

## Employment GAZETTE

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HELP FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

## June start for Access to Work

**AN EXTENDED and simplified range of services to help disabled people find or stay in work will be available from the Employment Service from June 6.**

Under Access to Work, unemployed, employed and self-employed disabled people who are registered disabled or eligible to register but choose not to, will be able to apply for grants worth up to £21,000 over a five-year period.

The funding will enable individuals to obtain any personal support they need to help them at work, for example, a sign language interpreter if they are deaf or have a hearing impairment.

Payments can also cover specialist equipment, adaptations to existing equipment or premises, car modifications or other transport costs if the person cannot use public transport to get to work.

Access to Work is also designed to encourage more employers to recruit or retain

disabled employees. Employers will not now be asked to contribute to the costs involved, unless the help provided brings more general benefits to the business, for example, where equipment will also be used by non-disabled employees.

Access to Work will be run by the ES's Placing, Assessment and Counselling Teams (PACTs), who will assess and regularly review individual cases. In exceptional cases, ES Field Directors will have the option to increase the grant individuals can receive. After five years, each person's entitlement will begin again.

People currently receiving help under the existing Personal Reader Service or Fares to Work can either remain on that scheme until 31 March 1995 or transfer to Access to Work at any time from 6 June 1994.

All the arrangements will be subject to a review by the ED after a year in operation.

## Supported Employment Programme

**NEW FUNDING arrangements for the ES Sheltered Employment Programme effective from April 1 will help some 12,500 people with severe disabilities.**

Under the new arrangements (which do not apply to Remploy) the ES will set up formal 3-year contracts with sheltered employment providers, to include targets for numbers of places provided, and focusing on value for money.

In line with the widely held view that disabled people should, where possible, be integrated into the normal world of work, the ED is supporting in principle a 'rebalancing' from places supported in workshops towards more permanent placements with employers.

Rather than set national targets, it will be up to the ES and workshop providers to decide how best to organise this rebalancing to meet local needs, and providers will be able to apply to the ES for help with any transitional costs of transferring



support from workshops towards placements which will lead to more people being helped. There will also be the option for the host firms to take on people on placements as their own employees.

To reflect these new flexibilities the ED has changed the programme's title to the Supported Employment Programme.

The changes take into account the viewpoints of local authorities, voluntary bodies and workshop providers following the ES's recent consultative document on sheltered employment funding.

## Better maternity benefits

**NEARLY 300,000 working women expecting a baby on or after 16 October this year are set to benefit from new maternity pay arrangements.**

The scheme has also been simplified by the Department for Social Security to make it easier for employers to administer.

Under the new regulations, which abolish the present two-year working rule, women who have been employed continuously in the same job for 26 weeks will be entitled to Statutory Maternity Pay.

For the first six weeks of their maternity leave they will receive the higher rate (90 per cent of earnings), and the lower rate of £52.50 for the remaining 12 weeks.

Unemployed or self-employed women will qualify for Maternity Allowance at £52.50

per week, up from £44.50.

To pay for the extra cost of around £55 million a year, the rate at which employers are reimbursed for the SMP they pay out is to be reduced to 92 per cent from this September. Small employers (those who pay £20,000 or less annually in gross NI contributions) will continue to be fully reimbursed for the cost of any SMP they pay.

- An assessment of the compliance costs for employers is available from DSS, A4B, 6th Floor, The Adelphi, 1-11 John Adam Street, London WC2N 6HT.

- A new IDS report reviews current maternity leave and pay arrangements in 48 organisations and describes employers' likely responses to the new statutory rights. *Maternity Leave*, Study 550, is available from Incomes Data Services, 193 St John Street, London EC1V 4LS, tel 071-250 3434.

## Modern Apprenticeship prototypes announced

**FOURTEEN INDUSTRY Training Organisations have been selected to design prototype Modern Apprenticeships to start in September, in advance of their introduction across all sectors in 1995 (see box).**

This follows the announcement of the initiative in last November's Budget (*Employment Gazette*, January 1994, page 10) in a move to close the skills gap between Britain and its main international competitors.

ITC will design the apprenticeships in cooperation with TECs, with TECs being responsible for local delivery under contract to the ED. Up to 2,000 places could be available from September.

Each trainee will have a training plan, underpinned by a written agreement with the employer (or group of

### Sectors involved in the prototypes

- Agriculture and commercial horticulture
- Business administration
- Chemicals industry
- Childcare
- Electrical installation engineering
- Engineering manufacturing
- Engineering construction
- Information technology
- Marine engineering
- Merchant Navy
- Polymers
- Retailing
- Steel industry
- Travel services

employers) and underwritten by the TEC. The plan will express the rights and obligations of both

parties and the commitment to see the training through.

To ensure consistency and quality, all the prototypes will be based on a framework of core criteria covering training content and outcomes, trainees' rights and expectations, and funding and administration. The criteria may be refined in the light of further work or comment before the prototypes start, and they may also be further developed in preparation for the full-scale introduction of Modern Apprenticeships next year.

Lasting between two and three years, the apprenticeships will equip young people with technician, craft and supervisory skills at NVQ level 3 and above. When fully up and running, it is envisaged that there will be around 150,000 young people in Modern Apprenticeship training in England at any one time.

Some 40,000 young people will qualify to NVQ level 3 or higher, a threefold increase on present numbers funded through Government sources.

Commented Employment Secretary David Hunt: "We should not underestimate the work that needs to be done in implementing Modern Apprenticeships. It does not mean tinkering with the existing system, but rather leading a fundamental reform of a critical part of the nation's training arrangements."

- Further information on Modern Apprenticeships is available from TECs, Industry Training Organisations or the Employment Department, Young People and Work Branch, Room W447, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593819.

## Study shows benefits of Investors

**INCREASED PLANNING, skills auditing and staff induction were among the benefits of taking part in Investors in People, say employers interviewed in the first national evaluation of the initiative.**

Conducted for the ED by the Institute of Manpower Studies, the research involved face-to-face and telephone interviews with 1,856 employers at different stages of involvement with the initiative.

Overall, as a direct result of involvement with IIP:

- over a third of employers had made a business plan;
- nearly two-thirds had communicated this to employees and half demonstrated a link between their human resource plan and the business plan;
- between a third and a half had introduced job appraisal systems and skills audits;
- between a third and a half had introduced new induction arrangements or trained line managers to carry out HRD functions.

Three-quarters of those

employers who had achieved the Standard believed that it had led to an improvement in business performance.

The few employers who reported that involvement with the initiative had made no impact on their working arrangements had simply 'badged' their current practices under the Investors in People banner. Others said that it was too early to say.

Companies involved with Investors commonly used formal methods to assess training needs, while non-participants tended to rely more on informal requests by line managers or the employee themselves. Participants were also more likely to have formal, strategic planning processes such as mission statements, business plans, personnel/HR strategies, and a formal training budget.

- IMS Report 263, *Evaluation of Investors in People in England and Wales* by M Spilsbury, J Atkinson, J Hillage and N Meager is available from BEBC Ltd, PO Box 1496, Parkstone, Poole Dorset, BH12 3YD, tel 0202 715555, price £35.

## New learning packages for NVQs, IIP

**THIRTEEN NEW learning technology projects, including one to help firms achieve Investors in People status, are to be part-funded by the ED.**

The 13 projects were selected from 70 proposals submitted and will last between a year and 18 months.

The full list of projects (with the name of the contractor in brackets) is:

- CD-ROM to help supported self-study in German and French (Leeds University).
- Software tools and training programmes to explain the process of gaining an NVQ (Condor Group).
- Electronic system to help employers work towards IIP status. (Dean Associates).
- Interactive training and teaching system for the anatomy of the skeleton (Primal Pictures Ltd).
- Training package and multi-media toolkit to help machinery operators in the polymer process. (JF Squared Ltd).
- Computer-based training in Permit to Work procedures (Sanderson CBT).

Multi-media open learning package for people in the aluminium industry. (Quest Business Technology Centre).

Education and training brokerage providing multi-media services over a telecommunications network. (Exeter University).

Networked training system for emergency coordination during major incidents (National Computing Centre).

Full-screen, full-motion CD-I covering key health education issues. (Scottish Interactive Technology Centre).

Multi-media educational programme for people affected by diabetes (Quay Video Productions).

Computer-based training aimed at people in the security industry (Infosound).

Pilot system for workplace assessment of competence using a Personal Digital Assistant (Sundridge Park Management Centre).

- For more information on the projects, contact Hilary Stott, Employment Department, on Sheffield (0742) 593313.



**Trust wins princely sum**

ED FUNDING for the Prince's Youth Business Trust is to be increased by £10 million over three years, allowing the Trust to double to 6,000 the number of young people it helps financially each year.

For every disabled or long-term unemployed young person it helps into self-employment between 1995-1998, PYBT will now receive £2,500.

ED funding carries two conditions: first, the young entrepreneur must still be trading 15 months after being given a PYBT grant or loan; second, the Trust must raise matched funding from private sector sponsors.

Set up in 1986 by the Prince of Wales, PYBT also offers ongoing business counselling to a further 25,000 young people a year.

Businesses helped by the Trust have ranged from dry stone wallers and electronics manufacturers to potters and cake makers. The most successful business so far is a milk testing service with a £6 million turnover. Around two-thirds of the businesses are still trading after two to three years.

- For further information contact The Prince's Youth Business Trust, 5 Cleveland Place, London SW1Y 6JJ, tel 071-321 6500.

**ED annual report**

THE EMPLOYMENT Department Group's report on its spending plans for 1994-95 to 1996-97 is now available.

- *The Employment Department Group Departmental Report*, Cm 2505, is available from HMSO, price £12.

**Public sector pay**

"PUBLIC SECTOR managers need to adopt a flexible approach on pay and personnel if they are to live within the Government's pay bill freeze," claims a CBI report.

While productivity rises in the public sector are harder to measure than in manufacturing, the report says technological change, improvements in work organisation, and better management can all deliver improved productivity.

The report identifies three main directions of change for public sector pay determin-

ation: decentralised pay bargaining; performance-related pay systems; and multi-skilling and flexible working arrangements.

Using case studies from the public and private sectors including Kent County Council, and the newly-privatised water and electricity companies, the report seeks to show how greater flexibility can be achieved.

- *People, Paybill and the Public Sector* is available, price £10 (CBI members) or £20 (non-members) from CBI Publication Sales, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London, London WC1A 1DU, tel 071-379 7400.

**Students step out**

ONE THOUSAND small and medium-sized companies will get the chance to tap the talents of some of Britain's best students later this year.

Under the 1994 Shell Technology Enterprise Programme (STEP), employers can take on second-year students for six-week placements in the summer vacation.

For the students, STEP offers an insight into the world of business, and the chance early in their careers to develop skills such as decision-making and problem-solving.

Students accepted on STEP are paid £100 a week, half from the host company and half from the programme sponsors, which include Shell, British Steel and DTI.

- Companies wishing to take part in this year's STEP initiative should contact Jeremy Bartlett on 071-936 3556.

**World jobless toll**

AN ESTIMATED 820 million people worldwide — 30 per cent of the world's labour force — are jobless or lack sufficient work for minimum living standards, according to a United Nations study. In 1993 the average income fell globally for the fourth successive year.

**MCI equal opportunities**

THE MANAGEMENT Charter Initiative (MCI) is producing a report and practical guidance on management and equal opportunities.

The work, commissioned by

the ED, will explore ways of ensuring that good practice in promoting equal opportunities is seen as a key aspect of the MCI Management Standards.

It also aims to identify ways in which management NVQs and occupational standards can be used to improve access to management for people demonstrating competence in a non-typical way. This will involve improving the supporting guidance on assessment and evidence collection so that assessors are less likely to be influenced by stereotypes.

The report is due to be completed in July 1994 and will feed into the Management Standards review, which begins later this year.

- Anyone wanting to contribute to the project should contact Nicola Peckett at MCI on 071-872 9000.

**Towards tomorrow**

*TOMORROW'S COMPANY*, the RSA Inquiry into how British companies can sustain business success in the face of rapid change, has published an interim report.

Based on the inquiry's first year of work, the report pulls together both the factors influencing companies today and likely future trends.

- For further information, contact the Royal Society for the encouragement of the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, St John Adam Street, London WC2N 6EZ, tel 071-930 5115.

**Winning City people**

THE CITY of London risks losing its position as Europe's premier financial centre unless it changes its management practices, says a report.

Commissioned by city institutions and the City and Inner London North TEC (CILNTEC), the report highlights the challenges financial, accountancy, consultancy, legal and software services will need to meet to ensure their business survival.

Actions taken so far in the vast majority of institutions, it says, have involved developing management practices to secure higher staff performance. But these need to be backed by consistent practices in other areas such as creating role models, core values, communication, recognition

and staff management.

- *Winning People* is available, price £35, from CREATE, 2 Holly Hill, Vauxhall Lane, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN4 0XD, tel 0892 526757.

**Graduate prospects**

EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS for the 160,000 graduates leaving higher education this summer are looking brighter than a year ago, says a report.

Demand for graduates will be 16 per cent higher, and average starting salaries will be up slightly from last year's £13,500 to £14,000. However, the increase in demand will only take recruitment back to 1992 levels, the report cautions.

Based on a survey of more than 100 major employers, the report also covers the salary progression of graduates taken on in 1988 and 1990, levels of bursaries and vacation pay for sponsored students.

In 1993 around a sixth of the organisations surveyed employed some or all temporary graduate intake on temporary contracts. Most employers had few recruitment problems, although there were difficulties in filling some engineering and science-related posts.

- Copies of *Graduate Pay and Progression* are available on subscription as part of the IDS Management Pay Review service, Income Data Services, 193 St John Street, London EC1V 4LS, tel 071-250 3434.

**Stamp out ageism**

THE BENEFITS of employing older workers are highlighted in a new ED booklet, *Getting On*.

The booklet, which gives examples of best practice by several household name employers, aims to encourage employers to counter age discrimination in the workplace.

It stems from the ED's ongoing collaboration with the Advisory Group on Older Workers.

- *Getting On* is available free from Claire Durkin, Employment Department, Room 558, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

# New EC programmes on education and training

**FULL EMPLOYMENT in Europe**

- An international conference on the implications for Europe of policies to promote employment and reduce unemployment in the long term will be held in Cambridge in July.

- Sponsored by the European Commission, the conference will include speakers from the Commission and the OECD, together with experts on both the UK and European labour markets.

- The Cambridge Econometrics Annual Conference 1994, 7-8 July 1994, Robinson College, Cambridge, tel 0223 460760.

THE EUROPEAN Commission has published proposals for two new EC action programmes on education ('SOCRATES') and vocational training ('LEONARDO da Vinci').

These will replace existing programmes which are due to finish at the end of 1994. The new programmes are due to start from the beginning of 1995.

SOCRATES will follow on from the existing ERASMUS (mobility of university students) and LINGUA (language competence) programmes and would also include Community action at schools level (eg promoting teacher training through exchanges; and transnational schools partnerships to work on projects with a 'European theme'); support for the

development of distance learning; and support for transnational exchanges of information and experience.

LEONARDO da Vinci proposes a series of transnational activities covering initial and continuing training which broadly mirror the scope of the current COMETT (university-business cooperation on technology training), EURO-TECNET (technological innovation), FORCE (continuing training) and PETRA (young people) programmes.

LEONARDO activities would be divided into two distinct strands: sustaining quality in member states' systems; and supporting innovative capacity in the training market. Both strands would include transnational pilot projects,

exchange programmes and surveys and analyses.

- For further information on SOCRATES, contact Lesley Storey (071 925 6056) and on LEONARDO, contact: Rita Giffellon (071 273 5400) or David Oatley (071 273 5660).

## UK challenge on working time

EMPLOYMENT SECRETARY David Hunt has issued a formal challenge to the Working Time Directive in the European Court.

The UK Government does not accept that attempt's to determine the hours people can or cannot work are justified on health and safety grounds.

Proposed by the European Commission in 1990 as a health and safety measure under Article 118a of the Treaty of Rome, the Directive includes measures for minimum daily and weekly rest periods, annual paid holidays, a limit on the working week to 48 hours except by voluntary agreement, and restrictions on night work.

Mr Hunt denied the relevance of the Directive to the proper control of health and safety at work, warning that the Directive would introduce unnecessary bureaucratic rules and restrictions.

The real problem, he said, was unemployment: There is only one way to get unemployment down, and that is to free up the labour market and discard unnecessary controls."

Although formally adopted by the Council of Ministers in November 1993, member states have three years from that date to implement it. The Government has stated that it will not implement any part of the Directive in advance of the legal challenge being decided. The case is likely to take from 18 months to two years to be heard.

**ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY OFFICIAL STATISTICS SECTION**

Wednesday 27 April 1994, 5.00pm

**Using the Labour Force Survey****Speakers:****Barry Werner**

LFS Chief Statistician, Employment Department

**Richard Cracknell**

House of Commons Library

**Hilary Beedham**

ESRC Data Archive, Essex University

The development of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) as a data source, for use both inside and outside government, has accelerated considerably since the switch to a quarterly survey in 1992.

Barry Werner will describe the key advances which have been made and some of the uses to which the LFS is put. Richard Cracknell will talk about the increasing use of the LFS in providing briefing and analyses for Members of Parliament. Hilary Beedham will review the use of the LFS as seen from the Data Archive, from where it is made available for academic researchers.

**Venue:**

Council Chamber  
Institute of Electrical Engineers  
Savoy Place,  
London WC1



DIARY dates

**Effective personnel policies and procedures**  
13 April, Manchester  
Tel: 071-824 8257

**Empowering personnel managers**  
12, 13 April, London  
The role of human resource management in organisational change.  
Tel: 071-637 4383

**Employment law update**  
15 April, London  
Tel: 071-824 8257

**Outsourcing for future competitive advantage**  
19-20 April, London  
Tel: 0483 37557

**Employee and union participation for change**  
21-22 April, London  
Tel: 071-637 4383

**Managing relocation**  
27-28 April, Peterborough  
CBI conference covering issues ranging from international moves to tax implications of relocation expenses and benefits.  
Tel: 071-379 7400

**The learning organisation: achieving radical performance improvements**  
9-10 May, London  
Tel: 071-637 4383

**Auditing occupational health & safety**  
17 May, Loughborough  
Tel: 0509 222175

**Employment law for employers**  
18-20 May, London  
Tel: 071-937 8170

**Industrial tribunals: the new rules**  
24 May, London  
Tel: 071-267 7792

**Health and safety in offices**  
9 June, Loughborough  
Course covering relevant laws, hazard spotting, principles of occupational health.  
Tel: 0509 222175

**Integrating CPD into business**  
24 June, London  
CRAC conference on Continuing Professional Development.  
Tel: 0223 460277

**Developing & managing effective TEC partnerships**  
27-29 June, London  
Conference for TECs, training providers and employers.  
Tel: 071-417 7790

Employers who want to match themselves against the best in anything from management to marketing can use a new centre in Hertfordshire. By Sally Watts

## Measuring up to the best

ALREADY WELL established in the United States, 'benchmarking' is proving increasingly popular on this side of the Atlantic as a means of implementing best practice by selecting a successful operation against which to measure others.

The opening of the Benchmarking Centre at Hemel Hempstead has provided a base for companies informally practising benchmarking or interested in starting.

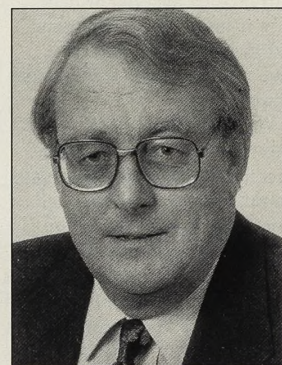
It offers expertise, support, partnership introductions and networking. Equally important, it is spreading the gospel of benchmarking, which emphasises collaboration and the sharing of information rather than traditional secrecy.

With a training programme and five common interest groups in place, the centre hopes to double its membership in 1994. Most of the 30 members are blue chip, such as Rover Group, whose managing director, John Towers, said: "Benchmarking ensures that we know what we need to achieve in order to be world competitive, and that we understand the process to achieve this."

Benchmarking takes several forms: internal, against other sites or functions in a large organisation; functional, conducted with non-competitors to compare companies performing a similar function (for example, a hospital wanting to improve ward management could benchmark with a hotel chain's management department); and generic, focusing on processes common to any business, such as finance, human resources and marketing.

Real innovation, however, is generally found by looking at organisations that are not in direct competition, according to the Benchmarking Centre. This also avoids any legal risks that might arise in an information exchange set up with a direct competitor.

The benchmarking concept is built on a free exchange of information to the mutual benefit



"Benchmarking is a very powerful tool for best practice, and has strong links with total quality management"

Tim Bassett

of the participants. Members sign a code of conduct on certain principles, particularly confidentiality.

"We realised benchmarking had become established in the US because organisations are devoted to it—and we identified a need here," says Tim Bassett of the Hemel Hempstead centre. Research suggested that probably seven out of 10 companies practised the principle in some form, often by "feeling their way".

The centre has eight founder members: British Aerospace Regional Aircraft, IBM, Dexion, Carnaud-Metalbox, ICL, GKN Sankey, Royal Mail and SmithKline Beecham. Its chairman is Bob Hollier, a Umist professor. Barry Povey was seconded by IBM to manage the project for the first six months.

The centre is not the only venture in this area. Price Waterhouse, the accountants and management consultants, have a benchmarking centre which is carrying out a survey of customer management practices at

leading companies and helping them to compare their practices against the best and worst in Europe.

Whatever the organisation, though, those involved stress that benchmarking must be part of the total management system, along with process improvement.

An organisation should first decide which processes take priority for attention, then analyse them. Benchmarking should then identify performance gaps and show how to make improvements to gain competitive advantage.

To attract smaller businesses, the annual subscription of £3,750 plus VAT may be graded: the Hemel Hempstead centre believes large and small enterprises can learn from each other. So far the smallest has a turnover of about £50 million.

"Smaller firms think generally and have experience outside their own industry," says Tim Bassett. "But they also have a lot to gain. Most adopt new techniques from their customers; Ford, for instance, encourages its suppliers to benchmark, to drive costs down."

Members tend to be in manufacturing, financial services or pharmaceuticals. Power generators and distributors are showing interest, and the centre is discussing with Reading University how benchmarking could help the building industry. Membership is not solely corporate: it includes Leicester Royal Infirmary and the NHS 'value for money unit' in Wales.

The centre has an international stance. It is affiliated to the US Strategic Planning Institute Council on Benchmarking and is also recruiting in Europe.

"Benchmarking is a very powerful tool for best practice, and has strong links with total quality management," said Mr Bassett.

● For further information, contact The Benchmarking Centre on 0442 250040.

● This is an edited version of an article which first appeared in the *Independent on Sunday*.

## PARLIAMENTARY questions

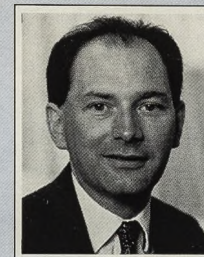


A selection of Parliamentary Questions put to Employment Department Ministers.

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.



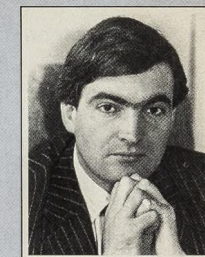
David Hunt  
Secretary of State



Michael Forsyth  
Minister of State



Ann Widdecombe  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State



Lord Henley  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

Employment Department Ministers

### BENEFIT COSTS

**Alex Carlile** (Montgomery) asked the Secretary of State what is the average estimated yearly cost to the Treasury of an unemployed person; and if he will make a statement.

**Michael Forsyth:** The latest available estimate of gross benefit payments to the unemployed is £9.3 billion for the 1992-93 financial year. If the assumption of 2.8 million unemployed is used, then this gives an average benefit cost of £3,300 per unemployed person per year.

(February 21)

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

**Austin Mitchell** (Great Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State by how much the standardised rate of unemployment in the United Kingdom differs from that in (a) Germany and (b) the USA; and what factors account for the difference.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The latest standardised rates of unemployment published by the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development for Germany, where unemployment is rising and for the USA and the UK, where unemployment is falling, are listed in the following table. Differences in unemployment rates are due to many factors and these factors vary in their effect from country to country. As mentioned in my reply to the hon. Member's other question on Japan, one of these factors is the particular point reached in a country's economic cycle.

#### Standardised Rate (seasonally adjusted)

United Kingdom ...	9.9 per cent. (Jan 94)
Germany .....	6.3 per cent. (Dec 93)*
USA .....	6.6 per cent. (Jan 94)

\* There are no standardised rates available for Unified Germany. Figures relate to what was the former Federal Republic of Germany and will be lower than for the Unified Germany.

(March 1)

**Austin Mitchell** (Great Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State what multiple the standardised rate of unemployment in the United Kingdom is of that of Japan; and what factors account for the extent of the difference.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The latest figures published by the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development show that the standardised rate of unemployment in the United Kingdom is about three and one third greater than in Japan. Among other things, this comparison will be affected by the particular point in the economic cycle reached in each country. It should be noted that the United Kingdom's unemployment rate is falling while Japan's is rising.

(March 1)

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

**Alex Carlile** (Montgomery) asked the Secretary of State if he will consider introducing legislation to amend the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 to allow workers who are paid by and contracted to a temporary employment agency, yet classed as being self-employed, to claim redundancy payments if the employment agency goes into liquidation; and if he will make a statement.

**Michael Forsyth:** Payments under the redundancy and insolvency provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 can be made to employees, as defined in the Act.

Workers contracted to a temporary employment agency are not excluded from the legislation and may be eligible for payments provided that the facts of their contract with the agency are consistent with employee status, whether or not the agency classified them as self-employed. Whether a particular individual is an employee for these purposes is therefore a question of fact to be determined where necessary by an industrial tribunal. The courts have laid down criteria for distinguishing employees from the self-employed. There are no plans to change the legislation.

(March 3)

### INTERNATIONAL JOB CREATION

**Iain Duncan Smith** (Chingford) asked the Secretary of State what assessment he has made of the differences in levels of job creation in the USA since 1980 and job creation in the European Community over the same period, in both the private and public sectors.

**Michael Forsyth:** Between 1980 and 1991 the USA created over 17 and a half million jobs, mostly in the private sector, while the EC created six and a half million jobs, mostly in the public sector.

(March 15)

### INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

**Gwyneth Dunwoody** (Crewe and Nantwich) asked the Secretary of State if he will direct industrial tribunals to sit in private where cases of sexual discrimination are being heard.

**Ann Widdecombe:** No. The general principle is that complaints of sexual discrimination, like all other complaints to industrial tribunals, should be heard in open court. However, sections 40 and 41 of the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993 give industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal new discretionary powers to prevent those making or affected by allegations of sexual misconduct from being identified in media reports.

(March 11)

**Brian H Donohoe** (Cunninghame South) asked the Secretary of State what was the average level of awards in cases where industrial tribunals have recommended the reinstatement of an employee dismissed by their employer and this has not been implemented by the company concerned in the last year for which figures are available.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The average total award of compensation where an order for reinstatement or re-engagement was not complied with was £13,602 in the 12 months ended 31 March 1993.

(March 2)



**Brian H Donohoe** (Cunninghame South) asked the Secretary of State what plans he has to ensure that awards by Industrial Tribunals are based on a realistic estimate of loss of earnings.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The level of awards, including those relating to loss of earnings, is for Industrial Tribunals to decide, subject to any financial limits which may apply. These limits are reviewed annually and the results of the latest review will be announced in due course.

(March 2)

## IMMIGRANT LABOUR

**Graham Allen** (Nottingham North) asked the Secretary of State what research has been conducted by his Department on the impact immigrant labour has had on the labour market since 1964.

**Michael Forsyth:** The Department has commissioned the following relevant research studies:

- 'The role of immigrants in the labour market', by the Department of Employment Unit for Manpower Studies, March 1977.
- Salt, J and Ketchin, R: 'Foreign workers and the UK labour market'. *Employment Gazette*, pp 538-546, November 1990.
- 'Foreign workers and the UK labour market: a correction'. *Employment Gazette*, pp 405-408, July 1991.
- Woolford, C: 'Irish nationals in the British labour market'. *Employment Gazette*, pp 29-32, January 1994.

Information on the number and occupation of immigrants in the UK labour market since 1984 is collected in the Labour Force Survey.

(March 4)

## JOB PLAN WORKSHOPS

**Tony Lloyd** (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State how many (a) men and (b) women have participated in Jobplan workshops in each month since their inception.

**Tony Lloyd** (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State what evidence he has of positive outcomes for those who attend Jobplan workshops.

(Answered in a letter from Mike Fogden, chief executive of the Employment Service — extract only given)

It may be helpful if I explain that Jobplan workshops are for people who have been unemployed for a year who decline or fail to take up a job or a place on an Employment Department programme at their Restart interview. It aims to help people compete more successfully for jobs and opportunities by allowing them to review their strengths and skills, establish clear job goals. This will help them draw up a comprehensive Action Plan, which maps out the steps they need to take to get back to work.

Since April 1993, when Jobplan workshops were launched, 93 per cent of

workshop completers were referred to a job or an Employment Department employment or training programme or another option to help them back to work. Research into the positive outcomes of those who attend Jobplan workshops has been commissioned but is not yet completed.

### Jobplan workshops: number of participants 1993-94

	Men	Women
Apr 1993	11,573	2,415
May 1993	16,770	3,388
Jun 1993	17,154	3,490
Jul 1993	24,614	5,330
Aug 1993	19,986	4,197
Sep 1993	18,910	4,013
Oct 1993	27,076	5,928
Nov 1993	22,523	4,653
Dec 1993	18,260	3,725
Jan 1994	22,415	4,512

Total ..... 199,281 ..... 41,651

(March 8)

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

**Bernard Jenkin** (Colchester North) asked the Secretary of State what aspects of government employment policy are subject to legal proceedings.

**Michael Forsyth:** All actions, decisions or legal instruments by government departments are in principle subject to judicial review. The EC Commission may bring infraction proceedings under Article 169 of the EC Treaty where they believe the legislation of a member state is inconsistent with EC law. A member state may also bring proceedings in the European Court of Justice to challenge the legal basis on which EC Directives or other instruments have been adopted.

The Secretary of State is responsible for two areas of employment law which are currently subject to judicial review or infraction proceedings:

(i) The Unfair Dismissal (Variation of Qualifying Period) Order 1985, which

introduced the two-year qualifying period for unfair dismissal, is being challenged as constituting indirect sex discrimination in the case of R — v — Secretary of State for Employment ex parte Smith and Perez;

(ii) proceedings against the United Kingdom under Article 169 of the EC Treaty, in respect of the Acquired Rights and Collective Redundancies Directive, are currently before the European Court of Justice, where the outstanding issue is whether the United Kingdom must specifically provide for employee representatives for the purpose of consultation.

The United Kingdom has initiated proceedings in the European Court of Justice to challenge the health and safety legal basis of the recently adopted Directive on Working Time.

(March 15)

## MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES

**Austin Mitchell** (Great Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State if he will publish a table showing the number of full-time (a) male and (b) female employees in 1968, 1973, 1979, 1989, and 1993 in numbers and as a percentage of the population of adult working age in each case.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The available information is given in the table below (bottom right):

(March 3)

## OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDCARE GRANT

**Teresa Gorman** (Billerica) asked the Secretary of State what progress has been made with making the Out of School Childcare Grant self-financing.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The Out of School Childcare Grant provides financial and other help for the start up of new after school and holiday childcare schemes. TECs may fund individual schemes for up to 12 months, after which they are expected to become self-financing. It is still too early in the cycle of the schemes to obtain reliable information on how far schemes are succeeding.

(March 15)

### Employees in employment: Great Britain (seasonally adjusted), thousands

	Full-time males	% of male working age population	Full-time females	% of female working age population
1973	12,824	77.2	5,530	36.6
1979	12,390 <sup>1</sup>	73.0	5,598	35.9
1989	10,814	60.3	5,936	36.3
1993 <sup>2</sup>	9,405	52.2	5,485	33.3

Note: Full-time employees data unavailable prior to 1971.

- 1 Employees data relates to 1978.
- 2 September 1993; latest data available.

## PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

**Jim Callaghan** (Heywood and Middleton) asked the Secretary of State what measures he intends to take to provide employment protection for part-time workers employed by their existing employer for less than five years.

**Michael Forsyth:** Many important rights are enjoyed by all employees, irrespective of hours of work or length of service. The Government is studying carefully the recent House of Lords judgment on the hours thresholds which employees have hitherto had to meet to qualify for the full range of rights. The eight- and 16-hour thresholds were put in place by a Labour administration in 1975 and have not been changed since.

(March 11)

## PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

**Ann W Williams** (Carmarthen) asked the Secretary of State, what has been the change in the number of (a) full-time male employees and (b) part-time female employees since May 1979.

**Ann Widdecombe:** Estimates of part-time and full-time employees are only available for quarter months. The available information is shown in the following table:

### Employees in employment (seasonally adjusted), thousands

	Male full-time	Female part-time
Jun 1979	12,390 <sup>1</sup>	3,837
Sep 1993 <sup>2</sup>	9,405	4,794
Change	-2,985	+957

1 June 1978. Male full-time estimates are not available for 1979.

2 Latest data available.

(March 16)

## REDUNDANCIES

**Mike O'Brien** (North Warwickshire) asked the Secretary of State what judicial and administrative procedures for the enforcement of obligations under the EC Directive 75/129/EEC as amended by Council Directive 92/56/EEC are available to (a) the representatives of workers and (b) workers themselves to ensure that the competent public authority has fulfilled its obligations.

**Michael Forsyth:** The Directives confer on workers' representatives a right to be consulted about prospective redundancies, and on employers a duty to inform the Employment Department. Consultation rights are enforceable through the industrial tribunals upon a complaint by a recognised trade union. Failure to notify the Department is an offence under section 194 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

(March 11)

## SINGLE WORKING MOTHERS

**Llin Golding** (Newcastle Under Lyme) asked the Secretary of State what was the typical take home pay of a working single mother in a full-time job for the last year for which figures are available.

**Ann Widdecombe:** Average gross weekly earnings for full-time adult women are estimated to have been £252.60 in April 1993. If both the single person and lone parent tax allowances are applied to this figure it is estimated that the take home pay, after tax and national insurance, would have been £197.87.

Source: New Earnings Survey (Employment Department)

(March 1)

## THIRTY-FIVE HOUR WEEK

**Cheryl Gillan** (Chesham and Amersham) asked the Secretary of State what representations he has received in support of a statutory maximum working week of 35 hours.

**Michael Forsyth:** None. Statutory controls of this type only serve to destroy jobs and the prosperity of workers.

(March 15)

## TUPE

**Gordon Prentice** (Pendle) asked the Secretary of State what assessment he has made of the effect on companies in receivership of the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981 (TUPE).

**Michael Forsyth:** The Regulations give effect to the EC Acquired Rights Directive. The Directive and the Regulations are both capable of applying to transfers of businesses, or parts of businesses, in receivership as well as to solvent undertakings.

Insolvency practitioners have made many representations about the adverse effect of the Regulations on the prospects for the sale of all or part of an insolvent business, whereby businesses which might otherwise have been rescued have been liquidated and jobs have been lost.

The Government believes that this is a clear example of EC legislation having a detrimental effect on employment, and has brought this to the attention of the European Commission.

(February 23)

### Unemployment levels (seasonally adjusted, thousands)

	1990	Latest date	change in level
UK claimant unemployment	1,624 (Jan)	2,788 (Jan 1994)	1,164
GB ILO unemployment*	1,871 (spring)	2,865 (summer 1993)	994

\* From the Employment Department LFS — standardised unemployment levels according to ILO definitions.

## UNION LEVIES

**Harry Greenaway** (Ealing North) asked the Secretary of State if he has any plans to meet the TUC General Secretary to discuss union levies; and if he will make a statement.

**Michael Forsyth:** I have no plans for a meeting to discuss union levies. A trade union does not need a political fund levy unless it wishes to spend money on electoral or other party political activities.

(March 15)

## UNEMPLOYMENT

**Austin Mitchell** (Great Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State by how many the number of unemployed has risen since 1990; and when he expects the number to fall back to the 1990 level.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The extent of the available information is given in the table below (bottom right). It has not been the policy of this or previous Governments to publish forecasts of unemployment, but since the beginning of last year seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment has fallen by 205,000. Since winter 1992-93 there has also been a fall in ILO unemployment. This fall has been reflected in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) from winter 1992-93 to summer 1993.

(March 1)

## WORK PERMITS

**Hugh Bayley** (York) asked the Secretary of State how many applications for work permits were made, and what proportion were successful, in each year since 1979.

**Ann Widdecombe:** Information for the full period requested is not available. The number of applications for work permits recorded by the Overseas Labour Service computer system, introduced in 1984, and the proportion which were successful in each year are shown in the following table:

### Applications for work permits, 1994-1993

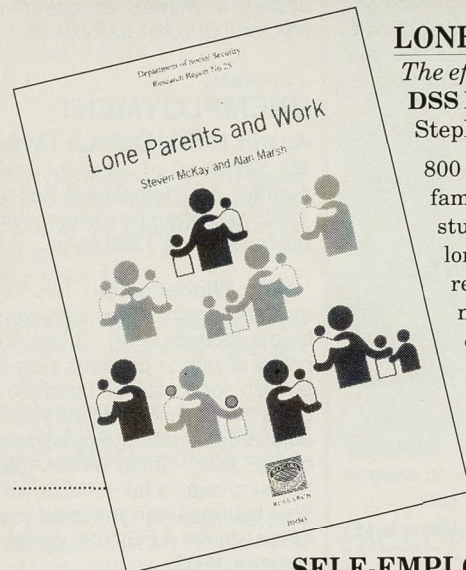
Applications	Proportion approved	(per cent)
1984	20,814	57.6
1985	24,999	66.3
1986	27,499	68.0
1987	28,877	70.5
1988	34,016	97.1
1989	41,629	91.0
1990	47,145	92.5
1991	43,519 <sup>1</sup>	87.3
1992	56,192	67.5
1993	56,700	66.6

1 Changes made to the arrangements for recording applications.

(February 22)



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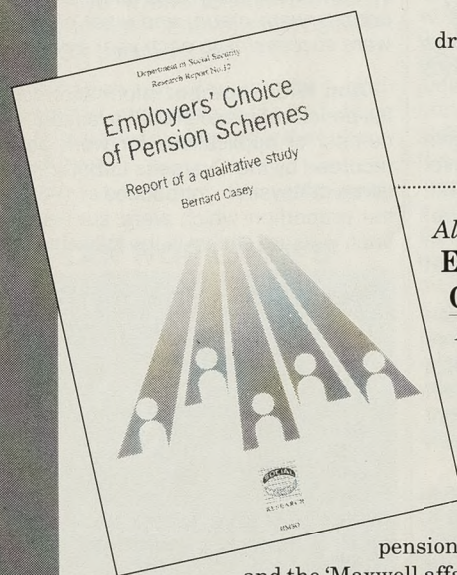
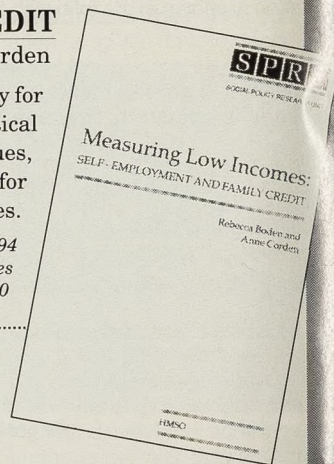
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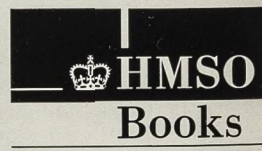
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## On REVIEW

### Asian-run firms

RELATIVELY LITTLE information exists about Asian-run small businesses, yet they are a crucial part of the small business sector.

Having worked inside the Asian and small firm-dominated clothing industry, and also studied it as an academic, the author of this book is able to give a rare insight into the dynamics of this area of small business industrial relations.

The study focuses on the West Midlands clothing industry to show how small firms operate on a day-to-day basis. It makes clear that Asians are not in the clothing sector because of any cultural flair for enterprise but because of a lack of alternative opportunities, and the image of harmonious family-run firms is also questioned.

The concept of negotiated paternalism is explained, showing how management uses workers' skills but has to balance a range of conflicting pressures. The nature of management and the adequacy of the managerial autocracy view of the small firm is also studied.

● *Managing to Survive: working lives in small firms* by Morder Ram. Published by Blackwell Business, 108 Cowley Road, Oxford, OX4 1JF, tel 0865 791100. Price £45.00 hbk. ISBN 0 631 191097.

### Filling the empty raincoat



'The empty raincoat is, to me, the symbol of our most pressing paradox. If economic progress means that we become anonymous cogs in some great machine, then progress is an empty promise. The challenge must be to show how paradox can be managed.'

A BRONZE raincoat in an American sculpture park was the inspiration for this book's title. Standing there with no one inside, it represents for management 'guru' professor Charles Handy "...the symbol of our most pressing paradox. We were not destined to be empty raincoats...if economic progress means that we become anonymous cogs in some great machine, then progress is an empty promise. The challenge must be to show how paradox can be managed".

Many of the radical proposals for coping with changes in the labour force put forward in Charles Handy's earlier book, *The Age of Unreason*, are developed here. Nine paradoxes of modern life are

outlined; for example: the paradox of age: the younger generation expect their working lives to begin later and end earlier than those of their grandparents, who expected to (and did) work until almost the end of their lives.

Possible solutions to these and other paradoxes are proposed, emphasising the need for flexible thinking. The book provides a philosophical view of how countries and corporations can make sense of the future, and the individual's role within those organisations in the next millennium.

● *The Empty Raincoat* by Charles Handy. Published by Hutchinson, Random House UK Ltd, 20 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 2SA, tel 071 973 9680. Price £12.99 hbk. ISBN 0 09 178022 5.

### East meets Wales

"IT'S THE mentality of the Japanese people. There, when the buzzer goes off at 12 o'clock for lunch or five o'clock for shift end, they do the job until they've finished it. Here they stop. The attitude to work is different."

Wales has one of the highest concentrations of Japanese manufacturing investment in Europe, and the cultural differences between Britain and Japan are a major part of working relations. This study examines the economic and social impact of investment into Wales, including the recent addition of the Toyota and Sony production plants.

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The book shows how Welsh employees react to Japanese management practices and production techniques, and the reactions of the Japanese themselves to living and working in the West.

● *Working for the Japanese: the economic and social consequences of Japanese investment in Wales* by Jonathan Morris, Max Munday and Barry Wilkinson. Published by the Athlone Press, 1 Park Drive, London NW11 7SG, tel 081 458 0888. Price £32.00 hbk. ISBN 0 485 11438 0.

### Workplace testing

TESTING WORKERS to detect psychological characteristics, alcohol and drug abuse and HIV/AIDS status is a growing trend in the workplace, but the ethical issues are complex.

*Testing in the Workplace* is the third and final part of an ILO series on workers' privacy. Key issues raised include how relevant such tests are to an employer's legitimate needs;

when an employer's justification for carrying out tests would override the interests of the person to be tested, and the reliability and cost-effectiveness of the tests.

The digest discusses to what extent such testing occurs in industrialised countries, and what restrictions have been placed on the use of various tests. Law and practice relating to new testing techniques are

brought together.

As in part II (see *Employment Gazette*, March 1994, p76), there is a comparative analysis of the situation in 18 industrialised countries, a country-by-country presentation of the legal provisions applicable, and the relevant policies and recommendations of employers, governments and other interested groups.

● *Conditions of Work Digest, Volume 12 Number 2 1993: Workers' privacy part III: Testing in the Workplace.* Published by the International Labour Office. Available from ILO, Vincent House, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2NB, tel 071 828 6401. Price £19.80 pbk. ISBN 92 2 108746 8.

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## British labour force projections: 1994 to 2006



Photo: Sally & Richard Greenhill

This article provides projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain to the year 2006. The forecasts incorporate information from both the spring 1993 Labour Force Survey and 1992-based population projections.

Factors affecting trends in population and economic activity rates are discussed, and the new projections are compared with those published previously.

by Robin Ellison, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.

### Key findings

- Between mid-1992 and mid-1993, the civilian labour force in Great Britain is estimated to have fallen by 0.1 million to stand at 27.9 million, as projected last year.
- The labour force is projected to increase by 0.1 million between mid-1993 and mid-1994 to return to the mid-1992 level of 28 million.
- In the year 2006, the labour force is projected, on the basis of various assumptions set out in this article, to reach a level 1.5 million higher than at mid-1993. This compares with a fall of 0.4 million during the past three years and an increase of well over two million in the preceding seven years.
- Of the projected total rise in the labour force by 2006 of 1.5 million, 1.3 million is accounted for by women. As a result, women are projected to make up 46 per cent of the total in 2006, compared with 44 per cent in 1993.
- The labour force in 2006 will be older on average than in 1993. The projected rise of 2.4 million people aged 35-54 and 0.7 million aged 55 and over contrasts with the projected fall of 1.6 million people aged under 35 in the labour force.
- Projections by the Government Actuary's Department suggest that the population of working age will increase by 1.5 million between 1993 and 2006 compared with a rise of 1.9 million in the previous 13 years.
- For most age groups the proportions of women in or seeking work are projected to rise slightly each year; for men, slight falls are projected.

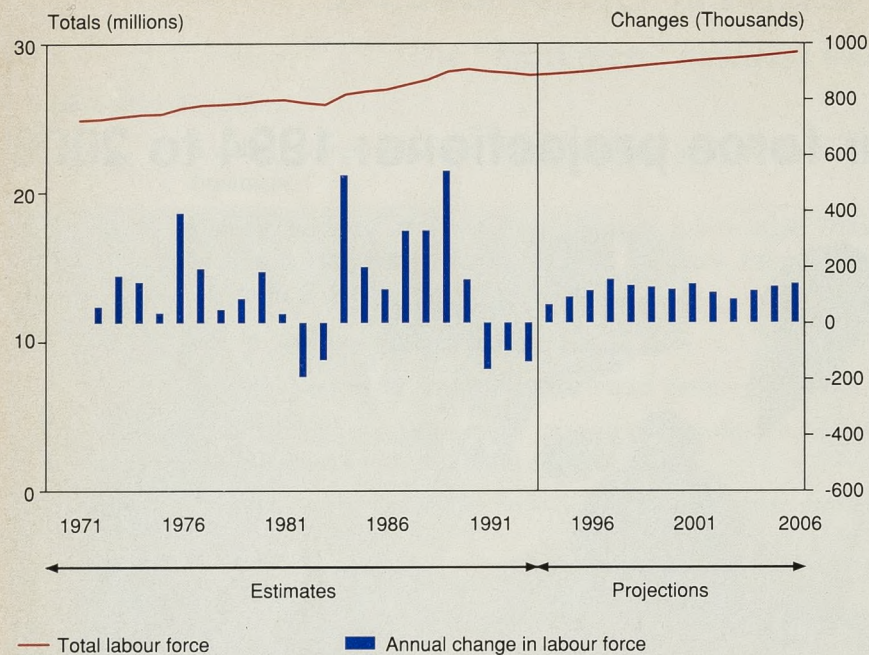
### Civilian labour force estimates and projections

Table 1 gives details of the size of the civilian labour force in each year from 1971 to 1993, together with projections up to 2006, for men and women and for individual age groups. The numbers are summarised in figure 1 - which depicts the changes in the total over the whole of the period - and table A - which presents total figures for men, women and all people for selected years from 1993 onwards.

Figure 1 shows that the civilian labour force is estimated to have fallen in each of the last three years following the all time high of 28.3 million people in the labour force in 1990. However, the labour force is projected to grow by 0.1 million from 27.9 million in mid-1993 to 28.0 million in mid-1994, and to continue to increase to 29.4 million in 2006. The fairly steady increase projected throughout the period (1.5 million in 13 years) is slower than that experienced between 1983 and 1990, when the labour market expanded by well over two million in seven years. (As the projected increase in the population of working age during the projection period is actually somewhat greater than that experienced during the earlier period quoted, the difference reflects a lesser overall rise in economic activity rates



**Figure 1 Estimates and projections of the total and annual changes<sup>a</sup> in the civilian labour force<sup>b</sup>, Great Britain**



a Annual changes from 1971-72 to 2005-2006.  
b + ILO definition from 1984, GB labour force definition up to 1984.

projected between 1993 and 2006 than between 1983 and 1990.)

These projections make the conventional assumption that unemployment will remain at current levels. (See the section on *alternative assumptions* for a discussion of this.) By contrast, historical estimates of the size of the labour force show ups and downs which partly reflect falls and rises in the level of unemployment.

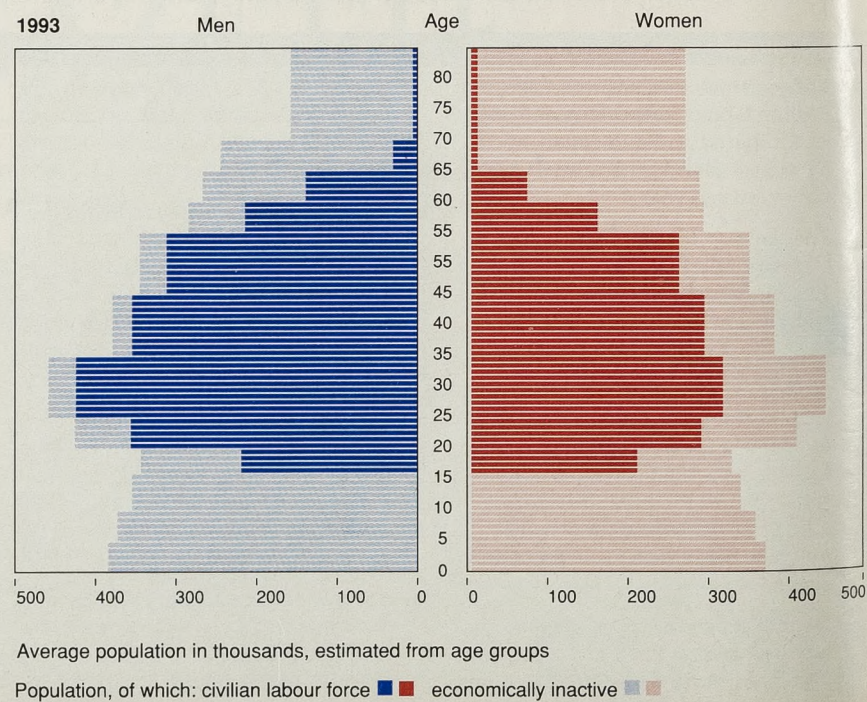
Table A shows that, while increases in the civilian labour force are projected for both men and women, the increases for women are about four times larger than those for men. The percentage of the workforce constituted by women is projected to rise from 1993's level by two percentage points to 46 per cent in 2006.

Estimates of the size of the civilian labour force in table 1 are somewhat different from figures published earlier<sup>1</sup> as a result of changes made to the estimates of the population and the number of students, described in the next two sections. The biggest change is the increase of 86,000 in 1990; revisions are minor for the years before 1985.

There are two minor breaks in the series of data for the years 1984 and 1992 presented in table 1 and figure 1. (For details see the *technical note*.) Bearing in mind these slight discontinuities, table 1 estimates that the number of women in the labour market rose by nearly one third from 9.3 million in 1971 to 12.2 million in 1993, while the number of men had

returned to 15.6 million – the same level as in 1971. Women made up only 37 per cent of the work force in 1971 compared with 44 per cent in 1993.

**Figure 2 Civilian labour force and resident population by age**



Average population in thousands, estimated from age groups

Population, of which: civilian labour force ■ economically inactive ■

Figure 2 summarises the changes projected in the labour force and total population between 1993 and 2006 by age group and sex, which are presented more fully in tables 1 and 2. It shows that the labour force in 2006 will be older on average than in 1993. The projected rise of 2.4 million people aged 35-54 and 0.7 million aged 55 and over contrasts with the projected fall of 1.6 million people aged under 35 in the labour force. The patterns are similar among men and women, but the decline for young women's groups is smaller and the increase for older women's groups is larger than for men. The 35-44 year old age band is projected to take over from the 25-34 band as the largest group for both men and women.

**Comparison with previous projections**

This article presents the first estimates of the civilian labour force at mid-1993 and revised projections for 1994-2006. These can be compared with the 1992-based labour force projections published last year for 1993-2006.<sup>2</sup> The changes reflect three factors as well as the additional year's data on economic activity rates from the 1993 Labour Force Survey.

Firstly, the following section (*population estimates and projections*) describes how the figures given by the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) for the population of working age in 1984 to

**Table A Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force<sup>a</sup> in Great Britain**

	Millions				
	Estimates	Projections			
	1993	1994	1997	2001	2006
<b>Men</b>					
All ages 16 and over	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9
Working age <sup>b</sup>	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.7
<b>Women</b>					
All ages 16 and over	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.5
Working age <sup>b</sup>	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.9
<b>All<sup>c</sup></b>					
All ages 16 and over	27.9	28.0	28.3	28.8	29.4
Working age <sup>b</sup>	27.1	27.1	27.5	28.0	28.5
<b>Women as a percentage of all</b>					
All ages 16 and over	43.9	44.1	44.6	45.3	45.8
Working age <sup>b</sup>	43.2	43.4	44.0	44.6	45.0

a ILO definitions; for details see *technical note*.  
b Males aged 16 to 64 years; women aged 16 to 59 years.  
c Figures for men and women do not always sum to the total for all people owing to rounding errors.

2006 are higher than those used in last year's labour force projections.

Secondly, there have been further upward revisions to the previous estimates of full-time students at mid-year from 1991 to 1993, and to the projections for 1994 onwards. While some students are in the labour market (for part-time work), clearly a smaller proportion of them are more economically active than their non-student counterparts. Therefore, increases

in the projected student numbers lead to decreases in the size of the projected labour market in the two youngest age groups.

Thirdly, last year's projection made the conventional assumption that the number of claimant unemployed in June 1993 and for the rest of the projection period would be 2.9 million. The figure for June 1993 turned out broadly as projected, but these projections assume that the more recent figure (December 1993) of 2.76 million

will hold for June 1994 and all later years, which affects projected activity rates.

Considering first how the new estimate compares with the 1992-based projection for 1993, the estimated labour force in 1993 of 27.9 million was 30,000 (0.1 per cent) higher than projected last year. Had other things remained equal, the changes in the population projections for 1993 would have led to the estimated labour force exceeding the projection by 130,000, nearly all among men. The estimated activity rates proved to be lower than those projected last year, however – the fall for men outweighing the small increase for women – thus reducing the increase by some 100,000. Changes in the estimates of the student population accounted for about 60,000 of this reduction.

These factors largely cancelled out for men, but resulted in an estimated 30,000 more women than projected. The totals mask differences at age group level, however: most notably about an estimated 100,000 fewer 16 to 19 year olds and 100,000 more 25 to 34 year olds than projected last year.

Turning to the period from 1994 until 2006, the projections indicate somewhat smaller increases than those presented last year: 119,000 fewer in 2001 (96,000 fewer men and 23,000 fewer women) and 231,000 fewer in 2006 (133,000 fewer men and 97,000 fewer women). These reflect lower projected activity rates – in part as a result of the revised student projections – outweighing the fact that this year's projected working age population is slightly higher than last year's.

**Population estimates and projections**

Projections of Great Britain's population are made by the GAD in consultation with the OPCS and the General Register Office for Scotland (GRO(S)). The latest projections, which are mid-1992-based, were published in January 1994<sup>3</sup>. They are reproduced for the years 1993-2006 together with estimates up to 1992 in table 2.

For the labour force projections, it is the 'working age' population which is most relevant: between minimum school-leaving age (16) and state retirement age which is 60 for women and 65 for men. (Note that the recently announced increase in the retirement age for women from 60 to 65 will not begin to be phased in until 2010, and therefore falls outside the period covered by these projections.) The new population projections show the population of working age in Great Britain increasing by 4.4 per cent from 34.6 million in 1993 to 36.2 million in 2006, rising steadily by around 100,000-150,000 for each year of the period.

The 1992-based projections are generally slightly higher than the 1991-based ones. The main changes are that the



base population has been increased on account of asylum seekers and visitors who were subsequently granted resident status — excluded from the provisional estimate based on the 1991 Census used in last year's round — and that slightly lower mortality rates are predicted. The population of working age is around 130,000 higher in the early years, and 225,000 higher by 2006. These rises build on increases in the 1991-based round, which showed an increase of nearly half a million by 2001 over the previous round, as a result of a higher assumed level of migration into the UK. When the projected working age population increases by 100,000, the projected labour force increases by about 80,000.

While the population of working age is a useful indication of the potential number of economically active people, it is not a maximum; in 1993, there were some 800,000 people above state retirement age in the civilian labour force.

The OPCS recently published a revised series of population estimates for England and Wales for the years between the 1981 and 1991 Censuses, to spread out the increase apparent in 1991 owing to the inclusion of asylum seekers and visitors subsequently granted resident status<sup>4</sup>. The population figures presented in table 2 take account of these revisions, and similar ones made by the GRO(S) for Scotland. At the same time, minor revisions have been made to population estimates presented in last year's article for the 1970s to reflect final estimates.

### Structure of population and labour force in 2006

The size and age distribution of the population changes over time because of three factors: fertility, mortality and migration. Variations in the structure of the population feed through into changes in the composition of the labour force.

The most important cause of the peaks and troughs in Britain's population this century has been the variation in the number of births. Those born during years when the birth rate was particularly low (1973-1979), some of whom have yet to reach school-leaving age, are a major cause of the slower rate of increase in the population of working age now compared with the late 1970s and early 1980s. Although the number of births began to increase again in the late 1970s, so that the number of newcomers to the working age population will no longer decline in the 1990s, there will be a major change in the age composition of the labour force by 2006.

The ageing population — working and otherwise — is illustrated in figure 2, where the 35-44 year old group replaces the 25-34s as the largest component below retirement age. The number of 20-24 year olds declines along with the number of

those aged 25-34, while the 16-19 year old age group shows an increase, as do older groups.

### Population and activity rate effects

It is helpful to analyse into two components the patterns of labour force change:

- 'population effects', which are the changes which would occur if activity rates stayed the same and only the size and age distribution of the population changed; and
- 'activity rate effects', the difference between total labour force change and 'population effects' in each age group of the labour force.

Formally, the population effect for an age-group in any year is defined to be the difference between the population in the group then and in the previous year, multiplied by the group economic activity rate in the *previous* year. The total population effects are calculated by summing the effects relating to all age groups in the relevant year. Similarly, an activity rate effect is defined to be the difference between the group activity rate then and in the previous year, multiplied by the group population in the *later* year (it therefore includes any interaction between changes in the population and activity rates). Activity rate effects are again summed to give total activity rates for each year. The population effect and the activity rate effect for any year add to give the change in the labour force over the previous year.

Figure 3 shows recent and projected changes in the civilian labour force for men and women separately, depicting the population and activity rate effects each year.

In the period 1970 until 1993, it can be seen that demographic factors exerted a fairly consistent upwards effect on numbers in the labour market, with the minor exception of the early 1970s for women.

Annual changes in the activity rate exerted a more erratic influence over the same period, in part reflecting various economic cycles. The annual activity rates for men generally fell, which effectively cancelled out the population effect for men over the period; whereas the activity rates for women generally rose, compounding with the population effects to cause large increases.

Between 1993 and 2006, the projected positive population effects for men are projected to outweigh the negative activity rate effects, except in the first year of the series. For women, the activity rate effects are even more strongly positive than the population effects, leading to consistent growth. The projections of activity rates are described below.

### Activity rate projections

Projections of civilian activity rates, or the percentages of the population of

different age and sex groups in the civilian labour force, are produced by the Employment Department. They reflect some of the economic, demographic and social factors that influence activity rates.

There are three stages to this calculation. First, 'models' which attempt to explain past movements in activity rates in terms of some of these factors are constructed — for example, they may suggest that a rise of *x* thousand in the number unemployed will, other things being equal, cause a fall of *y* per cent in the activity rate for a given age group.

In the second stage, assumptions are made about the future paths of these explanatory factors. Third, by applying these assumed future values to the models, projections for the activity rates themselves are produced; plausibility checks and any necessary adjustments are then made.

The models currently used to project activity rates are based on those originally developed for the 1987-based projections. A description of the models appeared in an earlier *Employment Gazette*.<sup>5,6</sup> They use three types of explanatory factors:

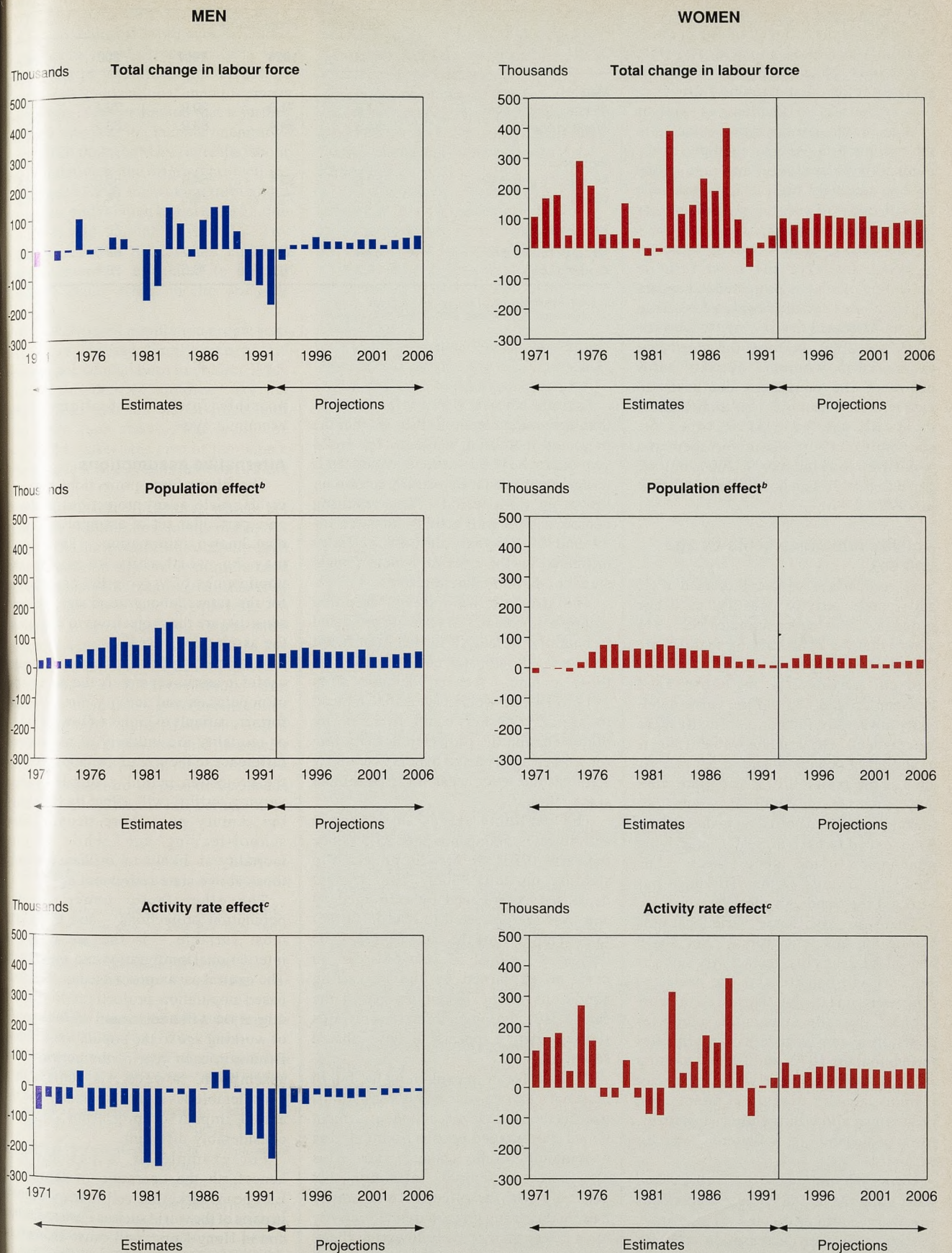
- the level of claimant unemployment (representing the pressure of demand in the labour market) appears in all activity rate models, except for three of the four student groups and one non-student group;
- The number of children aged under five (per woman in the relevant age groups) appears in the models for three of the female age groups, and two of them also include the number of children aged 5-9;
- Time trends (representing a combination of factors which cannot adequately be measured directly) appear in many of the models and are specified in a variety of ways.

The assumptions made about the future paths of these are:

- The number of claimant unemployed (Great Britain, seasonally adjusted) is assumed to remain constant, in this case at its late 1993 level of 2.76 million. (This is a conventional assumption: the Employment Department does not forecast employment or unemployment).
- The numbers of children aged 0-4 and 5-9 per woman are projected into the future using fertility assumptions produced by the OPCS (these underlie the 1991-based population projections discussed above).
- Other relevant economic and social factors are assumed to change in the same way as in the past, e.g. a factor may have shown a rising trend but at a declining rate over time.

Civilian activity rate projections from 1993, together with estimates for earlier years, are given in table 3. These activity rates are multiplied by the population

Figure 3 Components of change in the civilian labour force<sup>a</sup>, Great Britain



<sup>a</sup> ILO definition from 1984, GB labour force definition up to 1984.

<sup>b</sup> The change in the labour force that would have occurred had the activity rate in each group remained at its value in the initial year.

<sup>c</sup> The residual change, i.e. the total change less the population effect.



figures in table 2 and result in the civilian labour force estimates shown in table 1 and summarised in table A and figure 1.

Table B is an extract of table 3 which summarises civilian activity rate projections. Note that these overall rates partially reflect demographic shifts from one age group to another, as well as changes in the activity rates projected in the various groups. For example, if the population increases in one age group with a relatively high activity rate, the overall rate will rise, even if all activity rates remain constant.

The activity rates among those of working age give the most reliable indication of what is projected to happen. Activity rates for all people of working age are projected to rise slightly between 1993 and 2006, because the consistent increases in women's activity rates outweigh the consistent decreases in men's rates. The projections indicate that there will still be a gap between the economic activity rates for men and women of working age in 2006, but the gap will be less than half as large as it was in 1993.

#### Activity rate movements by age and sex

A comparison of the projected male and female activity rates for each age group in 2006 with estimates for 1971 shows that the most striking features are the sharply higher activity rates for women, particularly for those aged between 25 and 44, and the correspondingly lower rates for men, especially those aged over 60. The trend for women reflects a number of economic and social factors, such as the availability of part-time work and changes in social attitudes which have meant that women born later in the century have tended to have a greater underlying attachment to the labour force. The tendency towards earlier retirement has affected the trends for men.

There are also some varied patterns among the different groups. For 16-19 and 20-24 year olds, the activity rates of students and non-students are projected separately. Data for the last few years suggest that the substantial increases generally shown in students' activity rates throughout the 1970s and 1980s – as more of them took part-time work – may not continue equally strongly in future. The projections allow for gently rising trends for women and for a flattening-out for men.

Non-students' activity rates peaked most recently in 1989; the recent trends for women are projected to continue, leading to further decreases in rates for 16-19 year olds and increases in rates for those aged 20-24. The trends for non-student men in these age groups are less clear, and they are projected to remain fairly stable.

Table B Estimates and projections of civilian activity rates<sup>a</sup> in Great Britain

	Per cent				
	Estimates	Projections			
	1993	1994	1997	2001	2006
<b>Men</b>					
All ages 16 and over	71.9	71.6	70.9	70.1	69.0
Working age <sup>b</sup>	84.8	84.4	83.9	83.1	82.1
<b>Women</b>					
All ages 16 and over	52.6	53.1	54.0	55.2	56.0
Working age <sup>b</sup>	71.0	71.4	72.6	74.1	75.4
<b>All</b>					
All ages 16 and over	62.0	62.0	62.2	62.5	62.4
Working age <sup>b</sup>	78.3	78.2	78.5	78.8	78.9

<sup>a</sup> ILO definitions; for details see technical note.  
<sup>b</sup> Men aged 16 to 64 years; women aged 16 to 59 years.

Activity rates are lower for students than for non-students. It follows that the projected increasing tendency for 16-24 year olds to be in full-time education leads to declining economic activity rates over the projection period. The resulting decreases in overall activity rates for 16-19 and 20-24 year olds are partially mitigated by the rises for young female student and non-student groups.

The strong upward trends recorded among women aged 25 to 54 are projected to continue to lead to further significant increases, though not quite as much as those to date. Weaker increases from 1971 to 1993 in women aged 55 to 64 lead to slightly higher trend lines being projected, and the projected activity rate for women aged 65 and over is essentially stable at the level it has hovered around since 1989.

The declining trends in economic activity rates among men aged 25-59 since the early 1970s are broadly projected to stabilise up until 2006. The stronger decreases experienced by men aged 60 and over are projected to lead to further falls, if not to quite the same degree. (The decreases for over 55 year olds can, in part, be explained by the prevailing conditions of the labour market in the early 1980s; the longer term trend towards retiring earlier appears to have abated recently.)

A major factor in explaining the fall in male activity rates during the early 1980s was the then high levels of unemployment which discouraged people from entering or remaining in the labour market. This also affected females, although this generally had the effect of temporarily halting the strong upward trend in activity rates rather than actively lowering them. This pattern was repeated in the early 1990s. Note that the conventional assumption of a broadly stable pressure of demand in the labour market means that the projections do not take into account

possible future fluctuations of the economic cycle.

#### Alternative assumptions

The labour force projections provided in this article, as any projections, are based on a particular set of assumptions rather than known information. Therefore it may be worthwhile to assess the implications of varying the assumptions for the future labour force size, i.e. how sensitive are the projections to changes in the assumptions used?

In answering this question, it is again useful to assess separately the projections of population and activity rates. For the former, variants of higher or lower fertility or mortality are unlikely to make much difference to the size of the labour force in the projection period. This is because varying fertility will affect by the end of the century only those people below school-leaving age, while varying mortality is likely to influence mainly those above state retirement age.

The other factor underlying the population projections – and by far the most variable – is the net effect of international immigration and emigration. The central assumption used in the 1992-based population projections is that net migration will add around 45,000 people of working age to the population of Great Britain in each year of the period. This assumption, however, is subject to a considerable level of uncertainty and the actual impact of migration could be considerably different.

For example, it is possible that henceforth the operation of the Single European Market, as well as developments in parts of the world such as Eastern Europe and in Hong Kong, will cause changes in migration patterns which will significantly affect the future population of working age, and therefore the labour force.

For the activity rate projections, sensitivity analyses can be conducted to

estimate the effect of different assumptions on the projections, by feeding in alternative paths for the explanatory factors appearing in the projection models. In particular, a sensitivity analysis was conducted to illustrate the effect of changing the conventional unemployment assumption. It is estimated that a further decrease this year in claimant unemployment of £100,000 would increase the labour force relative to the original projections – by about 35,000 for women throughout the period, and for men by between 25,000 (in 1994) and 75,000 in (2006). Any future increase in the level of claimant unemployment is estimated to have a similarly sized effect in the opposite direction.

The 1992-based population projections assume an average family size of 1.9 children per woman born in or after 1965. Varying numbers of children may not directly feed into the labour force until after 2006 (see above), but would be projected to affect the size of the female labour force in age groups between 20 and 45 years.

The third set of factors, which are thought to explain movements in activity rates, enters the models indirectly through unpredictable changes in institutional and individual behaviour, and so the sensitivity of the labour force projections to variations in their assumed future paths cannot be measured. This is not to say that such variations will be unimportant: future changes in individuals' and employers' attitudes or government policy – for example, the planned introduction of the Job Seekers Allowance and Incapacity Benefit – could mean that the assumption of the continuation of past trends, made by these projections, is not borne out by events.

#### Footnotes

1 'Labour force outlook for Great Britain'. *Employment Gazette*, pp 253-263, May 1987. (for 1971-1984)

2 'Labour force projections 1993-2006'. *Employment Gazette*, pp 139-147, April 1993. (for 1984-1990)

3 'Labour force projections 1993-2006'. *Employment Gazette*, pp 139-147, April 1993.

4 The projections for Great Britain were published in the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys *Monitor* PP2 94/1.

5 'Revised population estimates for 1981-1990'. *OPCS Monitor* PP1 94/1, 15 February 1994.

6 'Labour force outlook to 1995'. *Employment Gazette*, pp 117-129, March 1988. (see especially the technical note on p 129).

7 A note setting out the models used for projecting activity rates in the current article is available from EREB4, Employment Department, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

See the inside front cover for details of the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*

#### Technical note

##### Definitions

The **civilian labour force** includes people aged 16 or over who are either:

- *in employment* (whether as an employee, self-employed, on work-related government employment and training programmes, and from spring 1992, unpaid family workers, but excluding those in the Armed Forces; or
- *ILO unemployed*. Since mid-1992 it differs from the population *in employment* published quarterly in the main results of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin* – only by the exclusion of an estimated 30,000 members of the armed forces resident in private households.

The currently used definition reflects the International Labour Office (ILO) guidelines and is also used by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to calculate standardised unemployment rates. The ILO definition of unemployment refers to people without a job who were available to start work within two weeks and had either looked for work in the previous four weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. Estimates on this basis are not available before 1984, as the Labour Force Survey did not then collect information on job-search over a four-week period. (Some earlier articles presenting labour force projections referred to this as the 'ILO/OECD' definition.)

The former **GB labour force** definition of unemployment, used in labour force estimates and projections articles published before 1989 and in this article for the 1971-84 estimates, counts people not in employment who were:

- seeking work in a reference week (or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday, or waiting for the results of a job application; or
- waiting to start a job they had already obtained) whether or not they were available to start (except students not able to start because they had to complete their education).

The difference between the two measures is small, as can be seen by comparing the two sets of figures for 1984 in table 1.

The **civilian activity rate** in a given age/sex category is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the population in that category. Fuller details of these definitions are given in the *technical note* to the article 'Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey', *Employment Gazette*, p172, April 1992 and in the *technical note* to any edition of the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*.

**Unpaid family workers** are people doing unpaid work for a business they own or for a business that a relative owns. In LFS prior to 1992, these people would have been included as doing paid work in the reference week if:

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

(Respondents may also have simply stated that they were doing paid work). As a result of this group, plus some other people not previously included as in employment, there is a relatively small inconsistency between current and previous Labour Force Survey data, estimated at around 180,000.

##### Measurement

Estimates of civilian activity rates are derived principally from household surveys and population censuses. Estimates on ILO definitions are derived from the 1984-93 spring Labour Force Surveys. They are supplemented by data from the 1971 and 1981 Censuses of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households, from the Ministry of Defence, the Department for Education and the Scottish Office Education Department on the numbers of students in full-time education at the end of June each year. The resultant adjustments allow mid-year civilian labour force and population estimates to be compared.

From spring 1992 the Labour Force Survey includes *unpaid family workers*. Therefore there is some discontinuity in comparing labour force estimates with earlier years. The numbers are estimated at around 150,000 in spring 1993.

For earlier years to 1984, *estimates of GB Labour Force definitions* are based on data from the 1971 Census of Population and the 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys, supplemented in the same ways, with activity rates for intervening years derived by interpolation.

For the purpose of *modelling* activity rates, the series of age and sex-specific rates have been extended back to 1961. During 1989-90 an Employment Department-sponsored research project by the Institute of Employment Research at the University of Warwick examined the derivation of these series and concluded that, subject to a few minor revisions, they were the best that could be produced with the available data.

*Estimates of the civilian labour force* at the end of June each year are produced by combining the activity rate estimates with mid-year estimates of the resident population of Great Britain produced by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and the General Register Office for Scotland.

All the estimates presented in this article are subject to *sampling and other errors*, and although the labour force figures are shown in the article to the nearest thousand, they should not necessarily be treated as this accurate.



Table 1 Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain

	GB Labour Force definitions <sup>a</sup>														ILO definitions <sup>a</sup>										Change 1993-2006														
	Estimates														Estimates																								
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
<b>Men</b>																																							
16-19	1,054	1,024	1,025	998	1,009	1,166	1,193	1,247	1,309	1,356	1,363	1,353	1,331	1,361	1,372	1,359	1,313	1,307	1,311	1,258	1,211	1,071	977	881	825	810	807	832	852	852	839	834	840	845	862	866	870	-11	
20-24	1,840	1,733	1,684	1,667	1,648	1,646	1,656	1,691	1,735	1,766	1,793	1,818	1,859	1,941	1,947	2,007	2,045	2,058	2,030	2,034	1,974	1,915	1,847	1,787	1,703	1,615	1,523	1,447	1,386	1,371	1,374	1,389	1,428	1,449	1,447	1,452	1,463	-324	
25-34	3,250	3,391	3,487	3,555	3,614	3,688	3,734	3,747	3,753	3,748	3,753	3,621	3,555	3,581	3,586	3,643	3,706	3,809	3,891	3,991	4,127	4,203	4,238	4,254	4,297	4,305	4,295	4,256	4,185	4,080	3,965	3,848	3,725	3,618	3,540	3,485	3,426	-828	
35-44	3,067	3,057	3,058	3,055	3,049	3,021	3,022	3,058	3,117	3,157	3,189	3,313	3,394	3,464	3,467	3,536	3,581	3,618	3,649	3,665	3,664	3,679	3,588	3,558	3,571	3,624	3,702	3,797	3,894	3,998	4,107	4,195	4,263	4,306	4,339	4,346	4,336	778	
45-54	3,134	3,157	3,207	3,244	3,171	3,105	3,051	3,001	2,956	2,921	2,889	2,850	2,824	2,806	2,818	2,796	2,755	2,731	2,778	2,847	2,885	2,914	3,053	3,128	3,187	3,256	3,323	3,362	3,384	3,393	3,401	3,415	3,353	3,337	3,353	3,393	3,459	331	
55-59	1,469	1,423	1,346	1,276	1,324	1,365	1,410	1,462	1,504	1,438	1,390	1,320	1,262	1,218	1,225	1,211	1,185	1,152	1,155	1,137	1,148	1,133	1,101	1,077	1,070	1,075	1,066	1,070	1,092	1,125	1,157	1,206	1,311	1,369	1,395	1,414	1,423	345	
60-64	1,219	1,216	1,212	1,207	1,199	1,151	1,089	992	908	923	932	901	868	859	868	810	769	772	759	744	742	735	715	701	693	675	660	651	651	652	649	638	637	646	662	679	704	3	
65-69	360	352	343	333	322	299	275	243	211	207	202	177	150	146	150	162	155	163	156	194	185	190	182	159	162	161	159	158	156	154	152	151	151	152	154	154	152	-6	
70 and over	174	168	161	154	146	143	139	128	117	126	132	122	112	118	120	113	104	101	118	119	117	109	129	103	106	107	107	108	108	108	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	7
All ages	15,568	15,520	15,522	15,489	15,482	15,584	15,569	15,570	15,610	15,643	15,644	15,475	15,354	15,493	15,552	15,638	15,613	15,711	15,850	15,994	16,053	15,949	15,830	15,648	15,613	15,627	15,642	15,682	15,707	15,732	15,752	15,784	15,817	15,831	15,860	15,898	15,943	295	
<b>Working age<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>15,034</b>	<b>15,001</b>	<b>15,018</b>	<b>15,002</b>	<b>15,013</b>	<b>15,143</b>	<b>15,156</b>	<b>15,199</b>	<b>15,282</b>	<b>15,310</b>	<b>15,310</b>	<b>15,176</b>	<b>15,093</b>	<b>15,229</b>	<b>15,282</b>	<b>15,363</b>	<b>15,355</b>	<b>15,447</b>	<b>15,575</b>	<b>15,681</b>	<b>15,751</b>	<b>15,650</b>	<b>15,520</b>	<b>15,386</b>	<b>15,344</b>	<b>15,359</b>	<b>15,376</b>	<b>15,417</b>	<b>15,443</b>	<b>15,470</b>	<b>15,491</b>	<b>15,524</b>	<b>15,557</b>	<b>15,569</b>	<b>15,598</b>	<b>15,635</b>	<b>15,681</b>	<b>294</b>	
<b>Women</b>																																							
16-19	947	930	932	907	922	1,082	1,125	1,185	1,242	1,331	1,265	1,239	1,206	1,219	1,230	1,238	1,197	1,223	1,173	1,157	1,081	992	896	829	778	773	784	812	834	839	831	831	839	846	864	868	874	44	
20-24	1,241	1,202	1,165	1,186	1,181	1,200	1,240	1,274	1,309	1,352	1,412	1,441	1,471	1,534	1,557	1,572	1,617	1,617	1,615	1,681	1,634	1,558	1,500	1,435	1,365	1,297	1,224	1,166	1,124	1,118	1,131	1,152	1,181	1,203	1,207	1,216	1,228	-207	
25-34	1,523	1,630	1,762	1,869	1,927	2,049	2,159	2,169	2,171	2,188	2,145	2,134	2,260	2,295	2,367	2,463	2,585	2,714	2,870	2,876	2,979	3,029	3,059	3,140	3,207	3,241	3,265	3,268	3,247	3,196	3,133	3,064	2,983	2,915	2,873	2,856	2,833	-307	
35-44	1,884	1,924	1,969	2,036	2,046	2,065	2,105	2,132	2,173	2,202	2,227	2,320	2,386	2,534	2,553	2,642	2,706	2,774	2,870	2,877	2,945	2,968	2,924	2,911	2,954	3,007	3,084	3,174	3,268	3,370	3,478	3,572	3,649	3,706	3,753	3,779	3,793	882	
45-54	2,105	2,153	2,233	2,289	2,237	2,191	2,155	2,127	2,099	2,093	2,088	2,076	2,072	2,100	2,109	2,102	2,112	2,123	2,145	2,239	2,298	2,335	2,505	2,596	2,673	2,739	2,810	2,858	2,891	2,912	2,930	2,953	2,910	2,904	2,924	2,959	3,017	420	
55-59	870	849	810	775	809	868	930	946	954	911	876	830	794	791	801	801	789	799	785	797	794	782	786	793	809	817	812	818	836	862	890	929	1,011	1,058	1,081	1,098	1,106	314	
60-64	482	480	478	477	474	438	397	349	305	329	354	345	336	359	368	306	300	293	298	339	334	352	338	354	367	358	353	353	357	363	367	366	371	381	396	411	433	79	
65-69	282	270	258	245	231	222	213	190	166	178	187	176	163	153	154	152	141	142	147	179	176	165	190	183	188	188	187	187	186	185	184	184	184	184	184	184	183	0	
70 and over	174	168	161	154	146	143	139	128	117	126	132	122	112	118	120	113	104	101	118	119	117	109	129	103	106	107	107	108	108	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	7
All ages	9,335	9,440	9,606	9,783	9,826	10,116	10,325	10,371	10,417	10,566	10,598	10,573	10,561	10,951	11,067	11,181	11,325	11,557	11,747	12,146	12,242	12,180	12,199	12,242	12,342	12,420	12,520	12,636	12,744	12,846	12,944	13,051	13,126	13,197	13,281	13,372	13,467	1,225	
<b>Working age<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>8,571</b>	<b>8,690</b>	<b>8,870</b>	<b>9,061</b>	<b>9,121</b>	<b>9,456</b>	<b>9,714</b>	<b>9,832</b>	<b>9,946</b>	<b>10,058</b>	<b>10,056</b>	<b>10,053</b>	<b>10,062</b>	<b>10,439</b>	<b>10,545</b>	<b>10,722</b>	<b>10,885</b>	<b>11,122</b>	<b>11,302</b>	<b>11,628</b>	<b>11,732</b>	<b>11,663</b>	<b>11,670</b>	<b>11,705</b>	<b>11,787</b>	<b>11,874</b>	<b>11,980</b>	<b>12,096</b>	<b>12,201</b>	<b>12,298</b>	<b>12,393</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,572</b>	<b>12,632</b>	<b>12,701</b>	<b>12,777</b>	<b>12,851</b>	<b>1,146</b>	
<b>All</b>																																							
16-19	2,001	1,954	1,957	1,904	1,930	2,248	2,318	2,432	2,550	2,688	2,628	2,592	2,537	2,580	2,602	2,597	2,510	2,530	2,485	2,416	2,292	2,063	1,874	1,710	1,602	1,583	1,591	1,644	1,686	1,691	1,670	1,665	1,679	1,691	1,726	1,734	1,744	33	
20-24	3,081	2,936	2,849	2,852	2,829	2,847	2,896	2,965	3,044	3,117	3,205	3,259	3,329	3,475	3,504	3,579	3,663	3,675	3,645	3,715	3,609	3,473	3,347	3,222	3,068	2,912	2,748	2,613	2,510	2,489	2,504	2,541	2,609	2,652	2,654	2,669	2,690	-532	
25-34	4,773	5,022	5,248	5,424	5,541	5,738	5,894	5,915	5,922	5,919	5,941	5,767	5,690	5,841	5,880	6,011	6,169	6,393	6,606	6,867	7,106	7,232	7,297	7,394	7,504	7,546	7,560	7,524	7,433	7,276	7,098	6,911	6,708	6,534	6,413	6,341	6,260	-1,135	
35-44	4,951	4,981	5,027	5,091	5,095	5,086	5,127	5,189	5,290	5,359	5,416	5,633	5,780	5,998	6,020	6,178	6,286	6,393	6,520	6,542	6,609	6,647	6,512	6,469	6,525	6,631	6,786	6,971	7,162	7,368	7,585	7,767	7,911	8,012	8,091	8,125	8,129	1,660	
45-54	5,239	5,310	5,439	5,533	5,407	5,296	5,206	5,127	5,055	5,014	4,978	4,926	4,896	4,906	4,927	4,899	4,867	4,855	4,924	5,066	5,183	5,249	5,559	5,725	5,860	5,995	6,132	6,220	6,275	6,305	6,331	6,368	6,262	6,241	6,277	6,352	6,476	751	
55-59	2,340	2,272	2,156	2,052	2,133	2,233	2,340	2,408	2,458	2,349	2,266	2,150	2,055	2,009	2,026	2,011	1,974	1,951	1,940	1,934	1,942	1,915	1,886	1,870	1,879	1,892	1,878	1,888	1,928	1,987	2,047	2,134	2,322	2,426	2,476	2,512	2,529	659	
60-64	1,702	1,696	1,691	1,684	1,673	1,589	1,487	1,341	1,213	1,253	1,287	1,246	1,204	1,218	1,235	1,116	1,069	1,065	1,058	1,088	1,078	1,086	1,053	1,055	1,060	1,033	1,013	1,004	1,008	1,015	1,016	1,004	1,007	1,027	1,058	1,090	1,137	82	
65-69	816	790	761	733	699	664	626	561	494	511	527	475	425	417	424	427	400	408	422	492	476	464	501	445	457	455	454	452	449	447	445	444	444	444	444	44			



Table 3 Estimates and projections of civilian activity rates in Great Britain

Per cent

	GB Labour Force definitions <sup>a</sup>														ILO definitions <sup>a</sup>				
	Estimates														Estimates				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>Men</b>																			
16-19	69.4	66.8	66.1	63.5	62.5	70.5	70.2	71.6	73.0	73.5	72.4	71.0	69.6	72.9	73.5	74.2	73.2	74.0	75.9
20-24	87.7	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.4	85.9	85.2	86.0	86.7	86.0	85.1	84.6	84.1	84.7	85.0	85.4	86.2	86.5	86.2
25-34	94.6	94.7	94.8	94.9	94.9	95.1	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.4	94.6	93.6	93.6	93.7	93.9	93.7	94.0	93.9
35-44	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.5	96.4	96.3	96.1	96.0	95.8	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.5	94.8	94.7	95.0
45-54	95.7	95.8	96.0	96.1	96.2	96.1	96.0	95.7	95.4	95.1	94.8	94.0	93.1	92.6	93.0	92.4	91.8	91.0	91.3
55-59	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	92.4	91.8	91.3	90.8	90.1	89.4	86.8	84.1	82.1	82.5	82.2	81.1	79.4	80.3
60-64	82.9	82.7	82.6	82.4	82.3	80.4	78.5	75.8	73.0	71.2	69.3	64.3	59.4	56.7	57.3	55.4	53.8	55.2	54.9
65-69	30.4	29.3	28.2	27.0	25.9	23.9	22.0	19.4	16.8	16.6	16.3	14.8	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.4	13.2	13.3	12.2
70 and over	10.9	10.3	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.0	7.6	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.6	5.4
All ages	80.5	80.0	79.6	79.2	78.7	78.9	78.3	77.9	77.5	77.0	76.5	75.3	74.2	74.3	74.5	74.4	73.8	73.8	74.1
<b>Working age<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>86.8</b>
<b>Women</b>																			
16-19	65.0	63.5	62.9	60.3	59.7	68.2	68.8	70.4	72.0	75.3	70.4	68.5	66.8	68.8	69.4	71.2	70.3	73.0	71.7
20-24	60.2	61.4	61.3	63.3	63.9	64.8	66.2	67.0	67.7	67.9	68.8	68.6	68.2	69.2	70.2	69.3	70.7	70.7	71.4
25-34	45.5	46.7	48.9	51.0	51.8	54.0	56.2	56.2	56.1	56.1	56.4	56.8	57.0	60.2	61.1	62.3	63.5	65.2	67.0
35-44	59.7	61.4	63.0	65.4	66.1	67.4	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.0	67.9	67.7	70.4	70.9	71.9	72.1	73.0	75.0	75.0
45-54	62.0	63.2	64.8	66.0	66.3	66.5	66.7	66.8	67.0	67.6	68.0	68.1	68.1	69.2	69.5	69.5	70.5	70.8	70.5
55-59	50.9	51.1	51.4	51.9	52.4	54.3	56.1	55.0	53.8	53.6	53.4	52.0	50.6	51.1	51.8	52.1	51.8	53.0	52.7
60-64	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.6	26.9	25.2	23.3	21.5	22.4	23.3	21.9	20.5	21.3	21.8	18.9	19.1	19.2	19.9
65 and over	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
All ages	43.9	44.3	44.9	45.6	45.7	46.8	47.5	47.5	47.4	47.7	47.6	47.3	47.0	48.4	49.0	49.2	49.6	50.3	51.0
<b>Working age<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>69.3</b>
<b>All</b>																			
16-19	67.3	65.2	64.6	61.9	61.1	69.3	69.5	71.0	72.5	74.4	71.4	69.8	68.3	70.9	71.5	72.7	71.8	73.5	73.9
20-24	74.0	74.2	74.1	75.1	75.3	75.5	75.9	76.7	77.4	77.1	77.1	76.7	76.2	77.1	77.7	77.5	78.6	78.8	78.9
25-34	70.4	71.0	72.1	73.2	73.7	74.8	76.0	75.9	75.8	75.8	76.1	75.8	75.5	77.0	77.6	78.3	78.8	79.8	80.6
35-44	78.0	78.9	79.7	81.0	81.4	82.0	82.7	82.6	82.5	82.3	82.1	81.9	81.6	82.9	83.2	83.7	83.5	83.9	85.0
45-54	78.5	79.2	80.2	80.8	81.1	81.1	81.2	81.2	81.1	81.3	81.4	81.0	80.6	80.9	81.2	80.9	81.1	80.9	80.9
55-59	71.2	71.2	71.3	71.6	71.9	72.6	73.3	72.5	71.6	71.3	70.9	68.9	67.0	66.2	66.8	66.8	66.1	65.9	66.3
60-64	54.1	54.0	54.0	53.9	53.8	51.9	50.1	47.8	45.5	45.3	44.9	41.9	38.8	38.0	38.6	36.2	35.7	36.4	36.7
65 and over	11.3	10.7	10.2	9.6	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.8
All ages	61.3	61.3	61.4	61.6	61.5	62.1	62.2	62.0	61.8	61.7	61.4	60.7	60.0	60.8	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.6	62.1
<b>Working age<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>78.5</b>

a For details of definitions see technical note.  
 b Men aged 16 to 64 years.  
 c Women aged 16 to 59 years.  
 d Men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59 years.

	ILO definitions <sup>a</sup>														Change 1993-2006											
	Estimates					Projections																				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		2003	2004	2005	2006							
<b>Men</b>																										
16-19	75.5	75.6	70.4	67.8	63.9	61.2	59.8	58.3	58.2	57.9	57.4	56.7	56.5	56.1	56.0	55.8	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	-8.2
20-24	87.7	86.8	85.6	84.3	83.8	82.9	81.8	81.0	80.6	79.8	79.1	78.4	78.0	78.5	78.1	77.8	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9	-5.9
25-34	94.8	94.3	94.0	93.2	92.5	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	0.1
35-44	96.1	94.7	94.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	93.6	93.7	93.8	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	0.3
45-54	97.7	91.5	91.0	91.0	90.3	89.9	90.0	89.9	89.9	89.8	89.7	89.6	89.5	89.4	89.4	89.3	89.2	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	-1.2
55-59	97.8	81.0	80.3	78.0	75.4	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	-1.5
60-64	87.6	54.4	54.1	52.9	52.2	52.1	50.9	50.0	49.2	48.5	47.9	47.4	46.9	46.5	46.2	45.9	45.7	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	-6.7
65-69	37.6	14.4	15.1	14.7	12.9	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	-0.7
70 and over	5.5	5.2	4.7	5.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	-0.3
All ages	77.4	74.3	73.7	72.9	71.9	71.6	71.3	71.1	70.9	70.8	70.6	70.3	70.1	69.9	69.6	69.4	69.2	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	-2.9
<b>Working age<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
<b>Women</b>																										
16-19	71.4	71.5	69.1	65.8	63.8	61.3	60.7	60.1	60.1	60.3	60.4	60.1	59.8	59.7	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	-4.6
20-24	77.5	75.1	72.7	71.7	70.7	70.1	69.3	68.8	68.7	68.3	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.3	68.2	68.2	68.5	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	-1.9
25-34	67.8	70.0	69.7	69.4	70.7	71.9	72.6	73.4	74.3	75.2	76.0	76.7	77.4	77.9	78.5	79.2	79.9	80.6	80.6	80.6	80.6	80.6	80.6	80.6	80.6	9.8
35-44	77.0	76.5	76.7	77.0	77.0	77.8	78.4	79.1	79.7	80.2	80.9	81.5	82.1	82.8	83.4	84.0	84.6	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	8.2
45-54	77.2	72.8	72.7	74.5	74.8	75.3	75.6	75.9	76.2	76.5	76.7	77.0	77.2	77.4	77.6	77.8	77.9	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	3.3
55-59	57.9	54.9	54.5	54.7	54.6	55.0	55.2	55.3	55.5	55.6	55.8	55.9	56.0	56.2	56.3	56.4	56.6	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.7	2.1
60-64	27.4	22.7	24.1	23.4	24.8	26.1	25.8	25.6	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.5	25.6	26.0	26.2	26.5	26.7	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	2.2
65 and over	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0
All ages	57.3	52.9	52.4	52.5	52.6	53.1	53.3	53.6	54.0																	



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## Recent trends in skill shortages

Are skill shortages holding back the growth and competitiveness of British business? This article reports on the latest findings from the Employment Department's Skills Monitoring Survey and the quarterly skills shortage surveys carried out by industry itself.

By Ian Dale, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.

### Skill shortages and hard to fill vacancies

SKILL SHORTAGES exist when there are not enough people available with the skills needed to do the jobs that need doing. The *Skill Needs in Britain* survey uses hard-to-fill vacancies reported by employers as its main measure of skill shortage. Other surveys use employers' indications of recent or expected recruitment difficulties.

There are limitations to this approach. Not all recruitment difficulties will be due to a lack of skills in the labour force. They may stem from unattractive pay levels, conditions or location, or unrealistic recruitment standards for the jobs on offer. Equally, not all hard-to-fill vacancies will necessarily mean a loss of business for companies.

Skill deficiencies can exist that do not appear as current recruitment difficulties. Employers' skill needs may be rising even when recruitment activity is low – because of the introduction of new technology, the shift towards more highly skilled occupations, and new workplace practices such as multiskilling. Employers may accept that deficiencies exist and adapt their business practices over a long period – affecting economic performance not just during cyclical peaks but also in the long term.

The *Skill Needs in Britain* survey asks employers with vacancies to judge whether they are proving hard to fill. This best reflects the existence of difficulties across a wide range of industries and recruitment practices.



Photo: Sally & Richard Greenhill

#### Key findings

- The proportion of 'high skill' vacancies – such as professional or craft-related skills – fell between 1990 and 1993, from 40 per cent in 1990 to less than 28 per cent in 1993.
- Employers felt that the level of skills needed by their 'average' employee was increasing: 60 per cent have reported rising skill needs in each year since 1990.
- Six per cent of employers had hard-to-fill vacancies when asked in 1993 – well down on 1990 but slightly up on 1992.
- Recruitment difficulties persist in the textiles, hotel and catering, and electrical and electronic engineering industries. In other industries such as mechanical engineering, transport equipment, education and medical services, there are fewer recruitment problems than in 1990.
- Five per cent of manufacturing firms expected a lack of skilled labour to limit output in early 1994. This compares with a peak of 28 per cent in 1988.

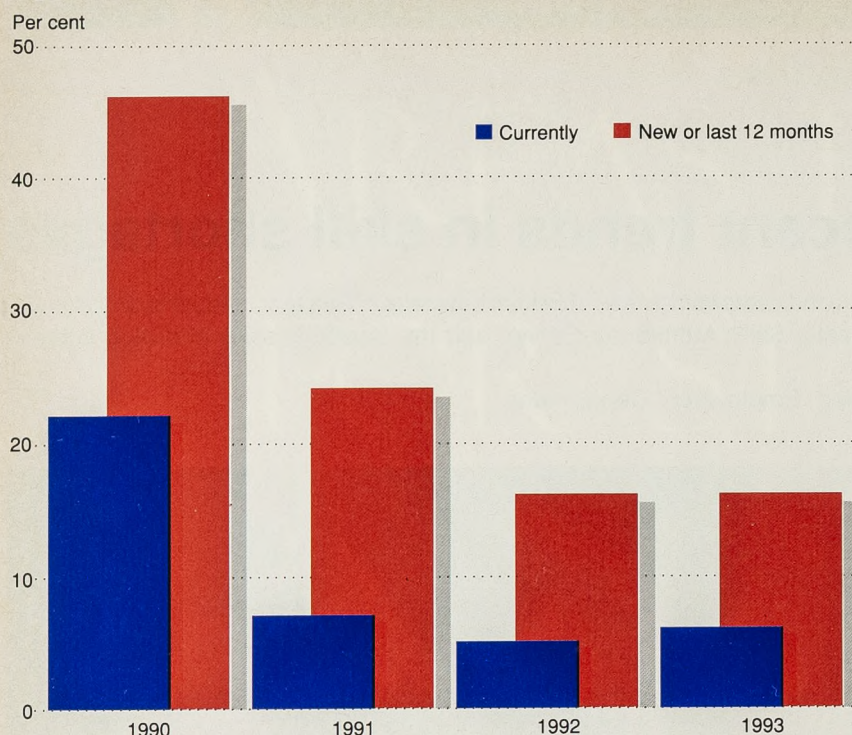
MEASURES OF skill shortages are defined as the difference between the total demand for a skill and the total supply. Comparatively small changes in total demand or supply can lead to big changes in measured skill shortages. A downturn in employment will normally lead to fewer reported skill shortages and an upturn to more – even when the stock of skills in the workforce has hardly changed. As a result, trends in reported skill shortages usually change with movements in the economic cycle.

#### The Skills Monitoring Survey

The results from the Employment Department (ED)'s annual survey of establishments with 25 or more employees are published as the *Skill Needs in Britain* report (see sources of information, p 126). The survey takes the number of vacancies that are proving hard to fill as an indicator of recruitment difficulties. Overall, most employers did not have recruitment problems (figure 1). Six per cent of employers had hard-to-fill vacancies when asked in April or May 1993 – well down on 1990 (22 per cent), but slightly up on last year (5 per cent). In all there were 25,000 hard-to-fill vacancies at the time (on average 2.6 per 'affected' employer), up 4,000 from 1992.



**Figure 1 Percentage of establishments with hard-to-fill vacancies**



Source: Skill Needs in Britain 1990-93

**Industries**

In 1990, many industries reported that up to one in three employers had recruitment difficulties. Findings from 1993 reveal that, in some areas, problems persist at well above the national average:

- in textiles (13 per cent of establishments in 1993);
- in hotel and catering (21 per cent);
- in electrical and electronic engineering (3 per cent in 1992, but 13 per cent a year later).

In other industries, the problem has not re-emerged; for example in transport equipment, education and medical services, where recruitment difficulties were still falling in 1993. In mechanical engineering, 40 per cent of employers had hard-to-fill vacancies according to the 1990 survey, but only 5 per cent in 1993.

**Occupations**

In 1990 many hard-to-fill vacancies – forty per cent – were ‘high skill’, i.e. professional or craft and related. This proportion had fallen to 28 per cent by 1993. A higher proportion of vacancies in 1993 (though many fewer in absolute terms because the total number has fallen) fell into lower skill content job categories – personal and protective services, sales, and plant and machine operation. In 1993, ten occupations accounted for three-quarters of all hard-to-fill vacancies. They were:

- catering trades
- textiles, garments and related trades
- nurses and other health associate

**professionals**

- sales representatives
- engineers and technologists
- transport and machinery operatives
- miscellaneous sales and services occupations
- sales assistants and checkout operators
- numerical clerks and cashiers
- teachers.

**Skill needs**

The ED Skills Monitoring Survey found little change in the proportion of employers who felt that the level of skills

needed by their ‘average’ employee was increasing. Sixty per cent of employers have reported rising skill needs in each year since 1990. The main reason they give is the effect of computerisation and other forms of automation.

A minority, (17 per cent in 1993), felt there was a significant gap between the skills their *existing* employees had and those they really needed to meet business objectives. This is known as the skills gap. (See table 2.) Of that minority, less than half said this was true of their younger (16 to 19 year old) workers. Because of sampling error, we cannot say for sure whether this minority has grown since 1991. Even so, there seems to have been a shift in the industries where the skills gap is reported: less in engineering, and more in other services (mainly public administration, health and education).

**Results of recent quarterly surveys**

Some organisations conduct surveys of their own members or the sector they represent. These surveys have different response rates, and use different measures of skill shortage, so in some cases they may exaggerate the *level* of shortages. They are, however, useful for analysing *trends* (table 3). According to these sources, skill shortages are far less common than a few years ago, but there are signs of growing concern. Some of the survey findings are summarised below.

**Manufacturing**

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) published the results of its Quarterly Industrial Trends (QIT) survey in January 1994. Just 5 per cent of manufacturing firms expected a lack of skilled labour to limit output over the four months January to April 1994 – up from 3 per cent a year ago but still below the last peak of 28 per



Photo: Sally & Richard Greenhill

**Table 1 Current hard-to-fill vacancies**

	Great Britain, percentage of establishments			
	1990	1991	1992	1993
<b>Engineering</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Metal goods	28	3	7	6
Mechanical engineering	40	12	3	5
Office machinery/electrical & electronic engineering	34	7	3	13
Motor vehicles/transport equipment	32	12	9	2
Instrument engineering	*	*	*	*
<b>Other production and construction</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Energy/water supply	24	13	2	4
Minerals/extraction	19	5	0	2
Metal manufacturing	*	*	*	5
Chemicals	12	4	4	5
Food, drink and tobacco	13	6	3	7
Textiles/clothing/footwear	29	8	8	13
Paper, printing and publishing	17	1	4	7
Rubber and plastics	17	15	8	7
Other manufacturing	*	*	*	7
Construction	20	6	2	3
<b>Distribution and consumer services</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
Wholesale distribution	17	2	3	7
Retail distribution	19	6	5	6
Hotel and Catering	26	17	19	21
Other	*	*	3	*
<b>Finance and business services</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
Banking	10	2	1	1
Insurance	20	9	6	6
Business services	24	4	3	6
Other finance and business services	*	*	*	*
<b>Other services</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
Transport and postal services	15	2	1	2
Public administration	25	7	4	4
Education	22	10	12	9
Medical and other health services	36	18	14	8
Recreational and personal services	25	7	2	4
R&D and other services	22	12	8	2
<b>All industry</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

\* Sample too small to estimate.

Source: Skill Needs in Britain 1990-93

**Table 2 The skills gap**

	Great Britain, percentage of establishments		
	1991	1992	1993
<b>All industry</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>
Engineering	21	16	14
Other production and construction	14	13	14
Distribution and consumer services	14	14	17
Finance and business services	14	11	14
Other services	12	17	19

Source: Skill Needs in Britain 1991-93

cent in 1988. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce (BCC) survey for the fourth quarter of 1993 reported 42 per cent of manufacturing firms trying to recruit staff had difficulties doing so – the highest level since 1990 when it peaked at 73 per cent.

**Construction**

The Building Employers Confederation (BEC) makes a quarterly State of Trade ‘enquiry’ of its members. The latest results, published in January 1994, showed that reported recruitment difficulties were starting to rise again. Twelve per cent of firms had difficulties recruiting bricklayers (compared to 3 per cent a year ago), and ten per cent reported a shortage of carpenters or joiners, compared to a year ago when there were no reported difficulties.

**Services**

The latest British Chambers of Commerce survey, for the fourth quarter of 1993, reports that, of those service sector firms that had tried to recruit staff, 38 per cent had experienced difficulties. This is a slight rise from the quarter before (35 per cent with difficulties) but still some way below the previous peak in 1989 of 62 per cent.

**Small firms**

The Small Business Research Trust (SBRT), sponsored by the National Westminster Bank, conducts a quarterly survey of small firms in manufacturing and service sectors combined. Most of the firms participating have fewer than 50 employees. One question in the survey asks about the most important problem now facing small businesses. One option is ‘a lack of skilled/trained labour’. In the first quarter of 1994, 4 per cent of respondents regarded skill shortages as their biggest problem, ranking it the eighth concern out of a possible 13. In the third quarter of 1988, however, respondents rated it first, above problems like pay, turnover, and regulations.

**A comparison with the 1980s upturn in skill shortages**

Results from the CBI’s QIT survey shadow changes in the level of employment in manufacturing (figure 2). From year to year, UK manufacturing employment has dipped only slightly (or even gone up) in ‘booms’ and fallen more steeply in ‘slumps’. These changes coincide with the peaks and troughs of reported skill shortages.

There are complications. Even when employment is *falling quickly*, as in 1991 (either because unemployment is rising, regardless of whether the labour market is expanding, or because the labour market is contracting), some skill shortages linger on (about 3-4 per cent of firms). Only



Table 3 Recent trends in skill shortages

		Percentage of employers						
		SBRT <sup>a</sup>	CBI <sup>b</sup>	Chambers of Commerce <sup>c</sup>		Building Employers Confederation <sup>d</sup>		
		Small businesses	Manufacturing	Manufacturing	Services	Bricklayers	Carpenters and joiners	Plasterers
1990	Q1	6.7	18	67	60	31	28	28
	Q2	7.8	13	73	60	14	28	18
	Q3	6.4	15	62	55	15	19	18
	Q4	5.7	10	57	47	5	7	10
1991	Q1	3.4	6	32	36	3	2	6
	Q2	2.9	6	34	29	3	2	6
	Q3	2.3	5	27	20	1	4	7
	Q4	4.5	5	33	33	0	1	6
1992	Q1	2.1	4	24	22	7	1	0
	Q2	3.4	5	23	23	5	1	1
	Q3	2.9	4	28	28	2	0	6
	Q4	1.6	3	34	26	3	0	4
1993	Q1	3.2	3	32	28	14	9	2
	Q2	3.4	6	32	28	6	8	3
	Q3	4.5	5	38	35	10	10	7
	Q4	3.0	6	42	38	12	10	8

Sources: Small Business Research Trust, CBI, British Chambers of Commerce, Building Employers' Confederation

- a UK, percentage of employers saying the main problem facing their business is a lack of skilled/trained labour.
- b UK, percentage of employers expecting a lack of skilled labour to limit output over the next four months.
- c UK, percentage employers trying to recruit who are experiencing difficulties.
- d GB, percentage of employers experiencing difficulties in the availability of certain trades.

when employment in manufacturing is rising — this last happened in 1988 — do skill shortages rise very rapidly. The UK began to come out of recession in the years after 1981, and manufacturing employment levels stopped sliding so quickly. Skill shortages did not rise straight away, however — only one in ten employers were still reporting skill shortages in 1985 — and did not peak until the 1988 boom. This trend may emerge again as the economy recovers. ■

Sources of information

**BEC State of Trade Enquiry:** contact the Building Employers Confederation, 82 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AD.

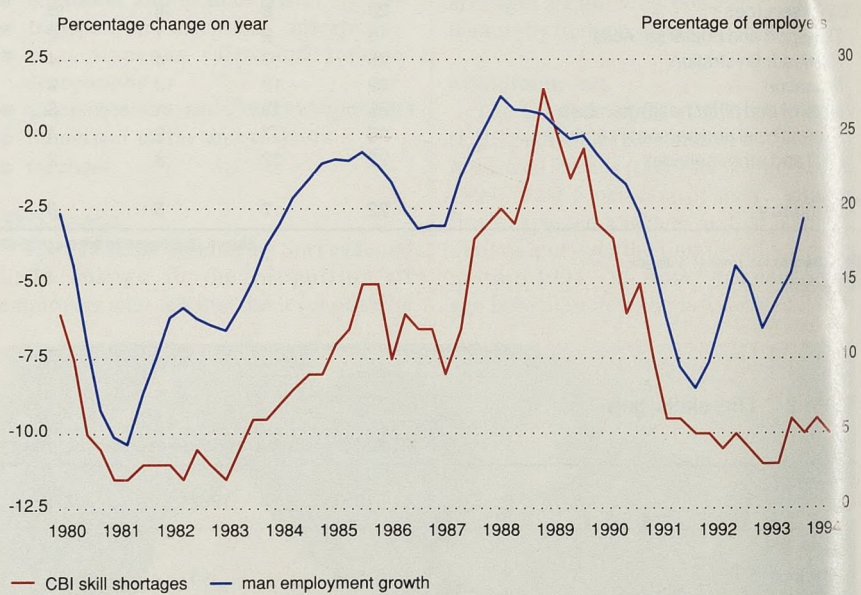
**BCC Quarterly Economic Survey:** contact the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 9 Tufton Street, London SW1P 3QB.

**CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends survey:** write to Economic Trends Department, CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU.

**Natwest Quarterly Survey of Small Businesses:** contact the Small Business Research Trust, School of Management, Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA.

**Skill Needs in Britain - 1993:** copies of the report, price £40, are available from IFF Research Limited, 26 Whiskin Street, London EC1R 0BP. For a free summary of the main findings please contact the Employment Department's Skills and Enterprise Network at PO Box 12, West PDO, Leen Gate, Lenton, Nottingham NG7 2GB.

Figure 2 Skill shortages and employment growth in manufacturing industry



Source: CBI, Employment Department

STATISTICAL update

Changes in average earnings - 4th Quarter 1993

THIS NOTE sets out the adjustments made to the Average Earnings Index in order to calculate the underlying rate of earnings growth. The adjustments take into account temporary influences such as arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements, industrial disputes and the influence of public holidays in relation to the survey period. The adjustments applied

between January 1990 and December 1992 were published on page 50 of the February 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

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

IN THE fourth quarter of 1993, the underlying annual growth in average earnings for the whole economy is provisionally 3 per cent. This is slightly higher than the increase in the actual index over the same period (2.7 per cent) and reflects the lower level of pay arrears in quarter 4 1993. The size of the adjustments made for differences in the timing of

pay awards and bonuses in quarter 4 1993 was similar to that made in quarter 4 1992.

The underlying rate for the whole economy has fallen in each quarter since the beginning of 1992. This contrasts with the 1980s, when the underlying rate for the whole economy never fell below 7 1/2 per cent. It is estimated that earnings growth was lower in 1967, at around 2 per cent per annum. The underlying rate last peaked in the third quarter of 1990, when it reached 10 per cent.

In manufacturing industries, the underlying annual increase in earnings was 4 1/4 per cent in quarter 4 1993. This is now the lowest annual growth rate since the manufacturing series began in 1980.

For service industries, the underlying annual rate was 2 1/2 per cent in quarter 4 1993, the same rate as in quarter 3 1993. The underlying rate last peaked in the third quarter of 1990, when it stood at 10 per cent.

Articles in this series appear quarterly.

Table 1 Whole economy average earnings index: 'underlying' series (1990=100)

Date	Seasonally adjusted	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase over last 12 months (%)
		Arrears	Timing etc		
Jan 1993	117.0	-0.1	0.8	117.7	4 3/4
Feb	118.2	-0.1	0.6	118.7	4 1/2
Mar	118.7	-0.1	0.1	118.7	4
Apr	117.6	-0.1	1.5	119.0	4
May	118.3	-0.1	-0.3	117.9	3 3/4
Jun	117.8	-0.2	0.2	117.8	3 3/4
Jul	118.3	-0.1	0.4	118.6	3 1/2
Aug	118.9	-0.2	0.2	118.9	3 1/4
Sep	118.8	-0.2	0.7	119.3	3
Oct	119.4	-0.1	0.1	119.4	3
Nov	119.7	-0.2	0.7	120.2	3
Dec (Provisional)	119.5	-0.2	1.8	121.1	3

Figure 1 Whole economy average earnings index

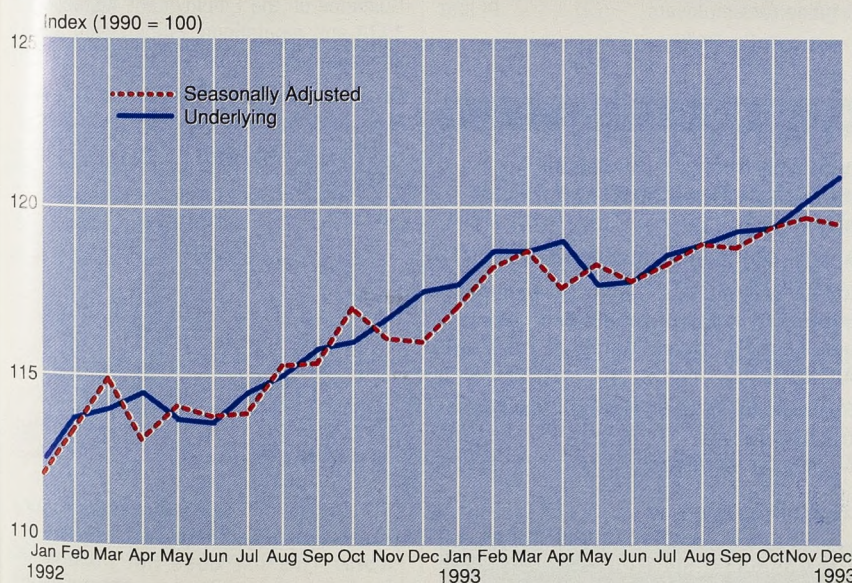
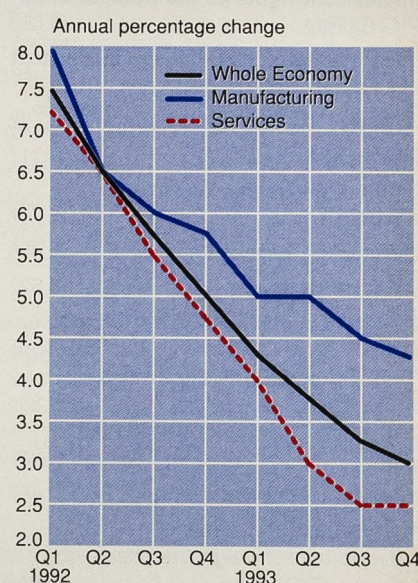


Figure 2 Underlying earnings growth





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

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### ● SEX EQUALITY

**Rising to the Challenge**  
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**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

### ● MISCELLANEOUS

**Equal Opportunities: Ten Point Plan for Employers** PL922(Rev)

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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 DEMPJ04NJ

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**The Employment Agencies Act 1973**  
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Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.

April ..... 20 Wednesday  
May ..... 18 Wednesday  
June ..... 15 Wednesday

### Retail prices index

April ..... 15 Friday  
May ..... 18 Wednesday  
June ..... 15 Wednesday



# LABOUR MARKET *update*

## Economic background

Table 0.1

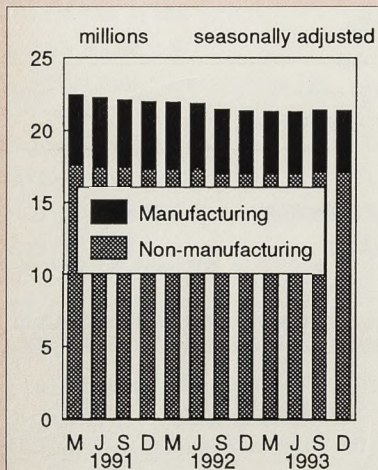
- ❑ **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** in the fourth quarter of 1993 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ❑ **Excluding oil and gas GDP** in the fourth quarter of 1993 was 0.6 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ❑ **Retail Sales volumes** in the three months to February were 0.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ❑ **Manufacturing output** in the three months to January was 0.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 2.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ❑ The **balance of visible trade** in the fourth quarter of 1993 was in deficit by £3.8 billion. This compares to a deficit of £3.0 billion in the previous quarter and £4.2 billion a year earlier.
- ❑ Excluding oil and erratics **export volumes** in the fourth quarter were 3 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 2½ per cent lower than a year earlier.
- ❑ Excluding oil and erratics **import volumes** in the fourth quarter were 3½ per cent higher than the previous quarter and 4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

## Employment

Figure 1. Tables 1.1 to 1.12, except 1.8

- ❑ In the quarter to December 1993, the workforce in employment in the UK rose by 15,000, the third successive quarterly rise. (Table 1.1)

Figure 1: Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment: UK



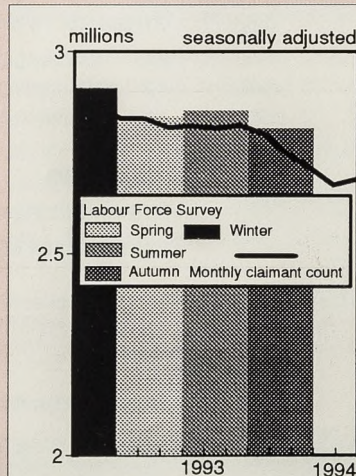
- ❑ December's quarterly increase was made up rises of 54,000 self-employed and 22,000 participants on work-related government training schemes, offset by falls of 53,000 employees and 8,000 HM forces. (Table 1.1)
- ❑ Service sector employees fell by 24,000 in the quarter to December following a rise of 162,000 in September - the biggest rise for more than five years. (Table 1.2)
- ❑ Manufacturing employment in Great Britain fell by 13,000 in January following an 11,000 fall in December. (Table 1.2)
- ❑ The January total of 4,163,000 employees in the manufacturing industries is again at its lowest recorded level. (Table 1.2)
- ❑ Overtime worked by operatives rose for the second successive month in January to 9.3 million hours per week. (Table 1.11)
- ❑ Hours lost through short-time working fell for the second month in January to 0.25 million hours per week. (Table 1.11)

## Claimant unemployment

Figure 2. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- ❑ UK Seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 38,800 in February to 2,751,800. (Table 2.1)
- ❑ Unemployment level 1,159,400 (73 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough.
- ❑ Unemployment level is 207,200 (7 per cent) lower than a year ago. (Table 2.1)
- ❑ The UK seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 9.8 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.1 percentage points on the previous month. Lowest rate since July 1992. (Table 2.1)

Figure 2: Unemployment: LFS (ILO definition) and claimant count: GB



- ❑ 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 January and February 1994 the level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in all regions. The largest percentage falls occurred in East Anglia, the South West and the South East. (Table 2.3)
- ❑ The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 47,855 from last month to 2,841,413 or 10.1 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) increased by 400, to stand at 141,300. This is their highest level since October 1990. (Table 3.1)
- ❑ The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres increased by 4,200 to 200,800. (Table 3.1)
- ❑ The seasonally adjusted number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service rose by 2,800, to 150,900, which along with the December 1993 figure is the highest level since April 1990. (Table 3.1)

## Labour disputes

Figure 4. Tables 4.1, 4.2

- ❑ It is provisionally estimated that 2,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in January 1994. This compares with 1,000 in December 1993 and 49,000 in January 1993.

Figure 3: Unfilled Jobcentre vacancies\*: UK

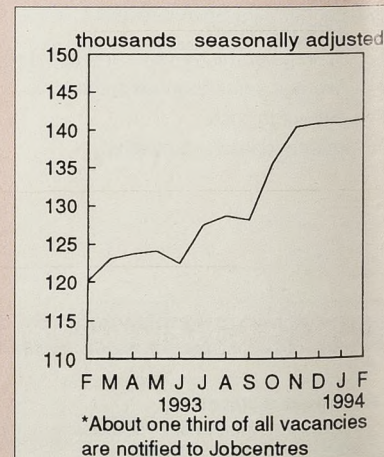
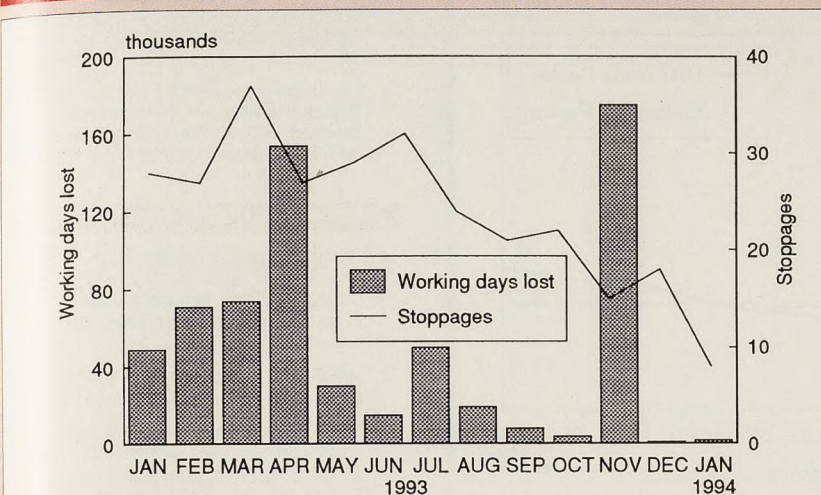


Figure 4: Working days lost and stoppages due to labour disputes: UK



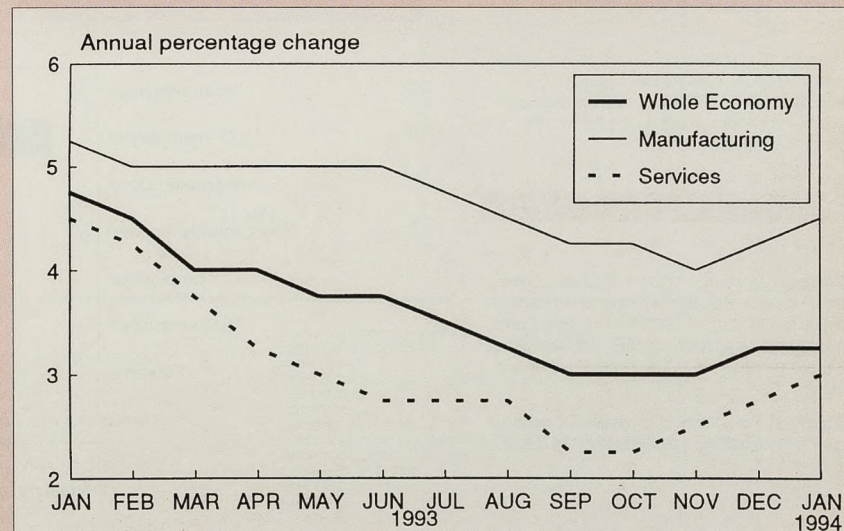
- ❑ Of the 2,000 days in January, over 50 per cent were lost in the public administration and sanitary services group.
- ❑ The number of working days lost in the twelve months to January 1994 is provisionally estimated to be 0.6 million, equivalent to 30 days lost per 1000 employees. This is higher than the corresponding period a year ago (0.5 million) and the annual total for 1992 (0.5 million), which was the lowest for any calendar year on record.
- ❑ Nearly half of the 0.6 million days lost (258,000) 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 January 1994. The twelve months to January total (198) 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 January 1994 was provisionally estimated to be 3¼ per cent, the same as the revised December 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 3.5 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ❑ In the manufacturing industries the increase was 4½ per cent, ¼ per cent above the December figure. The final November figure has been revised down ¼ per cent to 4 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ❑ The November manufacturing rate was the lowest since 1967.
- ❑ The production industries increase was 4½ per cent, ¼ per cent above the December figure. (Table 5.1)
- ❑ The October to December production rate of 4¼ was the lowest since 1967.

Figure 5: Underlying average earnings index: GB



- ❑ Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 1.3 per cent in the three months ending January 1994. (Table 5.8)
- ❑ Whole economy output per head 2.9 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1993, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- ❑ Whole economy unit wage costs rose 1.1 per cent in the third quarter of 1993, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

## Prices

Tables 6.1-6.5

- ❑ The increase over the 12 months to January in the "all-items" RPI was 2.5 per cent, up from 1.9 per cent for the 12 months to December. (Tables 6.1 and 6.5)
- ❑ Between December and January the "all-items" index fell by 0.4 per cent, compared with a fall of 0.9 per cent in January 1993. (Table 6.1)
- ❑ Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases rose to 2.8 per cent for January from 2.7 per cent. (Table 6.2)
- ❑ The fall in the index in January reflects exceptionally sharp price reductions in the sales, especially for clothing and household goods. Mortgage interest rates also fell although not as sharply as a year ago. There were, however, further increases in tobacco prices reflecting the higher excise duties in the Budget as well higher prices for alcoholic drinks as Christmas discounts ended. Motoring costs also rose by more than a year ago, mainly as a result of movements in the prices of second-hand cars and petrol.
- ❑ The Tax and Price Index for January showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.6 per cent, up from 2.0 per cent for December.
- ❑ The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.7 per cent for January 1994, down from 4.0 per cent for December 1993.
- ❑ The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry decreased by 2.5 per cent over the year to January 1994, compared with a decrease of 1.4 per cent (revised) to December 1993.

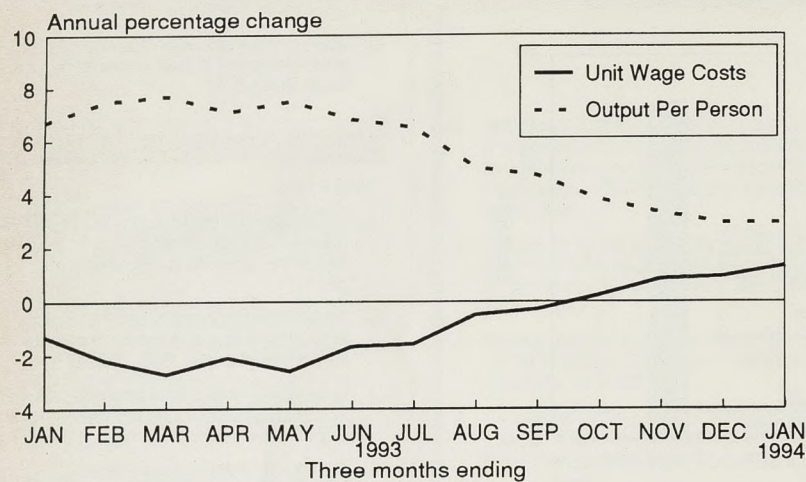
## Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- ❑ Manufacturing output rose by 2.1 per cent in the three months ending January 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- ❑ Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 2.9 per cent in the three months ending January 1994. (Table 1.8)



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



Labour Force Survey

Figures 2 and 7. Tables 7.1-7.3

- The autumn 1993 LFS showed that the number of people in employment rose by 74,000 to 24.9 million (seasonally adjusted) compared with summer 1993. This measure differs from the figures given in the employment section, which are numbers of jobs. (Table 7.1)
- The number of employees rose by 42,000 to 21.27 million (seasonally adjusted) while self-employment rose by 32,000 to 3.16 million. In addition, there were 0.33 million people on Government employment and training schemes and 0.14 million unpaid family workers. (Table 7.1)
- The numbers in full-time employment fell by 17,000 to 18.50 million (seasonally adjusted) whilst the numbers in part-time employment rose by 90,000 to 5.92 million.
- 2.81 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, a fall of 45,000 since summer 1993. (Table 7.1)
- ILO unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 42,000 for males and by 3,000 for females. (Table 7.1)
- Unemployment from the LFS (seasonally adjusted), measured on the internationally agreed ILO definition, was 57,000 higher than the average level of the claimant count during the months September to November.

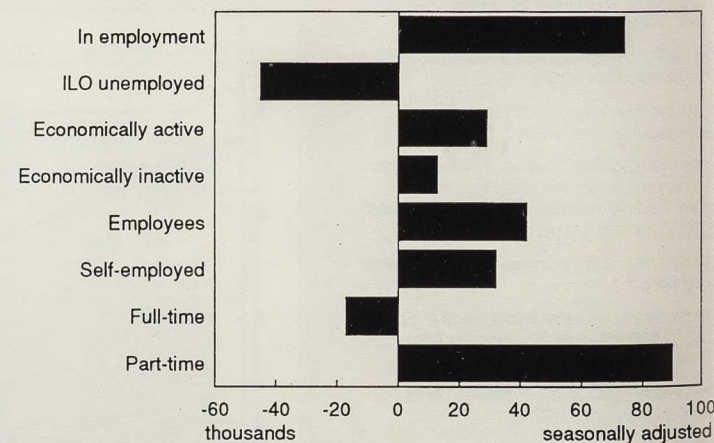
Training

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 November and December 1993. This increase is consistent with a seasonal increase at the same time last year. The number of participants is 7 per cent fewer than the number who were on Employment Training and Employment Action in December 1992.
- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job 6 months after leaving was lower in December 1993 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 current trend is more or less flat.
- The proportion of TFW leavers gaining a qualification while on the programme is substantially above that for a year earlier.
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants also rose between November and December

Figure 7:  
Changes between summer 93 and autumn 93: GB



1993, although again this rise is consistent with a seasonal increase seen at the same time last year. The number of participants is 1 per cent fewer in December 1993 than in December 1992.

- The proportions of YT leavers going into jobs and gaining qualifications were both about the same as a year earlier, and the current trend remains 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.

International comparisons

- The internationally comparable OECD unemployment rate for the UK is lower than in Canada, Finland and Australia, and amongst our EC partners, in Spain, France, Ireland and Italy. (Table 2.18)
- The UK OECD unemployment rate is still higher than in all the remaining EC countries. (Table 2.18)
- The UK unemployment rate is below the EC average using the latest available SOEC data (10.3 per cent for the UK in January 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 (9.9 per cent for the UK in January 1994 compared with a December 1993 average for the EC - excluding Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg - of 10.9 per cent). (Table 2.18)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 10 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Manufacturing productivity growing faster than in 6 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 December 1993, compared with 1.9 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.1 per cent and in West Germany by 3.7 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 2.7 per cent in the United States, 1.7 per cent in Canada and 1.1 per cent (provisional) in Japan. (Table 6.6)

Seasonally adjusted

	Output						Income							
	GDP		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	%	1990=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	465.6	-0.5	95.6	-0.4	93.9	-0.8	113.5	-0.7	102.2	2.7	71.3	-0.4	
1993	99.1	474.8	2.0	98.1	2.6	95.5	1.7	113.3	-0.2	...	...	...	...	
1992 Q4	97.7	116.9	0.2	96.6	0.8	94.2	0.4	113.6	-1.3	102.5	3.4	18.8	-1.1	
1993 Q1	98.2	117.6 r	1.4	96.7	1.8	95.2	1.9	114.0	-1.0	103.8	2.9	19.3	16.4	
Q2	98.7 r	118.2	1.8	97.4 r	2.6	95.6 r	1.9	113.7	-1.0	103.0	0.5	19.5	9.9	
Q3	99.4	119.0	2.1	98.5	2.6	95.5	1.4	114.7	0.2	102.7	-0.3	20.7	13.7	
Q4	100.2 P	120.0 P	2.6	99.6	3.1	95.9	1.8	115.0	1.2	...	...	...	...	
1993 Jul	...	...	...	98.5 r	3.5	95.8 r	2.0	114.5	-0.7	...	...	...	...	
Aug	...	...	...	98.5	2.8	95.3	1.1	114.6	-0.2	...	...	...	...	
Sep	...	...	...	98.5	2.6	95.5	1.4	115.0	0.2	...	...	...	...	
Oct	...	...	...	99.7	2.2	96.0	1.2	114.4	0.3	...	...	...	...	
Nov	...	...	...	99.9	2.6	95.9	1.5	115.3	0.6	...	...	...	...	
Dec	...	...	...	99.3	3.1	95.7	1.9	115.3	1.2	...	...	...	...	
1994 Jan	...	...	...	100.0	3.7	96.8	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Expenditure														
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices 7		Base lending rates + 8		Effective exchange rate + 1,9	
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%
1988	334.6	7.5	97.3	...	73.4	...	13.8	...	108.6	0.7	0.27	13.0	95.5	6.0
1989	345.4	3.2	99.3	2.1	82.0	11.7	15.0	8.2	110.1	1.4	0.48	15.0	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	14.0	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	10.5	91.7	0.4
1992	339.6	-0.1	99.5	0.6	73.8	-2.2	11.9	-7.0	116.6	0.7	0.95	7.0	88.4	-3.6
1993	348.2	2.5	103.0	3.5	...	...	...	...	116.5	-0.1	...	5.5	80.2	-9.3
1992 Q4	85.6	1.1	100.5	...	18.8	0.3	3.0	-2.2	29.0	0.4	-0.46	7.0	79.8	-12.2
1993 Q1	86.0	2.1	102.0	3.4	18.8	1.6	3.0	2.8	28.9	-1.0	-0.77	6.0	78.5	-13.4
Q2	86.4	2.0	102.4	3.0	18.1	-1.1	2.9	-2.7	29.2	-1.1	0.24	6.0	80.2	-13.1
Q3	87.4 r	2.7	103.4	3.7	18.2	0.6	3.0	-0.4	29.1	0.8	-0.37	6.0	81.0	-10.9
Q4	88.3 P	3.2	104.2	3.7	...	...	3.0 P	-2.4	29.3 P	0.8	...	5.5	81.0	1.5
1993 Aug	...	...	103.4	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	81.0	-12.8
Sep	...	...	103.7	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	80.8	-10.9
Oct	...	...	104.0	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	80.4	-7.2
Nov	...	...	104.4	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	81.0	-2.1
Dec	...	...	104.2	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	81.7	1.6
1994 Jan	...	...	105.1 r	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.3	82.5	2.5
Feb	...	...	104.7	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.3	81.1	3.3
Visible trade														
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Balance of payments		Prices		Tax and price index + 1,10					
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	Visible balance	Current balance	Jan 1987=100	%	Producer price index + 1,3,10		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	-8.5	129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	108.7	3.1		
1993	106.5	3.0	105.1	4.2	-13.4	...	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	3.9		
1992 Q4	105.4	...	103.3	...	-4.3	-2.3	130.5	2.0	98.1	-0.3	109.3	3.5		
1993 Q1	107.2 r	5.7	104.4 r	7.1	-3.3 r	-2.9 r	129.5	0.6	100.7	4.7	109.7	3.6		
Q2	106.6	3.0	102.8	1.7	-3.3	-2.6	131.6	1.2	102.7	5.2	110.1	3.5		
Q3	108.0	4.4	105.1	3.3	-3.0	-2.3	132.1	1.7	100.1	4.6	110.5	1.4		
Q4	104.2	-1.1	108.1	4.6	-3.8	...	132.6	1.6	100.1	2.1	113.9	4.2		
1993 Aug	111.2 r	...	102.0 r	...	-0.4 r	...	132.1	1.5	100.3	6.8	113.5	4.1		
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 r	-0.6	114.3	3.8		
1994 Jan	...	...	...	...	...	...	132.1	2.0	100.5	-1.9	114.7 P	3.7		
Feb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.5	-2.7	114.8 P	3.7		

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				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programme ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce \$
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1991 Dec	11,345		10,693		3,066	295	355	25,753	28,305 \$
1992 Mar	11,227		10,642		3,028	293	363	25,553	28,260 \$
Jun	11,207		10,646		2,990	290	338	25,470	28,149 \$
Sep	11,035		10,442		2,977	284	323	25,061	27,909 \$
Dec	10,935	1,184	10,498	4,823	2,936	280	370	25,019	28,002 \$
1993 Mar	10,852	1,156	10,413	4,775	2,914	275	357	24,810	27,806 \$
Jun R	10,861	1,178	10,484	4,833	2,989	271	319	24,924	27,789 \$
Sep R	10,912	1,207	10,513	4,844	2,993	267	312	24,996	27,909 \$
Dec	10,859	1,231	10,566	4,940	3,047	258	335	25,065	27,847 \$
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1991 Dec	11,327		10,642		3,066	295	355	25,684	28,232 R
1992 Mar	11,267		10,676		3,028	293	363	25,628	28,279 R
Jun	11,212		10,628		2,990	290	338	25,457	28,189 R
Sep	11,001		10,478		2,977	284	323	25,063	27,904 R
Dec	10,916	1,165	10,449	4,778	2,936	280	370	24,951	27,923 R
1993 Mar	10,891	1,149	10,445	4,787	2,914	275	357	24,881	27,815 R
Jun R	10,865	1,158	10,465	4,799	2,989	271	319	24,909	27,825 R
Sep R	10,878	1,242	10,552	4,912	2,993	267	312	25,002	27,904 R
Dec	10,852	1,211	10,525	4,895	3,047	258	335	25,017	27,788 R
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1991 Dec	11,068	1,056	10,423	4,730	2,989	295	336	25,112	27,562 R
1992 Mar	10,952	1,054	10,374	4,696	2,951	293	345	24,916	27,519 R
Jun	10,932	1,098	10,378	4,722	2,914	290	320	24,834	27,408 R
Sep	10,760	1,071	10,174	4,598	2,901	284	304	24,424	27,161 R
Dec	10,661	1,148	10,227	4,710	2,861	280	353	24,382	27,260 R
1993 Mar	10,579	1,121	10,142	4,663	2,838	275	340	24,174	27,064 R
Jun R	10,587	1,141	10,215	4,720	2,913	271	305	24,290	27,052 R
Sep R	10,637	1,170	10,242	4,730	2,917	267	296	24,359	27,163 R
Dec	10,583	1,193	10,291	4,823	2,971	258	319	24,423	27,106 R
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1991 Dec	11,051	1,037	10,374	4,685	2,989	295	336	25,045	27,499 R
1992 Mar	10,992	1,048	10,408	4,708	2,951	293	345	24,989	27,537 R
Jun	10,937	1,078	10,359	4,689	2,914	290	320	24,819	27,446 R
Sep	10,726	1,106	10,210	4,664	2,901	284	304	24,426	27,160 R
Dec	10,643	1,130	10,180	4,665	2,861	280	353	24,317	27,183 R
1993 Mar	10,617	1,114	10,174	4,674	2,838	275	340	24,244	27,062 R
Jun R	10,591	1,121	10,194	4,686	2,913	271	305	24,274	27,052 R
Sep R	10,605	1,205	10,280	4,798	2,917	267	296	24,365	27,163 R
Dec	10,577	1,172	10,253	4,778	2,971	258	319	24,378	27,042 R

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 1981 Census of Population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys. The estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

++ Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

## Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See p S6 of *Employment Gazette*, August 1988.

\$ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes to the unemployment statistics. The seasonal adjustment series shows the best estimate of trends in the workforce and does allow for most of these changes. No adjustment has been made for the change to the unemployment series resulting from the new benefit regulations, introduced in September 1988, for under 18 year olds, most of whom are no longer eligible for Income Support. However, the associated extension of the 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	All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)*		
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	
									SIC 1990 Divisions of classes
1975 June	22,213	22,209	7,351	7,351	8,069	8,069	9,276	9,276	
1976 June	22,048	22,039	7,118	7,118	7,830	7,830	9,033	9,033	
1977 June	22,126	22,124	7,172	7,172	7,880	7,880	9,048	9,048	
1978 June	22,273	22,246	7,138	7,143	7,845	7,850	9,006	9,007	
1979 June	22,638	22,611	7,107	7,113	7,819	7,825	9,020	9,022	
1980 June	22,458	22,432	6,801	6,808	7,517	7,524	8,723	8,727	
1981 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	
1982 June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	
1983 June	20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087	
1984 June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936	
1985 June	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,848	6,863	
1986 June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,638	
1987 June	21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550	
1988 June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606	
1989 June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613	
1990 June	22,380	22,373	4,994	5,018	5,434	5,461	6,494	6,519	
1991 June	21,719	21,707	4,599	4,623	5,029	5,054	5,994	6,017	
1992 Mar	21,326	21,399	4,417	4,444	4,824	4,851	5,727	5,760	
Apr			4,389	4,428	4,792	4,832			
May			4,380	4,418	4,779	4,817			
June	21,310	21,296	4,396	4,419	4,791	4,815	5,677	5,699	
July			4,376	4,374	4,771	4,769			
Aug			4,353	4,330	4,747	4,723			
Sep	20,934	20,936	4,342	4,309	4,735	4,701	5,605	5,567	
Oct			4,298	4,266	4,689	4,656			
Nov			4,262	4,225	4,648	4,610			
Dec	20,888	20,823	4,217	4,190	4,597	4,571	5,446	5,421	
1993 Jan			4,184	4,193	4,563	4,570			
Feb			4,173	4,197	4,548	4,571			
Mar	20,721	20,791	4,175	4,201	4,544	4,571	5,376	5,408	
Apr			4,163	4,202	4,526	4,566			
May			4,158	4,196	4,513	4,552			
June R	20,801	20,785	4,190	4,212	4,540	4,564	5,352	5,374	
July			4,203	4,201	4,553	4,551			
Aug			4,200	4,177	4,548	4,523			
Sep R	20,879	20,885	4,218	4,185	4,562	4,530	5,357	5,321	
Oct			4,212	4,183	4,555	4,525			
Nov			4,215	4,187	4,555	4,527			
Dec	20,874 R	20,829 R	4,182	4,176	4,518	4,512	5,305	5,300	
1994 Jan P			4,147	4,163	4,482	4,497			
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Service Industries (6-9)*</b>									
SIC 1990 Divisions of classes	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing (11-14)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments (33-34,37)
1975 June	12,545	12,545	388	356	361	753	432	1,050	972
1976 June	12,624	12,624	382	350	361	716	424	1,020	925
1977 June	12,698	12,698	378	352	356	729	431	1,019	939
1978 June	12,895	12,859	373	357	349	707	434	1,032	941
1979 June	13,260	13,222	359	354	357	694	436	1,033	954
1980 June	13,384	13,345	352	355	361	642	420	1,005	938
1981 June	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	644	383	1,001	862
1982 June	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983 June	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
1984 June	13,503	13,465	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985 June	13,769	13,731	321	273	309	430	339	756	786
1986 June	13,954	13,918	310	234	302	392	328	741	755
1987 June	14,247	14,220	302	203	297	365	320	737	740
1988 June	14,860	14,841	293	182	296	356	324	757	737
1989 June	15,261	15,242	280	167	290	372	329	763	733
1990 June	15,609	15,573	277	157	284	385	325	741	718
1991 June	15,457	15,417	268	150	280	337	307	679	664
1992 Mar	15,343	15,373	256	135	272	321	307	652	632
Apr				131	271	317	305	652	630
May				131	267	312	303	651	633
June	15,374	15,333	259	131	264	319	305	649	627
July				130	265	315	305	648	621
Aug				130	264	314	303	644	618
Sep	15,053	15,112	276	130	262	310	302	638	618
Oct				128	263	305	301	632	606
Nov				124	261	303	300	626	604
Dec	15,198	15,153	244</						



# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND										
Great Britain	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction (50)*	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)	
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)*	(61-63,67)	
1975 June	458	400	526	731	875	602	553	1,207	1,032	
1976 June	449	394	500	720	841	601	530	1,203	1,023	
1977 June	465	381	511	719	849	601	527	1,187	1,042	
1978 June	472	379	515	712	819	597	531	1,161	1,070	
1979 June	464	376	505	713	800	597	542	1,201	1,111	
1980 June	434	365	483	705	716	554	538	1,206	1,146	
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112	
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124	
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155	
1985 June	271	276	327	575	550	473	477	994	1,148	
1986 June	263	263	318	555	555	485	467	964	1,134	
1987 June	257	244	321	551	543	497	474	983	1,138	
1988 June	268	232	333	541	546	517	478	1,021	1,168	
1989 June	262	228	333	530	514	531	487	1,056	1,206	
1990 June	246	243	313	524	477	540	481	1,060	1,198	
1991 June	222	220	282	528	414	483	461	965	1,131	
1992 Mar	227	203	266	489	411	459	450	904	1,112	
Apr	226	200	264	488	409	454	443			
May	225	198	263	491	406	452	444			
June	232	193	268	489	407	456	453	886	1,087	
July	235	190	267	492	394	453	456			
Aug	234	188	262	492	393	451	455	870	1,056	
Sep	232	187	259	494	399	449	455			
Oct	225	184	258	492	392	449	454			
Nov	222	181	256	489	390	445	447	849	1,058	
Dec	217	179	253	480	389	436	445			
1993 Jan	212	179	251	475	387	433	443			
Feb	213	179	251	467	389	430	447	832	1,054	
Mar	217	179	250	465	393	428	447			
Apr	216	176	251	459	390	432	444			
May	212	176	252	456	390	436	443	812 R	1,062	
June	215	174	253	459	401	438	443			
July	213	172	253	465	399	451	441			
Aug	209	171	252	462	399	451	442	795 R	1,079	
Sep	210	169	256	466	411	440	449			
Oct	212	175	251	475	416	434	445			
Nov	211	172	252	476	419	434	447	787 P	1,064	
Dec	211	170	256	463	415	435	443			
1994 Jan P	210	167	255	453	413	436	441			

GREAT BRITAIN	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing (81-85)*	Public administration etc +	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services **	
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(64/65)	(66)*	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)*	(91-92)*	(93)*	(95)	(94,96-99)*	
1975 June	2,050	824	1,041	439	1,468	1,937	1,534	1,112	1,108	
1976 June	2,025	849	1,015	422	1,472	1,935	1,581	1,141	1,161	
1977 June	2,052	862	1,020	411	1,495	1,934	1,562	1,150	1,169	
1978 June	2,063	882	1,038	407	1,546	1,943	1,568	1,172	1,206	
1979 June	2,135	931	1,044	414	1,622	1,947	1,605	1,190	1,262	
1980 June	2,135	959	1,036	428	1,669	1,925	1,586	1,214	1,286	
1981 June	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282	
1982 June	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305	
1983 June	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315	
1984 June	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403	
1985 June	2,038	1,027	889	419	2,039	1,862	1,557	1,301	1,489	
1986 June	2,054	1,026	867	412	2,136	1,868	1,592	1,312	1,553	
1987 June	2,057	1,028	852	413	2,250	1,910	1,641	1,337	1,620	
1988 June	2,132	1,105	870	430	2,428	1,924	1,691	1,388	1,723	
1989 June	2,234	1,198	902	438	2,594	1,870	1,721	1,418	1,680	
1990 June	2,301	1,257	924	437	2,701	1,942	1,735	1,450	1,664	
1991 June	2,294	1,232	899	429	2,633	1,960	1,710	1,491	1,677	
1992 Mar	2,303	1,125	899	415	2,579	1,816	1,872	1,537	1,686	
Apr										
May										
June	2,287	1,205	892	411	2,583	1,809	1,840	1,552	1,710	
July										
Aug										
Sep	2,232	1,183	884	383	2,553	1,806	1,733	1,549	1,673	
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	2,298	1,150	886	380	2,550	1,809	1,841	1,557	1,669	
1993 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	2,219	1,126	881	378	2,566	1,803	1,852	1,548	1,674	
Apr										
May										
June	2,221	1,177	883	373	2,577	1,810	1,834 R	1,540 R	1,713	
July										
Aug										
Sep	2,250	1,223	887	370	2,612	1,807	1,740	1,554 R	1,727	
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	2,328	1,162	879	366	2,626	1,799	1,835	1,559	1,713	
1994 Jan										

+ 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 on pages 117-126 of the April 1993 *Employment Gazette* for further details.

\*\* Excludes private domestic service.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

## Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND													
GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or group	Jan 1993 R			Nov 1993			Dec 1993			Jan 1994 P		
SIC 1980		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,242.0	1,321.0	4,563.0	3,231.5	1,323.7	4,555.2	3,204.9	1,313.6R	4,518.5R	3,185.9	1,296.4	4,482.3
Manufacturing industries	2-4	2,942.4	1,241.6	4,184.0	2,965.7	1,249.3	4,214.9	2,943.3	1,239.0	4,182.3	2,925.4	1,221.9	4,147.2
Energy and water supply	1	299.6	79.4	379.0	265.8	74.4	340.2	261.6R	74.6	336.2R	260.5	74.6	335.1
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	49.9	2.8	52.8	29.4	2.1	31.5	25.3	2.0	27.4	24.0	1.9	26.0
Mineral oil processing	14	14.0	3.5	17.5	13.5	3.1	16.6	13.1	3.1	16.1	13.0	3.1	16.0
Electricity	161	89.8	27.8	117.6	83.5	25.7	109.1	84.5	26.2	110.7	84.2	26.2	110.4
Gas	162	53.0	22.0	75.0	49.4	20.8	70.1	48.0R	20.4	68.4R	48.6	20.5	69.1
Water supply industry	17	38.0	12.1	50.1	36.0	11.8	47.8	36.7	11.9	48.6	36.8	12.0	48.8
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	442.6	147.3	589.9	425.6	149.0	574.6	427.2	145.9	573.1	423.7	144.3	568.1
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	20.3	3.4	23.7	19.1	2.8	21.9	19.3	3.1	22.4	19.1	3.2	22.2
Metal manufacture	22	106.8	15.3	122.1	101.8	14.9	116.8	102.1	14.3	116.4	101.1	14.3	115.3
Non-metallic mineral products	24	114.2	36.2	150.4	110.6	36.8	147.4	112.7	35.2	147.8	112.7	35.4	148.1
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	201.3	92.4	293.6	194.0	94.5	288.5	193.2	93.3	286.5	190.9	91.5	282.4
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,469.3	386.9	1,856.2	1,482.5	382.1	1,864.7	1,472.3	380.7	1,853.0	1,460.8	376.1	1,836.9
Metal goods nes	31	196.0	54.8	250.8	200.0	52.3	252.3	204.5	52.0	256.5	203.2	51.3	254.5
Mechanical engineering	32	514.7	100.4	615.1	517.0	97.6	614.6	511.8	96.8	608.6	508.0	94.9	602.9
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	45.4	18.5	63.9	49.6	17.9	67.5	49.4	17.7	67.1	49.8	17.4	67.1
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	310.6	139.2	449.8	322.8	141.2	463.9	315.2	140.8	456.0	313.0	140.6	453.6
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	89.0	29.7	118.7	92.2	33.0	125.1	89.1	31.9	121.0	86.4	31.0	117.5
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	44.4	18.2	62.6	50.1	17.4	67.6	48.7	17.6	66.3	48.0	18.8	66.8
Telecommunications equipment	344	81.8	37.1	118.9	82.9	36.2	119.1	81.3	36.5	117.9	81.7	35.8	117.5
Other electronic equipment	345	56.7	34.0	90.6	58.1	35.1	93.2	56.9	34.9	91.8	56.9	35.3	92.2
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	38.6	20.3	58.9	39.5	19.5	58.9	39.2	19.8	59.0	40.0	19.7	59.7
Motor vehicles and parts	35	187.6	24.3	211.9	186.1	25.2	211.3	186.2	25.1	211.3	185.4	24.6	210.0
Other transport equipment	36	158.2	20.4	178.7	151.9	20.0	171.9	149.3	20.3	169.5	147.1	19.6	166.7
Instrument engineering	37	56.8	29.2	85.9	55.2	27.9	83.1	55.8	28.1	84.0	54.3	27.8	82.1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,030.5	707.4	1,737.9	1,057.6	718.1	1,775.7	1,043.9	712.3	1,756.3	1,040.8	701.4	1,742.3
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	279.2	195.5	474.7	282.9	193.1	475.9	274.7	188.2	462.9	270.7	182.1	452.8
Food	411-423	224.3	173.7	398.1	232.8	170.6	403.5	227.3	166.6	393.9	223.8	161.6	385.4
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	54.9	21.8	76.7	50.1	22.4	72.5	47.4	21.6	69.1	46.9	20.5	67.4
Textiles	43	89.9	76.4	166.3	93.8	78.3	172.1	93.1	78.3	171.3	94.2	77.8	1



# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: December 1993

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Dec 1992		Sep 1993			Dec 1993			THOUSAND				
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All	All	Female	All
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time		All	Part-time	All	Part-time				
<b>SIC 1980</b>														
All industries and services #	0-9	10,661.0R	1,148.3	10,227.2R	4,709.5	20,888.3R	10,636.6R	10,242.0R	20,878.6R	10,583.1	1,192.8	10,291.1	4,823.1	20,874.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	180.8	31.1	63.0	25.7	243.8	202.8R	70.2R	273.0R	179.5	29.1	59.4	24.4	238.8
Production and construction industries	1-5	3,977.8R	81.0	1,468.4	330.7	5,446.2R	3,893.9R	1,463.2	5,357.1R	3,854.0	87.6	1,450.9	327.0	5,305.0
Production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4	3,266.2	66.8	1,331.0	273.6	4,597.2	3,236.0	1,325.8	4,561.8	3,204.9	73.4	1,313.6	269.9	4,518.5
	2-4	2,965.0	65.2	1,251.9	258.6	4,216.9	2,966.9	1,250.7	4,217.7	2,943.3	71.9	1,239.0	255.4	4,182.3
Service industries #	6-9	6,502.4R	1,036.2	8,695.8R	4,353.1	15,198.3R	6,539.9R	8,708.6R	15,248.5R	6,549.6	1,076.1	8,780.8	4,471.8	15,330.4
Agriculture and horticulture	01	169.1	30.6	60.4	24.7	229.5	191.0R	67.6R	258.7R	167.7	28.6	56.8	23.4	224.5
Energy and water supply	1	301.2	1.6	79.1	15.0	380.3	269.1	75.1	344.2	261.6	1.5	74.6	14.4	336.2
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
Mineral oil processing	14	13.8	0.1	3.1	0.5	16.9	13.2	2.9	16.1	13.1	0.1	3.1	0.3	16.1
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	162	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	38.2	0.2	12.0	1.7	50.1	37.3	12.0	49.3	36.7	0.2	11.9	2.1	48.6
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	446.5	4.4	149.5	23.3	596.0	435.5	149.6	585.2	427.2	5.0	145.9	21.5	573.1
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	20.8	0.3	3.5	0.9	24.2	19.8	2.9	22.7	19.3	0.2	3.1	0.5	22.4
Metal manufacture	22	107.7	0.6	15.2	2.1	122.8	108.0	16.0	124.0	102.1	0.9	14.3	2.0	116.4
Non-metallic mineral products	24	116.1	1.6	36.6	6.6	152.7	112.5	36.5	149.0	112.7	1.8	35.2	4.6	147.8
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	202.0	1.9	94.3	13.6	296.4	195.3	94.2	289.5	193.2	2.2	93.3	14.3	286.5
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,479.3	20.9	391.8	68.4	1,871.2	1,483.6	383.0	1,866.6	1,472.3	21.1	380.7	71.1	1,853.0
Metal goods nes	31	198.7	3.8	54.7	11.7	253.5	203.7	52.0	255.8	204.5	3.7	52.0	11.9	256.5
Mechanical engineering	32	514.9	8.0	102.8	24.8	617.8	523.3	98.7	622.0	511.8	6.3	96.8	22.7	608.8
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	46.2	0.4	19.3	2.4	65.5	48.7	18.0	66.7	49.4	0.1	17.7	1.8	67.1
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	313.8	5.4	140.4	18.6	454.2	318.2	140.9	459.1	315.2	8.5	140.8	20.3	456.0
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342	91.0	2.0	29.7	4.3	120.7	89.9	30.5	120.4	89.1	2.0	31.9	4.9	121.0
Industrial electrical equipment	343	45.3	0.5	18.4	2.5	63.7	49.0	17.9	66.9	48.7	2.8	17.6	2.4	66.3
Telecommunications equipment	344	82.3	0.7	37.2	4.0	119.4	82.7	37.2	120.0	81.3	1.2	36.5	3.9	117.3
Other electronic equipment	345	56.2	1.1	34.3	4.3	90.5	57.7	35.9	93.6	56.9	1.8	34.9	5.4	91.8
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	39.1	1.1	20.7	3.6	59.8	38.9	19.3	58.2	39.2	0.7	19.8	3.3	59.0
Motor vehicles and parts	35	191.3	0.9	25.4	4.0	216.6	185.0	25.5	210.5	186.2	0.5	25.1	4.6	211.3
Other transport equipment	36	158.2	0.6	20.5	2.0	178.7	149.6	19.5	169.1	149.3	0.6	20.3	2.1	169.5
Instrument engineering	37	56.2	1.8	28.7	5.0	84.8	55.0	28.4	83.4	55.8	1.4	28.1	7.7	84.0
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,039.1	40.0	710.6	166.9	1,749.7	1,047.8	718.1	1,765.9	1,043.9	45.8	712.3	162.2	1,756.3
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	283.0	9.6	197.2	66.8	480.2	275.6	189.9	465.5	274.7	12.2	188.2	61.5	462.9
Food	411-423	228.2	8.5	175.3	63.6	403.4	221.8	167.6	389.4	227.3	10.6	166.6	58.0	393.9
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	54.8	1.0	22.0	3.2	76.8	53.8	22.3	76.1	47.4	1.6	21.6	3.9	69.1
Textiles	43	89.4	3.3	76.7	13.6	166.0	90.3	76.9	167.2	93.1	3.9	78.3	13.7	171.3
Leather and leather goods	44	9.8	1.3	6.2	1.3	15.9	9.4	6.5	15.9	9.8	0.3	6.8	1.5	16.6
Footwear and clothing	45	60.7	4.9	146.7	20.2	207.4	70.5	157.5	228.0	70.9	8.4	155.8	19.8	226.7
Footwear	451	15.2	0.3	15.3	1.7	30.5	15.9	16.6	32.6	15.5	0.4	16.1	1.8	31.6
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	30.9	3.4	109.5	14.5	140.5	40.2	119.1	159.3	40.4	7.3	118.0	14.3	158.4
Household textiles	455	14.6	1.3	21.8	3.9	36.4	14.3	21.7	36.1	15.0	0.7	21.7	3.7	36.7
Timber and wooden furniture	46	145.1	3.3	38.6	9.9	183.6	143.5	38.6	182.1	144.4	3.8	38.2	10.3	182.7
Paper, printing and publishing	47	278.3	10.7	166.2	36.8	444.5	282.1	167.4	449.5	277.6	10.7	165.9	35.4	443.5
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	84.3	3.0	34.6	6.0	118.9	82.7	34.4	117.1	80.0	3.3	32.9	6.3	112.9
Printing and publishing	475	194.0	7.7	131.6	30.8	325.6	199.4	133.0	332.4	197.6	7.3	133.0	29.1	330.6
Rubber and plastics	48	137.6	3.5	51.0	11.6	188.6	141.1	50.9	191.9	139.3	3.5	48.7	12.1	188.0
Other manufacturing industries	49	35.3	3.4	28.1	6.7	63.4	35.3	30.5	65.8	34.0	3.0	30.5	8.0	64.4
Construction	5	711.6R	14.2	137.4	57.1	849.0R	657.9R	137.4	795.3R	649.1P	14.2P	137.4P	57.1P	786.5P
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,046.6	463.9	2,458.9	1,512.3	4,505.5	2,074.4	2,476.9	4,551.2	2,067.6	484.2	2,485.4	1,565.2	4,553.0
Wholesale distribution	61	565.2	35.8	266.1	79.0	831.3	575.7	267.5	843.2	565.6	35.5	265.3	80.6	830.9
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	74.3	3.2	27.9	7.2	102.2	76.9	29.7	106.5	76.4	2.4	29.9	8.2	106.3
Timber and building materials	613	86.6	3.5	22.9	7.5	109.5	86.8	23.9	110.7	86.3	1.9	22.9	7.4	109.2
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	131.4	5.1	49.2	11.9	180.6	132.6	51.9	184.5	130.3	5.2	52.0	14.3	182.3
Household goods/clothing	615/616	56.9	4.1	38.3	10.6	95.2	60.9	38.1	99.0	58.5	4.4	36.7	10.4	95.3
Food, drink and tobacco	617	144.7	11.5	72.1	25.7	216.7	145.6	68.8	214.3	142.5	13.2	68.8	25.7	211.3
Pharmaceutical and other goods	618/619	71.3	8.5	55.7	16.0	127.0	72.9	55.2	128.1	71.6	8.3	54.9	14.6	126.5

# EMPLOYMENT 1.4

## Employees in employment: December 1993

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Dec 1992		Sep 1993			Dec 1993			THOUSAND				
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All	All	Female	All
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time		All	Part-time	All	Part-time				
<b>SIC 1980</b>														
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	13.7	1.2	3.1	1.3	16.8	13.7	3.0	16.7	13.2	0.8	3.0	1.6	16.1
Commission agents	63	19.7	3.2	14.7	3.9	34.4	19.7	17.1	36.9	19.8	2.2	17.8	5.6	37.6
Retail distribution	64/65	866.2	207.9	1,431.3	907.4	2,297.5	855.3	1,394.4	2,249.7	882.4	226.4	1,445.2	937.5	2,327.6
Food	641	237.1	88.2	466.3	343.6	703.4	231.0	459.6	690.6	229.9	88.8	462.9	344.2	692.8
Confectionery, tobacco, etc	642	33.6	17.8	77.5	58.7	111.1	32.9	82.3	115.1	34.6	19.3	80.1	60.7	114.6
Dispensing and other chemists	643	19.6	8.2	109.2	69.6	128.8	20.1	103.7	123.8	21.4	9.1	111.3	72.0	132.7
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	56.1	14.5	191.5	123.0	247.6	51.4	191.1	242.5	55.2	16.9	191.2	127.7	246.4
Small household textiles/goods	647/648	135.7	20.9	131.2	70.6	266.9	132.8	131.6	264.4	134.4	21.4	136.3	78.3	270.7
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	180.9	17.0	78.8	31.8	259.7	184.7	80.6	265.3	185.9	19.7	80.6	32.4	266.5
Other retail distribution	653-656	203.2	41.5	376.9	210.2	580.1	202.5	345.5	548.0	221.0	51.3	382.9	222.1	603.9
Hotels and catering	66	439.6	208.5	710.6	506.4	1,150.2	462.9	759.8	1,222.6	443.0	210.9	718.7	524.7	1,161.7
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	125.5	51.4	169.2	120.1	294.8	128.3	179.3	307.6	128.3	53.2	176.8	129.7	304.1
Public houses and bars	662	108.8	74.1	220.3	186.6	329.1	117.9	229.3	347.3	113.3	76.1	221.7	189.1	335.0
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	51.9	34.1	85.4	73.9	137.3	52.7	84.4	137.2	51.4	32.5	85.3	73.5	136.7
Canteens and messes	664	40.												



# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment by region\*

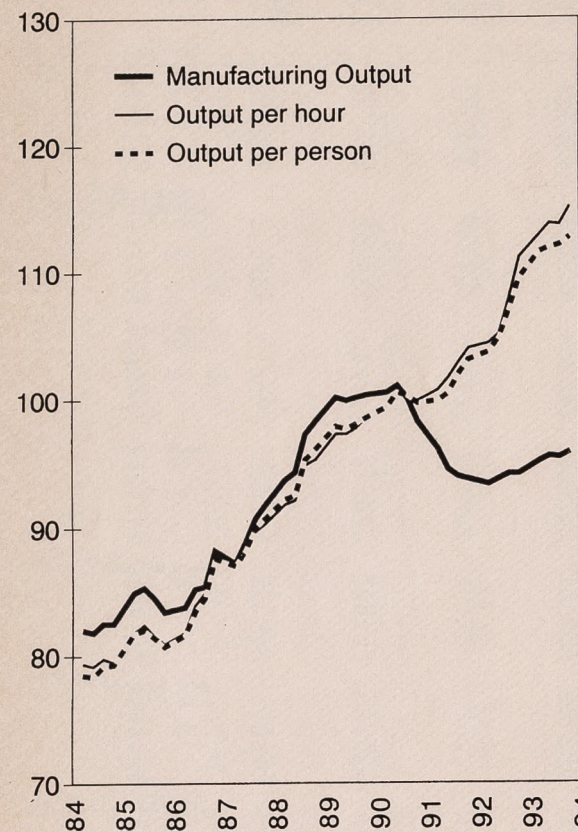
Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Index June 1990 =100	Production and construction industries 1-5	Index June 1990 =100	Production industries 1-4	Index June 1990 =100	Manufacturing industries 2-4	Index June 1990 =100	Service industries 6-9
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time									
<b>SIC 1980</b>													
<b>South East</b>													
1992 Sep	3,597	375	3,364	1,378	6,961	90.8	1,411	84.6	1,160	86.1	1,065	85.3	5,492
1992 Dec	3,582	397	3,372	1,406	6,954	90.7	1,368	82.0	1,124	83.4	1,030	82.5	5,538
1993 Mar	3,553	390	3,337	1,387	6,891	89.9	1,349	80.9	1,109	82.4	1,017	81.4	5,494
1993 Jun	3,550 R	400	3,360	1,408 R	6,909 R	90.1	1,349	80.9	1,114	82.7	1,024	82.0	5,510 R
1993 Sep	3,557 R	406	3,354	1,400	6,911 R	90.2	1,349	80.9	1,119	83.1	1,030	82.5	5,509 R
1993 Dec	3,546	426	3,383	1,441	6,929	90.4	1,324	79.4	1,097	81.4	1,008	80.7	5,557
<b>Greater London (Included in South East)</b>													
1992 Sep	1,691	163	1,447	470	3,139	89.6	512	86.6	405	88.1	364	87.1	2,625
1992 Dec	1,681	169	1,441	474	3,123	89.2	491	83.0	387	84.0	346	82.7	2,631
1993 Mar	1,664	164	1,432	469	3,095	88.4	480	81.2	378	82.2	338	80.8	2,614
1993 Jun	1,650	167	1,425	468	3,079	87.9	478	80.8	378	82.2	339	80.9	2,600
1993 Sep	1,647	165	1,433 R	471 R	3,079	87.9	474	80.2	376	81.8	338	80.7	2,604 R
1993 Dec	1,657	183	1,446	483	3,103	88.6	469	79.2	372	80.9	333	79.7	2,634
<b>East Anglia</b>													
1992 Sep	404	43	358	170	762	94.1	205	88.9	175	90.6	162	89.3	529
1992 Dec	397	44	366	178	763	94.2	202	87.6	173	89.5	160	88.3	536
1993 Mar	397	44	363	177	759	93.7	198	85.8	170	87.6	157	86.3	537
1993 Jun	395	43	366	181	761	93.9	198	85.7	170	87.8	157	86.7	537
1993 Sep	397	46	360	175	756 R	93.4	197	85.5	170	87.9	158	87.1	531
1993 Dec	397	44	368	184	766	94.5	196	84.9	169	87.3	157	86.5	546
<b>South West</b>													
1992 Sep	838	101	827	408	1,665	94.1	388	82.5	330	83.6	303	82.7	1,297
1992 Dec	824	106	831	421	1,655	93.6	379	80.4	321	81.4	295	80.6	1,242
1993 Mar	830	106	828	420	1,659	93.8	377	80.2	321	81.4	295	80.6	1,246
1993 Jun	837 R	105	843	430	1,681	95.0	381 R	81.0	326	82.8	301	82.2	1,262
1993 Sep	851 R	112	849	432	1,701	96.2	384	81.6	330	83.7	305	83.4	1,277 R
1993 Dec	833	105	848	440	1,682	95.1	378	80.3	325	82.4	300	82.0	1,269
<b>West Midlands</b>													
1992 Sep	1,024	90	917	421	1,942	91.7	683	84.7	602	84.2	574	84.4	1,293
1992 Dec	1,012	101	919	428	1,930	91.2	656	81.3	577	80.7	550	80.9	1,252
1993 Mar	1,001	96	912	426	1,913	90.3	649	80.5	572	80.0	547	80.4	1,241
1993 Jun	1,001	98	912	426	1,913	90.3	644	79.8	569	79.5	544	80.0	1,245
1993 Sep	998 R	94	918	429	1,916 R	90.5	646	80.1	572	80.0	548	80.6	1,245 R
1993 Dec	1,002	101	919	437	1,921	90.7	645	79.9	572	79.9	549	80.7	1,255
<b>East Midlands</b>													
1992 Sep	776	75	721	336	1,497	95.3	533	88.8	477	89.8	437	90.6	937
1992 Dec	772	82	737	353	1,509	96.1	520	86.7	465	87.6	428	88.7	955
1993 Mar	764	80	728	346	1,492	95.0	510	85.0	457	86.0	422	87.4	957
1993 Jun	760	80	740	351	1,500	95.5	507	84.5	455	85.6	425	88.1	957
1993 Sep	761 R	82	751	358	1,512	96.3	507	84.5	456	85.8	426	88.4	977
1993 Dec	756	79	758	366	1,514	96.4	506	84.3	455	85.7	428	88.7	985
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>													
1992 Sep	923	85	894	451	1,817	94.5	568	87.8	484	88.4	440	89.2	1,226
1992 Dec	917	93	894	457	1,812	94.3	557	86.0	475	86.6	434	88.0	1,235
1993 Mar	909	89	889	451	1,798	93.5	552	85.2	471	86.0	432	87.6	1,226
1993 Jun	911	89	891	455	1,802	93.7	549 R	84.8	471	85.9	435	88.3	1,231
1993 Sep	919 R	99	891	459	1,810 R	94.2	549	84.8	472	86.1	438	88.7	1,233
1993 Dec	910	96	895	465	1,805	93.9	544	84.0	468	85.4	436	88.3	1,240
<b>North West</b>													
1992 Sep	1,153	106	1,147	532	2,301	94.5	664	83.8	571	84.3	536	84.4	1,620
1992 Dec	1,147	116	1,157	547	2,304	94.7	651	82.0	560	82.6	525	82.6	1,638
1993 Mar	1,133	110	1,148	545	2,281	93.8	640	80.7	551	81.3	518	81.5	1,629
1993 Jun	1,137 R	116	1,151	551	2,289	94.1	626	78.9	539	79.5	507	79.8	1,647 R
1993 Sep	1,149	120	1,161 R	559 R	2,309	94.9	629	79.3	544	80.2	513	80.6	1,663 R
1993 Dec	1,144	121	1,153	558	2,297	94.4	626	78.9	542	79.9	511	80.4	1,657
<b>North</b>													
1992 Sep	554	53	519	257	1,073	96.0	346	90.7	286	92.1	255	93.1	719
1992 Dec	542	54	519	260	1,061	95.0	333	87.4	275	88.4	245	89.3	713
1993 Mar	538	55	512	255	1,050	94.0	327	85.7	270	86.9	241	88.0	713
1993 Jun	535 R	56	512	255	1,047	93.7	325	85.2	269	86.6	244	88.9	711
1993 Sep	542	56	516 R	255	1,057	94.7	327	85.7	272	87.6	247	90.3	719
1993 Dec	540	59	522	262	1,062	95.1	325	85.3	271	87.3	247	90.2	727
<b>Wales</b>													
1992 Sep	476	52	455	217	931	94.0	273	88.6	231	88.8	210	89.3	633
1992 Dec	474	59	459	222	933	94.2	263	85.4	222	85.4	201	85.7	633
1993 Mar	473	59	460	224	933	94.2	262	85.2	222	85.4	202	86.0	633
1993 Jun	471 R	68	464	224	935	94.4	261 R	85.0	223	85.6	203	86.6	639
1993 Sep	473	59	465	227	938	94.7	261	84.9	223	85.8	204	87.0	657
1993 Dec	471	61	464	228	936	94.5	258	83.9	221	84.8	202	86.0	661
<b>Scotland</b>													
1992 Sep	1,014	93	971	428	1,985	100.0	534	90.5	418	91.6	360	90.7	1,424
1992 Dec	993	96	973	437	1,966	99.0	518	87.9	405	88.9	348	87.8	1,422
1993 Mar	979	91	966	431	1,945	97.9	511	86.8	401	88.0	345	86.8	1,407
1993 Jun	989	96 R	976 R	437 R	1,965 R	98.9	512	86.9	404	88.7	348	87.7	1,426 R
1993 Sep	990 R	95 R	978 R	438 R	1,967 R	99.1	509	86.3	403	88.5	348	87.7	1,432 R
1993 Dec	983	101	981	443	1,963	98.9	504	85.5	399	87.6	345	86.8	1,435
<b>Great Britain</b>													
1992 Sep	10,760	1,071	10,174	4,598	20,934	93.5	5,605	86.3	4,735	87.1	4,342	87.0	15,053
1992 Dec	10,661	1,148	10,227	4,710	20,888	93.3	5,446	83.9	4,597	84.6	4,217	84.4	15,198
1993 Mar	10,579	1,121	10,142	4,663	20,721	92.6	5,376	82.8	4,544	83.6	4,175	83.6	15,100
1993 Jun	10,587 R	1,141	10,215 R	4,720 R	20,801 R	92.9	5,352 R	82.4	4,540	83.5	4,190	83.9	15,192 R
1993 Sep	10,637 R	1,170 R	10,242 R	4,730 R	20,879 R	93.3	5,357 R	82.5	4,562	83.9	4,218	84.5	15,248 R
1993 Dec	10,583	1,193	10,291	4,823	20,874	93.3	5,305	81.7	4,518	83.2	4,182	83.8	15,330
<b>Northern Ireland</b>													
1992 Sep	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	271	113	544	101.0	128	90.7	106	92.7	99	93.1	397
1993 Sep	275	37	271	114	546	101.5	128	91.0	106	93.2	100	93.8	399
1993 Dec	276	38	275	117	551	102.3	128	91.1	107	93.9	101	94.7	403
<b>United Kingdom</b>													
1992 Sep	11,035	..	10,442	..	21,477	93.7	5,737	86.5	4,844	87.3	4,444	87.1	15,445
1992 Dec	10,935	1,184	10,498	4,823	21,433	93.5	5,577	84.0	4,705	84.8	4,317	84.7	15,594
1993 Mar	10,852	1,156	10,413	4,775	21,264	92.8	5,505	83.0	4,651	83.8	4,274	83.8	15,495
1993 Jun	10,861 R	1,178	10,484 R	4,833 R	21,345 R	93.1	5,480 R	82.6	4,646	83.7	4,289	84.1	15,589 R
1993 Sep	10,912 R	1,207 R	10,51										



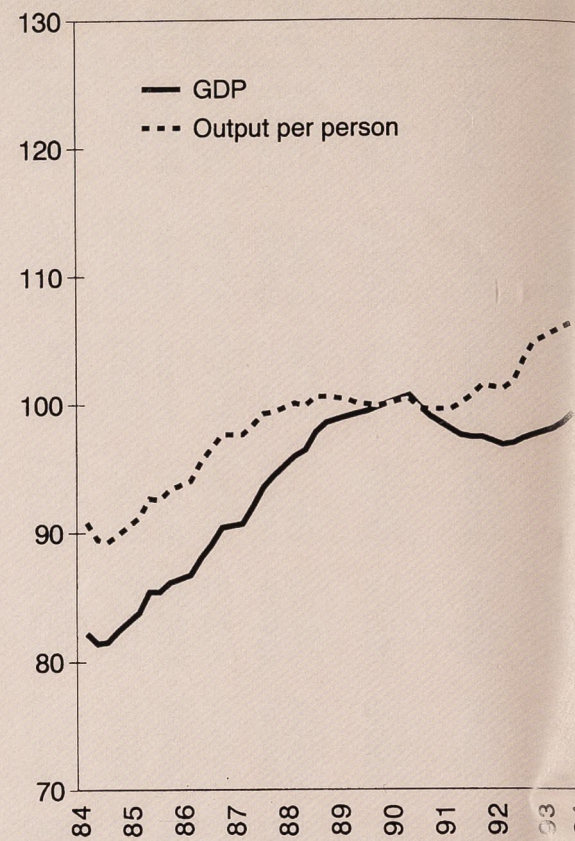
# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100



Index 1990=100



SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output*	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1985	85.2	92.1	92.5	88.0	105.8	83.1	84.5	103.8	81.4
1986	88.6	92.3	96.0	90.1	103.0	87.5	85.6	101.6	84.3
1987	92.7	93.9	98.7	93.7	101.6	92.2	89.6	100.7	89.0
1988	97.3	96.9	100.3	98.2	102.4	95.9	95.9	102.0	94.0
1989	99.4	99.3	100.1	100.3	102.2	98.2	100.2	102.1	98.1
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.7	97.2	100.5	96.0	93.6	102.6	94.7	93.4	101.4
1992	97.3	94.6	102.8	95.6	88.4	108.3	93.9	88.4	106.3
1993	..	..	..	98.1	84.7	115.8	95.5	85.2	112.1
1986 Q3	89.1	92.2	96.6	90.2	102.4	88.1	85.4	101.1	84.5
1986 Q4	90.4	92.5	97.7	92.0	101.8	90.3	88.2	100.6	87.6
1987 Q1	90.7	92.8	97.7	92.0	101.2	90.9	87.2	100.2	87.0
1987 Q2	92.0	93.5	98.4	92.9	101.5	91.6	88.8	100.6	88.2
1987 Q3	93.6	94.2	99.3	94.5	101.7	92.9	90.7	100.9	89.9
1987 Q4	94.5	95.1	99.4	95.4	101.9	93.6	91.8	101.2	90.7
1988 Q1	96.0	95.9	100.1	96.5	102.2	94.4	93.7	101.6	92.2
1988 Q2	96.5	96.6	99.9	97.2	102.4	94.9	94.3	102.0	92.5
1988 Q3	97.9	97.3	100.6	99.4	102.4	97.0	97.3	102.1	95.3
1988 Q4	98.6	98.0	100.6	99.6	102.5	97.2	98.3	102.2	96.1
1989 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	102.6	97.4	100.2	102.4	97.9
1989 Q2	99.3	99.2	100.1	99.9	102.3	97.6	99.9	102.3	97.7
1989 Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.1	98.5	100.2	102.1	98.1
1989 Q4	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.8	102.7	99.1	100.4	101.8	98.6
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.2	99.1	100.6	101.2	99.4
1990 Q2	100.7	100.3	100.4	101.6	100.5	101.1	101.1	100.4	100.6
1990 Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.3
1990 Q4	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.5	99.8	98.3	98.5	99.7
1991 Q1	98.1	98.5	99.6	97.1	96.5	100.6	96.2	96.3	99.9
1991 Q2	97.6	97.5	100.1	95.9	94.4	101.6	94.6	94.2	100.5
1991 Q3	97.5	96.8	100.7	92.4	92.4	103.2	92.0	92.2	102.0
1991 Q4	97.5	96.1	101.5	95.8	91.2	105.0	93.8	91.0	103.1
1992 Q1	96.9	95.7	101.2	95.0	90.2	105.3	93.4	90.1	103.7
1992 Q2	97.0	95.3	101.8	94.9	89.5	106.1	93.8	89.5	104.8
1992 Q3	97.4	94.1	103.5	96.0	87.9	109.2	94.2	88.0	107.1
1992 Q4	97.7	93.2	104.8	96.6	85.9	112.5	94.2	86.0	109.5
1993 Q1	98.2	92.9	105.7	96.7	85.1	113.6	95.2	85.3	111.6
1993 Q2	98.7	93.0	106.1	97.4	84.9	114.7	95.6	85.4	111.9
1993 Q3	99.4	93.3	106.5	98.5	84.5	116.5	95.5	85.2	112.1
1993 Q4	..	..	..	99.6	84.3	118.2	95.9	85.0	112.7

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

# EMPLOYMENT 1.11

## 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
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	305	19.6
1991	1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63		8	323	52	478	9.3	60	2.0	800	13.6
1992	1,019	35.5	9.3	9.51		5	211	40	386	9.5	46	1.5	596	12.9
1993	970	35.0	9.4	9.11		4	139	29	244	8.1	32	1.1	384	11.6
Week ended														
1992 Feb 14	1,065	36.7	8.9	9.51	9.86	2	70	60	593	9.9	62	2.1	664	10.7
1992 Mar 13	998	34.5	9.1	9.12	9.65	7	275	59	541	9.2	66	2.3	816	12.4
1992 Apr 10	1,066	37.1	9.2	9.80	10.19	5	196	48	481	10.0	53	1.9	677	12.7
1992 May 15	1,111	38.7	9.6	10.71	11.01	3	101	30	268	8.8	33	1.1	369	11.2
1992 June 12	1,016	35.3	9.3	9.48	9.73	5	181	33	305	9.2	38	1.3	485	12.9
1992 July 10	1,053	36.7	9.5	10.01	9.97	2	78	24	250	10.6	26	0.9	328	12.8
1992 Aug 14	973	34.1	9.3	9.09	9.36	3	123	27	265	10.0	30	1.0	388	13.1
1992 Sep 11	977	34.3	9.7	9.46	9.09	5	194	34	294	8.8	39	1.4	487	12.6
1992 Oct 9	1,028	36.3	9.4	9.69	8.67	4	137	35	311	9.0	38	1.3	448	11.7
1992 Nov 13	1,045	35.2	9.2	9.66	8.73	5	178	38	370	9.7	43	1.4	647	12.8
1992 Dec 18	943	33.8	9.6	9.03	8.25	12	444	52	526	10.1	64	2.3	970	15.3
1993 Jan 15	905	32.9	9.2	8.37	9.45	6	241	55	483	8.9	61	2.2	724	11.9
1993 Feb 12	928	33.8	9.5	8.83	9.18	10	375	56	537	9.9	64	2.3	912	14.2
1993 Mar 12	923	33.6	9.3	8.56	9.11	4	156	46	421	9.2	50	1.8	596	11.8
1993 Apr 16	878	32.0	9.0	7.94	8.32	3	105	26	198	7.7	28	1.0	303	10.6
1993 May 14	1,002	36.7	9.4	9.47	9.79	3	115	23	160	7.0	26	1.0	276	10.6
1993 Jun 11	955	34.7	9.3	8.89	9.13	3	133	26	284	11.0	29	1.1	417	14.2
1993 Jul 9	1,075	36.6	9.7	10.39	10.34	1	26	25	159	6.4	25	0.9	184	7.3
1993 Aug 13	927	33.7	9.8	9.04	9.29	1	36	16	137	8.4	17	0.6	173	10.1
1993 Sep 10	1,000	36.3	9.5	9.45	9.08	4	138	12	69	5.9	15	0.5	208	13.5
1993 Oct 15	1,033	37.5	9.4	9.67	8.90	3	118	18	119	6.8	21	0.6	238	11.5
1993 Nov 12	985	35.7	9.2	9.05	8.36	4	140	27	206	7.6	31	0.9	346	11.3
1993 Dec 10	1,033	36.9	9.4	9.71	8.96	2	91	17	152	8.8	20	0.7	242	12.3
1994 Jan 14 P	929	33.7	8.9	8.27	9.29	4	159	16	118	7.4	20	0.7	277	13.7

# EMPLOYMENT 1.12

## 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
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	96.3	100.8
1991	78.4	75.3	76.9	68.3	88.1	99.3	98.2	102.0	97.4	100.0
1992	73.3	70.6	70.5	65.3	82.4	99.5	98.5	99.9	96.3	101.3
1993	69.9	68.1	65.0	65.5	78.1	98.4	99.0	99.0	99.7	102.8
Week ended										
1992 Jan 10	74.6					99.5				
1992 Feb 14	75.0					99.8				
1992 Mar 13	74.7	71.7	73.2	67.4	83.6	99.5	98.6	100.4	98.4	100.3
1992 Apr 10	74.8					100.0				
1992 May 15	75.3					101.1				
1992 Jun 12	74.3	71.7	72.8	66.9	83.1	99.6	98.6	100.6	98.6	101.5
1992 Jul 10	73.8					100.0				
1992 Aug 14	73.0					99.3				
1992 Sep 11	72.4	70.3	71.4	64.6	82.6	99.1	98.3	100.1	98.2	102.1
1992 Oct 9	71.3					98.8				
1992 Nov 13	70.7					98.8				
1992 Dec 18	69.5	68.5	64.6	62.4	80.4	98.2	98.6	98.7	98.0	101.5
1993 Jan 15	70.3					99.3				
1993 Feb 12	70.2					99.2				
1993 Mar 12	70.1	67.5	66.5	63.9	79.7	98.5	98.6	98.8	99.1	102.1
1993 Apr 16	69.6					97.8				
1993 May 14	70.3					99.2				
1993 Jun 11	70.0	68.0	65.7	64.8	78.4	98.2	98.6	99.5	99.1	103.5
1993 Jul 9	70.8					99.5				
1993 Aug 13	69.9					98.3				
1993 Sep 10	69.7	68.8	63.8	66.7	77.4	98.1	99.2	98.9	100.3	103.2
1993 Oct 15	69.4					97.7				
1993 Nov 12	69.0					96.9				
1993 Dec 10	69.1	68.3	63.9	66.7	76.9	97.8	99.7	98.9	100.2	102.5
1994 Jan 14 P	69.1					97.9				



# 2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

	MALE AND FEMALE								
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED # (R)				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 } averages	2,291.9	8.1	2,286.1	8.1					
1992 } averages	2,778.6	9.9	2,765.0	9.8					
1993 } averages	2,919.2	10.4	2,900.6	10.3					
1992 Feb 13	2,710.5	9.6	2,635.4	9.4	48.6	37.9	310	2,354	47
Mar 12	2,707.5	9.6	2,651.8	9.4	16.4	34.6	282	2,379	47
Apr 9	2,736.5	9.7	2,687.1	9.6	35.3	33.4	302	2,387	47
May 14	2,707.9	9.6	2,717.3	9.7	30.2	27.3	254	2,407	48
June 11	2,678.2	9.5	2,731.7	9.7	14.4	26.6	258	2,373	47
July 9	2,774.0	9.9	2,765.3	9.8	33.6	26.1	369	2,359	46
Aug 13	2,845.5	10.1	2,812.6	10.0	47.3	31.8	324	2,476	45
Sept 10	2,847.4	10.1	2,840.6	10.1	28.0	36.3	315	2,488	45
Oct 8	2,814.4	10.0	2,871.7	10.2	31.1	35.5	345	2,425	44
Nov 12	2,864.1	10.2	2,908.4	10.4	36.7	31.9	331	2,488	45
Dec 17	2,983.3	10.6	2,971.7	10.6	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	10.7	2,933.7	10.4	-25.3	-12.7	269	2,681	46
Apr 8	3,000.5	10.7	2,941.9	10.5	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	10.4	-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	10.4	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	9.9	2,812.9	10.0	-38.0	-36.2	284	2,447	38
Dec 9	2,782.7	9.9	2,770.8	9.9	-42.1	-43.7	272	2,473	38
1994 Jan 13	2,889.3	10.3	2,790.6	9.9	19.8	-20.1	283	2,565	39
Feb 10 P	2,841.4	10.1	2,751.8	9.8	-38.8	-20.4	272	2,532	37

# 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1990 } Annual	1,567.3	5.6	1,565.5	5.6					
1991 } averages	2,191.5	8.0	2,187.0	7.9					
1992 } averages	2,672.4	9.8	2,660.3	9.7					
1993 } averages	2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2					
1992 Feb 13	2,606.6	9.5	2,532.9	9.3	48.4	37.6	303	2,258	46
Mar 12	2,603.4	9.5	2,548.5	9.3	15.6	34.0	275	2,283	46
Apr 9	2,632.1	9.6	2,583.6	9.4	35.1	33.0	295	2,291	46
May 14	2,604.1	9.5	2,613.0	9.6	29.4	26.7	247	2,310	46
June 11	2,573.9	9.4	2,626.9	9.6	13.9	26.1	250	2,278	46
July 9	2,663.8	9.7	2,659.7	9.7	32.8	25.4	357	2,262	45
Aug 13	2,734.1	10.0	2,706.1	9.9	46.4	31.0	316	2,374	44
Sept 10	2,737.0	10.0	2,734.5	10.0	28.4	35.9	305	2,388	44
Oct 8	2,708.0	9.9	2,765.6	10.1	31.1	35.3	337	2,328	43
Nov 12	2,759.4	10.1	2,802.9	10.2	37.3	32.3	325	2,391	44
Dec 17	2,877.9	10.5	2,865.8	10.5	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	10.6	2,828.7	10.3	-24.6	-12.4	263	2,583	45
Apr 8	2,895.2	10.6	2,837.6	10.4	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	10.3	-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	10.3	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	9.8	2,711.5	9.9	-37.0	-35.1	277	2,354	37
Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,670.7	9.8	-40.8	-42.5	266	2,380	37
1994 Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,691.0	9.8	20.3	-19.2	276	2,473	38
Feb 10 P	2,741.8	10.0	2,652.5	9.7	-38.5	-19.7	266	2,440	36

\* The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.  
 P National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1992 for 1992 and 1993 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

### (R) NORTHERN IRELAND DISCONTINUITY/ UPDATE OF SEASONAL FACTORS

The February 1994 seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment figures incorporate a downward revision to the Northern Ireland and hence United Kingdom figures.

This revision is due to improvements in the Northern Ireland system for administering unemployment benefits which henceforth will be fully integrated into the National Unemployment Benefit System (NUBS), bringing it into line with the rest of the United Kingdom.

Full implementation of NUBS within Northern Ireland will eliminate an overcount which previously arose from the duplication of claimant records and from processing delays. The changeover to NUBS introduces a discontinuity into the Northern Ireland and United Kingdom series.

The usual annual update of seasonal factors has been timed this year to coincide with the Northern Ireland changeover to NUBS in order to produce consistent series over time. Monthly seasonal factors have been revised back to January 1971 for the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, and back to April 1974 for all other regions.

In accordance with previous practice when there has been a discontinuity, there has been no change to the unadjusted history.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

	MALE									FEMALE								
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED # (R)				UNEMPLOYED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED # (R)		MARRIED						
	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	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *			
1990 } Annual	1,232.3	7.6	1,230.4	7.6						394.9	3.2	430.4	3.5					
1991 } averages	1,737.1	10.7	1,734.0	10.8						554.9	4.6	552.1	4.5					
1992 } averages	2,126.9	13.3	2,118.6	13.3						652.6	5.4	646.5	5.3					
1993 } averages	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9						683.1	5.6	674.9	5.6					
1992 Feb 13	2,074.6	13.0	2,015.0	12.6						636.0	5.2	620.4	5.1	210.5				
Mar 12	2,075.1	13.0	2,029.2	12.7						632.4	5.2	622.6	5.1	210.5				
Apr 9	2,100.1	13.1	2,059.3	12.9						636.5	5.3	627.8	5.2	214.2				
May 14	2,085.1	13.0	2,083.7	13.0						622.8	5.1	633.6	5.2	210.4				
June 11	2,061.9	12.9	2,093.9	13.1						617.0	5.1	637.8	5.3	207.7				
July 9	2,108.7	13.2	2,117.7	13.2						665.3	5.5	647.6	5.3	215.0				
Aug 13	2,149.1	13.4	2,153.3	13.5						696.1	5.7	659.3	5.4	224.9				
Sept 10	2,160.9	13.5	2,176.8	13.6						686.5	5.7	663.8	5.5	218.8				
Oct 8	2,151.5	13.5	2,202.7	13.8						662.5	5.5	669.0	5.5	215.4				
Nov 12	2,199.2	13.8	2,233.5	14.0						664.4	5.5	674.9	5.6	216.9				
Dec 17	2,299.7	14.4	2,283.4	14.3						683.7	5.6	688.3	5.7	224.7				
1993 Jan 14	2,353.1	14.7	2,275.3	14.2						708.2	5.8	687.3	5.7	232.6				
Feb 11	2,335.9	14.6	2,271.3	14.2						706.7	5.8	687.7	5.7	230.8				
Mar 11	2,303.7	14.4	2,252.9	14.1						693.5	5.7	680.8	5.6	226.7				
Apr 8	2,304.2	14.4	2,257.7	14.1						696.3	5.7	684.2	5.6	231.0				
May 13	2,248.1	14.1	2,243.3	14.0						668.1	5.5	676.4	5.6	219.3				
June 10	2,209.2	13.8	2,239.9	14.0						655.8	5.4	675.2	5.6	213.7				
July 8	2,231.1	14.0	2,238.2	14.0						698.2	5.8	679.0	5.6	218.4				
Aug 12	2,234.4	14.0	2,235.3	14.0						725.6	6.0	686.2	5.7	225.4				
Sept 9	2,207.2	13.8	2,221.5	13.9						704.9	5.8	680.5	5.6	214.1				
Oct 14	2,135.5	13.4	2,186.6	13.7						658.1	5.4	664.3	5.5	201.5				
Nov 11	2,124.1	13.3	2,157.3	13.5						645.3	5.3	655.6	5.4	196.7				
Dec 9	2,146.0	13.4	2,129.5	13.3						636.7	5.3	641.3	5.3	194.0				
1994 Jan 13	2,224.2	13.9	2,146.4	13.4						665.1	5.5	644.2	5.3	200.5				
Feb 10 P	2,184.3	13.7	2,114.0	13.2						657.1	5.4	637.8	5.3	195.9				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1990 } Annual	1,159.1	7.3	1,158.1	7.3						408.2	3.4	407.4	3.4		
1991 } averages	1,660.4	10.5	1,658.0	10.6						531.1	4.5	529.1	4.5		
1992 } averages	2,044.6	13.2	2,037.9	13.1						627.8	5.3	622.5	5.3		
1993 } averages	2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8											



# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (R)					
	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	4.0	5.2	2.5	372.0	4.0			273.0	99.0
1991 ) Annual	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.2	4.1	637.7	7.0			477.3	160.4
1992 ) averages	854.1	645.4	288.7	9.4	12.5	5.3	851.0	9.3			643.8	207.3
1993 )	460.3	351.7	108.6	9.1	12.5	4.8	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1993 Feb 11	961.3	726.9	234.4	10.5	14.1	5.9	942.1	10.3	0.7	8.4	711.6	230.5
Mar 11	952.0	719.9	232.1	10.4	14.0	5.9	936.8	10.3	-5.3	-1.0	707.7	229.1
Apr 8	957.0	722.5	234.5	10.5	14.0	5.9	938.6	10.3	1.8	-0.9	708.3	230.3
May 13	934.4	707.2	227.2	10.3	13.7	5.7	932.5	10.2	-6.1	-3.2	703.9	228.6
June 10	919.4	695.7	223.7	10.1	13.5	5.7	930.1	10.2	-2.4	-2.2	701.4	228.7
July 8	930.7	698.7	232.0	10.2	13.5	5.9	930.8	10.2	0.7	-2.6	700.8	230.0
Aug 12	942.4	700.9	241.5	10.3	13.6	6.1	932.0	10.2	1.2	-0.2	699.9	232.1
Sept 9	931.6	693.8	237.8	10.2	13.4	6.0	928.6	10.2	-3.4	-0.5	697.9	230.7
Oct 14	897.6	673.0	224.6	9.8	13.0	5.7	912.6	10.0	-16.0	-6.1	687.4	225.2
Nov 11	886.1	666.9	219.2	9.7	12.9	5.5	899.5	9.9	-13.1	-10.8	678.1	221.4
Dec 9	885.7	670.7	215.0	9.7	13.0	5.4	882.2	9.7	-17.3	-15.5	666.8	215.4
1994 Jan 13	905.0	685.4	219.6	9.9	13.3	5.6	887.1	9.7	4.9	-8.5	670.9	216.2
Feb 10 P	893.9	676.1	217.8	9.8	13.1	5.5	871.6	9.6	-15.5	-9.3	658.3	213.9
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>												
1990 )	211.8	154.7	57.1	5.0	6.4	3.2	211.6	5.0			154.6	57.0
1991 ) Annual	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.2	10.4	5.1	331.7	8.1			244.1	87.3
1992 ) averages	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.6	13.6	6.5	429.2	10.6			319.6	109.6
1993 )	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.5			347.8	120.2
1993 Feb 11	473.5	352.5	121.0	11.7	15.0	7.1	470.5	11.6	1.4	4.1	349.9	120.8
Mar 11	473.4	352.6	120.7	11.7	15.0	7.1	470.5	11.6	0.0	0.5	350.1	120.4
Apr 8	478.2	355.8	122.4	11.8	15.2	7.2	472.0	11.6	1.5	1.0	350.9	121.1
May 13	471.5	351.5	120.0	11.6	15.0	7.0	470.7	11.6	-1.3	0.1	349.9	120.3
June 10	468.4	349.1	119.3	11.6	14.9	7.0	470.6	11.6	-0.1	0.0	349.5	120.1
July 8	473.5	350.6	122.9	11.7	14.9	7.2	470.7	11.6	0.1	-0.4	349.2	120.5
Aug 12	479.6	352.4	127.3	11.8	15.0	7.5	471.5	11.6	0.8	0.3	349.3	120.2
Sept 9	476.2	350.3	125.8	11.7	14.9	7.4	470.6	11.6	-0.9	0.0	349.0	120.3
Oct 14	461.2	341.3	120.0	11.4	14.5	7.0	465.0	11.5	-5.6	-1.9	345.5	119.5
Nov 11	454.8	337.8	117.1	11.2	14.4	6.9	460.4	11.4	-4.6	-3.7	342.5	117.9
Dec 9	454.2	338.8	115.4	11.2	14.4	6.8	453.5	11.2	-6.9	-5.7	338.2	115.3
1994 Jan 13	457.8	341.8	116.0	11.3	14.6	6.8	455.6	11.2	2.1	-3.1	339.7	115.9
Feb 10 P	454.9	339.2	115.6	11.2	14.5	6.8	451.2	11.1	-4.4	-3.1	336.2	115.0
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>												
1990 )	37.5	27.3	10.2	3.7	4.7	2.4	37.4	3.7			27.2	10.2
1991 ) Annual	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.8	7.5	3.5	58.9	5.9			44.0	14.9
1992 ) averages	77.7	58.3	19.4	10.1	14.6	7.7	77.3	7.8			58.1	19.2
1993 )	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.4	10.9	5.0	83.4	8.4			62.8	20.7
1993 Feb 11	90.0	67.8	22.2	9.0	11.8	5.3	85.5	8.6	-0.2	0.7	64.4	21.1
Mar 11	89.0	67.2	21.8	8.9	11.7	5.2	84.7	8.5	-0.8	-0.2	63.9	20.8
Apr 8	88.5	66.7	21.8	8.9	11.6	5.2	85.1	8.5	0.4	-0.2	64.1	21.0
May 13	85.1	64.2	20.9	8.5	11.1	5.0	84.0	8.4	-1.1	-0.5	63.3	20.7
June 10	82.4	62.3	20.0	8.3	10.8	4.8	84.2	8.5	0.2	-0.2	63.5	20.7
July 8	83.2	62.3	20.9	8.4	10.8	5.0	84.2	8.5	0.0	-0.3	63.4	20.3
Aug 12	83.4	61.8	21.6	8.4	10.7	5.1	84.1	8.4	-0.1	0.0	63.1	20.3
Sept 9	81.6	60.6	20.9	8.2	10.5	5.0	83.2	8.4	-0.9	-0.3	62.4	20.3
Oct 14	78.4	58.6	19.8	7.9	10.2	4.7	81.7	8.2	-1.5	-0.8	61.4	20.3
Nov 11	78.2	58.5	19.8	7.9	10.1	4.7	80.2	8.1	-1.5	-1.3	60.1	20.3
Dec 9	79.0	59.4	19.5	7.9	10.3	4.7	78.3	7.9	-1.9	-1.6	58.7	19.5
1994 Jan 13	83.9	63.2	20.7	8.4	11.0	4.9	80.1	8.0	1.8	-0.5	60.3	19.9
Feb 10 P	82.7	62.2	20.5	8.3	10.8	4.9	78.1	7.8	-2.0	-0.7	58.6	19.5
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>												
1990 )	97.3	69.8	27.5	4.4	5.6	2.8	97.2	4.4			69.7	27.4
1991 ) Annual	161.2	121.1	40.1	7.1	9.4	4.1	160.7	7.1			120.9	39.9
1992 ) averages	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.4	12.7	5.2	207.8	9.4			158.1	49.7
1993 )	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.8	13.2	5.5	216.4	9.8			163.8	52.6
1993 Feb 11	234.1	177.0	57.1	10.6	14.2	5.9	223.4	10.1	-1.1	0.8	169.5	53.9
Mar 11	229.0	173.3	55.7	10.3	13.9	5.7	221.2	10.0	-2.2	-1.2	168.0	53.2
Apr 8	226.8	172.2	54.7	10.2	13.8	5.6	221.5	10.0	0.3	-1.0	167.9	53.6
May 13	216.7	165.0	51.7	9.8	13.2	5.3	218.7	9.9	-2.8	-1.6	165.8	52.9
June 10	210.1	160.2	49.8	9.5	12.9	5.1	217.7	9.8	-1.0	-1.2	165.0	52.7
July 8	213.6	161.5	52.2	9.6	13.0	5.4	217.3	9.8	-0.4	-1.4	164.5	52.8
Aug 12	215.8	161.3	54.4	9.7	12.9	5.6	216.8	9.8	-0.5	-0.6	163.5	53.3
Sept 9	213.0	159.5	53.5	9.6	12.8	5.5	215.1	9.7	-1.7	-0.9	162.2	52.9
Oct 14	205.5	154.5	51.0	9.3	12.4	5.3	211.0	9.5	-4.1	-2.1	159.2	51.8
Nov 11	204.9	154.1	50.9	9.2	12.4	5.2	206.8	9.3	-4.2	-3.3	155.9	50.9
Dec 9	207.2	156.7	50.5	9.3	12.6	5.2	202.7	9.1	-4.1	-4.1	153.2	49.5
1994 Jan 13	217.1	163.7	53.4	9.8	13.1	5.5	205.2	9.3	2.5	-1.9	155.1	50.1
Feb 10 P	212.8	160.2	52.6	9.6	12.9	5.4	201.5	9.1	-3.7	-1.8	152.2	49.3

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (R)					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1990 )	152.7	111.7	41.1	6.0	7.6	3.9	152.6	5.8			111.6	41.0
1991 ) Annual	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.6	11.2	5.1	218.3	8.5			164.9	53.5
1992 ) averages	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.6	13.8	6.0	269.6	10.6			205.9	63.7
1993 )	281.9	215.6	66.3	11.0	14.5	6.2	280.6	11.0			214.9	65.8
1993 Feb 11	294.2	225.7	68.5	11.5	15.1	6.4	288.4	11.3	-0.3	1.6	221.1	67.3
Mar 11	290.5	223.3	67.2	11.4	15.0	6.3	285.6	11.2	-2.8	-1.4	219.1	66.5
Apr 8	290.7	223.1	67.6	11.4	15.0	6.4	286.3	11.2	0.7	-0.8	219.4	66.9
May 13	282.9	217.8	65.0	11.1	14.6	6.1	283.0	11.1	-3.3	-1.8	217.0	66.0
June 10	278.5	214.4	64.1	10.9	14.4	6.0	282.1	11.1	-0.9	-1.2	216.3	65.8
July 8	284.2	216.4	67.8	11.1	14.5	6.4	282.1	11.1	0.0	-1.4	216.2	65.9
Aug 12	287.3	216.9	70.3	11.3	14.6	6.6	282.4	11.1	0.3	-0.2	216.0	66.4
Sept 9	282.8	213.8	69.0	11.1	14.3	6.5	280.0	11.0	-2.4	-0.7	214.0	66.0
Oct 14	268.8	204.6	64.2	10.5	13.7	6.0	274.3	10.7	-5.7	-2.6	209.6	64.7
Nov 11	263.7	201.3	62.4	10.3	13.5	5.9	269.6	10.6	-4.7	-4.3	205.6	64.0
Dec 9	263.6	202.3	61.2	10.3	13.6	5.8	264.8	10.4	-4.8	-5.1	202.5	62.3
1994 Jan 13	271.5	208.2	63.3	10.6	14.0	6.0	264.0	10.3	-0.8	-3.4	201.9	62.1
Feb 10 P	267.2	204.5	62.7	10.5	13.7	5.9	260.6	10.2	-3.4	-3.0	199.3	61.3
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1990 )	99.4	72.2	27.2	5.1	6.4							



# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (R)					
	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	122.9	93.4	29.5	8.9	11.7	5.0	122.7	8.7			93.3	29.4
1991 ) Annual	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.4	14.0	5.5	143.3	10.3			110.9	32.5
1992 ) averages	123.9	93.0	30.9	11.3	15.6	5.7	123.4	11.3			123.4	33.6
1993 ) averages	169.3	134.9	34.4	12.2	17.0	5.8	168.3	12.1			134.3	34.0
1993 Feb 11	173.0	137.3	35.7	12.4	17.3	6.0	168.0	12.1	1.0	1.3	133.5	34.5
Mar 11	169.8	135.1	34.7	12.2	17.0	5.8	166.0	11.9	-2.0	-0.8	132.0	34.0
Apr 8	171.7	136.8	34.9	12.3	17.2	5.8	168.3	12.1	2.3	0.4	134.0	34.3
May 13	168.3	135.2	33.2	12.1	17.0	5.6	168.4	12.1	0.1	0.1	134.8	34.3
June 10	167.2	134.3	32.9	12.0	16.9	5.5	170.1	12.2	1.7	1.4	136.2	33.9
July 8	170.2	135.3	35.0	12.2	17.0	5.9	170.4	12.2	0.3	0.7	136.3	34.1
Aug 12	171.1	134.7	36.4	12.3	16.9	6.1	171.2	12.3	0.8	0.9	136.6	34.1
Sept 9	170.7	134.9	35.8	12.3	17.0	6.0	170.4	12.2	-0.8	0.1	136.1	34.3
Oct 14	164.8	131.6	33.2	11.8	16.5	5.6	168.3	12.1	-2.1	-0.7	134.7	33.6
Nov 11	165.1	132.2	32.9	11.9	16.6	5.5	166.5	12.0	-1.8	-1.6	133.1	33.4
Dec 9	166.0	133.7	32.3	11.9	16.8	5.4	165.0	11.8	-1.5	-1.8	132.2	32.9
1994 Jan 13	173.6	139.3	34.4	12.5	17.5	5.8	166.7	12.0	1.7	-0.5	133.8	34.2
Feb 10 P	169.6	135.8	33.8	12.2	17.1	5.7	164.4	11.8	-2.3	-0.7	131.8	32.8
<b>WALES</b>												
1990 ) Annual	86.3	65.7	20.6	6.6	8.7	3.8	86.2	6.7			65.6	20.6
1991 ) Annual	113.2	88.6	24.6	8.7	11.7	4.5	112.9	8.9			88.5	24.4
1992 ) averages	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.7	5.0	126.6	10.0			99.9	26.7
1993 ) averages	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.3	14.1	5.2	130.4	10.3			102.7	27.6
1993 Feb 11	136.9	107.9	29.0	10.8	14.8	5.4	131.9	10.4	-0.6	0.4	104.2	27.7
Mar 11	133.6	105.4	28.2	10.5	14.4	5.2	130.5	10.3	-1.4	-0.9	102.9	27.6
Apr 8	132.6	104.7	27.8	10.4	14.3	5.2	130.6	10.3	0.1	-0.6	103.2	27.4
May 13	128.6	102.1	26.5	10.1	14.0	4.9	130.1	10.3	-0.5	-0.6	102.8	27.3
June 10	126.0	100.2	25.8	9.9	13.7	4.8	130.5	10.3	0.4	0.0	103.1	27.4
July 8	130.9	102.1	28.8	10.3	14.0	5.3	131.5	10.4	1.0	0.3	103.4	28.1
Aug 12	133.1	102.9	30.3	10.5	14.1	5.6	132.3	10.4	0.8	0.7	103.7	28.6
Sept 9	131.6	102.0	29.5	10.4	14.0	5.5	131.3	10.3	-1.0	0.3	102.9	28.4
Oct 14	126.0	99.0	27.0	9.9	13.5	5.0	128.9	10.2	-2.4	-0.9	101.3	27.6
Nov 11	126.7	99.9	26.8	10.0	13.7	5.0	127.7	10.1	-1.2	-1.5	100.6	27.1
Dec 9	128.3	101.6	26.7	10.1	13.9	5.0	126.4	10.0	-1.3	-1.6	99.9	26.5
1994 Jan 13	134.6	106.0	28.6	10.6	14.5	5.3	127.4	10.0	1.0	-0.5	100.4	27.0
Feb 10 P	131.5	103.5	28.0	10.4	14.2	5.2	126.5	10.0	-0.9	-0.4	99.7	26.8
<b>SCOTLAND</b>												
1990 ) Annual	202.5	148.7	53.8	8.0	10.3	5.0	202.0	8.1			148.5	53.6
1991 ) Annual	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.7	11.5	5.1	219.3	8.6			165.0	54.3
1992 ) averages	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	54.3
1993 ) averages	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.7	13.2	5.2	243.3	9.6			187.7	55.7
1993 Feb 11	257.1	197.5	59.6	10.1	13.8	5.4	247.5	9.8	-0.4	0.6	190.6	56.9
Mar 11	250.7	193.0	57.7	9.9	13.5	5.2	244.5	9.6	-3.0	-1.7	188.4	56.1
Apr 8	250.1	192.2	57.9	9.9	13.4	5.2	245.5	9.7	1.0	-0.8	188.9	56.6
May 13	243.7	188.6	55.1	9.6	13.2	5.0	244.9	9.7	-0.6	-0.9	188.9	56.0
June 10	240.8	186.4	54.3	9.5	13.0	4.9	244.6	9.6	-0.3	0.0	189.1	56.5
July 8	254.2	191.8	62.4	10.0	13.4	5.7	246.4	9.7	1.8	0.3	190.0	56.4
Aug 12	253.9	191.2	62.7	10.0	13.3	5.7	245.9	9.7	-0.5	0.3	189.4	56.5
Sept 9	241.2	185.2	56.0	9.5	12.9	5.1	242.7	9.6	-3.2	-0.6	187.1	56.6
Oct 14	234.0	181.1	52.9	9.2	12.6	4.8	238.7	9.4	-4.0	-2.6	184.2	54.5
Nov 11	234.2	181.7	52.5	9.2	12.7	4.8	236.7	9.3	-2.0	-3.1	182.9	53.3
Dec 9	236.5	184.1	52.4	9.3	12.8	4.8	234.7	9.3	-2.0	-2.7	181.6	53.1
1994 Jan 13	251.0	194.6	56.4	9.9	13.6	5.1	238.4	9.4	3.7	-0.1	184.6	53.8
Feb 10 P	246.5	190.5	56.0	9.7	13.3	5.1	236.9	9.3	-1.5	0.1	183.4	53.5
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>												
1990 ) Annual	97.2	73.2	24.0	13.3	17.0	8.0	95.3	13.0			72.2	23.1
1991 ) Annual	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.7	17.8	7.9	99.1	13.3			76.1	23.0
1992 ) averages	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.2	18.5	8.0	104.7	14.0			80.7	24.0
1993 ) averages	105.1	80.7	24.4	14.0	18.3	7.9	103.7	13.8			80.1	23.6
1993 Feb 11	107.2	82.7	24.5	14.3	18.8	7.9	105.7	14.1	0.1	0.1	81.3	24.4
Mar 11	106.0	82.0	24.0	14.1	18.6	7.8	105.0	14.0	-0.7	-0.3	80.9	24.1
Apr 8	105.3	81.3	24.1	14.1	18.4	7.8	104.3	13.9	-0.7	-0.4	80.3	24.0
May 13	102.8	79.7	23.1	13.7	18.1	7.5	103.4	13.8	-0.9	-0.8	79.8	23.6
June 10	102.9	79.3	23.5	13.7	18.0	7.6	103.6	13.8	0.2	-0.5	80.0	23.6
July 8	108.3	81.5	26.8	14.4	18.5	8.7	104.0	13.9	0.4	-0.1	80.3	23.7
Aug 12	109.4	81.8	27.6	14.6	18.6	8.9	104.8	14.0	0.8	0.5	80.5	24.3
Sept 9	108.0	81.6	26.4	14.4	18.5	8.5	103.9	13.9	-0.9	0.1	80.2	23.7
Oct 14	102.8	78.9	23.9	13.7	17.9	7.7	102.4	13.7	-1.5	-0.5	79.4	23.0
Nov 11	100.8	78.0	22.8	13.4	17.7	7.4	101.4	13.5	-1.0	-1.1	78.7	22.7
Dec 9	99.9	77.9	22.1	13.3	17.7	7.2	100.1	13.4	-1.3	-1.3	77.8	22.3
1994 Jan 13	102.4	79.7	22.7	13.7	18.1	7.3	99.6	13.3	-0.5	-0.9	77.6	22.0
Feb 10 P	99.6	78.2	21.4	13.3	17.7	6.9	99.3	13.2	-0.3	-0.7	77.4	21.9

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

## Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at February 10 1994

	Male			Female			All			Rate #		Male			Female			All			Rates #	
	Number	Per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Number	Per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Number	Per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Number	Per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Number	Per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Number	Per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
<b>TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *</b>																						
<b>England</b>																						
Accrington and Rossendale	3,355	8.8	7.5	899	10.4	9.4	4,254	10.4	9.4	16,310	16.4	13.1	6,659	17.05	8,364	16.4	13.1	15,023	16.4	13.1	15,023	16.4
Alfreton and Ashfield	5,110	13.3	10.7	1,203	13.3	10.7	6,313	13.3	10.7	22,007	22.0	18.6	973	3.39	4,131	10.9	9.1	5,104	10.9	9.1	5,104	10.9
Alwinton and Ambie	1,184	3.3	2.3	397	4.3	3.3	1,581	4.3	3.3	6,868	6.8	5.6	46,287	15.736	62,023	9.1	7.9	108,310	9.1	7.9	108,310	9.1
Andover	1,655	4.8	3.6	693	7.2	6.3	2,348	7.2	6.3	13,299	13.3	11.3	833	3.61	1,194	18.6	13.6	2,027	18.6	13.6	2,027	18.6
Ashted	2,774	7.9	5.8	694	7.2	5.8	3,468	7.9	5.8	14,389	14.4	11.8	3,450	12.01	4,651	10.0	8.1	8,101	10.0	8.1	8,101	10.0
Aylesbury and Wycombe	9,821	28.4	21.4	3,023	34.4	26.3	12,844	34.4	26.3	52,366	52.4	43.3	6,951	22.85	9,236	10.5	9.0	16,187	10.5	9.0	16,187	10.5
Banbury	2,049	6.1	4.5	771	8.2	6.1	2,820	8.2	6.1	12,512	12.5	10.3	19,089	19.089	24,519	12.7	11.3	43,608	12.7	11.3	43,608	12.7
Barnsley	8,531	25.6	19.6	2,072	23.6	18.6	10,603	23.6	18.6	46,868	46.9	38.2	3,068	10.21	4,289	8.5	7.3	7,357	8.5	7.3	7,357	8.5
Barnsley and Ilfracombe	3,066	9.0	6.6	1,003	11.1	8.1	4,069	11.1	8.1	18,366	18.4	15.0	6,661	22.005	8,666	8.3	7.4	15,327	8.3	7.4	15,327	8.3
Barrow-in-Furness	3,657	10.7</																				



# 2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at February 10 1994

	Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rates #		
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	
South Tyneside	9,028	1,994	11,022	21.9	19.4	South Pembrokeshire	2,223	711	2,934	22.0	16.4
Southampton	15,636	4,059	19,695	10.6	9.5	Swansea	9,643	2,219	11,862	12.0	10.4
Southern	27,397	8,174	35,571	14.3	12.2	Walspool	459	210	669	8.5	5.8
Spalding & Holbeach	1,460	554	2,014	8.8	6.9	Wrexham	4,259	1,306	5,565	11.2	9.5
St. Austell	2,368	821	3,189	13.8	11.1						
Stafford	4,053	1,360	5,413	8.8	7.6						
Stamford	1,013	439	1,452	8.6	7.0						
Stockton-on-Tees	8,896	2,184	11,080	13.9	12.8	<b>Scotland</b>					
Stoke	14,515	4,245	18,760	10.0	8.9	Aberdeen	6,887	2,107	8,994	4.5	4.1
Stroud	2,820	1,041	3,861	10.1	8.3	Alloa	2,050	604	2,654	16.1	14.1
						Annandale	588	224	812	8.8	7.3
Sudbury	1,478	553	2,031	12.5	9.7	Arbroath	1,083	345	1,428	15.0	12.3
Sunderland	20,263	4,647	24,910	15.6	14.1	Ayr	3,480	1,175	4,655	9.6	8.4
Swindon	6,856	2,306	9,162	8.1	7.4	Badenoch	380	192	572	14.5	11.2
Taunton	2,947	875	3,822	8.2	7.0	Banff	515	190	705	7.5	5.7
Telford & Bridgnorth	5,859	1,861	7,720	9.7	8.6	Bathgate	4,798	1,296	6,094	11.7	10.7
						Berwickshire	470	138	608	10.8	9.0
Thanet	6,357	1,603	7,960	20.4	16.6	Blairstown and Pitlochry	729	312	1,041	9.3	7.2
Thetford	1,735	630	2,365	10.5	8.9						
Thirsk	272	137	409	6.2	5.0	Brechin and Montrose	1,079	409	1,488	10.0	8.1
Tiverton	826	280	1,106	9.7	7.9	Buckie	430	200	630	15.6	13.8
Torbay	6,106	1,736	7,842	17.0	13.6	Campbeltown	467	125	592	16.5	11.8
						Crieff	288	104	392	9.5	7.6
Torrington	586	212	798	16.7	11.8	Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,319	579	2,898	22.9	19.9
Totnes	779	277	1,056	13.1	10.0						
Trowbridge & Frome	3,418	1,151	4,569	9.3	8.1	Dumbarton	3,159	1,026	4,185	13.2	11.8
Truro	1,882	663	2,545	9.8	8.1	Dumfries	1,643	492	2,135	8.3	7.2
Tunbridge Wells	5,282	1,555	6,837	7.2	5.9	Dumfries	1,643	492	2,135	8.3	7.2
						Dunfermline	5,006	1,461	6,467	12.9	11.5
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	959	404	1,363	10.3	8.7	Dunoon and Bute	1,119	434	1,553	18.0	13.2
Wakefield & Dewsbury	10,815	2,939	13,754	12.5	11.1	Edinburgh	20,173	5,732	25,905	8.4	7.6
Walsall	15,605	4,382	19,987	14.0	12.3	Elgin	1,114	551	1,665	9.8	8.5
Wareham & Swanage	964	334	1,298	12.0	9.9	Falkirk	5,728	1,556	7,284	11.8	10.6
Warminster	521	248	769	12.1	9.9	Forfar	594	302	896	9.9	8.1
						Forres	495	193	688	23.5	18.4
Warrington	5,059	1,486	6,545	7.7	7.1	Fraserburgh	467	144	611	9.1	7.1
Warwick	4,379	1,614	5,993	7.3	6.3	Galashiels	658	242	900	5.6	4.8
Watford & Luton	25,365	7,711	33,076	10.1	8.9	Girvan	482	196	678	18.5	14.4
Wellingborough & Rushden	3,356	1,162	4,518	9.5	8.2	Glasgow	56,781	15,343	72,124	12.2	11.0
Wells	1,972	731	2,703	10.9	8.9	Greenock	4,093	981	5,074	13.1	11.7
Weston-super-Mare	4,200	1,415	5,615	13.9	11.6	Haddington	954	278	1,232	10.1	8.4
Whitby	937	328	1,265	17.6	12.6	Hawick	444	158	602	7.2	6.2
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	977	373	1,350	9.3	6.9	Huntly	247	94	341	10.0	7.5
Whitehaven	3,021	778	3,799	11.9	10.6	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,031	524	2,555	17.3	15.2
Widnes & Runcorn	6,077	1,616	7,693	12.8	11.8	Inverness	3,733	1,110	4,843	11.7	10.2
Wigan & St. Helens	17,461	5,063	22,524	13.7	12.1	Irvine	6,148	1,797	7,945	15.3	13.5
Winchester & Eastleigh	3,532	1,069	4,601	5.6	5.0	Islay/Mid Argyll	360	175	535	11.9	9.6
Windermere	406	152	558	6.9	5.2	Keith	413	208	621	11.1	9.1
Wirral & Chester	21,140	6,076	27,216	13.5	12.0	Kelso and Jedburgh	264	110	374	6.7	5.5
Wisbech	1,764	563	2,327	13.9	11.0	Kilmarnock	3,266	1,088	4,354	13.7	12.0
Wolverhampton	14,304	4,124	18,428	14.1	12.7	Kirkcaldy	6,541	1,950	8,491	14.6	12.8
Woodbridge & Leiston	1,439	460	1,899	7.7	6.4	Lanarkshire	17,000	3,968	20,968	14.8	13.0
Worcester	4,076	1,344	5,420	8.6	7.5	Lochaber	753	484	1,237	15.2	12.5
Workington	3,305	975	4,280	15.9	13.3	Lockerbie	269	131	400	11.0	9.1
Worksop	2,584	627	3,211	13.4	12.2	Newton Stewart	405	192	597	22.5	18.7
Worthing	6,242	1,656	7,898	10.4	8.7	North East Fife	1,217	449	1,666	9.5	7.9
Yeovil	2,799	999	3,798	8.8	7.4	Oban	548	347	895	10.5	9.1
York	5,814	1,996	7,810	8.0	7.0	Orkney Islands	358	152	510	6.9	6.0
						Peebles	353	109	462	10.0	8.2
						Perth	1,776	535	2,311	7.3	6.4
<b>Wales</b>											
Aberdare	2,569	596	3,165	19.7	16.6	Peterhead	844	275	1,119	8.4	7.0
Aberystwyth	664	279	943	8.7	6.7	Shetland Islands	354	128	482	4.5	3.7
Bangor & Caernarfon	3,097	1,001	4,098	14.2	11.8	Skye and Wester Ross	732	406	1,138	16.7	13.0
Blaenau Gwent & Abergavenny	3,831	920	4,751	14.6	12.2	Stewartry	572	310	882	12.6	10.1
Brecon	542	193	735	9.3	6.5	Stirling	2,414	837	3,251	9.2	8.1
Bridgend	5,339	1,527	6,866	12.7	10.9	Stranraer	792	284	1,076	14.5	11.7
Cardiff	18,736	4,426	23,162	11.4	10.1	Sutherland	532	277	809	19.5	14.7
Cardigan	771	261	1,032	11.1	8.6	Thurso	533	161	694	10.5	8.8
Cardarthen	957	289	1,246	6.8	5.1	Western Isles	1,363	360	1,723	15.5	12.1
Conwy & Colwyn	3,059	1,031	4,090	12.7	9.9	Wick	552	126	678	15.7	12.1
Denbigh	744	276	1,020	10.8	7.3						
Dolgellau & Barmouth	443	156	599	13.0	9.5	<b>Northern Ireland</b>					
Fishguard	350	138	488	13.1	8.3	Ballymena	1,999	669	2,668	10.9	9.0
Haverfordwest	2,282	605	2,887	15.9	12.4	Belfast	38,288	11,236	49,524	13.7	12.1
Holyhead	2,388	744	3,132	18.7	14.8	Coleborne	4,594	1,314	5,908	17.9	14.9
						Cookstown	1,560	443	2,003	21.8	17.5
Lampeter & Aberaeron	557	202	759	12.6	8.2	Craigavon	6,195	1,837	8,032	13.2	11.2
Llandeilo	287	116	403	11.2	6.8	Dungannon	2,464	661	3,125	18.9	15.5
Llandrindod Wells	673	279	952	10.5	7.1	Enniskillen	2,752	628	3,380	18.1	14.2
Llanelli	3,113	849	3,962	13.1	11.0	Londonderry	8,600	1,768	10,368	21.2	18.4
Machynlleth	366	130	496	12.4	8.5	Magherafelt	1,819	517	2,336	17.2	14.2
						Newry	5,052	1,190	6,242	22.1	18.4
Merthyr & Rhymney	5,991	1,322	7,313	15.8	13.6						
Monmouth	386	141	527	12.8	8.8	Omagh	2,377	646	3,023	17.6	14.2
Neath & Port Talbot	3,696	777	4,473	11.3	10.1	Strabane	2,494	462	2,956	25.6	20.9
Newport	7,795	2,247	10,042	12.1	10.7						
Newtown	444	139	583	5.9	4.3						
Pontypool & Cwmbran	3,738	1,013	4,751	12.2	10.7						
Pontypridd & Rhondda	6,516	1,570	8,086	13.0	11.4						
Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog	681	291	972	14.5	11.2						
Pwllheli	645	241	886	15.1	10.6						
Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	6,265	1,835	8,100	10.1	8.5						

\* 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.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

## Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at February 10 1994

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>						Three Rivers	2,069			



# 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at February 10 1994

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
										Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce and unemployed
South Hams	2,206	833	3,039		North West Leicestershire	1,811	500	2,311			
Teignbridge	3,399	1,062	4,461		Oadby and Wigston	699	220	919			
Torbay	5,908	1,684	7,592		Rutland	502	200	702			
Torridge	2,043	707	2,750		<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>18,749</b>	<b>6,362</b>	<b>25,111</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	
West Devon	1,325	437	1,762		Boston	1,948	519	2,467			
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>22,554</b>	<b>6,917</b>	<b>29,471</b>	<b>12.0</b>	East Lindsey	4,457	1,606	6,063			
Bournemouth	8,120	2,369	10,489		Lincoln	4,215	1,203	5,418			
Christchurch	1,295	373	1,668		North Kesteven	1,882	727	2,609			
East Dorset	1,690	571	2,261		South Holland	1,523	575	2,098			
North Dorset	884	314	1,198		South Kesteven	2,532	933	3,465			
Poole	4,791	1,334	6,125		West Lindsey	2,192	799	2,991			
Purbeck	1,293	449	1,742		<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>17,187</b>	<b>5,917</b>	<b>23,104</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	
West Dorset	1,987	701	2,688		Corby	2,276	788	3,064			
Weymouth and Portland	2,494	806	3,300		Daventry	1,338	619	1,957			
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>15,786</b>	<b>5,166</b>	<b>20,952</b>	<b>9.6</b>	East Northamptonshire	1,475	518	1,993			
Cheltenham	3,231	1,028	4,259		Kettering	2,110	665	2,775			
Cotswold	1,514	577	2,091		Northampton	6,536	2,107	8,643			
Forest of Dean	2,061	713	2,774		South Northamptonshire	1,357	501	1,858			
Gloucester	4,108	1,089	5,197		Wellingborough	2,095	719	2,814			
Stroud	2,865	1,037	3,902		<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>44,519</b>	<b>11,913</b>	<b>56,432</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	
Tewkesbury	2,007	722	2,729		Ashfield	4,681	1,069	5,750			
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>13,771</b>	<b>4,658</b>	<b>18,429</b>	<b>10.5</b>	Bassettlaw	4,281	1,174	5,455			
Mendip	2,990	1,084	4,074		Broxtowe	3,474	1,095	4,569			
Sedgemoor	3,279	1,070	4,349		Gedling	3,520	1,074	4,594			
South Somerset	3,563	1,255	4,818		Mansfield	4,801	1,079	5,880			
Taunton Deane	2,803	821	3,624		Newark	3,895	1,063	4,958			
West Somerset	1,136	428	1,564		Nottingham	17,126	4,466	21,592			
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>15,172</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>20,565</b>	<b>8.4</b>	Rushcliffe	2,741	893	3,634			
Kennet	1,594	673	2,267		<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>						
North Wiltshire	2,796	1,091	3,887		<b>Humberside</b>	<b>35,380</b>	<b>10,037</b>	<b>45,417</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	
Salisbury	2,568	893	3,461		Beverley	2,472	903	3,375			
Thamesdown	5,398	1,748	7,146		Boothferry	2,151	648	2,799			
West Wiltshire	2,816	998	3,814		Cleethorpes	2,542	740	3,282			
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>					East Yorkshire	2,619	956	3,575			
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	<b>19,678</b>	<b>6,652</b>	<b>26,330</b>	<b>10.0</b>	Glanford	1,802	571	2,373			
Bromsgrove	2,562	898	3,460		Great Grimsby	4,710	1,119	5,829			
Hereford	1,812	630	2,442		Holderness	1,483	510	1,993			
Leominster	1,023	338	1,361		Kingston-upon-Hull	15,007	3,937	18,944			
Malvern Hills	2,038	712	2,750		Scunthorpe	2,594	653	3,247			
Redditch	2,704	898	3,602		<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>17,475</b>	<b>6,658</b>	<b>24,133</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	
South Herefordshire	1,191	465	1,656		Craven	960	358	1,318			
Worcester	2,865	831	3,696		Hambleton	1,513	658	2,171			
Wyche	2,352	927	3,279		Harrogate	2,737	1,110	3,847			
Wyre Forest	3,131	953	4,084		Richmondshire	679	428	1,107			
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>11,378</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>15,239</b>	<b>9.4</b>	Ryedale	1,561	625	2,186			
Bridgnorth	1,158	493	1,651		Scarborough	3,873	1,462	5,335			
North Shropshire	1,132	426	1,558		Selby	2,356	853	3,209			
Oswestry	989	396	1,385		York	3,796	1,164	4,960			
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,402	836	3,238		<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>59,111</b>	<b>15,264</b>	<b>74,375</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	
South Shropshire	847	296	1,143		Barnsley	9,443	2,282	11,725			
The Wrekin	4,850	1,414	6,264		Doncaster	13,419	3,350	16,769			
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>32,715</b>	<b>10,507</b>	<b>43,222</b>	<b>10.8</b>	Rotherham	11,485	2,869	14,354			
Cannock Chase	3,446	1,081	4,527		Sheffield	24,764	6,763	31,527			
East Staffordshire	3,285	1,098	4,383		<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>76,082</b>	<b>21,553</b>	<b>97,635</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	
Lichfield	2,509	847	3,356		Bradford	4,928	1,552	6,480			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,624	1,097	4,721		Calderdale	6,224	1,990	8,214			
South Staffordshire	3,050	1,098	4,148		Kirkstall	12,528	3,773	16,301			
Stafford	2,994	1,055	4,049		Leeds	26,622	7,569	34,191			
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,916	789	2,705		Wakefield	12,105	3,293	15,398			
Stoke-on-Trent	8,986	2,387	11,373		<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
Tamworth	2,905	1,055	3,960		<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>28,067</b>	<b>8,642</b>	<b>36,709</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>13,981</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>19,019</b>	<b>9.4</b>	Chester	3,548	1,117	4,665			
North Warwickshire	1,900	665	2,565		Congleton	1,757	634	2,391			
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,372	1,330	5,702		Crewe and Nantwich	3,185	1,113	4,298			
Rugby	2,391	1,011	3,402		Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,667	770	3,437			
Stratford-on-Avon	2,258	935	3,193		Halton	5,669	1,472	7,141			
Warwick	3,060	1,097	4,157		Macclesfield	3,028	1,006	4,034			
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>126,736</b>	<b>36,625</b>	<b>163,361</b>	<b>13.3</b>	Vale Royal	3,154	1,044	4,198			
Birmingham	55,759	15,740	71,499		Warrington	5,059	1,486	6,545			
Coventry	14,298	4,170	18,468		<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>100,717</b>	<b>27,890</b>	<b>128,607</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	
Dudley	11,146	3,744	14,890		Bolton	9,340	2,265	11,605			
Sandwell	15,066	4,271	19,337		Bury	4,746	1,504	6,250			
Solihull	6,521	2,172	8,693		Manchester	27,325	7,326	34,651			
Walsall	11,619	3,099	14,718		Oldham	8,235	2,354	10,589			
Wolverhampton	12,327	3,429	15,756		Rochdale	7,784	2,169	9,953			
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>					Salford	10,201	2,582	12,783			
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>32,804</b>	<b>9,425</b>	<b>42,229</b>	<b>11.1</b>	Stockport	7,862	2,131	9,993			
Amber Valley	2,682	915	3,597		Tameside	7,568	2,283	9,851			
Bolsover	3,453	686	4,139		Trafford	7,019	2,186	9,205			
Chesterfield	4,576	1,239	5,815		Wigan	10,637	3,090	13,727			
Derby	9,310	2,508	11,818		<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>43,294</b>	<b>11,814</b>	<b>55,108</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	
Derbyshire Dales	1,773	700	2,473		Blackburn	5,265	1,232	6,497			
Erewash	3,665	1,113	4,778		Blackpool	6,773	1,802	8,575			
High Peak	2,198	757	2,955		Burnley	2,792	695	3,487			
North East Derbyshire	3,477	1,027	4,504		Chorley	2,458	816	3,274			
South Derbyshire	1,670	480	2,150		Fylde	1,162	353	1,515			
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>26,860</b>	<b>8,590</b>	<b>35,450</b>	<b>9.0</b>	Hyndburn	2,168	579	2,747			
Blaby	1,783	657	2,440		Lancaster	4,434	1,344	5,778			
Charnwood	3,263	1,204	4,467		Pendle	2,283	639	2,922			
Harborough	1,251	469	1,720		Preston	5,212	1,256	6,468			
Hinckley and Bosworth	2,359	935	3,294		Ribble Valley	638	208	846			
Leicester	14,249	4,071	18,320		Rossendale	1,485	404	1,889			
Melton	943	334	1,277		South Ribble	2,488	748	3,236			
					West Lancashire	3,674	1,136	4,810			

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

## Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at February 10 1994

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
										Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce and unemployed
Wyre	2,462	602	3,064		<b>SCOTLAND</b>						
<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>73,116</b>	<b>20,136</b>	<b>93,252</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>Borders Region</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	
Knowsley	9,225	2,349	11,574		Berwick	470	138	608			
Liverpool	29,430	7,998	37,428		Etrick and Lauderdale	658	242	900			
Sefton	12,209	3,489	15,698		Roxburgh	708	268	976			
St Helens	7,255	2,075	9,330		Tweeddale	353	109	462			
Wirral	14,997	4,225	19,222		<b>Central Region</b>	<b>9,839</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>12,729</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	
<b>NORTH</b>		</									



# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at February 10 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				Kensington	3,708	1,791	5,499
<b>Bedfordshire</b>				Kingston-upon-Thames	2,227	737	2,964
Luton South	5,291	1,400	6,691	Lewisham East	4,084	1,256	5,340
Mid Bedfordshire	2,934	1,017	3,951	Lewisham West	4,967	1,605	6,572
North Bedfordshire	3,690	1,161	4,851	Lewisham Deptford	6,551	2,229	8,780
North Luton	3,767	1,199	4,966	Leyton	5,356	1,698	7,054
South West Bedfordshire	3,221	1,120	4,341	Mitcham and Morden	4,066	1,207	5,273
<b>Berkshire</b>				Newham North East	5,667	1,479	7,146
East Berkshire	3,084	946	4,030	Newham North West	4,802	1,437	6,239
Newbury	2,485	771	3,256	Newham South	4,985	1,354	6,339
Reading East	3,425	933	4,358	Norwood	6,417	2,141	8,558
Reading West	3,082	814	3,896	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,652	581	2,233
Slough	4,539	1,385	5,924	Orpington	1,940	617	2,557
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,361	842	3,203	Peckham	6,666	2,109	8,775
Wokingham	2,134	675	2,809	Putney	3,100	1,232	4,332
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>				Ravensbourne	1,849	575	2,424
Aylesbury	2,697	901	3,598	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,987	857	2,844
Beaconsfield	1,832	596	2,428	Romford	2,456	744	3,200
Buckingham	1,557	530	2,087	Ruislip-Northwood	1,834	631	2,465
Chesham and Amersham	1,728	519	2,247	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,909	1,923	7,832
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,891	923	3,814	Streatham	5,615	1,969	7,584
Milton Keynes S.W. CC	3,784	1,166	4,950	Surbiton	1,661	525	2,186
Wycombe	3,057	861	3,918	Sutton and Cheam	2,182	696	2,878
<b>East Sussex</b>				Tooting	4,998	1,850	6,848
Bexhill and Battle	2,186	638	2,824	Tottenham	9,285	2,925	12,210
Brighton Kempdown	4,803	1,305	6,108	Twickenham	2,259	820	3,079
Brighton Pavilion	4,524	1,566	6,090	Upminster	2,634	760	3,394
Eastbourne	3,230	973	4,203	Uxbridge	2,475	812	3,287
Hastings and Rye	4,874	1,200	6,074	Vauxhall	7,666	2,622	10,288
Hove	4,197	1,522	5,719	Walthamstow	4,050	1,241	5,291
Lewes	2,839	880	3,719	Wanstead and Woodford	2,211	830	3,041
Wealden	2,159	642	2,801	Westminster North	5,394	2,248	7,642
<b>Essex</b>				Wimbledon	2,428	937	3,365
Basildon	4,617	1,292	5,909	Woolwich	4,873	1,506	6,379
Billerica	2,929	1,028	3,957	<b>Hampshire</b>			
Braintree	3,219	1,075	4,294	Aldershot	3,064	1,041	4,105
Brentwood and Ongar	1,996	623	2,619	Basingstoke	3,089	956	4,045
Castle Point	3,036	911	3,947	East Hampshire	2,696	832	3,528
Chelmsford	3,048	1,072	4,120	Eastleigh	3,471	983	4,454
Epping Forest	2,875	994	3,869	Fareham	2,511	861	3,372
Harlow	3,552	1,228	4,780	Gosport	2,726	919	3,645
Harwich	4,293	1,033	5,326	Havant	3,953	1,063	5,016
North Colchester	3,425	1,090	4,515	New Forest	2,202	619	2,821
Rochford	2,766	889	3,655	North West Hampshire	2,059	760	2,819
Saffron Walden	2,315	838	3,153	Portsmouth North	3,706	1,044	4,750
South Colchester and Maldon	3,507	1,228	4,735	Portsmouth South	5,624	1,620	7,244
Southend East	4,292	1,247	5,539	Romsey and Waterside	2,618	767	3,385
Southend West	3,390	961	4,351	Southampton Itchen	5,003	1,254	6,257
Thurrock	4,137	1,144	5,281	Southampton Test	4,653	1,133	5,786
<b>Greater London</b>				Winchester	2,247	675	2,922
Barking	3,493	925	4,418	<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Battersea	5,016	1,783	6,799	Broxbourne	3,328	1,272	4,600
Beckenham	2,982	995	3,977	Hertford and Stortford	2,344	918	3,262
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,449	1,647	8,096	Hertsmere	2,748	823	3,571
Bexleyheath	2,241	686	2,927	North Hertfordshire	3,253	1,017	4,270
Bow and Poplar	6,473	1,741	8,214	South West Hertfordshire	2,436	719	3,155
Brent East	6,445	2,192	8,637	St Albans	3,362	749	4,111
Brent North	3,517	1,437	4,954	St Albans North West	3,690	1,137	4,827
Brent South	6,320	2,073	8,393	Stevenage	3,687	1,137	4,824
Brentford and Isleworth	3,658	1,350	5,008	Watford	2,689	871	3,560
Carshalton and Wallington	3,078	822	3,900	Welwyn Hatfield	3,033	921	3,954
Chelsea	2,766	1,440	4,206	<b>Isle of Wight</b>			
Chingford	2,637	931	3,568	Isle of Wight	6,035	1,948	7,983
Chipping Barnet	2,125	756	2,881	<b>Kent</b>			
Chislehurst	1,958	609	2,567	Ashford	2,898	723	3,621
City of London				Canterbury	3,191	894	4,085
and Westminster South	3,402	1,370	4,772	Dartford	3,405	972	4,377
Croydon Central	3,246	899	4,145	Dover	4,165	1,088	5,253
Croydon North East	3,952	1,291	5,243	Faversham	4,986	1,376	6,362
Croydon North West	4,072	1,343	5,415	Folkestone and Hythe	4,335	991	5,326
Croydon South	2,045	664	2,709	Gillingham	3,933	1,193	5,126
Dagenham	3,448	927	4,375	Gravesend	4,257	1,232	5,489
Dulwich	4,247	1,523	5,770	Maidstone	3,145	906	4,051
Ealing North	3,869	1,239	5,108	Medway	3,851	1,193	5,044
Ealing Acton	3,832	1,439	5,271	Mid Kent	3,858	1,069	4,927
Ealing Southall	4,477	1,468	5,945	North Thanet	4,649	1,158	5,807
Edmonton	4,592	1,546	6,138	Sevenoaks	2,289	660	2,949
Eltham	3,193	925	4,118	South Thanet	3,440	873	4,313
Enfield North	3,964	1,315	5,279	Tonbridge and Malling	2,711	832	3,543
Enfield Southgate	2,917	1,046	3,963	Tunbridge Wells	2,406	677	3,083
Erith and Crayford	3,520	1,105	4,625	<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Feltham and Heston	4,499	1,474	5,973	Banbury	2,588	972	3,560
Finchley	2,469	1,130	3,599	Henley	1,571	511	2,082
Fulham	4,069	1,723	5,792	Oxford East	3,359	968	4,327
Greenwich	3,556	1,340	4,896	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,952	674	2,626
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,595	2,706	10,301	Wantage	1,852	569	2,421
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,711	2,365	10,076	Witney	1,863	711	2,574
Hammersmith	5,120	1,855	6,975	<b>Surrey</b>			
Hampstead and Highgate	4,395	2,171	6,566	Chertsey and Walton	2,289	724	3,013
Harrow East	3,417	1,258	4,675	East Surrey	1,612	471	2,083
Harrow West	2,518	950	3,468	Epsom and Ewell	1,867	589	2,456
Hayes and Harlington	2,865	926	3,791	Esher	1,493	521	2,014
Hendon North	2,633	943	3,576	Guildford	2,214	760	2,974
Hendon South	2,583	1,006	3,589	Mole Valley	1,618	517	2,135
Holborn and St Pancras	6,304	2,326	8,630	North West Surrey	2,267	765	3,032
Hornchurch	2,575	777	3,352	Reigate	1,178	700	2,878
Hornsey and Wood Green	6,700	2,668	9,368	South West Surrey	1,865	623	2,488
Ilford North	2,515	897	3,412	Spelthorne	2,256	801	3,057
Ilford South	3,863	1,120	4,983	Woking	2,425	711	3,136
Islington North	6,690	2,507	9,197				
Islington South and Finsbury	5,283	2,015	7,298				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at February 10 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>West Sussex</b>				Leominster	2,148	793	2,941
Arundel	3,371	961	4,332	Mid Worcestershire	3,592	1,248	4,840
Chichester	2,607	720	3,327	South Worcestershire	2,418	831	3,249
Crawley	2,888	1,019	3,907	Worcester	3,102	934	4,036
Horsham	2,425	778	3,203	Wyre Forest	3,131	953	4,084
Mid Sussex	2,197	663	2,860	<b>Shropshire</b>			
Shoreham	2,384	659	3,043	Ludlow	2,005	789	2,794
Worthing	3,024	767	3,791	North Shropshire	2,487	933	3,420
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,402	836	3,238
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>				The Wrekin	4,484	1,303	5,787
Cambridge	2,753	931	3,684	<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Huntingdon	2,714	1,050	3,764	Burton	3,285	1,098	4,383
North East Cambridgeshire	3,343	1,113	4,456	Cannock and Burntwood	3,403	1,110	4,513
Peterborough	5,881	1,566	7,447	Mid Staffordshire	2,638	846	3,484
South East Cambridgeshire	1,817	712	2,529	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,732	811	3,543
South West Cambridgeshire	2,408	940	3,348	South East Staffordshire	3,455	1,302	4,757
<b>Norfolk</b>				South Staffordshire	3,050	1,098	4,148
Great Yarmouth	4,692	1,590	6,282	Stafford	2,559	863	3,422
Mid Norfolk	2,398	819	3,217	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,916	789	2,705
North West Norfolk	2,570	849	3,419	Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,552	942	4,494
Norwich North	3,050	953	4,003	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,206	855	4,061
Norwich South	2,985	882	3,867	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,919	793	3,712
South Norfolk	4,164	1,190	5,354	<b>Warwickshire</b>			
South West Norfolk	2,377	884	3,261	North Warwickshire	3,146	1,054	4,200
<b>Suffolk</b>				Nuneaton	3,308	1,045	4,353
Bury St Edmunds	2,569	948	3,517	Rugby and Kenilworth	2,605	1,056	3,661
Central Suffolk	2,338	804	3,142	Stratford-on-Avon	2,258	935	3,193
Ipswich	3,309	894	4,203	Warwick and Leamington	2,664	948	3,612
South Suffolk	2,942	1,026	3,968	<b>West Midlands</b>			
Suffolk Coastal	2,619	901	3,520	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,579	880	3,459
Waveney	4,452	1,417	5,869	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,730	1,215	4,945
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				Birmingham Erdington	4,850	1,317	6,167
<b>Avon</b>				Birmingham Hall Green	3,950	1,103	5,053
Bath	3,315	1,220	4,535	Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,814	1,239	6,053
Bristol East	4,323	1,257	5,580	Birmingham Ladywood	6,242	1,718	7,960
Bristol North West	4,035	1,078	5,113	Birmingham Northfield	5,288	1,486	6,774
Bristol South	5,544	1,560	7,104	Birmingham Perry Barr	5,203	1,445	



# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at February 10 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>				Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,281	721	3,002
Ashfield	4,173	976	5,149	Makerfield	2,879	949	3,828
Bassetlaw	3,808	960	4,768	Manchester Central	6,728	1,601	8,329
Broxtowe	2,767	868	3,635	Manchester Blackley	4,276	1,002	5,278
Gedling	2,893	914	3,807	Manchester Gorton	4,647	1,262	5,909
Mansfield	4,120	955	5,075	Manchester Withington	4,543	1,536	6,079
Newark	3,142	986	4,128	Manchester Wythenshawe	4,139	994	5,133
Nottingham East	6,941	1,955	8,896	Oldham Central and Royton	3,976	1,038	5,014
Nottingham North	5,296	1,189	6,485	Oldham West	2,765	819	3,584
Nottingham South	4,889	1,322	6,211	Rochdale	3,719	968	4,687
Rushcliffe	2,741	893	3,634	Salford East	4,708	1,086	5,794
Sherwood	3,749	895	4,644	Stalybridge and Hyde	3,312	997	4,309
				Stockport	2,436	672	3,108
				Stratford	5,261	1,585	6,846
				Wigan	3,750	1,099	4,849
				Worsley	3,236	971	4,207
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>							
<b>Humberside</b>				<b>Lancashire</b>			
Beverley	2,273	798	3,071	Blackburn	4,269	911	5,180
Booth Ferry	2,808	983	3,791	Blackpool North	3,373	883	4,256
Bridlington	3,644	1,236	4,880	Blackpool South	3,400	919	4,319
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,699	1,083	4,782	Burnley	2,792	695	3,487
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,239	881	4,120	Chorley	2,563	870	3,433
Great Grimsby	4,710	1,119	5,829	Fylde	1,438	419	1,857
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,671	1,155	5,826	Hyndburn	2,168	579	2,747
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,427	1,421	6,848	Lancaster	2,045	634	2,679
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,909	1,361	6,270	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,591	780	3,371
				Pendle	2,283	639	2,922
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Preston	4,413	1,025	5,438
Harrogate	1,964	748	2,712	Ryburn Valley	1,161	373	1,534
Richmond	1,995	990	2,985	Rosensdale and Darwen	2,481	725	3,206
Ryedale	1,983	857	2,840	South Ribblesdale	2,488	748	3,236
Scarborough	3,533	1,297	4,830	West Lancashire	3,569	1,082	4,651
Selby	2,471	720	3,191	Wyre	2,260	532	2,792
Skipton and Ripon	1,733	720	2,453				
York	3,796	1,164	4,960	<b>Merseyside</b>			
				Birkenhead	5,729	1,410	7,139
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Bootle	6,032	1,416	7,448
Barnsley Central	3,294	740	4,034	Crosby	3,158	1,099	4,257
Barnsley East	3,097	735	3,832	Knowsley North	4,373	1,112	5,485
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,052	807	3,859	Knowsley South	4,852	1,237	6,089
Don Valley	3,952	1,011	4,963	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,024	1,379	6,403
Doncaster Central	4,616	1,144	5,760	Liverpool Garston	3,827	1,093	4,920
Doncaster North	4,851	1,195	6,046	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,127	1,277	5,404
Rother Valley	3,563	1,031	4,594	Liverpool Riverside	5,536	1,483	7,019
Rotherham	4,016	927	4,943	Liverpool Walton	6,041	1,529	7,570
Sheffield Central	5,966	1,501	7,467	Liverpool West Derby	4,875	1,237	6,112
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,588	987	4,575	Southport	3,019	974	3,993
Sheffield Brightside	4,982	1,126	6,108	St Helens North	3,414	1,022	4,436
Sheffield Hallam	2,417	940	3,357	St Helens South	3,841	1,053	4,894
Sheffield Heeley	4,421	1,186	5,607	Wallasey	4,524	1,285	5,809
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,390	1,023	4,413	Wirral South	2,190	731	2,921
Wentworth	3,906	911	4,817	Wirral West	2,554	799	3,353
				<b>NORTH</b>			
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				<b>Cleveland</b>			
Batley and Spen	3,352	955	4,307	Hartlepool	5,349	1,199	6,548
Bradford North	4,829	1,166	5,995	Langbaugh	4,796	1,109	5,905
Bradford South	3,787	937	4,724	Middlesbrough	6,002	1,260	7,262
Bradford West	5,355	1,344	6,699	Redcar	4,984	1,072	6,056
Calder Valley	2,435	850	3,285	Stockton North	5,205	1,173	6,378
Colne Valley	2,474	866	3,340	Stockton South	4,583	1,200	5,783
Dewsbury	3,271	915	4,186				
Elmet	2,243	679	2,922	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Halifax	3,789	1,140	4,929	Barrow and Furness	3,581	917	4,498
Hemsworth	3,296	759	4,055	Carlisle	2,399	764	3,163
Huddersfield	3,431	1,037	4,468	Copeland	3,168	810	3,978
Keighley	2,514	834	3,348	Penrith and the Border	1,776	760	2,536
Leeds Central	5,388	1,387	6,775	Westmorland	1,512	578	2,090
Leeds East	4,682	1,087	5,769	Workington	3,053	915	3,968
Leeds North East	2,838	962	3,800				
Leeds North West	2,434	793	3,227	<b>Durham</b>			
Leeds West	3,686	975	4,661	Bishop Auckland	3,217	767	3,984
Morley and Leeds South	2,859	922	3,781	City of Durham	2,722	789	3,511
Normanton	2,564	852	3,416	Darlington	3,594	878	4,472
Pontefract and Castleford	3,423	874	4,297	Easington	3,322	644	3,966
Pudsey	1,966	616	2,582	North Durham	3,698	852	4,550
Shipley	2,118	647	2,765	North West Durham	3,053	772	3,825
Wakefield	3,368	956	4,324	Sedgefield	2,467	626	3,093
				<b>Northumberland</b>			
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,355	781	3,136
<b>Cheshire</b>				Blyth Valley	3,289	866	4,155
City of Chester	2,935	882	3,817	Hexham	1,417	596	2,013
Congleton	1,874	689	2,563	Wansbeck	3,328	895	4,223
Crewe and Nantwich	3,068	1,058	4,126				
Eddisbury	2,507	843	3,350	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,930	880	3,810	Blaydon	3,188	778	3,966
Halton	4,469	1,190	5,659	Gateshead East	3,999	965	4,964
Macclesfield	1,897	609	2,506	Houghton and Washington	4,590	1,130	5,720
Tatton	2,128	723	2,851	Jarrow	4,277	894	5,171
Warrington North	3,201	911	4,112	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,585	1,083	4,668
Warrington South	3,058	857	3,915	Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,548	1,136	5,684
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,604	883	4,487
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				South Shields	4,751	1,100	5,851
Altrincham and Sale	2,068	738	2,806	Sunderland North	5,531	1,133	6,664
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,813	807	3,620	Sunderland South	4,773	1,171	5,944
Bolton North East	3,058	690	3,748	Tyne Bridge	5,633	1,199	6,832
Bolton South East	3,637	836	4,473	Tynemouth	3,670	969	4,639
Bolton West	2,645	739	3,384	Wallsend	4,752	1,165	5,917
Bury North	2,357	717	3,074				
Bury South	2,389	787	3,176	<b>WALES</b>			
Cheadle	1,634	524	2,158	<b>Clwyd</b>			
Davyhulme	2,682	794	3,476	Alyn and Deeside	2,408	706	3,114
Denton and Reddish	3,236	880	4,116				
Eccles	3,075	757	3,832				
Hazel Grove	1,999	534	2,533				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at February 10 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Clwyd North West	3,032	890	3,922	<b>Highlands Region</b>			
Clwyd South West	2,127	710	2,837	Caithness and Sutherland	1,617	564	2,181
Delyn	2,360	706	3,066	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	4,172	1,555	5,727
Wrexham	2,628	827	3,455	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,457	1,161	4,618
				<b>Lothian Region</b>			
<b>Dyfed</b>				East Lothian	2,746	717	3,463
Cardarthen	2,278	706	2,984	Edinburgh Central	2,980	1,053	4,033
Cardigan and Pembroke North	2,013	777	2,790	Edinburgh East	2,522	611	3,133
Llanelli	2,511	671	3,182	Edinburgh Leith	3,865	1,063	4,928
Pembroke	4,552	1,334	5,886	Edinburgh Pentlands	2,147	584	2,731
				Edinburgh South	2,373	754	3,127
<b>Gwent</b>				Edinburgh West	1,659	457	2,116
Blanaeu Gwent	2,947	648	3,595	Linlithgow	2,656	702	3,358
Islwyn	2,045	572	2,617	Livingston	2,774	809	3,583
Monmouth	2,041	688	2,729	Mid Lothian	2,431	637	3,068
Newport East	3,073	871	3,944				
Newport West	3,475	962	4,437	<b>Strathclyde Region</b>			
Torfaen	3,370	868	4,238	Argyll and Bute	2,320	975	3,295
				Ayr	2,693	927	3,620
<b>Gwynedd</b>				Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,305	930	4,235
Caernarfon	2,352	827	3,179	Clydebank and Milngavie	2,902	752	3,654
Conwy	2,639	838	3,477	Clydesdale	2,936	754	3,690
Merionnydd Nant Conwy	1,365	545	1,910	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,160	667	2,827
Nys Mon	2,907	926	3,833	Cunninghame North	3,025	943	3,968
				Cunninghame South	3,189	924	4,113
<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>				Dumbarton	3,159	1,026	4,185
Bridgend	2,474	692	3,166	East Kilbride	2,650	907	3,557
Caerphilly	3,500	819	4,319	Eastwood	3,588	628	4,216
Llyn Valley	2,913	675	3,588	Glasgow Cathcart	2,098	532	2,630
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,201	668	3,869	Glasgow Central	3,897	975	4,872
Pgmore	2,605	666	3,271	Glasgow Garscadden	3,135	712	3,847
Pontypridd	2,785	719	3,504	Glasgow Govan	3,015	748	3,763
Rhondda	3,133	724	3,857	Glasgow Hillhead	3,254	1,221	4,475
				Glasgow Maryhill	4,069	1,140	5,209
<b>Powys</b>				Glasgow Pollock	3,530	813	4,343
Brecon and Radnor	1,650	574	2,224	Glasgow Provan	3,788	839	4,627
Montgomery	1,032	385	1,417	Glasgow Rutherglen	3,204	745	3,949
				Glasgow Shettleston	3,672	802	4,474
<b>South Glamorgan</b>				Glasgow Springburn	4,094	1,022	5,116
Cardiff Central	3,946</						



# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		THOUSAND										
		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	9.4	4.2
1992		9.5	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	7.9	11.2	..	13.0	10.3	4.6
1993		10.6	6.9	10.3	10.8	..	9.1	11.1	..	17.7	11.5	5.8
1993	Jan	10.0	6.8	10.7	10.8	..	8.4	11.0	..	15.7	10.9	5.4
	Feb	10.2	6.8	10.6	10.9	..	8.6	10.8	..	17.0	11.0	5.3
	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	10.8	6.9	10.4	11.1	..	9.4	11.2	..	18.1	11.7	5.9
	Sep	10.9	6.9	10.4	10.7	..	9.5	11.1	..	18.5	11.8	6.1
	Oct	10.9	7.0	10.2	11.1	..	9.6	11.1	..	18.5	12.0	6.2
	Nov	10.9	6.9	10.0	10.9	..	9.6	10.9	..	18.1	12.0	6.3
	Dec	10.9	6.9	9.0	10.5	..	9.7	11.1	..	18.9	12.0	6.3
1994	Jan	..	..	9.9	10.4	..	9.7	11.3	..	..	..	..
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1990		1,661	590	1,661	590	166	403	1,109	269	106	2,505	1,876
1991		2,286	823	2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687
1992		2,765	935	2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822
1993		2,901	949	2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314
1993	Feb	2,959	956	2,959	956	213	519	1,500	336	445	3,024	2,110
	Mar	2,934	941	2,934	941	217	526	1,537	336	458	3,066	2,171
	Apr	2,942	914	2,942	914	225	532	1,581	344	462	3,112	2,205
	May	2,920	925	2,920	925	235	539	1,588	341	478	3,141	2,232
	June	2,915	926	2,915	926	235	546	1,589	346	493	3,186	2,491
	July	2,917	924	2,917	924	228	554	1,589	348	504	3,212	2,312
	Aug	2,922	964	2,922	964	236	564	1,583	347	507	3,216	2,345
	Sep	2,902	947	2,902	947	227	571	1,563	349	508	3,242	2,396
	Oct	2,851	982	2,851	982	223	578	1,551	347	507	3,283	2,456
	Nov	2,813	978	2,813	978	222	580	1,533	348	504	3,286	2,488
	Dec	2,771	937	2,771	937	226	580	1,565	349	501	3,290	2,494
1994	Jan	2,791	929	2,791	929	..	583	1,592	..	499	3,307	2,522
	Feb	2,752	..	2,752	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,540
% rate: latest month		9.8	10.6	9.8	10.6	6.9	13.8	11.4	12.4	20.1	12.2	9.9
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	+0.2	N.C.	N.C.	-0.3	+0.3	+0.3
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1993	Feb	3,043	1,053	3,043	1,053	268	520	1,591	361	458	3,098	2,232
	Mar	2,997	989	2,997	989	239	512	1,696	359	455	3,078	2,222
	Apr	3,001	931	3,001	931	223	509	1,552	357	457	3,037	2,187
	May	2,917	933	2,917	933	201	505	1,548	334	461	2,994	2,166
	June	2,865	923	2,865	923	185	511	1,553	329	485	3,003	2,166
	July	2,929	901	2,929	901	185	570	1,615	325	504	3,109	2,326
	Aug	2,960	924	2,960	924	186	592	1,590	342	491	3,200	2,315
	Sep	2,912	940	2,912	940	191	594	1,434	339	490	3,300	2,288
	Oct	2,794	911	2,794	911	211	586	1,433	340	496	3,368	2,359
	Nov	2,769	902	2,769	902	233	586	1,482	342	499	3,362	2,335
	Dec	2,783	951	2,783	951	269	592	1,518	347	537	3,389	2,314
1994	Jan	2,889	988	2,889	988	286	594	1,671	..	531	3,426	2,770
	Feb	2,841	..	2,841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,781
% rate: latest month		10.1	11.3	10.1	11.3	8.7	14.0	12.2	12.4	21.7	12.5	9.1
Latest month: change on a year ago		-0.7	-0.5	+0.3	+0.3	+1.7	+0.2	+0.7	+3.3	+1.2	+1.6	+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.

**Apology**  
 Table 2.18 in the March 1994 *Employment Gazette* contained errors in the footnote notation, and should have read as per the footnotes above. We apologise for any inconvenience this may have caused.

# 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	Jan	..	16.8	9.1	2.3	..	7.8	..	..	..	7.5	..	7.0
	Feb	..	16.8	..	2.3	..	8.2	5.9	4.8	21.1	7.3	..	6.9
	Mar	..	16.8	..	2.3	..	8.2	..	..	..	7.1	..	6.9
	Apr	..	16.8	10.6	2.3	..	8.0	..	..	..	7.7	..	6.9
	May	..	16.9	..	2.5	..	8.0	6.2	5.7	22.1	7.5	..	6.8
	June	..	16.8	..	2.5	..	7.9	..	..	..	9.0	..	6.7
	July	..	16.8	10.3	2.5	..	8.3	..	..	..	9.6	..	6.7
	Aug	..	16.7	..	2.5	..	8.5	6.1	5.6	23.1	9.4	..	6.7
	Sep	..	16.7	..	2.6	..	9.0	..	..	..	9.0	..	6.6
	Oct	..	16.8	..	2.7	..	9.0	..	..	..	8.5	..	6.8
	Nov	..	16.7	..	2.8	..	9.1	5.7	..	..	8.4	..	6.4
	Dec	..	16.9	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	..	6.3
1994	Jan	..	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9	..	6.6
<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	8,394
1993		174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	346	118	350	2,539	..	164.6	8,727
1993	Feb	179	295	..	1,540	3.0	347	116	348	2,393	..	133.5	8,958
	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
	June	171	294	..	1,650	3.4	375	121	344	2,588	..	169.0	8,869
	July	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	117	349	2,587	..	190.9	8,540
	Oct	166	294	2,573	1,780	3.9	452	117	354	2,620	..	187.0	8,539
	Nov	176	293	..	1,820	4.1	458	115	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	..	..	373	2,699	..	..	8,686
	Feb	..	289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate: latest month		N/A	N/A	11.3	2.7	N/A	7.4	5.3	N/A	17.5	N/A	5.0	6.7
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		N/A	N/A	+0.9	+0.1	N/A	+0.7	-0.1	N/A	+0.4	N/A	+0.1	-0.2
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1993	Feb	213	300	..	1,570	3.1	391	124	359	2,471	315	147.5	9,770
	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						



# 2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1993	Feb 11	370.1	-19.5	258.3	-16.3	111.9	-3.1	38.9
	Mar 11	338.0	-14.3	239.0	-10.3	99.0	-4.0	36.0
	Apr 8	364.8	-1.6	256.8	-4.8	108.0	+3.2	41.6
	May 13	313.1	-9.7	222.7	-6.2	90.4	-3.5	32.2
	June 10	313.0	-9.5	221.5	-5.3	91.4	-4.2	31.4
	July 8	438.0	-10.0	289.2	-7.1	148.8	-3.0	39.3
	Aug 12	395.6	-12.4	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
Feb 10		340.7	-29.5	238.4	-19.8	102.2	-9.6	31.5

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1993	Feb 11	391.2	+33.3	277.7	+28.3	113.6	+5.1	40.9
	Mar 11	387.8	+32.1	274.5	+25.8	113.3	+6.3	40.5
	Apr 8	360.7	+25.7	255.7	+21.1	105.1	+4.6	36.9
	May 13	385.8	+38.2	271.0	+29.1	114.8	+9.0	42.3
	June 10	368.8	+14.2	264.1	+11.4	104.7	-2.8	37.5
	July 8	368.3	+24.1	265.4	+20.6	103.0	+3.4	34.2
	Aug 12	369.1	+23.0	259.1	+19.1	110.0	+3.9	34.5
	Sept 9	413.2	+27.2	273.8	+21.7	139.4	+5.6	46.8
	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
Feb 10		392.5	+1.3	281.6	+3.9	110.9	-2.7	36.4

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

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
1993	MALE										
	Sept 9	3.3	27.9	55.8	38.7	27.7	37.8	31.0	11.1	4.8	238.1
	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
1993	FEMALE										
	Sept 9	2.6	21.0	30.5	16.7	9.9	15.1	13.3	3.7	0.0	112.8
	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
Changes on a year earlier											
1993	MALE										
	Sept 9	0.5	-3.6	-4.8	-3.4	-2.0	-3.6	-1.0	-0.7	-0.8	-19.5
	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
1993	FEMALE										
	Sept 9	0.4	-2.4	-1.4	-1.4	-0.5	-1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	-6.1
	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
OUTFLOW											
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
1993	MALE										
	Sept 9	2.6	19.1	61.9	43.1	31.1	41.7	32.3	12.0	7.0	250.8
	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
1993	FEMALE										
	Sept 9	2.3	14.1	38.4	19.7	11.9	19.6	16.3	4.7	0.2	127.0
	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
Changes on a year earlier											
1993	MALE										
	Sept 9	0.7	0.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.0	1.4	0.0	19.9
	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
1993	FEMALE										
	Sept 9	0.6	-0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	4.7
	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

\* 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	All	48	63	98	79	66	87	62	58	55	44
Not in employment		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 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 Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)														
Autumn 1992	All	310	20	27	19	12	99	63	36	24	30	29	15	34
Winter 1992	All	344	20	27	27	10	107	64	43	29	34	45	19	25
Spring 1993	All	262	18	25	23	*	77	48	29	22	27	28	11	22
Summer 1993	All	237	16	23	19	*	76	44	32	19	22	24	16	13
Autumn 1993	All	205	15	17	13	*	69	41	28	13	20	17	12	21
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)														
Autumn 1992	All	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	All	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	All	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	All	11.2	14.1	12.2	11.8	*	11.1	10.2	12.6	10.9	11.2	10.6	15.8	9.4
Autumn 1993	All	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
Redundancies (thousands)						
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
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Autumn 1992		17.8	14.3	10.9	14.1	14.4
Winter 1992		27.6	15.3	13.6	15.5	15.1
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
Redundancies (thousands)										
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
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)										
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
Redundancies (thousands)									
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
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Autumn 1992	12.9	6.9	9.9	13.1	24.0	7.2	14.1	23.8	17.1
Winter 1992	12.9	7.4	9.5	14.7	30.7	8.0	15.6	27.8	18.3
Spring 1993	8.6	6.1	9.0	10.1	20.7	6.6	15.3	23.2	14.8
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 (R)			INFLOW (R)		OUTFLOW (R)		of which PLACINGS (R)	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1990 Annual averages	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 Feb	118.1	0.7	1.7	166.8	0.2	165.8	1.7	119.3	1.2
Mar	117.6	-0.5	-0.4	170.6	0.6	170.0	2.6	122.5	1.8
Apr	117.0	-0.6	-0.1	164.1	-0.8	167.9	-0.9	121.5	-1.1
May	117.5	0.5	-0.2	163.5	-1.1	167.5	0.6	121.5	0.7
June	118.3	0.8	0.2	176.0	1.8	173.8	1.3	127.0	1.5
July	118.9	0.6	0.6	171.6	2.5	170.1	0.7	125.1	1.2
Aug	117.8	-1.1	0.1	165.6	0.7	164.8	-0.9	120.9	-0.2
Sept	112.5	-5.3	-1.9	166.5	-3.2	169.6	-1.4	125.6	-0.5
Oct	114.5	2.0	-1.5	172.2	0.2	168.7	-0.5	127.4	0.8
Nov	117.0	2.5	-0.3	167.9	0.8	163.2	-0.5	122.9	0.7
Dec	119.0	2.0	2.2	176.4	3.3	173.3	1.2	131.9	2.1
1993 Jan	119.6	0.6	1.7	179.1	2.3	179.5	3.6	134.0	2.2
Feb	120.0	0.4	1.0	176.3	2.8	174.3	3.7	131.6	2.9
Mar	123.1	3.1	1.4	180.2	1.3	175.7	0.8	129.9	-0.7
Apr	123.7	0.6	1.4	175.6	-1.2	179.1	-0.1	132.3	-0.6
May	124.1	0.4	1.4	175.1	-0.4	178.8	1.5	132.4	0.3
June	122.5	-1.6	-0.2	183.8	1.2	184.1	2.8	137.7	2.6
July	127.5	5.0	1.3	188.7	4.4	182.0	1.0	136.9	1.5
Aug	128.7	1.2	1.5	186.3	3.7	183.6	1.6	138.3	2.0
Sept	128.2	-0.5	1.9	190.3	2.2	188.1	1.3	143.4	1.9
Oct	135.6	7.4	2.7	190.9	0.7	184.2	0.7	140.0	1.0
Nov	140.4	4.8	3.9	199.3	4.3	195.2	3.9	150.4	4.0
Dec	140.8	0.4	4.2	201.1	3.6	199.6	3.8	150.9	2.5
1994 Jan	140.9	0.1	1.8	196.6	1.9	196.8	4.2	148.1	2.7
Feb P	141.3	0.4	0.3	200.8	0.5	199.1	1.3	150.9	0.2

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 1/2 week month.

\* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, 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.

(R) This month the usual update of seasonal factors has been carried out. Figures have been revised back to January 1980.

## VACANCIES 3.2

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

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1992 Feb	31.2	8.4	3.6	9.4	7.7	7.2	7.9	14.5	6.2	8.2	18.1	114.1	4.0	118.1
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 Jan	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
Feb	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
Mar	30.1	9.6	4.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	9.3	15.2	5.7					



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

		THOUSAND													
		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Vacancies at jobcentres: total +</b>															
1990 )	Annual	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 )	Annual	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 )	Averages	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993 )	Averages	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	Feb	24.6	8.0	3.0	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.6	13.0	4.8	7.6	17.2	98.0	3.3	101.3
	Mar	27.4	9.0	3.7	8.2	7.7	7.6	8.6	14.1	5.3	8.6	18.5	109.6	3.3	112.9
	Apr	31.0	9.9	4.1	9.9	8.2	8.6	9.4	15.3	5.9	9.5	18.9	120.7	3.4	124.1
	May	32.8	10.0	4.3	10.8	8.9	8.8	10.3	16.0	6.3	10.3	19.0	127.6	3.8	131.5
	June	33.4	10.2	4.6	11.2	9.4	9.2	10.9	16.0	6.5	10.6	19.0	130.9	4.2	135.0
	July	32.4	9.9	4.5	10.4	9.3	9.2	10.3	15.4	6.4	10.3	18.2	126.4	4.2	130.6
	Aug	30.9	9.6	4.4	10.3	8.9	8.7	10.2	15.3	6.1	10.1	18.4	123.3	4.0	127.3
	Sept	34.4	10.9	4.9	11.4	10.1	9.6	11.1	17.4	6.9	10.8	19.9	136.5	4.3	140.8
	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
<b>Vacancies at careers offices</b>															
1990 )	Annual	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 )	Annual	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1992 )	Averages	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993 )	Averages	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	Feb	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.4	5.4
	Mar	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.3
	Apr	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.4
	May	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.4	0.6	7.0
	June	3.7	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	8.3	0.7	8.9
	July	5.1	3.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	9.7	0.7	10.4
	Aug	3.1	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.6	7.9
	Sept	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.7	8.0
	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

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 January 1993			12 months to January 1994		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
<b>SIC 1990</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	100	#	-	-	-
Coal extraction	8	2,100	7,000	5	14,100	27,000
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	6	700	2,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	5	800	1,000	3	200	1,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal goods nes	7	1,600	5,000	3	400	1,000
Engineering	26	9,000	37,000	15	5,900	36,000
Motor vehicles	12	6,700	8,000	13	14,800	15,000
Other transport equipment	5	2,700	6,000	7	4,300	41,000
Food, drink and tobacco	3	100	#	4	1,500	2,000
Textiles	5	100	#	2	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	6	1,100	4,000	6	500	4,000
Other manufacturing industries	5	700	10,000	1	+	3,000
Construction	12	3,900	10,000	4	800	1,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and transport services	-	-	-	2	400	1,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	3	500	2,000	-	-	-
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	2	7,300	8,000	1	100	#
Public administration and sanitary services	78	41,500	258,000	65	233,800	279,000
Education, research and development	27	38,500	73,000	18	23,700	24,000
Health services	6	1,700	1,000	2	300	2,000
Other services	13	7,500	44,000	2	200	#
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>252*</b>	<b>139,400</b>	<b>521,000</b>	<b>198*</b>	<b>374,300</b>	<b>603,000</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: January 1994

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	9	1,900	2,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	7	1,500*	1,000
Continuing from earlier months	2	400**	1,000

\* All directly involved  
\*\* 300 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 January 1994		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	52	27,200	131,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	15	4,300	5,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	10	14,000	34,000
Redundancy questions	53	309,200	373,000
Trade union matters	9	1,700	4,000
Working conditions and supervision	10	4,100	3,000
Manning and work allocation	26	9,200	47,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	23	4,700	6,000
<b>All causes</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>374,300</b>	<b>603,000</b>

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

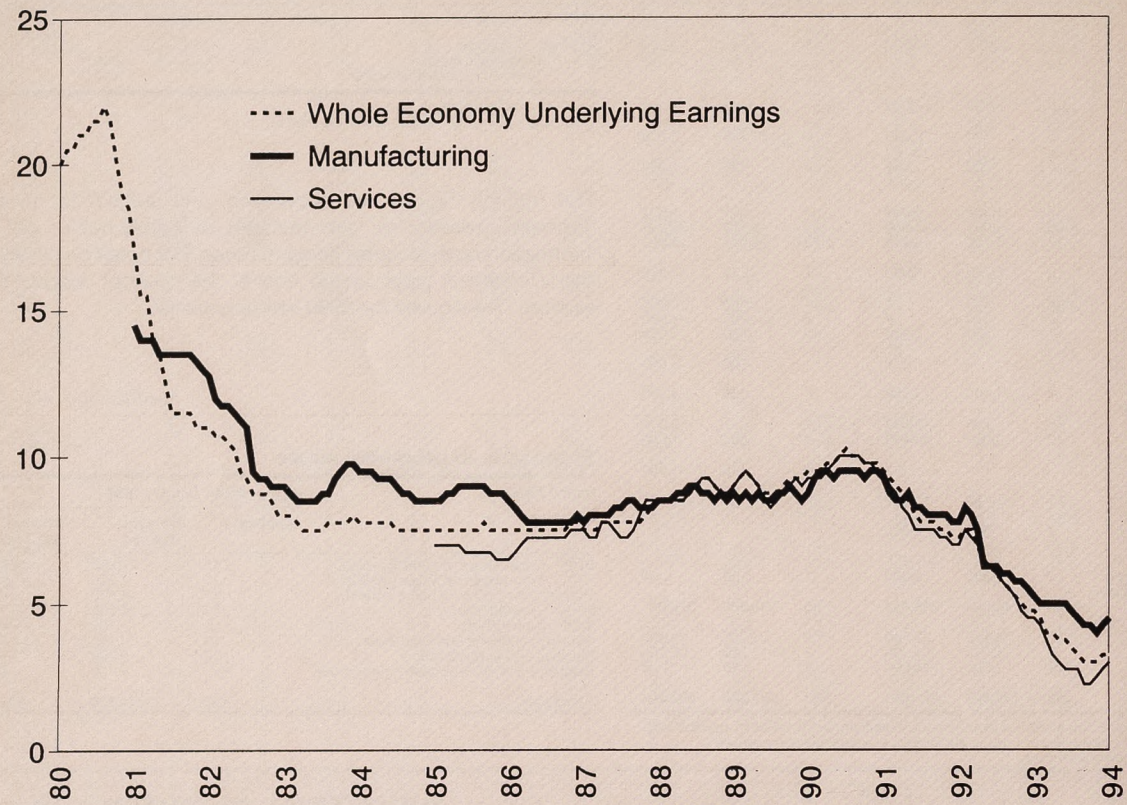
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages:		Number of workers (,000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (,000)						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral 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>											
1986	1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	143	895	38	33	190	622
1987	1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	217	458	50	22	1,705	1,095
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	222	1,456	90	17	1,490	428
1989	693	701	727	727	4,128	52	655	16	128	625	2,652
1990	620	630	285	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
1992	Jan	22	35	17	22	56	1	14	-	-	41
	Feb	23	37	5	7	24	1	10	-	-	13
	Mar	29	40	11	12	35	2	3	1	4	25
	Apr	21	35	7	9	24	4	8	-	-	12
	May	13	24	10	11	28	-	4	-	1	17
	Jun	33	41	11	13	33	-	12	-	3	18
	Jul	22	39	12	15	37	-	10	-	-	25
	Aug	20	29	17	19	54	-	4	-	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	-	-	62
	Dec	11	22	2	4	53	-	1	-	-	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	34
	Apr	21	27	80	87	154	25	7	-	-	7
	May	20	29	18	25	30	-	3	-	-	19
	Jun	18	32	5	9	15	-	6	1	-	3
	Jul	15	24	42	43	50	-	9	-	-	39
	Aug	15	21	3	3	19	-	1	-	-	6
	Sep	16	22	3	4	8	-	5	-	-	2
	Oct	12	15	2	3	4	-	2	-	-	1
	Nov	14	18	170	170	175	-	9	-	-	166
	Dec	6	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
1994	Jan	7	9	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	2

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



**EARNINGS**  
Average earnings index – underlying: Great Britain, increases over previous year

Percent (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	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		Per cent change over previous 12 months						
			Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *									
1990=100																	
1988	83.5				84.1			83.8					83.8				
1989	91.1				91.4			91.4					91.2				
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	100.0
1991	108.0				108.2			108.6					107.7				
1992	114.6				115.3			115.8					114.1				
1993	118.5				120.5			121.0					117.5				
1988	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	88.2	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%	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%	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	101.2	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%	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%	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 1/4	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	7.7	7%	110.8	111.8	6.8	7
	Feb	111.9	113.3	7.5	7 1/2	112.6	113.4	7.8	8 1/4	113.1	113.9	7.9	8 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 1/2	112.8	113.1	6.8	7
	May	113.9	114.1	6.4	6 1/4	114.8	114.4	6.9	6 1/4	115.3	115.0	6.6	6 1/2	113.4	113.6	6.5	6 1/2
	June	114.5	113.8	6.1	6 1/4	115.4	114.2	5.9	6 1/4	115.8	114.8	6.2	6 1/2	113.8	113.4	6.3	6 1/4
	July	115.1	113.9	5.7	6	116.1	114.8	6.2	6 1/4	116.6	115.2	6.4	6 1/2	114.5	113.5	5.5	6
	Aug	114.6	115.3	5.0	5%	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	116.6	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 1/2	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 P	120.2	121.2	3.6	3 1/4	122.7	123.7	4.7	4 1/2	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 1/2	119.3	120.4	3.2	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	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	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	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	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	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	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
1988	75.1	75.4	76.8	78.4	84.2	80.3	77.1	80.3	80.9	78.3	78.5	81.9	79.2
1989	74.3	68.8	75.1	77.9	78.9	81.3	78.1	81.6	81.4	70.0	78.7	82.4	78.1
1990	76.5	77.7	75.8	78.0	79.3	82.2	77.7	82.4	83.4	85.1	79.9	82.5	78.6
1991	79.6	83.5	76.6	80.9	92.7	92.5	80.1	82.7	82.4	82.5	78.7	83.9	81.6
1992	79.3	78.8	79.3	83.2	81.2	83.8	80.5	83.2	83.0	84.0	78.8	84.9	82.5
1993	81.6	78.2	75.9	82.5	84.6	84.5	82.3	83.2	84.0	88.0	75.6	85.3	83.2
1988	84.0	82.7	79.8	84.5	96.3	84.4	80.3	84.6	84.0	87.0	77.2	86.6	82.3
1989	91.2	81.4	78.9	85.3	87.7	83.1	80.9	83.2	83.4	84.3	76.0	84.5	81.2
1990	95.2	83.0	78.1	83.6	83.5	84.8	80.8	83.7	84.2	83.8	80.1	85.8	82.3
1991	96.9	83.8	80.0	84.2	96.5	85.1	81.4	85.3	85.2	84.1	81.2	86.3	83.5
1992	82.2	83.6	86.1	84.5	84.0	86.1	88.3	87.2	86.0	88.3	82.7	89.9	86.9
1993	84.4	83.0	84.9	83.6	90.5	89.5	91.3	88.5	88.1	88.9	88.2	87.3	87.8
1989	80.3	85.4	84.1	82.8	93.4	88.0	83.6	89.5	88.0	88.0	86.1	89.0	85.6
1990	79.3	85.8	82.1	83.7	86.4	89.5	85.5	89.8	88.4	89.6	86.1	90.1	84.4
1991	82.1	88.8	82.1	87.7	86.2	88.6	84.6	89.8	89.9	91.5	89.3	88.4	89.2
1992	85.1	89.8	83.6	86.7	100.7	90.1	87.3	90.9	90.8	89.4	88.9	90.6	89.0
1993	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
1988	86.0	88.5	84.7	90.3	88.5	93.4	88.7	92.7	92.0	92.4	92.4	91.7	89.3
1989	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
1990	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
1991	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
1992	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
1993	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
1988	90.3	95.7	93.8	94.1	94.9	95.9	98.5	96.9	95.2	99.9	92.1	94.3	93.0
1989	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	86.5	93.3	93.3	93.2	90.8	96.1	95.6	97.4	96.8	91.6	94.1	96.4	93.8
1991	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
1992	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
1993	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
1988	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
1989	104.1	98.0	103.2	102.3	114.0	102.3	99.5	101.8	100.5	101.4	101.2	101.2	102.2
1990	111.1	100.7	102.0	104.6	97.4	99.3	100.1	99.1	99.8	101.4	100.4	100.4	100.4
1991	116.0	100.7	103.2	103.5	99.2	100.5	99.5	100.5	101.7	101.4	101.2	101.2	101.7
1992	113.3	102.6	102.9	104.4	105.6	101.2	99.8	101.1	102.4	101.9	101.2	101.2	101.0
1993	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
1988	100.9	98.9	107.2	103.2	101.9	104.8	111.7	104.5	104.6	104.6	105.8	102.6	107.6
1989	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
1990	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	100.7	114.2	107.4	104.0	101.2	102.6	110.4	107.1	106.7	104.5	108.1	103.8	105.9
1992	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
1993	105.3	112.5	111.2	115.9	103.4	105.7	106.6	108.3	108.5	106.0	106.1	105.5	110.7
1988	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
1989	112.0	111.8	114.5	109.8	111.3	107.1	108.0	109.8	109.8	108.3	108.4	108.4	110.6
1990	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	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
1992	114.7	113.4	111.4	112.1	112.6	106.9	111.5	111.1	110.5	111.4	107.1	107.1	111.0
1993	108.7	122.2	111.3	114.4	105.4	108.0	114.7	112.7	111.5	110.7	108.9	116.1	111.4
1988	108.1	114.2	115.7	113.2	108.4	109.3	117.8	113.2	112.9	112.3	109.6	110.1	113.3
1989	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
1990	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
1991	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	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
1993	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
1988	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
1989	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
1990	124.0	121.2	115.6	116.7	108.0	112.1	115.5	116.6	115.1	115.6	116.8	114.8	117.5
1991	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	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
1993	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
1988	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
1989	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
1990	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
1991	113.0	127.6	125.3	121.0	111.6	114.6	130.4	124.5	119.3	121.4	117.3	119.3	129.2
1992	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	114.7	130.4	117.8	122.9	113.9	115.3	118.9	121.5	119.2	117.3	117.3	119.4	125.9
1988	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
1989	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
1990	134.7	126.8	118.9	121.9	110.1	116.1	118.5	121.1	120.9	118.5	119.2	118.5	123.5
1991	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
1992	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	117.8	135.7	119.4	126.4	113.3	116.3	124.4	123.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	129.0</



# 5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS \*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 1992 1990=100	Index					Per cent change from a year earlier	
		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	Manufacturing	Whole economy
1980	64.9	22.3	72.4	62.7	54.4	53.7	21.8	
1981	71.1	9.6	79.4	66.3	62.2	58.8	9.5	
1982	74.3	4.5	83.6	68.4	60.9	61.8	5.1	
1983	75.0	0.9	80.8	67.9	61.8	63.9	3.4	
1984	77.4	3.2	100.4	67.1	64.5	67.7	5.9	
1985	81.8	5.7	87.0	73.5	67.8	71.3	5.3	
1986	85.1	4.0	77.0	74.1	70.6	74.5	4.5	
1987	87.1	2.4	76.6	77.5	72.0	77.8	4.4	
1988	89.4	2.6	86.6	81.2	77.8	83.1	6.8	
1989	93.2	4.3	97.6	93.8	90.6	91.0	9.5	
1990	100.0	7.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9	
1991	106.9	6.9	102.5	100.9	107.0	107.0	7.0	
1992	108.6	1.6	105.7	102.9	107.9	111.7	4.4	
1993	107.5	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..	
1989 Q1	90.6	2.6	..	..	..	87.7	8.5	
1989 Q2	93.0	3.1	..	..	..	89.9	9.3	
1989 Q3	94.0	5.9	..	..	..	92.1	10.2	
1989 Q4	95.4	5.6	..	..	..	94.5	10.2	
1990 Q1	97.2	7.3	..	..	..	96.6	10.2	
1990 Q2	98.6	6.0	..	..	..	98.8	9.8	
1990 Q3	100.9	7.4	..	..	..	101.6	10.4	
1990 Q4	103.3	8.3	..	..	..	103.0	9.1	
1991 Q1	105.3	8.4	..	..	..	105.3	9.0	
1991 Q2	107.4	8.9	..	..	..	106.6	7.9	
1991 Q3	106.9	5.9	..	..	..	107.7	6.0	
1991 Q4	107.9	4.4	..	..	..	108.4	5.3	
1992 Q1	110.2	4.6	..	..	..	112.0	6.4	
1992 Q2	108.4	1.0	..	..	..	112.1	5.1	
1992 Q3	108.3	1.3	..	..	..	111.1	3.1	
1992 Q4	107.4	-0.5	..	..	..	111.5	2.8	
1993 Q1	107.2	-2.7	..	..	..	112.3	0.3	
1993 Q2	106.5	-1.7	..	..	..	112.2	0.1	
1993 Q3	108.0	-0.3	..	..	..	112.3	1.1	
1993 Q4	108.4	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Feb	109.0	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Mar	111.9	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Apr	106.8	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 May	110.1	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Jun	108.3	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Jul	108.3	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Aug	108.9	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Sep	107.7	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Oct	107.7	-0.4	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Nov	107.4	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Dec	107.2	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Jan	106.3	-3.0	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Feb	106.3	-2.5	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Mar	109.0	-2.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Apr	105.5	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 May	105.8	-3.9	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Jun	108.2	-0.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Jul	107.5	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Aug	108.1	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Sep	108.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Oct	108.4	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Nov	108.5	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Dec	108.3	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Jan	108.1	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	
Three months ending: 1992 Feb	109.0	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Mar	110.2	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Apr	109.2	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 May	109.6	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Jun	108.4	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Jul	108.9	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Aug	108.5	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Sep	108.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Oct	108.1	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Nov	107.6	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	
1992 Dec	107.4	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Jan	107.0	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Feb	106.6	-2.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Mar	107.2	-2.7	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Apr	107.0	-2.1	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 May	106.8	-2.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Jun	106.5	-1.7	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Jul	107.1	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Aug	107.9	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Sep	108.0	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Oct	108.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Nov	108.4	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	
1993 Dec	108.4	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	
1994 Jan	108.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Note: Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employed labour force and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data of wages and salaries, employment and output. Wages and salaries per unit of output. The 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)
Annual averages														
1984	91.7	96	96	95.3	94.6	96	83	92	90.2	97.0	95	90.9	93.0	96
1985	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100
1986	107.7	102	103	104.8	104.3	104	113	107	104.8	101.6	102	110.9	107.4	102
1987	116.3	104	106	114.5	107.2	108	124	113	111.6	103.1	103	119.3	114.3	104
1988	126.2	105	110	122.0	110.5	113	146	118	118.4	107.8	104	127.0	123.4	107
1989	137.2	111	116	127.7	114.7	117	176	124	125.6	114.0	106	136.3	135.7	110
1990	150.1	116	122	133.8	119.9	123	210	131	134.7	120.1	109	148.2	148.5	114
1991	162.4	122	128	139.8	125.1	130	246	138	147.9	124.3	113	160.3	155.4	117
1992	173.1	128	133	144.4	129.6	138	279	145	155.9	125.6	118	172.6	162.6	120
1993	180.8	..	..	..	133.0	..	..	..	..	125.8	122	..	..	123
Quarterly averages														
1991 Q4	167.0	127	130	141.6	126.7	134	261	138	152.5	124.6	114	165.6	158.2	119
1992 Q1	171.4	124	132	141.1	127.6	135	271	139	155.0	124.4	116	167.3	158.3	119
1992 Q2	170.5	128	133	145.3	129.1	136	275	142	155.5	128.2	118	171.4	163.5	120
1992 Q3	174.0	127	132	145.2	130.2	141	282	142	156.0	123.6	119	173.7	163.6	120
1992 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
1993 Q2	178.9	130	136	147.9	132.5	..	303	146	160.3	129.7	122	183.1	168.1	123
1993 Q3	181.6	131	135	148.7	133.2	..	..	..	162.4	124.7	122	..	167.6	123
1993 Q4	183.7	..	..	..	134.1	..	..	..	..	125.8	123	..	..	125
Monthly														
1992 Jan	168.9	..	131	140.7	127.6	135	..	..	155.0	126.7	115	..	158.7	118
1992 Feb	170.2	..	132	140.5	..	..	..	..	155.0	123.9	116	..	158.1	119
1992 Mar	175.2	124	133	142.1	..	..	..	139	155.1	123.9	116	..	158.1	119
1992 Apr	168.2	..	133	144.7	129.1	136	..	..	155.3	123.7	118	..	162.2	120
1992 May	171.8	..	133	144.8	..	..	..	..	155.4	123.9	118	..	164.0	120
1992 Jun	171.4	128	132	146.4	..	..	..	..	155.7	137.1	118	..	164.4	120
1992 Jul	172.4	..	131	148.0	130.2	141	..	..	155.9	123.9	119	..	165.6	120
1992 Aug	175.5	..	132	143.4	..	..	..	..	155.9	121.8	119	..	162.0	120
1992 Sep	174.3	127	133	144.3	..	..	..	142	156.2	125.0	119	..	163.2	121
1992 Oct	176.8	..	134	145.2	131.2	141	..	..	156.8	125.4	119	..	163.8	121
1992 Nov	176.4	..	134	144.8	..	..	..	..	156.8	125.7	119	..	164.4	121
1992 Dec	176.4	131	136	148.4	..	..	..	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
1993 Feb	178.8	..	137	145.2	..	..	..	..	159.3	125.6	120	..	165.2	122
1993 Mar	182.5	128	136	145.0	..	..	..	145	159.3	125.2	120	..	165.2	122
1993 Apr	177.2	..	136	146.6	132.5	..	..	..	159.3	126.3	122	..	168.0	123
1993 May	180.0	..	135	147.9	..	..	..	..	159.4	126.8	122	..	169.4	123
1993 Jun	179.5	130	135	149.3	..	..	..	146	162.1	135.8	122	..	167.0	123
1993 Jul	180.8	..	135	151.4	133.2	..	..	..	162.3	122.6	122	..	169.4	123
1993 Aug	181.7	..	134	146.6	..	..	..	..	162.3	124.5	122	..	166.0	123
1993 Sep	182.2	131	136	148.2	..	..	..	..	162.7	126.9	122	..	167.6	124
1993 Oct	183.5	..	136	148.6	134.1	..	..	..	162.9	126.3	123	..	169.0	124
1993 Nov	183.5	..	136	148.7	..	..	..	..	162.9	126.8	123	..	168.8	125
1993 Dec	183.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123.3	123	..	..	126
1994 Jan	185.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1985	9	4	4	5	6	4	20	9	11	3	5	10	8	4
1986</														



## 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 Feb	138.8	0.7	-0.1	1.8	139.4	0.6	-0.2	
Mar	139.3	0.4	-0.1	1.9	139.8	0.3	-0.4	
Apr	140.6	-0.1	0.5	1.3	141.3	1.1	0.4	
May	141.1	0.4	1.0	1.3	141.6	0.2	0.8	
Jun	141.0	-0.1	1.3	1.2	141.7	0.1	1.3	
Jul	140.7	-0.2	2.0	1.4	141.5	-0.1	2.1	
Aug	141.3	0.4	1.8	1.7	142.1	0.4	1.9	
Sep	141.9	0.4	1.9	1.8	142.8	0.5	2.1	
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	

Between January and February there were price rises following the sharp reductions in the January sales, especially for clothing, footwear and household goods. Prices of second-hand cars and some foods also increased during the month.

**Food:** Between January and February there were price increases for seasonal foods, notably for fresh fruit and vegetables and for home-killed lamb. Amongst non-seasonal foods there were price increases for coffee, soft drinks, sweets and chocolates and processed meats although pork was cheaper.

**Household goods:** There were some price recoveries in February, mainly for furniture and furnishings, following the exceptionally sharp reductions in the January sales. However, there were some continuing special offers for electrical goods.

**Clothing and footwear:** The increase of 2.7 per cent in this index also reflected price rises following the exceptionally large January sale reductions. This was the largest rise for a February on record since 1941.

**Personal goods and services:** The rise in the index in February mainly reflected post-sale recoveries for personal articles such as spectacles.

**Motoring expenditure:** Between January and February there were increases in the prices of second-hand cars.

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for February 15

	Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over	
	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	142.1	0.6	2.4			0.4	11.4		
<b>Food and catering</b>	137.0	0.5	1.5		<b>Tobacco</b>	167.1	0.4	11.4	
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	160.3	0.3	6.1		Cigarettes	168.3		12	
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	140.6	0.2	-0.4		Tobacco	158.5		10	
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	131.0	2.5	3.2		<b>Housing</b>	150.4	0.1	-1.1	
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	144.6	0.4	4.6		Rent	183.3		7	
					Mortgage interest payments	141.3		-5	
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	142.9	0.6	2.5		Rates, community charge and council tax	124.5		-9	
<b>All items excluding food</b>	144.3	0.6	2.7		Water and other payments	207.7		8	
<b>Seasonal food</b>	112.6	2.1	-1.7		Repairs and maintenance charges	148.9		2	
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	134.0	0.4	0.8		Do-it yourself materials	143.1		0	
					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	194.2		-2	
<b>All items excluding housing</b>	140.2	0.6	3.1		<b>Fuel and Light</b>	124.9	-0.4	-1.7	
<b>All items exc mortgage interest</b>	142.2	0.6	2.8		Coal and solid fuels	119.6		1	
					Electricity	138.4		-3	
<b>Consumer durables</b>	114.8	1.6	0.3		Gas	113.3		0	
					Oil and other fuels	107.0		-6	
<b>Food</b>	130.8	0.6	0.5		<b>Household goods</b>	127.1	0.8	0.3	
Bread	136.9		-1		Furniture	125.7		0	
Cereals	139.3		3		Furnishings	122.7		0	
Biscuits and cakes	144.2		4		Electrical appliances	108.6		-2	
Beef	134.5		3		Other household equipment	132.1		0	
Lamb	126.2		9		Household consumables	146.7		0	
of which, home-killed lamb	128.1		10		Pet care	127.5		5	
Pork	116.5		-5		<b>Household services</b>	142.8	0.3	1.6	
Bacon	135.0		-2		Postage	145.5		5	
Poultry	109.9		-1		Telephones, telemessages, etc	117.1		-4	
Other meat	124.2		0		Domestic services	160.5		4	
Fish	123.2		-5		Fees and subscriptions	158.0		4	
of which, fresh fish	128.2		-11		<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	119.3	2.7	2.0	
Butter	135.0		4		Men's outerwear	120.6		4	
Oil and fats	129.3		3		Women's outerwear	106.2		0	
Cheese	144.3		3		Children's outerwear	117.5		2	
Eggs	126.9		8		Other clothing	138.4		2	
Milk fresh	140.2		0		Footwear	125.7		2	
Milk products	139.4		-3		<b>Personal goods and services</b>	152.9	2.3	5.1	
Tea	146.8		-2		Personal articles	123.4		8	
Coffee and other hot drinks	98.7		9		Chemists goods	155.5		3	
Soft drinks	154.9		0		Personal services	184.4		5	
Sugar and preserves	144.4		1		<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	148.4	0.6	6.6	
Sweets and chocolates	130.9		5		Purchase of motor vehicles	130.6		6	
Potatoes	122.8		1		Maintenance of motor vehicles	164.7		3	
of which, unprocessed potatoes	115.3		13		Petrol and oil	146.9		7	
Vegetables	112.5		-1		Vehicles tax and insurance	197.4		11	
of which, other fresh vegetables	103.7		-10		<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	154.3	0.2	3.4	
Fruit	115.8		-1		Rail fares	168.5		4	
of which, fresh fruit	112.0		-1		Bus and coach fares	162.2		3	
Other foods	136.6		0		Other travel costs	139.7		3	
<b>Catering</b>	159.5	0.3	4.8		<b>Leisure goods</b>	122.6	0.2	0.2	
Restaurant meals	158.2		5		Audio-visual equipment	78.6		-5	
Canteen meals	164.7		6		Tapes and discs	115.5		2	
Take-aways and snacks	159.1		5		Toys, photographic and sport goods	122.3		0	
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	157.3	0.3	3.7		Books and newspapers	160.4		3	
Beer	163.4		5		Gardening products	141.0		0	
on sales	166.2		5		<b>Leisure services</b>	160.3	0.1	4.2	
off sales	144.0		3		Television licences and rentals	119.2		1	
Wines and spirits	149.0		3		Entertainment and other recreation	188.9		8	
on sales	158.4		4		Foreign Holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	102.3		2	
off sales	142.6		2		UK Holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	100.0			

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.

Source: Central Statistical Office  
\* Foreign holidays were introduced into the RPI, within the leisure services component with effect from February 1993.

## 6.3 RETAIL PRICES

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on February 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.

### Average prices on February 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				Soft 500g tub	332	48	36-85
Best beef mince	696	162	109-219	Low fat spread, 250g	313	49	45-51
Trimmed	657	282	228-328	<b>Cheese</b>			
Tripe	513	220	189-240	Cheddar type, per lb	327	192	169-232
Roast beef	650	369	298-440	<b>Eggs</b>			
Sauvignon steak	682	220	192-299	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	314	134	99-156
Lamb home-killed, per lb				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	277	116	96-148
Loose (with bone)	662	297	228-349	<b>Milk</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	653	147	119-190	Pasteurised, per pint	356	35	25-31
Loin (with bone)	611	242	199-268	Skimmed, per pint	20	38	35-40
Lamb imported (frozen), per lb				<b>Tea</b>			
Loose (with bone)	273	216	165-294	Loose, per 125g	324	63	46-75
Loin (with bone)	259	185	169-209	Tea bags, per 250g	334	124	92-156
Pork home-killed, per lb				<b>Coffee</b>			
Loose (foot off)	540	139	99-179	Pure, instant, per 100g	325	154	147-159
Loose (with bone)	655	166	129-209	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	325	138	89-189
Shoulder (with bone)	567	125	95-175	<b>Sugar</b>			
Bacon per lb				Granulated, per kg	335	67	65-72
Smoky *	511	145	119-193	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Garmon *	509	232	170-296	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	543	16	9-22
Bacon, Danish	409	225	159-299	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	652	23	16-35
Bacon, home produced	402	211	165-260	Tomatoes, per lb	727	57	46-75
Ham				Cabbage, greens, per lb	659	49	25-75
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	524	72	55-99	Cabbage, hearted, per lb	674	26	18-39
Sausages, per lb				Cauliflower, each	716	67	55-79
Pork	544	119	85-149	Brussels sprouts, per lb	684	42	28-65
Canned meats				Carrots, per lb	731	21	16-25
Corned beef, 12oz can	334	84	77-95	Onions, per lb	730	20	16-29
Chicken, roasting, oven ready, per lb				Mushrooms, per 4oz	727	33	28-39
Fresh	319	72	61-84	Cucumber, each	724	66	49-79
Fresh or chilled	649	92	79-105	Lettuce - iceberg, each	723	57	49-69
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb				<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Coellets	553	257	195-320	Apples, cooking, per lb	715	36	29-44
Rainbow trout	535	232	150-399	Apples, dessert, per lb	732	39	32-45
Canned fish				Pears, dessert, per lb	723	38	29-49
Refrigerated, half size can	322	115	107-135	Oranges, each	724	18	12-29
Bread				Bananas, per lb	732	53	48-59
White loaf, sliced, 800g	360	51	29-76	Grapes, per lb	688	117	89-149
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	350	74	59-85	<b>ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD</b>			
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	339	52	39-59	Draught bitter, per pint	843	139	122-160
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	333	80	69-87	Draught lager, per pint	849	156	140-176
Flour				Whisky per nip	848	107	95-120
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	317	58	38-73	Gin, per nip	847	107	95-120
Butter				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,327	240	197-252
Home produced, per 250g	324	68	63-79	Coal, per 50kg	448	639	525-785
New Zealand, per 250g	315	66	65-67	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	552	902	730-1105
Danish, per 250g	302	75	69-82	4-star petrol, per litre	637	56	53-58
				Diesel per litre	621	51	48-54
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	632	50	48-53
				Super unleaded petrol, per litre	384	55	52-57

\* 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*, September 1986, p 379.

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.

### 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	Nationalised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	
									All	Seasonal +	Non-seasonal +	
										food	food	
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	23	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	45	78
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	45	76
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	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	109.6	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	138.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6
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
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	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	108.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	118.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	129.2
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	143.3
1992	Feb 11	136.3	137.8	136.6	132.3	133.8	—	114.4	129.1	126.0	129.7	144.8
	Mar 10	136.7	138.2	137.0	133.0	134.5	—	115.7	129.4	124.8	130.2	145.3
	Apr 14	138.8	140.7	139.2	134.4	136.7	—	116.2	128.9	122.4	130.1	146.3
	May 12	139.3	141.2	139.7	134.9	137.1	—	116.4	129.5	120.9	131.0	147.2
	Jun 9	139.3	141.3	139.9	135.0	137.2	—	116.4	129.0	117.4	131.0	147.9
	Jul 14	138.8	141.1	139.6	134.3	136.7	—	113.1	127.2	105.8	130.9	148.3
	Aug 11	138.9	141.2	139.7	134.4	136.9	—	113.5	127.5	107.0	131.1	148.8
	Sep 8	139.4	141.8	140.3	134.9	137.3	—	116.0	127.1	104.0	131.1	149.6
	Oct 13	139.9	142.3	140.7	135.5	137.8	—	116.8	127.4	106.5	131.1	150.2
	Nov 10	139.7	142.1	140.5	135.6	137.9	—	116.8	127.3	106.3	130.9	150.7
	Dec 8	139.2	141.3	139.9	135.7	138.1	—	117.1	128.4	110.6	131.5	151.2
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7
	Feb 9	138.8	140.5	139.4	136.0	138.3	—	114.5	130.2	114.6	132.9	152.2
	Mar 16	139.3	140.8	139.8	137.0	139.2	—	115.9	131.3	116.3	133.9	153.0
	Apr 20	140.6	142.5	141.3	138.4	140.6	—	117.0	130.8	113.0	134.0	154.4
	May 18	141.1	142.8	141.6	139.0	141.0	—	117.3	132.2	118.0	134.6	155.1
	Jun 15	141.0	142.9	141.7	138.9	141.0	—	116.3	131.4	112.6	134.7	155.8
	Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	—	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3	156.4
	Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2	—	114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2	156.7
	Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8	—	117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0	157.3
	Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	—	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.9
	Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4	—	117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4	158.3
	Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8	—	117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1
	Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2	—	114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5

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 General Notes under table 6.3.

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## 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
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30
38	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29
39	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29
39	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30
39	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30
39	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32
39	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62
39	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6
100.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1
100.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1
100.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5
100.8	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8
100.9	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0
101.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6
100.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1
100.8	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6
100.9	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7
101.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5
137.5	156.5	127.8	125.0	135.3	117.2	139.2	135.0	141.4	119.9	145.6
137.5	155.1	127.6	126.3	135.5	118.9	139.9	136.4	141.8	120.4	145.8
145.7	161.1	127.8	126.4	136.6	120.0	141.3	139.1	142.6	120.8	149.6
146.1	161.4	128.2	126.9	136.6	120.0	141.8	140.0	142.9	121.1	150.0
146.1	161.1	128.3	126.8	136.6	120.3	142.0	140.3	145.0	120.9	150.2
146.0	161.5	128.4	125.1	138.1	115.5	143.1	140.3	144.9	120.7	150.2
146.1	161.8	127.8	126.0	137.9	115.4	143.2	140.0	145.0	120.9	150.4
146.1	162.1	127.5	127.1	137.7	120.0	143.9	139.3	145.2	121.0	153.7
146.1	162.3	127.7	127.3	138.0	121.6	144.2	140.3	145.7	121.2	153.4
147.1	160.4	127.8	127.9	138.5	121.1	144.6	140.3	146.1	121.6	153.0
146.3	156.3	127.4	128.8	138.1	120.5	144.3	139.7	145.7	121.6	153.1
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6
150.0	152.0	127.1	126.7	140.5	117.0	145.5	139.2	149.2	122.4	153.9
150.0	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6	149.5	122.5	154.2
150.7	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	147.5	144.7	150.4	122.8	155.8
150.7	150.1	126.2	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8	145.3	152.3	123.2	156.1
150.7	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4
156.1	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7
156.1	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2
156.1	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8
159.7	151.5	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9
159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4
160.0	151.9	125.6	129							



# 6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxembourg
<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>											
1992 Dec	147.2	136.3	118.5	127.2	116.8	331.7	156.3	123.8	..	150.4	117.4
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	157.8	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	141.4P	122.2	129.2	122.2	369.3	165.6	126.9P	..	157.4P	121.5
<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	4.1
1988	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0	3.5
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>											
1992 Dec	2.6	3.6	2.4	1.5	3.7	14.3	5.3	1.9	..	4.7	2.9
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	3.8
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	3.3	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	2.2	..	4.4P	2.5

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

1985=100	Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1987	99.8	122.2	105.7	100.7	102.2	103.1	116.5	108.6	107.1	108.7
1988	100.7	133.9	110.0	101.4	104.2	105.1	124.3	114.9	112.6	113.1
1989	101.7	151.0	115.3	103.7	107.4	107.8	130.0	122.3	120.0	118.7
1990	104.3	170.9	121.5	106.9	113.2	111.3	135.4	135.1	127.3	124.4
1991	108.4	189.5	126.6	110.4	119.8	115.0	140.0	147.8	132.6	131.4
1992	112.5	206.7	130.5	112.3	124.6	119.7	143.3	151.1	136.0	133.4
1993	114.9	220.0	134.3	113.8	128.7	124.0	146.5	158.2	139.7	135.8
<b>Monthly</b>										
1992 Dec	113.8	212.1	132.0	112.7	126.3	120.6	144.3	152.8	137.5	134.4
1993 Jan	113.2	214.0	132.6	112.6	126.9	122.0	144.7	156.7	138.9	135.0
Feb	113.6	215.7	133.1	112.7	127.7	122.8	145.1	157.1	139.4	135.4
Mar	114.1	216.4	133.5	113.0	128.4	123.3	146.4	157.9	139.5	135.3
Apr	114.6	217.5	133.9	113.8	128.8	123.3	146.8	158.5	140.1	135.3
May	114.5	218.6	134.1	113.9	128.9	123.5	146.8	158.1	140.2	135.5
Jun	114.2	219.1	134.3	113.8	128.9	123.8	146.9	157.6	140.0	136.6
Jul	114.0	220.6	134.3	114.1	128.7	125.2	146.8	157.3	139.7	135.9
Aug	113.5	221.5	134.6	114.4	129.3	125.6	146.4	158.2	139.4	136.0
Sep	113.0	222.2	134.9	114.5	129.2	124.7	147.1	159.0	139.7	136.1
Oct	113.2	223.5	135.5	114.4	129.3	124.6	147.2	159.5	139.9	136.3
Nov	113.1	225.0	135.6	113.8	129.2	124.7	147.1	159.5	139.7	137.0
Dec	112.7	225.6	135.6	113.9	129.3	124.9	147.0	158.9	139.6	136.7
1994 Jan	112.9	227.6	136.0	114.0P	129.5	125.8	146.7	159.7	139.3	136.7
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>										
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1987	0.4	9.4	3.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	8.7	4.2	3.4	4.4
1988	0.9	9.6	4.1	0.7	2.0	1.9	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.0
1989	1.1	12.8	4.8	2.3	3.1	2.6	4.6	6.4	6.6	5.0
1990	1.6	13.2	5.4	3.1	5.4	3.2	4.2	10.5	6.1	4.8
1991	1.9	10.9	4.2	3.3	5.8	3.3	3.4	9.4	4.2	5.6
1992	1.8	9.1	3.1	1.7	4.0	4.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	1.5
1993	1.1	6.4	2.9	1.3	3.3	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.7	1.8
<b>Monthly</b>										
1992 Dec	0.9	8.5	2.9	1.2	3.4	4.2	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.1
1993 Jan	0.6	8.5	3.3	1.2	3.5	4.1	2.5	4.7	2.8	2.0
Feb	0.6	8.0	3.2	1.4	3.4	3.7	2.6	4.9	2.9	2.3
Mar	0.4	7.3	3.1	1.2	3.7	3.9	2.5	4.9	2.7	1.9
Apr	0.4	6.2	3.2	0.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	5.1	2.6	1.8
May	0.2	5.7	3.2	0.9	3.6	3.7	2.5	4.8	2.6	1.8
Jun	0.1	5.5	3.0	0.9	3.2	3.6	2.3	4.7	2.0	1.6
Jul	0.3	5.7	2.8	1.9	3.4	3.5	2.2	4.6	2.1	1.6
Aug	1.3	5.6	2.8	1.9	3.6	3.4	2.2	5.2	2.1	1.7
Sep	1.0	5.9	2.7	1.5	3.4	3.4	2.2	4.2	1.7	1.9
Oct	1.8	6.3	2.8	1.3	3.3	3.5	2.0	4.3	1.6	1.9
Nov	1.7	6.6	2.7	0.9	2.3	3.5	1.9	4.8	1.4	1.9
Dec	1.7	6.4	2.7	1.0	2.5	3.5	1.8	4.0	1.6	1.7
1994 Jan	0.9	6.4	2.5	1.2P	2.1	3.1	1.4	1.9	0.2	1.3

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat



# 7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity <sup>+</sup>, seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spring 1979	22,600	1,769	-	-	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,574	2,191	-	-	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,446	2,292	366	-	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	2,954 X	26,501 X	16,174 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	3,132	26,678	15,997	42,675
Spring 1986	20,772	2,704	408	-	23,884	3,005	26,889	16,063	42,952
Spring 1987	20,836	2,716	410	-	23,962	3,004	26,966	16,180	43,146
Spring 1988	21,529	2,986	503	-	24,968	2,913	27,281	16,148	43,423
Spring 1989	22,157	3,414	493	-	26,064	2,409	27,604	15,996	43,600
Spring 1990	22,354	3,461	457	-	26,272	2,010	28,074	15,671	43,745
Spring 1991	21,973	3,306	413	-	25,692	1,900	28,172	15,674	43,846
Spring 1992	21,489	3,120	359	179	25,147	2,334	28,026	15,878	43,903
Summer 1992	21,351	3,152	342	176	25,021	2,681	27,828	16,226	44,054
Autumn 1992	21,288	3,092	340	179	24,900	2,756	27,777	16,302	44,079
Winter 1992	21,244	3,040	320	154	24,700	2,818	27,719	16,381	44,099
Spring 1993	21,275	3,092	335	148	24,849	2,909	27,666	16,424	44,090
Summer 1993	21,228	3,126	318	153	24,825	2,838	27,687	16,458	44,145
Autumn 1993	21,271	3,158	327	143	24,899	2,854	27,679	16,489	44,166
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									
Spring 1979	13,381	1,449	-	-	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spring 1981	12,427	1,753	-	-	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,067
Spring 1983	11,672	1,759	221	-	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,801 X	15,598 X	4,892 X	20,489
Spring 1985	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,862	15,658	4,831	20,489
Spring 1986	11,634	2,036	262	-	13,933	1,810	15,743	4,894	20,637
Spring 1987	11,546	2,053	280	-	13,880	1,807	15,687	5,061	20,749
Spring 1988	11,451	2,241	280	-	14,019	1,737	15,756	5,130	20,881
Spring 1989	11,771	2,364	340	-	14,475	1,416	15,890	5,089	20,981
Spring 1990	11,908	2,613	314	-	14,835	1,164	15,999	5,066	21,063
Spring 1991	11,987	2,634	297	-	14,918	1,106	16,024	5,109	21,133
Spring 1992	11,695	2,519	251	-	14,465	1,450	15,915	5,254	21,162
Summer 1992	11,299	2,360	236	53	13,948	1,802	15,750	5,505	21,259
Autumn 1992	11,237	2,356	224	53	13,870	1,847	15,717	5,551	21,269
Winter 1992	11,160	2,313	224	55	13,751	1,896	15,647	5,634	21,292
Spring 1993	11,090	2,292	205	46	13,632	1,961	15,593	5,689	21,292
Summer 1993	11,082	2,309	219	41	13,650	1,922	15,572	5,747	21,311
Autumn 1993	11,057	2,323	210	46	13,637	1,903	15,540	5,793	21,332
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									
Spring 1979	9,220	319	-	-	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,461
Spring 1981	9,147	438	-	-	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spring 1983	8,774	533	145	-	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spring 1984	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,153 X	10,903 X	11,283 X	22,187
Spring 1985	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,270	11,020	11,166	22,187
Spring 1986	9,138	667	146	-	9,951	1,195	11,146	11,169	22,315
Spring 1987	9,428	744	177	-	10,349	1,197	11,279	11,119	22,392
Spring 1988	9,758	767	195	-	10,720	1,176	11,525	11,018	22,542
Spring 1989	10,249	801	179	-	11,229	993	11,713	10,907	22,620
Spring 1990	10,367	827	161	-	11,354	794	12,075	10,605	22,680
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	22,817
Autumn 1992	10,129	779	117	124	11,149	922	12,071	10,746	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	22,829
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	22,859
Estimated changes									
Summer 93 - Autumn 93	23	12	*	*	26	*	23	*	16
Per cent	0.2	1.5	*	*	0.2	*	0.2	*	0.1

\* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.  
<sup>+</sup> Since 1984, the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics, *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.  
<sup>#</sup> People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.  
<sup>§</sup> Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.  
<sup>X</sup> 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.  
<sup>\*\*</sup> Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.  
<sup>++</sup> Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.  
<sup>§§</sup> The seasonally adjusted estimates have been revised since they appeared in the March 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

# 7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity <sup>+</sup>, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed #	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
ALL									
Spring 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,586 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spring 1986	20,629	2,714	396	-	23,739	2,968	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spring 1987	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,829	2,969	26,798	16,347	43,146
Spring 1988	20,762	2,997	488	-	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,429
Spring 1989	21,422	3,143	520	-	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spring 1990	22,055	3,426	481	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1991	22,254	3,472	448	-	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spring 1992	21,876	3,318	408	-	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Spring 1992	21,396	3,131	357	179	25,064	2,649	27,713	16,342	44,054
Summer 1992	21,485	3,135	330	176	25,127	2,797	27,923	16,156	44,079
Autumn 1992	21,353	3,091	344	179	24,967	2,801	27,768	16,331	44,099
Winter 1992	21,129	3,046	326	154	24,655	2,920	27,575	16,515	44,090
Spring 1993	21,185	3,103	337	148	24,773	2,804	27,577	16,568	44,145
Summer 1993	21,378	3,109	310	153	24,950	2,894	27,844	16,324	44,166
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
Per cent	-0.2	1.6	5.5	-6.6	*	-3.5	-0.3	0.8	0.1
MEN									
Spring 1979	13,302	1,442	-	-	14,743	763 X	15,507 X	4,177 X	19,684
Spring 1981	12,348	1,745	-	-	14,093	1,560 X	15,653 X	4,434 X	20,067
Spring 1983	11,601	1,751	212	-	13,565	1,815 X	15,379 X	4,952 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,537	1,978	195	-	13,710	1,777 X	15,487 X	5,002 X	20,489
Spring 1985	11,572	2,029	195	-	13,710	1,838	15,548	4,942	20,489
Spring 1986	11,491	2,047	268	-	13,806	1,786	15,592	5,155	20,748
Spring 1987	11,403	2,235	313	-	13,951	1,717	15,669	5,217	20,886
Spring 1988	11,728	2,358	327	-	14,413	1,398	15,811	5,168	20,980
Spring 1989	11,866	2,608	303	-	14,777	1,148	15,924	5,141	21,065
Spring 1990	11,943	2,628	289	-	14,860	1,091	15,950	5,183	21,133
Spring 1991	11,447	2,512	248	-	14,407	1,434	15,841	5,327	21,168
Spring 1992	11,248	2,353	236	53	13,890	1,785	15,676	5,579	21,255
Summer 1992	11,341	2,352	221	53	13,966	1,867	15,833	5,435	21,268
Autumn 1992	11,182	2,321	222	55	13,779	1,873	15,651	5,630	21,282
Winter 1992	11,012	2,295	207	46	13,560	1,981	15,541	5,741	21,292
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
Per cent	-0.6	1.5	*	*	-0.3	-4.4	-0.8	2.5	0.1
WOMEN									
Spring 1979	9,130	337	-	-	9,467	665 X	10,132 X	11,330 X	21,461
Spring 1981	9,057	455	-	-	9,512	923 X	10,435 X	11,417 X	21,852
Spring 1983	8,687	550	143	-	9,379	1,039 X	10,418 X	11,644 X	22,062
Spring 1984	8,918	639	120	-	9,678	1,139 X	10,816 X	11,369 X	22,186
Spring 1985	8,918	639	120	-	9,678	1,256	10,933	1	



# 7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity\* by age, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	THOUSAND								
	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	13,965	11,180	1,548	2,858	6,489	8,927	4,518	788
Autumn 1992	24,867	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	9,156
Spring 1992	16,342	5,579	10,762	1,011	899	1,534	1,555	2,194	9,148
Summer 1992	16,156	5,435	10,721	809	804	1,545	1,610	2,218	9,170
Autumn 1992	16,331	5,630	10,701	954	827	1,524	1,564	2,245	9,217
Winter 1992	16,515	5,741	10,774	1,021	872	1,553	1,592	2,239	9,236
Spring 1993	16,568	5,824	10,744	1,073	872	1,520	1,606	2,251	9,248
Summer 1993	16,324	5,662	10,662	858	758	1,514	1,626	2,289	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>	per cent								
Spring 1984	62.1	75.9	49.3	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	62.2
Spring 1985	62.2	75.8	49.6	70.7	81.3	79.4	84.3	69.3	62.2
Spring 1986	62.1	75.2	50.0	71.4	81.2	79.9	84.2	68.8	62.1
Spring 1987	62.5	75.0	50.8	72.2	81.7	80.9	84.3	69.0	62.5
Spring 1988	63.0	75.4	51.5	73.1	81.7	81.7	85.2	69.0	63.0
Spring 1989	63.9	75.6	53.0	73.4	83.8	82.8	85.5	69.8	63.9
Spring 1990	64.0	75.5	53.2	71.6	83.2	83.3	86.1	70.0	64.0
Spring 1991	63.6	74.8	53.1	70.1	81.3	83.0	85.9	69.6	63.6
Spring 1992	62.9	73.8	52.8	64.0	78.7	82.4	86.1	69.3	62.9
Summer 1992	63.3	74.4	53.0	70.9	80.9	82.4	85.6	69.0	63.3
Autumn 1992	63.0	73.5	53.1	65.2	80.1	82.6	86.7	70.0	63.0
Winter 1992	62.5	73.0	52.8	62.3	78.9	82.4	85.8	68.7	62.5
Spring 1993	62.5	72.7	52.9	60.1	78.7	82.8	85.8	68.7	62.5
Summer 1993	63.0	73.5	53.3	67.8	81.4	82.9	85.6	68.1	63.0
Autumn 1993	62.8	72.8	53.4	63.9	79.6	83.1	85.7	68.4	62.8
<b>ILO unemployment rate #</b>	per cent								
Spring 1984	11.7	11.8	11.5	22.0	17.7	12.3	8.1	8.6	7.4
Spring 1985	11.1	11.4	11.2	19.7	16.2	12.2	8.0	8.1	6.8
Spring 1986	11.1	11.5	10.6	20.4	16.4	12.2	7.7	8.1	6.7
Spring 1987	10.6	11.0	10.1	17.9	14.1	11.9	7.6	8.8	6.2
Spring 1988	8.7	8.8	8.4	13.6	11.9	9.4	6.0	8.1	5.6
Spring 1989	7.1	7.2	6.9	10.3	9.5	7.8	4.9	7.0	6.3
Spring 1990	6.7	6.8	6.4	11.5	9.1	7.1	4.7	6.2	4.3
Spring 1991	9.1	9.1	7.2	14.9	12.7	8.7	5.8	7.1	5.0
Spring 1992	9.6	11.4	7.2	21.3	15.8	10.1	7.1	8.4	3.8
Summer 1992	10.0	11.8	7.7	19.6	15.7	10.4	7.2	8.3	3.5
Autumn 1992	10.1	12.0	7.7	19.6	15.7	10.4	7.2	8.3	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.

# TOURISM 8.1

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

	THOUSAND					
	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All
	661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	
<b>Self-employed*</b>						
1981	48.0	51.7	1.6	36.4	18.4	156.1
<b>Employees in employment</b>						
1988 Mar	245.3	274.3	139.3	240.9	352.7	1252.4
Jun	265.1	289.3	140.5	281.2	373.5	1349.7
Sep	265.9	304.5	139.5	287.3	374.3	1371.6
Dec	269.9	313.1	144.9	251.7	346.3	1325.8
1989 Mar	268.4	316.4	139.9	259.1	343.2	1327.0
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	1449.6
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	1482.8
Dec	287.9	320.9	140.4	271.2	380.6	1401.0
1992 Mar	283.4	315.3	138.7	270.9	382.5	1390.6
Jun	305.7	334.6	139.4	309.8	407.8	1497.3
Sep	298.1	329.1	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	407.3	1471.3
Sep	307.6	347.3	137.2	308.8	413.5	1514.3
<b>CHANGES:</b>						
Sept 1993-1992						
no. (thousands)	9.5	18.2	-7	3.9	13.7	44.5
percentage	3.2	5.5	-5	1.3	3.4	3.0

\* 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	1990	190
1983	159	1987	200	1991	183
1984	187	1988	204	1992	178
1985	190	1989	191	1993	196

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

# TOURISM 8.2

Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

	£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES					
	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a) less (b)	(a) less (b)
1984	4,614	69.6	4,663	81.3	-49	-49



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

	THOUSAND				
	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,536		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985	14,449		3,797	7,870	2,782
1986	13,897		2,843	8,355	2,699
1987	15,566		3,394	9,317	2,855
1988	15,799		3,272	9,669	2,859
1989	17,338		3,481	10,689	3,168
1990	18,013		3,685	10,748	3,580
1991	17,125		2,867	11,128	3,131
1992	18,535		3,377	11,745	3,413
1992 Q1	3,345	4,662	633	2,062	650
1992 Q2	4,897	4,697	903	3,229	766
1992 Q3	6,189	4,425	1,158	3,767	1,264
1992 Q4	4,104	4,751	683	2,688	733
1993 Q1 (e)	3,630	5,115	580	2,360	690
1993 Q2 (e)	4,930	4,632	920	3,210	800
1993 Q3 (e)	6,350	4,587	1,120	3,950	1,280
1993 Q4 (e)	4,390	4,966	700	2,910	780
1992 Jan	1,200	1,543	229	715	256
1992 Feb	966	1,568	164	621	181
1992 Mar	1,179	1,550	240	726	213
1992 Apr	1,648	1,569	213	1,221	214
1992 May	1,594	1,553	335	1,004	255
1992 Jun	1,655	1,574	355	1,004	296
1992 Jul	2,038	1,394	403	1,252	382
1992 Aug	2,430	1,538	403	1,560	467
1992 Sep	1,721	1,493	352	955	414
1992 Oct	1,483	1,464	321	869	293
1992 Nov	1,235	1,502	176	839	220
1992 Dec	1,385	1,785	186	979	220
1993 Jan (e)	1,170	1,482	220	680	270
1993 Feb (e)	1,160	1,929	150	810	200
1993 Mar (e)	1,300	1,704	210	870	220
1993 Apr (e)	1,620	1,504	220	1,170	230
1993 May (e)	1,700	1,611	320	1,110	270
1993 Jun (e)	1,610	1,518	430	930	300
1993 Jul (e)	2,170	1,537	470	1,320	420
1993 Aug (e)	2,480	1,590	370	1,650	460
1993 Sep (e)	1,700	1,459	320	980	400
1993 Oct (e)	1,600	1,590	300	980	320
1993 Nov (e)	1,430	1,702	220	970	240
1993 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

	THOUSAND				
	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625	1,687
1983	20,964		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		919	19,371	1,781
1985	21,610		914	18,944	1,752
1986	24,949		1,167	21,877	1,905
1987	27,447		1,559	23,678	2,210
1988	28,828		1,823	24,519	2,486
1989	31,030		2,218	26,128	2,684
1990	31,150		2,325	25,850	2,975
1991	30,808		2,370	25,550	2,898
1992	33,836		2,813	27,675	3,347
1992 Q1	6,070	8,667	492	4,740	839
1992 Q2	9,004	8,454	681	7,526	796
1992 Q3	12,062	8,159	899	10,211	953
1992 Q4	6,699	8,555	741	5,198	760
1993 Q1 (e)	6,610	9,452	480	5,240	890
1993 Q2 (e)	9,520	8,814	710	8,060	750
1993 Q3 (e)	12,780	8,761	930	10,750	1,100
1993 Q4 (e)	7,490	9,373	690	6,070	730
1992 Jan	1,879	2,789	186	1,388	305
1992 Feb	1,801	2,884	131	1,408	261
1992 Mar	2,391	2,995	175	1,944	272
1992 Apr	2,912	2,985	162	2,427	323
1992 May	2,993	2,968	227	2,535	231
1992 Jun	3,099	2,501	292	2,564	242
1992 Jul	3,646	2,781	217	3,180	248
1992 Aug	4,479	2,646	316	3,790	373
1992 Sep	3,937	2,733	366	3,240	331
1992 Oct	3,146	2,686	406	2,452	288
1992 Nov	2,076	2,866	155	1,667	253
1992 Dec	1,477	3,002	179	1,079	219
1993 Jan (e)	2,030	2,871	180	1,470	380
1993 Feb (e)	2,000	3,327	140	1,640	220
1993 Mar (e)	2,580	3,254	160	2,130	290
1993 Apr (e)	2,760	2,821	230	2,230	300
1993 May (e)	3,020	2,987	150	2,660	210
1993 Jun (e)	3,740	3,007	330	3,170	240
1993 Jul (e)	3,810	2,899	310	3,150	350
1993 Aug (e)	4,790	2,909	350	4,090	350
1993 Sep (e)	4,180	2,953	270	3,510	400
1993 Oct (e)	3,650	3,028	400	2,980	270
1993 Nov (e)	2,150	3,058	170	1,750	230
1993 Dec (e)	1,690	3,286	120	1,340	230

Notes: See table 8.2.

Source: International Passenger Survey

## TOURISM 8.5 Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by country of residence

	THOUSAND											
	1990 R			1991 R			1992 R			1992 R		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total all countries	18,013	17,125	18,535	2,837	4,298	6,012	3,978	3,345	4,897	6,189	4,104	
North America												
USA	2,991	2,320	2,748	324	624	831	541	517	735	935	560	
Canada	694	547	629	78	145	193	131	115	167	223	123	
Total	3,685	2,867	3,377	402	769	1,024	672	633	903	1,158	683	
European Community												
Belgium/Luxembourg	569	690	802	116	175	218	181	109	203	247	243	
France	2,297	2,289	2,483	491	636	686	477	446	867	621	549	
Federal Republic of Germany	1,895	2,134	2,268	320	580	731	502	394	649	769	455	
Italy	713	722	784	93	127	380	122	115	185	349	136	
Netherlands	996	1,118	996	159	293	377	288	195	252	298	252	
Denmark	277	273	315	63	65	81	63	68	63	87	97	
Greece	132	118	128	26	32	34	26	26	25	49	27	
Spain	604	623	684	116	126	230	150	137	147	238	161	
Portugal	104	101	102	23	22	30	25	23	17	32	30	
Irish Republic	1,317	1,314	1,416	238	323	472	281	244	369	500	302	
Total	8,905	9,381	9,977	1,644	2,380	3,240	2,117	1,756	2,778	3,190	2,252	
Other Western Europe												
Austria	154	158	180	20	41	67	31	28	41	85	27	
Switzerland	446	434	433	80	109	132	113	73	114	126	120	
Norway	278	283	297	30	65	98	90	51	61	99	86	
Sweden	525	502	507	53	133	154	162	79	150	156	123	
Finland	137	112	98	9	32	34	36	14	32	32	18	
Others	303	258	253	55	61	89	53	61	52	78	61	
Total	1,843	1,747	1,768	248	441	574	484	306	450	576	436	
Other countries												
Middle East	466	447	481	100	88	176	83	88	89	206	97	
North Africa	80	78	65	13	15	32	17	16	12	24	14	
South Africa	174	179	204	33	43	67	36	30	44	82	49	
Eastern Europe	312	263	289	36	52	122	53	42	55	102	90	
Japan	563	458	554	77	94	162	126	171	102	155	124	
Australia	623	467	507	93	111	166	97	87	121	201	97	
New Zealand	124	110	113	20	33	31	25	11	38	45	19	
Latin America	184	200	234	33	45	64	57	52	46	92	45	
Rest of world	1,054	929	965	137	225	354	212	154	259	356	196	
Total	3,580	3,131	3,413	542	708	1,174	706	650	766	1,264	733	

Notes: See table 8.2.

## TOURISM 8.6 Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by country visited

	THOUSAND											
	1990 R			1991 R			1992 R			1992 R		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total all countries	31,150	30,808	33,836	5,150	7,915	11,358	6,386	6,070	9,004	12,062	6,699	
North America												
USA	1,964	2,062	2,450	333	523	656	550	457	591	736	667	
Canada	361	308	363	41	81	141	45	35	91	163	74	
Total	2,325	2,370	2,813	374	604	797	595	492	681	899	741	
European Community												
Belgium/Luxembourg	957	979	957	190	267	262	259	244	237	248	228	
France	6,859	7,400	7,887	1,324	1,911	2,801	1,364	1,574	2,066	2,769	1,479	
Federal Republic of Germany	1,809	1,746	1,777	338	458	537	413	368	441	588	380	
Italy	1,196	1,157	1,223	178	289	496	194	225	377	457	165	
Netherlands	1,208	1,428	1,364	233	496	359	340	215	527	375	246	
Denmark	192	213	184	41	59	67	46	29	45	63	47	
Greece	1,631	1,654	1,908	23	447	945	240	20	496	1,186	207	
Spain	5,097	4,893	5,675	733	1,220	1,977	964	895	1,566	2,106	1,108	
Portugal	981	1,094	1,232	142	254	459	238	166	369	443	255	
Irish Republic	2,123	2,097	2,134	352	518	756	472	342	556	758	478	
Total	22,053	22,661	24,341	3,553	5,920	8,658	4,530	4,076	6,679	8,994	4,592	
Other Western Europe												
Yugoslavia	656	130	22	31	81	13	5	3	2	11	6	
Austria	747	596	638	203	136	179	77	257	91	218	73	
Switzerland	611	611	629	154	114	239	103	204	136	198	90	
Norway/Sweden/Finland	397	389	393	69	95	134	91	80	100	132	81	
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	1,084	953	1,302	77	248	373	255					



## 8.7 TOURISM

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

	THOUSAND						
	Total visitors	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1980	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
1981	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
1982	11,636	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393	2,410	1,568
1983	12,464	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,566	2,560	1,530
1984	13,644	8,515	5,129	6,385	2,863	2,626	1,770
1985	14,449	9,413	5,036	6,666	3,014	2,880	1,890
1986	13,897	8,851	5,046	5,919	3,286	2,946	1,746
1987	15,566	10,335	5,231	6,828	3,564	3,179	1,996
1988	15,799	10,967	4,832	6,655	4,096	3,178	1,870
1989	17,338	11,829	5,509	7,286	4,363	3,497	2,193
1990 R	18,013	12,751	5,262	7,725	4,461	3,611	2,216
1991 R	17,125	11,614	5,511	7,169	4,219	3,591	2,147
1992 R	18,535	12,778	5,756	7,949	4,462	3,884	2,239
Percentage change 1992/1991	8	10	4	11	6	8	4
1990R Q1	3,322	2,547	775	1,183	1,065	735	339
Q2	4,535	3,065	1,470	2,143	1,100	856	435
Q3	6,306	4,202	2,104	3,000	1,129	1,196	981
Q4	3,851	2,937	914	1,399	1,168	824	460
1991R Q1	2,837	2,067	770	916	875	706	340
Q2	4,298	2,780	1,517	1,874	1,100	883	441
Q3	6,012	3,849	2,163	2,910	1,048	1,190	864
Q4	3,978	2,918	1,061	1,469	1,196	812	501
1992 Q1	3,345	2,575	770	1,154	983	852	356
Q2	4,897	3,107	1,790	2,277	1,154	935	531
Q3	6,189	4,113	2,076	3,066	1,082	1,219	821
Q4	4,104	2,984	1,120	1,452	1,243	877	532

Notes: See table 8.2.

## 8.8 TOURISM

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

	THOUSAND						
	Total visitors	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1980	17,507	10,748	6,759	11,666	2,690	2,317	834
1981	19,046	11,374	7,672	13,131	2,740	2,378	797
1982	20,611	12,031	8,580	14,224	2,768	2,529	1,090
1983	20,994	12,361	8,634	14,568	2,886	2,559	982
1984	22,072	13,934	8,137	15,246	3,155	2,689	982
1985	21,610	13,732	7,878	14,898	3,188	2,628	896
1986	24,949	16,380	8,569	17,896	3,249	2,774	1,029
1987	27,447	19,369	8,077	19,703	3,639	3,051	1,054
1988	28,828	21,026	7,802	20,700	3,957	3,182	990
1989	31,030	21,925	9,105	21,847	4,505	3,485	1,193
1990 R	31,150	21,368	9,782	21,273	4,769	3,952	1,156
1991 R	30,808	20,408	10,401	20,788	4,840	3,952	1,227
1992 R	33,836	23,357	10,479	23,236	5,162	4,100	1,338
Percentage change 1992/1991	10	14	1	12	7	4	9
1990R Q1	5,264	3,999	1,265	3,130	1,058	858	218
Q2	8,219	5,551	2,668	5,701	1,249	948	281
Q3	11,478	7,505	3,972	8,754	1,124	1,340	259
Q4	6,189	4,313	1,876	3,687	1,338	805	359
1991R Q1	5,150	3,621	1,529	3,132	977	833	208
Q2	7,915	5,013	2,902	5,272	1,343	995	304
Q3	11,358	7,316	4,042	8,579	1,139	1,323	317
Q4	6,386	4,458	1,928	3,806	1,381	801	398
1992R Q1	6,070	4,300	1,770	3,714	1,178	878	300
Q2	9,004	6,205	2,799	6,305	1,328	1,069	301
Q3	12,062	8,101	3,961	9,212	1,237	1,294	319
Q4	6,699	4,750	1,949	4,004	1,419	858	418

Notes: See table 8.2.

## 8.9 TOURISM

### Visitor nights

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents going abroad	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
1978	149.1	176.4	31.5	64.6
1979	154.6	205.0	38.5	95.4
1980	146.0	227.7	79.1	163.4
1981	135.4	251.1	37.4	66.8
1982	136.3	261.7		
1983	145.0	264.4	31.6	63.7
1984	154.5	277.5	43.4	93.3
1985	167.0	270.0	80.5	159.4
1986	158.2	310.2	40.5	66.4
1987	178.2	347.3		
1988	172.9	386.9	31.3	64.7
1989	186.5	390.2	41.1	87.4
1990 R	196.1	382.7	74.5	156.3
1991 R	186.4	377.8	39.5	69.3
1992 R	186.3	404.7		
Percentage change 1991/1990	-1	7.1		
1992P Q1			32.8	71.5
Q2			42.1	99.3
Q3			73.1	160.8
Q4			38.2	73.1

## GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

### Number of people participating in the programmes

# 9.1

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 Apr	17.6	139.8		280.3
May	19.8	130.3		276.1
Jun	21.4	127.2		276.9
Jul	23.3	120.0		279.1
Aug	24.6	113.4		277.9
Sep	25.8	112.6		276.1
Oct	28.1	122.2		285.0
Nov	29.7	129.1		288.6
Dec	30.6	129.4		291.3
1993 Jan	31.5	128.5		293.7
Feb	33.2	134.1		289.9
Mar	33.4	134.7		282.1

Period ending	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	134.0	15.6	149.6	240.8	34.1	274.9	31.6	4.3	35.8
May	131.6	15.2	146.8	237.0	33.0	270.0	31.0	4.3	35.3
Jun	129.1	14.5	143.7	236.4	33.9	270.3	31.2	4.2	35.3
Jul	123.0	14.0	137.0	244.5	33.9	278.3	31.0	4.1	35.2
Aug	119.6	13.7	133.3	245.7	33.5	279.2	30.9	3.8	34.7
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.2	243.2	33.3	276.5	30.9	3.5	34.4
Oct	130.0	14.0	143.9	253.0	33.2	286.2	30.9	4.3	35.2
Nov	132.9	14.1	147.0	255.1	33.0	288.1	31.2	4.2	35.4
Dec	134.1	14.1	148.1	256.4	32.5	288.9	29.9	4.2	34.1

\* 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 pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette* for more detail.

## GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

### Number of starts on the programmes

# 9.2

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
21 May	4.7	21.4		12.0
21 Jun	4.4	18.6		26.7
19 Jul	4.6	20.8		37.0
18 Aug	4.5	19.2		27.2
15 Sep	4.6	21.6		33.6
11 Oct	5.6	33.3		37.4
8 Nov	6.1	26.5		22.0
6 Dec	6.0	24.4		19.3
1993 3 Jan	2.9	11.7		9.4
31 Jan	5.9	28.7		20.9
28 Feb	6.5	26.7		15.8
28 Mar	5.2	22.8		13.7

Period ending	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	22.2	11.4	1.9	13.4	3.0	.5	3.4
23/28 May	21.6	2.1	23.7	10.8	1.3	12.1	2.9	.4	3.3
20 Jun/2 Jul	20.1	3.0	22.5	18.0	4.9	22.0	2.8	.4	3.0
18/30 Jul	22.3	1.8	24.3	36.0	2.8	39.0	2.7	.3	3.0
15/27 Aug	21.2	2.6	23.6	24.2	4.1	28.0	2.5	.3	2.8
12 Sep/1 Oct	23.0	3.6	25.9	27.9	4.1	31.4	2.7	.3	3.0
10/29 Oct	36.6	2.7	39.4	35.4	2.5	38.3	2.9	.3	3.1
7/26 Nov	26.5	2.7	29.2	20.3	2.0	22.6	2.9	.3	3.2
5/31 Dec	24.3	2.2	26.6	17.5	1.3	19.0	2.8	.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 pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette* for more detail.



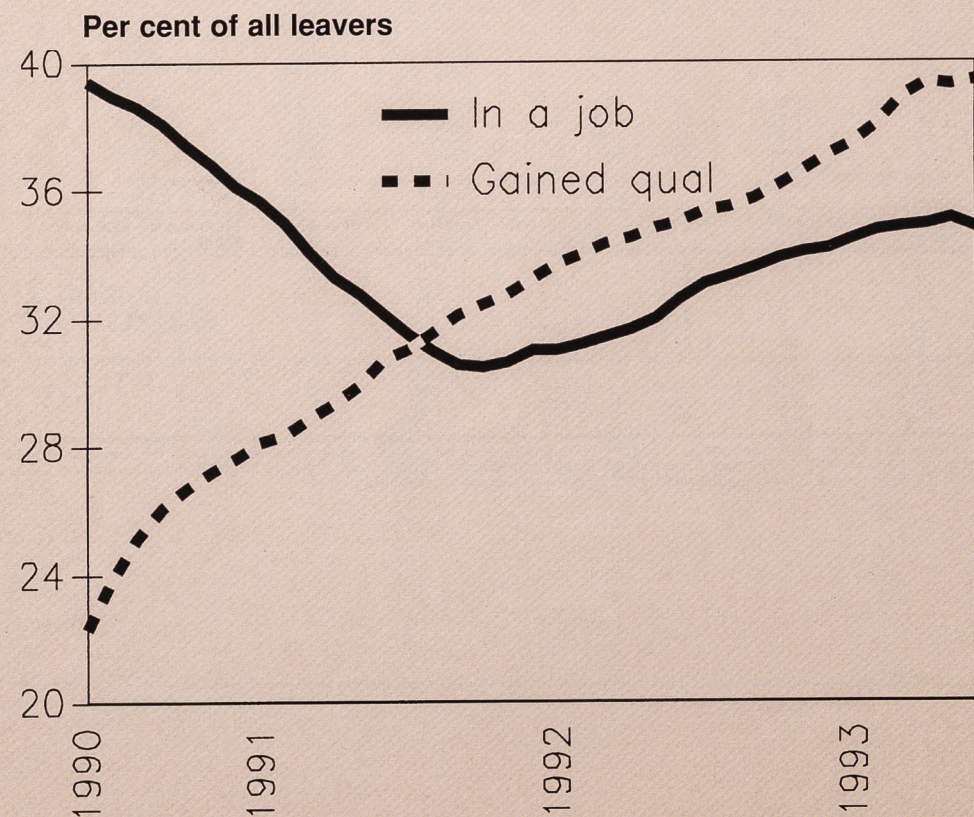
# 9.3 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers

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	54	48	32
Sep	(Mar 92)	33	38	54	56	50	34
Oct	(Apr 92)	35	41	52	59	49	33
Nov	(May 92)	35	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	55	39
Jul	(Jan 93)	35	38	54	58	54	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	60	54	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	34	39	53	66	54	38
Oct R	(Apr 93)	36	42	52	61	54	38
Nov R	(May 93)	38	44	51	60	53	36
Dec	(Jun 93)	34	43	52	62	59	43
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 92-Dec 92	(Apr 92-Jun 92)	36	43	50	59	53	38
Oct 93-Dec 93	(Apr 93-Jun 93)	36	43	52	61	55	39

\* 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 a processing error led to the previously published figures for the proportions of April and May 1993 leavers going into a job or gaining a positive outcome being understated, and the proportion unemployed overstated. The corrected figures are given in the table above.

ET Leavers in jobs gaining qualifications – smoothed

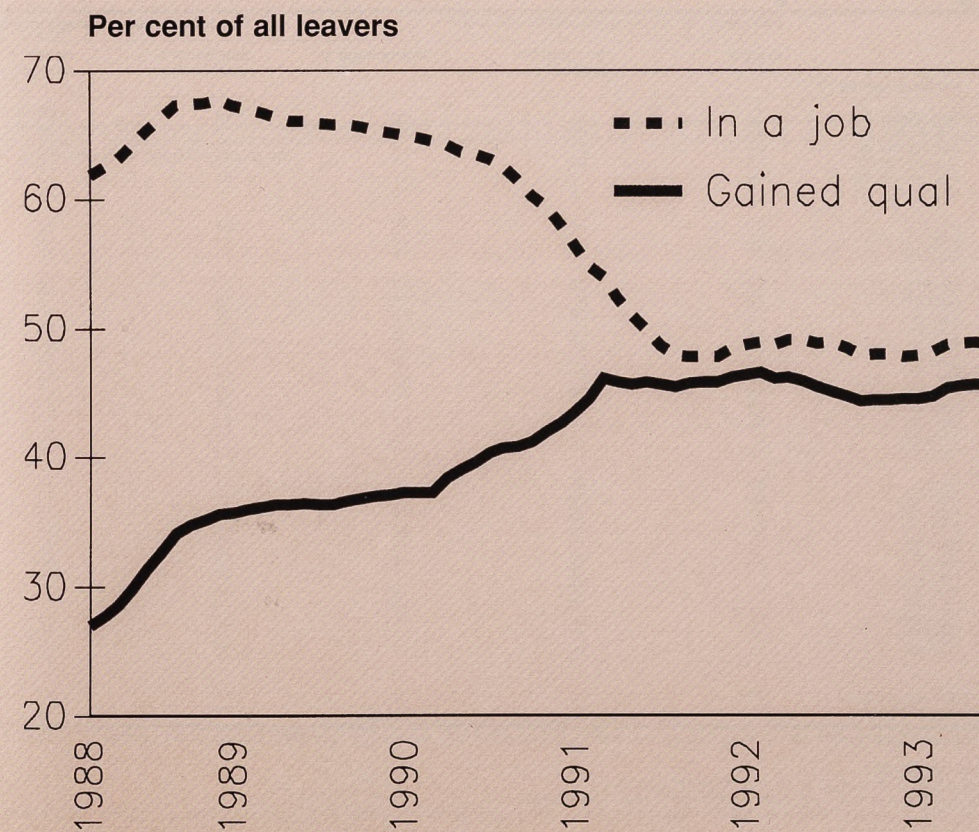


# 9.4 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

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 §	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	45
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14	37	56	51
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	74	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	31	23	50	35
Jun	(Dec 91)	47	61	29	29	54	38
Jul	(Jan 92)	44	57	32	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	32	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
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 92-Dec 92	(Apr 92-Jun 92)	53	66	29	49	65	53
Oct 93-Dec 93	(Apr 93-Jun 93)	52	66	29	44	66	52

\* 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	47	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)	38	44	51	60	52
Nov R	(May 93)	41	47	48	57	50
Dec	(Jun 93)	37	46	50	66	59
<b>Current and previous year to date</b>						
Oct 92-Dec 92	(Apr 92-Jun 92)	38	46	46	58	51
Oct 93-Dec 93	(Apr 93-Jun 93)	38	46	50	61	54

\* 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.

Note: We regret that a processing error led to the previously published figures for the proportions of April and May 1993 leavers going into a job or gaining a positive outcome being understated, and the proportion unemployed overstated. The corrected figures are given in the table above.

## 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	72	22	68	64
Jun	(Dec 91)	67	74	20	71	65
Jul	(Jan 92)	63	69	26	68	62
Aug	(Feb 92)	59	68	27	69	65
Sep	(Mar 92)	66	75	19	66	61
Oct	(Apr 92)	58	67	27	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	69	63
Jul	(Jan 93)	63	72	24	68	62
Aug	(Feb 93)	64	72	23	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
<b>Current and previous year to date</b>						
Oct 92-Dec 92	(Apr 92-Jun 92)	67	75	21	76	71
Oct 93-Dec 93	(Apr 93-Jun 93)	65	75	21	75	71

\* 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?"

## GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Characteristics of Employment Training / Training for Work starts for England and Wales\* 9.7

	Apr90-Mar91	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Jan92-Mar92	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93
<b>GENDER</b>											
Male	65	66	67	65	67	66	69	67	70	69	70
Female	35	34	33	35	33	34	31	33	30	31	30
<b>AGE</b>											
18-24	35	38	37	38	39	38	37	36	34	32	31
25-49	60	57	57	57	56	57	57	57	59	60	61
50-59	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	7	8	8	9
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY</b>											
0-5 months	35	30	25	29	25	25	26	24	12	14	15
6-12 months	34	43	41	42	44	42	40	40	47	43	41
13-23 months	10	12	17	14	16	17	18	18	22	23	23
24+ months	21	15	16	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<b>ETHNIC ORIGIN</b>											
White	84	87	86	86	87	85	86	87	86	87	87
Black/African/Caribbean	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
<b>SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS</b>											
People with disabilities	11	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	12
Literacy/numeracy needs	18	12	9	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	7
English/Welsh/Gaelic for speakers of other languages	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

\* Starts up to and including March 1993 were on Employment Training. Starts after that were on Training For Work, which superseded ET and Employment Action. Differences in the coverage of the programme and its eligibility rules account for much of the change since March 1993.

## GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Characteristics of young people leaving Youth Training for England and Wales\* 9.8

	Apr90-Mar91	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Jan92-Mar92	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93
<b>GENDER</b>											
Male	59	59	59	58	58	61	59	57	58	58	58
Female	41	41	41	42	42	39	41	43	42	42	42
<b>ETHNIC ORIGIN</b>											
White	91	92	91	92	92	91	90	91	91	90	90
Black/African/Caribbean	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	5	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
People with disabilities	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5

\* There is at present no YT starts database. Characteristics information is only available for those leaving YT in a given month. A starts database is at present being developed, and the basis of this table will switch to starts during the coming year.



## 9.9 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and Qualifications of ET/TFW## leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales

Month of leaving ET/TFW #		Apr90-Mar91	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Jan92-Mar92	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Per cent
GENDER	Male										
	In a job	25	26	31	28	32	29	32	31	32	
	Completing	49	55	60	55	58	61	61	61	61	
	Gaining qual	25	30	36	29	33	38	35	37	36	
Female	In a job	39	40	42	40	44	41	41	41	44	
	Completing	47	56	60	55	60	60	58	61	61	
	Gaining qual	35	42	44	40	45	46	41	46	46	
AGE	18-24										
	In a job	31	30	34	31	35	32	34	34	36	
	Completing	43	47	52	47	51	54	51	53	54	
	Gaining qual	27	31	36	30	34	37	34	37	37	
25-49	In a job	31	32	35	33	37	34	35	36	36	
	Completing	51	57	63	57	61	63	63	63	63	
	Gaining qual	31	36	41	35	39	43	39	42	41	
50+	In a job	28	31	36	32	37	35	36	35	35	
	Completing	56	64	69	65	67	68	70	69	71	
	Gaining qual	26	32	38	31	36	40	37	40	38	
UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY < 6 months	In a job	46	47	50	48	51	47	52	52	55	
	Completing	48	59	66	60	65	67	66	66	70	
	Gaining qual	29	37	39	34	38	42	35	38	46	
6-12 months	In a job	25	26	33	28	34	31	33	34	36	
	Completing	45	51	58	52	56	58	58	60	65	
	Gaining qual	27	32	41	33	38	42	40	42	45	
13-23 months	In a job	20	19	23	19	25	21	24	23	26	
	Completing	48	49	56	48	52	55	56	59	65	
	Gaining qual	28	30	36	29	33	38	34	40	42	
> 24 months	In a job	19	17	18	17	19	19	17	18	18	
	Completing	53	56	56	56	57	58	54	56	64	
	Gaining qual	31	34	36	32	35	38	34	36	38	
ETHNIC ORIGIN	White										
	In a job	32	32	36	33	37	35	36	36	37	
	Completing	48	55	60	55	59	61	60	61	67	
	Gaining qual	30	35	40	34	38	41	38	41	40	
Afro Caribbean	In a job	17	19	23	18	23	23	22	22	27	
	Completing	46	53	58	52	54	61	58	59	68	
	Gaining qual	27	33	38	32	33	42	39	34	40	
Asian	In a job	22	26	29	26	31	30	27	26	29	
	Completing	52	59	63	60	62	65	62	62	65	
	Gaining qual	19	26	30	26	30	32	28	30	35	
Other	In a job	26	22	25	19	28	25	24	23	30	
	Completing	50	58	60	61	59	58	59	63	60	
	Gaining qual	27	32	35	33	32	39	30	36	40	
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job	23	25	27	22	26	28	29	26	28	
	Completing	52	56	59	59	61	60	55	59	61	
	Gaining qual	26	33	38	32	37	39	33	41	41	
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS	People with disabilities										
	In a job	22	24	26	24	27	25	25	26	27	
	Completing	46	53	58	54	56	59	57	59	59	
	Gaining qual	27	35	42	35	40	44	40	42	39	
Lit/Num needs	In a job	20	20	20	20	22	21	16	18	21	
	Completing	45	56	59	59	59	59	57	60	58	
	Gaining qual	19	29	31	30	29	31	31	33	40	
ESOL	In a job	19	21	21	18	23	21	21	19	29	
	Completing	50	62	62	60	58	62	66	61	61	
	Gaining qual	19	20	23	18	16	24	26	27	34	

## See footnote to Table 9.3

## 9.10 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and Qualifications of Youth Training leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales

Month of leaving ET		Apr90-Mar91	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Jan92-Mar92	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Per cent
GENDER	Male										
	In a job	57	50	48	41	50	52	43	43	49	
	Completing	40	46	45	27	49	53	32	35	45	
	Gaining qual	50	50	49	36	52	56	36	40	51	
Female	In a job	59	53	52	50	57	50	47	52	58	
	Completing	35	40	40	29	47	44	29	34	42	
	Gaining qual	52	51	48	41	55	50	38	43	51	
ETHNIC ORIGIN	White										
	In a job	59	52	51	46	54	53	45	49	53	
	Completing	37	43	43	28	48	49	30	35	44	
	Gaining qual	51	51	48	39	53	54	37	41	51	
Afro Caribbean	In a job	35	23	24	24	29	23	26	23	29	
	Completing	31	31	33	25	35	37	29	30	32	
	Gaining qual	44	37	39	30	41	41	32	40	41	
Asian	In a job	39	35	31	37	33	27	33	34	34	
	Completing	32	41	39	34	47	40	36	33	35	
	Gaining qual	42	48	42	46	51	43	36	38	49	
Other	In a job	42	33	31	30	41	30	29	26	38	
	Completing	32	32	35	21	37	40	31	27	30	
	Gaining qual	48	42	36	31	38	40	33	31	49	
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job	64	55	51	39	56	48	47	54	58	
	Completing	46	53	48	31	52	54	35	41	49	
	Gaining qual	59	57	55	42	57	60	45	54	63	
People with disabilities	In a job	36	32	36	29	38	36	36	33	41	
	Completing	34	37	41	27	44	46	35	35	44	
	Gaining qual	35	37	39	33	41	42	34	37	47	



# NOMIS

**NOMIS**  
NATIONAL  
ONLINE MANPOWER  
INFORMATION  
SYSTEM

**NATIONAL ONLINE MANPOWER INFORMATION SYSTEM**

NOMIS is an *online database* run by Durham University under contract to the Employment Department.

Through it, you can access *official government statistics* down to the smallest available geographical area, which may be unpublished elsewhere, including:

- Census of Employment
- Employment estimates
- Labour force estimates and projections
- Claimant unemployment
- Labour Force Survey
- Census of Population
- Population estimates, projections, births and deaths
- Migrations, including projections
- Jobcentre vacancies and placings
- VAT registrations and deregistrations

### Key Facilities:

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- All major administrative geographies automatically available
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- In-built analytical facilities, eg:
  - percentages
  - change
  - sort
  - rank
  - median
  - average
  - benchmarking

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- Training Programme statistics
- Education data

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**NOMIS**  
Unit 3P  
Mountjoy Research Centre  
University of Durham  
Durham  
DH1 3SW  
Tel: 091 374 2468/2490

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



## A.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

### Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 8 January 1994 - 4 February 1994 +  
Registered as disabled on 19 April 1993 #

3,981  
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.

## A.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

### Regional Selective Assistance: October - December 1993 \*

	East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	1	40	46	15	34	33	169	40	40	249
Value of Offers (£,000)	95	6,978	3,791	3,250	2,249	4,249	20,612	47,270	16,307	84,189

Note: Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 071-215 2597.  
\* Date of first payment.

## A.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

### Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Oct-Dec 1993 \*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1980 description
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>				
Cheminex Laboratories Ltd	Corby	95,000	B	Pharmaceutical products
<b>Total</b>		<b>95,000</b>		
<b>NORTH EAST</b>				
Bonds Foundry Co. Ltd	Bishop Auckland	75,000	A	Ferrous metal foundries
Black & Decker International	Durham	1,000,000	A	Scales & portable power tools
Tomado Ltd	Durham	250,000	A	Drwgng & manuf of steel wire & prods
Oxford Chemicals International Plc	Hartlepool	400,000	A	Chemical treatment of oils & fats
Stadium Ltd	Hartlepool	300,000	A	Plastics products nes
British Airways Plc	Newcastle Upon Tyne	500,000	A	Air transport
F W Tomlinson (Newcastle) Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	75,000	A	Other printing & publishing
Matrix Marketing Inc	Newcastle Upon Tyne	95,000	A	Business services nes
Newflame Boilers Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	95,000	A	Refrigerating & ventilating equip
Print Design & Graphics Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	310,000	A	Other printing & publishing
White Bros (N Cle-On-Tyne) Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	180,000	A	Boilers & process plant fabrictrns
Tyne Dock Eng Ltd	South Tyneside	300,000	A	Shipbuilding & repairing
Elta Plastics Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	480,000	A	Plastics products nes
Exwold Technology Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	75,000	A	Inorganic chems except undl gases
J.L. Moore & Sons Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	90,000	A	Food retailing
Paralloy Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	90,000	A	Iron & steel industry
Stockton Casting Co Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	300,000	B	Non-ferrous metal foundries
Advanced Absorbent Products Ltd	Sunderland	85,000	A	Household & personal hygiene prods
Liebherr-Great Britain Ltd	Sunderland	495,000	B	Shipbuilding & repairing
NSK Bearings Europe Ltd	Sunderland	1,000,000	A	Ball,needle & roller bearings
TRW Transportation Electronics Ltd	Sunderland	450,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,645,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				
The East Lancashire Paper Mill Co. Ltd	Bolton & Bury	95,000	B	Pulp,paper & board
Combined Power Systems Ltd	Manchester	380,000	A	Basic electrical equipment
Oldham Eng Ltd	Oldham	125,000	A	Mechanical lifting & handling equip
Plysu Plc	Rochdale	300,000	A	Plastics products nes
Elf Atochem UK Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	950,000	B	Inorganic chems except indl gases
Yokogawa UK Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	90,000	A	Wholesale distrib of machinery etc
Northern Counties Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	600,000	A	Motor vehicles & their engines
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,540,000</b>		
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				
Pendennis Shipyard Ltd	Falmouth	350,000	B	Shipbuilding & repairing
Hazlewood Foods Plc	Plymouth	600,000	A	Miscellaneous foods
Independent Computer Repairs Ltd	Plymouth	90,000	A	Electronic data processing equip
Contico International Inc	Redruth & Camborne	1,400,000	A	Plastics building products
Gems & Cobwebs (Models) Ltd	Redruth & Camborne	108,000	A	Other manufactures nes
Redruth Brewery Ltd	Redruth & Camborne	480,000	A	Brewing & malting
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,028,000</b>		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				
Cameron-Price Ltd	Birmingham	95,000	A	Forging,pressing & stamping
Alan Nuttall Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	150,000	A	Shop & office fitting
Barretts & Baird (Wholesale) Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	500,000	A	Slaughterhouses
Cannon Process Equipment Ltd	Wolverhampton	95,000	A	Boilers & process plant fabrictrns
Merlin Gerin Ltd	Wolverhampton	650,000	A	Basic electrical equipment
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,490,000</b>		
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>				
David Brown Transaxles Ltd	Barnsley	700,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
Kashmir Crown Bakeries & Sweets	Bradford	210,000	A	Bread & flour confectionery
ND Marston Ltd	Bradford	825,000	A	Refrigerating & ventilating equip
Pace Micro Technology Ltd	Bradford	900,000	A	Electronic equipment nes
Rigby-Maryland (Stainless) Ltd	Bradford	75,000	A	Drwgng & manuf of steel wire & prods
Compass Seafood Processors Ltd	Hull	200,000	A	Fish processing
ABS Distribution Services Ltd	Hull	84,000	A	Wholesale distrib of fuels,ores etc
Caradon Heating Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	375,000	B	Ferrous metal foundries
Moorland Foods Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	190,000	A	Bacon curing & meat processing
Lee Bright Bars Ltd	Sheffield	140,000	B	Iron & steel industry
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,699,000</b>		

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.3

### Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Oct-Dec 1993\*

Region and company	Travel-to-Work Area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1980 description
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				
Quest Ltd (Fragr Flavours & Food)	Alloa	720,000	B	Miscellaneous foods
British Aerospace Regional Aircraft	Ayr	22,000,000	B	Aerospace equip manuf & repair
CRS Computers Ltd	Bathgate	145,000	A	Non-active components for elec eqp
Digital Equipment Scotland Ltd	Bathgate	9,500,000	B	Electronic data processing equip
Russek Corporation UK Ltd	Bathgate	1,225,000	A	Mens & boys tailored outerwear
Seagate Microelectronics Ltd	Bathgate	2,250,000	B	Active components & sub-assemblies
Bourne Electronics Ltd	Dunfermline	100,000	A	Electric instruments & control syst
A & A Fire Protection Ltd	Glasgow	75,000	A	Alarms & signalling equipment
Acuft Pipeline Fittings Ltd	Glasgow	130,000	A	Steel tubes
Albion Automotive Ltd	Glasgow	1,630,000	B	Motor vehicle parts
Baronair Eng Ltd	Glasgow	90,000	A	Compressors & fluid power equipment
Gray Dunn & Co Ltd	Glasgow	980,000	B	Biscuits & crispbreads
H.R. Bradford (Bakers) Ltd	Glasgow	80,000	A	Bread & flour confectionery
Heatovent Electric Ltd	Glasgow	300,000	A	Domestic-type electric appliances
Kroma Printing Inks Ltd	Glasgow	280,000	A	Printing ink
Mari (Scotland) Ltd	Glasgow	149,500	B	Education nes & vocational training
OKI (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	1,200,000	A	Electronic data processing equip
W.J. & W. Lang Ltd	Glasgow	220,000	B	Slaughterhouses
Escom UK Ltd	Irvine	330,000	A	Electronic data processing equip
Hyster Ltd	Irvine	3,700,000	A	Mechanical lifting & handling equip
Northumbria Circuits Ltd	Irvine	130,000	B	Active components & sub-assemblies
Delta Textiles (London) Ltd	Kirkcaldy	1,000,000	B	Hosiery & other wft knitted goods
Boots Plc	Lanarkshire	445,000	A	Perfumes,cosmetics & toilet preps
<b>Total</b>		<b>46,679,500</b>		
<b>WALES</b>				
Bosal Industries Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	500,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
Performed Rib Markings Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	80,000	A	Alarms & signalling equipment
Vector Technology Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	125,000	A	Optical precision instruments
Pin-It Plasty Ltd	Bridgend	100,000	B	Bread & flour confectionery
Chemical Bank	Cardiff	1,800,000	B	Banking & bill-discounting
Danish Bacon Co Plc	Cardiff	240,000	A	Food retailing
National Britannia Ltd	Cardiff	100,000	B	Refuse disposal,street cleaning etc
Premier Grip Ltd	Cardiff	75,000	A	Stationery
Llanelli Radiators Ltd	Llanelli	1,000,000	B	Motor vehicle parts
Morris Cohen (Underwear) Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	880,000	A	Female light outerwear,lingerie etc
Senior Electronics Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	3,000,000	A	Other glass products
Tech Tooling & Pressing Ltd	Neath & Port Talbot	125,000	A	Forging,pressing & stamping
E.T. Equipments Ltd	Newport	100,000	B	Electrical equipment nes
Fram Europe Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	1,000,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
Port Decorative Products Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	500,000	B	Other paper & board products
Blaenau Plastics Ltd	Porthmadog & Ffestiniog	900,000	A	Plastics products nes
Arcor Packaging (Europe) Ltd	Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	2,500,000	A	Packaging products of board
Caerleon Automotive Ltd	Swansea	170,000	A	Clocks,watches & timing devices
Teddington Bellows Ltd	Swansea	125,000	B	Other industrial & commercial mach
Benders Holdings Ltd	Wrexham	350,000	B	Household & personal hygiene prods
North West Pharmaceuticals Ltd (NWP)	Wrexham	2,050,000	B	Pharmaceutical products
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,720,000</b>		

\* Date of first payment.

+ A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

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 5 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	Apr 94	0.1	<b>Labour costs</b>			
<b>Employment and workforce</b>				Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Dec 90	431
Workforce: UK and GB				Annual update	A	Aug 93	381
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Mar 94	1.1	<b>Retail prices</b>			
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	General index (RPI)			
Employees in employment industry: GB				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Apr 94	6.2
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Apr 94	1.4	: percentage changes	M	Apr 94	6.2
: time series, by order group	M	Apr 94	1.2	Recent movements and the index			
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Apr 94	1.3	excluding seasonal foods	M	Apr 94	6.1
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 92	1.10	Main components: time series and weights	M	Apr 94	6.4
Local authorities manpower	Q	Jan 94	1.7	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Apr 94	6.5
Region: GB				Pensioner household indices			
Sector: number and indices	Q	Apr 94	1.5	All items excluding housing	D	Sep 93	6.6
Census of Employment				Group indices: annual averages	D	Sep 93	6.7
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 93	117	Food prices	M	Apr 94	6.3
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 93	117	International comparisons	M	Apr 94	6.8
International comparisons	Q	Feb 94	1.9	<b>Labour Force Survey</b>			
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 93	61	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 94	7.1
Trade union membership	A	May 93	189	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 94	7.2
				Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 94	7.3
<b>Claimant unemployment and vacancies</b>				<b>Industrial disputes: stoppages of work</b>			
Claimant unemployment				Summary: latest figures	M	Apr 94	4.1
Summary: UK	M	Apr 94	2.1	: time series	M	Apr 94	4.2
: GB	M	Apr 94	2.2	Latest year and annual series	A	May 93	197
Age and duration: UK	M(Q)	Mar 94	2.5	Industry			
Broad category: UK	M	Apr 94	2.1	Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Apr 94	4.1
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Apr 94	2.2	Annual: detailed	A	May 93	197
Region: summary	Q	Mar 94	2.6	: prominent stoppages	A	May 93	197
Age: time series UK	M(Q)	Mar 94	2.7	Main causes of stoppage			
: estimated rates	M(Q)	Mar 94	2.15	Cumulative	M	Apr 94	4.1
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	Mar 94	2.8	Latest year for main industries	A	May 93	197
Region and area				Size of stoppages	A	May 93	197
Time series summary: by region	M	Apr 94	2.3	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Apr 94	2.4	years by industry	A	May 93	197
counties, local areas	M	Apr 94	2.9	International comparisons	A	Dec 93	545
parliamentary constituencies	M	Apr 94	2.10	<b>Tourism</b>			
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 93	2.6	Employment in tourism: by industry			
Flows				Time series GB	M	Apr 94	8.1
UK: time series	M	Apr 94	2.19	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Apr 94	8.2
Age time series	M	Apr 94	2.20	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by			
Students: by region	Q	Mar 93	2.13	overseas residents	M	Apr 94	8.3
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Apr 94	A1	Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Apr 94	8.4
International comparisons	M	Apr 94	2.18	Overseas travel and tourism			
Ethnic origin		Feb 93	25	Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Apr 94	8.5
Temporarily stopped				Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Apr 94	8.6
Latest figures: by UK region	Q	Nov 93	2.14	Visits to the UK by mode of travel and			
<b>Vacancies</b>				purpose of visit	Q	Apr 94	8.7
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and				Visits abroad by mode of travel and			
placements seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 94	3.1	purpose of visit	Q	Apr 94	8.8
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Apr 94	3.2	Visitor nights	Q	Apr 94	8.9
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Apr 94	3.3	<b>Training and enterprise programmes</b>			
<b>Redundancies</b>				Participants in the programmes	M	Apr 94	9.1
In Great Britain	M	Apr 94	2.32	New starts on the programmes	M	Apr 94	9.2
by region	M	Apr 94	2.33	Destinations and qualifications			
by age	M	Apr 94	2.34	ET leavers	M	Apr 94	9.3
by industry	M	Apr 94	2.35	YT leavers	M	Apr 94	9.4
by occupation	M	Apr 94	2.36	ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Apr 94	9.5
<b>Earnings and hours</b>				YT leavers completing agreed training	M	Apr 94	9.6
Average earnings				Characteristics of ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Apr 94	9.7
Whole economy (New series) index				Characteristics of young people leaving ET for England			
Main industrial sectors	M	Apr 94	5.1	and Wales	Q	Apr 94	9.8
Industries	M	Apr 94	5.3	Outcomes of ET by their characteristics for England			
Time series	M(A)	Feb 94	5.6	and Wales	Q	Apr 94	9.9
Average weekly and hourly earnings				Outcomes of YT by their characteristics for England			
and hours worked [Manual workers]				and Wales	Q	Apr 94	9.10
Manufacturing and certain other industries				<b>Disabled jobseekers</b>			
Summary (Oct)	B(A)	Feb 94	5.4	Registrations and placements into employment		Apr 94	A1
Detailed results	A	Feb 93	23	<b>Regional aid</b>			
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M	Feb 94	5.5	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 94	A2
Manufacturing				Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Apr 94	A3
International comparisons	M	Apr 94	5.9	Development Grants by region	Q	Feb 94	A4
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing				Development Grants by region and company	Q	Feb 94	A5
Latest figures: industry	M	Apr 94	1.11	<b>Output per head</b>			
Regions: summary	Q	Mar 94	1.13	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Apr 94	1.8
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Apr 94	1.12	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
<b>Output per head</b>				Manufacturing index, time series	M	Apr 94	5.8
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Apr 94	1.8	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Apr 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 **0923 800511**  
Enquiries **0923 800002**

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

Small firms; self employment **0742 597538**

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

Trade union membership **0928 792825**

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**

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

# LFS Help-Line



Prepared by  
the Government  
Statistical Service

### CONTENTS FOR APRIL 1994

- Self-employment
- Women in employment
- Part-time workers
- Job related training
- ILO unemployment
- Second jobs
- Temporary workers
- Sickness absence
- Reasons for economic inactivity
- Usual hours worked
- Redundancies: region of residence
- List of articles
- Index of topics

This monthly feature describes some of the recent requests for information from the Employment Department's Labour Force Survey. Most of the requests have been received by telephone via the ED's LFS Help-Line (071 273 5585).

The LFS covers a sample of about 60,000 households in Great Britain each quarter and is conducted on behalf of the ED by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Questions are asked about employment, self-employment, hours of

work, unemployment, education and training and many other topics including demographic information such as age and ethnic origin. This feature is the first to draw on results from the autumn (September 1993 to November 1993) LFS. Key

results from the Survey were released in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin on 16 March 1993 and are summarised in tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 of the 'Labour Market Data' pages of this month's Employment Gazette.

### Self-employment

Callers to the Help-Line often ask what proportion of self-employed people form of the working population as a whole.

In autumn 1993, the LFS showed the number of self-

employed people in Great Britain to be 3,157,000 (not seasonally adjusted), or 13 per cent of all in employment.

Table 1 shows that women are less likely than

men to be self-employed. Of the ethnic groups, black people are the least likely to be in business for themselves.

Figure 1 shows the regional variations in self-

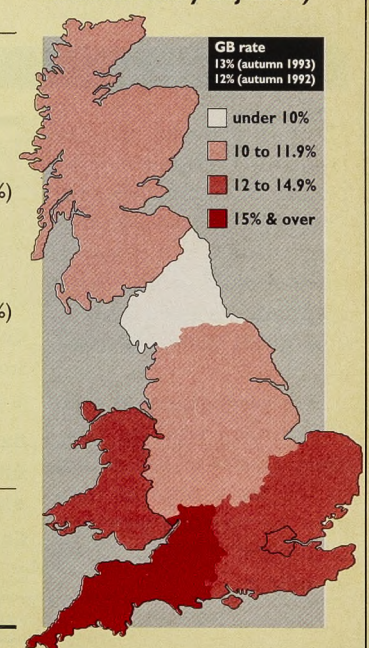
employment, ranging from over 16 per cent of those in employment in the South-West to under 10 per cent in the North.

Table 1 Self-employment by ethnic origin (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

	All people <sup>a</sup> (thousands)	Ethnic groups (thousands)**				
		White	All ethnic minority groups <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>c</sup>	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi
<b>All persons</b>						
Total in employment	24,956	23,920	1,020	290	340	150
Self-employed	3,157 (13%)	3,010 (13%)	150 (15%)	20 (7%)	60 (18%)	30 (21%)
<b>Men</b>						
Total in employment	13,712	13,130	580	150	190	110
Self-employed	2,352 (17%)	2,240 (17%)	120 (20%)	20 (11%)	50 (24%)	30 (27%)
<b>Women</b>						
Total in employment	11,243	10,800	440	140	150	40
Self-employed	805 (7%)	770 (7%)	30 (7%)	*	10 (10%)	*

a Includes those who did not state their ethnic origin.  
b Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.  
c Includes Caribbean, African and other black people of non-mixed origin.  
\* Fewer than 10,000 in cell, estimate not shown.  
\*\* Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10,000.  
( ) Figures in brackets are percentages of total in employment.

Figure 1 Self-employed as a percentage of the total in employment in each region (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)





## Women in employment

Questions about the labour market characteristics of women are among those most frequently received by the Help-Line.

In autumn 1993 there were 10.2 million women employees (not seasonally adjusted), or 48 per cent of all employees; 45 per cent of women employees

worked part-time compared with only 7 per cent of men.

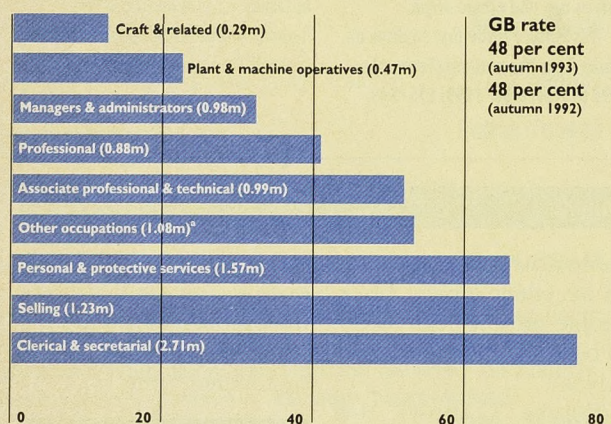
Enquirers are interested in the types of jobs held by women compared to those held by men. Figure 2 shows the percentage of female employees, both full-time and part-time, in each occupation. Ten per

cent of women employees are in managerial and administrative occupations compared with 19 per cent of men.

Another frequently requested table is the employment of women by industry. Figure 3 shows the clear distinction between industries such as

agriculture, construction, transport and communication and some manufacturing industries where less than a third of all employees are women and most of the service industries where more than half are women.

**Figure 2 Percentage of employees who are women by occupation (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



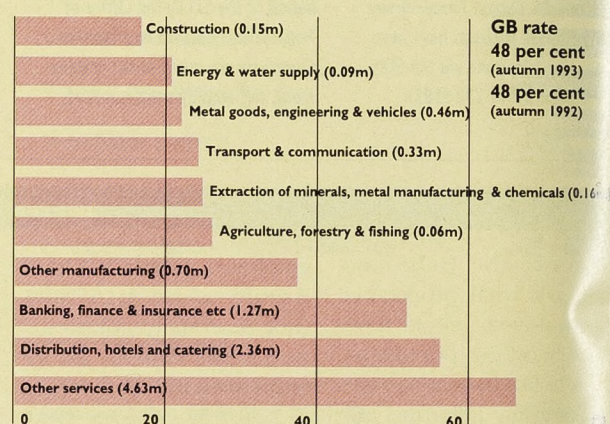
## Percentage of female employees

Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification

a Mainly cleaners & domestics and kitchen porters & catering assistants

(\*) The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each occupation

**Figure 3 Percentage of employees who are women by industry (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



## Percentage of female employees

Industries are coded according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification

(\*) The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each industry

## Part time workers

Many enquiries to the Help-Line concern why people take part-time jobs. The LFS provides information about this from a question asking why respondents took a part-time rather than a full-time job.

The percentages of men and women working part-time, classified according to the main reasons they gave for working part-time in autumn 1993 are given in table 2.

**Table 2 Main reasons for working part-time\* (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**

Reasons for taking part-time work (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time work	75	38	81
Could not find full-time work	14	29	11
Student / still at school	10	29	7
Ill or disabled	1	3	1
<b>Base (thousands)<sup>b</sup>:</b>			
<b>All in part-time jobs (autumn 1993)</b>	<b>5,910</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>5,016</b>
<b>All in part-time jobs (autumn 1992)</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>4,874</b>
<b>Change: autumn 1992 - autumn 1993</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>142</b>

a The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.  
b All employees and self-employed who worked part-time. Part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time are included.

## Job-related training

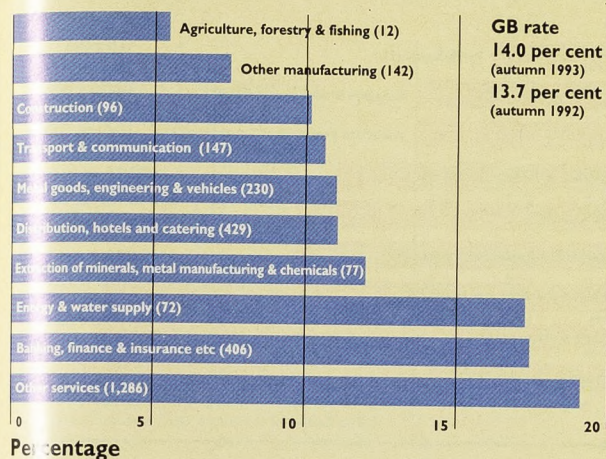
Requests for LFS data from employers often concern the amount of training received in their own industries and in different occupations.

In autumn 1993, 2.9 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks

prior to interview, or 14.0 per cent of all such employees. The percentage of employees receiving job-

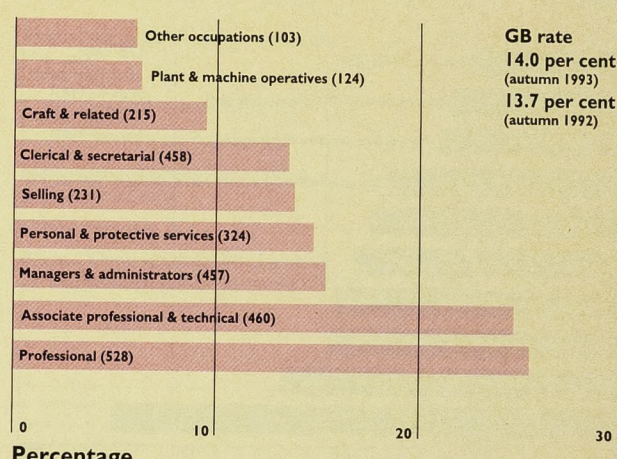
related training in each industry and occupation is shown in figures 4 and 5.

**Figure 4 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by industry (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification  
(\*) the figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving job-related training

**Figure 5 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by occupation (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



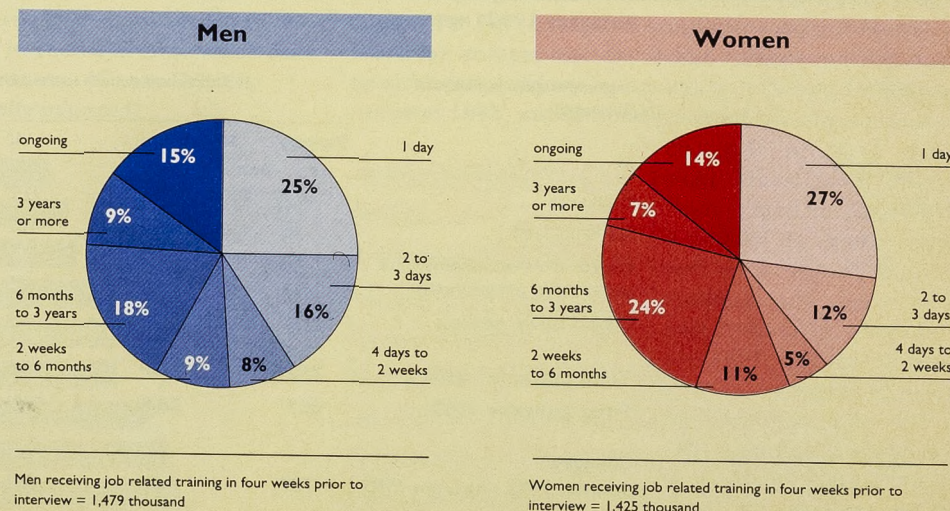
Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification  
(\*) the figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving job-related training

LFS data on training in the previous four weeks show that very similar proportions of men and women employees of working age experience periods of job-related training (13.5 per cent of male employees and 14.5 per cent of female employees in autumn 1993 (not seasonally adjusted)).

A period of training can of course last for anything from one day or less to a period of years, and another valuable feature of the LFS is that it provides information about course duration.

Figure 6 draws on these data and shows that the distributions by duration, of periods of training received by men and women employees in autumn 1993, were very similar.

**Figure 6 Length of training courses received by employees of working age in the four weeks prior to interview (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



Men receiving job related training in four weeks prior to interview = 1,479 thousand

Women receiving job related training in four weeks prior to interview = 1,425 thousand

Note: The total length of the course was recorded not just the part that was completed. For people engaged on day or block release the total length of training is given. For people who have dropped out of a course the time spent on the course, not the length, is recorded.



## ILO Unemployed

Many Help-Line enquirers are interested in estimates of ILO unemployment rates for particular industries and occupations.

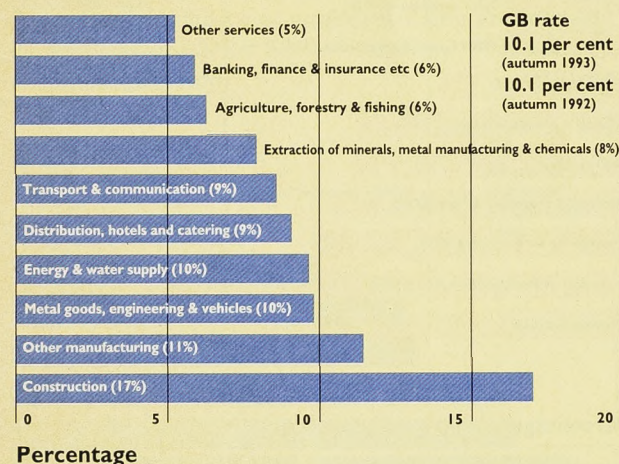
These estimates are based on the information

which people classified as ILO unemployed in the LFS give about their most recent job. Excluded from the calculations are people classified as ILO unemployed who either did not

have a previous job or had left their most recent job eight years or more before the interview. This group accounted for 18 per cent of all ILO unemployed in autumn 1993. Autumn 1993

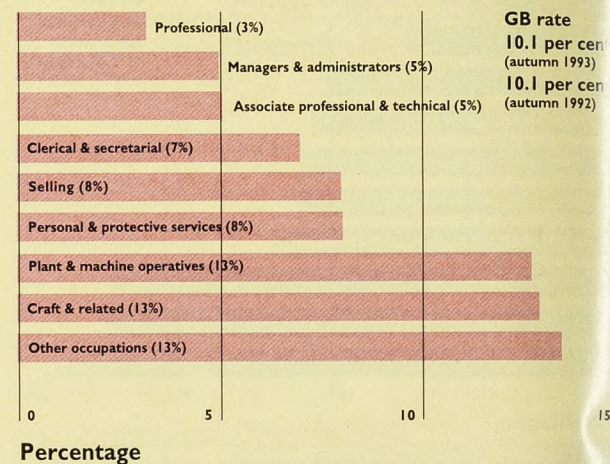
ILO unemployment rates for those for whom details of the most recent job were obtained are shown in Figures 7 and 8.

**Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates by previous industry (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification

**Figure 8 ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification

## Second jobs

Each quarter the LFS provides new information about the number of people who have more than one job.

Such people are counted only once in the LFS employment totals. ED's Workforce in Employment series counts all jobs so it counts people with two jobs twice. The numbers and types of second jobs held in autumn 1993 are given in table 3.

The number of second jobs held in autumn 1993 was 1,127,000 - an increase of 155,000 since autumn 1992.

**Table 3 Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**

Employment status in main job (Thousands)	Employment status in second job			People with no second job <sup>a</sup>	All in employment <sup>c</sup>
	Employee	Self-employed	All		
Employee	671	254	925 <sup>c</sup>	20,404	21,329
Self-employed	87	100	187	2,971	3,157
On government employment and training programmes	11	-	15	312	327
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	143
<b>Total (autumn 1993)</b>	<b>768<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>358<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,127<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>23,687<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>24,816</b>
<b>Total (autumn 1992)</b>	<b>667<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>304<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>972<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>23,816<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>24,967</b>
<b>Changes: autumn 1992 - autumn 1993</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>-130</b>	<b>-11</b>

<sup>a</sup> includes those who did not state whether they had a second job

<sup>b</sup> excludes unpaid family workers

<sup>c</sup> includes those who did not state the status of their second job

<sup>d</sup> includes those who did not state whether they had a second job and those that had changed jobs

- sample size too small for a reliable estimate

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

## Temporary workers

The Help-Line often receives enquiries from firms and individuals plan-

ning to set up employment agencies specialising in temporary jobs, seeking

information on the types of people available for temporary employment.

Table 5 shows information from the LFS indicating that around half of the people in temporary jobs are on fixed-term contracts. Table 5 shows the reasons people give for taking a temporary job rather than a permanent one.

**Table 4 Reasons for job not being permanent (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**

Reasons for job not being permanent (Percent)	All	Men	Women
Seasonal work	8	7	9
Contract for fixed period	49	52	47
Agency temping	7	7	8
Casual work	22	21	24
Not permanent in some other way	13	12	13
<b>Base (Thousands):</b>			
All persons in temporary jobs <sup>a</sup> (autumn 1993)	1,430	637	793
(As % of all employees (%))	6.7	5.7	7.8
All persons in temporary jobs <sup>a</sup> (autumn 1992)	1,312	586	726
(As % of all employees (%))	6.1	5.2	7.1
<b>Changes: autumn 1992 - autumn 1993</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>autumn 1992 - autumn 1993 (%)</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>

<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.

**Table 5 Main reasons for working in temporary employment (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**

Main reasons for working in a temporary job (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Could not find a permanent job	42	49	37
Did not want a permanent job	28	20	35
Had a contract which included a period of training	5	6	5
Other reasons	24	25	24
<b>Base (Thousands): All persons in temporary jobs<sup>a</sup> (autumn 1993)</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>793</b>

<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.

## Sickness absence

The LFS is a regular source of information about absences from work caused by sickness or injury. Many companies

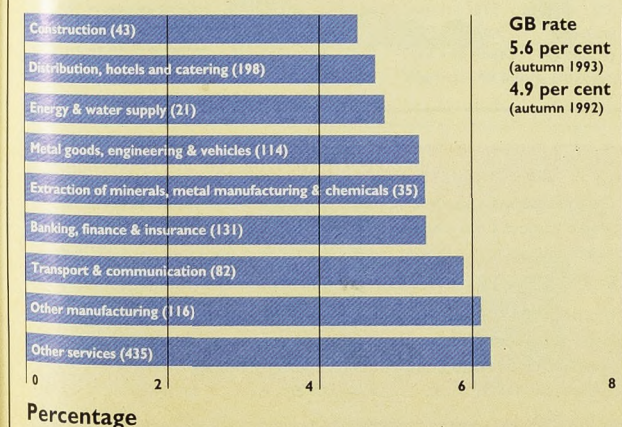
telephone the Help-Line to enquire whether these data can help them assess the levels of sickness absence in their own company

against the national background.

Figures 9 and 10 below show the percentages of employees in different

industry and occupational groups who were absent for at least one day in the reference week.

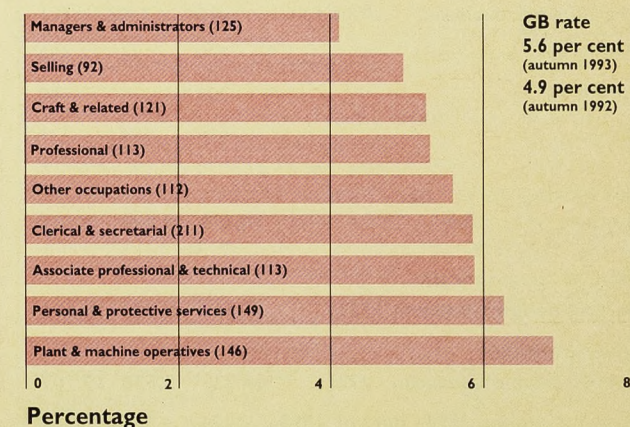
**Figure 9 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by industry (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification Agriculture not included as estimate less than 10,000.

( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work

**Figure 10 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by occupation (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification

( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work



Reasons for economic inactivity

Enquirers to the Help-Line often ask about the numbers of people who would like work but are not actively seeking work, and whether they are classified as unemployed on the internationally-standard ILO definition used in the LFS.

Such people are separately identified in the LFS among the total of 16.5 million economically inactive people, but are excluded from the estimates of unemployment based on the ILO definition if they have not looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview. Another group excluded from the ILO

definition of unemployment are those who are seeking work but who are not available to start in the next two weeks.

'Discouraged' workers are those who are not in employment and are not seeking work, but who said that, although they would like a job, they were not looking for one because they believed there were no jobs available.

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

**Table 6 Economically inactive people by availability and whether seeking work (in past 4 weeks) (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
<b>Seeking work but not available to start in the next 2 weeks</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>99</b>
Student	72	40	32
Other	119	51	67
<b>Not seeking work but would like work</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,270</b>
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	184	107	77
Long term sick/disabled	490	319	171
Looking after family/home	739	46	693
Student	208	110	98
Other	415	184	231
<b>Not seeking work, does not want work</b>	<b>14,236</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>9,287</b>
<b>Base: All economically inactive people* (autumn 1993)</b>	<b>16,462</b>	<b>5,806</b>	<b>10,656</b>
<b>All economically inactive people* (autumn 1992)</b>	<b>16,331</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>10,701</b>
<b>Changes: autumn 1992 - autumn 1993</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>-45</b>

a Does not include people under 16 years of age

Redundancies: region of residence

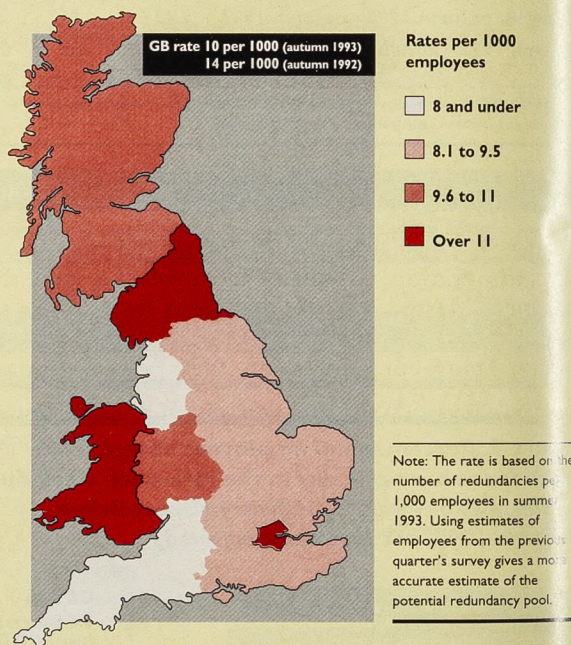
A wide range of private companies access the LFS to track the impact of economic circumstances on rates of redundancy. Interest is often expressed in how these rates vary across the country.

Information on redundancies has been collected in the LFS since 1989. The figures relate to people who had been made redundant in the three months before interview because their employer

was closing down or cutting back.

Figure 11 shows redundancies reported by people interviewed in autumn 1993, by the region where they lived and expressed as rates per 1,000 employees. Further information (not shown here) is available distinguishing between cases of redundancy where the person had found another job by the time of interview, and other types of case.

**Figure 11 Redundancy rates per 1,000 employees by region of residence (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



ILO DEFINITION OF UNEMPLOYED

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

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

People who are neither in employment, nor unemployed on the ILO definition.

Usual hours worked

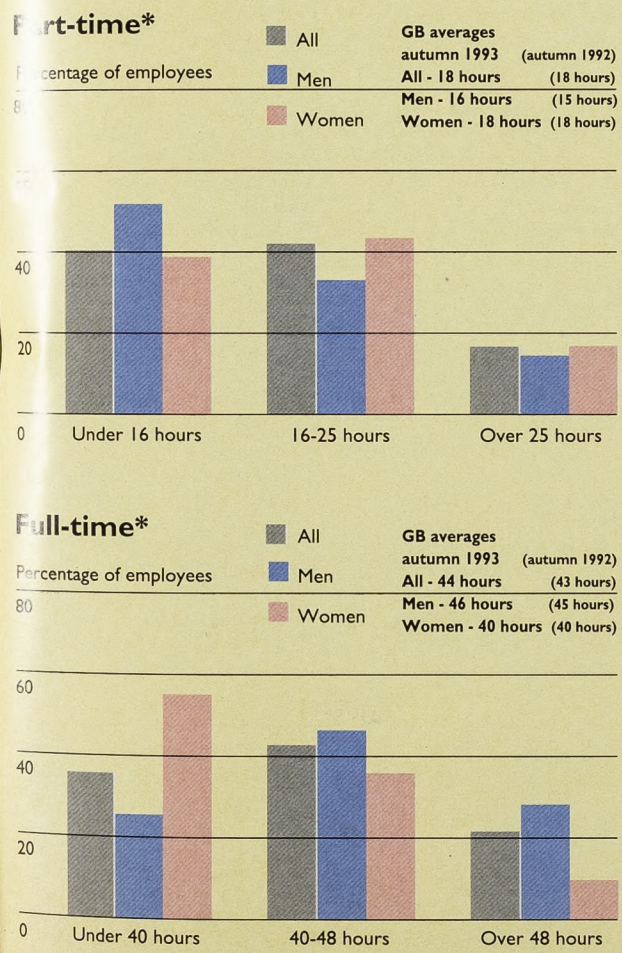
Information available from the LFS on the usual numbers of hours worked by full-time and part-time men and women employees illustrates the diversity of patterns of working hours found in Britain. Information also collected on actual hours worked reflects variations in output and productivity.

Including paid and unpaid overtime, 3.42 million full-time employees

usually worked over 48 hours per week in autumn 1993, accounting for 22 per cent of all full-time employees. This figure was made up of 2.9 million men and 0.5 million women.

The distribution of total usual weekly hours in main job worked by all full-time and part-time employees and by men and women separately is shown by the two charts in Figure 12.

**Figure 12 Total usual weekly hours worked by employees in full-time and part-time employment in their main job (Great Britain, autumn 1993, not seasonally adjusted)**



\* The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the hours usually worked. Total usual weekly hours in main job includes paid and unpaid overtime but excludes meal breaks.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE DURING 1991, 1992, 1993 AND 1994 CONTAIN DATA FROM THE LFS:

Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1991;
The 1980s - a decade of growth in enterprise: self-employment data from the LFS	March 1991;
1990 Labour Force Survey preliminary results	April 1991;
Revised employment estimates for September 1987 to September 1990	April 1991;
Labour Force Trends: the next decade	May 1991;
Characteristics of the unemployed	May 1991;
Labour mobility: evidence from the Labour Force Survey	August 1991;
Redundancies in Great Britain	August 1991;
Training statistics 1991	October 1991;
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS	November 1991;
Education and labour market status of young people	December 1991;
Economic activity and qualifications	March 1992;
Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey	April 1992;
Labour Force projections to 2001 (GB)	April 1992;
Membership of trade unions in 1990	April 1992;
Self-employment: into the 1990s	June 1992;
Projected trends in the regional labour force 1992-2001	June 1992;
The National Education and Training Targets - methods for monitoring the targets	July 1992;
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey	July 1992;
Training - a key to the future	August 1992;
Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	August 1992;
How unemployment is measured in different countries	September 1992;
Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	September 1992;
The Quarterly LFS: a new dimension to Labour market statistics	October 1992;
Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe	November 1992;
Lone parents and the labour market	November 1992;
Workplace injury: A view from HSE's trailer to the 1990 LFS	December 1992;
Union density across the workforce	January 1993;
Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1993;
Labour Force trends in the regions 1984-1992	March 1993;
Labour Force projections 1993-2006	April 1993;
A guide to 'seasonal adjustment' and its application to labour market statistics	April 1993;
Membership of trade unions	May 1993;
Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work	May 1993;
Older workers - an overview of recent research	June 1993;
Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	June 1993;
Economic activity of 16 to 17 year olds	July 1993;
The National Education and Training Targets	August 1993;
Using the LFS to estimate Britain's ethnic minority populations	September 1993;
Estimating employment: a comparison of household and employer based surveys	October 1993;
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared	October 1993;
Women in the labour market	November 1993;
Sunday working in Britain	November 1993;
Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1994;
Irish nationals in the British labour market	January 1994;
Comparison of the 1991 LFS and Census of Population	March 1994;



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## Getting access to the LFS

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

**Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin**

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

June. In addition, the LFSQB provides detailed technical notes about the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the LFS.

The advertisement elsewhere in this issue describes the *Bulletin*. 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 *Quantime* 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.