	105.5	Nov
102.7	102.8	103.1	102.4	104.1	102.3	104.4	105.3	104.4	104.1	103.6	102.4	103.8	1991
103.7	103.7	102.3	104.5	105.0	103.0	104.9	105.0	102.1	104.8	103.8	104.6	104.1	Jan
104.7	105.3	104.0	104.6	105.9	107.0	104.9	106.0	111.3	105.1	104.7	106.4	106.5	Feb
105.9	105.9	104.9	105.3	107.1	105.9	105.5	106.5	104.6	104.1	107.1	105.6	106.4	Mar
107.7	106.8	105.8	106.9	106.0	106.4	107.8	106.8	105.3	105.6	108.4	106.3	107.0	Apr
110.3	108.6	108.0	108.9	110.3	107.1	109.6	105.8	106.8	105.1	109.4	107.7	107.9	May
113.1	107.8	108.8	108.3	110.0	107.0	108.7	107.6	106.4	109.1	113.5	106.4	109.0	June
111.1	106.5	108.3	106.7	106.3	106.4	111.5	109.9	105.9	108.6	115.5	109.8	109.2	July
110.4	107.0	109.3	107.9	108.2	106.6	109.4	112.5	105.2	110.7	111.7	108.6	109.3	Aug
111.9	108.4	108.8	109.0	108.7	105.4	109.4	110.8	105.9	112.6	110.2	110.4	109.3	Sept
112.2	109.4	110.6	110.0	110.6	109.4	111.3	112.1	111.5	111.4	111.4	112.5	111.4	Oct
113.9	109.3	112.1	112.4	114.3	109.2	117.0	111.0	112.0	111.1	113.6	115.7	112.3	Nov
113.3	109.0	109.8	109.5	109.9	107.8	112.0	111.4	110.7	111.1	112.9	112.0	111.1	1992
114.9	110.5	110.0	113.5	111.2	109.5	112.0	112.0	112.1	111.7	112.8	113.1	111.9	Jan
118.0	112.1	113.2	117.5	115.0	114.0	113.7	113.2	121.6	113.3	114.2	113.1	115.8	Feb
113.1	108.1	112.0	110.8	110.7	110.9	115.8	112.3	111.4	111.5	117.5	113.6	113.0	Mar
117.4	111.4	113.1	112.5	110.5	110.1	116.4	114.3	112.2	111.4	119.4	113.3	113.9	Apr
119.2	112.5	113.7	113.8	114.1	110.4	113.7	116.2	111.1	113.9	119.7	112.1	114.5	May
120.0	113.3	114.3	114.3	113.7	110.8	115.1	117.6	112.1	112.2	122.6	110.7	115.1	June
120.1	113.8	115.6	113.2	111.2	109.8	114.8	114.6	110.8	114.3	124.1	112.3	114.6	July
118.1	112.3	114.6	114.3	112.7	109.7	115.1	115.6	110.4	116.8	121.3	113.0	114.7	Aug
119.9	114.0	115.7	113.9	114.6	110.0	115.4	118.1	111.6	119.6	121.0	113.4	116.0	Sept
120.2	115.7	115.7	114.4	114.3	109.6	116.3	117.5	116.0	117.5	119.5	116.5	116.4	Oct
120.1	115.9	116.6	116.9	118.7	113.5	122.6	119.7	117.5	116.2	119.4	118.4	117.9	Nov
119.8	115.1	114.5	113.8	114.9	111.9	115.7	119.1	112.6	117.2	118.7	116.4	116.1	1993
120.2	116.6	115.4	116.9	114.6	112.0	117.4	116.7	115.5	118.4	118.5	116.6	116.7	Jan
122.5	115.6	118.8	118.9	119.0	115.2	117.7	118.7	123.0	117.8	118.7	116.1	119.6	Feb
122.8	116.3	117.3	115.5	116.5	113.3	116.8	117.5	116.1	117.6	118.5	117.8	117.5	Mar
125.1	116.4	118.5	117.4	115.9	112.0	118.1	119.2	115.6	119.5	119.3	117.3	118.0	Apr
127.0	118.5	119.5	118.3	119.0	113.4	118.1	120.6	114.2	120.1	119.7	113.3	118.5	May
125.2	119.6	119.0	119.1	116.5	115.8	117.3	120.9	116.0	119.5	122.3	113.7	119.5	June
124.9	117.5	119.4	116.3	115.2	112.2	117.2	118.2	114.8	120.3	124.4	113.0	118.2	July
124.5	119.5	120.8	118.1	114.9	112.0	119.6	118.7	114.3	119.5	121.8	114.1	118.0	Aug
125.2	119.2	120.6	118.2	115.3	112.4	116.4	119.3	115.3	120.2	120.2	115.0	118.4	Sept
125.3	118.5	121.1	118.9	117.3	113.1	116.8	122.1	119.4	121.1	120.4	118.2	120.0	Oct
125.8	119.6	122.1	121.9	118.8	116.4	124.4	127.2	121.4	120.4	119.9	121.6	121.6	Nov
125.1	120.0	120.2	119.0	116.9	115.2	116.1	123.5	119.0	120.6	120.1	119.9	120.3	1993
125.9	122.9	119.6	122.6	117.5	116.4	117.2	120.7	130.0	123.1	119.8	118.5	121.9	Jan

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



## 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 fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction of minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical	Electrical engineering	Metal goods, electronic and vehicles industries	Food, drink and engineering	Paper and tobacco printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction and factoring	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
<b>MEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1986	131.4	213.2	191.5	182.6	176.5	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	154.2	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	192.5	334.1	275.1	261.4	250.7	263.2	269.2	294.1	254.2	257.1	217.0	174.4
1993	203.1	360.0	292.7	279.3	270.2	282.2	280.7	311.2	270.2	274.7	227.3	184.4
1993	211.7	369.0	302.9	289.4	276.9	289.6	289.6	319.9	278.9	274.3	235.0	186.6
<b>Hours worked</b>												
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	45.4	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	46.6	43.6	45.0	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	47.8	43.8	44.0	44.0	43.3	43.3	46.2	42.7	44.1	45.4	43.8	41.9
1993	47.0	43.6	44.1	44.9	43.7	43.7	46.0	42.6	44.3	45.1	43.6	41.8
1993	46.8	43.0	44.2	44.3	43.0	43.3	45.4	42.9	44.2	44.7	43.8	41.9
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
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	4.51	5.54	4.56	4.30	3.85	3.29
1989	3.45	6.17	5.34	4.99	4.90	5.09	4.86	5.97	4.89	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	5.74	5.63	4.97	4.13
1993	4.36	8.22	6.61	6.24	6.27	6.45	6.09	7.28	6.08	6.05	5.24	4.37
1993	4.54	8.54	6.81	6.53	6.40	6.68	6.41	7.40	6.29	6.12	5.39	4.44
<b>WOMEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
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	182.9	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
1993	152.6	..	190.1	180.0	175.4	181.2	191.3	193.8	168.4	..	153.1	137.7
1993	157.6	..	198.0	185.5	180.5	187.4	201.8	210.7	177.3	..	164.3	139.3
<b>Hours worked</b>												
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	39.6	40.0	..	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	39.2
1990	41.1	..	40.7	41.5	40.7	40.9	41.6	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
1993	40.9	..	40.3	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.7	39.7	40.2	..	39.6	39.1
1993	42.2	..	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	40.3	..	40.1	38.7
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
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	..	4.06	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
1993	3.77	..	4.71	4.44	4.36	4.50	4.59	4.88	4.19	..	3.87	3.59
1993	3.75	..	4.90	4.60	4.48	4.64	4.84	5.20	4.40	..	4.08	3.67
<b>ALL</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
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	133.4	227.1	195.4	187.5	169.9	185.4	179.1	215.1	170.3	180.2	153.3	113.1
1988	149.7	251.5	210.1	207.3	180.9	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
1993	198.7	357.6	280.1	273.6	242.4	268.3	258.1	289.4	240.4	274.0	218.1	162.3
1993	207.0	366.7	289.7	283.4	250.0	276.1	267.3	301.3	250.0	273.7	226.5	164.5
<b>Hours worked</b>												
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	46.0	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
1993	46.5	43.5	43.7	44.6	42.2	43.3	44.8	42.1	43.0	45.0	43.1	40.5
1993	46.4	42.9	43.7	44.1	42.3	42.9	44.4	42.4	43.1	44.7	43.4	40.3
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1986	2.86	4.98	4.11	3.99	3.68	3.97	3.79	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	3.92	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
1993	4.32	8.18	6.39	6.14	5.73	6.20	5.72	6.84	5.56	6.04	5.09	4.01
1993	4.47	8.51	6.58	6.42	5.88	6.43	6.02	7.02	5.77	6.11	5.24	4.09

Note: 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 in Employment Gazette, p 610, November 1991.  
 .. denotes information not available.



**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**

**5.4**

	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communications	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
£	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
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
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
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
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
194.4	247.9	248.8	247.7	312.4	233.5	234.8	200.9	189.6	197.4	250.0	216.8	237.2
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
208.7	269.1	261.8	266.5	335.1	248.2	250.9	219.6	207.6	216.7	261.8	236.4	253.1
218.9	280.3	284.6	281.8	344.6	254.8	259.2	231.5	222.4	228.5	279.7	248.2	288.3
224.7	292.9	286.4	290.7	336.0	252.6	256.8	255.9	232.3	237.8	287.9	254.2	274.3
43.6	48.3	45.5	47.3	41.0	45.2	44.3	42.5	43.7	43.0	44.5	44.7	44.5
43.9	48.7	45.6	47.6	40.2	45.3	44.0	42.1	43.3	42.5	44.7	44.8	44.6
43.8	49.4	44.6	47.7	39.7	46.0	44.6	42.4	43.2	42.9	45.2	45.0	45.0
43.8	49.9	43.6	47.5	40.7	47.2	45.5	42.6	43.4	43.2	45.5	45.1	45.3
43.8	49.8	44.2	47.6	41.0	48.0	46.6	43.3	42.8	43.1	45.2	45.2	45.2
44.1	50.1	44.3	47.8	41.4	48.9	47.2	43.4	43.0	43.3	45.3	45.5	45.4
43.5	48.8	42.9	46.6	41.4	48.6	47.0	42.2	43.2	43.1	43.7	44.9	44.4
43.2	48.7	44.5	47.2	41.6	47.4	46.3	42.4	43.0	42.8	44.0	44.9	44.5
43.4	49.1	42.7	46.8	40.5	48.1	46.6	41.9	42.7	42.6	43.8	44.7	44.3
3.31	3.95	4.23	4.05	5.62	3.72	3.89	3.48	3.31	3.46	4.12	3.66	3.93
3.49	4.16	4.54	4.28	5.81	3.78	4.04	3.73	3.54	3.64	4.38	3.86	4.17
3.77	4.36	4.77	4.50	6.66	3.94	4.31	4.10	3.78	3.92	4.68	4.11	4.46
4.13	4.59	5.06	4.86	6.88	4.49	4.64	4.28	4.08	4.20	5.06	4.46	4.81
4.46	4.98	5.62	5.20	7.71	5.04	5.17	4.61	4.43	4.59	5.51	4.82	5.25
4.51	4.98	5.60	5.22	7.69	4.93	5.12	4.65	4.43	4.57	5.55	4.85	5.28
4.83	5.51	6.10	5.71	8.18	5.22	5.42	5.20	4.78	5.03	5.98	5.28	5.70
5.10	5.78	6.39	5.99	8.30	5.47	5.67	5.48	5.17	5.36	6.35	5.56	6.05
5.21	6.00	6.71	6.23	8.39	5.40	5.60	6.10	5.44	5.62	6.56	5.72	6.21
95.0	141.5	146.6	143.3	..	..	118.9	112.4	97.7	101.5	111.6	102.8	107.5
100.8	159.8	155.0	158.1	..	124.3	125.7	124.0	104.6	108.7	119.6	110.4	115.3
108.6	170.0	166.2	168.7	..	139.4	141.8	135.5	112.4	116.8	127.9	118.8	123.6
119.8	175.0	193.0	181.5	..	..	150.9	147.0	125.7	128.4	138.2	131.4	134.9
128.7	191.8	204.6	196.1	..	164.2	169.7	159.2	137.1	140.5	152.8	143.3	148.0
128.7	199.0	205.4	201.2	..	169.1	178.1	157.1	133.9	138.7	152.8	143.6	148.4
140.7	222.2	223.3	222.6	..	183.7	186.9	170.5	142.6	149.7	162.1	156.3	159.2
143.7	244.9	243.4	244.4	..	185.5	189.4	195.0	156.1	161.6	174.4	166.0	170.1
148.4	286.1	246.4	272.9	..	193.1	197.0	201.8	159.4	166.0	182.4	172.3	177.1
38.8	42.0	42.3	42.1	..	..	37.9	38.6	38.2	38.5	40.0	38.8	39.5
39.1	42.5	42.4	42.5	..	38.0	37.3	38.9	38.0	38.4	40.3	38.9	39.7
39.0	43.5	41.9	42.8	..	..	38.1	39.0	38.2	38.6	40.5	39.0	39.8
39.5	42.4	42.0	42.3	..	40.0	39.0	39.0	38.3	38.6	40.4	39.2	39.9
39.2	41.5	41.0	41.3	..	40.6	39.3	38.6	37.9	38.4	40.5	39.0	39.8
39.3	41.9	41.0	41.5	..	41.3	39.6	38.8	39.1	38.8	40.5	39.3	40.0
39.5	41.7	40.9	41.4	..	40.2	39.3	38.8	38.7	39.0	40.0	39.4	39.7
39.3	42.3	42.4	42.3	..	41.5	40.5	40.1	38.9	38.9	40.2	39.4	39.8
39.2	42.8	41.0	41.9	..	40.7	40.1	38.9	38.5	38.8	40.4	39.2	39.8
2.47	3.22	3.46	3.32	..	..	3.16	2.92	2.55	2.65	2.79	2.66	2.73
2.63	3.51	3.66	3.57	..	3.39	3.45	3.20	2.74	2.84	2.97	2.85	2.92
2.81	3.60	3.97	3.75	..	..	3.78	3.48	2.94	3.04	3.15	3.04	3.11
3.05	3.89	4.59	4.20	..	3.81	3.95	3.78	3.27	3.35	3.42	3.35	3.39
3.30	4.31	4.99	4.58	..	4.22	4.47	4.09	3.62	3.68	3.77	3.67	3.72
3.29	4.44	5.01	4.68	..	4.18	4.59	4.00	3.43	3.59	3.77	3.64	3.71
3.60	5.03	5.45	5.21	..	4.79	4.95	4.41	3.70	3.87	4.06	3.97	4.01
3.71	5.22	5.75	5.46	..	4.77	5.02	4.87	4.06	4.22	4.34	4.22	4.28
3.83	5.52	6.01	5.74	..	4.86	5.04	5.23	4.19	4.32	4.53	4.32	4.42
133.9	187.8	190.1	188.6	218.2	157.3	164.8	142.0	125.1	132.4	169.6	151.0	163.2
141.5	199.8	204.1	201.2	218.8	161.0	169.6	150.4	133.1	139.1	181.1	159.4	173.5
152.9	212.7	210.0	211.8	251.0	171.8	183.6	167.3	142.5	150.2	195.5	170.7	187.2
167.9	225.6	230.7	227.5	267.1	199.6	202.2	175.5	155.5	162.1	212.1	186.3	203.2
180.2	242.6	245.6	243.8	301.7	223.9	227.9	192.7	166.6	175.9	231.1	200.9	221.2
181.3	245.8	245.1	245.6	298.4	225.0	229.6	193.6	168.6	176.4	231.9	203.6	223.3
192.7	265.7	259.0	263.3	322.1	240.0	244.4	210.3	181.8	192.1	241.9	219.4	236.2
201.9	277.7	281.6	279.1	333.1	247.3	252.5	224.6	196.6	204.2	258.9	230.9	250.7
207.4	292.4	283.5	289.4	318.8	247.2	251.8	246.3	203.2	210.6	267.4	236.5	256.6
42.6	48.0	45.3	47.0	40.3	44.4	43.7	41.8	41.4	41.5	43.7	43.6	43.6
42.9	48.5	45.4	47.4	39.5	44.2	43.3	41.5	41.1	41.2	43.8	43.7	43.8
42.8	49.1	44.4	47.5	39.3	45.3	44.0	41.8	41.2	41.5	44.3	43.8	44.2
43.0	49.5	43.5	47.2	40.2	46.2	44.9	41.9	41.3	41.6	44.5	43.9	44.4
42.8	49.2	44.0	47.2	40.6	47.1	45.9	42.4	40.8	41.4	44.3	43.9	44.3
42.9	49.6	44.0	47.4	40.9	48.1	46.5	42.5	41.6	41.7	44.3	44.2	44.4
42.6	48.4	42.7	46.3	41.0	47.5	46.2	41.6	41.5	41.6	42.9	43.8	43.6
42.4	48.3	44.4	46.9	41.3	46.8	45.8	41.9	41.5	41.4	43.2	43.8	43.7
42.5	48.8	42.5	46.5	40.3	47.4	46.1	41.4	41.1	41.2	43.1	43.6	43.5
3.16	3.93	4.20	4.02	5.43	3.62	3.83	3.39	3.02	3.21	3.88	3.49	3.75
3.33	4.13	4.49	4.25	5.55	3.73	3.99	3.63	3.24	3.40	4.13	3.68	3.98
3.59	4.34	4.73	4.46	6.47	3.91	4.27	4.00	3.47	3.65	4.41	3.93	4.25
3.93	4.56	5.31	4.83	6.68	4.41	4.58	4.19	3.77	3.92	4.76	4.26	4.59
4.24	4.92	5.58	5.17	7.49	4.95	5.11	4.52	4.12	4.28	5.20	4.61	5.00
4.25	4.96	5.57	5.19	7.42	4.87	5.08	4.54	4.08	4.25	5.22	4.64	5.03
4.57	5.49	6.06	5.68	7.96	5.18	5.38	5.06	4.39	4.64	5.62	5.04	5.43
4.82	5.75	6.35	5.96	8.19	5.40	5.62	5.37	4.77	4.98	5.98	5.32	5.78
4.93	5.98	6.66	6.21	8.07	5.36	5.56	5.96	4.98	5.18	6.19	5.46	5.92



# 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
<b>MEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1986	195.2	288.2	266.7	246.5	245.0	251.4	260.0	275.5	257.2	229.8	204.3	189.2
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	282.2	296.6	300.4	328.6	300.9	274.0	247.7	223.9
1989	250.8	370.4	338.6	321.1	315.4	331.0	333.8	350.6	328.4	312.6	273.7	246.8
1990	290.8	410.8	364.8	351.8	343.2	361.6	371.0	394.7	368.2	346.8	300.2	272.2
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	379.4	380.9	404.2	374.5	368.2	302.7	274.6
1993	308.7	486.1	416.6	387.9	392.7	400.0	417.7	433.0	401.5	390.0	319.4	300.2
1993	314.0	499.9	440.9	405.2	412.2	420.0	459.5	453.8	427.5	401.0	330.2	307.2
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1986	42.6	38.9	38.5	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.6	37.9	38.7	39.8	39.9	41.6
1987	..	38.5	38.6	39.9	39.9	39.9	38.7	37.9	38.7	39.9	40.0	42.4
1988	41.5	38.5	38.8	39.9	40.0	40.0	38.5	38.0	38.7	39.8	40.1	42.2
1989	..	38.8	38.7	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.5	38.1	38.8	40.3	40.1	43.0
1990	..	39.2	38.8	40.2	39.7	40.2	38.6	38.0	38.8	40.2	40.0	42.3
1991	41.7	39.3	39.5	40.6	40.0	40.5	40.0	38.4	39.6	40.3	40.4	42.6
1992	42.5	39.1	39.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.7	38.2	39.3	40.0	40.5	42.4
1993	41.1	39.1	38.9	40.0	39.6	39.7	39.6	38.6	39.5	40.3	40.2	43.0
1993	41.1	38.7	39.0	40.0	39.5	39.6	39.6	38.2	39.4	40.0	40.5	42.3
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1986	4.27	7.36	6.86	6.08	6.07	6.23	6.74	7.07	6.50	5.59	5.00	4.61
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	6.77	11.40	9.85	9.06	9.13	9.46	9.40	10.05	9.14	9.12	7.13	6.70
1993	7.57	12.36	10.64	9.46	9.72	9.92	10.52	10.48	9.76	9.61	7.69	6.91
1993	7.57	12.78	11.03	9.90	10.28	10.46	11.32	11.22	10.45	9.92	7.91	7.25
<b>WOMEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
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	145.4	144.9	150.7	169.0	151.2	134.2	122.9	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	197.4	197.6	227.2	201.4	179.9	163.5	174.2
1992	195.7	258.7	231.4	197.7	216.2	219.3	215.7	247.6	220.2	196.2	182.2	184.6
1993	220.8	278.2	251.3	211.9	226.6	233.5	232.0	263.9	236.3	206.9	193.7	202.7
1993	211.8	293.4	269.8	223.4	235.5	243.5	258.5	284.5	255.4	216.8	204.4	215.2
<b>Hours worked</b>												
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	37.0	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
1993	38.4	37.7	37.5	37.8	38.0	38.0	37.7	36.7	37.4	37.5	38.3	39.6
1993	38.4	37.7	37.5	37.8	38.2	38.0	37.4	36.8	37.4	37.4	38.4	39.7
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
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	4.49	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	4.53	4.71	4.72	5.45	4.79	4.45	3.90	3.84
1990	..	6.04	5.50	4.66	4.95	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
1993	5.38	7.34	6.67	5.58	5.95	6.13	6.12	7.05	6.22	5.46	5.01	5.21
1993	5.38	7.76	7.15	5.76	6.17	6.39	6.84	7.68	6.74	5.80	5.30	5.46
<b>ALL</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
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	227.4	222.3	175.1	168.9
1988	218.0	293.1	270.1	255.4	252.9	263.3	258.8	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	249.5	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
1993	287.9	420.3	369.0	347.9	350.3	360.6	353.2	368.6	342.1	350.7	264.1	250.6
1993	290.0	431.3	390.2	363.8	368.6	379.5	390.5	385.6	363.6	359.9	276.0	260.2
<b>Hours worked</b>												
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	39.6	39.5	38.1	37.4	38.1	39.2	39.2	40.6
1989	39.7	38.4	38.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	38.1	37.5	38.1	39.6	39.2	41.4
1990	39.8	38.8	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
1993	41.5	38.7	38.5	39.4	39.1	39.3	38.9	37.8	38.7	39.6	39.3	41.0
1993	40.3	38.3	38.5	39.5	39.1	39.2	38.8	37.7	38.6	39.4	39.5	40.8
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1986	3.90	6.45	5.94	5.47	5.44	5.60	5.68	5.93	5.44	5.09	3.98	3.87
1987	..	7.05	6.42	5.66	5.82	5.99	6.01	6.22	5.74	5.56	4.31	4.00
1988	4.77	7.56	6.86	6.30	6.30	6.55	6.61	6.87	6.28	6.17	4.79	4.34
1989	5.31	8.28	7.54	6.93	6.94	7.28	7.03	7.42	6.86	6.96	5.28	4.82
1990	6.11	9.04	8.09	7.67	7.64	7.99	7.79	8.24	7.62	7.68	5.73	5.35
1991	5.74	8.95	7.86	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
1993	6.43	10.77	9.48	8.58	8.75	9.02	8.91	9.13	8.44	8.69	6.48	5.96
1993	6.99	11.12	9.88	8.98	9.27	9.53	9.75	9.75	9.05	8.99	6.76	6.27

Note: 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 in Employment Gazette, p 610, November 1991.  
 .. 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

	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
204.0	252.5	261.4	256.3	289.2	270.2	271.2	228.2	241.9	234.5	255.7	239.5	244.9
222.6	273.7	281.9	277.0	316.9	305.3	302.0	244.2	260.9	251.8	273.7	261.9	265.9
246.6	295.6	309.5	301.1	364.6	344.0	340.8	265.9	291.1	276.9	300.5	291.0	294.1
272.9	334.1	331.2	332.9	388.6	380.3	374.8	287.5	315.8	299.8	331.5	319.3	323.6
298.8	359.6	345.8	353.9	439.3	422.9	415.2	315.0	340.1	326.5	364.1	349.9	354.9
282.7	342.7	344.6	343.4	439.5	428.6	417.7	313.2	338.4	323.2	351.0	342.6	346.4
300.5	373.5	381.6	376.5	460.6	453.8	442.0	345.9	379.1	361.8	379.2	371.6	375.7
318.1	401.7	424.3	410.3	496.5	476.1	467.9	367.3	421.7	387.6	403.2	396.6	400.4
328.6	423.0	440.0	429.3	517.2	494.6	485.4	390.5	436.7	406.0	425.9	413.8	418.2
40.0	41.0	40.1	40.6	36.4	37.9	37.2	39.3	34.0	37.4	39.3	38.2	38.6
40.1	40.7	39.9	40.3	36.6	37.9	37.3	39.3	34.6	37.7	39.4	38.3	38.7
40.2	41.2	40.0	40.7	36.7	37.9	37.4	39.2	34.6	37.5	39.4	38.3	38.7
40.1	41.3	40.4	40.9	36.5	38.4	37.6	39.1	34.8	37.7	39.6	38.4	38.8
40.2	40.8	39.4	40.2	36.4	38.2	37.5	38.9	34.8	37.5	39.6	38.3	38.7
40.1	41.0	39.5	40.3	36.4	37.8	37.3	39.0	34.8	37.6	40.1	38.4	38.9
40.5	41.1	39.5	40.4	36.3	38.0	37.3	38.6	34.6	37.3	39.5	38.3	38.7
40.3	40.9	39.3	40.2	36.3	37.8	37.2	38.7	34.7	37.3	39.5	38.2	38.6
40.5	40.9	39.2	40.2	36.3	38.0	37.3	38.4	35.2	37.3	39.4	38.3	38.6
5.00	5.88	6.53	6.18	7.85	6.99	7.20	5.79	6.93	6.20	6.41	6.20	6.27
5.40	6.45	7.07	6.72	8.61	7.91	8.03	6.21	7.30	6.59	6.84	6.75	6.80
5.96	6.95	7.72	7.28	9.78	8.92	9.03	6.77	8.07	7.23	7.45	7.49	7.49
6.62	7.71	8.16	7.91	10.55	9.75	9.87	7.35	8.82	7.86	8.22	8.20	8.23
7.19	8.27	8.77	8.49	11.68	10.93	10.92	8.07	9.52	8.57	9.03	8.97	9.02
6.70	7.82	8.73	8.20	11.69	11.15	11.03	8.02	9.44	8.46	8.57	8.74	8.72
7.10	8.56	9.65	9.01	12.51	11.92	11.82	8.94	10.63	9.48	9.43	9.53	9.55
7.66	9.28	10.80	9.91	13.23	12.45	12.44	9.48	11.85	10.24	9.99	10.22	10.21
7.87	9.92	11.04	10.35	14.01	12.88	12.97	10.18	12.08	10.76	10.56	10.68	10.68
113.3	137.7	164.4	149.8	157.4	145.0	148.5	138.4	166.1	157.5	136.7	147.1	145.7
123.4	147.3	173.4	158.2	167.7	161.4	161.6	152.8	175.6	168.6	149.1	158.5	157.2
137.6	166.4	191.8	176.4	192.9	185.1	184.4	166.8	197.4	187.4	163.3	177.4	175.5
151.8	182.7	209.1	193.6	204.5	211.0	203.6	183.6	224.5	209.6	182.8	197.1	195.0
165.5	202.1	223.2	210.9	232.0	234.5	228.9	204.2	245.6	231.0	202.8	217.8	215.5
164.8	199.8	223.1	209.4	232.0	234.1	228.7	203.9	243.2	229.1	201.2	216.6	214.3
182.5	217.3	254.7	231.8	245.8	252.9	246.0	226.3	272.8	255.4	221.8	239.2	236.8
194.7	235.8	276.9	251.5	261.2	270.0	261.5	248.3	299.6	279.6	237.7	259.4	256.5
205.7	247.3	301.5	266.0	278.4	280.5	275.2	259.2	307.4	290.0	253.4	271.2	268.7
38.2	37.9	38.0	38.0	36.2	36.4	36.3	37.4	34.7	35.8	37.4	36.5	36.7
38.2	38.1	37.9	38.0	36.3	36.6	36.4	37.4	35.2	36.2	37.5	36.7	36.8
38.4	38.4	38.1	38.3	36.4	36.7	36.5	37.5	35.3	36.2	37.6	36.8	36.9
38.5	38.4	38.2	38.3	36.4	36.8	36.6	37.3	35.2	36.2	37.6	36.8	36.9
38.4	38.2	37.8	38.0	36.4	36.8	36.6	37.3	35.2	36.2	37.6	36.8	36.9
38.4	38.2	37.8	38.0	36.4	36.8	36.6	37.3	35.2	36.2	37.6	36.8	36.9
38.5	38.4	37.9	38.2	36.3	36.7	36.5	37.2	34.9	35.9	37.6	36.6	36.8
38.4	38.4	38.0	38.2	36.7	36.4	36.4	37.5	34.8	36.0	37.7	36.6	36.8
38.5	38.3	38.4	38.3	36.3	36.9	36.6	37.3	35.1	36.1	37.6	36.7	36.9
2.94	3.59	4.32	3.93	4.35	3.95	4.08	3.70	4.62	4.28	3.63	3.95	3.91
3.19	3.84	4.57	4.15	4.61	4.36	4.41	4.09	4.76	4.53	3.92	4.22	4.18
3.55	4.30	5.04	4.60	5.27	5.06	5.05	4.45	5.40	5.04	4.30	4.74	4.68
3.91	4.69	5.48	5.02	5.60	5.65	5.52	4.93	6.25	5.71	4.82	5.29	5.22
4.25	5.27	5.90	5.54	6.35	6.31	6.21	5.48	6.82	6.27	5.31	5.84	5.75
4.24	5.21	5.90	5.51	6.35	6.31	6.20	5.48	6.76	6.23	5.25	5.81	5.72
4.70	5.66	6.73	6.09	6.75	6.87	6.73	6.08	7.66	7.01	5.86	6.47	6.38
5.03	6.04	7.28	6.54	7.16	7.31	7.14	6.63	8.41	7.66	6.26	7.00	6.90
5.31	6.37	7.75	6.86	7.65	7.61	7.53	6.94	8.58	7.92	6.68	7.32	7.23
161.4	213.5	226.5	219.2	216.7	216.1	213.8	191.0	192.9	192.0	221.6	193.2	200.9
175.5	229.7	243.0	235.1	234.8	243.3	236.6	206.0	205.2	205.7	237.6	209.9	217.4
195.9	248.6	267.1	255.9	270.8	274.2	267.1	223.8	230.0	226.7	260.3	233.7	240.7
215.5	276.2	283.8	279.3	287.3	304.1	292.6	244.1	255.5	249.3	286.5	257.1	264.9
235.5	299.3	298.1	298.8	325.4	337.6	326.0	267.7	277.7	272.6	315.1	282.5	291.2
230.4	290.9	298.0	293.8	325.6	339.1	326.5	266.8	275.2	270.1	307.6	279.2	287.3
248.2	316.9	334.1	323.4	342.8	360.2	346.4	293.5	307.7	300.7	333.5	304.1	312.5
263.2	342.8	371.9	353.9	367.5	381.0	367.7	314.0	339.2	325.3	355.5	326.5	334.6
274.9	359.5	393.8	371.9	388.6	395.4	384.4	330.9	348.2	337.9	375.5	340.7	349.5
39.1	39.9	39.3	39.6	36.3	37.2	36.8	38.5	34.5	36.5	38.7	37.3	37.7
39.2	39.7	39.2	39.5	36.4	37.3	36.9	38.5	35.0	36.8	38.8	37.5	37.8
39.3	40.1	39.3	39.8	36.6	37.3	37.0	38.5	35.1	36.8	38.9	37.5	37.9
39.3	40.1	39.6	39.9	36.5	37.7	37.1	38.4	35.1	36.8	39.0	37.6	37.9
39.2	39.8	38.8	39.3	36.4	37.5	37.0	38.2	35.1	36.8	38.9	37.5	37.9
39.5	39.9	38.8	39.5	36.4	37.3	36.9	38.3	35.1	36.8	38.9	37.6	38.0
39.6	40.1	38.9	39.6	36.3	37.4	36.9	38.0	34.8	36.5	38.9	37.4	37.8
39.4	40.0	38.8	39.5	36.3	37.3	36.8	38.2	34.8	36.5	39.0	37.4	37.8
39.6	39.9	38.9	39.5	36.3	37.5	36.9	37.9	35.1	36.6	38.9	37.5	37.8
3.99	5.10	5.76	5.40	5.91	5.68	5.70	4.95	5.33	5.14	5.61	5.07	5.22
4.31	5.51	6.20	5.81	6.40	6.39	6.30	5.35	5.52	5.44	5.99	5.47	5.63
4.78	5.95	6.78	6.30	7.31	7.23	7.10	5.81	6.24	6.00	6.52	6.09	6.22
5.28	6.52	7.15	6.80	7.81	7.92	7.73	6.37	7.05	6.67	7.19	6.71	6.85
5.72	7.09	7.68	7.35	8.73	8.82	8.58	6.99	7.64	7.27	7.89	7.35	7.51
5.77	6.86	7.67	7.20	8.74	8.90	8.62	6.97	7.57	7.20	7.61	7.25	7.38
6.00	7.48	8.59	7.93	9.32	9.55	9.26	7.72	8.55	8.06	8.39	7.96	8.10
6.45	8.10	9.57	8.70	9.88	10.04	9.78	8.23	9.42	8.75	8.90	8.55	8.68
6.73	8.63	9.96	9.12	10.55	10.41	10.27	8.73	9.61	9.09	9.42	8.94	9.08



# 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
<b>MEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1986	138.8	240.3	216.8	203.5	209.6	207.5	206.6	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
1993	233.2	430.7	357.6	335.0	345.4	344.2	347.9	381.6	333.5	320.5	295.7	229.1
<b>Hours worked</b>												
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
1993	45.9	40.9	42.1	42.7	41.3	41.8	43.5	40.8	42.5	43.1	41.7	42.0
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1986	2.98	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
1993	4.97	10.44	8.34	7.71	8.25	8.14	7.84	8.98	7.61	7.29	6.90	5.23
<b>WOMEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1986	106.7	158.5	130.4	123.0	122.5	126.5	126.6	145.5	118.8	121.7	111.2	98.4
1987	122.3	169.6	142.3	131.3	131.1	137.0	137.2	157.6	128.3	134.8	120.9	105.7
1988	124.9	186.5	155.0	139.2	145.0	148.7	148.8	173.3	138.4	151.0	133.7	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	180.3	178.4	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
1993	182.5	291.1	245.2	214.2	206.0	220.2	227.1	265.2	213.4	215.9	200.7	169.0
<b>Hours worked</b>												
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	39.5	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
1993	40.6	37.7	38.5	38.4	39.4	39.0	39.8	37.8	39.0	37.5	38.6	39.0
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
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
1993	4.40	7.70	6.33	5.45	5.23	5.62	5.64	6.95	5.41	5.75	5.18	4.32
<b>ALL</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1986	135.7	229.1	200.4	193.6	185.3	193.3	185.6	214.5	177.0	179.5	153.7	125.5
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	250.8	205.2	212.6	183.9	146.3
1989	169.7	295.0	254.8	248.8	234.2	249.7	229.0	268.0	220.8	236.3	202.5	157.2
1990	190.5	326.8	275.2	272.8	256.1	272.6	253.6	291.6	245.1	268.5	220.9	171.2
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
1993	226.9	403.3	334.8	318.9	308.7	322.4	313.2	347.1	295.1	310.2	262.7	200.1
<b>Hours worked</b>												
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	40.6	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	43.0	42.9	40.5	41.9	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	41.1	41.4	41.9	40.7	41.3	42.8	39.8	41.3	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
1993	45.2	40.3	41.4	42.1	40.8	41.3	42.4	39.9	41.4	42.6	40.6	40.5
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
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	3.39
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	5.66	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
1993	4.91	9.93	7.95	7.44	7.47	7.72	7.22	8.39	6.93	7.16	6.31	4.79



**EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.6**  
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

	Transport	Postal services and 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
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
174.0	207.6	217.3	211.2	285.2	258.3	257.0	214.3	219.2	210.1	207.8	209.5	207.5
188.1	222.9	234.1	226.9	311.9	288.8	284.5	228.5	235.5	224.1	222.3	227.6	224.0
206.1	238.5	246.9	241.4	358.3	324.4	320.1	252.3	262.5	247.0	242.3	250.6	245.8
227.8	259.8	265.6	262.0	382.6	358.1	350.9	274.0	284.8	269.2	264.6	275.2	269.5
247.8	281.1	281.3	281.2	433.0	397.2	390.5	299.8	308.1	293.4	289.2	300.9	295.6
264.3	302.6	303.0	302.7	454.5	418.5	412.8	328.3	344.3	327.3	308.1	325.7	318.9
278.5	320.0	335.0	325.4	489.9	437.8	436.4	347.6	381.0	349.9	328.3	346.6	340.1
287.1	337.9	344.4	340.2	509.7	451.8	449.9	373.7	394.4	366.8	342.7	361.3	353.5
41.9	46.4	43.5	45.3	36.8	38.7	38.2	39.9	36.9	39.1	42.9	40.9	41.8
42.1	46.5	43.5	45.4	36.8	38.8	38.2	39.8	37.3	39.2	43.0	40.9	41.9
42.1	47.2	42.9	45.6	36.9	38.8	38.4	39.7	37.0	38.1	43.3	40.9	42.1
42.1	47.6	42.5	45.5	36.7	39.5	38.8	39.6	37.1	39.2	43.6	41.0	42.3
42.0	47.2	42.5	45.3	36.7	39.5	38.8	39.5	36.9	39.1	43.4	40.9	42.2
41.8	46.5	41.7	44.7	36.5	39.7	38.7	39.1	36.7	38.7	42.1	40.6	41.5
41.6	46.3	42.6	44.9	36.5	39.5	38.6	39.2	36.7	38.7	42.3	40.6	41.4
41.8	46.4	41.4	44.5	36.4	39.7	38.8	38.8	37.0	38.6	42.1	40.5	41.3
4.08	4.40	4.99	4.62	7.68	6.57	6.64	5.36	5.64	5.27	4.79	5.05	4.89
4.37	4.70	5.38	4.94	8.42	7.33	7.38	5.74	5.95	5.58	5.11	5.47	5.27
4.77	4.97	5.74	5.24	9.58	8.24	8.26	6.35	6.69	6.15	5.50	6.01	5.74
5.28	5.33	6.24	5.67	10.32	8.93	8.92	6.92	7.34	6.54	5.88	6.28	6.00
5.71	5.77	6.60	6.10	11.46	9.98	9.95	7.57	7.96	7.36	6.55	7.19	6.88
6.12	6.32	7.26	6.66	12.28	10.57	10.64	8.37	8.97	8.23	7.20	7.86	7.55
6.54	6.74	7.86	7.16	12.99	11.03	11.20	8.86	9.94	8.87	7.62	8.41	8.07
6.72	7.15	8.20	7.51	13.76	11.30	11.56	9.63	10.24	9.36	7.99	8.80	8.44
109.2	138.5	161.8	148.6	157.3	144.2	147.9	136.8	158.7	149.6	123.2	141.1	137.2
118.3	149.8	170.5	158.2	167.5	160.3	160.8	150.9	168.3	160.1	133.4	152.0	148.1
131.0	167.1	187.7	175.0	192.7	184.0	183.6	165.3	189.0	177.6	144.3	169.7	164.2
144.9	181.1	206.2	191.2	204.4	202.2	202.5	181.8	214.9	198.5	159.1	188.6	182.3
157.2	199.6	219.8	207.7	232.0	232.4	227.7	202.0	235.0	218.4	177.1	207.9	201.5
174.1	218.4	248.4	229.8	245.7	250.6	244.7	223.8	262.9	242.9	192.9	229.4	222.4
184.8	237.9	270.3	249.9	261.2	267.6	260.1	245.8	289.1	266.0	207.1	248.7	241.1
194.2	255.7	290.1	267.4	278.0	278.4	273.8	257.2	296.5	275.7	220.0	260.0	252.6
38.3	38.6	38.7	38.6	36.2	36.5	36.3	37.5	35.1	36.2	38.8	36.8	37.3
38.4	38.8	38.6	38.7	36.3	36.7	36.4	37.5	35.6	36.5	39.0	37.0	37.5
38.5	39.2	38.7	39.0	36.4	36.7	36.6	37.6	35.6	36.6	39.2	37.1	37.6
38.7	39.1	38.9	39.0	36.4	36.8	36.6	37.4	35.5	36.5	39.1	37.1	37.5
38.5	38.8	38.4	38.4	36.4	36.8	36.5	37.3	35.2	36.3	38.8	37.0	37.4
38.7	39.0	38.5	38.8	36.3	36.8	36.5	37.3	35.2	36.3	38.9	36.9	37.3
38.7	39.0	38.9	39.0	36.2	36.8	36.5	37.6	35.2	36.3	38.9	36.9	37.3
38.5	38.8	38.4	38.4	36.4	36.8	36.5	37.3	35.2	36.3	38.8	37.0	37.4
38.7	39.0	38.9	39.0	36.2	36.8	36.5	37.6	35.2	36.3	38.9	36.9	37.3
38.7	38.9	38.9	38.9	36.3	37.0	36.6	37.4	35.4	36.4	38.9	37.0	37.4
2.84	3.52	4.18	3.82	4.35	3.92	4.06	3.65	4.35	4.03	3.16	3.77	3.63
3.07	3.78	4.42	4.05	4.60	4.33	4.39	4.03	4.51	4.27	3.39	4.03	3.88
3.39	4.18	4.86	4.45	5.27	5.03	5.03	4.40	5.12	4.75	3.66	4.51	4.31
3.73	4.54	5.30	4.87	5.59	5.60	5.49	4.87	5.92	5.37	4.04	5.03	4.80
4.04	5.06	5.72	5.34	6.35	6.25	6.17	5.41	6.46	5.89	4.48	5.54	5.30
4.48	5.53	6.46	5.91	6.75	6.80	6.69	6.00	7.31	6.61	4.94	6.17	5.91
4.78	5.89	6.95	6.32	7.16	7.24	7.10	6.54	8.04	7.24	5.28	6.68	6.40
5.02	6.24	7.35	6.65	7.64	7.54	7.48	6.88	8.22	7.49	5.61	6.98	6.70
150.4	197.1	206.6	200.7	216.8	211.6	209.5	184.6	182.3	179.4	188.6	181.2	184.7
162.2	211.0	221.8	214.9	234.2	236.5	230.7	198.4	194.1	191.5	202.0	195.9	198.9
178.8	226.3	235.5	229.6	270.2	266.1	260.1	217.7	217.2	211.0	219.4	216.4	218.4
197.1	245.0	253.6	248.3	286.7	295.1	284.6	237.4	241.0	232.3	239.5	238.1	239.7
214.0	264.9	268.5	266.3	324.8	327.3	317.7	260.3	262.1	253.8	262.8	260.7	263.1
230.3	285.5	291.8	288.4	342.3	346.7	336.9	285.1	292.4	281.8	280.7	283.5	284.7
243.5	304.5	322.1	310.9	366.7	366.0	357.1	304.7	322.1	304.6	299.7	303.6	304.6
252.9	321.5	333.9	325.8	387.0	378.7	371.9	323.6	330.7	316.5	313.7	316.4	316.9
40.5	45.2	42.6	44.1	36.4	37.8	37.4	39.0	35.8	37.6	41.9	39.2	40.4
40.7	45.3	42.6	44.2	36.5	37.9	37.4	38.9	36.2	37.8	42.0	39.3	40.4
40.7	45.8	42.1	44.4	36.7	37.9	37.6	38.8	36.1	37.8	42.3	39.3	40.6
40.8	46.0	41.8	44.3	36.6	38.4	37.8	38.7	36.1	37.8	42.5	39.3	40.7
40.7	45.6	41.7	44.0	36.5	38.4	37.8	38.6	36.0	37.7	42.4	39.2	40.5
40.8	45.1	41.0	43.5	36.4	38.5	37.7	38.4	35.7	37.4	41.3	39.0	40.0
40.4	44.9	41.9	43.7	36.4	38.3	37.6	38.6	35.7	37.4	41.5	38.9	39.9
40.6	45.0	40.9	43.5	36.4	38.6	37.8	38.2	35.9	37.4	41.3	38.9	39.8
3.63	4.28	4.85	4.50	5.89	5.50	5.51	4.73	4.84	4.66	4.44	4.54	4.51
3.90	4.57	5.21	4.81	6.37	6.13	6.07	5.11	5.04	4.93	4.74	4.90	4.85
4.27	4.86	5.59	5.12	7.28	6.93	6.82	5.60	5.70	5.45	5.09	5.40	5.29
4.71	5.20	6.06	5.53	7.77	7.56	7.40	6.13	6.44	6.05	5.55	5.95	5.81
5.09	5.65	6.43	5.96	8.70	8.42	8.23	6.73	7.00	6.60	6.09	6.51	6.37
5.51	6.19	7.10	6.53	9.28	8.98	8.84	7.42	7.90	7.38	6.69	7.15	7.00
5.89	6.61	7.69	7.01	9.83	9.44	9.33	7.91	8.70	8.01	7.09	7.67	7.50
6.10	7.00	8.05	7.37	10.49	9.73	9.73	8.48	8.91	8.35	7.45	8.02	7.84



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

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 1990=100	Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production Industries	Construction	Whole economy	
	R	Per cent change from a year earlier				R	Per cent change from a year earlier
1980	64.5	22.9	72.4	62.7	54.4	53.5	21.9
1981	70.6	9.5	79.4	66.3	62.2	58.6	9.5
1982	73.9	4.7	83.6	68.4	60.9	61.6	5.1
1983	74.6	0.9	80.8	67.9	61.8	63.7	3.4
1984	77.1	3.4	100.4	67.1	64.5	67.6	6.1
1985	81.5	5.7	87.0	73.5	70.6	71.2	5.3
1986	84.8	4.0	77.0	74.1	72.6	74.3	4.4
1987	86.9	2.5	76.6	77.5	72.0	77.7	4.6
1988	89.2	2.6	86.6	81.2	77.8	83.0	6.8
1989	93.2	4.5	97.6	93.8	90.6	91.0	9.6
1990	100.0	7.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9
1991	107.0	7.0	102.5	100.9	107.0	107.0	7.0
1992	109.2	2.1	105.7	102.9	107.9	111.8	4.5
1993	109.4	.2	..	..	..	112.0	.2
1988 Q1	88.1	2.3	..	..	..	80.7	6.4
Q2	90.0	4.0	..	..	..	82.2	6.6
Q3	88.6	2.1	..	..	..	83.4	6.9
Q4	90.2	2.4	..	..	..	85.7	7.4
1989 Q1	90.5	2.7	..	..	..	87.6	8.6
Q2	92.9	3.2	..	..	..	89.9	9.3
Q3	94.0	6.1	..	..	..	92.1	10.3
Q4	95.4	5.7	..	..	..	94.4	10.3
1990 Q1	97.2	7.4	..	..	..	96.6	10.2
Q2	98.6	6.1	..	..	..	98.8	9.9
Q3	100.9	7.4	..	..	..	101.7	10.4
Q4	103.4	8.4	..	..	..	103.0	9.1
1991 Q1	105.4	8.5	..	..	..	105.3	9.1
Q2	107.4	8.9	..	..	..	106.6	8.0
Q3	106.9	6.0	..	..	..	107.8	6.0
Q4	108.3	4.7	..	..	..	108.4	5.2
1992 Q1	110.6	4.9	..	..	..	111.8	6.1
Q2	108.6	1.1	..	..	..	112.2	5.2
Q3	108.7	1.7	..	..	..	111.4	3.3
Q4	108.9	.6	..	..	..	112.0	3.3
1993 Q1	109.0	-1.4	..	..	..	111.7	.0
Q2	108.0	-5	..	..	..	111.7	-4
Q3	110.0	1.2	..	..	..	112.0	.5
Q4	110.7	1.6	..	..	..	112.6	.5
1992 Mar	112.2	5.7	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	107.1	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..
May	110.3	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	108.4	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	108.5	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	109.4	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	108.2	.8	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	108.7	.3	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	108.8	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	109.1	.2	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	108.2	-1.8	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	108.0	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	110.7	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	107.1	.0	..	..	..	..	..
May	107.4	-2.7	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	109.6	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	109.3	.8	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	110.5	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	110.1	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	110.9	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	110.9	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	110.3	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.5	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	110.4	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1992 Mar	110.6	4.9	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	109.5	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
May	109.9	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	108.6	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	109.1	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	108.7	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	108.7	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	108.7	.9	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	108.6	.8	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	108.9	.6	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	108.7	-.1	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	108.4	-.9	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	109.0	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	108.6	-.9	..	..	..	..	..
May	108.4	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	108.0	-.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	108.8	-.2	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	109.8	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	110.0	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	110.5	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	110.6	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	110.7	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.5	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	110.4	1.8	..	..	..	..	..

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. The indices 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.



# 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)
<b>Annual averages</b>														
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	279	145	155.9	125.6	118	172.6	162.6	120
1993	180.8	131	136	148.0	133.0	..	..	..	161.2	125.8	122	..	..	123
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
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
Q2	170.5	128	133	145.3	129.1	136	275	142	155.5	128.2	118	171.4	163.5	120
Q3	174.0	127	132	145.2	130.2	141	282	142	156.0	123.6	119	173.7	163.6	120
Q4	176.6	131	134	146.1	131.2	141	289	145	156.9	125.2	119	177.5	164.9	121
1993 Q1	179.6	128	136	145.1	131.9	..	295	145	159.3	123.8	120	179.5	165.6	122
Q2	178.9	130	136	147.9	132.5	..	303	146	160.3	129.7	122	183.1	168.1	123
Q3	181.6	131	135	148.7	133.2	..	..	..	162.4	124.7	122	185.5	167.6	123
Q4	183.7	133	136	150.1	134.1	..	..	..	162.9	125.9	123	..	..	125
<b>Monthly</b>														
1992 Feb	170.2	..	132	140.5	..	..	..	..	155.0	123.9	116	..	158.1	119
Mar	175.2	124	133	142.1	..	..	..	139	155.1	123.9	116	..	158.1	119
Apr	168.2	..	133	144.7	129.1	136	..	..	155.3	123.7	118	..	162.2	120
May	171.8	..	133	144.8	..	..	..	..	155.4	123.9	118	..	164.0	120
Jun	171.4	128	132	146.4	..	..	..	142	155.7	137.1	118	..	164.4	120
Jul	172.4	..	131	148.0	130.2	141	..	..	155.9	123.9	119	..	165.6	120
Aug	175.5	..	132	143.4	..	..	..	..	155.9	121.8	119	..	162.0	120
Sep	174.3	127	133	144.3	..	..	..	142	156.2	125.0	119	..	163.2	121
Oct	176.8	..	134	145.2	131.2	141	..	..	156.8	125.4	119	..	163.8	121
Nov	176.4	..	134	144.8	..	..	..	..	156.8	125.7	119	..	164.4	121
Dec	176.4	131	136	148.4	..	..	..	145	157.2	124.4	119	..	166.6	122
1993 Jan	177.3	..	136	145.2	131.9	..	..	..	159.3	120.7	120	..	166.6	122
Feb	178.8	..	137	145.2	..	..	..	..	159.3	125.6	120	..	165.2	122
Mar	182.5	128	136	145.0	..	..	..	145	159.3	125.2	120	..	165.2	122
Apr	177.2	..	136	146.6	132.5	..	..	..	159.3	126.3	122	..	168.0	123
May	180.0	..	135	147.9	..	..	..	..	159.4	126.8	122	..	169.4	123
Jun	179.5	130	135	149.3	..	..	..	146	162.1	135.8	122	..	167.0	123
Jul	180.8	..	135	151.4	133.2	..	..	..	162.3	122.6	122	..	169.4	123
Aug	181.7	..	134	146.6	..	..	..	..	162.3	124.5	122	..	166.0	123
Sep	182.2	131	136	148.2	..	..	..	..	162.7	126.9	122	..	167.6	124
Oct	183.5	..	136	148.6	134.1	..	..	..	162.9	126.3	123	..	169.0	124
Nov	183.5	..	136	148.7	..	..	..	..	162.9	127.8	123	..	168.8	125
Dec	183.5	133	137	153.0	..	..	..	..	162.9	123.7	123	..	..	126
1994 Jan	185.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127.8	124	..	..	125
Feb	186.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>														
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1985	9	4	4	5	6	4	20	9	11	3	5	10	8	4
1986	8	2	3	4	4	4	13	7	5	2	2	11	7	2
1987	8	2	3	9	3	4	10	6	6	1	1	8	6	2
1988	9	1	4	7	3	5	18	4	6	5	1	6	8	3
1989	9	6	5	5	4	4	21	5	6	6	2	7	10	3
1990	9	5	5	5	5	5	19	6	7	5	3	9	9	4
1991	8	5	5	4	4	6	17	5	10	3	4	8	5	3
1992	7	5	4	3	4	6	13	5	5	1	4	8	5	3
1993	5	2	2	2	3	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	..	3
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1991 Q4	8	6	4	4	4	6	17	5	11	3	5	9	5	3
1992 Q1	9	4	4	4	4	7	18	5	9	2	5	8	4	3
Q2	6	7	4	3	4	3	14	5	6	2	4	8	5	3
Q3	6	5	3	3	3	6	12	4	4	0	4	8	5	2
Q4	6	3	3	3	4	5	11	5	3	0	4	7	4	2
1993 Q1	5	3	3	3	3	..	9	4	3	0	3	7	5	3
Q2	5	2	2	2	3	..	10	3	3	1	3	7	3	3
Q3	4	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	4	1	3	7	2	3
Q4	4	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	3
<b>Monthly</b>														
1992 Feb	8	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	9	2	5	..	4	3
Mar	10	4	2	4	..	..	..	5	9	2	5	..	3	3
Apr	5	..	2	3	4	3	..	..	9	2	5	..	5	3
May	7	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	5	3
Jun	6	7	2	4	..	..	..	5	5	3	4	..	6	3
Jul	6	..	3	3	4	6	..	..	4	3	4	..	6	2
Aug	7	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	5	3
Sep	6	5	3	3	..	..	..	4	4	2	4	..	4	3
Oct	6	..	4	3	4	5	..	..	4	2	4	..	5	3
Nov	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	5	2
Dec	5	3	4	3	..	..	..	4	2	-3	4	..	4	2
1993 Jan	5	..	4	3	3	..	..	..	3	-5	4	..	5	3
Feb	5	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	4	3
Mar	4	3	2	2	..	..	..	4	3	1	3	..	4	3
Apr	5	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3
May	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	3	3
Jun	5	2	2	2	..	..	3	4	-1	3	..	..	2	3
Jul	5	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	4	-1	3	..	2	3
Aug	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	2	3
Sep	5	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	3	2
Oct	4	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	3	2
Nov	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	3	2
Dec	4	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	-1	3	..	..	3
1994 Jan	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	2
Feb	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

Source: OECD — Main Economic Indicators



## 6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

	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
1993 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	
Oct	141.8	-0.1	0.9	1.4	142.7	-0.1	1.0	
Nov	141.6	-0.1	0.4	1.4	142.5	-0.1	0.6	
Dec	141.9	0.2	0.6	1.9	142.8	0.2	0.8	
1994 Jan	141.3	-0.4	0.4	2.5	142.1	-0.5	0.4	
Feb	142.1	0.6	0.6	2.4	142.9	0.6	0.6	
Mar	142.5	0.3	0.4	2.3	143.2	0.2	0.3	

Between February and March price increases continued for clothing and household goods, following the winter sales. Prices of some foods and second-hand cars also increased during the month. There were, however, reductions for some personal articles and for telephone charges.

Food: Between February and March there were sharp increases in prices of seasonal foods notably some fresh vegetables and home-killed lamb. Prices of some non-seasonal foods such as shop-bought milk, soft drinks, sweets and chocolates were also higher. However some cereals were cheaper. The 12-month increase of 0.2 per cent for food overall was the lowest recorded since May 1983.

Housing: While there was little change in housing costs this March there was a reduction in mortgage interest rates at the same time last year.

Household goods: The increase of 1.1 per cent reflected continuing recovery in the prices of furniture, furnishings and electrical appliances following the winter sales.

Household services: Between February and March there were reductions in telephone charges, reflecting the abolition of the morning peak rate.

Clothing and footwear: Again, the monthly rise in this index was a result of continued recoveries following the January sales and price increases as new season's stock arrived in the shops.

Personal goods and services: Some reductions on items such as spectacles were the chief cause of the fall in this index in March.

Motoring expenditure: Between February and March there were increases in the prices of second-hand cars but petrol prices fell.

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES

### Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for March 15

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months	
ALL ITEMS	142.5	0.3	2.3				
Food and catering	137.8	0.6	1.2	Tobacco	167.1	0.0	11.4
Alcohol and tobacco	160.2	-0.1	5.7	Cigarettes	168.4		12
Housing and household expenditure	140.9	0.2	0.3	Tobacco	158.5		10
Personal expenditure	131.5	0.4	2.3	Housing	150.6	0.1	0.7
Travel and leisure	145.1	0.3	4.4	Rent	183.2		7
				Mortgage interest payments	141.8		1
All items excluding seasonal food	143.2	0.2	2.4	Rates, community charge and council tax	124.5		-9
All items excluding food	144.7	0.3	2.8	Water and other payments	207.7		8
Seasonal food	115.1	2.2	-1.0	Repairs and maintenance charges	149.3		2
Food excluding seasonal	134.4	0.3	0.4	Do-it yourself materials	143.2		-1
				Dwelling insurance & ground rent	195.3		-1
All items excluding housing	140.6	0.3	2.6	Fuel and Light	124.5	-0.3	-2.2
All items exc mortgage interest	142.6	0.3	2.4	Coal and solid fuels	119.4		1
				Electricity	137.7		-4
Consumer durables	116.2	1.2	0.3	Gas	113.3		0
				Oil and other fuels	106.4		-9
Food	131.6	0.6	0.2	Household goods	128.5	1.1	0.5
Bread	137.3		0	Furniture	128.4		0
Cereals	137.6		0	Furnishings	124.7		1
Biscuits and cakes	144.6		4	Electrical appliances	110.4		-2
Beef	135.3		-1	Other household equipment	133.9		1
Lamb	128.6		2	Household consumables	146.3		0
of which, home-killed lamb	135.4		3	Pet care	127.3		5
Pork	116.8		-5	Household services	141.9	-0.6	0.5
Bacon	134.5		-3	Postage	145.5		5
Poultry	109.1		1	Telephones, telemessages, etc	114.2		-7
Other meat	124.2		-2	Domestic services	160.8		4
Fish	123.3		-3	Fees and subscriptions	158.4		4
of which, fresh fish	129.9		-4	Clothing and footwear	121.0	1.4	1.5
Butter	135.3		1	Men's outerwear	122.5		3
Oil and fats	129.9		1	Women's outerwear	107.7		0
Cheese	144.2		1	Children's outerwear	117.6		1
Eggs	127.0		10	Other clothing	141.1		3
Milk fresh	142.0		2	Footwear	127.6		2
Milk products	140.2		-3	Personal goods and services	150.9	-1.3	3.1
Tea	147.0		-2	Personal articles	117.0		2
Coffee and other hot drinks	99.2		9	Chemists goods	155.8		3
Soft drinks	156.9		-1	Personal services	184.9		5
Sugar and preserves	144.1		-2	Motoring expenditure	149.2	0.5	6.1
Sweets and chocolates	131.7		4	Purchase of motor vehicles	132.5		6
Potatoes	123.5		4	Maintenance of motor vehicles	165.1		2
of which, unprocessed potatoes	116.3		20	Petrol and oil	146.2		6
Vegetables	115.8		-7	Vehicles tax and insurance	197.4		11
of which, other fresh vegetables	108.8		-10	Fares and other travel costs	154.7	0.3	3.5
Fruit	115.7		0	Rail fares	168.5		4
of which, fresh fruit	112.0		-1	Bus and coach fares	162.3		2
Other foods	137.6		0	Other travel costs	140.4		4
Catering	160.0	0.3	4.6	Leisure goods	122.8	0.2	0.2
Restaurant meals	158.7		4	Audio-visual equipment	78.6		-5
Canteen meals	166.0		6	Tapes and discs	115.7		2
Take-aways and snacks	159.3		4	Toys, photographic and sport goods	122.5		1
Alcoholic drink	157.2	-0.1	3.1	Books and newspapers	160.5		2
Beer	163.3		4	Gardening products	141.7		0
on sales	166.4		5	Leisure services	160.5	0.1	4.1
off sales	142.5		0	Television licences and rentals	119.2		1
Wines and spirits	148.8		2	Entertainment and other recreation	188.9		8
on sales	158.7		4	Foreign Holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	102.5		2
off sales	142.2		0	UK Holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)*	100.1		2

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.

Source: Central Statistical Office



## RETAIL PRICES 6.3

### Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on March 15 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 March 15 1994

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)
<b>FOOD ITEMS</b>				<b>Margarine</b>			
Beef: home-killed, per lb	693	162	109-220	Soft 500g tub	333	48	36-85
Best beef mince	625	289	268-329	Low fat spread, 250g	321	50	45-51
Topside	501	219	189-249	<b>Cheese</b>			
Brisket (without bone)	660	382	339-440	Cheddar type, per lb	336	192	169-229
Rump steak *	683	214	158-309	<b>Eggs</b>			
Stewing steak				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	322	134	105-156
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per lb</b>				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	288	116	96-148
Loin (with bone)	676	322	239-389	<b>Milk</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	634	156	128-204	Pasteurised, per pint	351	35	25-32
Leg (with bone)	614	245	199-279	Skimmed, per pint	20	38	36-40
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb</b>				<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	282	216	164-294	Loose, per 125g	329	63	46-75
Leg (with bone)	271	179	139-209	Tea bags, per 250g	337	124	69-156
<b>Pork: home-killed, per lb</b>				<b>Coffee</b>			
Leg (foot off)	549	144	109-196	Pure, instant, per 100g	337	155	147-159
Loin (with bone)	666	164	124-209	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	328	142	89-214
Shoulder (with bone)	594	124	95-177	<b>Sugar</b>			
<b>Bacon, per lb</b>				Granulated, per kg	343	67	65-72
Streaky *	523	146	119-199	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Gammon *	511	225	169-266	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	540	17	10-24
Back, Danish	464	227	169-299	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	675	27	24-35
Back, home produced	437	209	169-259	Tomatoes, per lb	724	74	59-89
<b>Ham</b>				Cabbage, greens, per lb	673	51	28-85
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	542	73	59-99	Cabbage, hearted, per lb	681	25	18-39
<b>Sausages, per lb</b>				Cauliflower, each	719	63	49-79
Pork	560	115	85-149	Brussels sprouts, per lb	312	50	29-79
<b>Canned meats</b>				Carrots, per lb	724	23	15-29
Corned beef, 12oz can	334	83	77-96	Onions, per lb	731	34	18-29
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per lb</b>				Mushrooms, per 4oz	727	34	28-42
Frozen	311	72	62-84	Cucumber, each	735	52	45-66
Fresh or chilled	662	92	75-107	Lettuce - iceberg, each	729	52	39-59
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per lb</b>				<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Cod fillets	583	269	199-320	Apples, cooking, per lb	726	41	35-45
Rainbow trout	549	219	150-329	Apples, dessert, per lb	735	39	35-42
<b>Canned fish</b>				Pears, dessert, per lb	709	38	29-49
Red salmon, half size can	323	112	99-129	Oranges, each	733	18	12-29
<b>Bread</b>				Bananas, per lb	737	52	48-59
White loaf, sliced, 800g	367	51	29-76	Grapes, per lb	715	105	79-124
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	352	76	70-85	<b>Items other than food</b>			
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	344	51	39-58	Draught bitter, per pint	846	139	122-160
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	343	80	71-87	Draught lager, per pint	853	156	140-176
<b>Flour</b>				Whisky per nip	852	108	96-120
Self raising, per 1.5kg	330	57	38-73	Gin, per nip	853	108	95-120
<b>Butter</b>				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,424	240	198-252
Home produced, per 250g	328	68	63-79	Coal, per 50kg	478	639	500-780
New Zealand, per 250g	320	65	63-67	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	564	902	740-1105
Danish, per 250g	309	76	69-81	4-star petrol, per litre	656	56	53-58
				Derv per litre	641	50	48-53
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	649	50	48-52
				Super unleaded petrol, per litre	402	54	52-58

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

#### General Notes — Retail Prices

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Central Statistical Office. The RPI is now being published in full in the CSO's *Business Monitor MM23*.

#### Structure

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

#### Definitions

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

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



# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

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	Catering	Alcoholic drink		
									All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		
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	975	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
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
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	139.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
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
1992	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
	Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	—	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.9	156.9
	Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4	—	117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4	158.3	156.1
	Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8	—	117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8	155.6
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
	Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2	—	114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5	157.3
	Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6	—	116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2

Source: Central Statistical Office

+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.  
 \*\* The Nationalised Industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also notes under table 6.3.



## RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

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		
	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987	Weights
38	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988	
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989	
36	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990	
34	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991	
32	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992	
36	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	32	1993	
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994	
35												
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	112.4	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	
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993	
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
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	155.1	127.6	126.3	135.5	118.9	139.9	136.4	141.8	120.4	145.8	1992	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	144.7	150.4	122.8	155.8		Apr 20
156.6	150.1	126.2	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8	145.3	152.3	123.2	156.1		May 18
156.7	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4		Jun 15
156.8	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7		Jul 20
158.5	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2		Aug 17
159.5	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8		Sep 14
159.7	151.5	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9		Oct 19
159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4		Nov 16
163.0	151.9	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6		Dec 14
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994	Jan 18
167.1	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3		Feb 15
167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5		Mar 15

Note: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987. (See notes under table 6.3). Source: Central Statistical Office

## RETAIL PRICES 6.5

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

	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989 Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990 Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991 Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992 Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1992 Mar 10	4.0	4.0	9.0	10.4	16.1	-9.9	6.2	5.7	7.5	1.8	8.4	10.4	6.9	4.4	11.5
Apr 14	4.3	2.4	6.1	5.6	10.3	-0.4	5.4	3.9	6.3	0.6	7.1	8.6	6.7	3.1	8.6
May 12	4.3	3.1	5.8	5.6	9.7	1.1	3.8	3.0	5.9	0.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	2.5	8.4
Jun 9	3.9	1.7	5.7	5.1	9.6	1.4	2.1	2.6	5.9	0.2	6.4	7.5	6.2	2.6	8.1
Jul 14	3.7	1.5	5.4	5.1	9.5	2.7	0.9	2.2	6.1	-0.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	2.3	7.5
Aug 11	3.6	0.9	5.4	4.9	9.5	3.7	0.2	1.8	5.9	-0.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	2.3	7.4
Sep 8	3.6	1.4	5.4	4.8	9.5	3.9	-0.4	1.8	5.1	-0.1	5.7	4.8	5.7	2.4	6.4
Oct 13	3.6	1.4	5.3	5.1	9.5	4.8	-0.2	2.0	4.1	0.1	5.3	4.3	5.7	1.8	6.1
Nov 10	3.0	0.4	5.2	5.1	8.5	3.5	-0.4	2.0	3.9	-0.6	5.5	4.2	5.6	1.8	5.9
Dec 8	2.6	0.9	5.2	5.0	9.1	0.5	-0.5	2.1	3.8	-1.1	5.4	4.0	5.5	1.5	5.9
1993 Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
Feb 9	1.8	0.9	5.1	4.9	9.1	-2.9	-0.5	1.4	3.8	-0.2	4.5	3.1	5.5	2.1	5.7
Mar 16	1.9	1.5	5.3	5.0	9.1	-3.6	-0.2	1.3	4.2	0.3	4.6	3.1	5.4	1.7	5.8
Apr 20	1.3	1.5	5.5	5.0	6.9	-6.9	-0.6	1.8	4.1	0.8	4.4	4.0	5.5	1.7	4.1
May 18	1.3	2.1	5.4	4.7	7.2	-7.0	-1.6	1.6	3.8	1.1	4.2	3.8	6.6	1.7	4.1
Jun 15	1.2	1.9	5.3	4.5	7.3	-6.6	-2.0	1.0	3.0	-0.1	3.7	4.7	5.2	1.6	4.1
Jul 20	1.4	3.2	5.5	4.4	7.4	-6.7	-2.3	1.1	3.0	0.4	3.3	4.9	4.9	0.8	4.3
Aug 17	1.7	3.1	5.3	4.3	8.6	-6.7	-1.9	1.6	3.4	2.0	3.8	5.3	5.0	1.2	4.5
Sep 14	1.8	3.0	5.1	4.3	9.3	-6.7	-1.4	1.3	3.7	1.8	3.5	6.1	5.1	1.2	3.3
Oct 19	1.4	2.0	5.1	4.0	9.5	-6.7	-1.4	0.9	3.6	0.8	3.5	4.9	4.7	1.2	3.6
Nov 16	1.4	1.4	5.0	3.6	8.6	-5.4	-1.6	0.9	3.5	1.4	4.1	3.5	4.3	1.2	4.2
Dec 14	1.9	0.8	5.0	3.7	9.0	-2.8	-1.4	0.7	3.5	1.7	3.9	5.0	4.5	1.2	4.2
1994 Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
Feb 15	2.4	0.5	4.8	3.7	11.4	-1.1	-1.7	0.3	1.6	2.0	5.1	6.6	3.4	0.2	4.2
Mar 15	2.3	0.2	4.6	3.1	11.4	0.7	-2.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	3.1	6.1	3.5	0.2	4.1

Notes: See notes under table 6.3. Source: Central Statistical Office



## 6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxemburg
1985=100											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
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
1993	148.7	139.1	120.6	128.3	119.8	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8	120.1
<b>Monthly</b>											
1993 Jan	145.8	136.7	119.3	127.0	118.1	332.5	157.7	124.3	..	150.9	118.5
Feb	146.7	137.3	119.6	127.3	118.6	335.5	158.8	124.7	126.4	151.4	118.9
Mar	147.3	137.9	119.8	127.6	119.0	345.9	158.4	125.3	..	151.8	119.2
Apr	148.6	138.5	119.9	127.7	119.4	350.4	159.0	125.4	..	152.5	119.5
May	149.2	138.9	120.1	128.5	119.8	351.2	159.5	125.7	126.1	153.2	119.7
Jun	149.1	139.1	120.1	128.4	120.0	355.1	159.9	125.5	..	153.9	119.8
Jul	148.8	139.3	120.9	128.2	120.2	348.3	160.5	125.7	..	154.3	120.2
Aug	149.4	139.6	121.4	128.4	120.2	349.8	161.5	125.7	127.3	154.6	120.6
Sep	149.4	140.0	121.2	128.8	120.3	358.5	162.4	126.1	..	154.9	120.7
Oct	149.9	140.4	121.4	129.2	120.6	365.4	163.0	126.4	..	155.8	121.1
Nov	149.7	140.6	121.5	129.4	120.9	368.3	163.3	126.5	127.7	156.3	121.5
Dec	150.0	140.8	121.7	129.1	121.1	371.9	164.0	126.4	..	156.4	121.6
1994 Jan	149.4	141.3P	122.2	129.2	122.2	369.3	165.6	126.6P	..	157.4P	121.6
Feb	150.3	141.8P	122.6	129.6	122.6	370.1	165.7	126.8P	128.5	158.0P	122.0
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
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
1993	1.6	3.3	2.8	1.3	4.1	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.3	3.6
<b>Monthly</b>											
1993 Jan	1.7	3.6	2.8	1.5	4.4	14.5	4.7	2.1	..	4.5	3.5
Feb	1.8	3.5	2.8	1.3	4.2	14.5	4.1	2.1	1.9	4.5	3.8
Mar	1.9	3.5	2.9	1.1	4.2	16.4	4.1	2.2	4.3	3.7	..
Apr	1.3	3.4	2.9	1.1	4.3	16.2	4.5	2.1	..	4.4	3.8
May	1.3	3.3	2.7	1.0	4.2	16.4	4.6	2.0	1.0	4.3	3.5
Jun	1.2	3.3	2.4	0.9	4.2	15.8	4.9	1.9	..	4.6	3.3
Jul	1.4	3.5	2.6	1.2	4.3	15.7	4.9	2.1	..	4.6	3.5
Aug	1.7	3.5	3.2	1.2	4.2	14.6	4.6	2.2	1.3	4.5	3.7
Sep	1.8	3.4	2.8	1.2	4.0	12.8	4.3	2.3	..	4.5	3.7
Oct	1.4	3.3	2.7	1.5	3.9	12.3	4.6	2.2	..	4.6	3.5
Nov	1.4	3.2	2.5	1.5	3.6	12.3	4.8	2.2	1.5	4.3	3.5
Dec	1.9	3.4	2.7	1.5	3.7	12.1	4.9	2.1	..	4.3	3.6
1994 Jan	2.5	3.4P	2.4	1.8	3.5	11.1	5.0	1.9	..	4.4P	2.6
Feb	2.4	3.3P	2.5	1.8	3.4	11.0	5.0	1.7P	1.7	4.4P	2.6

Source: Central Statistical Office/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

	Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada	1985=100
											<b>Annual averages</b>
											1987
											1988
											1989
											1990
											1991
											1992
											1993
											<b>Monthly</b>
											1993 Jan
											Feb
											Mar
											Apr
											May
											Jun
											Jul
											Aug
											Sep
											Oct
											Nov
											Dec
											1994 Jan
											<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>
											<b>Annual averages</b>
											1987
											1988
											1989
											1990
											1991
											1992
											1993
											<b>Monthly</b>
											1993 Jan
											Feb
											Mar
											Apr
											May
											Jun
											Jul
											Aug
											Sep
											Oct
											Nov
											Dec
											1994 Jan
											Feb

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat



# 7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity, + 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	22,600	1,769	-	-	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spring 1979	21,574	2,191	-	-	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spring 1981	20,446	2,292	366	-	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spring 1983	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	2,954 X	26,501 X	16,174 X	42,675
Spring 1984	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	3,132	26,678	15,997	42,675
Spring 1985	20,772	2,704	408	-	23,884	3,005	26,889	16,083	42,952
Spring 1986	20,836	2,716	410	-	23,962	3,004	26,966	16,180	43,146
Spring 1987	20,879	2,986	503	-	24,368	2,913	27,281	16,148	43,429
Spring 1988	21,529	3,131	535	-	25,195	2,409	27,604	15,996	43,600
Spring 1989	22,157	3,414	483	-	26,054	2,010	28,074	15,671	43,745
Spring 1990	22,354	3,461	457	-	26,272	1,900	28,172	15,674	43,846
Spring 1991	21,973	3,306	413	-	25,692	2,334	28,026	15,878	43,903
Spring 1992	21,489	3,120	359	179	25,147	2,681	27,828	16,226	44,054
Summer 1992	21,351	3,152	342	178	25,021	2,756	27,777	16,302	44,079
Autumn 1992	21,288	3,092	340	179	24,900	2,818	27,719	16,381	44,099
Winter 1992	21,244	3,040	320	154	24,757	2,909	27,666	16,424	44,090
Spring 1993	21,275	3,092	335	148	24,849	2,838	27,687	16,458	44,145
Summer 1993	21,228	3,126	318	153	24,825	2,854	27,679	16,489	44,168
Autumn 1993	21,271	3,158	327	143	24,899	2,809	27,708	16,502	44,210
Estimated changes									
Summer 93 - autumn 93	42	32	*	-10	74	-45	29	13	42
Per cent	0.2	1.0	*	-6.6	0.3	-1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
MEN	13,381	1,449	-	-	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spring 1979	12,427	1,753	-	-	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spring 1981	11,672	1,759	221	-	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spring 1983	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,801 X	15,598 X	4,892 X	20,489
Spring 1984	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,802	15,658	4,831	20,489
Spring 1985	11,634	2,036	252	-	13,923	1,810	15,743	4,894	20,637
Spring 1986	11,546	2,053	290	-	13,890	1,807	15,687	5,061	20,748
Spring 1987	11,771	2,241	326	-	14,019	1,737	15,756	5,130	20,886
Spring 1988	11,908	2,613	340	-	14,475	1,416	15,890	5,089	20,960
Spring 1989	11,908	2,613	314	-	14,835	1,164	15,999	5,066	21,065
Spring 1990	11,967	2,634	297	-	14,918	1,106	16,024	5,109	21,133
Spring 1991	11,695	2,519	251	-	14,465	1,450	15,915	5,254	21,168
Spring 1992	11,299	2,360	236	53	13,948	1,802	15,750	5,505	21,255
Summer 1992	11,237	2,356	224	53	13,870	1,896	15,717	5,551	21,268
Autumn 1992	11,160	2,313	224	56	13,751	1,896	15,647	5,634	21,282
Winter 1992	11,090	2,292	205	46	13,632	1,961	15,593	5,689	21,282
Spring 1993	11,082	2,309	219	41	13,650	1,922	15,572	5,747	21,319
Summer 1993	11,057	2,323	210	46	13,637	1,903	15,540	5,793	21,333
Autumn 1993	11,077	2,343	224	42	13,685	1,861	15,546	5,810	21,357
Estimated changes									
Summer 93 - Autumn 93	19	20	13	*	48	-42	*	17	23
Per cent	0.2	0.9	6.4	*	0.4	-2.2	*	0.3	0.1
WOMEN	9,220	319	-	-	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spring 1979	9,147	438	-	-	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spring 1981	8,774	533	145	-	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spring 1983	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,153 X	10,903 X	11,283 X	22,186
Spring 1984	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,270	11,020	11,166	22,186
Spring 1985	9,138	667	146	-	9,951	1,195	11,146	11,169	22,315
Spring 1986	9,290	663	130	-	10,082	1,197	11,279	11,119	22,398
Spring 1987	9,428	744	177	-	10,349	1,176	11,525	11,018	22,543
Spring 1988	9,758	767	195	-	10,720	993	11,713	10,907	22,620
Spring 1989	10,249	801	179	-	11,229	846	12,075	10,605	22,680
Spring 1990	10,367	827	161	-	11,354	794	12,149	10,565	22,713
Spring 1991	10,278	788	161	-	11,227	884	12,111	10,624	22,735
Spring 1992	10,190	760	123	126	11,199	879	12,078	10,721	22,799
Summer 1992	10,114	795	118	124	11,151	910	12,061	10,750	22,811
Autumn 1992	10,129	779	117	124	11,149	922	12,071	10,748	22,817
Winter 1992	10,154	748	114	108	11,125	949	12,073	10,735	22,808
Spring 1993	10,192	782	116	108	11,199	916	12,115	10,711	22,826
Summer 1993	10,171	802	108	107	11,188	951	12,139	10,696	22,835
Autumn 1993	10,194	815	104	101	11,213	948	12,162	10,692	22,853
Estimated changes									
Summer 93 - Autumn 93	23	12	*	*	26	*	23	*	18
Per cent	0.2	1.5	*	*	0.2	*	0.2	*	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*, pp 483-490, October 1992.  
 # 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 have been revised since they appeared in *Employment Gazette*, March 1994.



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY  
Economic activity \*, not seasonally adjusted

7.2

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	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spring 1979	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spring 1981	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spring 1983	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spring 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spring 1985	20,629	2,714	396	-	23,739	2,968	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spring 1986	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,829	2,969	26,798	16,347	43,146
Spring 1987	20,762	2,997	488	-	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,429
Spring 1988	21,422	3,143	520	-	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spring 1989	22,055	3,426	481	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1990	22,254	3,472	448	-	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spring 1991	21,876	3,318	408	-	25,604	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Spring 1992	21,396	3,318	408	-	25,122	2,649	27,771	16,342	44,054
Spring 1993	21,485	3,135	357	179	25,064	2,797	27,861	16,156	44,079
Summer 1992	21,353	3,091	344	179	24,967	2,801	27,768	16,331	44,069
Autumn 1992	21,129	3,046	326	154	24,655	2,920	27,575	16,515	44,145
Winter 1992	21,185	3,103	337	148	24,773	2,804	27,577	16,568	44,145
Spring 1993	21,378	3,109	310	153	24,950	2,894	27,844	16,324	44,168
Summer 1993	21,329	3,157	327	143	24,956	2,792	27,748	16,462	44,210
Autumn 1993	21,329	3,157	327	143	24,956	2,792	27,748	16,462	44,210
Estimated changes									
Summer 1993 - Autumn 1993	-49	49	17	-10	-	-102	-96	138	42
Percent	-0.2	1.6	5.5	-6.6	-	-3.5	-0.3	0.8	0.1
MEN	13,302	1,442	-	-	14,743	763 X	15,507 X	4,177 X	19,684
Spring 1979	12,348	1,745	-	-	14,093	1,560 X	15,653 X	4,434 X	20,087
Spring 1981	11,601	1,751	212	-	13,565	1,815 X	15,379 X	4,952 X	20,332
Spring 1983	11,537	1,978	195	-	13,710	1,777 X	15,487 X	5,002 X	20,489
Spring 1984	11,537	1,978	195	-	13,710	1,838	15,548	4,942	20,489
Spring 1985	11,537	1,978	195	-	13,710	1,788	15,642	4,996	20,637
Spring 1986	11,572	2,029	252	-	13,853	1,788	15,642	4,996	20,637
Spring 1987	11,451	2,029	268	-	13,806	1,786	15,592	5,155	20,748
Spring 1988	11,403	2,047	268	-	13,951	1,717	15,669	5,217	20,866
Spring 1989	11,728	2,358	327	-	14,413	1,398	15,811	5,168	21,065
Spring 1990	11,866	2,608	303	-	14,777	1,148	15,924	5,141	21,133
Spring 1991	11,647	2,628	289	-	14,860	1,091	15,951	5,193	21,168
Spring 1992	11,248	2,512	248	-	14,407	1,434	15,841	5,327	21,255
Summer 1992	11,341	2,352	221	53	13,966	1,785	15,756	5,379	21,268
Autumn 1992	11,182	2,321	222	55	13,779	1,867	15,643	5,435	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
Summer 1993	11,173	2,318	210	46	13,748	1,923	15,671	5,662	21,333
Autumn 1993	11,101	2,352	217	42	13,712	1,838	15,550	5,806	21,357
Estimated changes									
Summer 1993 - Autumn 1993	-72	34	-	-	-36	-85	-121	144	23
Percent	-0.6	1.5	-	-	-0.3	-4.4	-0.8	2.5	0.1
WOMEN	9,130	337	-	-	9,467	665 X	10,132 X	11,330 X	21,462
Spring 1979	9,057	455	-	-	9,512	923 X	10,435 X	11,417 X	21,852
Spring 1981	8,687	550	143	-	9,379	1,039 X	10,418 X	11,644 X	22,062
Spring 1983	8,918	639	120	-	9,678	1,139 X	10,816 X	11,369 X	22,186
Spring 1984	8,918	639	120	-	9,678	1,256	10,933	11,253	22,186
Spring 1985	9,057	685	144	-	9,886	1,180	11,066	11,249	22,315
Spring 1986	9,215	680	128	-	10,023	1,182	11,205	11,192	22,398
Spring 1987	9,358	762	175	-	10,296	1,161	11,457	11,086	22,543
Spring 1988	9,694	785	193	-	10,672	978	11,650	10,970	22,620
Spring 1989	10,189	819	178	-	11,186	831	12,016	10,664	22,680
Spring 1990	10,311	845	159	-	11,315	779	12,094	10,620	22,713
Spring 1991	10,229	806	160	-	11,194	868	12,062	10,673	22,735
Spring 1992	10,148	778	121	126	11,174	863	12,037	10,762	22,799
Summer 1992	10,144	783	109	124	11,160	930	12,090	10,721	22,811
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	22,806
Spring 1993	10,158	801	115	108	11,182	900	12,082	10,744	22,828
Summer 1993	10,205	790	100	107	11,201	971	12,173	10,662	22,835
Autumn 1993	10,228	805	109	101	11,243	954	12,197	10,656	22,853
Estimated changes									
Summer 1993 - Autumn 1993	23	15	10	-	42	-17	25	-	18
Percent	0.2	1.9	9.7	-	0.4	-1.8	0.2	-	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*, pp 483-490, October 1992.  
# 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.



# 7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity\* by age, not seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All aged 16 and over			Age groups					
	All	Men	Women	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 and over (Men) 60 and over (Women)
<b>In employment *</b>									
Spring 1984	23,387	13,710	9,678	1,917	2,937	5,155	7,879	4,777	722
Spring 1985	23,739	13,853	9,886	1,976	3,075	5,280	8,053	4,684	672
Spring 1986	23,828	13,806	10,023	1,927	3,086	5,412	8,166	4,598	640
Spring 1987	24,247	13,951	10,296	1,985	3,186	5,624	8,262	4,545	644
Spring 1988	25,085	14,413	10,672	2,072	3,227	5,973	8,570	4,575	668
Spring 1989	25,962	14,777	11,186	2,081	3,350	6,311	8,785	4,669	765
Spring 1990	26,175	14,860	11,315	1,917	3,264	6,563	8,950	4,717	764
Spring 1991	25,601	14,407	11,194	1,707	3,022	6,537	8,958	4,617	761
Spring 1992	25,064	13,890	11,174	1,505	2,826	6,471	8,932	4,535	794
Summer 1992	25,127	13,966	11,160	1,548	2,858	6,489	8,927	4,518	788
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
Summer 1993	24,950	13,748	11,201	1,387	2,753	6,597	8,992	4,469	751
Autumn 1993	24,956	13,712	11,243	1,351	2,695	6,632	9,021	4,499	757
<b>ILO unemployed *</b>									
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	868	298	439	620	553	352	40
Spring 1992	2,649	1,785	863	296	494	729	684	414	31
Summer 1992	2,797	1,867	930	420	537	733	668	411	28
Autumn 1992	2,801	1,873	928	351	523	758	692	447	31
Winter 1992	2,920	1,981	939	322	541	793	752	484	28
Spring 1993	2,804	1,904	900	310	528	754	709	471	33
Summer 1993	2,894	1,923	971	418	562	741	709	441	23
Autumn 1993	2,792	1,838	954	342	519	741	704	456	31
<b>Economically inactive</b>									
Spring 1984	16,194	4,942	11,253	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	8,770
Spring 1985	16,244	4,996	11,249	1,018	841	1,560	1,636	2,260	8,930
Spring 1986	16,347	5,155	11,192	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	9,034
Spring 1987	16,303	5,217	11,086	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	9,122
Spring 1988	16,138	5,168	10,970	881	822	1,477	1,584	2,232	9,142
Spring 1989	15,804	5,141	10,664	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	9,076
Spring 1990	15,802	5,183	10,620	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	9,125
Spring 1991	16,000	5,327	10,673	854	798	1,470	1,557	2,165	9,148
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	1,553	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
Summer 1993	16,324	5,662	10,662	858	758	1,514	1,626	2,299	9,270
Autumn 1993	16,462	5,806	10,656	956	822	1,497	1,624	2,286	9,277
<b>Economic activity rate +</b>	<b>per cent</b>								
Spring 1984	62.1	75.9	49.3	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	8.2
Spring 1985	62.2	75.8	49.6	70.7	81.3	79.4	84.3	69.3	7.5
Spring 1986	62.1	75.2	50.0	71.4	81.2	79.9	84.2	68.8	7.1
Spring 1987	62.5	75.0	50.8	72.2	81.7	80.9	84.3	69.0	7.0
Spring 1988	63.0	75.4	51.5	73.1	81.7	81.7	85.2	69.0	7.2
Spring 1989	63.9	75.6	53.0	73.4	83.8	82.8	85.5	69.8	8.3
Spring 1990	64.0	75.5	53.2	71.6	83.2	83.3	85.5	70.0	8.1
Spring 1991	63.6	74.8	53.1	70.1	81.3	83.0	85.9	69.6	8.0
Spring 1992	62.9	73.8	52.8	64.0	78.7	82.4	86.1	69.3	8.3
Summer 1992	63.3	74.4	53.0	70.9	80.9	82.4	85.6	69.0	8.2
Autumn 1992	63.0	73.5	53.1	65.2	78.9	82.6	86.1	68.7	7.9
Winter 1992	62.5	73.0	52.8	62.3	78.9	82.4	85.8	68.8	7.7
Spring 1993	62.5	72.7	52.9	60.1	78.7	82.8	85.8	68.7	7.9
Summer 1993	63.0	73.5	53.3	67.8	81.4	82.9	85.8	68.1	7.7
Autumn 1993	62.8	72.8	53.4	63.9	79.6	83.1	85.7	68.4	7.8
<b>ILO unemployment rate #</b>	<b>per cent</b>								
Spring 1984	11.7	11.8	11.5	22.0	17.7	12.3	8.1	8.6	7.4
Spring 1985	11.1	11.4	10.7	19.7	16.2	12.2	8.0	8.1	6.8
Spring 1986	11.1	11.5	10.6	20.4	16.4	12.2	7.7	8.1	6.7
Spring 1987	10.6	11.0	10.1	17.9	14.1	11.9	7.6	8.8	6.2
Spring 1988	8.7	8.4	8.4	13.6	11.9	9.4	6.0	8.1	5.6
Spring 1989	7.1	7.2	6.9	10.3	9.5	7.8	4.9	7.0	6.3
Spring 1990	6.7	6.8	6.4	11.5	9.1	7.1	4.7	6.2	4.3
Spring 1991	8.3	9.1	7.2	14.9	12.7	8.7	5.8	7.1	5.0
Spring 1992	9.6	11.4	7.2	16.4	14.9	10.1	7.1	8.4	3.8
Summer 1992	10.0	11.8	7.7	21.3	15.8	10.1	7.0	8.3	3.5
Autumn 1992	10.1	12.0	7.7	19.6	15.7	10.4	7.2	9.1	3.9
Winter 1992	10.6	12.7	7.8	19.0	16.6	10.9	7.8	9.8	3.7
Spring 1993	10.2	12.3	7.4	19.2	16.3	10.3	7.3	9.5	4.1
Summer 1993	10.4	12.3	8.0	23.1	17.0	10.1	7.3	9.0	3.0
Autumn 1993	10.1	11.8	7.8	20.2	16.1	10.0	7.2	9.2	3.9

\* See corresponding notes to table 7.1

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

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

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

#### TOURISM STATISTICS DISCONTINUED

With effect from June 1994 *Employment Gazette* will no longer publish tables 8.2 to 8.9 covering tourism data. This data already appears in the monthly CSO First Release press notice 'Overseas Travel and Tourism' and in CSO Business Monitors MQ6 and MA6 (also entitled 'Overseas Travel and Tourism'). Copies of the First Release press notice can be obtained from CSO press office on 071 270 6357, and the Business Monitors from the HMSO Orderline on 071 873 9090 or from HMSO bookshops.

Table 8.1 - Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain - will henceforth be published quarterly instead of monthly. The next table will appear in August (showing June figures), November (September figures) February (December figures) and May (March figures).

More details about the changes will appear in next month's issue of *Employment Gazette*.



## TOURISM 8.1

THOUSAND

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

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All recreational services
	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
Jun	265.1	289.3	140.5	281.2	375.5	1349.7
Sep	265.0	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
Jun	290.1	326.2	140.4	301.0	373.3	1431.0
Sep	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
Jun	308.5	343.0	140.8	318.1	393.1	1503.6
Sep	313.5	343.7	142.9	322.4	390.7	1513.2
Dec	306.3	338.4	147.7	293.8	363.4	1449.2
1991 Mar	291.2	322.6	142.7	286.0	358.9	1401.3
Jun	300.8	331.0	141.8	313.8	398.4	1485.8
Sep	287.7	338.6	141.0	313.1	402.4	1482.3
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
Jun	305.7	334.6	139.4	309.8	407.8	1497.3
Sep	298.1	329.9	137.9	304.9	399.8	1469.8
Dec	294.8	329.1	137.3	271.3	379.8	1412.2
1993 Mar	296.3	315.1	137.2	266.4	380.0	1394.9
Jun	298.4	322.8	136.8	306.0	407.9	1471.3
Sep	307.6	347.3	137.2	308.8	413.5	1514.3
Dec	304.1	335.0	136.7	267.0	393.7	1436.4
CHANGES:						
Dec 1993-1992						
no. (thousands)	9.3	5.9	-6	-4.3	13.9	24.2
Percentage	3.1	1.8	-4	-1.6	3.6	1.7

\* Based on the 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	1991	183	1996
1982	N/A	1987	200	1992	178	1997
1983	159	1988	204	1993	196	1998
1984	187	1989	191	1994	199	1999
1985	190	1990	190	1995	190	2000

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

## TOURISM 8.2

£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

### Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a) less (b)	(b) less (a)
1984	4,614	4,663	4,871	4,871	-49	571
1985	5,442	6,083	7,280	7,280	-571	-530
1986	5,553	6,260	8,216	8,216	-1,020	-2,032
1987	6,184	6,945	9,357	9,357	-2,412	-2,412
1988	6,945	7,748	9,886	9,886	-2,138	-2,138
1989	7,748	7,386	9,951	9,951	-2,565	-2,565
1990	7,386	7,891	11,243	11,243	-3,352	-3,352
1991	7,891	7,891	11,243	11,243	-3,352	-3,352
1992	7,891	7,891	11,243	11,243	-3,352	-3,352
1993	7,891	7,891	11,243	11,243	-3,352	-3,352
1994	7,891	7,891	11,243	11,243	-3,352	-3,352
1995	7,891	7,891	11,243	11,243	-3,352	-3,352
1996	7,891	7,891	11,243	11,243	-3,352	-3,352
1997	7,891	7,891	11,243	11,243	-3,352	-3,352
1998	7,891	7,891	11,243	11,243	-3,352	-3,352
1999	7,891	7,891	11,243	11,243	-3,352	-3,352
2000	7,891	7,891	11,243	11,243	-3,352	-3,352
1991 Q1	1,147	1,687	1,599	2,276	-452	-589
Q2	1,742	1,822	2,412	2,496	-670	-674
Q3	2,690	1,843	3,859	2,507	-1,169	-664
Q4	1,808	2,035	2,081	2,672	-273	-638
1992 Q1	1,380	2,014	1,981	2,818	-601	-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)	1,555	2,291	2,165	3,087	-610	-796
Q2 (e)	2,105	2,185	3,175	3,241	-1,070	-1,056
Q3 (e)	3,300	2,275	4,870	3,198	-1,570	-923
Q4 (e)	2,130	2,339	2,570	3,255	-440	-916
1992 Jan	507	677	669	944	-162	-267
Feb	377	668	598	940	-220	-273
Mar	496	669	714	934	-218	-264
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	1,063	640	1,581	905	-518	-265
Sep	833	649	1,416	896	-582	-247
Oct	656	612	1,120	916	-465	-304
Nov	536	654	652	978	-116	-324
Dec	588	706	505	1,030	83	-324
1993 Jan (e)	510	672	730	1,030	-220	-358
Feb (e)	465	663	665	1,054	-200	-191
Mar (e)	580	756	770	1,003	-190	-247
Apr (e)	655	744	945	1,077	-290	-333
May (e)	715	721	985	1,093	-270	-372
Jun (e)	735	721	1,245	1,072	-510	-351
Jul (e)	1,100	757	1,390	1,057	-290	-300
Aug (e)	1,220	763	1,870	1,086	-650	-323
Sep (e)	980	756	1,610	1,056	-630	-300
Oct (e)	820	774	1,320	1,088	-500	-314
Nov (e)	655	794	700	1,059	-45	-265
Dec (e)	655	772	550	1,109	105	-337

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



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

	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	7,870	2,782
1986	13,897		2,843	8,355	2,699
1987	15,566		3,394	9,317	2,855
1988	15,799		3,272	9,669	2,859
1989	17,338		3,481	10,699	3,168
1990	18,013		3,585	10,748	3,580
1991	17,125		2,867	11,128	3,131
1992	18,535		3,377	11,745	3,413
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)	3,630	5,115	580	2,360	690
Q2 (e)	4,930	4,632	920	3,210	800
Q3 (e)	6,350	4,587	1,120	3,950	1,280
Q4 (e)	4,390	4,966	700	2,910	780
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	1,589	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)	1,170	1,482	220	680	270
Feb (e)	1,160	1,929	150	810	200
Mar (e)	1,300	1,704	210	870	220
Apr (e)	1,620	1,504	220	1,170	230
May (e)	1,700	1,611	320	1,110	270
Jun (e)	1,610	1,518	380	930	300
Jul (e)	2,170	1,537	430	1,320	420
Aug (e)	2,480	1,590	370	1,650	460
Sep (e)	1,700	1,459	320	980	400
Oct (e)	1,600	1,590	300	980	320
Nov (e)	1,430	1,702	220	970	240
Dec (e)	1,360	1,674	180	960	220

Notes: See table 8.2.

Source: International Passenger Survey

### 8.4 TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents

	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	28,928		1,823	24,519	2,486
1989	31,030		2,218	26,128	2,684
1990	31,150		2,325	25,850	2,975
1991	30,808		2,370	25,550	2,888
1992	33,836		2,813	27,675	3,347
1992 Q1	6,070	8,667	492	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)	6,610	9,452	480	5,240	890
Q2 (e)	9,520	8,814	710	8,060	750
Q3 (e)	12,780	8,761	930	10,750	1,100
Q4 (e)	7,490	9,373	690	6,070	730
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	2,312	2,985	162	2,427	323
May	2,993	2,968	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	2,076	2,866	155	1,667	253
Dec	1,477	3,002	179	1,079	219
1993 Jan (e)	2,030	2,871	180	1,470	380
Feb (e)	2,000	3,327	140	1,640	220
Mar (e)	2,580	3,254	160	2,130	290
Apr (e)	2,760	2,821	230	2,230	300
May (e)	3,020	2,987	150	2,660	210
Jun (e)	3,740	3,007	330	3,170	240
Jul (e)	3,810	2,899	310	3,150	350
Aug (e)	4,790	2,909	350	4,090	350
Sep (e)	4,180	2,953	270	3,510	400
Oct (e)	3,650	3,028	400	2,980	270
Nov (e)	2,150	3,058	170	1,750	230
Dec (e)	1,690	3,286	120	1,340	230

Notes: See table 8.2.

Source: International Passenger Survey



## GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES 9.1

Number of people participating in the programmes

THOUSAND

	Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (Including Youth Credits)	Business Start-Up Scheme	
	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	
1992 Apr	17.6	139.8		280.3	40.8
May	19.8	130.3		276.1	40.7
Jun	21.4	127.2		276.9	42.5
Jul	23.3	120.0		279.1	42.7
Aug	24.6	113.4		277.9	42.0
Sep	25.8	112.6		276.1	41.8
Oct	28.1	122.2		285.0	41.2
Nov	29.7	129.1		288.6	40.3
Dec	30.6	129.4		291.3	39.3
1993 Jan	31.5	128.5		293.7	38.3
Feb	33.2	134.1		289.9	38.2
Mar	33.4	134.7		282.1	37.3

	Training For Work			Youth Training (Including Youth Credits)			Business Start-Up Scheme		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 Apr	134.2	15.6	149.8	241.3	34.2	275.4	31.6	4.3	35.8
May	131.7	15.2	146.9	237.4	33.1	270.5	31.0	4.3	35.3
Jun	129.3	14.5	143.8	239.8	33.9	273.8	31.2	4.2	35.3
Jul	123.1	14.0	137.1	244.8	33.9	278.7	31.0	4.1	35.2
Aug	119.7	13.7	133.4	246.0	33.5	279.5	30.9	3.8	34.7
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.2	243.5	33.5	277.0	30.9	3.5	34.4
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	253.7	33.6	287.3	30.9	4.3	35.2
Nov	133.4	14.1	147.5	256.4	33.6	290.0	31.2	4.2	35.4
Dec	134.3	14.1	148.4	257.4	32.9	290.3	29.9	4.2	34.1
1994 Jan	134.8	14.3	149.1	260.6	33.8	294.5	29.5	3.1	32.6

\* Because of the different ways in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately. See *Employment Gazette*, pp S7-8, December 1993 for more detail.

## GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES 9.2

Number of starts on the programmes

THOUSAND

Period ending+	Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (Including Youth Credits)	Business Start-Up Scheme	
	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	
1992 26 Apr	4.3	18.2		11.9	4.0
24 May	4.7	21.4		12.0	3.7
21 Jun	4.4	18.6		26.7	3.3
19 Jul	4.6	20.8		37.0	3.3
16 Aug	4.5	19.2		27.2	3.1
13 Sep	4.6	21.6		33.6	2.8
11 Oct	5.6	33.3		37.4	3.0
8 Nov	6.1	26.5		22.0	3.1
6 Dec	6.0	24.4		19.3	3.1
1993 3 Jan	2.9	11.7		9.4	2.2
31 Jan	5.9	28.7		20.9	2.8
28 Feb	6.5	26.7		15.8	2.9
28 Mar	5.2	22.8		13.7	3.3

	Training For Work			Youth Training (Including Youth Credits)			Business Start-Up Scheme		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 25/30 Apr	19.6	2.6	22.3	11.5	1.9	13.4	2.9	0.5	3.4
23/28 May	21.6	2.1	23.8	10.8	1.3	12.1	2.9	0.4	3.3
20 Jun/2 Jul	20.1	3.0	22.5	18.0	4.9	22.0	2.7	0.4	3.0
18/30 Jul	22.4	1.8	24.3	36.0	2.8	39.1	2.7	0.3	3.0
15/27 Aug	21.2	2.6	23.6	24.3	4.2	28.2	2.5	0.3	2.8
12 Sep/1 Oct	23.1	3.7	25.9	28.0	4.1	31.5	2.7	0.3	3.0
10/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.7	35.7	2.5	38.6	2.8	0.3	3.1
7/26 Nov	26.7	2.7	29.4	20.5	2.0	22.8	2.9	0.3	3.2
5/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.7	17.8	1.3	19.3	2.8	0.2	2.8
1994 2 Jan	12.2	n/a	14.2	11.2	n/a	12.8	1.9	n/a	2.0
31/28 Jan	30.1	2.7	32.9	16.0	3.4	19.2	2.7	0.2	2.8

\* Because of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately. The first date shown is for England, Wales and GB, but the second date shown is for Scotland. Because of this, the sum of the separate England and Wales and Scotland figures will not necessarily equal the published GB figure. See *Employment Gazette*, pp S7-8, December 1993 for more detail.



## 9.3 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training##

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job*	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	44	39	21
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	56	48	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	56	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
1991 Oct	(Apr 91)	32	36	57	48	49	31
Nov	(May 91)	32	36	57	52	51	34
Dec	(Jun 91)	31	37	55	56	53	39
1992 Jan	(Jul 91)	29	37	55	58	53	38
Feb	(Aug 91)	30	37	54	59	51	37
Mar	(Sep 91)	29	39	53	58	54	38
Apr	(Oct 91)	30	34	58	53	47	31
May	(Nov 91)	32	36	57	53	49	31
Jun	(Dec 91)	34	37	55	60	49	33
Jul	(Jan 92)	32	35	57	55	51	34
Aug	(Feb 92)	33	37	55	56	50	34
Sep	(Mar 92)	33	38	54	56	50	33
Oct	(Apr 92)	35	41	52	59	49	37
Nov	(May 92)	36	42	51	57	53	37
Dec	(Jun 92)	38	46	47	61	57	42
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	35	43	49	63	57	42
Feb	(Aug 92)	33	39	53	59	54	38
Mar	(Sep 92)	32	42	50	60	58	41
Apr	(Oct 92)	34	39	54	58	52	36
May	(Nov 92)	35	38	55	57	54	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	36	39	53	66	54	39
Jul	(Jan 93)	35	38	54	58	55	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	60	54	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	34	39	53	66	59	45
Oct R	(Apr 93)	34	41	49	61	54	38
Nov R	(May 93)	36	42	48	60	53	36
Dec R	(Jun 93)	33	41	50	61	58	43
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	33	42	48	68	61	46
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 92-Jan 93	(Apr 92-Jul 92)	36	43	50	60	54	39
Oct 93-Jan 94	(Apr 93-Jul 93)	34	42	49	63	57	41

\* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

# According to respondents' own classification.

§ In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government training.

¶ Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed".

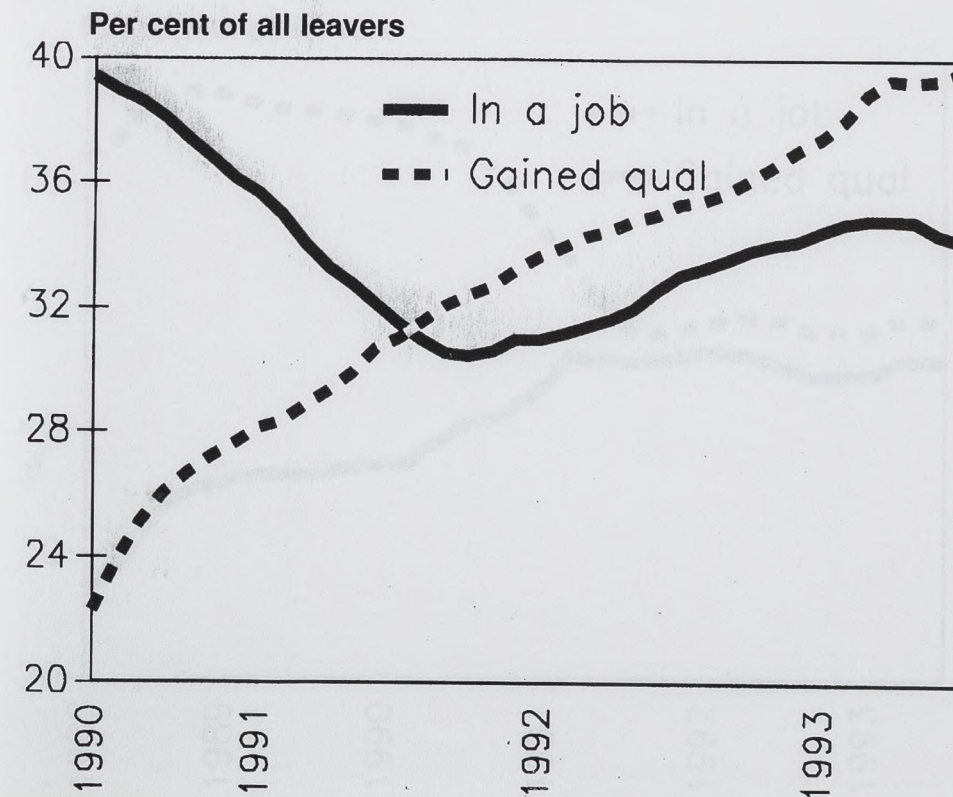
\*\* Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?"

## Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

Note:

We regret that owing to unforeseen consequences of an earlier processing error, the previously published figures for the proportions of April, May and June 1993 leavers going into jobs, gaining positive outcomes or being unemployed have had to be further revised.

### ET Leavers in jobs gaining qualifications – smoothed

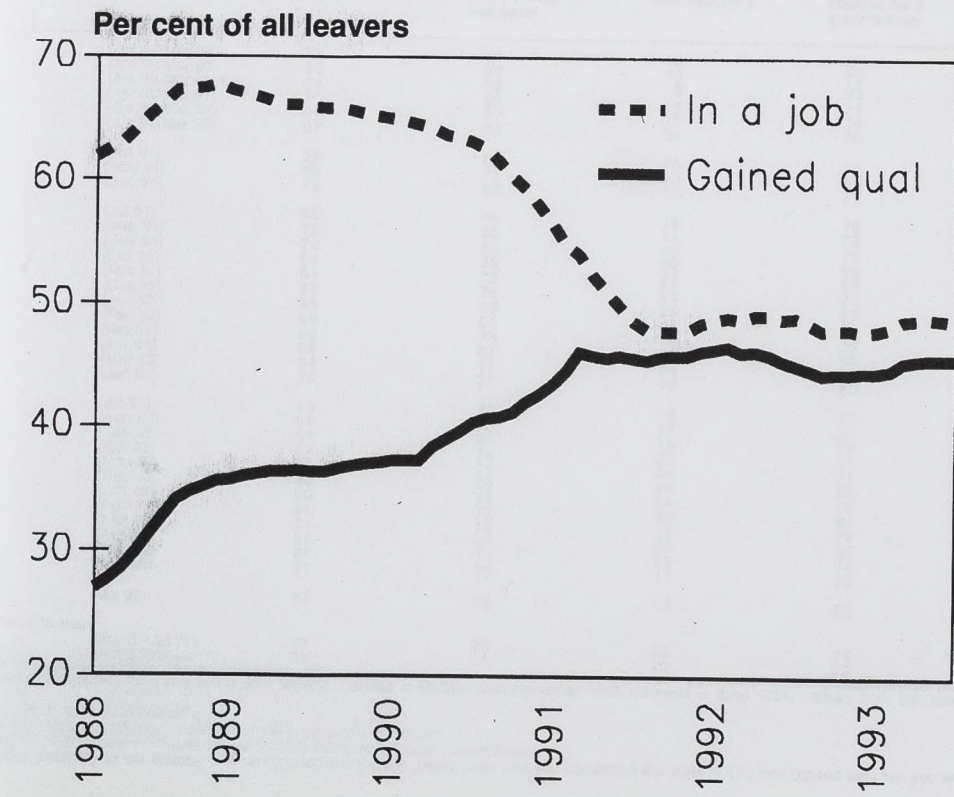




ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job <sup>+</sup>	In a positive outcome <sup>#</sup>	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	61	77	20	22	41	29
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	13	34	52	42
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14	37	56	45
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	20	36	55	51
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	67	25	42	59	51
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	41	62	48
1991 Oct	(Apr 91)	42	59	33	23	48	40
Nov	(May 91)	48	63	29	34	54	49
Dec	(Jun 91)	62	74	20	63	68	68
1992 Jan	(Jul 91)	55	71	22	54	64	62
Feb	(Aug 91)	55	73	19	50	65	56
Mar	(Sep 91)	54	75	18	50	61	53
Apr	(Oct 91)	44	61	30	26	52	36
May	(Nov 91)	44	60	32	23	50	35
Jun	(Dec 91)	47	61	31	29	54	38
Jul	(Jan 92)	44	57	36	22	54	37
Aug	(Feb 92)	41	56	37	21	55	37
Sep	(Mar 92)	49	64	30	36	57	41
Oct	(Apr 92)	45	59	34	32	57	41
Nov	(May 92)	48	62	33	38	62	47
Dec	(Jun 92)	59	71	24	61	70	61
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	56	72	23	56	69	58
Feb	(Aug 92)	51	71	23	47	64	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	47	73	22	44	61	48
Apr	(Oct 92)	44	63	31	30	55	37
May	(Nov 92)	44	60	34	28	56	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	46	59	35	36	57	40
Jul	(Jan 93)	45	59	35	32	57	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	45	60	34	30	57	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	55	68	27	44	63	49
Oct	(Apr 93)	47	62	32	33	60	43
Nov	(May 93)	48	63	32	36	64	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	72	61
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	54	70	25	52	70	58
<b>Current and previous year to date</b>							
Oct 92-Jan 93	(Apr 92-Jul 92)	54	68	27	51	67	55
Oct 93-Jan 94	(Apr 93-Jul 93)	53	67	27	47	67	54

\* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.  
 + According to respondents' own classification.  
 # In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government training.  
 § Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed".  
 \*\* Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?"

YT Leavers in jobs gaining qualifications – smoothed





## 9.5 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers who completed\*\* their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job*	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	46	34
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	38	41	52	54	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	49	60	53
1991 Oct	(Apr 91)	36	41	52	54	45
Nov	(May 91)	36	40	53	56	47
Dec	(Jun 91)	34	42	50	59	52
1992 Jan	(Jul 91)	33	42	50	58	51
Feb	(Aug 91)	34	42	50	57	49
Mar	(Sep 91)	32	42	50	61	52
Apr	(Oct 91)	35	38	53	53	45
May	(Nov 91)	38	41	52	54	46
Jun	(Dec 91)	38	41	51	53	45
Jul	(Jan 92)	35	38	54	57	48
Aug	(Feb 92)	38	42	51	54	47
Sep	(Mar 92)	37	43	50	55	48
Oct	(Apr 92)	39	45	47	52	45
Nov	(May 92)	40	46	46	58	51
Dec	(Jun 92)	37	46	47	63	56
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	35	44	48	63	56
Feb	(Aug 92)	37	43	49	59	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	36	46	46	64	57
Apr	(Oct 92)	39	44	49	57	51
May	(Nov 92)	40	43	50	59	53
Jun	(Dec 92)	39	42	50	58	51
Jul	(Jan 93)	38	41	51	60	53
Aug	(Feb 93)	39	43	49	60	54
Sep	(Mar 93)	37	41	51	64	58
Oct R	(Apr 93)	36	43	48	60	52
Nov R	(May 93)	39	46	46	57	50
Dec R	(Jun 93)	35	45	47	65	58
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	35	46	44	67	60
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 92-Jan 93	(Apr 92-Jul 92)	37	45	47	60	53
Oct 93-Jan 94	(Apr 93-Jul 93)	36	45	46	63	55

Note: We regret that owing to unforeseen consequences of an earlier processing error, the previously published figures for the proportions of April, May and June 1993 leavers going into jobs, gaining positive outcomes or being unemployed have had to be further revised.

- \* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
- + According to respondents' own classification.
- # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.
- § Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed".
- \*\* Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?"
- ## Training For Work superseded Employment Training and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

## 9.6 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed\*\* their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one #
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	73	80	18	63	53
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	83	88	10	73	66
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	84	89	9	75	68
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	75	83	14	71	72
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	69	77	17	74	73
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	67	76	20	76	72
1991 Oct	(Apr 91)	55	66	28	54	54
Nov	(May 91)	62	71	23	63	65
Dec	(Jun 91)	73	80	15	77	80
1992 Jan	(Jul 91)	70	78	16	76	78
Feb	(Aug 91)	72	80	14	79	77
Mar	(Sep 91)	72	83	12	75	74
Apr	(Oct 91)	62	69	24	69	64
May	(Nov 91)	64	74	22	68	64
Jun	(Dec 91)	67	69	20	71	65
Jul	(Jan 92)	63	68	26	68	62
Aug	(Feb 92)	59	75	19	69	65
Sep	(Mar 92)	66	67	27	66	61
Oct	(Apr 92)	58	71	25	65	59
Nov	(May 92)	64	71	25	72	66
Dec	(Jun 92)	70	77	19	80	76
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	69	79	18	81	76
Feb	(Aug 92)	69	79	17	81	77
Mar	(Sep 92)	67	80	16	78	75
Apr	(Oct 92)	64	74	23	71	65
May	(Nov 92)	63	72	24	71	63
Jun	(Dec 92)	63	69	26	68	62
Jul	(Jan 93)	64	72	24	68	62
Aug	(Feb 93)	64	72	24	68	62
Sep	(Mar 93)	71	79	18	74	71
Oct	(Apr 93)	56	69	26	67	63
Nov	(May 93)	61	71	26	74	69
Dec	(Jun 93)	71	79	17	80	76
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	67	78	19	82	78
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 92-Jan 93	(Apr 92-Jul 92)	68	76	20	78	73
Oct 93-Jan 94	(Apr 93-Jul 93)	66	76	20	78	74

- \* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.
- + According to respondents' own classification.
- # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.
- § Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed".
- \*\* Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?"



## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.1

### Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 5 February 1994-4 March 1994 +  
Registered as disabled on 19 April 1993 #

4,073  
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.

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.4

### Regional Development Grants: October-December 1993

	East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original scheme	0	33,360	0	0	0	33,360	871,336	0	904,696
Revised scheme	0	169,855	99,215	0	0	269,070	38,027	271,000	578,097

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.5

### Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): October-December 1993\*

Region and company	Area+	Value (£)	Region and company	Area+	Value (£)
<b>ORIGINAL SCHEME</b>			<b>REVISED SCHEME</b>		
<b>NORTH EAST</b>			<b>NORTH EAST</b>		
NSK Bearings Europe Ltd	Peterlee	31,605	Ohmega Electronic Products Ltd	Bishop Auckland	112,725
<b>Total</b>		<b>31,605</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>112,725</b>
<b>SCOTLAND</b>			<b>WALES</b>		
National Semiconductor (UK) Ltd	Greenock	834,053	Nice-Pak International Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	116,000
British Gas Leasing Capital Ltd	Livingstone	37,283	Remsdaq Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	136,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>871,336</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>252,000</b>

\* 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 313, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (041-242 5678).  
Welsh cases — Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167).



## 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		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>Background economic indicators</b>	M	May 94	0.1	<b>Labour costs</b>			
				Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Dec 90	431
				Annual update	A	Aug 93	381
<b>Employment and workforce</b>				<b>Retail prices</b>			
Workforce: UK and GB				General index (RPI)			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	May 94	1.1	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	May 94	6.2
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	: percentage changes	M	May 94	6.2
Employees in employment industry: GB				Recent movements and the index			
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	May 94	1.4	excluding seasonal foods	M	May 94	6.1
: time series, by order group	M	May 94	1.2	Main components: time series and weights	M	May 94	6.4
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	May 94	1.3	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	May 94	6.5
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 92	1.10	<b>Pensioner household indices</b>			
Local authorities manpower	Q	Jan 94	1.7	All items excluding housing	D	Sep 93	6.6
Region: GB				Group indices: annual averages	D	Sep 93	6.7
Sector: number and indices	Q	May 94	1.5	<b>Food prices</b>	M	May 94	6.3
Census of Employment				International comparisons	M	May 94	6.8
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 93	117	<b>Labour Force Survey</b>			
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 93	117	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	May 94	7.1
International comparisons	Q	May 94	1.9	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	May 94	7.2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 93	61	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	May 94	7.3
Trade union membership	A	May 93	189	<b>Industrial disputes: stoppages of work</b>			
<b>Claimant unemployment and vacancies</b>				Summary: latest figures	M	May 94	4.1
Claimant unemployment				: time series	M	May 94	4.2
Summary: UK	M	May 94	2.1	Latest year and annual series	A	May 93	197
: GB	M	May 94	2.2	Industry			
Age and duration: UK	M(Q)	Mar 94	2.5	Monthly: broad sector time series	M	May 94	4.1
Broad category: UK	M	Apr 94	2.1	Annual: detailed	A	May 93	197
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Apr 94	2.2	: prominent stoppages	A	May 93	197
Region: summary	Q	Mar 94	2.6	<b>Main causes of stoppage</b>			
Age: time series UK	M(Q)	Mar 94	2.7	Cumulative	M	May 94	4.1
: estimated rates	M(Q)	Mar 94	2.15	Latest year for main industries	A	May 93	197
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	Mar 94	2.8	Size of stoppages	A	May 93	197
Region and area				Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	May 93	197
Time series summary: by region	M	May 94	2.3	International comparisons	A	Dec 93	545
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	May 94	2.4	<b>Tourism</b>			
: counties, local areas	M	May 94	2.9	Employment in tourism: by industry			
: parliamentary constituencies	M	May 94	2.10	Time series GB	M	May 94	8.1
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 93	2.6	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	May 94	8.2
Flows				Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	May 94	8.3
UK, time series	M	May 94	2.19	Visits abroad by UK residents	M	May 94	8.4
Age time series	M	May 94	2.20	Overseas travel and tourism			
Students: by region	Q	Mar 93	2.13	Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Apr 94	8.5
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	May 94	2.18	Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Apr 94	8.6
International comparisons	M	May 94	2.18	Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 94	8.7
Ethnic origin		Feb 93	25	Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 94	8.8
Temporarily stopped				Visitor nights	Q	Apr 94	8.9
Latest figures: by UK region	Q	Nov 93	2.14	<b>Training and enterprise programmes</b>			
Vacancies				Participants in the programmes	M	May 94	9.1
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placements seasonally adjusted	M	May 94	3.1	New starts on the programmes	M	May 94	9.2
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	May 94	3.2	Destinations and qualifications			
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	May 94	3.3	ET leavers	M	May 94	9.3
<b>Redundancies</b>				YT leavers	M	May 94	9.4
In Great Britain	M	May 94	2.32	ET leavers completing agreed training	M	May 94	9.5
by region	M	May 94	2.33	YT leavers completing agreed training	M	May 94	9.6
by age	M	May 94	2.34	Characteristics of ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Apr 94	9.7
by industry	M	May 94	2.35	Characteristics of young people leaving ET for England and Wales	Q	Apr 94	9.8
by occupation	M	May 94	2.36	Outcomes of ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 94	9.9
<b>Earnings and hours</b>				Outcomes of YT by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 94	9.10
Average earnings				<b>Disabled jobseekers</b>			
Whole economy (New series) index	M	May 94	5.1	Registrations and placements into employment		May 94	A1
Main industrial sectors	M	May 94	5.3	<b>Regional aid</b>			
Industries	M	May 94	5.3	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 94	A2
Time series	M(A)	May 94	5.6	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Apr 94	A3
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked [Manual workers]				Development Grants by region	Q	May 94	A4
Manufacturing and certain other industries				Development Grants by region and company	Q	May 94	A5
Summary (Oct)	B(A)	May 94	5.4				
Detailed results	A	Feb 93	23				
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M	May 94	5.5				
Manufacturing							
International comparisons	M	May 94	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	M	May 94	1.11				
Regions: summary	Q	Mar 94	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	May 94	1.12				
<b>Output per head</b>							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	May 94	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	May 94	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	May 94	5.8				

\* 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 is given 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 **071 217 4905**  
Enquiries **071 217 4310**

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**

Trade union (density only) **071 273 4882**

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 594215**

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

### FOR ADVICE ON:

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 9.30am.

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.





071 273 5585

# HELP-LINE



Prepared by  
the Government  
Statistical Service

## CONTENTS FOR MAY 1994

- 1 Age of men and women in employment by industry
- 2 Comparison of ILO and claimant count unemployment for men and women, 1984-93
- 3 Paid holidays by industry and occupation for full-time employees
- 4 Employment in the agriculture industry
- 5 National Targets for Education and Training: Achievement by industry sector

## 1 AGE OF MEN AND WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

The LFS collects a wealth of information about people's employment which can be linked to their personal characteristics. This enables the

Help-Line to answer questions about the age structure of people working in particular industries.

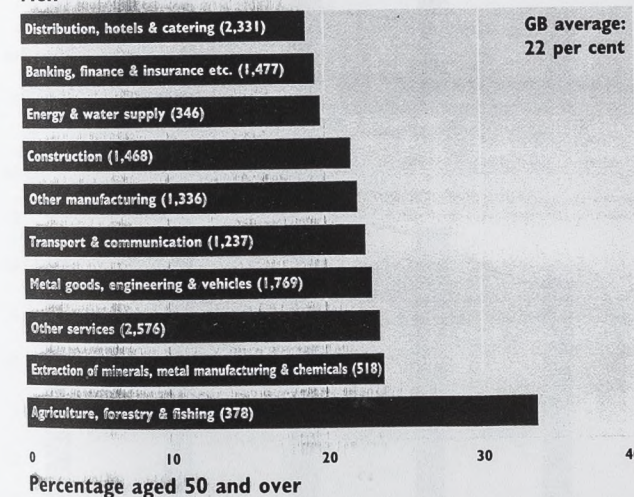
Figure 1 shows the prop-

ortions of men and women aged 50 and over in different industry divisions. A third of people working in the agriculture industry are aged 50 and

over, whereas banking, finance and insurance, for example, is a much younger industry. In most industries women tend to be younger than men.

**Figure 1** Percentage of men and women (employees and self-employed) aged 50 and over by industry (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

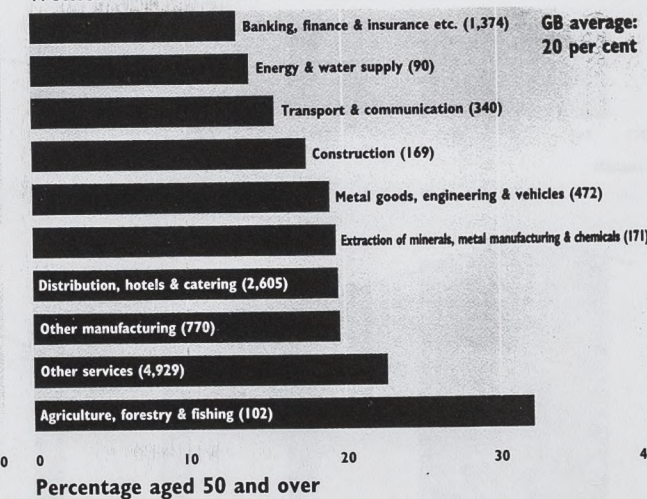
### Men



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification

( ) The figures in brackets are the number of employees and self-employed (in thousands) in the industry

### Women



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification

( ) The figures in brackets are the number of employees and self-employed (in thousands) in the industry



2 COMPARISON OF ILO AND CLAIMANT COUNT UNEMPLOYMENT FOR MEN AND WOMEN, 1984-93

The *LFS Quarterly Bulletin* (see Getting Access to the LFS, p4) provides regular information about the differences between the ILO and claimant count measures of unemployment. Enquirers are often interested in the trends in unemployment for men and women separately.

Figure 2 shows how the claimant count and ILO measures of unemployment have compared from 1984 to autumn 1993. Since some claimants are not unemployed on the ILO definition and some non-claimants are ILO unemployed, the two measures

could not be expected to correspond exactly. However, in total they have tracked each other closely in recent years and have followed the same broad trend over a period of time.

For women, unemployment is consistently higher on the ILO definition than on the claimant count measure, while for men the reverse is the case. However, again the broad trends over time are similar on both measures.

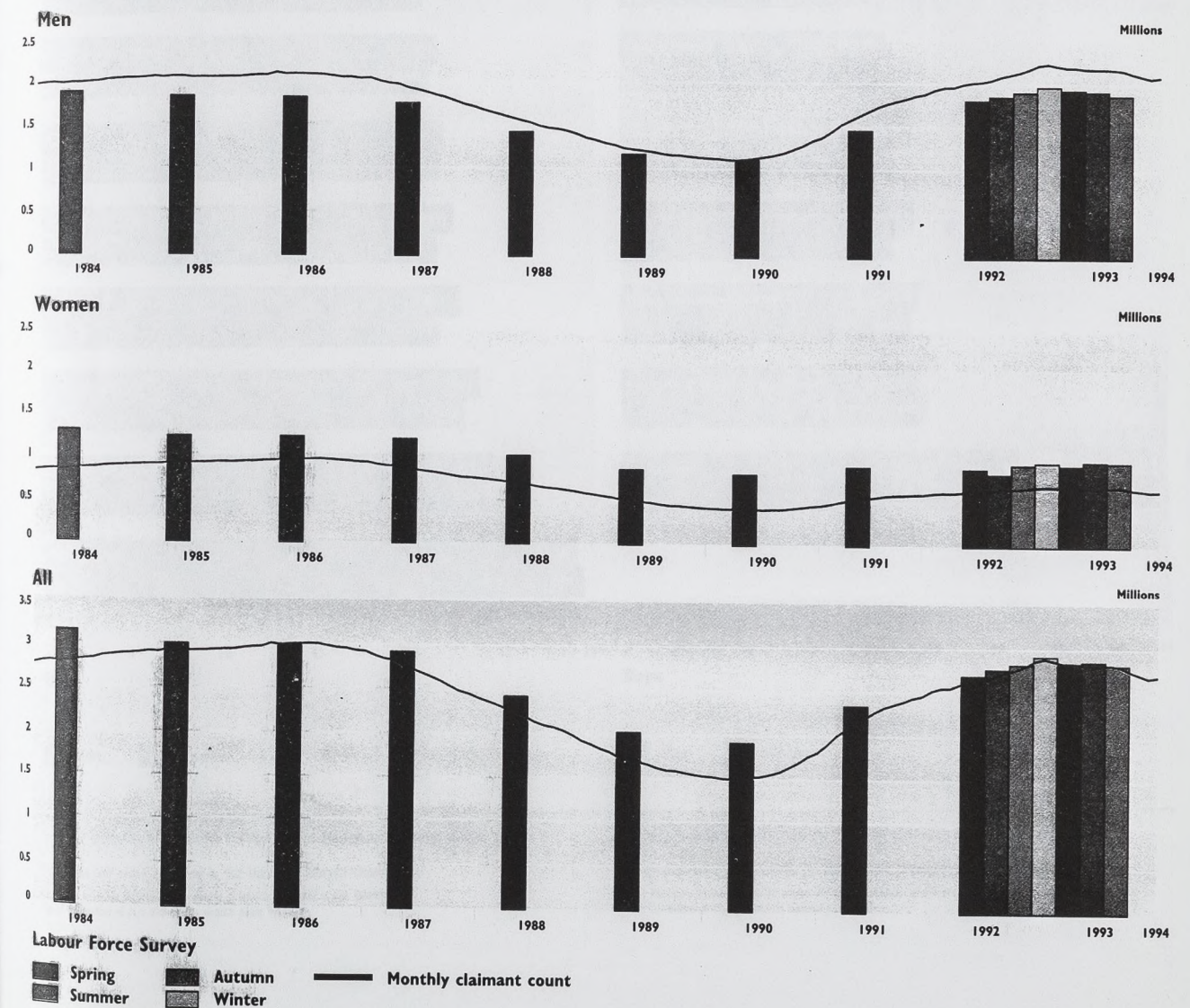
International Labour Office (ILO) measure of unemployment - used in the LFS

People without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. This definition of unemployment is in accordance with that adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, further clarified at the 14th ICLS, and promulgated by the ILO in its publications.

Claimant Count measure of unemployment

The monthly unemployment count relates to claimants of benefits at Employment Service local offices on the day of the count, normally the second Thursday of each month; it is derived almost wholly from computerised administrative records. Claimants consist of those people who claim Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits. The rules for claiming these benefits vary slightly, depending upon which benefit is being claimed, but broadly, the claimant count consists of people who have declared for each day they are claiming that they were unemployed; capable of work; available for work; and had been actively seeking employment in the week in which the day falls.

Figure 2 LFS (ILO definition) and claimant count measure for men and women (Great Britain, 1984-93, seasonally adjusted)





**3 PAID HOLIDAYS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES**

The LFS is able to provide information on a wide range of employment topics including days of paid holiday entitlement.

Figures 3 and 4 show how holiday entitlement varies in

different industries and occupations. On average, full-time employees receive 24 days paid annual holiday (men 23 days and women 25 days).

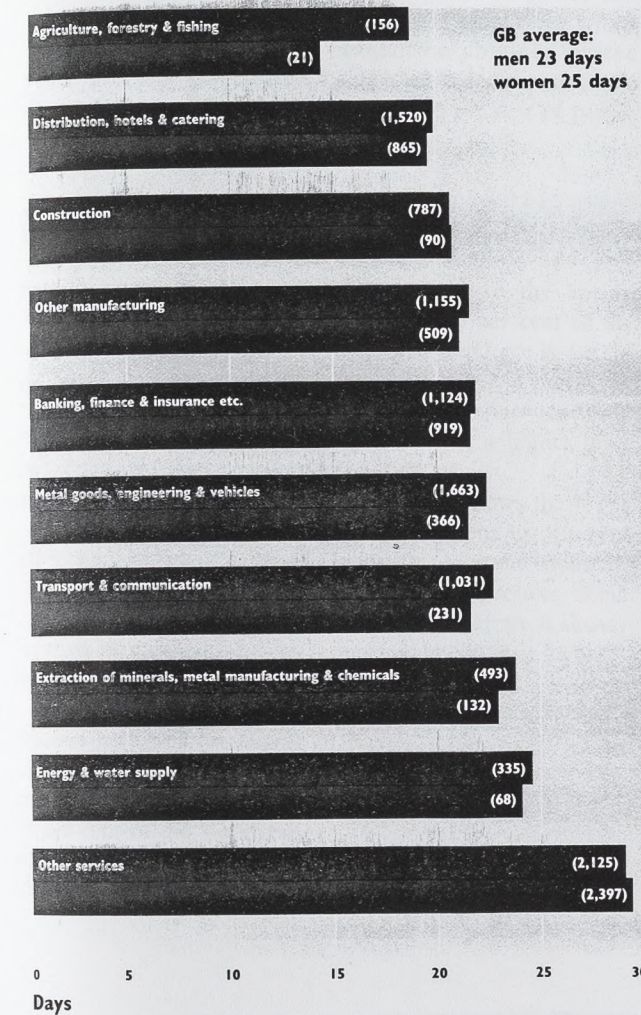
Full-time employees in professional occupations appear to

have much more paid holiday than people in other occupations; the average is increased, however, by the large number of teachers in the group. Twenty seven per cent of men and 63 per cent of women in

this group are teaching professionals who receive on average 54 days paid holiday a year.

Education is included in the 'other services' industry sector.

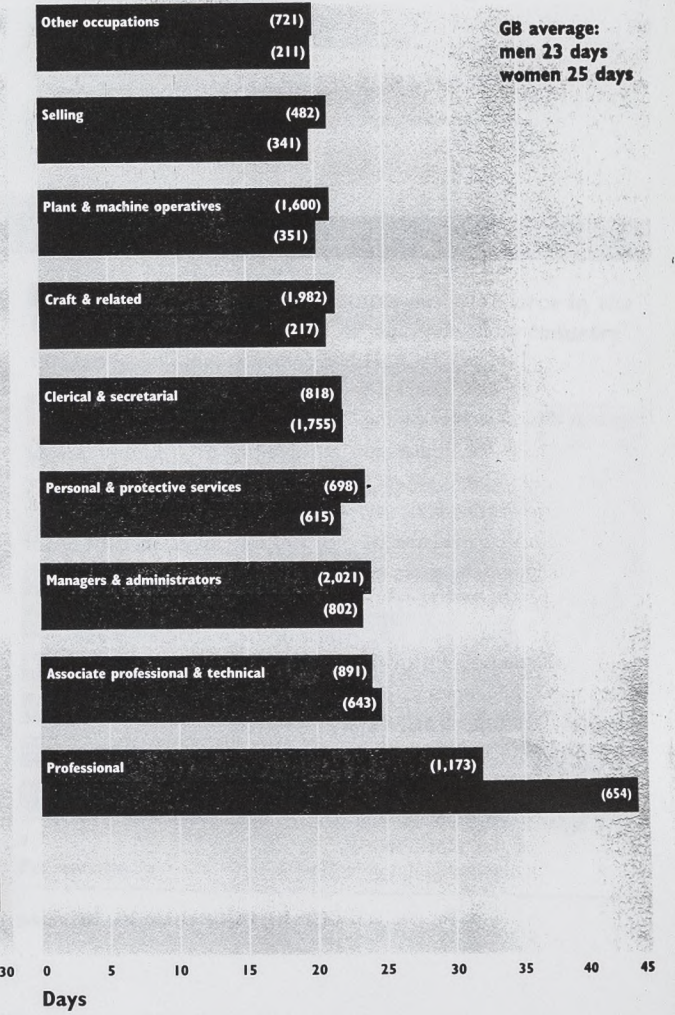
**Figure 3 Average length of paid holiday entitlement for full-time employees by industry (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



Men Women

Teaching professionals account for the high level of holidays in the 'other services' industry  
Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification  
( ) The figures in brackets are the number of full-time employees in each industry (000s)  
Note: The number of days paid holiday excludes public holidays

**Figure 4 Average length of paid holiday entitlement for full-time employees by occupation (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



Men Women

Teaching professionals account for the high level of holidays in the 'professional' industry  
Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification  
( ) The figures in brackets are the number of full-time employees in each occupation (000s)  
Note: The number of days paid holiday excludes public holidays



**4 EMPLOYMENT IN THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY**

The LFS Help-Line has received a large number of enquiries from agricultural organisations concerning employment in the agricultural sector.

The Employment Department publishes two statistical counts of employee numbers in Great Britain - one series from the household-based LFS, and another based mainly on surveys of employers. Both series have their own strengths and weaknesses. The main strength of the employer-based series is that it provides more precise detail for local areas and

industry sectors than the LFS.

Conversely, the advantage of the LFS is that it permits extensive analysis of other labour market characteristics of employed people and includes self-employed people as well as employees. For example, **table 1** shows how many employees and self-employed people worked in agriculture in autumn 1993. It includes a breakdown of temporary and permanent employees which cannot be provided by the employer-based survey.

Over 50 per cent of people

in the industry were self-employed compared with 13 per cent for all industries. Eleven per cent of employees

classified themselves as temporary workers, compared with 7 per cent for all industries.

**Table 1 Employment in the agriculture industry (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**

	Employee		Self-employed	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>
	Permanent	Temporary <sup>b</sup>		
<b>Men</b>	155	16	207	391
<b>Women</b>	50	10	42	119
<b>All</b>	205	26	249	510

<sup>a</sup> Temporary workers are employees who assess themselves to either a seasonal, temporary or casual job or a job done under contract or for a fixed period.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes people on government employment and training programmes and unpaid family workers.

**5 NATIONAL TARGETS FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING: ACHIEVEMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR**

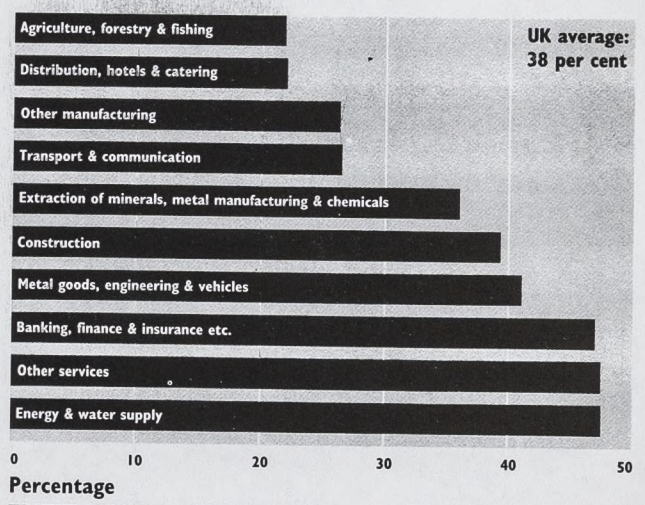
Last February the National Advisory Council for Education and Training Targets (NACETT) published their first report on progress towards achieving the National Targets for Education and Training. These targets have been accepted by employers and government alike as an important measure of the skills needed by this country to maintain and improve its competitive position in the world economy.

Using LFS data, NACETT assessed how well the targets are being met. One of the targets is that by the year 2000, 50 per cent of the workforce will be qualified to at least NVQ3 (or equivalent).

According to the spring 1993 LFS, 38 per cent of the employed workforce in the UK possess either 2 A levels, an NVQ/SVQ 3, its vocational equivalent or a higher level qualification.

**Figure 5** shows the levels of achievement in different industries. In some industrial sectors and sub-sectors, about half of the workforce is already qualified to NVQ3 or higher.

**Figure 5 Proportion of the employed workforce in the UK achieving at least NVQ3 or equivalent by industry (UK, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification

**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. A full-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue describes the *Bulletin*. For subscription details telephone 071 273 6110.

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

For further details about the **QUANTIME BUREAU SERVICE**, telephone 071-625 7111.  
**LFS Help-Line**  
For further information about the LFS, telephone the LFS HELP-LINE on 071-273 5585.