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# CONTENTS

19

# JANUARY 1994

		News
Employ	ment	
Gaze		3 Apprentice plan to raise standards /6 > 6 / 7 David Hunt invites employers to offer 'modern apprenticeships' to young
Volume 102 No 1	Pages 1-36	people.
Employment Gazette is to the Employment I		5 Keeping Europe competitive Progress so far on the EC White Paper <i>Growth, Competitiveness and</i> <i>Employment.</i>
Employment Gazett Department, Caxton Ho London SW1	use, Tothill Street,	<b>6 Training's trail-blazers</b> Report on the 1993 National Training Awards.
EDITORIAL OFFICE	071-273 5001	0 Decembra for workshow to the
Editor News Editor Features Editor	Andrew Opie Nicola Baker Adrian Walsh	9 Record low for workplace deaths Latest statistics from the HSC annual report.
Design	Barry Mortimer Heathcliffe Bird Geoff Francis	plus TEC News and News brief
Labour Market Data	Wayne Roberts	LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
Office Manager Statistics enquiries	Rose Spittles See page S72	S1 - S72 Labour Market Commentary and the most recent figures for: employment, unemployment, vacancies, industrial disputes; earnings; retail prices; Labour Force Survey; Government training and enterprise programmes; and tourism.
Advertising		S1 - S8 Statistics of training and enterprise programmes - an introductory note
Nick Sunderland	071-354 5452	LFS 1-8 LFS Help-Line This month's topics include: self employment by ethnic origin, part-time workers, job-related training and numbers of people with second jobs.
SUBSCRIPTIONS & SINC	GLE COPY SALES	
Annual Subscription incl overseas), single issues		Features
cheque (payable to Emplo credit card	yment Gazette) or by	11 Redundancies in Great Britain Results from the spring 1992 to spring 1993 Labour Force Surveys.
Employment Gazette S Sales, 16c Challenge Hou Bletchley, Milton Ke Tel 0908 37	se, Sherwood Drive, ynes MK3 6DP	21 Survey of Industrial Tribunal applications New findings on who involved in tribunal cases, the outcomes of cases and their impact.
Copies can also be pur House of Commons Boo Street, London Tel: 071-219	okshop, 12 Bridge SW1A 2JX	<b>29 Irish nationals in the British labour market</b> What role do the half-a-million Irish nationals in Great Britain play in the labour market?
Published by Harrington Publishing House, Hight London N1	oury Station Road, 1SE.	
Tel: 071-226	5 2222	Parliamentary Questions
COPYRIC • Crown Copyright 1993 Brief extracts from articles may be context) provided the source is for extensive reproduction shou Bennett, Employment Gazette, B Inf 2, Caxton House, Tothill Stree	used (in a non-advertising acknowledged; requests Id be made to Suzanne Employment Department, ret, London SW1H 9NF.	33A selection of questions put to Employment Department ministers Subjects include: Investors in People, Career Development Loans and the Business Start-Up Scheme.
<ul> <li>The Government accepts no restatements in non-governmen inclusion of any such advertisen the goods or services concerned</li> </ul>	tal advertising and the nent is no quarantee that	Reviews
ISSN 0264 Cover picture: Trish Gant.		564 Management the Tom Peters way Plus new books on flexible work practices, how the EC operates, and women's position in the European labour market.

### **NEWS** brief

# **New regional heads appointed**

**FOLLOWING THE recent** announcement of the creation of ten new integrated regional Government offices, nine of the new Senior Regional Directors have been appointed.

From April 1994 the new offices will bring together the existing regional offices of the Departments of Employment, Trade and Industry, Environment and Transport.

The senior regional directors will be accountable to the relevant Secretary of State for the programmes carried out by their offices. They will have responsibility for administering a single budget for regeneration and economic development which will combine more than 20 existing programmes.

They will take up their new posts over the next few weeks in preparation for the launch of the combined offices in April.

The head of the new regional office for London will be announced shortly.

#### Senior regional directors



### Childcare scheme set to expand

Programme

MORE PARENTS and children are set to benefit from the ED's £45m out-ofschool childcare grant.

Starting this April, the grant is being extended so that all 75 TECs in England can participate in the scheme. The target is to create 50,000 new childcare places over the next three years.

To date, the 40 TECs involved in the pilot year have provided pump-priming funding for initiatives including afterschool and holiday playschemes and childminding networks.

Funding is assigned to individual projects which meet the following criteria: they must be of good quality, benefit the local labour market, create additional childcare places, and be able to become financially viable after the first year.

Central to the scheme are partnerships between the TECs and local childcare companies or voluntary groups



**JANUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE** 

### Jobseeker's Allowance to replace UB

**UNEMPLOYMENT** benefit is to be replaced from Apri 1994 by a new paymen called Jobseeker's Allow ance, designed to provid a simpler, clearer benefit system and more effective help in getting back t work.

The Allowance will available for six months t anyone who qualifies fo benefit because of thei National Insurance contribu tions. People who remain out o work after six months will b eligible for the Allowance on means-tested basis, as wil those whose needs are no covered by the contributor personal allowance at the tim of the initial claim.

The Allowance, which i aligned with the rates fo Income Support, will b available to eligible claimant for as long as they need i provided that they are genuinely looking for work.

In addition, all benefi recipients will be asked to sign a Jobseeker's Agreement which sets out the steps they will take to find work.

People currently claiming Unemployment Benefit will not be affected by the changes, and there will be transitional protection for those affected at the point of change.

The Allowance is being introduced as part of a move to focus help and financial support on those who need it most, given that two-thirds of unemployed people manage to find work within six months.

• During 1994 the Employmen Service will be piloting a Jobfinder's Grant of up to £200 for people who have been unemployed for two years or more when they find a job, for example if they need to buy any new clothes or equipment.

Also planned are two pilo schemes aimed specifically at 18-24 year olds who have been unemployed for a year: an extended iobsearch and assessment course. lasting for up to four weeks; and intensive 'case loading' where the jobseeker sees the same ES adviser every week for up to six weeks for jobsearch guidance.

pprenticeships for English school leavers, a Jobseeker's Allowance to replace Unemployment Benefit, and help with the cost training for smaller firms are among new measures to be funded under the ED's latest three-year spending plan.

**NEWS** brief

# **Apprentice plan to raise standards**

MPLOYERS WILL be invitd to offer new-style apprenticeships to school eavers in England next year in a drive to triple the numbers gaining A levelstandard qualifications through training.

TECs, industry training rganisations and others are being asked to develop a full ange of placements offering raining to NVQ level 3 or bove.

When fully operational, an stimated 150,000 young eople at any one time will eceive work-based training eading to qualifications at raft, technician and superisory levels. The target is to reble to 40,000 a year the number of young people raining to NVQ level 3.

Apprenticeships will be run sing the arrangements already n place for Youth Credits, where the credit can be presented to an employer in exchange for training approved by the TEC. Youth Credits will be made available to school eavers nationally from 1995 year earlier than planned. In otal, £1.25 billion will be available for apprenticeships

and Youth Credits in the three years 1994-97. Key features of the system will include: • an 'apprenticeship pledge' between each apprentice and

his or her employer, confirming both parties' commitment to successful completion of the course. It will detail the training

offered and the prospects of a qualification, plus the intended route to a job or job interview with the employer;

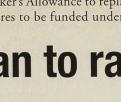
- flexible arrangements for the time needed to become qualified depending on the young person's ability; apprenticeships will normally last two-and-a-half to three years but in some cases will take four years; and
- the development of apprenticeships in all sectors and occupations, and in all sizes of company.

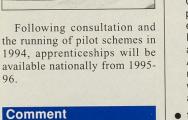
### Other initiatives

- Community Action

#### Support for training: more effective careers

guidance which can adapt more quickly to the needs of employers and young people; recruitment agencies and TECs will have the opportunity to participate with local education authorities in local careers guidance delivery. In addition, enhanced careers guidance will be offered to 14-15 year olds to help them prepare for career choices, including the new 'modern apprenticeship' programme;







"I want employers themselves,

in every sector, to decide how

standards. We must establish

these modern apprenticeships

in sectors which have not used

them in the past, as well as

those with an apprenticeship

**Employment Secretary** 

**David Hunt** 

to build apprenticeships

around NVQ level 3

tradition."

#### Spending totals 1994-1997

• TOTAL PLANNED EXPENDITURE ON THE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT GROUP'S ACTIVITIES WILL BE £3,770 **MILLION IN 1994-95** 

THIS COMPARES WITH £3,625 MILLION IN 1993-94

PROJECTED SPENDING WILL BE £3,660 MILLION IN 1995-96 AND £3,650 MILLION IN 1996-97

For unemployed people: an extra 35.000 opportunities will be available for long-term unemployed people to obtain work experience through the programme, which is being extended until March1996. In all 95,000 places will be available through CA. From April 1994, people aged under 25 who have never worked will have priority access to the scheme;

• the Employment Service's Restart course, which offers mandatory jobsearch advice for long-term unemployed people, will be extended from one to two weeks.

• the upper age limit for the Training for Work programme will be increased to 63;

 subject to agreement with the banks currently involved in the Career Development Loans scheme, CDLs will

JANUARY 1994

become available for small firms to help employees get any training needed for business growth. If its training plan and business case receive TEC endorsement, a small firm will be able to get a loan for a group of staff;

- help for small firms with under 50 employees which want to achieve the Invest ors in People standard; TECs will be able to waive the usual condition that the company matches the TEC funding pound-for-pound;
- higher differential outcome payments to be offered to TECs which encourage unemployed people to gain higher-level skills qualifications, i.e. NVQ levels 4 and 5, through the Training for Work scheme.

#### **Flexibility for TECs**

TECs and LECs are to be given greater financial stability and a clearer framework within which to operate.

TECS will be offered the chance to earn a three-year licence which guarantees their core administrative funding. They will also be allowed to spend their reserves without seeking the Employment Department's prior approval.

Explained David Hunt: "I want a more strategic, and more business-like approach which will help TECs deliver for their local communities and enable them to plan more effectively for their long-term role.

### **EC** news

### **NEWS** brief

#### **VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

**EMPLOYMENT** Secretary David Hunt has issued a statement detailing his strategy for vocational and education and strategy for Great Britain.

More details will be given in February's Employment Gazette.

#### STATISTICS

THE FIRST edition of a 40page guide to official sources of labour market data is now available from the Emloyment Department. It includes details of the main publications, computer data bases, user help-lines and contact points in Government departments.

• Copies are available, price £2, from Harminder Tiwana, Employment Department, Statistical Services Division B4, level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071 273 5525

#### ENTERPRISE

Enterprising women THE VIEWS, expertise and experiences of women entrepre-neurs across Europe

are presented in the first issue of a new journal.

Launched by the European Women's Management Development Network, the European Women Entrepreneurs Journal will aim to provide a forum for women who are working in an entrepreneurial way in both small and large companies. • The European Women Entrepreneurs Journal will be published twice a year. For subscription details, contact Marion Wells on 0621 841011

#### LEGISLATION

#### New rights for employees

LEGISLATION strengthening the rights of part-time and other employees came into force on 30 November

The provisions, from the Trade Union and Employment Rights (TURER) Act 1993, cover the employer's obligation to give written particulars of employment. Under the new law, all

employees working eight hours a week or more for one

receive, within two months of starting work, a comprehensive written statement of their employment particulars including full details of pay, hours and holiday entitlement.

month or more are entitled to

Employees working between eight and 16 hours a week (except in firms with fewer than 20 employees) will have the same right as those working longer hours to receive itemised pay statements.

 Copies of updated ED guidance booklets on these issues, an Example form of a written statement of employment particulars' for easy use by employers, and a comprehensive Guide to the Trade Union and Employment Rights Act 1993 are available free from Cambertown Ltd, Unit 8, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, South Yorkshire S63 9BL, tel 0709 888688

#### **Tribunal rules change**

NEW REGULATIONS from the TURER Act (see above) governing how industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal operate came into effect on 16 December.

The changes encourage tribunals to operate in a more informal, investigatory way and should speed up the hearing of cases. They include

- enabling industrial tribunal chairmen to sit alone. without lav members, to hear appropriate cases;
- empowering the tribunals to make an order preventing the media from identify-ing parties in cases involving allegations of sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct until the tribunal has published its
- decision. • introducing a new
- prehearing review system, replacing the current prehearing assessments, which will enable tribunals to order either party to pay a deposit of up to £150 as a condition of continuing with what the tribunal considers to be a weak case. Other provisions of the

TURER Act took effect last August, while the provisions relating to maternity rights are due to come into force in October 1994.

MANAGEMENT TRAINING Better managers, better

#### results IMPROVED TEAM working,

better-structured meetings and a more efficient working environment were among the main benefits gained by companies which took part in the Management Charter Initiative's 'Be a Better Manager' Week.

Over 7,000 junior and middle managers in a wide range of organisations nationwide spent the week checking their management skills against the MCI Management Standards.

They used one of four checklists - Managing the Workplace, Cost Control, Leading Meetings, or Setting Objectives - during the normal course of their work to help them improve their performance. Each of these checklists represented key management roles identified in the MCI Management Standards.

At the end of the week they filled in self-assessment sheets, and the results were fed back to MCI.

Commented MCI chief executive Andrew Summers: "Only 50 per cent of firms have formal training in place. The aim of the Week was to get companies thinking constructively about how the MCI Standards can both improve how they develop managers and boost their business performance."

MCI reports that 11 per cent of UK firms now use their standards, with up to 20,000 people currently working towards accreditation.

#### QUALIFICATIONS

#### GNVQs off to good start GENERAL NATIONAL

Vocational Qualifications (GNVOs) have proved a useful addition to the range of post-16 education options in their first year, says a report.

The study, by the Office of Standards in Education, found that the first GNVQs, piloted in 1992-93 in 106 schools and colleges, were well received by students, teachers and employers.

But despite the good

standards achieved at Advanced level, OFSTED found more variable quality of work produced at the Intermediate level (broadly equivalent to four GCSEs at grades A to C). The report highlights the

need for more effective arrangements for assessing students' competence and for more user-friendly course material. GNVQs in Schools: The

EMPLOYMENT AND unem-

ployment have been at the

top of the European

Community's agenda over

the last year. Since the

European Council agreed a

package to stimulate

growth and investment at

the Edinburgh Council in

1992, member states have

been pressing the Com-

mission to examine further

what action might be

necessary to restore the

Community's competitive-

ness in world markets and

halt the rise in unemploy-

The Copenhagen European

Council in June 1993 set the

Commission the task of drafting

White Paper on a medium-

erm strategy for discussion at

last month's Brussels Council.

The UK, along with other

nember states, submitted its

own contribution in the summer

making a range of proposals for

stimulating growth and

chieving much-needed reform

n Europe's labour markets. EC

neads of government met on 10-

11 December to discuss the

The White Paper is a wide-

anging document which rests

• a framework for macro-

economic policy claimed to

be capable of delivering at

least 15 million new jobs by

the end of the century,

dependent on higher growth

rates and increased invest-

• a range of policies aimed at

improving competitiveness,

with action at Community-

level aimed especially at

reinforcing the Single

Market through help for

small and medium enter-

prises, expanded program-

mes of R&D and further

investment through the

Community's programme of

Trans-European Networks

(i.e. major infrastructure

projects in the fields of

transport, telecommunica-

• an emphasis on the import-

tions and energy);

ment.

essentially on three themes:

Commission's proposals.

ment.

introduction of General NVQs 1992. published by HMSO price £3.50.

#### GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT

#### Hard times for graduates

THE SMALLEST proportion of graduates for 20 years had found employment by the end of December 1992, offical figures show.

Of students in the summer of that year and whose destination was known, only 51 per cent had moved directly into a job by the end of 1992.

This fall was partly offset by increased popularity for further research and training courses.

• First Destination Statistics of 1992 Graduates, published by CSU Publications Ltd, Armstrong House, Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED.

#### **Output doubles**

price £8

A VASTLY increased graduate output, leading to the highest graduate unemployment for a decade, has altered the graduate labour market 'beyond recognition', says the IMS Graduate Review 1993.

In the past five years graduate output has almost doubled, and is forecast to grow further to 1995 and beyond. Meanwhile graduate unemployment is still rising and the traditional demand for graduates remains weak.

Graduates are taking a wider range of jobs and are having to lower their initial career expectations, while employers are being forced to rethink their traditional approach to graduate recruitment. Both recession and the restructuring of businesses contribute to the decline in demand from traditional graduate recruiters, the report concludes. • For publication details, contact IMS on 0273 686751.

# **Keeping Europe competitive** - EC White Paper

Andrew McCully of the Employment Department's European Communities Branch outlines the background to last month's European Commission White Paper, Growth, Competitiveness and Employment, and charts progress so far in taking its proposals forward.



ance of labour market reform which addresses the need to break down the structural rigidities which member states widely accept to be acting as a barrier to employment growth.

The White Paper marks a perceptible shift in the Commission's thinking. It rejects a number of approaches, such as protectionism and imposed policies of job sharing, which had been widely advocated by some member states. It also recognises that employment practices and regulation in some member states are too restrictive and labour costs so high that they act as a disincentive to job

The European Commission has recently published a consultative document on the future direction of Community social policy. Ideas and suggestions on the contents of this Green Paper, European Social Policy: Options for the Union, must be with the Commission by March 31. For more information, contact the Employment Department's European Communities Branch 2 on 071 273 5635 or 273 5982.

**JANUARY 1994** 

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

#### EC Green Paper

creation. In addition, the Paper underlines the importance of the kind of active labour market policies to keep unemployed people in touch with the world of work which the UK, along with several other member states, has taken the lead in promoting.

The Brussels Council in general welcomed the White Paper, although it rejected the specific targets set out in the document and asked Community finance ministers to take a further look at proposals for Community spending and borrowing, especially on Trans-European Networks.

Drawing on elements of the White Paper, the Council agreed a common framework within which member states will consider measures aimed at improving growth. This includes:

- improving education and training systems;
- removing excessive rigidities in labour markets resulting from regulation;
- examining policies for greater flexibility of working arrangements at the level of individual enterprises:
- reducing non-wage labour costs;
- more active labour market policies to help the unemployed;
- specific measures to help young people with training.

The Council also asked the Commission to consider a proposal for an audit of Community legislation for its employment effects - something which the UK and several other member states had specifically advocated.

Reporting to Parliament on the outcome of the Brussels Council, Prime Minister John Major commented: "These conclusions are very welcome. A number of my fellow heads of government and the Commission itself would have found many of these conclusions unthinkable only a few years ago."

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

### **NTA** awards

month. Nicola Baker reports.

#### SMALLER FIRMS which have raised their business performance through sustained training efforts won the chief accolades in the 1993 Awards.

Alongside major companies such as Boots the Chemist, BBC TV and Toyota, more than 20 firms with under 150 employees proved that investment in training brings marked improvements in productivity and profitability, and a better skilled, more adept workforce.

Now in its seventh year, the competition attracted some 1,500 corporate entrants nationwide representing most industry sectors, ranging from hairdressing to barbed wire manufacturers, from retailers to healthcare trusts (as well as public sector bodies).

From these, the judges selected a total of 59 companies and 21 training providers as national winners, many of whom demonstrated that a commitment to becoming 'learning organisations' had enabled them to turn around poor track records and boost profitability For example:

- company profits at The Victoria Wine Company rose by a third and shop manager turnover fell by two-thirds following the introduction of a management training programme;
- technical and business training for all staff from graduate recruits to top

management at computer software house Financial Solutions Ltd contributed to a £2.8 million rise in turnover over five years:

NATIONAL

TRAINING

AWARDS

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• and customer satisfaction (measured by guest comment cards) shot up to 98 per cent at the Torquay Leisure Hotels group following a thorough

overhaul of training for staff at all levels. The 1993 Awards highlight

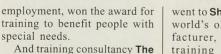
the growing professionalism of training. Half of this year's winners have incorporated National/ Scottish Vocational Oualifications into their training strategies. Similarly, many have committed them-

AN UNPRECEDENTED eight special awards were presented for outstanding training initiatives.

Employment Secretary David Hunt marked the development of training designed specifically for people at a disadvantage in the labour market by the presentation of three Special Awards.

The award for training of benefit to women went to Wilmslow-based Kids Unlimited, who manage private and workplace nurseries.

**TEAM** Wearside, which provides training to help young people with educational and behavioural problems to develop their independence. gain qualifications and find



special NTA AWARDS

Hotel and Catering Training Company won the special award for training for people from ethnic minority communities for a training initiative in Manchester designed to encourage more Afro-Caribbeans to enter the industry.

The Times Award for training to meet the challenges of international competition which

went to Short Brothers plc, the world's oldest aircraft manufacturer, for a total quality training programme at its Belfast metal bonding plant.

A Sotheran Ltd of Redcar, a family-run printer and stationers, won the Daily Mail Enterprise Mail Award for its training programme to improve management skills among its 12 staff

Boots the Chemists won a new award, The Management Charter Initiative Award for

#### Management Development, for their cascade implementation of a new staff appraisal system for all 45,000 employees.

Finally, Michael Heron, Patron of this year's awards. made special awards for exemplary use of Investors in People and NVOs to Fastech Testing, a textile testing laboratory in Leigh, Lancashire and Plastic Moulding (Cradley) Ltd of Halesowen, respectively.

• A brochure entitled NTA Winners 1993: Synopses and Report, containing profiles of all the winners, is available from the National Training Awards Office, Room W823, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593399

#### **NTA** awards

Bracknell

Wells, Kent

Manchester

Redcar

award)

Middlesbrough

Education

Warrington

Birmingham

The BLP Consultancy Ltd, London

Bowles Outdoor Centre, Tunbridge

British Steel, CHTI & Teesside TEC.

Financial Solutions Ltd, Basingstoke

Hotel and Catering Training Company

The Manchester Scheme of Training &

Management Training Finance, Belfast

Employment, Manchester/ Options

Employment Consultancy, (joint

TEAM Wearside, Sunderland

Teesside Training Enterprise.

Medical & Health Services

Cleveland Ambulance NHS Trust,

Harrogate Health Care NHS Trust

Knaresborough, North Yorkshire

Pindar Nursing Homes Ltd, Barnsley Rank Teaching Centre, London

Oaklands Lodge Nursing and Rest

BBC Television Network, London Glasgow Royal Concert Hall, Glasgow

Fastech Testing, Leigh, Lancashire

Northumbria Churches Training Consortium, Newcastle upon Tyne

Rathbone Ethnic Minority Project,

Stirling Business Links, Stirling

individual

**WINNERS** 

High Lea House, Oswestry

Home, Bromborough, Wirral

Ladbroke Racing Ltd, Harrow

Arts & Entertainment

**Other Services** 

Jenny Bowen Martin Brotheridge

Raymond Cooper

Michelle Jamieson

Christopher Dudgeon

Ethel Buck

Naran Gopal

Lynne Lynas

Jim Moody

**Fiona Nesbitt** 

William Penn

Anna Randall

Carl Turner

Anne Thompson

Joanne Trelford

Mary Whittaker

Victoria Wright

David Woods

Kailash Parekh

Middlesbrough Dolland & Aitchison Group plc,

The Insite Trust, Edinburgh

Kids Unlimited Wilmslow

# special NTA AWARDS

ational Power plc, Ironbridge Power tation, Telford orth West Water Ltd. Warrington

Metal Manufacturing Avesta Sheffield Ltd, Sheffield ritish Steel - Scunthorpe Works, cunthorpe loogovens Aluminium Building Systems Ltd, St Helens, Merseyside NSK Bearings, Peterlee, Co Durham Tinsley Wire (Sheffield) Ltd, Sheffield

#### Mineral and Chemical Industries

echnical Directorate, Speke Holt & Co I td London alon Group plc, Batley, West Yorks

ngineering Jowty Aerospace Propellers, Gloucs ucas Stability Electronics Ltd, Antrim iverside Electroplaters, allingborough, South Humberside hort Brothers plc, Belfast byota Motor Manufacturing (UK) Ltd, Engine Plant - Vauxhall Motors Ltd,

ood Group Engineering Contractors td Aherdeen

smond & Sons Ltd, Londonderry esta Holdings Ltd, Sheffield moshire Cosmetic Laboratories d, Waterlooville, Hampshire oltech Limited, Glasgow irelli Cables Ltd. Newport, Gwent astic Moulding (Cradley) Ltd, alesowen West Midlands udence Gowns, Plymouth A Sotheran Ltd, Redcar lephone Cables Ltd, Dagenham

iner Mond & Company, Cheshire met Group plc, Rickmansworth sselbrook and Weston Ltd and citech-Diol. Southampton iall Bailey Ltd, Coventry sco Stores Ltd Cheshunt tfordshire gate Dairies Ltd Aldershot e Victoria Wine Company, Woking, rrey Villiam Smith (Shoe Merchants) Ltd,

Bass Retail System and IT Programme, Bass Taverns, ingham

udley Catering Services, Dudley adland Hotel Company Ltd, ewquay pring Hotels, London

ransport & Communication rogrammes Communications, Corby eading Transport Ltd, Reading usiness Services

New Direction Training, Blackburn The Springboard Consultancy, Stroud

Alyn & Deeside Work Opportunities Service, Queensferry, Clwyd Apex North London, London Benefits Agency Training, Leeds The Open College, Manchester The Small Business Institute (NISBI), Newtownabbey, Co Antrim Warrington Collegiate Institute,



the last five years. But behind the fashionable phrase 'delayering' lay major educational and motivational challenges: "A four-tier management structure means a maximum of one promotion every ten years, and even that is for the one man who makes it to the top. I wonder whether we know how to handle this?"

accredited,

### Brothers of Belfast won The Times award for their **Total Quality** training programme.

selves to achieving the Investor in People standard.

In addition to the corporate winners, National Training Awards went to 19 individuals at all stages of their working career who have used training to equip themselves for new careers.



A total of 99 organisations and individuals won recognition at the 1993

National Training Awards, announced at a ceremony in London last

training's ater & Energy

FLYING HIGH:

Aircraft makers Short

### Glaxo Pharmaceuticals UK Ltd,

lesmere Port

# ther Manufacturing lack & Decker Ltd, Co Durham

Retail and distribution

Boots the Chemists Nottingham

lairdressing

nise Moody Hairdressing, Barnsley rner Hair Designers and nsultants, Norwich

otels and Catering berland Hotel, Harrow, Middlesex

orquay Leisure Hotels, Torquay

DR Purchasing Consultants

### **CONFERENCE** report

Motivating staff and avoiding the pitfalls of Total Quality schemes were two of the topics at the 1993 Institute of Personnel Management conference in Harrogate. Nicola Baker reports.

# Managing people leading change

#### Chasing the Dragon

IF IT maintains its current rate of growth, China will become the world's largest economy by the year 2010, said Sir Anthony Cleaver, chairman of IBM UK.

Meanwhile, it is predicted that only 25 per cent of today's technology will still be in use by the year 2020.

Matching these external factors, massive changes are also taking place within organisations: nine in ten of larger UK organisations have removed at least one layer from their management structure in

Sir Anthony Cleaver

A second question was how firms can develop the most appropriate training to meet the changing environment.

If employees can no longer be confident of future employment with the same organisation, said Sir Anthony, they will undoubtedly place far greater emphasis on externally transferable qualifications. But in supplying

JANUARY 1994

them, the employer will clearly feel vulnerable to the employee moving when he or she chooses.

"All this points to the fact that tomorrow's company will have to show increasing flexibility."

"It's up to you," he told delegates, "to create the high morale and strong motivation without which even the most sophisticated business structure will be unable to survive."

#### TQ: no quick fix

MOST TOTAL Quality programmes don't work, said Martin Wibberly - they only generate employee cynicism.

They fail because they are by nature "short-lived and eventfocused, and don't require change management behaviour.

Allied Dunbar personnel director Wibberly also rejected the systems approach to quality, centred around what he called "the dead hand of BS 5750".

Where the total quality concept does work, he asserted, is where it becomes an integral feature of corporate culture. In other words, where it means meeting customer specification; focusing on prevention, not detection; getting it 'right first time'

Research shows that companies where this has happened regularly out-perform their competitors by margins of nearly two to one in productivity and by a staggering 100 to one in quality.

The 'world class' TQ organisation, said Wibberly, devolves responsibility and organises people in problemsolving teams. Benefits can include faster new product development and manufacturing or processing times, plus products of higher quality.

It takes time, however, for the real dividends to emerge: "Total quality is clearly no quick fix."

### **TEC** news

#### TYNESIDE

PUPILS AT Tyneside schools and undergraduates from Newcastle's two universities are coming face to face in a new scheme run by Tyneside TEC

Through the Students into Schools project, undergraduates spend a few weeks working as informal tutors in local secondary schools.

Both sets of young people benefit: the pupils get the chance to find out more about higher education opportunities and the students gain valuable work experience and develop their management and communication skills. In some cases, work carried out on the project is accredited as part of their degrees.

Over the next year it is hoped that around 500 students will take part in the scheme.

• For further information contact Jim Wood on 091-222 8677.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE

A NEW book provides straightforward advice for small firms on how best to develop their potential.

Produced by Leicestershire TEC, Survival, You Choose offers practical guidance on management practices and general business procedures for companies with under 50 employees.

It covers key areas such as management techniques, customer service, quality systems, problem-handling. dealing with suppliers, staff training and development. The book is available free

to small firms · For further information, contact

the Marketing Department, Leic-estershire TEC, on 0533 651515.

#### ESSEX

BREAKING DOWN the language barriers which have traditionally dogged UK companies' efforts to enter international markets is the aim of a new venture run by Essex TEC

The Training and Enterprise Council Languages for Business (TECLAB) links companies with approved language training providers.

Aimed particularly at the smaller firms, the scheme offers flexible, subsidised training in a range of foreign

JANUARY 1994



THE CREAM OF OLDHAM: Thanks to a new partnership between Oldham TEC and Boddingtons Brewery, 20 trainee publicans are learning the art of being a 'genial host'. They have started NVQ level 3 in Catering and Hospitality Supervisory Management on Licensed Premises. Above, Robert Wright, Joyce Clarkson and Julie Stirpe of Oldham TEC try their hand behind the bar.

languages, plus overseas business practice, either through distance learning or on-site. Over the next three years,

TECLAB also aims to develop accredited language courses linked to NVOs.

· For further information, contact Alice Mitchell on 0206 450606.

#### **CALDERDALE & KIRKLEES**

AN AMBITIOUS initiative now underway in West Yorkshire aims to strengthen the local manufacturing base and stimulate the growth of new jobs.

Calderdale & Kirklees TEC is sponsoring new product development through The Innovation Partnership.

Some 50 unemployed people who have engineering, production, finance, business planning, sales and marketing skills or experience and who are keen to start up in business have been selected to ioin small business development teams.

Backed by £10.000-15.000 TEC funding, each team is working on the development of new computer or industrial

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

products.

They are also receiving professional guidance in areas such as innovation management and costeffective manufacturing techniques from the University of Huddersfield.

By next July when TEC funding ends, it is hoped that several teams will be in a position to secure other investment and set themselves up in business.

· For further information contact Peter Bissell on 0484 472711.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE

BUSINESSES in Hertfordshire are being offered the chance to tackle the BS5750 quality standard at half the usual cost.

In a bid to help smaller firms follow the BS5750 route, Hertfordshire TEC has halved the £4,000 consultancy fee for companies entering its one-year Quality Steps programme towards the standard.

 For further information contact Marianne Tominey on 0727 852313.

#### **DIARY** dates

**RESEARCHING THE LABOUR** MARKET

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

AND SAFETY AT WORK 8 February, London Tel: 071-824 8257

### EMPLOYERS

#### A MAJOR new source of information on the extent of work-related ill-health in

particular occupations has been published by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

INTRODUCTION TO HEALTH

**EMPLOYMENT LAW FOR** 

15-17 February, Manchester Tel: 071-600 0202

NEW EMPLOYMENT LAW 16 February, London IPM conference for HR

practitioners Tel: 071-267 7792

THE ROLE OF TECS IN LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 22 February, Leeds Tel: 0532 832600 ext 4368

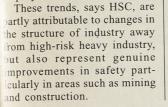
**KEY ISSUES IN THE** CHANGING LABOUR MARKET 4 March, Bristol Seminar to look at the need for a 'balanced workforce'

FLEXIBLE WORKING PRACTICES 7 March, London Tel: 071-267 7792

Tel: 0272 741117

HE NUMBER of deaths rom accidents at work has een reduced to the lowest n record, says the latest lealth and Safety Commssion (HSC) annual report. For the third successive year,

he rate of fatal accidents fell in 1992-93 to 1.3 per 100,000 employees, generally less than quarter of the rate 30 years go. The rate of major injuries ell to 81 per 100,000 mployees.



The new data was gathered in

1990 as part of the Labour Force

Survey (LFS), a quarterly

survey of 60.000 households

commissioned by the Employ-

ment Department to obtain data

on individuals' economic

activity. Respondents were

asked whether they had suffered

from any illness over the

previous 12 months which they

hought had been caused or

Twenty categories of self-

ported work-related illness

re described for each of 18

• for both manual and non-

manual occupations, musculo-

skeletal conditions were (with

ew exceptions) the most

commonly reported work-

related illnesses. For manual

occupations the next most

commonly reported illnesses

were the long-term conseq-

uences of trauma and poisoning,

nade worse by their work.

occupational groups.

The findings include:

Other statistics include: • 140,365 injuries caused

safety' "

- absence from work of more than three days; • an estimated 3,000 deaths
- were due to asbestos;

work-related illnesses were

musculoskeletal conditions.

diseases of the lungs (including

asthma) and deafness. For non-

manual occupations the leading

gauses after musculoskeletal

disorders were stress/depres-

sion and, for office-based

occupations, headache and

• occupations in mining,

construction and metal,

electrical and other processing

sectors had higher-than-average

overall risks, as did transport

and materials moving, farming,

fishing, forestry and nursing;

• staff with a higher-than-

average risk of a particular

• teachers, for whom the

reported risk of stress and

depression caused by their work

was four times the average for

• nurses, who reported a high

risk of back problems caused by

their work, amounting to three

times the average for other

• clerical workers, for whom

illness include:

other occupations;

occupations; and

evestrain;

The most commonly reported

for other occupations. • As well as being the most commonly reported, musculoskeletal conditions gave rise to most lost time from work (2.5 million days for those cases self -reported as 'caused by work'), followed by stress/depression (over 800,000 days lost) and the late consequences of trauma and poisoning (over 400,000 days lost). The effects of trauma and poisoning were the most commonly reported as causing the individual to change iohs

Commented senior HSE policy official Dr Paul Davies: We see these findings as a major new source of information on the extent of occupational ill-health. The information is based upon individuals' own perceptions of their health and its connection with their work, and hence requires careful interpretation and cross-checking. However, the survey findings can give insights into aspects of occupational ill-health for which no other figures are

# **Record low for workplace deaths**

**HSC CHAIRMAN - FRANK DAVIES** We have to take into some kind of partnership what I might call the 'private sector of

inspectors;

**HEALTH & SAFETY** news

• Some 9,400 accident/ incident investigations and 15,090 complaint investigations were made by HSE

• 1.843 convictions were made for breaches of health and safety laws, attracting an average fine of £1,384;

Commenting on the report, newly-appointed HSC chairman Frank Davies called for a new partnership between the HSC and the private sector. "We have to take into some kind of partnership what I might call the 'private sector of safety' the numerous safety practitioners, workers' safety representatives, insurance companies and others who are just as active in the field as the HSE. That will be

#### my aim."

• More detailed health and safety statistics are included in the latest HSC Statistical Supplement which covers provisional 1992/93 statistics as well as the final figures for 1991/92. It also covers additional subjects such as dangerous occurrences, and nature and site of injuries, and more extensive occupational illhealth statistics

• Copies of the Health and Safety Commission Annual Report 1992/93 and the HSC Annual Report 1992/ 93 Statistical Supplement are available, price £11 and £4 respectively, from HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6FS, tel 0787 881165, or from **Dillons Bookstores** 

# New data on ill-health at work

the reported risk of headache and eye-strain caused by their work was over twice the average

available."

Dr Davies added: "The findings are already being used, together with other sources of information, in formulating HSE policy and setting priorities for action on occupational health. The new information confirms the importance of some issues on which action is already being taken. For example, next year we shall be publishing guidelines for employers on stress at work based on research done for us by Professor Tom Cox, of Nottingham University."

Some broad conclusions from the survey have already been published in the past two annual reports of the HSC/E.

 Copies of the survey, HSE Research Paper 33, Self-reported Work-related Illness: Results from a Trailer Questionnaire on the 1990 Labour Force Survey in England and Wales by J.T. Hodgson, J.R Jones, R.C. Elliott and J. Osman (ISBN 0-7176-0607-4) are available price £15 net from HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk C010 6FS (tel 0787-881165, fax 0787-313995) or from Dillons Bookstores, and can be ordered at Ryman stationery and computer stores.

### statistical **FEATURE**

# **New from HMSO Books**

### **NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 1993**

The results in the latest New Earnings Survey, essential reading for everybody concerned with earnings and hours of work in Great Britain, are now available. The six volumes are:

#### PARTA-

Streamlined analyses giving selected results for fulltime employees in particular wage negotiation groups, industries, occupations, age groups, regions and sub-regions; summary analyses for broad categories of employees; description of survey. ISBN 0 11 729994 4

#### PART B -

Analyses of earnings and hours for particular wage negotiation groups. ISBN 0 11 729995 2

#### PART C -

Analyses of earnings and hours for particular industries. ISBN 0 11 729996 0

#### PART D -

Analyses of earnings and hours for particular occupations. ISBN 0 11 729997 9

PARTE-Analyses of earnings and hours by region and country, and by age group. ISBN 0 11 729998 7

#### PART F -

Distribution of hours; joint distributions of earnings and hours; analyses of earnings and hours for parttime women employees. ISBN 0 11 729999 5

Published by HMSO for the Department of Employment between September and December 1993 Price per volume: £12.50, or save money by subscribing: £69 for all six volumes.

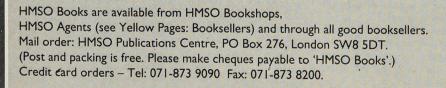
### CASOC – Computer Assisted Standard Occupational Coding

Accurate and comprehensive occupational classification is essential for identifying trends and developments in the labour market. Now coding to the Standard Occupational Classification is made easier with CASOC - Computer Assisted Standard Occupational Coding. CASOC enables users to code occupational information faster and more accurately than using the Standard Occupational Classification reference books alone.

Presented as a set of two 1.44Mb 31/2" diskettes with a 127 page manual, CASOC is designed to run on most microcomputers using the DOS operating system (DOS 2.0 or higher).

For a leaflet which gives further information please telephone HMSO Publicity on 0603-695907

Published by HMSO 1993 ISBN 0 11 691359 2 £170 + VAT





### **Redundancies in Great Britain:** results from the spring 1992 to spring 1993 Labour **Force Surveys**

This article presents analyses of redundancies which occurred in Great Britain in spring 1993, together with data for previous years for comparison. By Joanne Cockerham, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.



#### Introduction

Labour Force Survey (LFS) statistics about redundancies in Great Britain have now been available since 1989. The LFS is a household survey which, as well as giving overall numbers of people made redundant in the three months prior to interview, also lets us look at some of the characteristics of these people. In spring 1992 the LFS moved from an annual to a quarterly survey. (For more information on LFS methodology, particularly on the definition of the reference week, see the echnical note).

This article presents results of the LFS rom 1989 up to spring 1993. They are inalysed by gender and age of the person made redundant; regional location, industry and occupation of the job made redundant from; whether full-time or partime; and whether the people concerned eceived redundancy pay.

Because of the lack of historical data vailable, none of the figures quoted has been seasonally adjusted.

#### Overview

Table 1 provides an historical perspective, showing the total numbers of

#### Key findings

In the three months prior to the spring 1993 Labour Force Survey:

- Redundancies totalled 262,000, compared to 322,000 in spring 1992 and 388,000 in spring 1991.
- Men were twice as likely to be made redundant as women.
- Most redundancies occurred among under 35 year olds, but the oldest and the youngest workers were most likely to be made redundant.
- One in five people made redundant had found paid employment by the time they were interviewed, compared to one in four in 1992.
- About one third of all redundancies occurred in the South East.

redundancies which occurred in Great Britain in the three months prior to each survey. This is given for each survey period from spring 1989 (the first time that redundancy statistics were collected by the LFS) to spring 1993. The changes





Photo: Peter Marlow

JANUARY 1994

in numbers of redundancies in each survey since spring 1989 are shown in figure 1.

The number of redundancies in the three months prior to the spring 1993 survey was 262,000 - the lowest number recorded since spring 1990. For all four quarters in 1992, total redundancies (322,000; 278,000; 310,000 and 344,000 repectively) were fewer than in the three months prior to the spring 1991 survey (388,000).

#### **Redundancies with payment**

Table 7 shows the number of people who received redundancy payments in the three months preceding each of the 1992 and 1993 surveys. It should be noted that the definition of redundancy payment is not rigorous, and some people may misconstrue whether they have in fact received redundancy pay. The question put to respondents simply asks whether people were made redundant with payment (see technical note), and does not detail what type of payment this is.

Of the 262,000 people made redundant in the three months prior to the spring 1993 survey, approximately 50 per cent (127,000) received payment. In spring and summer 1992 this proportion was

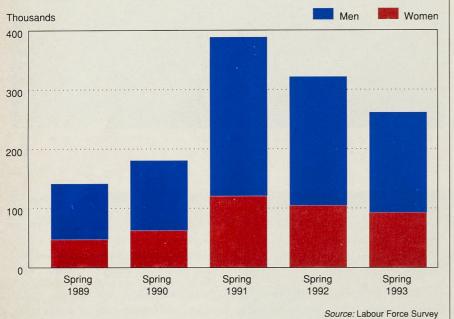
Table 1 People made redundant within last three months: by employment status

(Spring 1989 to Spring 1993) Thousands

	Spr 1989	Spr 1990	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993
In paid employment		-						
Men	29	42	68	54	45	53	42	36
Women	19	21	31	25	21	34	20	22
All	48	63	98	79	66	87	62	58
Not in paid employment								
Men	65	75	200	163	141	154	196	133
Women	29	42	90	80	71	69	87	70
All	94	117	290	243	212	223	283	204
All								
Men	94	118	268	217	185	207	238	169
Women	48	63	121	105	92	103	106	93
All	142	181	388	322	278	310	344	262

urce: LFS, GB, not seasonaly adjusted

#### Figure 1 Redundancies in Great Britain - spring 1989 to spring 1993



#### Table 2 Analysis of redundancies by age

						Wome	n					All					
Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993
62	50	46	46	53	35	36	22	23	24	25	27	99	72	69	71	78	61
71	54	44	57	60	40	30	26	21	24	28	25	101	80	65	81	87	64
54	43	36	33	42	35	24	22	16	22	27	16	78	65	52	55	69	51
42	38	31	40	51	32	15	23	20	21	17	14	57	61	51	61	68	46
37	32	28	31	33	28	16	12	12	12	10	11	53	44	41	43	43	39
1 -6	<b>1991</b> 52 71 54 42	1991         1992           52         50           71         54           54         43           42         38	1991         1992         1992           52         50         46           71         54         44           54         43         36           42         38         31	1991         1992         1992         1992         1992           32         50         46         46           71         54         44         57           54         43         36         33           42         38         31         40	1991199219921992199219925250464653715444576054433633424238314051	1991 $1992$ $1992$ $1992$ $1992$ $1992$ $1993$ $32$ $50$ $46$ $46$ $53$ $35$ $71$ $54$ $44$ $57$ $60$ $40$ $54$ $43$ $36$ $33$ $42$ $35$ $42$ $38$ $31$ $40$ $51$ $32$	1991 $1992$ $1992$ $1992$ $1992$ $1992$ $1993$ $1991$ $32$ $50$ $46$ $46$ $53$ $35$ $36$ $71$ $54$ $44$ $57$ $60$ $40$ $30$ $54$ $43$ $36$ $33$ $42$ $35$ $24$ $42$ $38$ $31$ $40$ $51$ $32$ $15$	1991 $1992$ $1992$ $1992$ $1992$ $1993$ $1993$ $1991$ $1992$ $32$ $50$ $46$ $46$ $53$ $35$ $36$ $22$ $71$ $54$ $44$ $57$ $60$ $40$ $30$ $26$ $54$ $43$ $36$ $33$ $42$ $35$ $24$ $22$ $42$ $38$ $31$ $40$ $51$ $32$ $15$ $23$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								

JANUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

12

about the same, but in autumn and winter 1992 it fell to 46 and 45 per cent respectively.

#### Characteristics of those made redundant

#### Redundancies by gender

Table 1 also shows redundancies analysed by sex. In the three months prior to the spring 1993 survey, 169,000 men and 93,000 women were made redundant. This proportion is about the same for all quarters: about twice as many men were made redundant. These proportions can be seen for the spring surveys in figure 1.

Table 7 shows redundancy payment by gender. It can been seen that in all quarters, a higher proportion of men made redundant recieved a payment than women. In spring 1993 over half the men made redundant received a payment, compared with 43 per cent for women. Similar proportions occurred in the 1992 quarters.

#### Redundancies by age

Table 2 shows redundancies from all surveys since spring 1991, broken down by age. In spring 1993, about two out of three men (110,000) made redundant were under the age of 45. This proportion was higher for women, where approximately three out of four women who were made redundant (68,000) were under the age of 45.

Spring 1993 results show, that just under half the men made redundant were under the age of 35. This reflects the numbers of total redundancies by age, where about half the redundancies occurred among under 35 year olds.

For each age group, around twice as many men were made redundant as women. In the age group 55+, this rose to about three times as many men as women.

#### **Redundancies by current** economic position

In each quarterly survey, respondents are asked whether they have found a job since being made redundant. Numbers of respondents who had been made redundant and were in paid employment during the

ference week are shown in table 1. In the three months prior to the winter 992-1993 and spring 1993 surveys, one five people had found paid employment fter being made redundant (by the eference week). This proportion was ower than in spring, summer and autumn 992 and spring 1991 surveys, when pproximately one in four people made edundant had found a job by the time they vere interviewed. This indicates that although fewer redundancies had been nade in 1993, a smaller proportion of those made redundant managed to find jobs afterwards.

Proportions of those in and not in paid employment for the spring 1991, 1992 and 1993 surveys are shown in the pie charts in figure 2.

#### Where redundancies occurred

#### Redundancies by region

An analysis by region of residence for men and women, both separately and combined, is given table 3. Results of all quarterly surveys since spring 1991 show that the region where the highest number of redundancies occurred (about one third of the total) was the South East. It will be seen later, when we look at redundancy rates, that this reflects the distribution of the workforce.

The South East region experienced 7,000 redundancies in the three months prior to spring 1993, down from 101,000 in spring 1992 and 126,000 in spring 1991. Wales and East Anglia experienced the least number of persons made redundant

to spring 1993 74.7% Spring 1991 In employment Not in employment

in each of the quarters since spring 1992. In all regions for which information is available, approximately two thirds of the redundancies occurred among men.

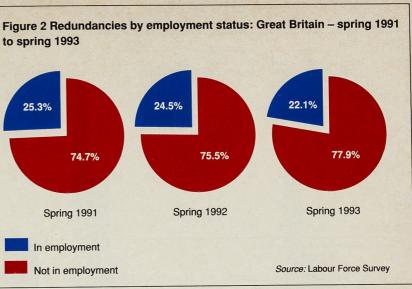
There is no obvious pattern for the redundancy payments figures broken down by region (table 7). The numbers of people receiving redundancy pay reflect the total numbers of redundancies.

#### Redundancies by industry

Analyses by broad industrial categories (table 4) reveal some interesting points. Approximately one in two workers made redundant each quarter were working in the service sector (SIC 6-9) and roughly

#### Table 3 Regional analysis of redundancies

	Men					-1.	Wome	n		See Section	distant.		All		1000 C		2	-
	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993
lorthern	17	12	*	12	16	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	19	13	20	20	18
orkshire & Humberside	23	23	17	19	22	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	30	31	25	27	27	25
ast Midlands	25	23	10	12	18	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	32	32	15	19	27	23
ast Anglia	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	÷.	*	*	12	15	12	12	10	*
South East	80	63	58	60	74	46	47	38	38	40	33	30	126	101	96	99	107	77
Greater London	35	22	23	19	28	16	17	15	14	17	15	13	53	37	38	36	43	29
Rest of South East	44	41	34	41	46	31	29	23	23	23	19	17	74	64	58	63	64	48
South West	18	16	13	16	17	14	*	*	*	*	12	*	26	25	18	24	29	22
Nest Midlands	30	22	18	23	23	18	13	10	*	*	11	*	44	32	25	30	34	27
North West	28	24	27	20	30	18	16	*	*	*	15	11	43	32	35	29	45	28
Wales	19	11	*	11	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27	17	12	15	19	11
Scotland	19	15	16	26	18	14	*	*	11	*	*	*	28	19	27	34	25	22
Great Britain	268	217	185	207	238	169	121	105	92	103	106	93	388	322	278	310	344	262



one in three were working in manufacturing industries (SIC 2-4). The construction industry had the third highest number of redundancies in each quarter.

It should be noted that, in the case of people in paid employment at the time of their interview, redundancy figures reflect the industry in which the person was currently employed; and for those not in employment, the industry in which they were last employed. While in both cases that industry may be the same as the one from which the person was made redundant, it is not necessarily so (especially in the case of people who have found new jobs).

JANUARY 1994

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 4 Industrial analysis of redundancies

	Men						Wome	n					All	<u></u>	<u> </u>			
SIC	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993
Agriculture (0)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Energy and Water Supply (1)	*	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	10	10	*
Manufact- uring (2 - 4)	108	74	73	76	97	67	38	30	23	28	30	27	146	104	96	104	126	95
Construc- tion (5)	46	34	30	32	39	22	*	*	*	*	*	*	52	40	33	38	42	24
Service (6 - 9)	99	90	73	88	79	72	75	66	94	66	72	61	175	155	137	155	151	134

Looking at the manufacturing industries, it can be seen that there is a large difference between the number of men and women made redundant. In all quarters since spring 1991, about 75 per cent of the redundancies occurring in manufacturing affected men. This reflects the fact that most workers in the manufacturing industry are male (in spring 1993, for example, there were 3,647,000 men and 1,461,000 women employed in manufacturing according to the LFS). In the service sector, by contrast, redundancies affected men and women in roughly equal numbers.

Table 7 analyses redundancy payments by broad industry groups. In spring 1993 almost half (47 per cent) of the people made redundant from service industries received payments. This proportion was

higher than for those made redundant from manufacturing and other industries. This reversed the situation seen from summer to winter 1992, when just over half those made redundant from the manufacturing industry received redundancy payments compared with between 42.5 and 45.5 per cent of those from the service sector.

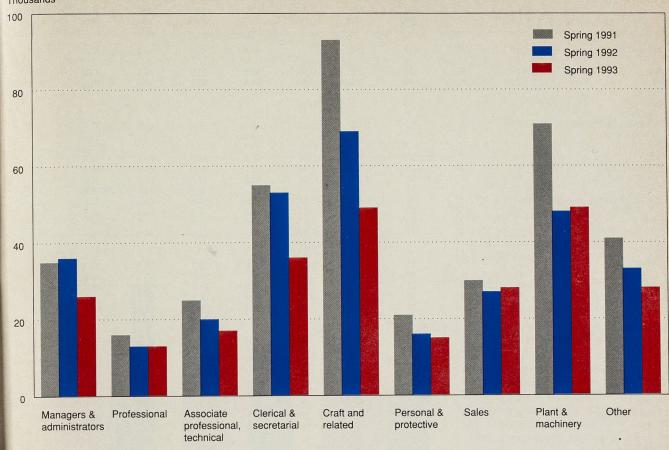
#### Redundancies by occupation

Table 5 shows redundancies by occupation (SOC code) for the LFS from spring 1991 to spring 1993. As with the industrial breakdowns, the occupation of persons made redundant reflect the occupation of the person at the time of the interview for people in paid employment, and the occupation of the person when they were last employed for those not in employment - both of which may not, in certain cases, be the same as the occupation from which they were made redundant. In each quarter, redundancies were highest in craft and related occupations (though in spring 1993 it was joint first with plant and machine operatives).

Thousands

In the three months prior to spring 1993, there were 49,000 redundancies in craft and related occupations and they accounted for about one fifth of all redundancies. The proportion was similar in the three months prior to the 1992 quarterly surveys. Redundancies in craft and related occupations for the 1992 quarters from spring to winter were 69,000, 55,000, 60,000 and 74,000 respectively.

Other occupations where higher-thanaverage numbers of redundancies occurred were among plant and machine operatives and clerical and secretarial jobs. These Thousands



results indicate that more redundancies occurred among blue collar workers than white collar employees such as professionals and managers. Figure 3 shows numbers of redundancies among different occupations for the spring 1991, 1992 and 1993 surveys.

For redundancy payment by occupation table 7), the occupations where the highest proportions of people received redundancy ay in spring 1993 were associate, professional and technical. A similar attern is seen for spring, summer and utumn 1992, where of those made edundant, those in management and administration and in professional jobs were more likely to receive payments. The pattern changed in winter 1992, where, for example, nearly three out of four people made redundant from sales occupations received payment.

#### Redundancies by work pattern

Table 6 shows redundancies by whether employees made redundant were in fulltime or part-time jobs. Part-time redundancies made up one fifth of the number of total redundancies for spring 1993 (51,000). For all other quarters, this proportion was slightly smaller, at a sixth.

#### Table 5 Occupational analysis of redundancies

	Men						Wome	n	A Section				All					
SOC	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993
Managers & administrators	28	26	25	28	29	19	*	*	10	10	*	*	35	36	35	38	38	26
Professional	13	11	10	11	14	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	13	14	15	16	13
Associate, professional & technical	17	17	13	14	13	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	25	20	19	19	18	17
Clerical & secretarial	17	22	12	14	15	10	38	32	31	34	39	25	55	53	43	48	53	36
Craft & related	81	60	48	54	68	45	10	*	*	*	*	*	93	69	55	60	74	49
Personal & protective services	*	*	*	10	10	*	12	*	11	*	*	*	21	16	19	17	19	15
Sales	15	*	13	10	12	10	15	17	10	15	16	18	30	27	23	25	28	28
Plant & machine operatives	55	36	32	38	48	35	16	13	*	13	12	13	71	48	38	51	60	49
Other	29	25	22	26	27	17	12	*	*	*	*	11	41	33	29	35	36	28

Less than 10.000 in cell: estimate not shown

Table 6 Redundancies by work pattern

	Full-time	e					Part-tin	ne				No. top
	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 199
<b>paid employment</b> All	82	61	56	70	53	46	14	18	*	16	*	11
ot in paid employment All	246	209	177	191	. 235	164	43	41	35	32	48	39
ll Men	254	207	174	195	224	158	11	15	11	12	14	11
Women	74	63	59	66	64	53	46	44	33	36	42	40
All	328	270	233	261	288	211	57	58	44	48	56	51

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

#### Figure 3 Redundancies by occupation- spring 1991, spring 1992 and spring 1993 Labour Force Surveys

around three times as many men as women were made redundant in all the quarters. However, among part-timers the situation is reversed, and there were about three times as many redundancies among females as males. In part this reflects the make-up of the workforce, since there are about twice as many female part-time employees as male. Table 7 analyses redundancy payments

Among those in full-time employment

by work pattern. It can be seen that around one third of part-time workers made redundant each quarter received a payment, rising to around half for fulltime workers.

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Thousands

#### Table 7 People receiving redundancy payment

	Thousan	ds				Percenta	ge of those m	ade redundar	nt	
	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993
Great Britain	159	136	143	156	127	49.4	48.9	46.2	45.4	48.5
Men	114	96	98	120	87	52.3	51.6	47.1	50.2	51.3
Women	46	40	46	37	40	43.4	43.6	44.5	34.4	43.4
legion								*	*	*
Northern	*	*	*	*	*	37.5	*			
Yorkshire & Humberside	18	10	11	13	12	57.6	38.8	41.6	48.9	47.4
East Midlands	16	*	*	15	11	49.8	*		53.8	47.6
East Anglia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
South East	48	49	50	55	40	47.6	51.3	50.9	51.6	52.3
Greater London	17	22	18	20	16	47.1	57.6	51.6	46.5	56.0
Rest of South East	31	27	32	35	24	48.0	47.2	50.5	55.0	50.2
South West	13	*	13	11	*	51.1	*	54.5	39.6	*
West Midlands	17	13	14	14	15	52.0	54.6	44.9	39.8	54.3
North West	18	15	10	19	14	54.6	42.3	36.4	42.8	48.7
Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scotland	*	13	17	10	13	*	47.6	49.8	40.0	57.3
ge									00.0	00.1
16-24	21	16	15	19	13	29.0	22.3	21.2	32.0	22.1
25-34	41	31	37	35	29	51.7	48.2	45.3	40.3	45.2
35-44	35	29	31	32	30	53.6	55.8	56.9	46.9	59.5
45-54	34	34	36	41	28	55.2	66.7	59.3	61.1	61.1
55+	29	26	24	29	26	64.4	64.7	57.1	66.6	65.9
ccupation	ii.					50.0	62.2	60.9	54.8	53.5
Managers & administrators	21	22	23	21	14	58.0		00.9	34.0	\$
Professional	*	10				50.0	70.6 66.4	56.0	55.8	67.4
Associate, prof & technical	11	12	11	10	11	52.0	48.4	54.6	50.5	63.5
Clerical & secretarial	27	21	26	27	23	53.7		54.0 44.1	56.2	42.4
Craft & related	36	27	26	42	21	52.1	49.1	44.1	64.9	42.4
Personal & protective services	*	*	*	12		*	*	*	73.1	36.7
Sales	*			20	10					
Plant & machine	24	17	23	33	23	49.1	41.8	45.7 32.3	55.6 69.4	48.7 36.1
Other	14	13	11	25	10	43.2	48.4	32.3	09.4	30.1
ndustry	50	54	54	60	48	47.5	53.5	52.1	50.1	41.4
Manufacturing (2 - 4)	50	51	54	63	48 63	47.5	45.3	45.5	42.5	47.0
Service (6 - 9) Other (0,1,5)	75 32	62 21	70 18	64 28	63 14	48.5 55.2	45.3 49.8	45.5 36.1	42.5	44.1
Vork Pattern										
Full-time	140	120	128	142	112	52.8	51.6	48.9	49.2	53.0
Part-time	19	15	16	14	15	33.9	34.0	32.3	25.3	29.7

Redundancy rates by gender

winter 1992-93.

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

#### Likelihood of becoming redundant

Redundancy rates in Great Britain Information on actual levels of redundancies, while useful, can be misleading if account is not taken of the number of people liable to be affected. For this reason, redundancy rates are calculated in terms of the number of people made redundant for every thousand in employment.

For all people made redundant in Great Britain in spring 1993 (table 8), 12.4 employees in every 1,000 were affected down from 15.1 per 1,000 in spring 1992 and the lowest since spring 1990. People were most likely to be made redundant in the three months prior to spring 1991 when there were 17.8 redundancies per 1,000 employees. However, this was still a substantial rise from the 1989 and 1990 surveys when about six and eight per thousand (respectively) were made redundant.

JANUARY 1994

16

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 8 Redundancy rates in Great Britain by gender

					S	pring 1989 to	o Spring 1993
Spr 1989	Spr 1990	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993
000 emplo	iyees						
7.9	9.8	23.0	19.3	16.5	18.3	21.3	15.3
4.7	6.1	11.8	10.4	9.1	10.2	10.5	9.2
6.4	8.1	17.8	15.1	13.0	14.4	16.1	12.4
	<b>1989</b> <b>000 emplo</b> 7.9 4.7	1989         1990           000 employees            7.9         9.8           4.7         6.1	1989         1990         1991           000 employees	1989         1990         1991         1992           000 employees	1989         1990         1991         1992         1992           000 employees	Spr 1989         Spr 1990         Spr 1991         Spr 1992         Sum 1992         Aut 1992           000 employees         7.9         9.8         23.0         19.3         16.5         18.3           4.7         6.1         11.8         10.4         9.1         10.2	1989         1990         1991         1992         1992         1992         1992         1992           000 employees         7.9         9.8         23.0         19.3         16.5         18.3         21.3           4.7         6.1         11.8         10.4         9.1         10.2         10.5

Source: LFS, GB, not seasonaly adjusted.

Source: LFS, GB, not seasonaly adjusted.

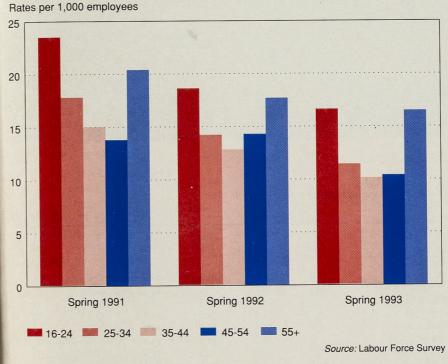
#### Redundancy rates by age

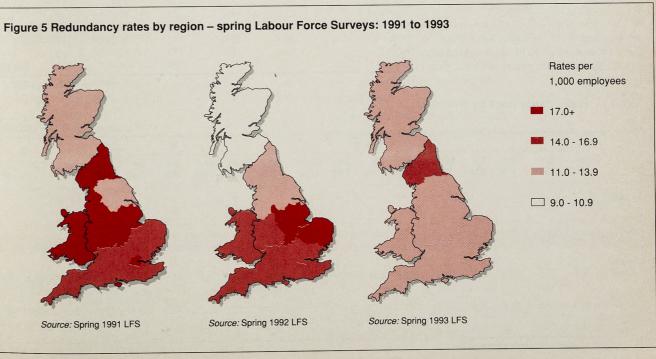
Rates in table 8 show that for the last Table 9 shows that in the three months five quarters, the rate for male prior to each of the last five surveys, those redundancies is around twice that for aged 16-24 were the most likely to be women, highlighting that men are twice made redundant. This age-group showed as likely to be made redundant as women. the highest rates per 1,000 employees for These figures were 15.3 per 1,000 and 9.2 all quarters, ranging from 16.6 to 27.6. In per 1,000 in spring 1993 for men and each quarter, the over - 55s age-group was women respectively and 21.3 and 10.5 in second most likely to be made redundant, while least likely to be affected were the

#### Table 9 Redundancy rates by age

																Rates p	er 1,000	en
	Men						Wome	n	-				All					
	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993
16-24	29.0	25.9	23.7	23.0	27.4	18.7	17.5	11.3	12.1	12.4	28.1	14.4	23.5	18.6	17.9	17.8	27.6	16.6
25-34	22.6	17.5	14.2	18.4	19.3	12.9	11.6	10.1	8.3	9.4	10.6	9.6	17.8	14.2	11.5	14.3	15.3	11.4
35-44	19.9	16.4	14.0	12.7	15.9	13.4	9.6	9.0	6.3	8.9	11.1	6.7	15.0	12.8	10.3	10.9	13.6	10.1
45-54	19.8	17.6	14.0	17.9	22.9	14:6	7.4	10.9	9.5	10.1	7.9	6.3	13.8	14.3	11.8	14.1	15.5	10.5
55+	24.5	22.4	19.8	22.3	24.8	21.3	14.6	11.4	11.5	10.8	8.9	10.5	20.4	17.7	16.2	17.3	17.8	16.5

#### Figure 4 Redundancy rates by age





Source: LFS, GB, not seasonaly adjusted.

35-44 year olds.

These results show that the pattern of redundancies remained reasonably constant over the year, mainly affecting the youngest and oldest workers. This is illustrated in figure 4.

#### Redundancy rates by region

The maps in *figure 5* show the varying rates of redundancies by region of residence for the spring 1991, spring 1992 and spring 1993 quarters.

Table 10 shows that in spring 1993, people were most likely to be made redundant in the Northern region, with a rate of 16.5 per 1,000 employees. However, the ranking of regions varies a lot between different quarters. In spring 1992, for example, employees in the East Midlands were most likely to be made redundant, with a rate of 19.9 per 1,000, compared to the national figure of 15.1. In summer 1992, by contrast, Greater London employees had the greatest chance of being made redundant, whereas in autumn it was the Northern region and in winter, Wales.

JANUARY 1994

17

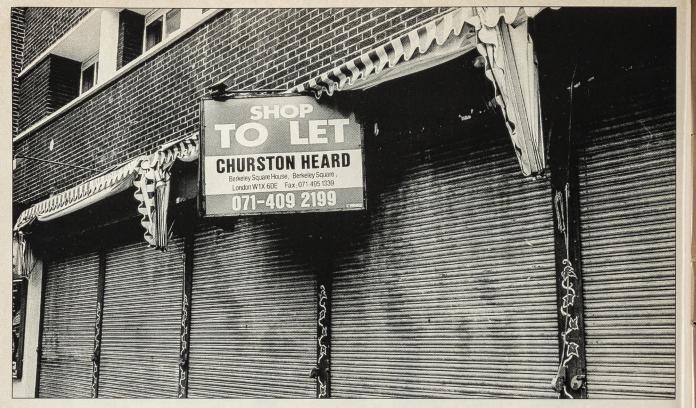


Photo: Joanne O'Brien/FORMAT

COMMENTARY

EMPLOYMENT

1.1

Workforce

0.1 Background economic indicators

1.2 Employees in employment: industry time series

1.3 Employees in employment: production industries

These results show, therefore, that | Table 10 Redundancy rates by region throughout 1992 and spring 1993 there was no specific region which was worse hit than others. Redundancies affected the whole of Great Britain and were distributed across all regions.

#### Redundancy rates by industry

Looking at the rates by industry (table 11), it can be seen that although most redundancies occurred in the service and manufacturing sectors, people were most likely to be made redundant if they worked in the construction industry.

This reflects the effects of the recession on building work. People were around three times as likely to be made redundant in construction as they were in the service

#### Table 11 Redundancy rates by industry

Rates per 1,000 employees Men Women All Spr 1992 Win Spr 1992 1993 Aut Spr Spr Spr Sum Sum Aut Win Spr Spr Spr Sum Aut Win Spr SIC 1991 1992 1992 1992 1991 1992 1992 1992 1993 1991 1992 1992 1992 1992 1993 Agriculture (0) \*. \* \* \* \* \* Energy and water supply (1) \* 35.6 \* \* 31.4 \* 20.0 20.7 \* Manufacturing (2-4) 29.6 21.3 21.0 21.7 28.0 19.5 25.8 21.8 16.6 20.5 21.8 19.6 28.5 21.4 19.7 21.4 26.3 19.8 Construct-48.3 40.0 35.1 38.4 47.5 27.1 \* \* \* \* \* \* 46.3 39.9 32.0 37.5 42.5 25.3 ion (5) Service (6-9) 15.5 14.2 11.6 13.8 12.5 11.6 9.0 7.8 7.6 7.9 8.5 7.2 11.8 10.5 9.3 10.4 10.2 9.1 Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Source: LFS, GB, not seasonaly adjusted. 18 JANUARY 1994

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

					Rates per 1	,000 employees
	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993
Northern	18.4	16.6	11.5	17.9	18.1	16.5
forkshire & Humberside	15.5	16.2	13.1	14.2	14.2	13.0
East Midlands	19.4	19.9	9.4	11.9	16.6	13.9
East Anglia	14.1	17.8	15.0	14.8	12.1	11.5
South East	17.8	14.8	14.0	14.5	15.7	11.3
Greater London	20.0	14.7	15.3	14.3	17.0	11.4
Rest of South East	16.5	14.8	13.3	14.6	14.9	11.2
South West	14.7	14.3	10.1	13.4	16.5	12.5
West Midlands	21.2	16.1	12.4	15.2	17.4	13.9
North West	17.7	13.6	14.9	12.1	18.9	12.3
Wales	26.3	16.6	12.1	15.2	19.7	11.4
Scotland	14.4	9.7	13.7	17.0	13.0	11.5
Great Britain	17.8	15.1	13.0	14.4	16.1	12.4

.

Source: LFS, GB, not seasonaly adjusted.

	1.5	Employees memployment. production made noo			
	1.4	Employees in employment: all industries	S12	LABO	UF
	1.7	Employees in employment: local authorities manpower	S16	7.1	E
	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	S18	7.2	E
	1.11	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	S19	7.3	E
	1.12	Hours of work: manufacturing	S19		
				TOUR	IS
	UNEN	IPLOYMENT		8.1	E
	2.2	GB summary	S20	8.2	E
	2.3	Regions	S22	8.3	V
	2.4	Assisted and local areas	S25	8.4	۷
	2.9	Counties and local authority areas	S27	8.5	۷
	2.10	Parliamentary constituencies	S30	8.6	۷
	2.18	International comparisons	S34	8.7	V
	2.19	UK flows	S36	8.8	V
	2.20	GB flows by age	S37	8.9	V
	2.32	Redundancies in Great Britain	S38	TDA	
	2.33	Redundancies by region	S38	TRAI	
	2.34	Redundancies by age	S38	9.1	N
	2.35	Redundancies by industry	S38	9.2	N
	2.36	Redundancies by occupation	S38	9.3	D
				9.4	D
		ANCIES	000		C
	3.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	S39 S39	9.5	C
	3.2	Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	S39 S40		C
	3.3	Summary: regions	540	9.6	C
				9.7	C
		ISTRIAL DISPUTES		9.8	0
	4.1	Totals; industries; causes	S41		E
	4.2	Stoppages of work: summary	S41	9.9	(
			~ ~		E
	EAR	NINGS AND OUTPUT CHARTS	S42	9.10	(
					E
ALCONTROL OF		NINGS	040		
and the second	5.1	Average earnings index: industrial sectors	S43	A1-3	
	5.3	Average earnings index: industries	S44	DEF	
Concession of	5.8	Unit wage costs	S46	REG	UL
	5.9	International comparisions	S47	STA	TIS

### Publication dates of main economic indic

Labour market statistics			Retail p
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, productivity and industrial disputes.	unit w 12		January .
January 1994	12		
February	16	Wednesday	February
March	16	Wednesday	March

### LABOUR MARKET data

**S2** 

**S**7

**S8** 

S9

S11

RETAIL

6.1 R

6.2 D

6.3 A

6.4 G

6.5 C

6.8

Continues after the 'Pink Section' >

PRICES	
Recent index movements	S48
Detailed indices	S48
verage for selected items	S49
General index: time series	S50
Changes on a year earlier: Time series	S51
nternational comparisons	S52
R FORCE SURVEY	
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	S54
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	S55
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	S56
SM	
Employment	S57
Earnings and expenditure	S57
Visits to UK	S58
/isits abroad	S58
Visits to the UK by country of residence	S59
Visits abroad by country visited	S59
Visits to UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	S60
Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	S60
Visitor nights	S60
ING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES	
Number of people participating in the programmes	S61
Number of starts on the programmes	S61
Destinations and qualifications of ET leavers	S62
Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers who	
completed their agreed training	S63
Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers who	
completed their agreed training	S64
Destinations and qualifications of ET leavers	S64
Characteristics of ET starts for England and Wales	S65
Characteristics of young people leaving ET for	
England and Wales	S65
Outcomes of ET by their characteristics for	
England and Wales	S66
Outcomes of YT by their characteristics for	
England and Wales	S66
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES	S68
IITIONS	S70
LARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S71
ISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S72

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

ators January - March	1994	
rices index		
	19	Wednesday
		Wednesday
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# LABOUR MARKET commentary

#### Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 24,998,000 on the seasonally adjusted basis in September 1993. This represents a rise of 86,000 in the third quarter of 1993, but a net fall of 65,000 over the year to September 1993.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,175,000, is estimated to have fallen by 10,000 in October 1993. Employment in manufacturing fell by 91,000 over the year to October 1993, compared with a fall of 244,000 in the previous twelve months.

Claimant unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 36,100 between October 1993 and November 1993 to 2,815,900. Unemployment is 1,222,300 higher than in April 1990 when it reached its last trough. The claimant unemployment rate in November 1993 was 10.0 per cent of the workforce, down 0.1 per cent from October.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to October was 3 per cent (provisional estimate), the same as the September rate. In the three months to October 1993, manufacturing productivity increased by 4.1 per cent and manufacturing unit wage costs were down 0.1 per cent on a vear earlier.

For the whole economy in the second quarter of 1993, productivity increased by 4.4 per cent and unit wage costs were 0.9 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 1992. The rate of inflation as

measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices

#### Index, was 1.4 per cent in November, unchanged from October.

It is provisionally estimated that 0.6 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to labour disputes in the 12 months to October 1993, compared with 0.5 million for the previous 12 months, and an annual average over the 10 year period to October 1992 of 4.9 million days.

#### Economic background

The latest output based estimate for the United Kingdom economy shows that *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) at constant 1990 factor cost in the third quarter of 1993 grew by 0.6 per cent from the previous quarter and by 2.1 per cent compared with a year ago. *Output of the production*  *industries* in the three months to October 1993 rose by 0.6 per cent compared with the previous three months, and was 2.2 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the three months to October 1993 fell by 0.2 per cent compared to the previous three months, but was 1.4 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

In the three months to October 1993 the output of electricity, gas and water supply rose by 5.5 per cent, compared with the previous three months and was 5.0 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

Latest estimates suggest that in the third quarter of 1993 *consumers' expenditure* was £87.3 billion (at 1990 prices and seasonally adjusted), 1.0 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.6 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

The provisionally estimated November index of the seasonally adjusted volume of *retail sales* is 104.6 (1990=100). Over the period September to November 1993, the volume of sales was 0.9 per cent higher compared with the previous three months and 3.6 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

New credit advanced to consumers in October 1993 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was £4.4 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared to £4.8 billion in September. Total consumer credit outstanding at the end of October 1993 is estimated to have been £31.0 billion (seasonally adjusted), 4.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see table 0.1 note 5 for definition) in the third quarter of 1993 at 1990 prices was estimated to have been 0.7 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 0.5 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. Fixed investment by the manufacturing industries (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the third quarter of 1993 was estimated to be 2.0 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, and 0.4 per cent lower than a year ago.

The estimate of *stocks and works in progress* in the third quarter of 1993 (at 1990 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £369 million following an increase of £241 million in the previous quarter. Manufacturers decreased their stocks by £736 million following an increase of £290 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks rose by £425 million in the third quarter following a fall of £160 million in the previous quarter. Retailers' stocks rose by £349 million following a fall of £194 million in the previous quarter.

The latest figures indicate that visible trade in September 1993 was in deficit by £1.0 billion, £0.7 billion wider than in August 1993. The volume of exports.

excluding oil and erratic items in September 1993 was 2.5 per cent lower than in August 1993. *Import volume*, excluding oil and erratic items, in September 1993 was 4.1 per cent higher than in August 1993.

Sterling's effective Exchange Rate Index (ERI) for November 1993 was provisionally estimated to be 81.0 (1985=100), a rise of 0.7 per cent from October 1993. On 23 November 1993, the

base lending rate reduced by 0.5 percentage point to 5.5 per cent, following the previous 1 percentage point reduction on 26 January.

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in November 1993 is provisionally estimated to have been £3.1 billion. PSBR for the first eight months of 1993-4 was £30.0 billion, up from £22.0 billion in the same period last year.

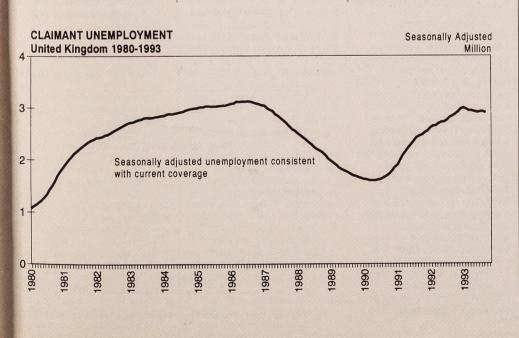
#### Employment

New figures are available this month for the United Kingdom workforce in employment for September 1993, including revised June 1993 figures, and for employees in the production industries in Great Britain in October 1993.

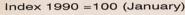
The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, selfemployed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) was 24,998,000 in September 1993. This represents a fall of 65,000 over the year and a rise of 86,000 in the third quarter of 1993. It is now 1,940,000 below the June 1990 peak.

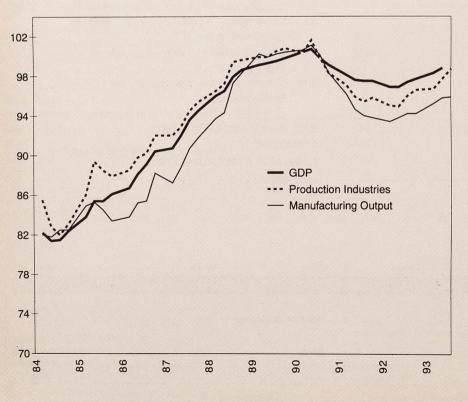
New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in the manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 10,000 in October to 4,175,000. This follows a rise of 9,000 in September, and falls of 24,000 in August and 11,000 in July. Over the year to October 1993, employment in manufacturing industries fell by

91,000 compared with a fall of



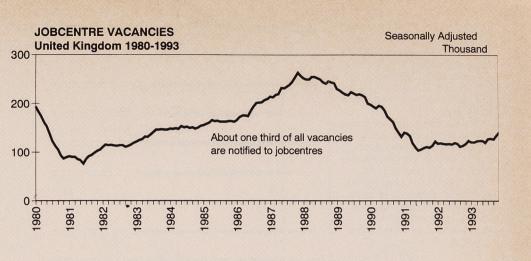
### OUTPUT INDEX: United Kingdom





JANUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

**S2** 



244,000 in the previous year. The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 2,000 in October 1993 to 342,000. This follows falls of 3,000 in September and 4,000 in

Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 8.64 million hours per week in October 1993, a fall of 0.44 million hours per week since September.

August.

Short-time working by operatives stood at 0.33 million hours per week in October 1993, a rise of 0.1 million hours per week since September. The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 97.5 in October 1993 compared with 98.1 in September.

#### Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom fell by 36,100 between October and November to 2,815,900. This was the third monthly fall in a row. The unemployment level is now 1,222,300 (77 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough but 307.600 (10 per cent) lower than the July 1986 peak. The claimant unemployment rate in November 1993 was 10.0 per cent of the workforce, down 0.1 per cent from last month.

November's fall of 36,100 in seasonally adjusted unemployment compares with falls of 52,100 in October and 17,800 in September. Over the three months to November unemployment has fallen by an average of 35,300 per month. This compares with an average monthly fall of 16,800 over the latest six months.

Between October and November there were falls in the level of seasonally adjusted unemployment in all regions amongst both men and women. The largest percentage falls occurred in the South West, the North West and the West Midlands. Every region also saw a fall in its unemployment rate.

Compared with a year ago the United Kingdom unemployment rate has fallen by 0.4 per cent, with all regions except Greater London and the North showing a fall in their unemployment rates over the year.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 24,158 between October and November to 2,769,438 or 9.9 percent of the workforce, no change on the rate for the previous month. The fall in the unadjusted total is smaller than the fall in the seasonally adjusted total because seasonal influences tend to decrease the unadjusted total between

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

October and November by about 12.000.

The numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 6,500 between October and November to stand at 140,900.

The number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres and the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service both showed sharp rises of 10,000 and 11,700 respectively Notified vacancies were up by 19 per cent and placings were up by 22 per cent on the equivalent figures for the same period last year.

#### Labour Force Survey

The results from the LFS for summer (June - August) 1993 are now available

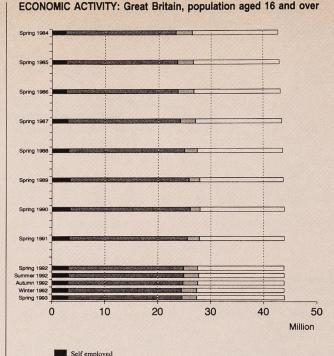
Among people aged 16 and over, 73.0 per cent of men and 53.2 per cent of women (seasonally adjusted - table 7.1) were economically active in summer 1993. Between 1984 and 1990, the economic activity rate for women increased, while that for men showed little change. Since spring 1991, the activity rate has been decreasing for men but, for women, the activity rate decreased until autumn 1992, since when it has increased each quarter

The number of people in employment (seasonally adjusted - table 7.1) for the summer quarter of 1993, has staved the same for men but has fallen by 0.1 per cent for women. There were 24.8 million people in employment in summer 1993. 21.3 million were employees, 3.1 million were self-employed, 0.3 million were on employment and training programmes and 0.2 million were unpaid family workers.

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

The summer 1993 estimate of unemployment on the II O definition was 2.86 million (seasonally adjusted - table 7.1). an increase of 0.03 million (0.9 per cent) since spring 1993.

The economic activity rate for all people aged 16 and over stood at 63.3 per cent in summer 1993, compared with 63.0 per cent in summer 1992 (not seasonally adjusted - 7.3) Activity rates rose slightly during the year in all age groups except



the "16-19", "50-59/64" and "60/ 65+" age groups. There was a particularly marked fall in the

ILO unemployed

Economically inactive

Employees (and others in employmen

16-19" age group. Table 7.3 also shows agespecific ILO unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted). Between summer 1992 and summer 1993, these rates rose for all age groups, although the spring quarter saw a reversal of the trend. The increases in the "16-19" and "20-24" age-groups were particularly marked.

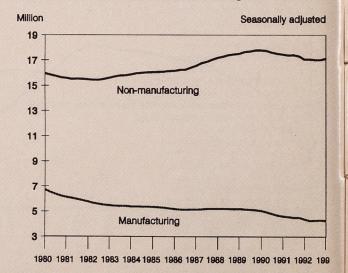
#### Training

The number of people entering and participating in the major training and enterprise programmes has generally faller over the last 12 months although the number participating in Youth Training has increased slightly. The number of people on Training For Work (TFW) in September was 3.5 per cent less than the number on Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action (EA), the programmes which TFW replaced, in September 1992. The number of starts in the three months to September was 3 per cent less than combined FT and FA starts for the same period in 1992. The number participating in Youth Training (YT) was slightly higher in September 1993 than in September 1992. The number of starts on YT in the latest three

months was 2 per cent less than in the same period last year. The number of people participating in the Business Start-Up Scheme has fallen more steeply, by around 18 per cent between September 1992 and September 1993

The proportions of ET leavers getting a job or qualification have increased significantly - 35 per cent of leavers in the operating year April 1992 - March 1993 were in a job 6 months after leaving the programme, compared to 31 per cent for the previous year. Over the same periods, the proportion who

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



gained a gualification while on the programme rose from 34 per cent to 39 per cent. The smoothed chart of monthly figures suggests a continuing increase in both these series.

The proportion of YT leavers in a job 6 months after leaving fell very slightly from 52 per cent of those who left in the operating vear April 1991 - March 1992 to 50 per cent of April 1992 - March 1993 leavers. However, the proportion in a positive outcome (ie including also those in further education and training) was 67 per cent in both years. Monthly figures show that the downward trend in the proportion in jobs has halted. The proportion who gained a gualification also fell slightly, from 51 per cent to 48 per cent. Again, the latest monthly figures show this decline slowing down and possibly reversing.

Over the last three years, there have been some shifts in the make-up of entrants to ET The most substantial changes have been decreases in the proportions of short-term (less than 6 months) and long-term (more than 24 months) unemployed, and in the proportion of entrants assessed as having literacy/numeracy needs. The proportion of males has increased slightly, as have the proportion aged under 25 and the proportion of White ethnic origin.

Changes after March 1993 result principally from the change to TFW. One effect has been the inclusion of the client group for EA, who had different characteristics from ET (notably a much higher proportion of males), and changes in the eligibility rules, principally a much greater focus on the longer-term unemployed. In contrast, the characteristics of YT leavers have been stable:

about 59 per cent male, 91 per cent of White ethnic origin, 3 to 4 per cent with a disability. The quarterly figures suggest that the ise in the proportion of leavers with a disability from 3 to 4 per cent in the latest year may be a continuing trend.

#### Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to October 1993 was provisionally estimated to be 3 per cent, the same as the September figure. The rate is 71/4 percentage points below the peak rate of 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent in July 1990 and the lowest rate since 1967. In the production industries

the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to October was 41/2 per cent, the same as the September figure. The provisional underlying increase for manufacturing was 41/4 per cent, which is the same as the revised September rate. The provisional estimate for

the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to October was 21/4 per cent, the same as the revised September rate. The rate has not been lower since the series began in January 1985

The actual increase in earnings in the whole economy was 2.1 per cent (provisionally) in the year to October.

#### Productivity and unit wage costs

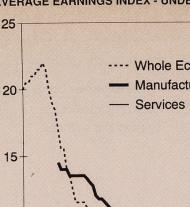
In the 3 months ending October 1993, manufacturing output was up 1.4 per cent on the same period a year earlier.

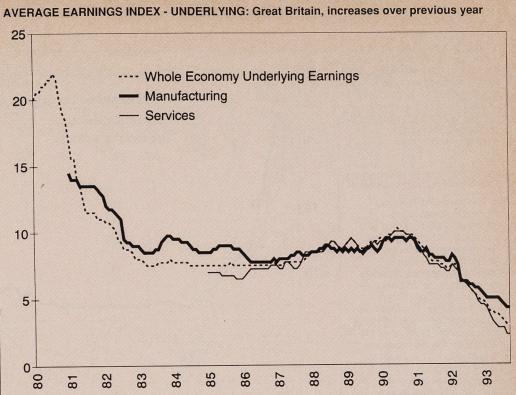
Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head showed a rise of 4.1 per cent for the three months ending October 1993. Highest growth this year was 7.7 per cent in March and May

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to October were down 0.1 per cent on the same period a year earlier. Largest fall this year was 2.7 per cent in March and May.

Productivity figures for the whole economy in the third guarter of 1993 show that output per head was 2.9 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1992. Output, as measured by GDP, rose by 2.1 per cent in the year to the third guarter of 1993 but this was accompanied by a 0.9 per cent fall in the employed labour force.

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the third





quarter of 1993 showed a rise of 1.1 per cent on the third quarter of 1992

months to November in the "all-

items" retail prices index was 1.4

per cent, unchanged from the 12

mortgage interest payments, the

increases fell to 2.5 per cent for

November from 2.8 per cent.

rate on record for this series

which began in 1975. On the

the lowest figure since 1967.

Between October and

nearest comparable basis, it was

November the "all-items" index

fell by 0.1 per cent, the same as

there was then a fall in mortgage

There were further price cuts

for food in November reflecting

continued to fall and there were

discounts on alcoholic drinks.

increases for some household

The Tax and Price Index for

November showed an increase

over the latest 12 months of 1.4

in the price index for the output

of manufactured products is

The 12-month rate of increase

goods and personal articles.

per cent, unchanged from

October.

There were however price

in October last year although

interest rates.

competition between

supermarkets, car prices

the usual pre-Christmas

This was the lowest 12-month

months to October. Excluding

latest 12-month rate of price

Prices

The increase over the 12

Per cent 15 10

5 -5

- 10

**S4** 

provisionally estimated at 3.6 per cent for November 1993, down from 4.0 per cent for October. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry decreased by 1.8 per cent over the year to November 1993, compared with an increase of 0.5 per cent (revised) to October.

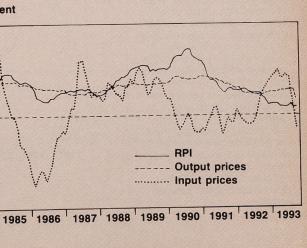
#### Labour disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 4,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to labour disputes in October 1993. The estimate of 4,000 working days lost in

October is two thirds the revised September estimate of 6,000, and nearly twelve times lower than the corresponding figure for October 1992 (47,000). It also compares with an average of 431,000 for October during the ten-year period 1983 to 1992. Of the 4,000 days lost in October 34 per cent were lost in the engineering industries group.

In the 12 months to October 1993 a provisional total of 0.6 million working days were lost, this is higher than the figure for the corresponding period a year ago (0.5 million). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period to October 1992 of 4.9 million days. In the 12

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



months to October 1993 a provisional total of 188 stoppages were recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 265 stoppages in the 12 months to October 1992 and an annual average over the ten year period to October 1992 of 861 stoppages in progress.

#### International comparisons

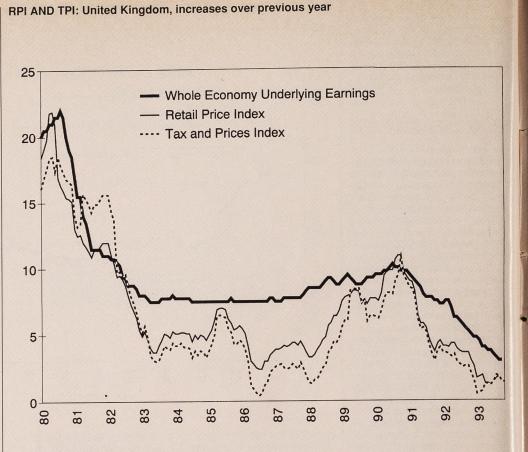
The latest OECD figures using the internationally comparable ILO definition of unemployment show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom is lower than in Canada, Finland and Australia, and amongst our EC partners is lower than in Spain, France, Ireland and Italy. The UK is also below the EC average using the latest available SOEC data (10.2 per cent for the UK in October compared to 10.7 per cent for the EC average).

Although the underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to October at 41/4 per cent, is at the lowest level since 1967, it still compares unfavourably with the latest figures for most other OECD countries, which are shown in Table 5.9. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increases in 10 of the other 13 countries shown. The latest available OECD estimates of manufacturing productivity, however, show that of the 11 countries (excluding Belgium and Denmark for which figures are not available) only four had faster annual growth than Great Britain, which is 4.1 per cent in the year to three months ending October 1993.

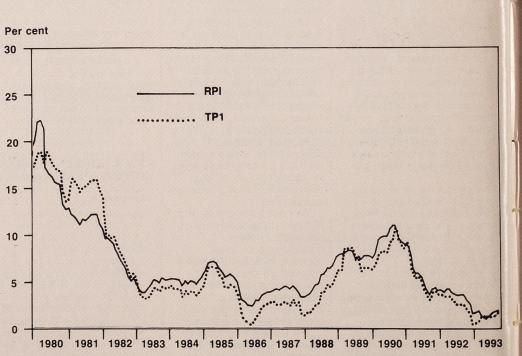
In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to October 1993, compared with 1.4 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.2 per cent and in West Germany by 3.9 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 2.8 per cent in the United States, 1.9 per cent in Canada and 1.3 per cent in Japan.

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

**S**6



**CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year** 



### BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

0.1

	Output										Income			
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of out Production industries 1.		Manufacturing	,	Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>4</sup>	3
	1990=100		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1985=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
987 988	92.7 97.3		443.8 465.7	4.6 4.9	93.7 98.2	4.0 4.8	89.6 95.9	4.7 7.0	104.9 110.6	3.6 5.4	88.1 93.4	3.4 6.0	52.2 62.2	14.7
989 990	99.4 100.0		476.2 478.9 467.7	2.3 0.6 -2.3	100.3 100.0 96.0	2.1 -0.3 -4.0	100.2 100.0 94.7	4.5 -0.2 -5.3	113.9 115.6 114.9	2.9 1.5 -0.6	98.0 100.0 99.5	4.9 2.0 -0.5	67.1 67.3 71.6	7.9 0.3 6.4
991 992	97.7 97.2		465.6	-0.5	95.6	-0.4	93.9	-0.8	114.3	-0.5	102.2	2.7	71.8	0.:
992 Q3 Q4	97.4 97.7		116.6 116.9	/-0.1 0.2	96.0 96.6	0.6 0.8	94.2 94.2	0.2 0.4	114.3 113.4	-0.7 -1.3	103.0 102.5	3.5 3.4	18.2 18.8	-1.
993 Q1 Q2 Q3	98.2 98.8 99.4		117.6 118.2 119.0	1.4 1.8 2.1	96.7 97.7 98.7	1.8 3.0 2.8	95.2 95.8 95.9 r	1.9 2.1 1.8	113.8 113.5 114.3	-1.0 -0.9	103.8 103.0 102.7	2.9 0.5 -0.3	19.3 19.5 20.7	17. 10. 13.
993 Apr May Jun	  		··· ·· ··	 	96.9 98.5 97.6	1.7 2.4 3.0	95.6 96.9 94.8	1.7 2.5 2.1	113.4 113.6 113.6	-1.0 -0.8 -0.9	··· ·· ··	· · · · ·	  	 
Jul Aug			::	 	98.8 98.7 98.7	3.7 3.1 2.8	96.1 95.6 95.9	2.2 1.4 1.8	114.2 114.3 114.5	-0.7 -0.3	··· ··· ···	 	··· ···	• •
Sep Oct					99.4	2.2	96.0	1.4						
	Expenditure		N.								Bas len	ding	Effective exchange rate + <sup>1,9</sup>	
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes <sup>1</sup>		Fixed inves	1. 1. 3	Manufacturin industries	The States	General – government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock rate changes 1990 prices <sup>7</sup>	<b>es</b> + <sup>8</sup>	rate + <sup>1,9</sup>	
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990 prices £ billion	%	1990 prices	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%
987 988	311.2 334.6	5.3 7.5	97.3	::	73.4	· · ·	13.8		107.9 108.6	1.0 0.7	0.27	8.5 13.0	90.1 95.5	-1
989 990 991 992	345.4 347.5 340.0 339.6	3.2 0.6 -2.2 -0.1	99.3 100.0 98.9 99.5	2.1 0.7 -1.1 0.6	82.0 81.8 75.4 74.3	11.7 -0.2 -7.8 -1.5	15.0 14.2 12.8 11.9	8.2 -5.1 -10.0 -7.0	110.1 112.9 115.8 116.0	1.4 2.5 2.5 0.2	0.48 1.32 3.47 0.95	15.0 14.0 10.5 7.0	92.6 91.3 91.7 88.4	-9 -1 0 -9
992 Q3 Q4	85.1 85.6	0.4 1.1	99.7 100.4	 	18.1 18.8	-2.5 0.3	3.0 3.0	-6.8 -2.2	28.9 29.0	-0.4 0.3	0.37 -0.18	9.0 7.0	90.9 79.8	-12
993 Q1 Q2 Q3	86.0 86.4 87.3	2.1 2.0 2.6	102.0 102.4 103.5	3.4 3.0 3.8	18.8 18.1 18.2	0.2 -3.2 0.5	3.0 r 2.9 3.0	3.6 -2.9 1.9	28.9 29.2 29.1	-1.1 -1.0 0.7	-0.91 -1.27 	6.0 6.0 6.0	78.5 80.2 81.0 F	-10 -10 -10
1993 May Jun		··· ··	101.8 103.3	3.0 3.0	··· ··	··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	··· ··	 	 	6.0 6.0	80.4 79.6	-12 -13
Jul Aug	···	· · ·	103.1 103.4	3.5 4.0	···		··· ··	· · · · ·	::	 		6.0 6.0	81.3 81.0	-13
Sep			103.9 r 104.2	3.9 3.5				· · · . ·				6.0 6.0	80.8 80.4	-1( -:
Oct Nov	Visible trode		104.6	3.6	Balance of				Prices		••	5.5	81.0 F	
	Visible trade Export volum	e 1	Import volum	ne <sup>1</sup>	Visible	Current	-		Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer pri	ice index	+ 1,3,10	
					balance	balance	_				Materials an		Home sales	
1987	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	- £ billion -11.2	£ billion -4.3	-		Jan 1987=100 100.4	% 2.6	_ 1990=100	% 	_ 1990=100	
1988 1989	89.0 94.2	5.8	92.4 99.9	 8.1	-21.5 -24.7	-15.5 -20.4			103.3 110.6 119.7	2.9 7.1 8.2	 100.0	··· ··		
1990 1991 1992	100.0 101.2 103.4	6.2 1.2 2.2	100.0 94.7 100.9	0.1 -5.3 6.5	-18.8 -10.3 -13.4	-17.0 -7.7 -8.6			126.2 129.8	5.4 2.8	97.8 97.4	-2.2 -0.4	105.4 108.7	
1992 Q3 Q4	103.4 105.4		101.7 103.3	··· ···	-3.2 -4.3	-1.6 -2.4			129.9 130.5	2.6 2.0	94.8 94.7	-2.7 -3.7	108.9 108.9	
1993 Q1 Q2 Q3	106.9 105.8 108.4	5.4 2.2 4.8	103.7 101.9 103.1	6.4 0.8 1.4	-3.1 -3.1 -2.4	-2.6 -2.4			129.5 131.6 132.1	0.6 1.2 1.7	95.7 98.1 100.1	-1.5 -2.0 2.5	109.0 109.3 109.7	
1993 May Jun	108.4 104.9 108.7	4.0 	100.7 103.4		-1.0 -0.9	··· ···			131.8 131.7	1.1 1.2	102.7 102.1	6.7 6.4	113.2 113.3	
Jul Aug	105.6 r 111.6 108.1	 	103.0 r 101.1 105.1	 	-1.0 -0.3 -1.0	··· ··· ···			131.4 132.1 132.7	1.2 1.5 1.7	101.1 100.3 99.0 r	6.6 6.8 5.7		r
Sep					and the second se									

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. 2Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

appreciation. 5 Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment. 6 Including leased assets. 7 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress. 8 Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown. 9 Average of daily rates. 10 Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

#### EMPLOYMENT Workforce \* 1.1

	Employees	in employment	and a starter			Self-employed	HM	Work-related	Workforce in	
	Male		Female		All	<ul> <li>persons (with or without</li> </ul>	Forces #	government training	employment	##
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +		employees) **		programme ++		
UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal 1991 Sep Dec	variation 11,447 11,345	1,015	10,664 10,693	4,738	22,112 22,038	3,104 3,066	297 295	338 355	25,851 25,753	28,302 \$ 28,305 \$
992 Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,227 11,207 11,035 10,935	1,184	10,642 10,646 10,442 10,498	4,823	21,868 21,853 21,477 21,433	3,028 2,990 2,977 2,936	293 290 284 280	363 338 323 R 370	25,553 25,470 25,061 R 25,019	28,260 \$ 28,149 \$ 27,909 R\$ 28,002 R\$
993 Mar R Jun R Sep	10,849 10,864 10,911	1,155 1,178 1,191	10,411 10,483 10,510	4,775 4,833 4,834	21,260 21,347 21,420	2,914 2,989 2,993	275 271 267	357 319 312	24,805 24,926 24,992	27,801 \$ 27,791 \$ 27,904 \$
UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal va 1991 Sep Dec	ariation 11,409 11,327	1,049	10,696 10,642	4,803	22,105 21,969	3,104 3,066	297 295	338 355	25,845 25,684	28,296 28,234
992 Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,267 11,212 11,001 10,916	1,165	10,676 10,628 10,478 10,449	4,778 R	21,943 21,839 21,479 21,365	3,028 2,990 2,977 2,936	293 290 284 280	363 338 323 R 370	25,628 25,457 25,063 R 24,951 R	28,276 28,180 27,904 R 27,924
1993 Mar R Jun R Sep	10,888 10,868 10,877	1,148 1,158 1,226	10,443 10,464 10,549	4,786 4,799 4,902	21,331 21,332 21,426	2,914 2,989 2,993	275 271 267	357 319 312	24,876 24,911 24,998	27,817 27,823 27,924
BREAT BRITAIN Jnadjusted for seasonal 991 Sep Dec	variation 11,170 11,068	981 1,056	10,399 10,423	4,632 4,730	21,569 21,491	3,028 2,989	297 295	318 336	25,212 25,112	27,559 \$ 27,562 \$
1992 Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,952 10,932 10,760 10,661	1,054 1,098 1,071 1,148	10,374 10,378 10,174 10,227 R	4,696 4,722 4,598 4,710	21,326 21,310 20,934 20,888 R	2,951 2,914 2,901 2,861	293 290 284 280	345 320 304 R 353	24,916 24,834 24,424 R 24,382	27,519 \$ 27,408 \$ 27,161 R\$ 27,260 \$
1993 Mar R Jun R Sep	10,576 10,590 10,636	1,120 1,141 1,154	10,140 10,213 10,239	4,662 4,720 4,720	20,716 20,803 20,875	2,838 2,913 2,917	275 271 267	340 305 296	24,169 24,292 24,355	27,060 \$ 27,054 \$ 27,159 \$
GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal va 1991 Sep Dec	ariation 11,132 11,051	1,015 1,037	10,431 10,374	4,696 4,685	21,563 21,425	3,028 2,989	297 295	318 336	25,206 25,045	27,556 27,492
1992 Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,992 10,937 10,726 10,643	1,048 1,078 1,106 1,130	10,408 10,359 10,210 10,180 R	4,708 4,689 4,664 4,665	21,399 21,296 20,936 20,823 R	2,951 2,914 2,901 2,861	293 290 284 280	345 320 304 R 353	24,989 24,819 24,426 R 24,317	27,532 27,436 27,159 R 27,182
1993 Mar R Jun R Sep	10,615 10,594 10,604	1,113 1,121 1,189	10,172 10,193 10,277	4,674 4,686 4,788	20,786 20,787 20,881	2,838 2,913 2,917	275 271 267	340 305 296	24,239 24,276 24,361	27,073 27,083 27,181

Sep10,6041,18910,2774,78820,8812,91726729624,36127,181Definitions 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<br/>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 training in employment series. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.## Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See page S6 of *Employment Gazette*, August 1988.§ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes to the unemployment series resulting from the new benefit regulations, introduced in<br/>the workforce and does allow for most of these changes. No adjustment series Support. However, the associated extension of the YTS guarantee will result in an increase in the numbers<br/>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 Employees in employment in Great Britain \*

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries ar (0-9)	nd services	Manufacturing in (2-4)	ndustries	Production indus (1-4)	stries	Production and o industries (1-5)*	construction
SIC 1980 Divisions of classe	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted
1975 June 1976 June 1977 June 1977 June 1980 June 1980 June 1981 June 1983 June 1983 June 1983 June 1985 June 1986 June 1986 June 1988 June 1988 June 1988 June 1989 June	22.213 22.048 22.126 22.273 22.638 22.458 20.916 20.9741 20.920 20.886 21.080 21.080 21.740 22.134 22.380 21.719	22,209 22,039 22,124 22,246 22,611 22,432 20,896 20,557 20,731 20,896 20,896 20,557 20,731 20,810 20,876 21,081 21,748 22,143 22,373 21,707	7,351 7,118 7,172 7,138 7,107 6,801 6,801 5,751 5,418 5,302 5,254 5,302 5,254 5,122 5,049 5,089 5,089 5,089 4,994 4,599	7,351 7,118 7,172 7,143 6,808 6,107 5,761 5,431 5,431 5,269 5,138 5,068 5,109 5,101 5,018 4,623	8,069 7,830 7,845 7,819 7,819 7,517 6,798 6,422 6,057 5,909 5,836 5,657 5,836 5,648 5,548	8.069 7.830 7.830 7.825 7.524 6.807 6.432 6.070 5.923 5.851 5.673 5.567 5.558 5.461 5.054	9,276 9,033 9,048 9,006 8,723 7,900 7,460 7,460 7,460 6,919 6,830 6,621 6,531 6,587 6,594 6,494 5,994	9,276 9,033 9,048 9,007 9,022 8,727 7,907 7,470 7,087 6,936 6,638 6,639 6,650 6,666 6,613 6,519 6,017
1991 Dec	21,491	21,425	4,512	4,485	4,926	4,899	5,860	5,834
1992 Jan Feb Mar	21,326	21,399	4,447 4,429 4,417	4,455 4,452 4,444	4,859 4,836 4,824	4,866 4,858 4,851	5,727	5,760
Apr May June	21,310	21,296	4,389 4,380 4,396	4,428 4,418 4,419	4,792 4,779 4,791	4,832 4,817 4,815	5,677	5,699
July Aug Sep	20,934	20,936	4,376 4,353 4,342	4,374 4,330 4,309	4,771 4,747 4,735	4,769 4,723 4,701	5,605	5,567
Oct Nov Dec	20,888 R	20,823 R	4,298 4,262 4,217	4,266 4,225 4,190	4,689 4,648 4,597	4,656 4,610 4,571	5,446	5,421
1993 Jan Feb Mar R	20,716	20,786	4,184 4,173 4,175	4,193 4,197 4,201	4,563 4,548 4,544	4,570 4,571 4,571	5,376	5,408
Apr May June R	20,803	20,787	4,163 4,158 4,190	4,202 4,196 4,212	4,526 4,513 4,540	4,566 4,552 4,564	5,354	5,376
July Aug Sep	20,875	20,881	4,203 4,200 4,218	4,201 4,177 4,185	4,553 4,548 4,562	4,551 4,523 4,530	5,358	5,322
Oct P			4,207	4,175	4,550	4,518		

GREA	TBRITAIN	Service Industr (6-9)*	ies	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and	Electricity, gas, other energy and water	Metal manufact- uring, ore and other mineral	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machin- ery, electrical engineering
SIC 1 Divisi	980 ons or classes	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	(01-03)	processing (11-14)	supply (15-17)	extraction (21-24)	(25-26)	(32)	and instruments (33-34,37)
1975 1976 1977 1978 1978 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1985 1986 1987 1988 1990 1991	June June June June June June June June	12,545 12,624 12,698 12,895 13,260 13,384 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,503 13,769 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,609 15,457	12,545 12,624 12,698 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,102 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,573 15,417	388 382 378 373 359 352 343 338 330 320 320 320 320 320 293 280 280 280 280 280	356 350 352 357 354 328 328 328 273 234 203 182 167 157 150	361 361 356 349 367 361 356 343 328 319 302 297 296 290 284 280	753 716 729 707 694 642 507 462 445 445 392 365 356 372 385 337	432 424 431 436 420 383 367 345 343 328 320 320 322 329 325 307	$\begin{array}{c} 1,050\\ 1,020\\ 1,019\\ 1,032\\ 1,033\\ 1,005\\ 901\\ 844\\ 768\\ 750\\ 756\\ 756\\ 756\\ 757\\ 763\\ 741\\ 737\\ 763\\ 741\\ 679\\ \end{array}$	972 925 939 941 954 938 862 815 788 786 786 786 755 740 737 733 718 664
1991	Dec	15,368	15,322	263	141	273	326	312	671	651
1992	Jan Feb Mar	15,343	15,373	256	139 137 135	274 271 272	320 319 321	309 311 307	659 657 652	640 636 632
	Apr May June	15,374	15,333	259	131 131 131	271 267 264	317 312 319	305 303 305	652 651 649	630 633 627
	July Aug Sep	15,053	15,112	276	130 130 130	265 264 262	315 314 310	305 303 302	648 644 638	621 618 618
	Oct Nov Dec	15,198 R	15,153	244	128 124 122	263 261 258	305 303 300	301 300 296	632 626 618	606 604 605
1993	Jan Feb Mar	15,095 R	15,123 R	246	121 118 117	258 257 253	296 295 295	294 292 292	615 611 609	600 601 599
	Apr May June	15,191 R	15,149 R	258	111 105 103	252 251 247	293 293 295	292 291 293	612 612 614	598 597 605
	July Aug Sep	15,235	15,297	281 P	102 101 100	248 247 244	294 295 296	293 294 289	618 623 622	603 603 609
	Oct P			1.4.	100	243	287	289	616	612



#### .2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain

Great	Britain	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather footwear and clothing	, Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc	Paper products printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs
SIC 19 Divisio	980 ons or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)*	(61-63,67)
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1983 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	June June June June June June June June	458 449 465 472 464 361 315 296 278 278 278 271 263 257 263 257 268 246 246 246 246	400 394 381 379 376 365 349 337 318 290 276 263 244 232 244 232 243 243 220	526 500 511 505 483 410 385 344 327 318 321 333 333 313 282	731 720 719 712 713 705 664 638 559 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 55	875 841 849 800 716 614 577 548 547 550 555 543 544 544 544 544 544 544 544 544	602 601 597 5954 5500 4733 469 473 4852 473 4857 5310 540 483	553 527 531 531 538 510 495 481 477 477 477 477 477 477 474 478 478 487 487	1.207 1.203 1.167 1.161 1.201 1.02 1.038 1.015 1.015 1.010 994 983 1.021 1.056 1.060 965	1,032 1,042 1,042 1,070 1,111 1,146 1,115 1,115 1,155 1,155 1,134 1,138 1,168 1,206 1,198 1,131
1991		226	206	274	504	414	470	457	934	1,122
		231 228 227	197 201 203	272 270 266	496 490 489	407 411 411	458 456 459	457 450 450	904	1,112
	Apr May June	226 225 232	200 198 193	264 263 268	488 491 489	409 406 407	454 452 456	443 444 453	886	1,087
	July Aug Sep	235 234 232	190 188 187	267 262 259	492 492 494	394 393 399	453 451 449	456 455 455	870	1,056
	Oct Nov Dec	225 222 217	184 181 179	258 256 253	492 489 480	392 390 389	449 445 436	454 447 445	849	1,058
1993	Jan Feb Mar	212 213 217	179 179 179	251 251 250	475 467 465	387 389 393	433 430 428	443 447 447	832 R	1,054
	Apr May June	216 212 215	176 176 174	251 252 253	459 456 459	390 390 401	432 436 438	444 443 443	815 R	1,062
	July Aug Sep	213 209 210	172 171 169	253 252 256	465 462 466	399 399 411	451 451 440	441 442 449	797 P	1,079
	Oct P	212	175	251	474	414	433	444		

GREAT BRIT	AIN	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecomm- unications	Banking, finance, insurance, business services and	Public administration etc +	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services **
SIC 1980 Divisions or	classes	(64/65)	(66)*	(71-77)	(79)	leasing (81-85)*	(91-92)*	(93)*	(95)	(94,96-98)*
1975 June 1976 June 1976 June 1978 June 1978 June 1980 June 1982 June 1983 June 1985 June 1985 June 1985 June 1987 June 1989 June 1989 June 1991 June		2,050 2,025 2,025 2,052 2,063 2,135 2,051 1,984 1,964 2,038 2,038 2,038 2,035 2,038 2,054 2,038 2,054 2,038 2,054 2,2054 2,2054 2,2054 2,2054 2,2054 2,2054 2,2054 2,2054 2,2054 2,2054 2,2054 2,2054 2,2055 2,205 2,205		1,041 1,015 1,020 1,038 1,044 1,028 1,044 1,036 975 975 902 897 889 867 852 852 852 852 852 852 852 852 852 852	439 422 411 407 414 428 429 428 424 424 419 412 413 430 438 437 429	1.468 1.472 1.495 1.546 1.522 1.771 1.848 1.941 2.039 2.250 2.428 2.594 2.594 2.701 2.633	1,937 1,935 1,934 1,943 1,947 1,925 1,844 1,825 1,861 1,879 1,868 1,910 1,910 1,912 1,870 1,870 1,942 1,960	$\begin{array}{c} 1.534\\ 1.581\\ 1.562\\ 1.568\\ 1.505\\ 1.559\\ 1.541\\ 1.541\\ 1.541\\ 1.541\\ 1.557\\ 1.544\\ 1.557\\ 1.641\\ 1.592\\ 1.691\\ 1.721\\ 1.735\\ 1.710\\ \end{array}$	1,112 1,141 1,150 1,172 1,190 1,214 1,247 1,258 1,247 1,258 1,301 1,312 1,337 1,388 1,418 1,450 1,491	1,108 1,161 1,169 1,262 1,286 1,282 1,305 1,403 1,489 1,553 1,620 1,723 1,680 1,680 1,664 1,677
1991 Dec		2,364	1,131	890	424	2,595	1,807	1,844	1,524	1,665
1992 Jan Feb 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	1,847	1,548 R	1,674
Apr May June		2,221	1,177	883	373	2,577	1,814 R	1,832	1,538 R	1,713
July Aug Sep Oct		2,250	1,223	887	370	2,612	1,812	1,728	1,547	1,727

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 have been produced 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.

GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or	Oct 1992	R		Aug 1993		
SIC 1980	group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	A
Production industries	1-4	3,336.6	1,352.3	4,688.9	3,233.7	1,313.9	4
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,026.1	1,272.0	4,298.1	2,961.9	1,238.0	4
Energy and water supply	1	310.5	80.3	390.8	271.8	75.9	
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	57.0 13.7	3.2	60.2	31.9	2.4 2.9	
Mineral oil processing Electricity	161	92.0	3.0 28.3	16.7 120.3	13.2 84.4	26.4	
Gas	162	54.5	22.4	76.9	50.5	21.1	
Water supply industry	17	38.4	12.2	50.5	37.5	12.1	
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	453.5	152.8	606.2	442.0	146.6	
Extraction of metal ores and minerals Metal manufacture	21/23 22	21.0 108.4	3.7 15.8	24.7 124.2	20.3 108.2	3.1 15.5	
Non-metallic mineral products	24	118.6	37.3	155.9	112.0	35.9	
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	205.4	96.0	301.4	201.6	92.1	
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,511.3	393.7	1,905.1	1,470.6	387.0	1
Metal goods nes	31	202.7	55.7	258.4	199.2	52.8	
Mechanical engineering	32	528.2	103.7	631.8	519.9	102.7	
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	45.1	17.2	62.3	45.3	17.0	
						142.1	
Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, and basic	34	316.1	141.6	457.7	313.2	142.1	
electrical equipment Electrical equip. for industrial use	341/342	92.0	30.9	122.9	88.9	31.5	
and batteries and accumulators	343	43.7	17.9	61.6	46.9	18.4	
Telecommunications equipment	344 345	84.0 57.0	37.8 35.1	121.7 92.1	81.5 56.5	37.0 34.6	
Other electronic equipment Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	39.4	19.9	59.3	39.5	20.5	
Motor vehicles and parts	35	199.8	25.2	225.0	184.7	24.1	
Othertransportequipment	36	163.1	21.0	184.1	151.2	19.8	
Instrument engineering	37	56.4	29.4	85.8	57.0	28.5	
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,061.3	725.5	1,786.8	1,049.3	704.4	1
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	290.6	201.4	492.1	277.8	184.4	
Food Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco	411-423	232.6	178.0	410.6	224.6	163.5	
manufacture	424-429	58.0	23.4	81.4	53.1	20.9	
Textiles	43	90.4	76.9	167.4	88.1	78.0	
Leather and leather goods	44	8.9	6.4	15.3	8.8	5.6	
Footwear and clothing	45	61.3	148.4	209.7	64.3	154.1	
Footwear Clothing,hats,gloves and fur goods	451 453/456	15.3 31.3	15.4 111.1	30.7 142.5	15.8 33.2	16.4 116.1	
Household textiles	455	14.7	21.8	36.5	15.2	21.6	
Timber and wooden furniture	46	148.5	38.9	187.3	154.5	37.1	
Paper, printing and publishing	47	283.4	170.1	453.6	278.5	163.2	
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	85.7	36.1	121.8	82.0	34.3	
Printing and publishing	475	197.7	134.1	331.8	196.5	128.8	
Rubber and plastics	48	141.8	52.2	194.0	140.6	51.6	
Other manufacturing industries	49	36.4	31.1	67.5	36.8	30.4	

P Provisional

THOUSAND

#### EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries

1.3

Sep 1993 Oct 1993 P Females All Males Females All Males 4,547.6 3,236.0 1,325.8 4,561.8 3,230.7 1,319.8 4,550.5 4,200.0 2,966.9 1,250.7 4,217.7 2,962.1 1,245.0 4,207.1 **347.7** 34.3 16.1 110.8 71.6 49.6 **269.1** 31.2 13.2 84.2 49.0 37.3 **344.2** 33.5 16.1 110.4 69.7 49.3 **268.6** 30.4 13.6 84.6 49.5 36.4 **343.4** 32.5 16.7 110.3 70.3 48.4 **75.1** 2.3 2.9 26.2 20.7 12.0 74.8 2.1 3.1 25.8 20.8 12.0 588.6 23.4 123.7 **435.5** 19.8 108.0 **585.2** 22.7 124.0 **427.5** 19.5 103.6 **148.3** 2.8 14.7 **575.8** 22.3 118.3 149.6 2.9 16.0 147.9 36.4 112.5 36.5 149.0 110.1 146.5 293.7 94.2 194.3 94.4 288 7 195.3 289.5 1.857.6 1.483.6 1.866.6 1.483.7 382.3 1.866.0 383.0 252.0 203.7 52.0 255.8 199.2 51.7 250.9 622.7 523.3 98.7 622.0 518.3 97.5 615.8 62.3 48.7 18.0 66.7 49.4 17.9 67.4 459.1 321.2 141.4 462.7 455.3 318.2 140.9 120.4 89.9 30.5 120.4 92.7 33.0 125.7 65.3 118.4 91.1 60.0 67.2 118.6 92.3 59.0 49.0 82.7 57.7 38.9 17.9 37.2 35.9 19.3 49.6 82.5 56.8 39.5 17.5 36.0 35.4 19.4 66.9 120.0 93.6 58.2 208.9 185.0 25.5 210.5 186.2 25.8 212.1 171.1 149.6 19.5 169.1 154.5 20.4 174.8 85.5 55.0 28.4 83.4 54.8 27.5 82.3 1,753.7 1,047.8 718.1 1,765.9 1,050.9 714.3 1,765.3 **462.2** 388.1 **465.5** 389.4 **474.1** 401.6 **275.6** 221.8 **281.6** 231.5 **192.5** 170.1 **189.9** 167.6 74.0 53.8 22.3 76.1 50.1 22.4 72.5 166.2 90.3 76.9 167.2 92.7 77.5 170.2 14.4 9.4 6.5 15.9 9.9 6.8 16.7 **218.4** 32.2 149.4 36.8 **157.5** 16.6 119.1 21.7 **228.0** 32.6 159.3 36.1 **69.7** 16.0 39.5 14.3 **157.7** 16.4 119.5 21.8 **227.4** 32.3 159.0 36.1 **70.5** 15.9 40.2 14.3 191.6 143.5 38.6 182.1 142.6 37.8 180.3 441.7 282.1 167.4 449.5 280.8 163.4 444.2 116.3 325.4 34.4 133.0 117.1 332.4 81.8 199.0 33.9 129.5 115.7 328.5 82.7 199.4 139.3 48.4 187.8 192.2 141.1 50.9 191.9 30.2 64.5 30.5 65.8 34.3 67.1 35.3

#### **EMPLOYMENT** .4 **Employees in employment: September 1993**

SIC 1980	Class or Group	Male	8		A CONTRACTOR OF STATE									
SIC 1980		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
010 1000		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
All industries and services #	0-9	10,760.1	1,071.2	10,173.7	4,597.7		10,589.8R	10,213.2R	20,803.0R	10,636.0	1,153.8	10,238.6	4,719.6	20,874.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	202.9	29.8	73.4	27.4	276.3	187.9R	69.9R	257.8R	207.0P	31.8P	74.3P	27.5P	281.3
Production and construction					336.1	5,604.7	3,905.5R	1,448.9	5,354.5R	3,895.3	92.3	1,463.2	337.3	5,358.5
industries	1-5	4,103.7	85.8	1,501.0				1,311.5	4,539.9	3,236.0	78.1	1,325.8	280.2	4,561.8
Production industries of which, manufacturing industries	<b>1-4</b> 2-4	<b>3,371.0</b> 3,058.0	<b>71.6</b> 69.9	<b>1,363.6</b> 1,284.3	<b>279.0</b> 264.0	<b>4,734.6</b> 4,342.3	<b>3,228.3</b> 2,954.3	1,235.4	4,189.7	2,966.9	76.6	1,250.7	265.6	4,217.7
Service industries #	6-9	6,453.5	955.7	8,599.3	4,234.2	15,052.9	6,496.4R	8,694.4R	15,190.8R		1,029.7	8,701.1	CERTIFICAL STREET	15,234.8
Agriculture and horticulture	01	191.2	29.3	70.8	26.4	262.0	176.2R	67.3R	243.5R	195.3P	31.4P	71.7P	26.5P	267.0
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Mineral oil processing Electricity Gas Water supply industry	<b>1</b> 111 14 161 162 17	<b>313.0</b> 58.8 13.8 93.5 53.7 38.2	<b>1.7</b> 0.2 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.3	<b>79.3</b> 3.2 3.3 27.1 22.3 12.2	<b>15.0</b> 0.5 0.5 5.9 5.5 1.8	<b>392.3</b> 62.0 17.1 120.6 76.0 50.4	<b>274.1</b> 33.4 13.4 86.1 50.0 36.9	<b>76.1</b> 2.5 2.9 26.6 21.1 11.9	<b>350.2</b> 35.9 16.4 112.8 71.1 48.7	<b>269.1</b> 31.2 13.2 84.2 49.0 37.3	1.5 0.2 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.2	<b>75.1</b> 2.3 2.9 26.2 20.7 12.0	14.5 0.4 0.3 5.7 5.3 2.0	<b>344.2</b> 33.5 16.1 110.4 69.7 49.3
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	457.9	4.0	153.6	23.9	611.5	442.2	145.5	587.7	435.5	5.4	149.6	24.5	585.2
Extraction of metal ores and minerals Metal manufacture	<b>21/23</b> 22	<b>22.2</b> 109.6	<b>0.3</b> 0.5	<b>3.6</b> 15.8	<b>1.0</b> 2.3	<b>25.9</b> 125.4	<b>20.0</b> 107.8	<b>3.1</b> 15.5	<b>23.1</b> 123.2	<b>19.8</b> 108.0	<b>0.2</b> 0.9	<b>2.9</b> 16.0	<b>0.6</b> 2.5	<b>22.7</b> 124.0
Non-metallic mineral products	24	120.9	1.5	37.6	6.8	158.5	113.2	35.6	148.8	112.5	1.9	36.5	6.9	149.0
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	205.2	1.7	96.6	13.8	301.8	201.2	91.4	292.6	195.3	2.3	94.2	14.5	289.5
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,532.5	21.2	401.6	69.2	1,934.1	1,473.3	387.5	1,860.8	1,483.6	22.6	383.0	74.0	1,866.6
Metal goods nes	31	202.9	3.5	55.7	11.9	258.5	200.1	53.2	253.2	203.7	3.2	52.0	11.8	255.8
Mechanical engineering	32	534.3	7.4	104.2	24.4	638.5	513.7	100.1	613.8	523.3	7.2	98.7	24.1	622.0
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	47.1	0.4	19.6	2.2	66.7	45.8	18.4	64.2	48.7	0.1	18.0	2.3	66.7
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	320.7	5.2	145.2	20.6	465.8	316.7	141.9	458.6	318.2	9.3	140.9	20.6	459.
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment Industrial electrical equipment Telecommunications equipment Other electronic equipment Lighting/Appliances/Installation	341/342 343 344 345 346-348	92.9 44.2 86.0 57.4 40.1	2.1 0.4 1.0 0.9 0.8	31.8 18.2 38.8 35.3 21.0	4.9 2.7 4.6 4.5 3.8	124.7 62.4 124.8 92.8 61.1	89.0 48.2 82.9 58.0 38.6	30.4 18.4 37.3 35.3 20.4	119.4 66.6 120.2 93.3 59.0	89.9 49.0 82.7 57.7 38.9	2.7 2.9 1.4 1.5 0.9	30.5 17.9 37.2 35.9 19.3	4.3 2.3 4.4 6.2 3.5	120. 66.9 120. 93.0 58.2
Motor vehicles and parts	35	205.6	2.2	26.2	3.2	231.8	188.6	26.3	214.9	185.0	0.6	25.5	4.9	210.
Other transport equipment	36	165.3	0.6	21.7	2.1	187.0	154.0	19.9	173.9	149.6	0.7	19.5	1.9	169.
	37	56.7	1.9	29.0	4.8	85.7	54.6	27.6	82.2	55.0	1.4	28.4	8.3	83.
nstrument engineering	4	1,067.5	44.7	729.1	171.0	1,796.7	1,038.8	702.5	1,741.2	1,047.8	48.6	718.1	167.2	1,765.
Other manufacturing industries	41/42	292.4	11.8	201.6	67.6	494.0	274.5	184.8	459.2	275.6	13.6	189.9	63.2	465.
Food, drink and tobacco Food Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco	411-423	233.4	10.8	177.6	64.1	411.0	219.7	163.4	383.1	221.8	12.0	167.6	59.1	389.
manufacture	424-429	59.0	1.1	23.9	3.5	83.0	54.8	21.3	76.1	53.8	1.6	22.3	4.1	76.
Textiles	43	91.7	4.0	77.4	15.0	169.1	89.9	77.2	167.1	90.3	2.2	76.9	13.5	167.
Leather and leather goods	44	8.9	0.5	6.5	1.3	15.5	9.2	5.8	15.0	9.4	0.3	6.5	1.4	15.
Footwear and clothing Footwear Clothing,hats,gloves and fur goods Household textiles	<b>45</b> 451 453/456 455	64.6 15.2 33.4 16.0	5.9 0.3 4.3 1.3	<b>150.0</b> 15.5 113.4 21.2	<b>19.8</b> 1.7 14.5 3.5	<b>214.6</b> 30.7 146.7 37.2	64.5 15.8 34.1 14.6	<b>154.2</b> 16.1 117.1 21.0	<b>218.7</b> 31.9 151.2 35.6	<b>70.5</b> 15.9 40.2 14.3	8.2 0.4 7.2 0.6	<b>157.5</b> 16.6 119.1 21.7	<b>20.9</b> 1.8 14.6 4.5	228. 32. 159. 36.
Timber and wooden furniture	46	148.0	3.4	38.6	10.0	186.7	145.9	37.3	183.2	143.5	3.1	38.6	11.0	182.
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived product:	<b>47</b> s471-472	<b>284.3</b> 86.2	<b>12.6</b> 3.5	<b>170.4</b> 36.6	<b>37.6</b> 5.8	<b>454.6</b> 122.8	<b>278.5</b> 81.2	<b>164.3</b> 33.5	<b>442.9</b> 114.7	<b>282.1</b> 82.7	<b>13.1</b> 3.2	<b>167.4</b> 34.4	<b>36.6</b> 6.2	<b>449.</b> 117.
Printing and publishing Rubber and plastics	475 48	198.0 <b>140.7</b>	9.1 <b>3.5</b>	133.8 <b>52.9</b>	31.8 <b>11.7</b>	331.8 <b>193.6</b>	197.3 <b>140.7</b>	130.8 <b>50.2</b>	328.2 <b>191.0</b>	199.4 141.1	9.9 <b>4.6</b>	133.0 <b>50.9</b>	30.4 <b>13.3</b>	332. <b>191</b> .
Other manufacturing industries	49	36.9	3.0	31.7	8.0	68.6	35.6	28.5	64.1	35.3	3.5	30.5	7.3	65.
Construction	5	732.7	14.2	137.4	57.1	870.1	677.2R	137.4	814.6R	659.3P		137.4P		
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,036.1	438.2	2,435.4	1,476.1	4,471.5	2,033.8	2,426.7	4,460.4	2,074.4	471.2	2,476.9	1,529.5	4,551.
Wholesale distribution	61	562.9	31.1	2,455.9	76.2	828.8	568.9	264.9	833.7	575.7	39.3	267.5	80.6	843.
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc Timber and building materials	611/612 613	75.5 85.3	31.1 3.1 2.1	29.6 23.3	8.1 7.1	105.2 108.6	76.4 86.4	204.9 29.9 23.1	106.4 109.4	76.9 86.8	2.8 3.2	207.5 29.7 23.9	8.4 7.5	106. 110.
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts Household goods/clothing Food, drink and tobacco	614 615/616 617	128.1 56.6 146.9	3.8 2.9 11.2	49.1 37.6 71.8	12.4 9.4 25.9	177.2 94.2 218.7	131.8 60.4 142.7	51.4 38.2 67.8	183.3 98.5 210.5	132.6 60.9 145.6	5.7 5.4 13.1	51.9 38.1 68.8	14.6 9.9 25.6	110. 184. 99. 214.

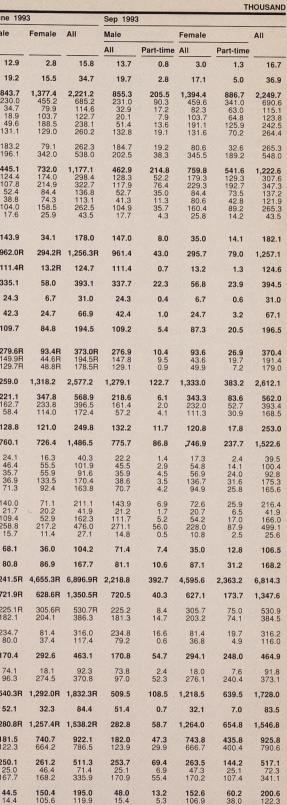
Division Class or	Sep 199	2 R				June
Group	Male		Female		All	Male
	All		The second	Part-time		
						1
						1
641	234.6	82.9	457.3	334.9	691.9	<b>84</b> 23
643	18.4	7.2	103.1	61.0 63.4	116.1 121.4	3 1
645/646 647/648	53.8 128.8	12.0 18.4	185.0 130.3	117.8 69.8	238.8 259.2	4 13
651/652	184.8	17.0	79.6	30.9	264.3	18
					540.6	19
661	121.9	51.0	176.2	125.3	298.1	44 12
663	53.4	35.8	84.5	73.0	329.1 137.9	10 5
665	38.1 107.2	10.3 33.0	75.3 157.4		113.4 264.6	3 10
667	16.0	3.4	24.3	13.9	40.3	1
67	143.5	8.2	34.1	15.2	177.6	14
7	965.8	37.5	301.2	77.9	1,267.0	96
71	121.0	0.7	13.4	1.7	134.4	11
72	331.8	19.3	56.9	23.4	388.7	33
74	23.7	0.4	6.5	0.6	30.2	2
75	42.9	0.5	25.1	3.1	· 68.0	4
77	101.2	4.8	88.2	20.0	189.4	10
79	285.7	9.3	97.6	26.6	383 3	27
7901	152.4	8.7	45.9	20.1	198.3	14 12
8						1,25
81	225.4	6.2				22
814 815	167.0 58.4	1.9 4.3	242.6	52.9	409.6	16 5
82	128.3	7.7	124.2	18.0		12
83	727.3	71.4	711.9	211.6	1,439.3	76
831	22.0	0.6	15.8	2.2	37.8	2
834	47.5 36.9	4.4 4.4	54.1 55.6	14.3 23.3	92.5	41
835 836	38.1 71.4	3.4 3.8	136.4 92.3	31.1 23.5	174.5 ·163.7	3 7
837	142.1	4.9	71.2	24.6	213.2	14
838 8394	19.0 103.0	0.6	18.6 52.4	5.1	37.5	2 10
8395 8396	231.0 16.4	43.6	204.2	72.2	435.2	25
84	75.7	10.2	41.2	16.6	116.9	6
85	79.1	9.3	83.1	26.4	162.1	8
9	2,215.8	375.1	4,545.8	2,323.6	6,761.6	2,24
91	727.2	39.3	634.8	169.9	1,362.1	72
9111/9190	223.1	7.5	305.1	71.4	528.2	22
				74.0	399.9	18
912-914 915	233.7 81.9	16.5 0.7	80.5 37.8	19.5 5.1	314.3 119.7	23 8
92	171.9	54.6	272.5	230.2	444.4	17
9211/9212	76.8	2.4	18.7	7.4	95.6	7
						96
				641.5	1,733.3	54
						52
						28
96 9611	<b>171.2</b> 117.2	<b>41.0</b> 27.4	<b>728.5</b> 655.3	<b>426.4</b> 392.2	<b>899.7</b> 772.5	<b>18</b> 12
97	241.6	63.3	256.8	138.2	498.3	25
977 979	22.7 165.5	5.0 51.7	48.3 163.3	26.9 99.1	71.0 328.8	25 16
	Class or Group 62 63 64/65 641 643 645/646 653-656 667 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Class or Group         Male           62         15.3           63         17.3           64/65         848.6           64/2         36.4           64/3         18.4           64/65         848.6           64/2         36.4           64/3         18.4           64/643         18.4           65/652         184.8           651/652         184.8           651/652         184.8           651/652         107.2           666         121.9           663         53.4           664         38.1           655         107.2           667         143.5           7         965.8           71         121.0           72         331.8           74         23.7           75         42.9           77         101.2           7902         133.3           8         1,235.8           81         22.0           82         128.3           82         128.3           83         727.3           831         22.0	Class or Group         Male         Part-time           62         15.3         2.1           63         17.3         1.3           64/65         84.6         186.8           642         36.4         19.0           642         36.4         19.0           643         18.4         9.0           647/648         128.8         18.4           651/652         184.8         12.0           666         121.9         51.0           662         171.9         7.4           663         53.4         35.8           664         38.1         10.3           665         107.2         33.0           667         143.5         8.2           7         965.8         37.5           71         121.0         0.7           72         331.8         19.3           74         23.7         0.4           75         42.9         0.5           77         101.2         4.8           7902         152.4         8.7           7902         285.7         9.3           7901         152.4         8.7 <t< td=""><td>Class or Group         Male         Female           All         Part-time         All           62         15.3         2.1         3.0           63         17.3         1.3         13.8           64/65         848.6         188.8         1.383.8           64/65         848.6         188.8         1.383.8           64/64         53.8         12.0         185.0           647/648         128.8         18.4         130.3           651/652         184.8         17.0         79.6           661         121.9         51.0         176.2           662         191.7         32.2         346.9           665         107.2         33.0         157.4           665         107.2         33.0         157.4           667         143.5         8.2         34.1           7         965.8         37.5         301.2           71         121.0         0.7         13.4           72         331.8         19.3         56.9           74         23.7         0.4         6.5           75         42.9         0.5         25.1           77</td><td>Class or Group         Male         Female           4I         Part-time         AII         Part-time           62         15.3         2.1         3.0         1.3           63         17.3         1.3         13.8         3.6           64/65         848.6         188.8         1,38.8         864.2           644         1234.6         188.8         1,38.8         864.2           644         124.4         190.         79.7         61.0           643         128.8         17.0         79.6         30.9           653-656         191.7         32.2         348.9         186.4           661         121.9         51.0         176.8         51.5           662         148.6         206.8         734.8         51.5           663         53.4         35.8         84.5         73.0           667         143.5         8.2         34.1         15.2           7         965.8         37.5         301.2         77.9           71         121.0         0.7         13.4         1.7           72         331.8         19.3         56.9         23.4           74</td><td>Class or Group         Male         Female         All         Part-time           62         15.3         2.1         3.0         1.3         18.3           63         17.3         1.3         13.8         3.6         31.1           64/65         848.6         188.8         1,383.8         864.2         2,222.4           641         23.6.4         19.0         7.9.7         61.0         116.1           643         18.4         7.2         103.1         63.4         121.4           645/646         53.8         12.0         185.0         117.8         238.8           651.652         191.7         32.2         348.9         186.4         50.6         26.3           653.655         191.7         33.2         34.9         186.4         50.6         29.1           661         121.9         51.0         176.2         125.3         298.1           662         107.2         33.0         157.4         83.9         264.6           667         143.5         8.2         34.1         15.2         177.6           7         965.8         37.5         301.2         77.9         1,267.0</td></t<>	Class or Group         Male         Female           All         Part-time         All           62         15.3         2.1         3.0           63         17.3         1.3         13.8           64/65         848.6         188.8         1.383.8           64/65         848.6         188.8         1.383.8           64/64         53.8         12.0         185.0           647/648         128.8         18.4         130.3           651/652         184.8         17.0         79.6           661         121.9         51.0         176.2           662         191.7         32.2         346.9           665         107.2         33.0         157.4           665         107.2         33.0         157.4           667         143.5         8.2         34.1           7         965.8         37.5         301.2           71         121.0         0.7         13.4           72         331.8         19.3         56.9           74         23.7         0.4         6.5           75         42.9         0.5         25.1           77	Class or Group         Male         Female           4I         Part-time         AII         Part-time           62         15.3         2.1         3.0         1.3           63         17.3         1.3         13.8         3.6           64/65         848.6         188.8         1,38.8         864.2           644         1234.6         188.8         1,38.8         864.2           644         124.4         190.         79.7         61.0           643         128.8         17.0         79.6         30.9           653-656         191.7         32.2         348.9         186.4           661         121.9         51.0         176.8         51.5           662         148.6         206.8         734.8         51.5           663         53.4         35.8         84.5         73.0           667         143.5         8.2         34.1         15.2           7         965.8         37.5         301.2         77.9           71         121.0         0.7         13.4         1.7           72         331.8         19.3         56.9         23.4           74	Class or Group         Male         Female         All         Part-time           62         15.3         2.1         3.0         1.3         18.3           63         17.3         1.3         13.8         3.6         31.1           64/65         848.6         188.8         1,383.8         864.2         2,222.4           641         23.6.4         19.0         7.9.7         61.0         116.1           643         18.4         7.2         103.1         63.4         121.4           645/646         53.8         12.0         185.0         117.8         238.8           651.652         191.7         32.2         348.9         186.4         50.6         26.3           653.655         191.7         33.2         34.9         186.4         50.6         29.1           661         121.9         51.0         176.2         125.3         298.1           662         107.2         33.0         157.4         83.9         264.6           667         143.5         8.2         34.1         15.2         177.6           7         965.8         37.5         301.2         77.9         1,267.0

THOUSAND

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals. + Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities analysed by type of service, are published in *table 1.7* on a quarterly basis. # Domestic servants are excluded.

#### **EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: September 1993**

1.4



#### .5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region\*

Standard	Male	S. Augusta	Female		Total	Index	Produc-	Index	Produc-	Index	Manu-	Index	Service industries	
region	All	Part- time	All	Part- time		June 1990 =100	tion and construc- tion in-	June 1990 =100	tion in- dustries	June 1990 =100	facturing industries	June 1990 =100	muustries	
SIC 1980							dustries 1-5		_ 1-4	<u></u>	2-4		_ 6-9	
South East 1992 Jun Sept	3,670 3,597	392 375 R	3,468 3,364	1,444 1,378 R	7,138 6,961	93.1 90.8	1,425 1,411	85.4 84.6	1,170 1,160	86.9 86.1	1,075	86.1 85.3	5,658 5,492	-
Dec 1993 Mar	3,582 3,553	397 390	3,372 3,336	1,406 1,387 R 1,409 R	6,954 6,889 6,909	90.7 89.9 90.1	1,368 R 1,349 R 1,349 R	82.0 80.9 80.9	1,124 1,109 1,114	83.4 82.4 82.7	1,030 1,017 1,024	82.5 81.4 82.0	5,538 5,492 5,509	ſ
Jun Sep	3,550 3,556	400 399	3,359 3,353	1,398	6,909	90.1	1,349	80.9	1,119	83.1	1,030	82.5	5,504	and a second
Greater London (Included in South I	East) 1,714	160	1,486	487	3,200	91.4	506	85.4	397	86.3	356	85.0	2,693	
1992 Jun Sept Dec	1,691 1,681	163 169	1,447 1,441	470 474	3,139 3,123	89.6 89.2	512 491	86.6 83.0	405 387	88.1 84.0	364 346	87.1 82.7	2,625 2,631	
1993 Mar Jun Sep	1,664 1,650 1,649	164 167 166	1,431 1,428 1,425	469 468 R 465	3,095 3,079 3,074	88.4 87.9 87.8	480 478 R 474	81.2 80.8 80.2	378 378 376	82.2 82.2 81.8	338 339 338	80.8 80.9 80.7	2,614 2,600 2,599	
East Anglia			364	177 R	771	95.2	208	90.3	178	92.0	165	90.7	537	and the second se
1992 Jun Sept Dec	406 404 397	46 R 43 R 44	358 366	170 178 R	762 763	94.1 94.2	205 202	88.9 87.6	175 173	90.6 89.5	162 160	89.3 88.3	529 536	
1993 Mar Jun	397 395 401	44 43 45	363 366 361	177 R 181 176	759 762 762	93.7 94.0 94.1	198 198 R 197	85.8 85.7 85.5	170 170 170	87.6 87.8 87.9	157 157 158	86.3 86.7 87.1	536 537 536	
Sep South West										95.0	207	94.0	1.261	
1992 Jun Sept Dec	848 838 824	104 101 106	846 827 831	423 408 421	1,693 1,665 1,655	95.7 94.1 93.6	395 388 R 379	83.9 82.5 80.4	335 330 321	85.0 83.6 81.4	307 303 295	84.0 82.7 80.6	1,261 1,237 1,242	-
1993 Mar Jun	830 838	106 105	828 843	420 R 430 R	1,658 1,680	93.8 95.0 96.0	377 382 R 384	80.2 81.1 81.6	321 326 330	81.4 82.8 83.7	295 301 305	80.6 82.2 83.4	1,246 1,262 1,272	- Aller
Sep West Midlands	852	. 110	845	428	1,697									-
1992 Jun Sept	1,058 1,024 1,012	94 90 101	934 917 919	433 421 428	1,992 1,942 1,930	94.1 91.7 91.2	698 683 656	86.6 84.7 81.3	616 602 577	86.1 84.2 80.7	588 574 550	86.4 84.4 80.9	1,270 1,233 1,252	
1993 Mar Jun	1,001 1,001	96 98	912 912	426 426 R	1,913 1,914	90.3 90.4	649 644 R	80.5 79.9	572 569	80.0 79.5	547 544	80.4 80.0	1,241 1,245	
Sep East Midlands	997	94	920	427	1,917	90.5	646	80.1	572	80.0	548	80.6	1,245	
1992 Jun Sept	780 776	75 75 R	730 721	344 R 336	1,511 1,497	96.2 95.3	536 533 520	89.4 88.8 86.7	479 477 465	90.2 89.8 87.6	439 437 428	91.1 90.6 88.7	950 937 965	
1993 Mar Jun	772 764 760	82 80 80	737 728 740	353 346 351 R	1,509 1,492 1,500	96.1 95.0 95.5	510 507	85.0 84.6	457 455	86.0 85.6	422 425	87.4 88.1	957 967	
Sep	762	82	751	357	1,513	96.3	507	84.6	456	85.8	426	88.4	977	-
Yorkshire and Hum 1992 Jun Sept	939 923	87 85 R	906 894	455 451	1,844 1,817	96.0 94.5	573 568	88.5 87.8	487 484	88.9 88.4	443 440	89.8 89.2	1,250 1,226	
Dec 1993 Mar	917 909	93 89	894 889 891	457 451 R 455 R	1,812 1,798 1,802	94.3 93.5 93.7	557 552 R 550 R	86.0 85.2 84.9	475 471 471	86.6 86.0 85.9	434 432 435	88.0 87.6 88.3	1,235 1,225 1,231	
Jun Sep	911 915	89 95	892	455 H 459	1,808	94.0	549	84.8	472	86.1	438	88.7	1,235	
North West 1992 Jun Sept	1,169 1,153	103 106	1,159 1,147	537 532	2,328 2,301	95.7 94.5	677 664 R	85.4 83.8	582 571	85.9 84.3	547 536	86.0 84.4	1,636 1,620	
Dec 1993 Mar	1,147 1,133	116 110	1,157 1,148	547 545 R	2,304 2,281	94.7 93.7	651 640 R	82.0 80.7	560 551	82.6 81.3	525 518	82.6 81.5	1,638 1,626	
Jun Sep	1,137 1,147	116 120	1,151 1,160	551 R 558	2,288 2,307	94.0 94.8	626 R 629	78.9 79.3	539 544	79.5 80.2	507 513	79.8 80.6	1,645 1,660	
North 1992 Jun	562	55 R	526 519	258 257 R	1,088 1,073	97.4 96.0	348 346	91.2 90.7	287 286	92.3 92.1	256 255	93.4 93.1	729 716	
Sept Dec 1993 Mar	554 542 538	53 54 55	519 512	260 255	1,061 1,050	95.0 94.0	333 327 R	87.4 85.7	275 270	88.4 86.9	245 241	89.3 88.0	718 712	
Jun Sep	536 541	56 55	511 516	255 R 255	1,047	93.7 94.6	325 R 327	85.2 85.7	269 272	86.6 87.6	244 247	88.9 90.3	711 718	
Wales 1992 Jun	477	51	464	219	941	95.1	273	88.9	231	88.7	209	89.1 89.3	650 638	
Sept Dec 1993 Mar	476 474 473	52 59 59	455 459 460	217 222 224	931 933 933	94.0 94.2 94.2	273 263 262	88.6 85.4 85.2	231 222 222	88.8 85.4 85.4	210 201 202	85.7 86.0	653 653	
Jun Sep	472 473	58 58	463 464	224 226	935 937	94.4 94.6	262 R 261	85.1 85.0	223 223	85.6 85.8	203 204	86.6 87.0	655 656	
Scotland 1992 Jun	1,023	92	981	431	2,004	100.9	544	92.2	425	93.4	368	92.7	1,434	
Sept Dec 1993 Mar	1,014 993 979	93 96 91	971 973 965	428 437 431	1,985 1,966 1,944	100.0 99.0 97.9	534 518 511	90.5 87.9 86.8	418 405 401	91.6 88.9 88.0	360 348 345	90.7 87.8 86.8	1,424 1,422 1,407	4
Jun Sep	990 992	97 R 96	977 977	431 438 437	1,967 1,969	99.1 99.2	512 R 509	86.9 86.4	404 403	88.7 88.5	348 348	87.7 87.7	1,428 1,433	
Great Britain 1992 Jun	10,932	1,098	10,378	4,722	21,310	95.2	5,677 R	87.4	4,791	88.2	4,396	88.0	15,374	
Sept Dec	10,760 10,661	1,071 1,148 R	10,174 10,227	4,598 R 4,710	20,934 20,888	93.5 93.3	5,605 5,446 R	86.3 83.9	4,735 4,597 4,544	87.1 84.6	4,342 4,217	87.0 84.4	15,053 15,198	
1993 Mar Jun Sep	10,576 10,590 10,636	1,120 1,141 1,154	10,140 10,213 10,239	4,662 R 4,720 R 4,720	20,716 20,803 20,875	92.6 93.0 93.3	5,376 R 5,354 R 5,358	82.8 82.4 82.5	4,544 4,540 4,562	83.6 83.5 83.9	4,175 4,190 4,218	83.6 83.9 84.5	15,095 15,191 15,235	
Northern Ireland 1992 Jun	275		268		542	100.8	133	94.1	109	95.5	102	95.8	391	
Sept Dec	275 274	35	268 271	 113	544 544	101.0 101.2	133 130	94.0 92.5	109 108	95.5 94.3	102 101	95.9 94.6	392 395	
1993 Mar Jun Sep	273 274 275	35 37 R 37	271 270 271	113 113 114	543 544 546	101.0 101.0 101.4	129 128 128	91.7 90.7 91.0	106 106 106	93.3 92.7 93.2	99 99 100	93.6 93.1 93.9	395 397 399	
United Kingdom														
1992 Jun Sept Dec	11,207 11,035 10,935	 1,184	10,646 10,442 10,498	 4,823	21,853 21,477 21,433	95.4 93.7 93.5	5,810 R 5,737 R 5,577	87.6 86.5 84.0	4,900 4,844 4,705	88.3 87.3 84.8	4,498 4,444 4,317	88.2 87.1 84.7	15,765 15,445 15,594	
1993 Mar Jun	10,849 10,864	1,155 R 1,178 R	10,411 10,483	4,775 R 4,833 R	21,260 21,347	92.8 93.1	5,505 R 5,482 R	83.0 82.6	4,651 4,646	83.8 83.7	4,274 4,289	83.8 84.1	15,490 15,588	
Sep	10,911	1,191	10,510	4,834	21,420	93.5	5,487	82.7	4,668	84.1	4,317	84.7	15,633	

**S14** JANUARY 1994

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

See footnotes to table 1.1.

#### EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region\*



			, ,	THOUSAND
holesale stribution, otels and atering	Transport and communi- cation	Banking insurance and finance	Education, health and other services	Standard region
	7	8	9	SIC 1980
1,545 1,486 1,499 1,465 1,475 1,475 1,491	545 R 526 R 525 R 522 R 518 R 516	1,228 1,213 1,213 1,213 1,213 1,218 1,234	2,340 R 2,266 R 2,301 R 2,293 R 2,299 R 2,262	South East 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep
642 619 631 617 614 618	302 R 289 R 282 R 281 R 276 R 275	706 698 699 702 699 707	1,043 R 1,019 R 1,019 R 1,013 R 1,013 R 1,010 R 999	Greater London (included in South East) 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep
162 157 156 153 157 160	54 R 55 55 54 54 54 54	79 79 80 82 81 83	241 238 245 248 245 R 238	East Anglia 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep
412 408 400 393 405 418	85 85 83 82 83 83	195 189 187 199 200 208	569 R 556 572 R 571 R 573 R 563	South West 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep
410 394 398 385 389 398	96 93 R 93 R 93 R 91 R 90	183 183 186 186 184 184	581 563 R 576 R 576 R 581 R 572	West Midlands 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep
311 304 314 307 313 323	72 73 72 73 73 73 74	126 122 126 124 128 129	440 R 439 R 453 R 453 454 451	East Midlands 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep
399 391 395 386 394 406	98 R 93 94 93 93 93 93	166 167 162 166 164 163	588 574 583 R 580 R 580 R 580 R 572	Yorkshire & Humberside 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep
516 517 525 513 516 531	138 134 135 R 135 R 134 R 134 R 136	237 231 229 227 232 231	744 738 750 751 R 762 R 762	North West 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep
216 213 213 209 210 213	56 55 54 54 54 56	86 84 83 82 83 87	371 364 368 368 R 364 R 362	North 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep
193 189 189 187 190 191	44 43 43 44 44 45	71 72 77 79 75 78	342 335 343 343 345 345 342	Wales 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep
416 413 417 401 411 419	113 R 111 R 111 109 111 110	211 213 208 208 212 214	694 687 R 687 689 694 R 690	Scotland 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep
4,579 4,471 4,505 4,399 4,460 4,551	1,302 R 1,267 R 1,266 R 1,259 R 1,256 R 1,257	2,583 2,553 -2,550 2,566 2,577 2,612	6,909 R 6,762 R 6,877 R 6,871 R 6,897 R 6,814	Great Britain 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep
101 101 103 102 102 103	21 21 21 21 21 21 21	39 39 39 39 40 40	230 231 232 234 234 234	Northern Ireland 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep
4,679 4,572 4,609 4,501 4,563 R 4,655	1,324 R 1,288 R 1,287 R 1,279 R 1,277 R 1,278	2,622 2,592 2,590 2,605 2,617 2,652	7,140 R 6,993 R 7,108 R 7,106 R 7,131 R 7,049	United Kingdom 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep

JANUARY 1994

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

#### EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities 1.7

	Mar 13 1992	P		June 12 1992	P	The second second	Sept 11 1992	P	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *
TABLE A England *									
Education -Lecturers and teachers -Others Construction Transport Social services	430,971 155,205 79,534 1,402 154,628	181,022 469,625 930 71 182,302	474,104 363,848 79,986 1,436 233,893	425,131 154,152 76,309 1,405 153,977	167,682 463,477 896 47 180,894	466,797 360,260 76,744 1,427 232,715	420,849 152,755 75,632 1,478 154,688	111,754 444,750 953 79 179,280	455,782 350,613 76,096 1,516 232,781
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	22,385 55,813 18,450 23,874 58,671	19,655 31,028 1,916 427 13,861	32,398 69,654 19,351 24,066 65,112	22,403 57,886 18,718 23,299 59,046	19,655 33,198 1,925 441 13,815	32,425 72,677 19,625 23,497 65,483	22,486 57,499 18,690 22,996 58,779	19,884 34,124 2,015 456 13,866	32,624 72,677 19,642 23,200 65,258
Town and country planning	22,302	1,724	23,207	22,149	1,773	23,080	22,135	1,822	23,091
Fire service -Regular -Others # Miscellaneous services	34,372 4,922 217,649	1,911 47,649	34,372 5,782 239,568	34,258 4,961 215,846	1,875 47,944	34,258 5,807 237,958	34,284 4,966 215,997	1,921 48,001	34,284 5,833 238,162
All above	1,280,178	952,121	1,666,777	1,269,540	933,622	1,652,753	1,263,234	858,905	1,631,559
Police service -Police (all ranks) -Others \$ Probation, magistrates' courts and	120,892 47,173	6,217 7,667	120,892 49,856 25,536	120,848 47,210 21,771	6,588 7,361	120,848 50,053 25,433	121,364 48,004 22,017	6,709 7,411	121,364 50,900 25,716
agency staff All (excluding special	21,737	7,007	20,000	21,771	1,001				
employment and training measures)	1,469,980	966,005	1,863,061	1,459,369	947,571	1,849,087	1,454,619	873,025	1,829,539
TABLE B Wales * Education									
-Lecturers and teachers -Others Construction Transport Social services	29,836 11,173 6,743 28 9,931	9,643 30,377 24 18 14,206	31,859 24,178 6,754 38 15,944	29,213 9,984 6,519 36 9,846	8,509 29,685 26 12 14,274	31,111 22,665 6,531 42 15,901	29,252 9,940 6,528 34 10,041	6,417 27,542 24 15 14,163	30,896 21,703 6,539 42 16,060
Public libraries and museums	1,212	994	1,705	1,185	992	1,677	1,198	1,018	1,703
Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	4,079 1,377 1,627 2,637	2,846 195 13 692	5,304 1,461 1,633 2,957	4,530 1,375 1,637 2,704	3,023 219 14 704	5,833 1,469 1,643 3,029	4,508 1,474 1,640 2,784	3,067 215 16 701	5,831 1,567 1,647 3,106
Town and country planning	1,652	64	1,685	1,636	74	1,674	1,679	79	1,720
Fire service -Regular -Others # Miscellaneous services	1,822 291 17,301	182 3,402	1,822 368 18,781	1,837 296 17,221	183 3,409	1,837 374 18,706	1,837 291 17,276	175 3,394	1,837 366 18,755
All above	89,709	62,656	114,489	88,019	61,124	112,492	88,482	56,826	111,772
Police service -Police (all ranks) -Others \$ Probation, magistrates' courts and	6,577 2,053	433	6,577 2,240	6,595 2,083	448	6,595 2,276	6,630 2,083 1,288	453	6,630 2,279 1,471
agency staff All (excluding special	1,290	356	1,460	1,265	382	1,450	1,200	375	1,471
employment and training measures)	99,629	63,445	124,766	97,962	61,954	122,813	98,483	57,658	122,152
TABLE C Scotland **++									
Education -Lecturers and teachers ## -Others * Construction Transport Social services	56,621 17,764 12,252 745 23,632	8,780 20,225 69 49 27,549	60,133 27,929 12,285 770 36,766	56,236 17,390 12,385 741 23,607	8,546 20,384 98 47 27,618	59,654 27,645 12,431 766 36,784	55,967 17,590 12,529 754 23,895	7,814 20,351 78 51 27,822	59,093 27,842 12,566 781 37,178
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal	3,481 10,199 2,251 7,733 6,861	1,670 3,128 466 226 600	4,401 11,701 2,472 7,839 7,184	3,511 11,612 2,280 7,940 6,902	1,760 3,497 542 243 614	4,484 13,289 2,536 8,055 7,235	3,559 11,712 2,358 7,995 7,018	1,801 3,564 612 254 622	4,558 13,424 2,645 8,115 7,355
Housing Town and country planning	2,012	126	2,084	2,069	136	2,147	2,103	127	2,175
Fire service -Regular -Others # Miscellaneous services	4,648 463 46,647	13 146 24,246	4,656 532 57,990	4,673 467 47,091	13 145 24,879	4,681 535 58,727	4,637 463 47,219	13 141 24,014	4,645 530 58,462
All above	195,309	87,292	236,742	196,904	88,522	238,969	197,799	87,264	239,369
Police service -Police (all ranks) -Others \$ Probation, magistrates' courts and	13,938 3,477	10 2,618	13,944 4,700 154	13,937 3,538 138	10 2,647 20	13,943 4,776 149	13,994 3,564 137	10 2,571 22	14,000 4,767 150
agency staff All (excluding special employment and training	145	19							
measures)	212,869	89,939	255,540	214,517	91,199	257,837	215,494	89,867	258,286

	Dec 18 1992			Mar 12 1993			June 11 199		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent
ABLE A England * (continued)	(							and the second	
ducation -Lecturers and teachers	422,618	171,948	464,172	420,327	174,854	462,393	359,405	123,533	395,825
-Others construction	155,288 73,415	459,697 820	360,313 73,815	154,743 71,943	457,626 1,256	359,101 72,520	123,061 70,505	433,586 908	316,279 70,942
ransport ocial services	1,398 152,332	95 177,973	1,443 230,025	1,347 152,548	75 173,499	1,382 228,371	1,338 150,850	86 171,566	1,377 225,836
ublic libraries and museums	22,225	19,829	32,344	22,080	19,828	32,215	21,787	19,856	31,941
ecreation, parks and baths invironmental health	53,550 18,431	32,063 2,052	67,835 19,406	52,516 18,312	32,574 2,023	67,037 19,271	53,540 18,120	33,713 1,919	68,570 19,037
lefuse collection and disposal lousing	22,611 59,019	475 13,895	22,825 65,520	22,041 59,316	513 13,893	22,271 65,828	21,620 59,048	490 13,777	21,840 65,513
own and country planning	21,861	1,799	22,806	21,689	1,801	22,634	21,466	1,880	22,453
ire service -Regular	34,217		34,217	34,166	-	34,166	34,157	30	34,173
-Others # liscellaneous services	4,864 213,352	1,952 47,281	5,746 235,231	4,883 210,072	1,932 47,000	5,756 231,806	4,865 204,874	1,873 47,173	5,715 226,705
	1,255,181	929,879	1,635,698	1,245,983	926,874	1,624,751	1,144,636	850,390	1,506,206
olice service						101.110	101.001		101 001
-Police (all ranks) -Others \$	121,443 48,630	6,833	121,443 51,579	121,449 48,767	6,479	121,449 51,563	121,394 48,918	6,574	121,394 51,755
robation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	21,905	7,610	25,695	22,241	8,361	26,353	22,240	8,476	26,399
II (excluding special employment and training									
measures)	1,447,159	944,322	1,834,415	1,438,440	941,714	1,824,116	1,337,188	865,440	1,705,754
ABLE B Wales * (continued)									
ducation -Lecturers and teachers	29,662	9,909	31,721	29,184	9,829	31,235	26,081	6,794	27,798
-Others Construction	10,101 6,243	29,339 18	22,693 6,251	9,996 6,118	29,660 29	22,738 6,131	8,331 5,926	28,323 23	20,452 5,937
ransport ocial services	26 9,894	21 14,271	37 15,961	37 9,964	10 14,361	42 16,072	34 10,027	13 13,838	41 15,922
ublic libraries and museums	1,202	996	1,698	1,212	999	1,711	1,214	986	1,706
ecreation, parks and baths nvironmental health	4,062 1,415	2,815 219	5,278 1,509	4,148 1,379	2,789 208	5,352 1,469	4,663 1,421	3,154 221	6,023 1,516
lefuse collection and disposal lousing	1,604 2,794	14 688	1,610 3,111	1,630 2,775	11 678	1,635 3,088	1,555 2,781	20 654	1,563 3,083
own and country planning	1,700	74	1,739	1,741	81	1,783	1,736	• 93	1,784
ire service -Regular	1,854	-	1,854	1,835		1,835	1,829	1	1,830
-Others # Aiscellaneous services	295 17,114	177 3,239	370 18,527	297 16,935	171 3,317	370 18,383	298 16,850	179 3,385	374 18,326
II above	87,966	61,780	112,359	87,251	62,143	111,844	82,746	57,684	106,355
Police service -Police (all ranks)	6,628		6,628	6,617	·	6,617	6,632		6,632
-Others \$ Probation, magistrates' courts and	2,100	461	2,299	2,111	481	2,319	2,136	486	2,346
agency staff	1,324	378	1,507	1,288	391	1,478	1,295	417	1,498
All (excluding special employment and training									
measures)	98,018	62,619	122,793	97,267	63,015	122,258	92,809	58,587	116,831
ABLE C Scotland **++ (continued	4)								
Education -Lecturers and teachers ##	56,445	8,849	59,985	56,729	9,215	60,414	51,060	7,407	54,022
-Others * Construction	17,707 13,942	20,569 267	28,095 14,072	18,050 14,045	21,193 258	28,735 14,172	15,544 13,845	20,679 313	25,973 14,009
Fransport Social services	765 23,909	49 27,858	791 37,217	764 24,115	76 27,960	803 37,487	803 24,014	91 27,631	849 37,252
Public libraries and museums	3,505	1,825	4,522	3,473	1,921	4,535	3,534	1,863	4,570
Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health	10,303 2,532	3,234 499	11,862 2,768	10,486 2,301	3,320 579	12,084 2,574	11,803 2,364	3,961 643	13,702 2,666
Refuse collection and disposal Housing	7,571 7,065	238 669	7,683 7,429	7,784 7,101	334 569	7,940 7,418	8,083 7,035	304 730	8,226 7,432
fown and country planning	2,014	110	2,077	2,131	133	2,207	2,145	159	2,236
Fire service -Regular	4,672	14	4,680	4,687	14	4,695	4,704	12	4,711
-Others # Miscellaneous services	471 45,515	142 24,317	538 56,904	469 45,534	141 25,633	536 57,525	470 45,261	153 24,818	543 56,889
All above	196,416	88,640	238,623	197,669	91,346	241,125	190,674	88,764	233,080
Police service -Police (all ranks)	14,077	10	14.083	14,130	10	14,136	14,144	10	14,150
-Others \$ Probation, magistrates' courts and	3,636	2,618	4,860	3,716	2,693	4,977	3,789	2,741	5,074
agency staff	145	23	158	142	25	156	141	27	156
All (excluding special employment and training									
measures)	214,274	91,290	257,724	215,657	94,074	260,394	208,748	91,542	252,460

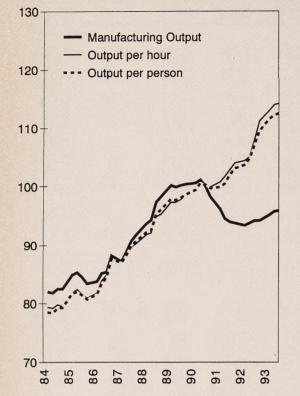
Notes: \* Based on the following factors to convert part time employees to approximate full-time equivalents: teachers and lecturers in further education, 0.11; teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0.53; manual employees 0.41. # Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff. § Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets. \* The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to regional water authorities in England and Wales. + Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents: lecturers and teachers 0.40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Fireman 0.59; (0.58) manual employees 0.45. ## Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.

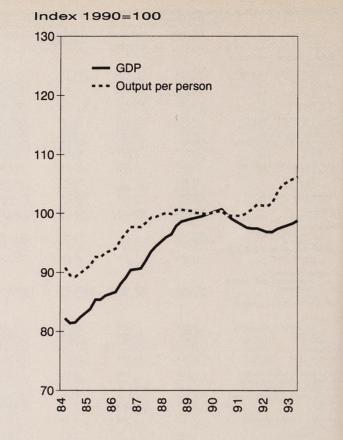
## EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

1.7

EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity .8

### Index 1990=100





				and the second second	New York			Seasonally a	djusted (1990=10
UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econd	omy		Production in	ndustries		Manufacturin	ng industries	
SIC 1992	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
986	88.6	92.3	96.0	90.1	103.0	87.5	85.6	101.6	84.3
987	92.7	93.9	98.7	93.7	101.6	92.2	89.6	100.7	89.0
988	97.3	96.9	100.3	98.2	102.4	95.9	95.9	102.0	94.0
			100.3	100.3	102.4	98.2	100.2	102.1	98.1
989	99.4	99.3							
990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
991	97.7	97.2	100.5	96.0	93.6	102.6	94.7	93.4	101.4
992	97.3	94.6	102.8	95.6	88.4	108.3	93.9	88.4	106.3
986 Q1	86.7	92.2	94.1	88.5	104.4	84.8	83.8	102.8	81.6
Q2	88.1	92.1	95.6	89.8	103.5	86.8	85.2	102.1	83.4
Q3	89.1	92.2	96.6	90.2	102.4	88.1	85.4	101.1	84.5
Q4	90.4	92.5	97.7	92.0	101.8	90.3	88.2	100.6	87.6
987 Q1	90.7	92.8	97.7	92.0	101.2	90.9	87.2	100.2	87.0
Q2	92.0	93.5	98.4	92.9	101.5	91.6	88.8	100.6	88.2
Q3	93.6	94.2	99.3	94.5	101.7	92.9	90.7	100.9	89.9
01		95.1	99.4	95.4	101.9	93.6	91.8	101.2	90.7
Q4	94.5	95.1	99.4	95.4	101.9	93.0	91.0	101.2	
988 Q1	96.0	95.9	100.1	96.5	102.2	94.4	93.7	101.6	92.2
Q2	96.5	96.6	99.9	97.2	102.4	94.9	94.3	102.0	92.5
Q3	97.9	97.3	100.6	99.4	102.4	97.0	97.3	102.1	95.3
03					102.5	97.2	98.3	102.2	96.1
Q4	98.6	98.0	100.6	99.6	102.5	97.2	98.3	102.2	90.1
989 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	102.6	97.4	100.2	102.4	97.9
Q2	99.3	99.2	100.1	99.9	102.3	97.6	99.9	102.3	97.7
Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.1	98.5	100.2	102.1	98.1
Q3 Q4	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.5	101.7	99.1	100.2	101.8	98.6
Q4	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.8	101.7	99.1	100.4	101.0	90.0
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.2	99.1	100.6	101.2	99.4
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.4	101.6	100.5	101.1	101.1	100.4	100.6
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.3
			99.6	98.3	98.5	99.8	98.3		99.7
Q4	99.1	99.5	99.0	90.3	90.0	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
Q2	97.6	97.5	100.1	95.9	94.4	101.6	94.6	94.2	100.5
Q3	97.5	96.8	100.7	95.4	92.4	103.2	94.0	92.2	102.0
Q4	97.5	96.1	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
Q2	97.0	95.3	101.8	94.9	89.5	106.1	93.8	89.5	104.8
Q3									107.1
									109.5
992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4								90.1 89.5 88.0 86.0	104 107

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.

85.1 84.9 84.5

96.7 97.7 98.7

113.6 115.0 116.8

95.2 95.8 95.9

111.6 112.2 112.5

85.3 85.4 85.2

105.7 106.2 106.5

S18 JANUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

92.9 93.0 93.3

98.2 98.8 99.4

1993 Q1 Q2 Q3

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTI	ME				SHORT-	TIME					State State	Constant of		
	Opera- tives (000)	Percent- age of all opera-	Hours of	overtime	worked	Stood of whole v		Working	part of w	eek		Stood off	for whole	e or part of	week
	(000)	tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo	ost	Opera-	Percent-		ost	
			operative working over- time		adjusted		(000)	(000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the week	•	age of all opera- tives	Actual (000)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	1,413 1,394 1,322 1,055 1,019	37.9 37.6 37.7 34.6 35.5	9.5 9.6 9.4 9.1 9.3	13.42 13.44 12.44 9.63 9.51		3 3 7 8 5	101 119 263 323 211	15 19 15 52 40	143 183 132 478 386	9.8 9.5 9.0 9.3 9.5	17 22 22 60 46	0.5 0.6 0.6 2.0 1.5	244 302 395 800 596		14.4 13.7 19.6 13.6 12.9
week ended 1991 Nov 15 Dec 13	1,110 1,074	37.4 36.4	9.2 9.5	10.25 10.22	9.30 9.41	5 7	193 275	41 34	396 346	9.6 10.3	46 41	1.6 1.4	589 621	674 693	12.8 15.2
1992 Jan 10	957	32.9	8.9	8.55	9.63	14	553	47	423	9.0	61	2.1	977	927	16.0
Feb 14	1,065	36.7	8.9	9.51	9.86	2	70	60	593	9.9	62	2.1	664	552	10.7
Mar 13	998	34.5	9.1	9.12	9.65	7	275	59	541	9.2	66	2.3	816	550	12.4
Apr 10	1,066	37.1	9.2	9.80	10.19	5	196	48	481	10.0	53	1.9	677	521	12.7
May 15	1,111	38.7	9.6	10.71	11.01	3	101	30	268	8.8	33	1.1	369	346	11.2
June 12	1,016	35.3	9.3	9.48	9.73	5	181	33	305	9.2	38	1.3	485	622	12.9
July 10	1,053	36.7	9.5	10.01	9.97	2	78	24	250	10.6	26	0.9	328	423	12.8
Aug 14	973	34.1	9.3	9.09	9.36	3	123	27	265	10.0	30	1.0	388	427	13.1
Sep 11	977	34.3	9.7	9.46	9.09	5	194	34	294	8.8	39	1.4	487	530	12.6
Oct 9	1,028	36.3	9.4	9.69	8.67	4	137	35	311	9.0	38	1.3	448	610	11.7
Nov 13	1,045	35.2	9.2	9.66	8.73	5	178	38	370	9.7	43	1.4	647	747	12.8
Dec 18	943	33.8	9.6	9.03	8.25	12	444	52	526	10.1	64	2.3	970	1,075	15.3
1993 Jan 15	905	32.9	9.2	8.37	9.45	6	241	55	483	8.9	61	2.2	724	690	11.9
Feb 12	928	33.8	9.5	8.83	9.18	10	375	55	537	9.9	64	2.3	912	763	14.2
Mar 12	923	33.6	9.3	8.56	9.11	4	156	46	421	9.2	50	1.8	586	390	11.8
Apr 16	878	32.0	9.0	7.94	8.32	3	105	26	198	7.7	28	1.0	303	231	10.6
May 14	1,002	36.7	9.4	9.47	9.79	3	115	23	160	7.0	26	1.0	276	259	10.6
Jun 11	955	34.7	9.3	8.89	9.13	3	133	26	284	11.0	29	1.1	417	535	14.2
Jul 9	1,075	36.6	9.7	10.39	10.34	1	26	25	159	6.4	25	0.9	184	241	7.3
Aug 13	927	33.7	9.8	9.04	9.29	1	36	16	137	8.4	17	0.6	173	190	10.1
Sep 10	1,000	36.3	9.5	9.45	9.08	4	138	12	69	5.9	15	0.5	208	226	13.5
Oct 15 P	1,033	37.4	9.4	9.66	8.64	3	119	18	119	6.8	21	0.6	238	327	11.5

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	TAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	BY ALL OPER	RATIVES
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	97.7 97.1 90.3 78.4 73.3	100.7 98.8 88.6 75.3 70.6	91.4 90.9 90.0 76.9 70.5	97.4 90.2 79.4 68.3 65.3	97.4 95.0 91.3 88.1 82.4
Week ended 1991 Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	75.7 75.3 75.2	73.9	74.4	67.7	84.2
1992 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	74.6 75.0 74.7	71.7	73.2	67.4	83.6
Apr 10 May 15 Jun 12	74.8 75.3 74.3	71.7	72.8	66.9	83.1
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	73.8 73.0 72.4	70.3	71.4	64.6	82.6
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 18	71.3 70.7 69.5	68.5	64.6	62.4	80.4
1993 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	70.3 70.2 70.1	67.5	66.5	63.9	79.7
Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11	69.6 70.3 70.0	68.0	65.7	64.8	78.4
Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	70.8 69.9 69.7	68.8	63.8	66.7	77.4
Oct 15 P	69.1				

### Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

.11

### EMPLOYMENT Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

1 Seasonally adjusted 1985 AVERAGE = 100

12

INDEX O	F AVERAGE WEEKL	HOURS WOR	RKED PER OPE	RATIVE	
All manu facturing industrie	goods,	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	この こので、 こので、 こので、 こので、 こので、 こので、 こので、 この
21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	
101.2 101.0 100.6 99.3 99.5	101.4 100.6 100.4 98.2 98.5	103.3 104.2 105.0 102.0 99.9	99.5 98.7 98.3 97.4 98.3	101.5 101.3 100.8 100.0 101.3	「「「「「「「」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」
99.5 99.3 99.4	99.0	101.7	98.4	99.6	
99.5 99.8 99.5	98.6	100.4	98.4	100.3	
100.0 101.1 99.6	98.6	100.6	98.6	101.5	
100.0 99.3 99.1	98.3	100.1	98.2	102.1	
98.8 98.8 98.2	98.6	98.7	98.0	101.5	
99.3 99.2 98.5	98.6	98.8	99.1	102.1	
97.8 99.2 98.2	98.6	99.5	99.1	103.5	
99.5 98.3 98.1	99.2	98.9	100.3	103.2	
97.5	and the second second		San San		
J	IANUARY 1994	EMPLO	YMENT GAZE	TTE S1	-

#### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** 2.1 **UK Summary**

		MALE AND F	EMALE							
		UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	Y ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
989 ) 990 ) Anni 991 ) aver 992 )	nual rages	1,798.7 1,664.4 2,291.9 2,778.6	6.3 5.8 8.1 9.9	1,784.4 1,662.7 2,287.4 2,766.5	6.3 5.8 8.1 9.8					
991 Nov 1 Dec 1		2,471.8 2,551.7	8.7 9.0	2,526.3 2,550.1	8.9 9.0	41.5 23.8	36.5 32.9	303 296	2,126 2,211	43 44
992 Jan 9 Feb 1 Mar 1	13	2,673.9 2,710.5 2,707.5	9.5 9.6 9.6	2,611.3 2,645.8 2,647.9	9.3 9.4 9.4	61.2 34.5 2.1	42.2 39.8 32.6	297 310 282	2,330 2,354 2,379	47 47 47
Apr 9 May 1 June	14	2,736.5 2,707.9 2,678.2	9.7 9.6 9.5	2,689.8 2,712.0 2,722.5	9.6 9.7 9.7	41.9 22.2 10.5	26.2 22.1 24.9	302 254 258	2,387 2,407 2,373	47 48 47
July 9 Aug 1 Sept	9 13	2,774.0 2,845.5 2,847.4	9.9 10.1 10.1	2,758.3 2,815.7 2,841.0	9.8 10.0 10.1	35.8 57.4 25.3	22.8 34.6 39.5	369 324 315	2,359 2,476 2,488	46 45 45
Oct 8 Nov 1 Dec 1	3 12	2,814.4 2,864.1 2,983.3	10.0 10.2 10.6	2,868.1 2,912.8 2,972.4	10.2 10.4 10.6	27.1 44.7 59.6	36.6 32.4 43.8	345 331 309	2,425 2,488 2,627	44 45 47
993 Jan 1 Feb 1 Mar 1	14 11	3,062.1 3,042.6 2,996.7	10.9 10.8 10.7	2,992.3 2,966.8 2,941.0	10.6 10.6 10.5	19.9 -25.5 -25.8	41.4 18.0 -10.5	314 296 269	2,700 2,700 2,681	48 47 46
Apr 8 May June	8 13	3,000.5 2,916.6 2,865.0	10.7 10.4 10.2	2,939.9 2,916.8 2,912.0	10.5 10.4 10.4	-1.1 -23.1 -4.8	-17.5 -16.7 -9.7	301 257 248	2,653 2,613 2,572	46 46 45
July 8 Aug Sept	8 12	2,929.3 2,960.0 2,912.1	10.4 10.5 10.4	2,916.3 2,921.9 2,904.1	10.4 10.4 10.3	4.3 5.6 -17.8	-7.9 1.7 -2.6	360 309 290	2,526 2,609 2,581	44 42 41
Oct 1 Nov 1	11 R	2,793.6 2,769.4	9.9 9.9	2,852.0 2,815.9	10.1 10.0	-52.1 -36.1	-21.4 -35.3	305 284	2,450 2,447	39 38

THOUSAND

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 22

2		GD Summary			a desta de					
1990 1991 1992	) Annual ) averages )	1,567.3 2,191.5 2,672.4	5.6 8.0 9.8	1,565.5 2,187.0 2,660.4	5.6 7.9 9.7					
1991	Nov 14	2,371.0	8.6	2,423.4	8.8	41.0	36.1	296	2,033	42
	Dec 12	2,450.5	8.9	2,447.1	8.9	23.7	32.5	290	2,117	43
1992	Jan 9	2,569.1	9.4	2,507.5	9.2	60.4	41.7	290	2,234	46
	Feb 13	2,606.6	9.5	2,541.8	9.3	34.3	39.5	303	2,258	46
	Mar 12	2,603.4	9.5	2,543.2	9.3	1.4	32.0	275	2,283	46
	Apr 9	2,632.1	9.6	2,585.3	9.5	42.1	25.9	295	2,291	46
	May 14	2,604.1	9.5	2,606.8	9.5	21.5	21.7	247	2,310	46
	June 11	2,573.9	9.4	2,616.5	9.6	9.7	24.4	250	2,278	46
	July 9	2,663.8	9.7	2,651.2	9.7	34.7	22.0	357	2,262	45
	Aug 13	2,734.1	10.0	2,707.3	9.9	56.1	33.5	316	2,374	44
	Sept 10	2,737.0	10.0	2,733.2	10.0	25.9	38.9	305	2,388	44
	Oct 8	2,708.0	9.9	2,760.6	10.1	27.4	36.5	337	2,328	43
	Nov 12	2,759.4	10.1	2,805.8	10.3	45.2	32.8	325	2,391	44
	Dec 17	2,877.9	10.5	2,865.3	10.5	59.5	44.0	303	2,529	46
1993	Jan 14	2,954.1	10.8	2,885.1	10.5	19.8	41.5	307	2,601	47
	Feb 11	2,935.4	10.7	2,859.4	10.5	-25.7	17.8	289	2,600	46
	Mar 11	2,890.7	10.6	2,834.5	10.4	-24.9	-10.3	263	2,583	45
	Apr 8	2,895.2	10.6	2,834.3	10.4	-0.2	-16.9	295	2,555	45
	May 13	2,813.7	10.3	2,812.3	10.3	-22.0	-15.7	251	2,517	45
	June 10	2,762.2	10.1	2,807.3	10.3	-5.0	-9.1	241	2,477	44
	July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,811.2	10.3	3.9	-7.7	349	2,430	42
	Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,815.9	10.3	4.7	1.2	302	2,508	41
	Sept 9	2,804.1	10.3	2,798.8	10.2	-17.1	-2.8	282	2,482	40
	Oct 11 R	2,690.8	9.8	2,748.1	10.0	-50.7	-21.0	297	2,356	38
	Nov 11 P	2,668.7	9.8	2,712.8	9.9	-35.3	-34.4	277	2,354	37

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

THOUSAN					and the second		FEMALE				MALE
		RIED	MARRIED	Y ADJUSTED #	SEASONALL	D	UNEMPLOYE	Y ADJUSTED #	SEASONALL	D	UNEMPLOYE
		ber	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number
S	990 ) averages	1989 1990 1991 1992		4.2 3.5 4.6 5.3	507.0 431.4 552.8 647.2	4.2 3.2 4.6 5.4	507.9 394.9 554.9 652.6	7.8 7.6 10.8 13.3	1,277.4 1,231.3 1,734.6 2,119.3	7.9 7.6 10.7 13.3	1,290.8 1,232.3 1,737.1 2,126.0
	991 Nov 14 Dec 12		192.6 197.1	4.9 5.0	600.6 603.5	4.8 4.9	586.1 594.3	11.9 12.1	1,925.7 1,946.6	11.7 12.1	1,885.7 1,957.4
	992 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12	0.5	208.9 210.5 210.5	5.1 5.1 5.1	616.7 623.8 621.6	5.2 5.2 5.2	628.5 636.0 632.4	12.5 12.6 12.7	1,994.6 2,022.0 2,026.3	12.8 13.0 13.0	2,045.4 2,074.5 2,075.1
	Apr 9 May 14 June 11	0.4	214.2 210.4 207.7	5.2 5.2 5.2	628.7 631.3 634.2	5.3 5.1 5.1	636.5 622.8 617.0	12.9 13.0 13.1	2,061.1 2,080.7 2,088.3	13.1 13.0 12.9	2,100.1 2,085.1 2,061.2
	July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	4.9	215.0 224.9 218.8	5.3 5.5 5.5	645.8 664.5 665.8	5.5 5.7 5.7	665.3 696.1 686.5	13.2 13.5 13.6	2,112.5 2,151.2 2,175.2	13.2 13.4 13.5	2,108.7 2,149.4 2,160.9
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 17	5.9	215.4 216.9 224.7	5.5 5.6 5.7	668.5 676.3 689.4	5.5 5.5 5.6	662.5 664.4 683.7	13.8 14.0 14.3	2,199.6 2,236.5 2,283.0	13.5 13.8 14.4	2,151.9 2,199.7 2,299.7
		2.6 1993 ).8	232.6 230.8 226.7	5.7 5.7 5.6	693.3 689.8 681.7	5.8 5.8 5.7	708.2 706.7 693.5	14.4 14.2 14.1	2,299.0 2,277.0 2,259.3	14.7 14.6 14.4	2,353.8 2,335.9 2,303.2
	Apr 8 May 13 June 10	1.0 9.3	231.0 219.3 213.7	5.6 5.6 5.6	683.8 675.4 674.0	5.7 5.5 5.4	696.3 668.1 655.8	14.1 14.0 14.0	2,256.1 2,241.4 2,238.0	14.4 14.1 13.8	2,304.2 2,248.4 2,209.2
	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	3.4 5.4	218.4 225.4 214.1	5.6 5.7 5.6	679.0 687.0 682.8	5.8 6.0 5.8	698.2 725.6 704.9	14.0 14.0 13.9	2,237.3 2,234.9 2,221.3	14.0 14.0 13.8	2,231.1 2,234.4 2,207.2
	Oct 11 R Nov 11 P	1.5	201.5 196.7	5.5 5.4	665.5 657.4	5.4 5.3	658.1 645.3	13.7 13.5	2,186.5 2,158.5	13.4 13.3	2,135.5 2,124.1
2.2	mary A	B Summ		IMANTU							
S	991 j	1990 1991 1992		3.4 4.5 5.3	407.4 529.1 622.5	3.4 4.5 5.3	408.2 531.1 627.8	7.3 10.6 13.1	1,158.1 1,658.9 2,037.9	7.3 10.5 13.2	1,159.1 1,660.4 2,044.6
	991 Nov 14 Dec 12		184.3 188.8	4.9 4.9	576.7 579.5	4.7 4.8	562.8 571.4	11.8 11.9	1,846.7 1,867.6	11.5 12.0	1,808.2 1,879.0
	992 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12	2.2	200.3 202.2 202.1	5.0 5.1 5.1	592.3 599.5 597.2	5.1 5.2 5.2 5.2	604.4 612.4 609.0	12.3 12.5 12.5	1,915.2 1,942.3 1,946.0	12.6 12.8 12.8	1,964.6 1,994.2 1,994.4
	Apr 9 May 14 June 11	1.9	205.6 201.9 199.1	5.1 5.1 5.2	604.6 607.0 609.5	5.2 5.1 5.0	613.0 599.6 593.0	12.7 12.9 12.9	1,980.7 1,999.8 2,007.0	13.0 12.9 12.7	2,019.1 2,004.5 1,980.9
	July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	5.0	205.3 215.0 209.7	5.3 5.4 5.4	620.5 638.7 640.7	5.4 5.7 5.6	637.7 668.0 659.4	13.1 13.3 13.5	2,030.7 2,068.6 2,092.5	13.0 13.3 13.4	2,026.1 2,066.1 2,077.6
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 17	3.4	206.7 208.4 216.3	5.5 5.5 5.6	643.6 651.4 664.5	5.4 5.4 5.6	637.4 640.2 659.9	13.6 13.9 14.2	2,117.0 2,154.4 2,200.8	13.3 13.6 14.3	2,070.6 2,119.1 2,218.1
	993 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	2.3	224.0 222.3 218.3	5.7 5.6 5.6	668.2 664.5 656.7	5.8 5.8 5.7	683.5 682.2 669.5	14.3 14.1 14.0	2,216.9 2,194.9 2,177.8	14.6 14.5 14.3	2,270.5 2,253.3 2,221.2
			222.4 211.3	5.6 5.5	659.0 651.1	5.7 5.5 5.4	672.2 645.0 632.3	14.0 13.9 13.9	2,175.3 2,161.2 2,157.6	14.3 14.0 13.7	2,223.0 2,168.7 2,129.8
	Apr 8 May 13 June 10		205.8	5.5	649.7	J.4	002.0				
	May 13	5.8 9.5 5.2		5.5 5.5 5.6 5.6	649.7 654.6 662.0 658.3	5.7 5.9 5.7	671.4 698.1 678.5	13.9 13.9 13.8	2,156.6 2,153.9 2,140.5	13.8 13.8 13.7	2,149.6 2,152.5 2,125.6

# The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, page 608 for the list of discontinuities taken into account). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over. § The unadjusted unemployment figure between September 1989 and March 1990 is affected by the change in the conditions of the Redundant Mineworkers Payment Scheme. An estimated 15,500 men left the count as a result of this change.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK Summary



#### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** 2.3 Regions

	NUMBER	INEMPLOYED		PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED	)	in anna			
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	
SOUTH EAST	367.4 372.4	259.6 273.3	107.8	3.9 4.0	4.9	2.7 2.5	366.9 372.1 637.8	3.9 4.0			259.3 273.1	107.6	
1990 ) Annual 1991 ) averages 1992 )		477.9 645.4	160.9 288.7	6.9 9.4	9.2 12.5	4.1 5.3	851.2	7.0 9.3			477.4 643.8	160.4 207.3	
1992 Nov 12 Dec 17	903.4 943.3	682.6 715.3	220.8 228.0	9.9 10.3	13.2 13.9	5.6 5.8	918.0 940.5	10.1 10.3	18.8 22.5	15.5 18.4	694.5 711.8	223.5 228.7 231.7	
1993 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	960.7 961.3 952.0	727.5 726.9 719.9	233.2 234.4 232.1	10.5 10.5 10.4	14.1 14.1 14.0	5.9 5.9 5.9	951.4 945.0 939.6	10.4 10.4 10.3	10.9 -6.4 -5.4	17.4 9.0 -0.3	719.7 713.8 710.3	231.2 229.3	
Apr 8	957.0	722.5	234.5	10.5	14.0	5.9	938.1	10.3	-1.5	-4.4	708.1	230.0	
May 13	934.4	707.2	227.2	10.3	13.7	5.7	931.5	10.2	-6.6	-4.5	703.4	228.1	
June 10	919.4	695.7	223.7	10.1	13.5	5.7	928.6	10.2	-2.9	-3.7	700.4	228.2	
July 8	930.7	698.7	232.0	10.2	13.5	5.9	929.9	10.2	1.3	-2.7	700.1	229.8	
Aug 12	942.4	700.9	241.5	10.3	13.6	6.1	931.4	10.2	1.5	0.0	699.3	232.1	
Sept 9	931.6	693.8	237.8	10.2	13.4	6.0	928.7	10.2	-2.7	0.0	697.3	231.4	
Oct 11 R	897.6	673.0	224.6	9.8	13.0	5.7	912.5	10.0	-16.2	-5.8	687.1	225.4	
Nov 11 P	886.1	666.9	219.2	9.7	12.9	5.5	900.5	9.9	-12.0	-10.3	678.5	222.0	
				5.1	6.4	3.4	218.0	5.1			156.4	61.7	
1989) 1990) Annual 1991) averages 1992)	218.2 211.8 332.1 430.3	156.5 154.7 244.3 320.1	61.8 57.1 87.8 110.2	5.1 5.0 8.2 10.6	6.4 10.4 13.6	3.4 3.2 5.1 6.5	211.6 331.7 429.2	5.0 8.1 10.6			154.7 244.1 319.6	57.0 87.6 109.6	
1992 Nov 12	452.3	336.2	116.1	11.2	14.3	6.8	458.8	11.3	7.6	6.8	341.5	117.3	
Dec 17	469.3	349.7	119.6	11.6	14.9	7.0	468.4	11.6	9.6	7.9	348.7	119.7	
1993 Jan 14	471.0	350.8	120.1	11.6	14.9	7.0	471.6	11.6	3.2	6.8	350.9	120.7	
Feb 11	473.5	352.5	121.0	11.7	15.0	7.1	471.6	11.6	0.0	4.3	350.8	120.8	
Mar 11	473.4	352.6	120.7	11.7	15.0	7.1	470.8	11.6	-0.8	0.8	350.6	120.2	
Apr 8	478.2	355.8	122.4	11.8	15.2	7.2	472.0	11.6	1.2	0.1	351.0	121.0	
May 13	471.5	351.5	120.0	11.6	15.0	7.0	470.6	11.6	-1.4	-0.3	349.9	120.7	
June 10	468.4	349.1	119.3	11.6	14.9	7.0	470.4	11.6	-0.2	-0.1	349.4	121.0	
July 8	473.5	350.6	122.9	11.7	14.9	7.2	470.5	11.6	0.1	-0.5	349.1	121.4	
Aug 12	479.6	352.4	127.3	11.8	15.0	7.5	471.5	11.6	1.0	0.3	349.3	122.2	
Sept 9	476.2	350.3	125.8	11.7	14.9	7.4	470.8	11.6	-0.7	0.1	349.1	121.7	
Oct 11 R	461.2	341.3	120.0	11.4	14.5	7.0	465.3	11.5	-5.5	-1.7	345.7	119.6	
Nov 11 P	454.8	337.8	117.1	11.2	14.4	6.9	461.2	11.4	-4.1	-3.4	343.1	118.1	
EAST ANGLIA					4.2	2.7	35.2	3.6			24.0	11.2	
1989) 1990) Annual 1991) averages 1992)	35.2 37.5 s 59.1 77.7	24.0 27.3 44.2 58.3	11.2 10.2 15.0 19.4	3.6 3.7 5.8 7.8	4.2 4.7 7.5 10.1	2.4 3.5 4.6	37.4 59.0 77.3	3.7 5.9 7.8			27.2 44.1 58.1	10.2 14.9 19.2	
1992 Nov 12	81.4	61.3	20.1	8.2	10.6	4.8	83.3	8.4	1.7	1.3	62.8	20.5	
Dec 17	86.0	65.1	20.9	8.6	11.3	5.0	85.6	8.6	2.3	1.7	64.6	21.0	
1993 Jan 14	90.0	67.9	22.1	9.0	11.8	5.3	86.9	8.7	1.3	1.8	65.6	21.3	
Feb 11	90.0	67.8	22.2	9.0	11.8	5.3	85.7	8.6	-1.2	0.8	64.5	21.2	
Mar 11	89.0	67.2	21.8	8.9	11.7	5.2	85.0	8.5	-0.7	-0.2	64.1	20.9	
Apr 8	88.5	66.7	21.8	8.9	11.6	5.2	85.1	8.5	0.1	-0.6	64.1	21.0	
May 13	85.1	64.2	20.9	8.5	11.1	5.0	83.9	8.4	-1.2	-0.6	63.3	20.6	
June 10	82.4	62.3	20.0	8.3	10.8	4.8	84.2	8.5	0.3	-0.3	63.5	20.7	
July 8	83.2	62.3	20.9	8.4	10.8	5.0	84.2	8.5	0.0	-0.3	63.4	20.8	
Aug 12	83.4	61.8	21.6	8.4	10.7	5.1	84.1	8.4	-0.1	0.1	63.1	21.0	
Sept 9	81.6	60.6	20.9	8.2	10.5	5.0	83.2	8.4	-0.9	-0.3	62.4	20.8	
Oct 11 R	78.4	58.6	19.8	7.9	10.2	4.7	81.6	8.2	-1.6	-0.9	61.3	20.3	
Nov 11 P	78.2	58.5	19.8	7.9	10.1	4.7	80.2	8.1	-1.4	-1.3	60.1	20.1	
SOUTH WEST	98.1	66.1	31.9	4.5	5.3	3.3	98.0	4.5			66.1	31.9 27.5	
1989 ) 1990 ) Annual 1991 ) average 1992 )	97.3	69.8 121.1 158.7	27.5 40.1 50.2	4.3 4.4 7.1 9.4	5.6 9.4 12.7	2.8 4.1 5.2	97.2 160.8 207.9	4.4 7.1 9.4			69.7 120.9 158.1	27.5 39.9 49.7	
1992 Nov 12	219.3	166.4	52.9	9.9	13.4	5.4	221.3	10.0	4.2	2.6	168.4	52.9	
Dec 17	229.6	174.7	55.0	10.4	14.0	5.7	225.4	10.2	4.1	3.1	171.4	54.0	
1993 Jan 14	236.6	179.5	57.1	10.7	14.4	5.9	227.0	10.2	1.6	3.3	172.7	54.3	
Feb 11	234.1	177.0	57.1	10.6	14.2	5.9	223.9	10.1	-3.1	0.9	169.9	54.0	
Mar 11	229.0	173.3	55.7	10.3	13.9	5.7	221.8	10.0	-2.1	-1.2	168.5	53.3	
Apr 8	226.8	172.2	54.7	10.2	13.8	5.6	221.3	10.0	-0.5	-1.9	167.8	53.5	
May 13	216.7	165.0	51.7	9.8	13.2	5.3	218.4	9.9	-2.9	-1.8	165.6	52.8	
June 10	210.1	160.2	49.8	9.5	12.9	5.1	217.4	9.8	-1.0	-1.5	164.9	52.5	
July 8	213.6	161.5	52.2	9.6	13.0	5.4	217.0	9.8	-0.4	-1.4	164.3	52.7	
Aug 12	215.8	161.3	54.4	9.7	12.9	5.6	216.7	9.8	-0.3	-0.6	163.4	53.3	
Sept 9	213.0	159.5	53.5	9.6	12.8	5.5	215.1	9.7	-1.6	-0.8	162.1	53.0	
Oct 11 R		154.5	51.0	9.3	12.4	5.3	210.9	9.5	-4.2	-2.0	159.1	51.8	
Nov 11 P		154.1	50.9	9.2	12.4	5.2	206.8	9.3	-4.1	-3.3	155.9	50.9	

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

239.4 238.3 See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

THOUSAND

NUMBER UNEMPLOYED

Male

118.8 111.7 165.1 206.3

213.0 222.1

227.1 225.7 223.3

223.1 217.8 214.4

216.4 216.9 213.8

204.6 201.3

77.2 72.2 106.7 133.2

136.9 144.8

149.3 148.6 146.1

145.8 142.1 138.8

140.0 140.2 138.5

132.8 132.2

129.7 120.6 159.4 183.1

187.8 197.2

201.9 200.4 197.5

197.4 191.5 187.5

189.0 189.6 187.9

181.9 181.1

191.6 176.4 220.9 251.6

252.3 261.7

268.0 264.1 260.6

261.7 255.0 250.0

252.6 252.9 249.5

All

277.7 288.3

295.5 294.2 290.5

290.7 282.9 278.5

284.2 287.3 282.8

178.6 188.2

194.3 193.4 189.8

189.5 184.3 179.8

183.8 185.8 183.1

241.1 252.3

259.2 257.2 253.3

253.4 244.8 239.6

244.5 248.3 244.6

234.6 232.6

262.6 234.9 287.1 323.7

323.2 334.2

343.7 338.3 333.2

334.9 325.0 318.5

325.7 329.4 324.0

WEST MIDLANDS

1992 Nov 12 Dec 17

1993 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11

Apr 8 May 13 June 10

July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9

EAST MIDLANDS

1992 Nov 12 Dec 17

1993 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11

Apr 8 May 13 June 10

July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9

Oct 11 R 174.0 Nov 11 P 172.5

YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE

1989 ) 178.8 1990 ) Annual 161.3 1991 ) averages 207.4 1992 ) 236.6

1992 Nov 12 Dec 17

1993 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11

Apr 8 May 13 June 10

July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9

Oct 11 R Nov 11 P

NORTH WEST

1989 ) 1990 ) Annual 1991 ) averages 1992 )

1992 Nov 12 Dec 17

1993 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11

Apr 8 May 13 June 10

July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9

Oct 11 R 307.1 Nov 11 P 304.7

Oct 11 R 268.8 Nov 11 P 263.7

1989 ) 108.9 1990 ) Annual 99.4 1991 ) averages 142.1 1992 ) 174.9

1989 ) Annual 152.7 1990 ) Annual 152.7 1991 ) averages 218.7 1992 ) 270.5

PER CENT WORKFORCE \*

6.7 6.0 8.6 10.6

10.9 11.3

11.6 11.5 11.4

11.4 11.1 10.9

11.1 11.3 11.1

10.5 10.3

5.5 5.1 7.2 9.1

9.3 9.8

10.1 10.1 9.9

9.9 9.6 9.4

9.6 9.7 9.6

9.1 9.0

7.5 6.8 8.7 10.0

10.2 10.7

11.0 10.9 10.7

10.7 10.3 10.1

10.3 10.5 10.3

9.9 9.8

8.6 7.7 9.4 10.8

10.8 11.2

11.5 11.3 11.1

11.2 10.9 10.6

10.9 11.0 10.8

10.3 10.2

Male

8.1 7.6 11.2 13.8

14.3 14.9

15.2 15.1 15.0

15.0 14.6 14.4

14.5 14.6 14.3

13.7 13.5

6.9 6.4 9.5 12.2

12.5 13.2

13.7 13.6 13.4

13.3 13.0 12.7

12.8 12.8 12.7

12.1 12.1

9.5 8.9 11.7 13.7

14.0 14.7

15.1 15.0 14.8

14.7 14.3 14.0

14.1 14.2 14.0

13.6 13.5

10.9 10.1 12.6 15.0

15.0 15.6

15.9 15.7 15.5

15.6 15.2 14.9

15.0 15.0 14.8

14.2 14.2

Female

4.7 3.9 5.1 6.0

6.1 6.2

6.4 6.4 6.3

6.4 6.1 6.0

6.4 6.6 6.5

6.0 5.9

3.8 3.2 4.2 5.1

4.9 5.2

5.3 5.4 5.3

5.3 5.1 5.0

5.3 5.5 5.4

5.0 4.9

4.8 4.0 4.7 5.2

5.2 5.4

5.6 5.5 5.4

5.5 5.2 5.1

5.4 5.7 5.5

5.1 5.0

5.4 4.5 5.1 5.5

5.4 5.5

5.8 5.7 5.5

5.6 5.3 5.2

5.6 5.8 5.7

5.2 5.1

Female All

49.7 41.1 53.6 64.1

64.7 66.3

68.4 68.5 67.2

67.6 65.0 64.1

67.8 70.3 69.0

64.2 62.4

31.7 27.2 35.4 41.6

41.7 43.4

45.0 44.8 43.7

43.7 42.1 41.1

43.9 45.6 44.6

41.2 40.2

49.1 40.6 48.0 53.5

53.3 55.1

57.3 56.8 55.8

56.1 53.4 52.1

55.6 58.7 56.8

52.6 51.5

71.0 58.5 66.3 72.1

70.8 72.5

75.7 74.2 72.6

73.3 70.0 68.5

73.1 76.5 74.6

67.7 66.4

JANUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

S22

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3



25400044					THOUSAND
Number	-LY ADJUSTEI Per cent workforce	D Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
167.9 152.7 218.4 269.7	6.6 5.8 8.5 10.6			118.3 111.6 164.9 205.9	49.6 41.0 53.5
283.9 290.2	11.1 11.4	4.8 6.3	3.3 4.9	217.6 222.6	63.8 66.3 67.6
291.8	11.4	1.6	4.2	224.1	67.7
289.2	11.3	-2.6	1.8	221.8	67.4
286.3	11.2	-2.9	-1.3	219.7	66.6
286.1	11.2	-0.2	-1.9	219.3	66.8
282.6	11.1	-3.5	-2.2	216.7	65.9
281.7	11.0	-0.9	-1.5	216.1	65.6
281.8	11.0	0.1	-1.4	215.9	65.9
282.4	11.1	0.6	-0.1	216.0	66.4
280.3	11.0	-2.1	-0.5	214.2	66.1
274.4	10.7	-5.9	-2.5	209.7	64.7
270.0	10.6	-4.4	-4.1	205.9	64.1
104.7 99.3 141.8 174.0	5.4 5.1 7.3 9.1			73.1 72.1 106.5 132.8	31.6 27.1 35.2 41.3
183.1	9.6	3.6	2.4	140.3	42.8
188.3	9.8	5.2	3.4	144.2	44.1
189.7	9.9	1.4	3.4	145.7	44.0
187.3	9.8	-2.4	1.5	143.6	43.7
184.8	9.6	-2.5	-1.2	142.1	42.7
184.4	9.6	-0.4	-1.8	141.7	42.7
183.4	9.6	-1.0	-1.3	141.1	42.3
182.8	9.5	-0.6	-0.7	140.6	42.2
182.9	9.6	0.1	-0.5	140.5	42.4
183.7	9.6	0.8	0.1	140.6	43.1
183.2	9.6	-0.5	0.1	140.3	42.9
179.4	9.4	-3.8	-1.2	137.6	41.8
176.9	9.2	-2.5	-2.3	135.6	41.3
175.1 161.1 206.9 235.6	7.4 6.7 8.7 10.0			126.2 120.5 159.1 182.6	49.0 40.6 47.8 53.1
245.4	10.4	3.9	2.5	190.7	54.7
250.5	10.6	5.1	3.5	194.7	55.8
252.2	10.7	1.7	3.6	196.3	55.9
250.2	10.6	-2.0	1.6	194.8	55.4
248.5	10.5	-1.7	-0.7	193.5	55.0
248.5	10.5	0.0	-1.2	193.3	55.2
245.6	10.4	-2.9	-1.5	191.5	54.1
244.4	10.3	-1.2	-1.4	190.9	53.5
243.7	10.3	-0.7	-1.6	190.0	53.7
245.2	10.4	1.5	-0.1	190.1	55.1
243.2	10.3	-2.0	-0.4	188.8	54.4
239.5	10.1	-3.7	-1.4	186.4	53.1
236.7	10.0	-2.8	-2.8	183.8	52.9
261.9 234.7 286.6 322.1	8.5 7.7 9.4 10.8			191.0 176.3 220.6 250.6	70.9 58.4 66.0 71.5
329.6	11.0	2.3	1.2	257.1	72.5
333.3	11.1	3.7	2.2	259.8	73.5
334.5	11.2	1.2	2.4	261.0	73.5
330.2	11.0	-4.3	0.2	257.8	72.4
326.9	10.9	-3.3	-2.1	255.6	71.3
328.0	11.0	1.1	-2.2	256.1	71.9
324.6	10.9	-3.4	-1.9	253.9	70.7
323.7	10.8	-0.9	-1.1	253.2	70.5
322.8	10.8	-0.9	-1.7	252.3	70.5
323.0	10.8	0.2	-0.5	251.6	71.4
320.3	10.7	-2.7	-1.1	249.3	71.0
313.9	10.5	-6.4	-3.0	245.2	68.7
310.5	10.4	-3.4	-4.2	242.5	68.0

JANUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S23

# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

2.3	Reg	ions						2				THOUSAND
	NUMBER U	NEMPLOYED			VORKFORCE	• Female	SEASONAL Number	Per cent	) Change	Average	Male	Female
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	remaie	Number	workforce *	since previous month	change over 3 months ended		
NORTH 1989 ) 1990 ) Annual 1991 ) average	141.9 122.9 s 143.7	105.7 93.4 111.1	36.2 29.5 32.6	10.2 8.9 10.4	13.3 11.7 14.0	6.1 5.0 5.5	140.0 122.7 143.4	9.9 8.7 10.3 11.3			103.9 93.3 110.9 123.5	36.2 29.4 32.5 33.7
1992 ) 1992 Nov 12	157.8 162.4	123.9 128.7	34.0 33.7	11.3 11.7	15.6 16.2	5.7 5.6 5.7	157.1 164.1 168.6	11.8 12.1	3.3 4.5	2.1 3.2	129.8 133.7	34.3 34.9
Dec 17 1993 Jan 14	169.2 174.0	134.9 138.1 137.3	34.2 35.9 35.7	12.1 12.5 12.4	17.0 17.4 17.3	6.0 6.0	168.1 168.3	12.1 12.1	-0.5 0.2	2.4 1.3	133.4 133.7	34.7 34.6
Feb 11 Mar 11 Apr 8	173.0 169.8 171.7	135.1	34.7 34.9	12.2	17.0 17.2	5.8 5.8	166.6 168.0	12.0	-1.7 1.4 0.2	-0.7 0.0 0.0	132.6 133.8 134.7	34.0 34.2 33.5
May 13 June 10	168.3 167.2	135.2 134.3	33.2 32.9	12.1 12.0	17.0 16.9	5.6 5.5 5.9	168.2 170.0 170.5	12.1 12.2 12.2	0.2	0.0 1.1 0.8	136.2	33.8 34.1
July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	170.2 171.1 170.7	135.3 134.7 134.9	35.0 36.4 35.8	12.2 12.3 12.3	17.0 16.9 17.0	6.1 6.0	170.5 171.2 170.5	12.3 12.2	0.7 -0.7	1.0 0.2	136.6 136.1	34.6 34.4
Oct 11 R Nov 11 P	164.8 165.1	131.6 132.2	33.2 32.9	11.8 11.9	16.5 16.6	5.6 5.5	168.3 166.6	12.1 12.0	-2.2 -1.7	-0.7 -1.5	134.7 133.2	33.6 33.4
WALES	97.0	70.9	26.2	7.5	9.4	4.8	96.0	7.3			69.9 65.6	26.1 20.6
1990 ) Annual 1991 ) average 1992 )	86.3	65.7 88.6 100.2	20.6 24.6 27.0	6.6 8.7 10.0	8.7 11.7 13.7	3.8 4.5 5.0	86.2 113.0 126.7	6.7 8.9 10.0			88.5 99.9	24.5 26.8
1992 Nov 12 Dec 17	129.4 134.9	102.5 107.2	26.9 27.8	10.2 10.6	14.0 14.7	5.0 5.2	131.0 133.4	10.3 10.5	1.0 2.4	0.9 1.3	103.7 105.6	27.3 27.8
1993 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	139.4 136.9 133.6	110.0 107.9 105.4	29.4 29.0 28.2	11.0 10.8 10.5	15.0 14.8 14.4	5.5 5.4 5.2	134.0 132.1 130.5	10.6 10.4 10.3	0.6 -1.9 -1.6	1.3 0.4 -1.0	106.0 104.3 103.0	28.0 27.8 27.5
Apr 8 May 13	132.6 128.6 126.0	104.7 102.1 100.2	27.8 26.5 25.8	10.4 10.1 9.9	14.3 14.0 13.7	5.2 4.9 4.8	130.2 129.8 130.3	10.3 10.2 10.3	-0.3 -0.4 0.5	-1.3 -0.8 -0.1	102.9 102.6 103.0	27.3 27.2 27.3
June 10 July 8 Aug 12	130.9 133.1	102.1 102.9	28.8 30.3 29.5	10.3 10.5 10.4	14.0 14.1 14.0	5.3 5.6 5.5	131.4 132.4 131.4	10.4 10.4 10.4	1.1 1.0 -1.0	0.4 0.9 0.4	103.4 103.8 102.9	28.0 28.6 28.5
Sept 9 Oct 11 F Nov 11 F	131.6 126.0 126.7	102.0 99.0 99.9	25.5 27.0 26.8	9.9 10.0	13.5 13.7	5.0 5.0	128.9 127.9	10.2 10.1	-2.5 -1.0	-0.8 -1.5	101.3 100.7	27.6 27.2
SCOTLAND	12017										168.1	65.0
1989 ) 1990 ) Annual 1991 ) averag 1992 )	234.7 202.5 es 220.2 241.0	169.5 148.7 165.5 183.8	65.2 53.8 54.7 57.3	9.3 8.0 8.7 9.5	11.7 10.3 11.5 12.8	6.1 5.0 5.1 5.2	233.2 202.1 219.3 238.8	9.3 8.1 8.6 9.4			148.5 165.0 182.5	53.6 54.3 56.3
1992 Nov 12 Dec 17	242.9 251.8	187.5 195.1	55.4 56.7	9.6 9.9	13.1 13.6	5.0 5.1	246.0 249.4	9.7 9.8	1.7 3.4	0.9 2.3	189.4 192.3	56.6 57.1
1993 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	260.8 257.1 250.7	201.3 197.5 193.0	59.5 59.6 57.7	10.3 10.1 9.9	14.0 13.8 13.5	5.4 5.4 5.2	249.5 247.6 244.5	9.8 9.8 9.6	0.1 -2.1 -3.1	1.7 0.5 -1.6	192.5 190.7 188.4	57.0 56.9 56.1
Apr 8 May 13	250.1 243.7	192.2 188.6 186.4	57.9 55.1 54.3	9.9 9.6 9.5	13.4 13.2 13.0	5.2 5.0 4.9	244.9 244.3 244.5	9.7 9.6 9.6	0.4 -0.6 0.2	-1.5 -1.1 0.0	188.4 188.5 189.0	56.5 55.8 55.5
June 10 July 8 Aug 12	254.2 253.9	191.8 191.2	62.4 62.7 56.0	10.0 10.0 9.5	13.4 13.3 12.9	5.7 5.7 5.1	246.7 246.1 242.9	9.7 9.7 9.6	2.2 -0.6 -3.2	0.6 0.6 -0.5	190.2 189.6 187.2	56.5 56.5 55.7
Sept 9 Oct 11 F Nov 11	241.2 R 234.0 P 234.2	185.2 181.1 181.7	52.9 52.5	9.2 9.2	12.6 12.7	4.8 4.8	238.7 236.6	9.4 9.3	-4.2 -2.1	-2.7 -3.2	184.2 182.8	54.5 53.8
NORTHERNIR							105.0				77.6	27.9
1989) 1990) Annua 1991) averag 1992)		77.7 73.2 76.7 81.4	28.0 24.0 23.8 24.8	14.5 13.3 13.7 14.2	18.1 17.0 17.8 18.5	9.3 8.0 7.9 8.0	105.6 97.2 100.4 106.1	14.6 13.3 13.4 14.2			73.2 76.7 81.3	24.0 23.8 24.8
1992 Nov 12 Dec 17	104.7 105.4	80.5 81.6	24.2 23.8	14.0 14.1	18.3 18.5	7.8 7.7	107.0 107.1	14.3 14.3	-0.5 0.1	-0.5 -0.2	82.1 82.2	24.9 24.9
1993 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	108.0 107.2 106.0	83.3 82.7 82.0	24.7 24.5 24.0	14.4 14.3 14.1	18.9 18.8 18.6	8.0 7.9 7.8	107.2 107.4 106.5	14.3 14.3 14.2	0.1 0.2 -0.9	-0.1 0.2 -0.2	82.1 82.1 81.5	25.1 25.3 25.0
Apr 8 May 13	105.3 102.8	81.3 79.7 79.3	24.1 23.1 23.5	14.1 13.7 13.7	18.4 18.1 18.0	7.8 7.5 7.6	105.6 104.5 104.7	14.1 13.9 14.0	-0.9 -1.1 0.2	-0.5 -1.0 -0.6	80.8 80.2 80.4	24.8 24.3 24.3
June 10 July 8 Aug 12	108.3 109.4	81.5 81.8	26.8 27.6 26.4	14.4 14.6 14.4	18.5 18.6 18.5	8.7 8.9 8.5	105.1 106.0 105.3	14.0 14.1 14.0	0.4 0.9 -0.7	-0.2 0.5 0.2	80.7 81.0 80.8	24.4 25.0 24.5
Sept 9 Oct 11 Nov 11	108.0 R 102.8 P 100.8	81.6 78.9 78.0	26.4 23.9 22.8	14.4 13.7 13.4	17.9 17.7	7.7 7.4	103.9 103.1	13.9 13.8	-1.4 -0.8	-0.4 -1.0	80.1 79.5	23.8 23.6

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Unemployment by travel-to-work areas+ as at November 11 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS	•					Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster	6,445 910 46,072 902 3,284	1,737 339 16,168 359 1,189	8,182 1,249 62,240 1,261 4,473	16.0 10.4 9.1 19.6 9.6	12.9 8.6 7.9 14.3 7.8
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	3,170 4,781 1,098 1,677 2,623	801 1,133 421 687 644	3,971 5,914 1,519 2,364 3,267	8.2 9.8 12.8 7.2 9.3	7.0 8.8 10.3 6.4 7.9	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	15,806 828 4,328 1,255	5,735 326 1,491 388 385	21,541 1,154 5,819 1,643 1,250	9.6 7.9 9.6 9.2 10.6	8.4 5.9 8.4 7.0 8.1
Aylesbury and Wycombe	9,627	3,145	12,772	7.4	6.3	Huddersfield	6,833	2,251	9,084	10.4	8.9
Banbury	2,044	796	2,840	9.7	8.3	Hull	18,845	5,349	24,194	12.5	11.2
Barnsley	8,069	1,947	10,016	14.3	12.5	Huntingdon and St Neots	2,971	1,255	4,226	8.4	7.2
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,963	987	3,950	13.6	11.2	Ipswich	6,398	1,963	8,361	8.0	7.1
Barrow-in-Furness	3,646	940	4,586	11.6	10.1	Isle of Wight	5,552	1,866	7,418	15.9	13.1
Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	4,184 4,749 1,131 5,358 583	1,423 1,763 411 1,759 217	5,607 6,512 1,542 7,117 800	6.6 9.5 9.8 9.7 8.2	6.0 8.3 7.6 8.6 6.8	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering and Market Harboroug	2,344 894 163 h 2,324	776 313 70 814	3,120 1,207 233 3,138	10.9 5.2 7.0 7.9	9.2 4.2 4.7 6.8
Bicester	953	377	1,330	7.5	6.2	Kidderminster	3,218	1,056	4,274	11.0	9.3
Bideford	1,330	427	1,757	17.3	14.0	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	2,995	1,067	4,062	10.0	8.3
Birmingham	73,291	22,012	95,303	13.0	11.8	Lancaster and Morecambe	4,250	1,275	5,525	11.5	9.8
Bishop Auckland	4,443	1,029	5,472	13.2	11.5	Launceston	644	266	910	12.4	8.7
Blackburn	5,378	1,196	6,574	10.0	8.8	Leeds	25,085	7,374	32,459	9.6	8.6
Blackpool	9,120	2,392	11,512	9.7	8.0	Leek	557	219	776	6.8	5.6
Blandford	542	210	752	8.1	6.4	Leicester	18,515	5,562	24,077	9.5	8.5
Bodmin and Liskeard	2,498	1,002	3,500	14.8	11.4	Lincoln	5,442	1,732	7,174	10.8	9.4
Bolton and Bury	14,848	4,005	18,853	10.7	9.3	Liverpool	53,955	14,769	68,724	16.2	14.5
Boston	1,596	532	2,128	9.5	7.8	London	311,203	107,392	418,595	13.0	11.5
Bournemouth	10,503	3,087	13,590	13.1	11.0	Loughborough and Coalville	3,488	1,131	4,619	7.1	6.3
Bradford	18,616	4,857	23,473	10.9	9.7	Louth and Mablethorpe	1,474	483	1,957	14.5	11.4
Bridgwater	2,900	935	3,835	12.6	10.5	Lowestoft	3,213	1,066	4,279	14.0	12.0
Bridlington and Driffield	2,080	729	2,809	14.0	11.2	Ludlow	848	324	1,172	10.3	7.3
Bridport	769	274	1,043	11.5	8.7	Macclesfield	2,489	875	3,364	5.6	4.7
Brighton	17,721	5,757	23,478	14.7	12.3	Malton	294	114	408	4.9	4.1
Bristol	26,995	8,352	35,347	10.4	9.3	Malvern and Ledbury	1,539	501	2,040	9.3	7.3
Bude	806	331	1,137	16.9	12.3	Manchester	62,004	17,302	79,306	11.1	9.9
Burnley	2,605	643	3,248	8.2	7.2	Mansfield	7,146	1,520	8,666	15.3	13.5
Burton-on-Trent	4,937	1,576	6,513	10.7	9.5	Matlock	771	272	1,043	6.2	5.1
Bury St Edmunds	1,588	606	2,194	6.6	5.6	Medway and Maidstone	21,290	6,254	27,544	12.6	11.0
Buxton	1,237	464	1,701	7.8	6.2	Melton Mowbray	1,049	394	1,443	6.4	5.4
Calderdale	6,056	1,886	7,942	9.6	8.4	Middlesbrough	16,871	3,676	20,547	16.8	15.0
Cambridge •	6,629	2,346	8,975	6.5	5.5	Milton Keynes	7,208	2,327	9,535	9.3	8.5
Canterbury	4,312	1,128	5,440	11.0	9.4	Minehead	973	345	1,318	15.9	12.1
Carlisle	2,838	950	3,788	7.3	6.2	Morpeth and Ashington	5,458	1,468	6,926	15.3	13.4
Castleford and Pontefract	4,928	1,197	6,125	11.5	10.3	Newark	1,997	617	2,614	11.0	9.3
Chard	588	207	795	8.4	7.0	Newbury	2,091	699	2,790	6.5	5.6
Chelmsford and Braintree	7,527	2,691	10,218	9.5	8.2	Newcastle upon Tyne	36,743	9,147	45,890	12.8	11.6
Cheltenham	4,591	1,498	6,089	8.2	7.2	Newmarket	1,639	634	2,273	8.5	7.0
Chesterfield	7,627	1,984	9,611	13.5	11.9	Newquay	1,623	730	2,353	21.1	16.9
Chichester	4,483	1,181	5,664	9.3	7.7	Newton Abbot	2,164	712	2,876	10.9	9.0
Chippenham	2,006	811	2,817	8.9	7.4	Northallerton	624	265	889	4.8	4.1
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	2,146	769	2,915	11.6	9.6	Northampton	7,183	2,389	9,572	8.5	7.6
Cirencester	795	286	1,081	8.0	6.8	Northwich	3,356	1,175	4,531	8.7	7.5
Clacton	3,199	794	3,993	19.5	15.5	Norwich	9,773	3,080	12,853	8.8	7.7
Clitheroe	330	113	443	4.1	3.5	Nottingham	30,367	8,829	39,196	12.1	10.8
Colchester	6,148	2,020	8,168	10.0	8.6	Okehampton	504	173	677	13.8	10.0
Corby	2,327	772	3,099	9.7	8.9	Oldham	7,248	1,936	9,184	12.2	10.5
Coventry and Hinckley	21,326	6,655	27,981	12.0	10.7	Oswestry	1,040	467	1,507	11.4	9.1
Crawley	9,443	3,171	12,614	6.3	5.5	Oxford	9,212	3,126	12,338	6.7	5.9
Crewe	3,511	1,268	4,779	9.8	8.7	Pendle	2,149	570	2,719	8.5	7.2
Cromer and North Walsham	1,716	560	2,276	11.8	9.2	Penrith	572	223	795	5.4	4.0
Darlington	4,209	1,070	5,279	10.1	8.8	Penzance and St Ives	2,323	905	3,228	17.7	13.7
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	782	305	1,087	14.0	9.7	Peterborough	8,314	2,432	10,746	10.6	9.5
Derby	11,021	3,123	14,144	9.2	8.2	Pickering and Helmsley	323	159	482	6.3	4.7
Devizes	812	338	1,150	8.9	7.5	Plymouth	13,646	4,430	18,076	13.3	11.8
Diss	800	359	1,159	8.1	6.2	Poole	5,345	1,486	6,831	10.2	8.8
Doncaster	11,539	3,028	14,567	14.9	13.0	Portsmouth	14,625	4,028	18,653	11.8	10.4
Dorchester and Weymouth	3,182	1,091	4,273	10.6	9.2	Preston	10,082	2,843	12,925	8.4	7.4
Dover and Deal	4,264	1,140	5,404	11.5	10.1	Reading	9,566	2,779	12,345	8.0	7.0
Dudley and Sandwell	25,928	8,017	33,945	13.0	11.6	Redruth and Camborne	3,090	877	3,967	18.9	15.7
Durham	4,847	1,346	6,193	10.2	9.1	Retford	1,948	534	2,482	12.2	10.4
Eastbourne	4,601	1,385	5,986	10.3	8.5	Richmondshire	654	388	1,042	7.7	6.0
Evesham	1,719	647	2,366	8.2	6.3	Ripon	572	259	831	8.8	6.6
Exeter Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone Gainsborough	6,246 905 1,462 4,063 1,243	1,888 329 461 977 458	8,134 1,234 1,923 5,040 1,701	8.6 11.2 17.4 15.3 13.2	7.4 8.5 13.9 12.9 11.3	Rochdale Rotherham and Mexborough Rugby and Daventry Salisbury	5,788 12,717 3,257 2,605	1,624 2,995 1,415 935	7,412 15,712 4,672 3,540	12.6 16.1 8.6 7.8	10.9 14.4 7.4 6.8
Gloucester	5,020	1,509	6,529	9.5	8.6	Scarborough and Filey	2,775	1,060	3,835	11.6	9.6
Goole and Selby	2,678	866	3,544	11.0	9.6	Scunthorpe	4,657	1,390	6,047	10.0	8.8
Gosport and Fareham	4,346	1,477	5,823	10.1	9.0	Settle	263	102	365	5.7	4.1
Grantham	1,348	475	1,823	7.9	6.7	Shaftesbury	925	352	1,277	8.4	6.4
Great Yarmouth	4,782	1,628	6,410	15.3	12.8	Sheffield	26,366	7,338	33,704	12.8	11.5
Grimsby	7,347	1,908	9,255	12.2	10.8	Shrewsbury	2,583	958	3,541	7.7	6.4
Guildford and Aldershot	10,961	3,802	14,763	7.9	6.7	Sittingbourne and Sheerness	5,017	1,388	6,405	16.2	14.0
Harrogate	1,955	712	2,667	6.4	5.4	Skegness	1,467	548	2,015	17.0	13.6
Hartlepool	5,882	1,249	7,131	19.1	17.1	Skipton	569	216	785	7.1	5.6
Harvich	910	261	1,171	17.4	14.9	Sleaford	682	249	931	7.8	6.4

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$25

### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** 2.4 CLAIMANT UNE Area statistics

Unemployment by travel-to-work areas+ as at November 11 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
Slough	10,941	3,522	14,463	8.1	7.1	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	6,006	1,819	7,825	9.8	8.2
South Molton	408	157	565	12.0	8.3	South Pembrokeshire	2,044	642	2,686	20.2	15.0
South Tyneside	8,820	2,001	10,821	21.5	19.1	Swansea	9,333	2,104	11,437	11.6	10.0
Southampton	15,288	4,056	19,344	10.5	9.3	Welshpool	402	193	595	7.6	5.2
Southend	27,139	8,201	35,340	14.2	12.1	Wrexham	4,039	1,269	5,308	10.7	9.0
Spalding and Holbeach St Austell Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees	1,318 2,343 3,830 946 8,777	571 787 1,309 443 2,148	1,889 3,130 5,139 1,389 10,925	8.3 13.6 8.4 8.2 13.7	6.5 10.9 7.2 6.7 12.6	Scotland					
Stoke	13,897	4,048	17,945	9.6	8.5	Aberdeen	5,988	1,860	7,848	3.9	3.6
Stroud	2,754	1,036	3,790	9.9	8.2	Alloa	1,949	571	2,520	15.3	13.4
Sudbury	1,388	564	1,952	12.0	9.4	Annan	512	183	695	7.5	6.2
Sunderland	19,331	4,613	23,944	15.0	13.5	Arbroath	893	293	1,186	12.4	10.2
Swindon	6,385	2,126	8,511	7.6	6.8	Ayr	3,411	1,101	4,512	9.3	8.1
aunton	2,911	867	3,778	8.1	6.9	Badenoch	346	171	517	13.1	10.1
elford and Bridgnorth	5,872	1,836	7,708	9.7	8.6	Banff	436	181	617	6.5	5.0
hanet	6,134	1,573	7,707	19.7	16.1	Bathgate	4,312	1,125	5,437	10.5	9.6
hetford	1,605	589	2,194	9.8	8.2	Berwickshire	354	122	476	8.5	6.3
hirsk	255	129	384	5.9	4.7	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	685	273	958	8.5	6.6
iverton	792	283	1,075	9.5	7.6	Brechin and Montrose	960	377	1,337	9.0	7.3
orbay	5,539	1,569	7,108	15.4	12.3	Buckie	326	116	442	11.0	9.0
orrington	569	212	781	16.4	11.5	Campbeltown	392	110	502	14.0	10.0
otnes	737	246	983	12.2	9.3	Crieff	269	108	377	9.1	7.2
rowbridge and Frome	3,062	1,069	4,131	8.4	7.3	Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,231	532	2,763	21.9	18.0
ruro	1,877	606	2,483	9.5	7.9	Dumbarton	3,063	951	4,014	12.6	11.3
unbridge Wells	5,245	1,614	6,859	7.2	5.9	Dumfries	1,460	475	1,935	7.5	6.5
littoxeter and Ashbourne	807	378	1,185	9.0	7.6	Dundee	7,672	2,318	9,990	11.6	10.4
Vakefield and Dewsbury	9,968	2,680	12,648	11.5	10.2	Dunfermline	4,817	1,431	6,248	12.4	11.1
Valsall	15,082	4,471	19,553	13.7	12.1	Dunoon and Bute	1,016	347	1,363	15.8	11.6
Vareham and Swanage Varminster Varrington Varwick	887 492 4,794 4,352 24,933	330 236 1,451 1,521 7,714	1,217 728 6,245 5,873 32,647	11.3 11.4 7.4 7.2 10.0	9.3 9.3 6.8 6.1 8.8	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk Forfar Forres	19,439 947 5,469 531 468	5,491 464 1,510 265 181	24,930 1,411 6,979 796 649	8.1 8.3 11.3 8.8 22.2	7.3 7.2 10.2 7.2 17.4
Vellingborough and Rushden Vells Veston-super-Mare Vhitby Vhitchurch and Market Draytor	3,137 1,842 4,068 866	1,058 699 1,377 272 386	4,195 2,541 5,445 1,138 1,336	8.8 10.3 13.5 15.8 9.2	7.6 8.4 11.2 11.4 6.8	Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow Greenock	382 604 434 55,792 3,679	142 211 170 14,919 857	524 815 604 70,711 4,536	7.8 5.1 16.4 11.9 11.7	6.1 4.3 12.8 10.8 10.4
Vhitehaven	3,023	850	3,873	12.1	10.9	Haddington	843	259	1,102	9.0	7.5
Vides and Runcorn	5,939	1,561	7,500	12.5	11.5	Hawick	403	139	542	6.5	5.6
Vigan and St Helens	16,724	4,872	21,596	13.2	11.6	Huntly	197	82	279	8.2	6.2
Vinchester and Eastleigh	3,502	1,028	4,530	5.5	4.9	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,969	448	2,417	16.4	14.4
Vindermere	334	136	470	5.8	4.4	Inverness	3,479	997	4,476	10.9	9.4
	20,829	5,759	26,588	13.2	11.8	Irvine	6,007	1,716	7,723	14.8	13.1
	1,661	524	2,185	13.1	10.3	Islay/Mid Argyll	325	151	476	10.6	8.6
	14,292	4,146	18,438	14.2	12.7	Keith	348	128	476	8.5	7.0
	1,319	473	1,792	7.2	6.0	Kelso and Jedburgh	220	93	313	5.6	4.6
	3,942	1,278	5,220	8.3	7.2	Kilmarnock	3,292	1,033	4,325	13.6	11.9
Vorkington	3,161	860	4,021	15.0	12.5	Kirkcaldy	6,174	1,814	7,988	13.7	12.1
Vorksop	2,395	597	2,992	12.5	11.4	Lanarkshire	16,514	3,791	20,305	14.3	12.6
Vorthing	5,874	1,613	7,487	9.9	8.3	Lochaber	730	390	1,120	13.8	11.3
eovil	2,687	1,035	3,722	8.7	7.2	Lockerbie	245	120	365	10.1	7.4
ork	5,264	1,767	7,031	7.2	6.3	Newton Stewart	385	186	571	21.5	14.0
Vales	-,0 .		.,			North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	1,078 469 326 349 1,625	457 272 145 99 511	1,535 741 471 448 2,136	8.8 8.7 6.4 9.7 6.7	7.3 6.7 4.6 8.0 5.9
berdare berystwyth angor and Caernarfon laenau, Gwent and Abergavenny	2,505 669 3,124 3,568	556 283 975 839	3,061 952 4,099 4,407	19.1 8.8 14.2 13.6	16.0 6.7 11.8 11.3	Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling	695 290 608 495 2,284	234 106 339 208 756	929 396 947 703 3,040	7.0 3.7 13.9 10.1 8.6	5.8 3.1 10.8 7.3 7.5
recon	5,308	179	698	8.8	6.2	Stranraer	644	260	904	12.2	9.8
ridgend	5,249	1,456	6,705	12.4	10.7	Sutherland	516	259	775	18.7	14.1
ardiff	18,496	4,493	22,989	11.3	10.1	Thurso	485	164	649	9.9	8.3
ardigan	767	246	1,013	13.8	8.5	Western Isles	1,324	367	1,691	15.2	11.9
armarthen	905	282	1,187	6.5	4.9	Wick	498	117	615	14.2	11.0
onwy and Colwyn enbigh olgellau and Barmouth ishguard averfordwest	2,839 713 445 338 2,158	938 265 153 133 575	3,777 978 598 471 2,733	11.7 10.3 12.9 12.6 15.0	9.1 7.0 9.5 8.0 11.8	Northern Ireland					
olyhead	2,306	723	3,029	18.0	14.3	Ballymena	1,919	628	2,547	10.4	8.6
ampeter and Aberaeron	529	198	727	12.1	7.9	Belfast	38,577	11,939	50,516	14.0	12.3
andeilo	276	104	380	10.6	6.4	Coleraine	4,489	1,353	5,842	17.7	14.8
andrindod Wells	660	266	926	10.2	6.9	Cookstown	1,562	508	2,070	22.6	18.1
anelli	3,045	755	3,800	12.6	10.5	Craigavon	6,085	1,983	8,068	13.2	11.2
achynlleth erthyr and Rhymney onmouth eath and Port Talbot ewport	3,043 327 5,713 366 3,532 7,589	100 1,199 127 735 2,186	427 6,912 493 4,267 9,775	10.7 15.0 12.0 10.8 11.8	7.3 12.9 8.2 9.6 10.5	Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	2,404 2,715 8,521 1,761 5,046	734 687 1,882 559 1,323	3,138 3,402 10,403 2,320 6,369	18.9 18.2 21.3 17.1 22.5	15.6 14.3 18.4 14.1 18.8
lewtown ontypool and Cwmbran ontypridd and Rhondda orthmadoc and Ffestiniog wilheli	461 3,452 6,302 631 618	149 909 1,413 271 243	610 4,361 7,715 902 861	6.2 11.2 12.4 13.5 14.6	4.5 9.8 10.8 10.4 10.3	Omagh Strabane	2,417 2,491	691 494	3,108 2,985	18.1 25.9	14.6 21.1

+ Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of the *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (page 467), March 1985 (page 126), February 1986 (page 86) and December 1987 (page 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.

S26 JANUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Unemployment in co	Male	Female	All	Rate +	1.24		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
SOUTHEAST	18 491	5,774	24,255	10.8	9.5	Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	2,000 3,010 2,585	601 978 858	2,601 3,988 3,443		
Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	18,481 8,030 2,547 4,641 /3,263	2,219 948 1,516 1,091	10,249 3,495 6,157 4,354			Isle of Wight Medina South Wight	<b>5,552</b> 3,104 2,448	<b>1,866</b> 1,029 837	<b>7,418</b> 4,133 3,285	15.9	13.1
Serkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	<b>21,141</b> 2,502 2,987 5,479 4,610 4 2,981 2,582	<b>6,517</b> 769 999 1,437 1,381 1,072 859	<b>27,658</b> 3,271 3,986 6,916 5,991 4,053 3,441	7.7	6.8	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone	<b>55,788</b> 2,740 4,312 2,732 4,264 3,789 4,191 4,094	<b>15,600</b> 669 1,128 842 1,140 1,175 1,153 1,242	<b>71,388</b> 3,409 5,440 3,574 5,404 4,964 5,344 5,336	12.1	10.3
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	<b>17,011</b> 3,637 1,752 6,352 1,336 3,934	<b>5,544</b> 1,295 586 2,033 478 1,152	<b>22,555</b> 4,932 2,338 8,385 1,814 5,086	8.1	7.0	Rochester-upon-Medv Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	vay 6,598 2,750 4,063 5,017 6,134	1,916 847 977 1,388 1,573 851 699	8,514 3,597 5,040 6,405 7,707 3,588 3,066		
East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	<b>27,798</b> 9,064 2,845 4,315 4,033 2,668 2,283 2,590	8,621 2,888 834 1,088 1,480 810 698 823	<b>36,419</b> 11,952 3,679 5,403 5,513 3,478 2,981 3,413	14.1	11.6	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	<b>12,979</b> 2,749 3,820 2,807 2,025 1,578	<b>4,480</b> 1,005 1,244 905 673 653	<b>17,459</b> 3,754 5,064 3,712 2,698 2,231	7.1	6.1
Essex Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford	<b>52,692</b> 6,355 3,575 1,623 3,083 3,978 4,556 3,744 3,004 1,673 2,175 7,627	<b>16,809</b> 1,994 1,225 559 936 1,509 1,523 1,315 1,127 533 719 2,1492	<b>69,501</b> 8,349 4,800 2,182 4,019 5,487 6,079 5,059 4,131 2,206 2,894 9,820	12.6	10.6	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Bansteac Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	<b>21,976</b> 2,450 1,398 2,747 1,563 2,539 1,663 2,206 1,606 1,598 2,268 1,938	<b>7,445</b> 877 434 919 518 837 597 769 564 528 814 588	<b>29,421</b> 3,327 1,832 3,666 2,081 3,376 2,260 2,975 2,170 2,126 3,082 2,526	*	*
Barking and Dagenham Barnet	4,784 5,054 1,461 <b>337,776</b> 6,788 10,002	2,193 1,250 1,399 527 <b>117,050</b> 1,833 4,049	6,034 6,453 1,988 <b>454,826</b> 8,621 14,051	12.6	11.2	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex	<b>18,152</b> 1,755 3,826 2,513 2,286 2,292 2,596	<b>5,314</b> 457 1,055 675 783 758 819 267	<b>23,466</b> 2,212 4,881 3,188 3,069 3,050 3,415	8.2	6.9
Bexley Brent Bromley	7,381 16,523 8,624	2,420 5,756 2,790	9,801 22,279 11,414			Worthing EASTANGLIA	2,884	767	3,651		
Camdein City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney	10,706 103 8,619 12,988 12,323 11,445 11,626 15,495	4,526 52 3,556 4,177 4,359 3,867 3,817 5,136	15,232 155 12,175 17,165 16,682 15,312 15,443 20,631			Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	<b>18,249</b> 2,928 1,265 2,486 3,215 6,334 e 2,021	<b>6,104</b> 967 485 863 1,333 1,725 731	<b>24,353</b> 3,895 1,750 3,349 4,548 8,059 2,752	8.5	7.4
Hammersmith and Fulhan Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	n 9,072 15,985 5,989 7,425 6,912 8,138 12,098 6,324 3,904	3,569 5,696 2,339 2,308 2,372 2,892 4,647 3,128 1,305	12,641 21,681 8,328 9,733 9,284 11,030 16,745 9,452 5,209			Norfolk Breckland Great Varmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	<b>23,250</b> 2,756 2,175 4,387 2,299 5,861 2,293 3,479	<b>7,827</b> 998 775 1,485 778 1,709 861 1,221	<b>31,077</b> 3,754 2,950 5,872 3,077 7,570 3,154 4,700	10.4	8.7
Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest	16,599 5,266 12,627 11,961	6,677 5,270 2,226 4,304 2,950 1,710 5,455 1,575 3,450 3,892	26,169 20,787 8,753 19,635 11,556 5,950 22,054 6,841 16,077 15,853			Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	<b>16,957</b> 1,879 1,088 3,977 1,471 2,253 2,440 3,849	<b>5,831</b> 707 423 1,083 548 853 897 1,320	<b>22,788</b> 2,586 1,511 5,060 2,019 3,106 3,337 5,169	8.7	7.4
Wandsworth Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart	13,140 <b>48,837</b> 3,697 2,495 2,654 2,253 2,401 1,663	4,947 <b>14,392</b> 1,243 763 775 742 825 583	18,087 63,229 4,940 3,258 3,429 2,995 3,226 2,246	9.5	8.3	SOUTH WEST Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	<b>35,613</b> 3,355 19,342 2,568 3,241 1,823 5,284	<b>11,413</b> 1,202 5,724 806 1,202 695 1,784	<b>47,026</b> 4,557 25,066 3,374 4,443 2,518 7,068	10.5	9.3
Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	4,542 4,016 8,522 2,160 10,098 2,206 2,130	1,195 1,162 2,342 818 2,547 741 656	5,737 5,178 10,864 2,978 12,645 2,947 2,786			Cornwall Caradon Carick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Partempol	<b>18,521</b> 2,471 3,183 51 3,697 2,494 2,822 3,803	6,625 954 1,004 37 1,150 971 1,057 1,452	<b>25,146</b> 3,425 4,187 88 4,847 3,465 3,879 5,255	15.7	12.5
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage	28,732 2,901 3,561 2,827 2,536 3,291 2,998 3,023	<b>9,763</b> 1,130 1,158 1,111 806 1,108 1,013 1,000	38,495 4,031 4,719 3,938 3,342 4,399 4,011 4,023	9.1	7.9	Restormel Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth	3,803 36,052 2,536 3,650 1,480 3,432 11,159	1,452 11,501 802 1,026 547 1,172 3,552	5,255 47,553 3,338 4,676 2,027 4,604 14,711	11.9	10.0

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

**CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at November 11 1993

onemployment in c	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge	2,041 3,144 5,340 2,020	763 998 1,513 685	2,804 4,142 6,853 2,705			North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	1,869 734 481 16,737	519 215 199 <b>5,972</b>	2,388 949 680 <b>22,709</b>	10.5	8.7
West Devon horset Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole	1,250 <b>21,416</b> 7,732 1,234 1,654 850 4,519	443 6,584 2,225 376 544 325 1,223	1,693 <b>28,000</b> 9,957 1,610 2,198 1,175 5,742	11.4	9.6	LincoInshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,483 3,827 3,983 1,705 1,369 2,340 2,030	480 1,427 1,119 671 591 889 795	1,963 5,254 5,102 2,376 1,960 3,229 2,825		
Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	1,183 1,827 2,417 <b>15,245</b>	433 664 794 5,035	1,616 2,491 3,211 <b>20,280</b>	9.3	8.0	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire	<b>16,315</b> 2,172 1,343 1,416	<b>5,612</b> 709 613 478	<b>21,927</b> 2,881 1,956 1,894	8.8	7.7
Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	3,105 1,444 1,989 3,941 2,802	972 543 699 1,120 1,035 666	4,077 1,987 2,688 5,061 3,837 2,630			Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough Nottinghamshire	1,955 6,195 1,303 1,931 <b>42,014</b>	657 2,014 487 654 11,437	2,612 8,209 1,790 2,585 53,451	12.3	11.0
Tewkesbury merset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	1,964 <b>13,138</b> 2,771 3,140 3,336 2,775 1,116	<b>4,561</b> 1,043 1,019 1,288 815 396	<b>17,699</b> 3,814 4,159 4,624 3,590 1,512	10.1	8.3	Asthfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	4,332 4,067 3,116 3,199 4,431 3,677 16,574 2,618	1,050 1,116 1,037 1,030 995 995 4,318 896	5,382 5,183 4,153 4,229 5,426 4,672 20,892 3,514		
Itshire Kennet	<b>14,083</b> 1,475	<b>5,137</b> 652	<b>19,220</b> 2,127	7.9	6.9	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSID					
North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire ESTMIDLANDS ereford and Worcester	2,657 2,492 4,951 2,508 <b>18,808</b>	1,098 890 1,568 929 <b>6,482</b>	3,755 3,382 6,519 3,437 <b>25,290</b>	9.6	8.1	Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby	34,396 2,401 2,049 2,418 2,391 1,728 4,516	<b>9,810</b> 927 614 704 894 601 1,056	<b>44,206</b> 3,328 2,663 3,122 3,285 2,329 5,572	12.0	10.5
Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch	2,482 1,682 957 2,026 2,556	887 617 352 718 852	3,369 2,299 1,309 2,744 3,408			Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe North Yorkshire	1,519 14,831 2,543 <b>16,246</b>	481 3,875 658 <b>6,051</b>	2,000 18,706 3,201 <b>22,297</b>	7.8	6.5
South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	1,144 2,767 2,177 3,017	429 790 874 963	1,573 3,557 3,051 3,980			Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale	913 1,444 2,665 664 1,419	355 625 1,031 394 552	1,268 2,069 3,696 1,058 1,971		
ropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	<b>11,139</b> 1,161 1,104 914 2,299	<b>3,875</b> 457 446 411 838	<b>15,014</b> 1,618 1,550 1,325 3,137	9.3	7.8	Scarborough Selby York South Yorkshire	3,605 2,120 3,416 57,205	1,306 774 1,014 <b>14,833</b>	4,911 2,894 4,430 <b>72,038</b>	14.1	12.5
South Shropshire The Wrekin	814 4,847 <b>31,231</b>	298 1,425 <b>10,084</b>	1,112 6,272 <b>41,315</b>	10.4	9.0	Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	8,967 13,001 11,024 24,213	2,162 3,309 2,708 6,654	11,129 16,310 13,732 30,867		
Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tarnworth	3,087 3,248 2,399 3,277 3,020 2,891 1,800 8,776 2,733	1,079 1,024 811 1,010 1,072 1,025 757 2,278 1,028	4,166 4,272 3,210 4,287 4,092 3,916 2,557 11,054 3,761			West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTHWEST	<b>73,237</b> 18,165 6,056 11,941 25,665 11,410	<b>20,828</b> 4,803 1,886 3,527 7,577 3,035	94,065 22,968 7,942 15,468 33,242 14,445	10.4	9.2
arwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	2,303 2,160 3,092	<b>4,926</b> 690 1,316 1,013 884 1,023	<b>18,453</b> 2,446 5,532 3,316 3,044 4,115	9.1	7.9	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nesto Halton Macclesfield	5,519 2,933	<b>8,570</b> 1,079 684 1,114 737 1,425 1,016	<b>36,090</b> 4,605 2,395 4,275 3,478 6,944 3,949	8.8	7.8
est Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull	<b>126,620</b> 55,803 14,544 11,261 14,746 6,478	<b>37,013</b> 15,869 4,320 3,715 4,305 2,140	163,633 71,672 18,864 14,976 19,051 8,618	13.3	12.1	Vale Royal Warrington Greater Manchester Bolton Bury	3,135 4,794 <b>97,645</b> 8,974 4,560	1,064 1,451 <b>27,006</b> 2,168 1,499	4,199 6,245 <b>124,651</b> 11,142 6,059	11,3	10.0
Walsall Wolverhampton ASTMIDLANDS	11,438 12,350	3,200 3,464	14,638 15,814			Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport	27,256 7,907 7,592 9,824 7,466	7,302 2,154 2,138 2,414 2,174	34,558 10,061 9,730 12,238 9,640		
rbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield	<b>31,307</b> 2,434 3,220 4,397	<b>9,045</b> 845 665 1,159	<b>40,352</b> 3,279 3,885 5,556	10.6	9.2	Tameside Trafford Wigan	7,370 6,706 9,990	2,146 2,123 2,888	9,516 8,829 12,878		
Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	9,243 1,514 3,417 2,096 3,335 1,651	2,508 608 1,070 725 936 529	11,751 2,122 4,487 2,821 4,271 2,180			Lancashire Blackbourn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn	<b>40,972</b> 5,108 5,971 2,582 2,473 1,090 2,063	10,983 1,122 1,575 632 832 353 510	<b>51,955</b> 6,230 7,546 3,214 3,305 1,443 2,573	9.3	8.0
eicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester	25,864 1,708 3,128 1,217 2,127 13,778	8,177 621 1,111 491 880 3,845	<b>34,041</b> 2,329 4,239 1,708 3,007 17,623	8.6	7.6	Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble	4,266 2,149 4,975 647 1,384 2,385	1,281 570 1,197 201 367 714	5,547 2,719 6,172 848 1,751 3,099		

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at November 11 1003

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
Wyre Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool	2,292 72,165 9,098 29,441	552 19,819 2,282 8,104	2,844 91,984 11,380 37,545	16.3	14.6	Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	<b>1,930</b> 354 604 623 349	664 122 211 232 99	<b>2,594</b> 476 815 855 448	6.5	5.4
Sefton St Helens Wirral	11,891 7,102 14,633	3,347 2,103 3,983	15,238 9,205 18,616			<b>Central Region</b> Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	<b>9,390</b> 1,774 5,264 2,352	<b>2,735</b> 513 1,432 790	<b>12,125</b> 2,287 6,696 3,142	11.1	9.8
Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	<b>30,804</b> 5,511 7,482 9,034 8,777	<b>6,870</b> 1,168 1,662 1,892 2,148	<b>37,674</b> 6,679 9,144 10,926 10,925	16.2	14.7	Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	<b>4,000</b> 757 1,719 495 1,029	<b>1,515</b> 303 558 208 446	<b>5,515</b> 1,060 2,277 703 1,475	9.6	7.8
Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Cartisle Copeland	<b>14,742</b> 3,427 3,133 2,568 3,170	<b>4,372</b> 974 750 855 890	<b>19,114</b> 4,401 3,883 3,423 4,060	9.5	8.0	Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	<b>12,223</b> 4,776 6,088 1,359	<b>3,780</b> 1,425 1,785 570	<b>16,003</b> 6,201 7,873 1,929	12.7	11.1
Eden South Lakeland Durham Chester-le-Street	690 1,754 <b>21,460</b> 1,790 3,846	259 644 <b>5,316</b> 493 963	949 2,398 <b>26,776</b> 2,283 4,809	12.4	11.0	Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside	<b>9,949</b> 1,513 4,857 849 641	<b>3,477</b> 557 1,316 390 325	<b>13,426</b> 2,070 6,173 1,239 966	5.0	4.5
Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	3,382 2,541 3,660 2,983 544 2,714	806 795 790 741 157 571	4,005 4,188 3,336 4,450 3,724 701 3,285			Moray Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspe Caithness Inverness Lochaber	948 2,564 730	889 <b>2,885</b> 171 267 735 390	2,978 <b>11,516</b> 517 1,215 3,299 1,120	12.8	10.8
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth	<b>9,761</b> 916 637 3,173 1,225	<b>3,034</b> 354 252 857 422	<b>12,795</b> 1,270 889 4,030 1,647	12.7	10.8	Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland Lothian Region	573 2,480 439 551 24,799	160 671 218 273 <b>6,953</b>	733 3,151 657 824 <b>31,752</b>	8.5	7.6
Tynedale Wansbeck Fyne and Wear Gateshead	1,114 2,696 <b>55,412</b> 9,345	453 696 <b>13,342</b> 2,151	1,567 3,392 68,754 11,496 18,497	14.1	12.8	City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	15,430 2,544 2,308 4,517	4,420 683 647 1,203	19,850 3,227 2,955 5,720		
Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland NALES	14,764 8,269 8,820 14,214	3,733 2,072 2,001 3,385	18,497 10,341 10,821 17,599			Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale	<b>96,298</b> 2,053 745 37,532 2,406 1,941	<b>25,833</b> 790 265 9,475 586 558	122,131 2,843 1,010 47,007 2,992 2,499	12.5	11.1
Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	<b>11,993</b> 2,108 1,571 1,818 1,024 1,927 3,545	<b>3,749</b> 671 521 538 376 546 1,097	<b>15,742</b> 2,779 2,092 2,356 1,400 2,473 4,642	10.3	8.5	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cunnock and Doon Valle Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde		636 485 1,761 951 838 398 877 786	2,648 2,668 7,799 4,014 3,255 1,382 4,792 4,279		
Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli	<b>10,881</b> 1,258 1,533 1,135 2,247 2,664	<b>3,258</b> 398 580 338 533 767	<b>14,139</b> 1,656 2,113 1,473 2,780 3,431	12.6	9.5	Kilmarnock and Loudour Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	3,292 3,634 4,391 6,267 7,634 2,298	1,033 1,235 1,028 1,328 2,087 716	4,325 4,869 5,419 7,595 9,721 3,014		
South Pembrokeshire Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth	2,044 <b>16,040</b> 2,841 1,783 2,056	642 <b>4,269</b> 587 425 717	2,686 <b>20,309</b> 3,428 2,208 2,773	12.0	10.4	Tayside Region Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	<b>12,494</b> 2,506 7,266 2,722	<b>4,036</b> 945 2,157 934	<b>16,530</b> 3,451 9,423 3,656	10.0	8.7
Newport Torfaen	6,039 3,321	1,697 843	7,736 4,164			Orkney Islands Shetland Islands	326 290	145 106	471 396	6.4 3.7	4.6 3.1
Gwynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Angle	<b>8,939</b> 1,604 2,568 861 1,083	<b>2,973</b> 542 784 366 381	<b>11,912</b> 2,146 3,352 1,227 1,464	14.1	11.1	Western Isles	1,324	367	1,691	15.2	11.9
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley MerthyrTydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	20,136 2,838 2,309 4,534 2,995 4,258 3,202	900 4,663 633 527 1,215 587 896 805	3,723 <b>24,799</b> 3,471 2,836 5,749 3,582 5,154 4,007	14.0	12.1	Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymonay Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh	1,673 2,068 2,226 1,919 1,065 976 19,859 1,269 1,897	573 724 673 628 291 382 5,252 447 708	2,246 2,792 2,899 2,547 1,356 1,358 25,111 1,716 2,605		
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	<b>2,590</b> 1,051 979 560	<b>923</b> 314 376 233	<b>3,513</b> 1,365 1,355 793	8.5	6.0	Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Deny Down	2,521 1,562 2,883 6,755 2,292	840 508 928 1,390 802 724	3,361 2,070 3,811 8,145 3,094		
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	<b>16,962</b> 12,759 4,203	<b>4,200</b> 3,166 1,034	<b>21,162</b> 15,925 5,237	11.0	9.8	Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn	2,404 2,715 1,311 1,766 3,651	734 687 393 492 1,200	3,138 3,402 1,704 2,258 4,851		
West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea SCOTLAND	<b>12,385</b> 1,553 1,637 1,979 7,216	<b>2,743</b> 342 338 393 1,670	<b>15,128</b> 1,895 1,975 2,372 8,886	11.3	9.9	Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Ornagh Strabane	1,761 903 5,046 2,655 1,902 2,417 2,491	1,200 559 222 1,323 960 880 691 494	4,830 2,320 1,125 6,369 3,615 2,782 3,108 2,985		

<sup>•</sup> Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets. An unemployment rate is not given for Surrey or local authority districts since these do not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work areas. + Unemployment training programmes) and as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of the instances of employees in employment and the unemployed only. These local area rates have been revised to take account of the results of the 1991 Census of Employment and Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey, and hence are consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in *tables 2.1, 2.2* and *2.3*.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

JANUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S29

#### 2. **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** 1 0 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamen	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames	3,717 2,210	1,823 735	5,540 2,945
Bedfordshire	5,200	1,327	6,527	Lewisham East Lewisham West	3,977 4,944	1,260 1,633	5,237 6,577
Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	2,826 3,665	1.012	3,838 4,843	Lewisham Deptford Leyton	6,596 5,339	2,377 1,690	8,973 7,029
North Luton South West Bedfordshire	3,646 3,144	1,178 1,173 1,084	4,819 4,228	Mitcham and Morden Newham North East	4,045 5,609	1,277 1,539	5,322 7,148
Berkshire	0,111	.,		Newham North West Newham South	4,762 4,960	1,456 1,309	6,218 6,269
East Berkshire	3,071 2,366	976 798	4,047 3,164	Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup	6,357 1,627	2,211 586	8,568 2,213
Newbury Reading East Reading West	3,473 3,082	966 812	4,439 3,894	Orpington Peckham	1,922 6,565	629 2,058	2,551 8,623
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	4,610 2,412	1,381 865	5,991 3,277	Putney Ravensbourne	3,146 1,796	1,262 540	4,408 2,336
Wokingham	2,127	719	2,846	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barn Romford	2,389	871 748	2,896 3,137
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury	2,520	919	3,439	Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey	1,615 5,882	595 1,895	2,210 7,777
Beaconsfield Buckingham	1,828 1,496	610 536	2,438 2,032	Streatham Surbiton	5,680 1,694	2,010 570	7,690 2,264
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,731 2,729	578 901	2,309 3,630	Sutton and Cheam Tooting	2,189 4,961	754 1,848	2,943 6,809
Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe	3,623 3,084	1,132 868	4,755 3,952	Tottenham Twickenham	9,350 2,215	2,970 839	12,320 3,054
East Sussex	0,000			Upminster Uxbridge	2,562 2,422	770 817	3,332 3,239
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown	2,021 4,598	615 1,316	2,636 5,914	Vauxhall Walthamstow	7,455 4,040	2,456 1,278	9,911 5,318
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	4,466 3,051	1,572 904	6,038 3,955	Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North	2,205 5,400	855 2,252	3,060 7,652
Hastings and Rye Hove	4,806 4,033	1,242 1,480	6,048 5,513	Wimbledon Woolwich	2,482 4,923	949 1,548	3,431 6,471
Lewes Wealden	2,733 2,090	834 658	3,567 2,748				
Essex	_,000			Hampshire Aldershot	3,065	1,114	4,179
Basildon Billericay	4,460 2,986	1,294 1,021	5,754 4,007	Basingstoke East Hampshire	3,017 2,696	1,006 857	4,023 3,553
Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	3,104 2,023	1,083 675	4,187 2,698	Eastleigh Fareham	3,397 2,456	950 817	4,347 3,273
Castle Point	3,083 3,008	936 1,138	4,019 4,146	Gosport Havant	2,631 3,878	909 1,027	3,540 4,905
Chelmsford Epping Forest	2,895 3,453	1,037 1,289	3,932 4,742	New Forest North West Hampshire	2,159 2,069	640 737	2,799 2,806
Harlow Harwich	4,109 3,238	1,055	5,164 4,269	Portsmouth North Portsmouth South	3,720 5,466	947 1,563	4,667 7,029
North Colchester Rochford	2,751 2,326	928 831	3,679 3,157	Romsey and Waterside Southampton Itchen	2,674 4,762	763 1,222	3,437 5,984
Saffron Walden South Colchester and Maldon	3,666	1,220 1,249	4,886 5,500	Southampton Test Winchester	4,593 2,254	1,150 690	5,743 2,944
Southend East Southend West	4,251 3,376	944 1,078	4,320 5,041	Hertfordshire	2,201		
Thurrock	3,963	1,078	3,041	Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford	3,189 2,324	1,262 897	4,451 3,221
Greater London Barking	3,452 5,033	915 1,837	4,367 6,870	Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	2,731 3,132	882 1,046	3,613 4,178
Battersea Beckenham	2,985	1,011 1,655	3,996 7,820	South West Hertfordshire St Albans	2,404 2,374	771 774	3,175 3,148
Bethnal Green and Stepney Bexleyheath	6,165 2,197	716	2,913 8,257	Stevenage Watford	3,483 3,549	1,177 1,160	4,660 4,709
Bow and Poplar Brent East	6,462 6,357 3,709	2,110	8,257 8,467 5,199	Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	2,631 2,915	871 923	3,502 3,838
Brent North Brent South	6,457	1,490 2,156	8,613	Isle of Wight	2,510	020	0,000
Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington	3,718 3,077	1,386 821	5,104 3,898 3,912	Isle of Wight	5,552	1,866	7,418
Chelsea Chingford	2,607 2,582	1,305 924	3,506	Kent	2,740	669	3,409
Chipping Barnet Chislehurst	2,119 1,921	813 610	2,932 2,531	Ashford Canterbury	3,148 3,255	851 1,005	3,999 4,260
City of London and Westminster South	3,322	1,356	4,678	Dartford Dover	3,912	1,052	4,964 6,132
Croydon Central Croydon North East	3,203 3,840	878 1,269	4,081 5,109	Faversham Folkestone and Hythe	4,802 4,063	1,330 977 1,199	5,040 5,065
Croydon North West Croydon South	3,912 2,033	1,321 709	5,233 2,742	Gillingham Gravesham	3,866 4,191 3,157	1,153	5,344 4,097
Dagenham Dulwich	3,336 4,152	918 1,502	4,254 5,654	Maidstone Medway	3,779	940 1,159	4,938
Ealing North Ealing Acton	3,949 3,892	1,260 1,520 1,579	5,209 5,412	Mid Kent North Thanet	3,756 4,423 2,227	1,059 1,107	4,815 5,530
Ealing Southall Edmonton	4,482 4,521	1,500	6,061 6,021	Sevenoaks South Thanet	2,227 3,365 2,737	684 865	2,911 4,230
Eltham Enfield North	3,172 3,959	950 1,280	4,122 5,239	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	2,737 2,367	851 699	3,588 3,066
Enfield Southgate Erith and Crayford	2,965 3,557	1,087 1,118	4,052 4,675	Oxfordshire			
Feltham and Heston Finchley	4,420 2,518	1,506 1,143	5,926 3,661	Banbury Henley	2,520 1,590	947 549	3,467 2,139
Fulham Greenwich	3,986 3,531	1,676 1,319	5,662 4,850	Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon	3,312 1,922	977 712	4,289 2,634
Hackney North and Stoke Newingt Hackney South and Shoreditch	ton 7,630 7,865	2,683 2,453	10.313	Wantage Witney	1,828 1,807	584 711	2,412 2,518
Hammersmith Hampstead and Highgate	5,086 4,409	1,893 2,145	10,318 6,979 6,554	Surrey			
Harrow East Harrow West	3,459 2,530	1,304 1,035	4,763 3,565	Chertsey and Walton East Surrey	2,218 1,598	784 528	3,002 2,126
Hayes and Harlington Hendon North	2,875 2,667	960 1,002	3,835 3,669	Epsom and Ewell Esher	1,881 1,473	584 555	2,465 2,028
Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras	2,698 6,297	1,091 2,381	3,789 8,678	Guildford Mole Valley	2,267 1,660	754 551	3,021 2,211
Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	2,474 6,635	2,381 790 2,726	3,264 9,361	North West Surrey Reigate	2,313 2,056	809 687	3,122 2,743
llford North	2,493	920	9,361 3,413 5,083	South West Surrey Spelthorne	1,891 2,206	689 769	2,745 2,580 2,975
Ilford South Islington North	3,908 6,716	1,175 2,611	9,327	Woking	2,206 2,413	735	3,148
Islington South and Finsbury	5,382	2,036	7,418				

	Male	Female	All	
West Sussex				
Arundel Chichester	3,265 2,513	895 675	4,160	
Crawley	2,513	948	3,188 3,701	
Horsham	2,292	758	3,050	
Mid Sussex	2,129	654	2,783	
Shoreham	2,316	617	2,933	
Worthing	2,884	767	3,651	Shrop
EAST ANGLIA				
Cambridgeshire				
Cambridge	2,682	870	3,552	
Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	2,601 3,114	1,061 1,077	3,662	Staffor
Peterborough	5,696	1,478	4,191 7,174	
South East Cambridgeshire	1,799	715	2,514	
South West Cambridgeshire	2,357	903	3,260	
Norfolk				
Great Yarmouth	4,387	1,485	5,872	
Mid Norfolk	2,213	833	3,046	
North Norfolk	2,299	778	3,077	
North West Norfolk Norwich North	2,780	933 806	3,713	
Norwich South	2,790 3,943	1,172	3,596 5,115	
South Norfolk	2,293	861	3,154	Warwi
South West Norfolk	2,545	959	3,504	warwi
Suffolk				
Bury St Edmunds	2,478	947	3,425	
Central Suffolk	2,285	748	3,033	
Ipswich	3,163	883	4,046	
South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal	2,742 2,440	1,036 897	3,778	West I
Waveney	2,440 3,849	1,320	3,337 5,169	

3,355 4,232 3,934 5,378 4,628 3,368 2,641 2,303 3,413 2,361

4,083 3,972 3,017 3,871 3,578

1,202 1,215 1,041 1,474 1,728 970 991 822 1,121 849

1,173 1,640 1,165 1,477 1,170

1,026 678 1,222 1,138 1,384 1,030 1,086 885 754 1,170 1,128

1,367 1,107 662 671 974 1,165 638

1,052 848 1,163 1,086 886

1,042 1,098 847 1,178 972

887 946

2,482 2,548

4,557 5,447 4,975 6,852 6,356 4,338 3,632 3,125 4,534 3,210

5,256 5,612 4,182 5,348 4,748

4,676 2,816 4,753 5,145 5,774 3,792 4,098 3,705 2,891 5,505 4,398

6,057 5,093 2,767 2,562 4,549 4,553 2,419

4,399 3,269 5,204 3,934 3,474

4,212 3,252 3,749 3,412 3,074

3,509 3,755 3,248 5,137 3,571

3,369 3,494

# Avon Bath Bristol East Bristol Korth West Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Weston-super-Mare Woodspring Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro Devon Exeter Exeter Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Torbay

3,650 2,138 3,531 4,007 4,390 2,762 3,012 2,820 2,137 4,335 3,270 Torbay Torridge and West Devon Dorset et Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset 4,690 3,986 2,105 1,891 3,575 3,388 1,781 Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire 3,347 2,421 4,041 2,848 2,588 Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil 3,209 2,361 2,885 2,463 2,220 2,467 2,657 2,401 3,959 2,599

### Wiltshire Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford

S30

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

	Male	Female	All
Leominster Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	2,082 3,403 2,277 2,999 3,017	789 1,183 825 889 963	2,871 4,586 3,102 3,888 3,980
Shropshire Ludlow	1 975	755	2,730
North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	1,975 2,393 2,299 4,472	981 838 1,301	3,374 3,137 5,773
Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood	3,248 3,066	1,024 1,110	4,272 4,176
Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,518 2,451 3,276	843 739 1,244	3,361 3,190 4,520
South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire Stafford	3,020 2,430	1,072 823	4,092 3,253
Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South	1,800 3,454 3,172 2,796	757 897 814 761	2,557 4,351 3,986 3,557
Warwickshire North Warwickshire	2,975	1,081	4,056
Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	3,167 2,510 2,160 2,715	1,015 1,054 884 892	4,182 3,564 3,044 3,607
West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills	2 535	914	3,449
Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green	3,697 4,879 3,945	1,220	4,917 6,281
Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood	3,945 4,822 6,370 5,206	1,144 1,213 1,760	5,089 6,035 8,130
Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath	5,175	1,425 1,447	8,130 6,631 6,622 7,926
Birmingham Sparkbrook	5,906 3,194	1,498 1,518 1,001	7,926 7,424 4,195
Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East Coventry North West	4,058 4,972	1,350 1,405 968	5,408 6,377
Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry South East Coventry South West Dudley East Dudley West	6,428 5,906 3,194 4,058 4,972 3,028 3,823 2,721 4,669 3,645	1,030 917	3,996 4,853 3,638
Dudley East Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge	4,669 3,645 2,947	1,388 1,229 1,098	6,057 4,874 4,045
Meriden Solihull	4,169 2,309	1,222 918	5,391 3,227
Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South	2,123 4,578 4,325	891 1,115 1,171	3,014 5,693 5,496
Warley East Warley West West Bromwich East	3,687 3,380	1,077 1,066	4,764 4,446
West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	3,519 4,160 4,725 3,891 3,734	1,022 1,140 1,161 1,041 1,262	4,541 5,300 5,886 4,932
EAST MIDLANDS	3,734	1,262	4,996
Derbyshire Amber Valley	2,159	708	2,867
Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North	3,646 3,986 3,438	765 1,071 983	4,411 5,057 4,421
Derby South Erewash	4,923 3,283	1,306 1,033	6,229 4,316
High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	2,237 3,320 2,533 1,782	983 1,306 1,033 785 924 748 722	3,022 4,244 3,281 2,504
Leicestershire Blaby			
Bosworth Harborough Leicester East	2,272 1,500 3,743	928 545 1.126	3,200 2,045 4,869
Leicester South Leicester West	4,692 5,343	1,370 1,349	6,062 6,692
Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton	2,370 2,111 1,674	782 928 545 1,126 1,370 1,349 828 625 624	3,198 2,736 2,298
Lincolnshire East Lindsey			
Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham Holland with Boston	2,371 2,465 2,134	933 889 764	3,304 3,354 2,898
Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	4,431 1,850	1,289 933 889 764 1,319 778	5,750 2,628
Northamptonshire Corby Daventry	2,964	948	3,912
Daventry Kettering Northampton North	2,033 2,156 3,299	948 830 751 1,049 1,141 893	2,863 2,907 4,348
Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	3,308	1,141	4,449

JANUARY 1994

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S31

#### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10 ncies as at November 11 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
ottinghamshire Ashfield	3,752 3,555	928	4,680	Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central	2,199 2,665 6,772	726 825 1,560	2,925 3,490 8,332
Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield	3,555 2,562 2,677 3,809	941 831 874 856	4,496 3,393 3,551 4,665	Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe	4,262 4,627 4,559 4,037	1,009 1,261 1,598 934	5,271 5,888 6,157 4,971
Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North	3,015 6,739 5,090 4,745	893 1,882 1,129 1,307	3,908 8,621 6,219 6,052	Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East	3,865 2,613 3,684	910 752 973	4,775 3,365 4,657
Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	2,618 3,452	896 900	3,514 4,352	Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford	4,513 3,212 2,317 5,152	1,020 922 699 1,553	5,533 4,134 3,016 6,705
ORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Wigan Worsley	3,589 3,087	1,021 881	4,610 3,968
umberside Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,204 2,665 3,491 3,480 3,209	826 924 1,166 1,063 900	3,030 3,589 4,657 4,543 4,109	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley	4,169 3,028 2,943 2,582	821 786 789 632	4,990 3,814 3,732 3,214
Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,516 4,595 5,450 4,786	1,056 1,145 1,404 1,326	5,572 5,740 6,854 6,112	Chorley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,592 1,331 2,063 2,017 2,445	888 411 510 620 735	3,480 1,742 2,573 2,637 3,180
orth Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale	1,938 1,919 1,824 3,283	696 920 776 1,153	2,634 2,839 2,600 4,436	Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen	2,149 4,233 1,148 2,323	570 969 371 668	2,719 5,202 1,519 2,991
Scarborough Selby Skipton and Ripon York	2,226 1,640 3,416	802 690 1,014	3,028 2,330 4,430	South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	2,385 3,468 2,096	714 1,021 478	3,099 4,489 2,574
outh Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone	3,227 2,947 2,793	713 664 785	3,940 3,611 3,578	Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North	5,609 6,001 3,011 4,331	1,330 1,384 1,052 1,068	6,939 7,385 4,063 5,399
Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham	3,850 4,502 4,649 3,395	1,024 1,153 1,132 929	4,874 5,655 5,781 4,324	Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,331 4,767 5,023 3,878 4,107	1,214 1,392 1,100 1,353	5,981 6,415 4,978 5,460
Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside	3,898 5,934 3,477 4,872	882 1,484 897 1,069	4,780 7,418 4,374 5,941	Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby	4,107 5,594 5,983 4,856 2,879	1,577 1,493 1,189 911	7,171 7,476 6,045 3,790
Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	2,455 4,269 3,206 3,731	986 1,193 1,025 897	3,441 5,462 4,231 4,628	Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral West	2,879 3,313 3,789 4,407 2,150 2,467	1,036 1,067 1,227 685 741	4,349 4,856 5,634 2,835 3,208
Vest Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North	3,055 4,719	807 1,140 892	3,862 5,859 4,446	NORTH	2,407	741	3,200
Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elimet Halifax	3,554 5,396 2,420 2,410 3,039 2,113 3,636	1,351 834 855 845 621 1,052	6,747 3,254 3,265 3,884 2,734 4,688	Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	5,511 4,748 5,940 4,917 5,114 4,574	1,168 1,089 1,272 1,005 1,172 1,164	6,679 5,837 7,212 5,922 6,286 5,738
Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central	3,068 3,437 2,401 5,089	695 1,020 800 1,359	3,763 4,457 3,201 6,448	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle	3,568 2,107	909 617	4,477 2,724
Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South	4,566 2,849 2,418 3,509 2,737	1,117 953 843 995 872	5,683 3,802 3,261 4,504 3,609	Copeland Penith and the Border Westmorland Workington	3,170 1,597 1,394 2,906	890 655 506 795	4,060 2,252 1,900 3,701
Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley	2,458 3,285 1,847 2,095	792 762 681 620	3,250 4,047 2,528 2,715	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington	3,294 2,541 3,596	762 795 880	4,056 3,336 4,476
Wakefield IORTH WEST	3,136	922	4,058	Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	3,206 3,427 2,974 2,422	686 833 745 615	3,892 4,260 3,719 3,037
Cheshire City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	2,924 1,816 3,056	828 740 1,058	3,752 2,556 4,114	Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley	2,038 3,173	761 857	2,799 4,030
Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield	2,482 3,011 4,363 1,793	868 852 1,149 606	3,350 3,863 5,512 2,399	Hexham Wansbeck Tyne and Wear	1,347 3,203	560 856	1,907 4,059
Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	2,125 3,043 2,907	742 869 858	2,867 3,912 3,765	Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow	3,106 3,824 4,332 4,160	723 919 1,094 936	3,829 4,743 5,426 5,096
Areater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East	1,960 2,742 2,944	706 769 657	2,666 3,511 3,601	Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,560 4,460 3,548	1,089 1,124 863	4,649 5,584 4,411 5,725
Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South	3,495 2,535 2,187 2,373	804 707 667 832	4,299 3,242 2,854 3,205	South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge	4,660 5,336 4,546 5,611	1,065 1,127 1,164 1,166	6,463 5,710 6,777
Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles	1,543 2,593 3,124 2,990	550 804 842 737	2,093 3,397 3,966 3,727	Tynemouth Wallsend WALES	3,715 4,554	951 1,121	4,666 5,675
Hazel Grove	1,898	538	2,436	Clwyd Alyn and Deeside	2,281	719	3,000

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at November 11 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Clwyd North West	2,912 2,052	841	3,753 2,718	Highlands Region	-		-
Clwyd South West Delyn	2,052	666 700	2,718 2,969	Caithness and Sutherland Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	1,499 3,917	540 1,357	2,039 5,274
Wrexham	2,479	823	3,302	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,215	988	4,203
Dyfed	2.150	CC7	0.017	Lothian Region			
Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,998	667 755	2,817 2,753	East Lothian Edinburgh Central	2,544 2,920	683 1,035	3,227 3,955
Llanelli Pembroke	2,490 4,243	602	3,092	Edinburgh Central Edinburgh East	2,451	570	3,021
Pendloke	4,243	1,234	5,477	Edinburgh Leith Edinburgh Pentlands	3,693 2,051	966 565	4,659 2,616
Blaenau Gwent	2,714	FEC	0.070	Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh South	2,368	749	3,117
Islwvn	1,783	556 425	3,270 2,208	Edinburgh West Linlithgow	1,579 2,446	412 611	1,991 3,057
Monmouth Newport East	1,950 2,925	675 861	2,625 3,786	Livingston Mid Lothian	2,439	715	3,154
Newport West	3,581	976	4,557	Mid Lothian	2,308	647	2,955
Torfaen	3,087	776	3,863	Strathclyde Region			
Gwynedd				Argyll and Bute Ayr	2,053 2,641	790 885	2,843 3,526
Caernarfon Conwy	2,306 2,496	806 783	3,112	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,176	835	4,011
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,314	484	3,279 1,798	Clydebank and Milngavie Clydesdale	2,761 2,761	705 714	3,466 3,475
Ynys Mon	2,823	900	3,723	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cunninghame North Cunninghame South	2,012	636	2,648
lid Glamorgan				Cunninghame South	2,915 3,123	888 873	3,803 3,996
Bridgend Caerphilly	2,474 3,443	692 770	3,166 4,213	Dumbarton	3,063	951	4,014
Cynon Valley	2,838	633	3,471	East Kilbride Eastwood	2,417 1,904	838 635	3,255 2,539
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore	3,124 2,524	653 620	3,777	Glasgow Cathcart	2,024	543	2,567
Pontypridd	2.738	708	3,144 3,446	Glasgow Central Glasgow Garscadden	3,917 3,124	1,008 689	4,925 3,813
Rhondda	2,995	587	3,582	Glasgow Govan Glasgow Hillhead	2,999	756	3,755
Powys				Glasgow Maryhill	3,238 4,108	1,207 1,162	4,445 5,270
Brecon and Radnor Montgomery	1,611 · 979	547 376	2,158	Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollock	3,504	801	4,305
	979	376	1,355	Glasgow Provan Glasgow Rutherglen	3,820 3,133	810 748	4,630 3,881
Cardiff Central	3,925	1,129	E OEA	Glasgow Shettleston	3,597	768	4,365
Cardiff North	1.934	533	5,054 2,467	Glasgow Springburn Greenock and Port Glasgow	4,068 3,093	983 619	5,051 3,712
Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West	3,715 3,972	733 952	4,448 4,924	Hamilton	3,095	721	3,816
Vale of Glamorgan	3,416	853	4,924 4,269	Kilmarnock and Loudoun Monklands East	3,292 2,833	1,033 685	4,325 3,518
Vest Glamorgan				Monklands West Motherwell North	2,312	584	2,896
Aberavon	2,050	436	2,486	Motherwell South	3,189 3,078	634 694	3,823 3,772
Gower Neath	1,894 2,143	509 432	2,403 2,575	Paisley North Paisley South	2,745	757	3,502
Swansea East	2,950	523	3,4/3	Renfrew West and Invercive	2,674 1,695	712 548	3,386 2,243
Swansea West	3,348	843	4,191	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,934	621	2,555
SCOTLAND				Tayside Region Angus East	2,212	• 771	2,983
Borders Region Roxburgh and Berwickshire	977	354	1,331	Dundee East Dundee West	3,650 3,301	1,043 1,003	4,693 4,304
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale		310	1,263	North Tayside	1,379	600	1,979
Central Region				Perth and Kinross	1,952	619	2,571
Clackmannan Falkirk East	2,392 2,671	703 707	3,095 3,378	Orkney and Shetland Islands	616	251	867
Falkirk West Stirling	2,346 1,981	633 692	2,979 2,673	Western Isles	1,324	367	1,691
Dumfries and Galloway Region			_,	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Dumfries	2,031	712	2,743	Belfast East	3,107	1,000	4,107
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,969	803	2,772	Belfast North	5,451	1,430	6,881
Fife Region				Belfast South Belfast West	3,944 7,698	1,515 1,418	5,459 9,116
Čentral Fife Dunfermline East	3,028	925 772	3,953 3,543	East Antrim	3,738	1,187	4,925
Dunfermline West	2,771 2,272	714	2,986	East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,683 5,119	1,763 1,421	7,446 6,540
Kirkcaldy North East Fife	2,793 1,359	799 570	3,592 1,929	Foyle Lagan Valley	7,982 3,743	1,627 1,252	9,609
	1,559	570	1,929	Mid-Ulster	5,608	1,584	4,995 7,192
irampian Region Aberdeen North	2,147	532	2,679	Newry and Armagh North Antrim	5,600	1,444	7,044
Aberdeen South	1,863	531	2,394	North Down	3,887 2,721	1,141 1,116	5,028 3,837
Banff and Buchan Gordon	1,513 1,211	557 504	2,070 1,715	South Antrim South Down	3,170	1,186	4,356
Kincardine and Deeside	1,126	464	1,590	Strangford	4,411 2,713	1,518 1,033	5,929 3,746
Moray	2,089	889	2,978	Upper Bann	3,412	1,146	4,558

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

JANUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S33

# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	EC average	Major 7	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED RA	TE: SEASON	NALLY ADJU	ISTED (2)	-							
1989	9.0	5.7	7.2	6.1		8.0	7.5		3.4	9.4	5.6
1990	8.4	5.6	6.8	6.9		7.2	8.1		3.4	8.9	4.9
1991	8.7	6.3	8.7	9.5		7.1	10.2		7.5	9.4	4.4
1992	9.5	6.9	9.9	10.7		7.8	11.2		13.0	10.2	4.8
1000 Oct	9.6	6.8	10.2	11.2		8.1	11.3		14.3	10.6	5.0
1992 Oct	9.7	6.9	10.4	11.2		8.1	11.7		15.1	10.7	5.1
Nov			10.6	11.2		8.3	11.4		15.1	10.9	5.2
Dec	9.9	6.9	10.7	10.8		8.4	11.0		15.7	10.9	5.4
1993 Jan	10.0	6.8		10.9	••	8.6	10.8		17.0	11.0	5.3
Feb	10.2	6.8	10.6 10.4	10.3	••	8.7	11.0		16.9	11.2	5.5
Mar	10.4	6.9			•••	8.9	11.3		17.1	11.4	5.6
Apr	10.5	6.9	10.3	10.7	••		11.3		17.0	11.5	5.8
May	10.6	7.0	10.2	10.7	••	9.0	11.3		18.7	11.6	5.7
June	10.6	7.0	10.2	11.0	••	9.1			18.3	11.7	5.8
July	10.7	7.0	10.3	10.7		9.2	11.5	••		11.7	5.9
Aug	10.7	6.9	10.3	11.1		9.4	11.3	••	17.9		
Sep	10.8	6.9	10.2	10.7		9.5	11.1	••	18.6	11.8	6.0
Oct			10.0	11.1		9.6	11.1	••	••	•••	••
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED,	NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS	(1) SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED	)						
1989			1,784	509	149	419	1,018	265	104	2,532	2,029
1990			1,663	590	166	403	1,109	269	106	2,505	1,876
1991			2,287	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687
1992			2,767	935	193	472	1.556	315	376	2,911	1,822
1992										0.074	
1992 Nov			2,913	971	202	491	1,645	321	421	2,971	1,956
Dec			2,972	974	210	497	1,593	326	426	2,989	1,989
1993 Jan			2,993	954	208	508	1,528	334	432	2,993	2,066
Feb			2,967	956	213	519	1,500	336	445	3,024	2,113
Mar			2,941	941	217	526	1,537	336	458	3,066	2,171
Apr			2,940	914	225	532	1,581	344	462	3,112	2,205
May			2,917	925	225	539	1,588	341	478	3,141	2,232
June			2,912	966	235	546	1,589	346	493	3,186	2,491
July			2,916	924	228	554	1,596	348	503	3,212	2,313
Aug			2,922	964	236	564	1,606	347	509	3,216	2,347
Sep			2,904	947	227	571	1.572		512	3,242	2,397
Oct			2.852	982		578	1,566		513	3,283	2,456
Nov			2,815			580					2,491
						10.0	11.0	12.4	20.9	12.0	9.1
% rate:latest month latest 3 months:change			10.0	11.2	6.9	13.8	11.3	12.4	20.9	12.0	3.1
on previous 3 months			-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.5	N/C	+0.2	+0.8	+0.2	+0.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED,	NATIONAL	DEEINITIONS	A INOT SEAS	ONALLY AD.II	ISTED						
1992 Nov	MATIONAL	DEFINITIONS	2.864	895	213	501	1,591	317	412	3,028	1,885
Dec			2,983	989	251	515	1,540	326	446	3,076	2,026
			3,062	1,018	274	521	1,618	369	452	3,113	2,258
1993 Jan			3,043	1,053	268	520	1,591	361	458	3,098	2,288
Feb			2,997	989	239	512	1,696	359	455	3,078	2,223
Mar			2,997	931	223	509	1,552	357	457	3,037	2,197
Apr				933	201	505	1,548	334	461	2,994	2,148
May			2,917				1,548	329	485	3,003	2,140
June			2,865	923	185	511		329	504	3,109	2,326
July			2,929	901	185	570	1,615	323			2,020
Aug			2,960	924	186	592	1,590	342	491	3,200	2,315
Sep			2,912	940	191	594	1,434	••	490	3,300	2,288
Oct			2,794	911	211	586	1,433	•••	498	3,368	2,359
Nov			2,769			586	••	•• .	•••	••	2,408
% rate:latest month latest month:change			9.9	10.4	6.4	13.9	10.4	12.2	20.3	12.2	8.8
on a year ago			-0.3	-0.1	+0.6	+2.0	N/C	+1.1	+4.3	+1.3	+1.9

 Interst month:change
 -0.3
 -0.1
 +0.6
 +2.0
 N/C
 +1.1
 +4.3
 +1.3
 +1.9

 Notes: 1
 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compliation.
 2
 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.
 3
 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
 4

 \*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.

		dieece +	Republic +	·	oupan	bourg #	lands +
	STANDARDISED	RATE: SE	ASONALLY A	DJUSTED (2)			
989		••	14.7 13.4		2.3 2.1		8.3 7.5
990 991			14.9		2.1		7.0
992			16.1		2.2		6.8
	Dct		16.5	9.3	2.3		7.2
	Nov		16.7	••	2.3 2.4	••	7.2
	Dec Jan	•••	16.7 16.8	9.1	2.4	••	7.4 7.8
	Feb		16.8		2.3		8.2
	Mar		16.8		2.3		8.2
	Apr		16.8	10.6	2.3		8.0
	vlay		16.9		2.5		8.0
	lune		16.8	10.3	2.5 2.5		7.9
	July	••	16.8 16.7	10.3	2.5	••	8.3 8.5
	Aug Sep	•••	16.7		2.6	•••	9.0
	Dct		16.8				
UMBE	RS UNEMPLOYE	D, NATIO	NAL DEFINITI	ONS (1) SEA	SONALLY A	JUSTED	
989		118	232	2,865	1,420	2.3	390
990		140 173	225 254	2,751 2,653	1,340 1,360	2.1 2.3	346
991 992		173	283	2,653	1,420	2.3	319 303
				2,755			
	Nov	178	292		1,530	2.9	313
	Dec	178 174	292 295	2,073	1,580	2.9 2.9	306
	Jan Feb	179	295	2,073	1,500 1,540	3.0	327 347
	Var	176	294		1,530	3.3	360
	Apr	174	295	2,444	1,490	3.2	363
	vlay	170	296		1,660	3.2	372
	June	171	294		1,650	3.4	375
	July	176	295	2,360	1,670	3.5	389
	Aug Sep	177 174	293 293	••	1,680 1,690	3.5 3.9	390 407
	Oct	166	294		1,770	3.9	407
	Nov		293				
	latest month	N/A	N/A	10.4	2.7	N/A	5.7
	ious 3 month	N/A	N/A	-0.3	+0.1	N/A	+0.3
	RS UNEMPLOYE	183	286		1,460	3.0	323
	Dec	202	294		1,440	3.1	332
	Jan	208	302	2,139	1,520	3.2	353
993	-eb Mar	213 201	300 297		1,570 1,680	3.1 3.3	368 371
	Apr	180	295	2,389	1,570	3.1	359
	May	150	290	-,000	1,690	3.0	359
	June	153	293		1,590	3.2	357
	July	157	298	2,344	1,590	3.4	374
	Aug	154	297		1,670	3.4	381
	Sep Oct	147 157	290 286	••	1,720 1,760	3.9 • 4.0	••
	Nov		287		1,700	. 4.0	
	latest month	N/A	N/A	10.3	2.6	N/A	5.3
' rate							+1.3
atest r	nonth:change ar ago	N/A	N/A	-0.7	+0.4	N/A	

Greece + Irish Italy \*\* Japan \*\* Luxem- Nether-

THOUSAND

			OYMENT ountries	AND NOT THE LEVEL OF	.18 THOUSAND
Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
4.9 5.2 5.5 5.9	5.0 4.6 4.1 4.1	16.9 15.9 16.0 18.1	1.4 1.5 2.7 4.8	  	5.2 5.4 6.6 7.3
6.0  5.9  6.1  	4.2  4.8  5.7  	19.5 21.1  22.1	5.1 5.3 5.5 7.5 7.3 7.7 7.7 9.0 9.6 9.4 8.7 8.5	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	7.3 7.2 7.0 6.9 6.9 6.8 6.9 6.8 6.9 6.8 6.7 6.6
83 93 101 114	312 307 293 317	2,550 2,349 2,289 2,260	  	15.1 16.0 35.1 82.4	6,520 6,874 8,426 9,384
113 119 115 114 117 123 119 122 130 118 117 	335 339 343 352 350 345 344 346 348 348 349 354	2,289 2,309 2,356 2,393 2,465 2,480 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,506 2,572 2,587 2,587 2,587	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	108.0 108.6 110.5 116.7 124.7 133.3 143.0 152.3 158.1 165.6 171.4	9,301 9,280 9,013 8,876 8,864 8,858 8,858 8,908 8,769 8,661 8,517 8,786 8,252
5.4	N/A	17.2	N/A	5.1	6.4
-0.1 105 117 129 124 119 120 108 124 135 128 109 	N/A 334 339 351 359 360 353 339 333 333 335 335 345 	+0.1 2,323 2,360 2,423 2,471 2,530 2,510 2,486 2,521 2,497 2,472 2,532 2,628	N/A 256 262 315 302 329 329 402 435 411 376 363	+0.5 107.1 115.8 126.4 131.6 138.2 139.9 142.4 146.5 149.9 152.5	-0.2 8,848 8,829 9,911 9,770 9,276 8,635 8,606 9,252 9,002 8,470 8,128 8,101 7,890
5.0	N/A	17.2	8.5	4.8	6.1
+0.2	N/A	+2.2	+2.8	+2.0	-0.9

#### 9 2.1

#### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

NITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +						Contraction of the
lonth Ending	Male and Fema	le	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
		+34.1	291.0	+24.7	118.0	+9.4	41.2
992 Nov 12 Dec 17	408.9 365.4	+34.1 +12.0	266.3	+7.9	99.1	+4.1	34.7 44.4
993 Jan 14	390.7	+28.5	267.5	+18.0	123.2	+10.5 -3.1	38.9
993 Jan 14 Feb 11	370.1	-19.5	258.3	-16.3	111.9 99.0	-3.1	36.0
Mar 11	338.0	-14.3	239.0	-10.3	99.0	-4.0	
		-1.6	256.8	-4.8	108.0	+3.2	41.6
Apr 8	364.8	-1.0 -9.7	222.7	-6.2	90.4	-3.5	32.2
May 13	313.1 313.0	-9.7 -9.4	221.5	-5.3	91.4	-4.2	31.4
June 10				-7.1	148.8	-3.0	39.3
July 8	438.0	-10.0	289.2		133.7	+0.9	40.6
Aug 12	395.6	-12.5	261.9	-13.4	117.0	-6.4	34.6
Sept 9	361.4	-26.6	244.4	-20.2	117.0		
	004.0	-46.8	268.9	-32.4	115.9	-14.3	33.4
Oct 14 Nov 11	384.8 358.2	-40.0	253.3	-37.7	105.0	-13.0	33.8
INITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +						
Ionth Ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
Service and the service of the servi					116.3	+7.6	40.0
992 Nov 12	365.9	+30.8	249.6	+23.2	82.4	-3.6	27.9
Dec 17	262.0	-4.8	179.6	-1.2	UL.T		
		+75.6	208.8	+54.6	96.6	+21.0	35.8
993 Jan 14	305.4	+75.6 +33.3	277.7	+28.3	113.6	+5.1	40.9
Feb 11	391.2 387.8	+33.3	274.5	+25.8	113.3	+6.3	40.5
Mar 11	307.0				105.1	+4.6	36.9
Apr 8	360.7	+25.7	255.7	+21.1	114.8	+4.0	42.3
May 13	385.8	+38.2	271.0	+29.1	114.8 104.7	-2.8	37.5
June 10	368.8	+14.2	264.1	+11.4	104.7	-2.0	
		+24.1	265.4	+20.6	103.0	+3.4	34.2
July 8	368.3	+24.1 +23.0	259.1	+19.1	110.0	+3.9	34.5
Aug 12	369.1	+23.0 +27.2	273.8	+21.7	139.4	+5.6	46.8
Sept 9	413.2	+21.2				0.0	44.3
Oct 14	487.5	+20.3	331.1	+20.0	156.4	+0.3 +2.5	39.1
	384.4	+18.5	265.6	+16.0	118.8	+2.0	00.1

\* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>9</sub> 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.

# LFS Help-Line

	CONTENTS FO	R JANUA
Self-employment Women in employment Part-time workers Job related training	<ul> <li>ILO unemployment</li> <li>Second jobs</li> <li>Temporary workers</li> <li>Sickness absence</li> </ul>	• Reaso inactivi • Redui residen
he Employment Department's Labour Force Survey (LFS) covers a ample of about 60,000 households of Great Britain each quarter and is onducted on behalf of the department by the Social Survey ivision of the Office of Population ensuses and Surveys. This monthly feature describes	some of the requests for LFS data which are dealt with each month by the Employment Department. Brief details are given of the information requested, the types of organisations requesting the data and the way they are used. Most of the requests have been received via the LFS Help-Line,	which giv labour fo provides general ¢ been reco which pr bureau b This f on result

population.

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THOUSAND

The Labour Force Survey In summer 1993, the self-employed. Of the of Chinese in employment is the main source of LFS showed the number ethnic groups, Black peo- were self-employed. information about people of self-employed in Great ple are the least likely to Figure 1 shows the who are self-employed Britain to be 3,109,000 be in business for them- regional variations of selfand callers to the Help- (not seasonally adjusted), selves. Asians including employment. Line often ask about the 12 per cent of all people the Chinese (not shown proportion these people in employment. Table 1 separately here) have the Figure I Self-employed form of the working shows that women are highest rates of self- as a percentage of the less likely than men to be employment. 28 per cent total in employment in

#### Table I Self-employment by ethnic origin (Great Britain, summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

		Ethnic groups (	thousands)**			
	All people° (thousands)		ll ethnic ninority groups <sup>6</sup>	Black		kistani/ ladeshi
All persons						
Total in employment	24,950	23,910	1,040	290	350	140
Self-employed	3,109 (12%)	2,960 (12%)	150 (14%)	20 (7%)	70 (19%)	30 (19%)
Men						
Total in employment	13,748	13,160	590	140	200	110
Self-employed	2,318 (17%)	2,200 (17%)	120 (21%)	20 (12%)	50 (25%)	30 (25%)
Women						
Total in employment	11,201	10,750	450	150	150	40
Self-employed	790 (7%)	760 (7%)	30 (7%)	*	20 (10%)	*

frican and other black people of non-mixed origin

Less 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.



#### RY 1994

ons for economic indancies: region of nce

ives advice on sources of orce information and some LFS data to the public. Other requests have ceived by Quantime Ltd rovides LFS data on a basis.

feature is the first to draw ts from the summer (June

- Hours worked • List of articles
- Index of topics

1993 to August 1993) LFS. Key results from the Survey were released in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin on 16 December 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.

each region (Great Britain, summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

real start way have under 10% 📃 10 to 11.9% 12 to 14.9% 15% & over

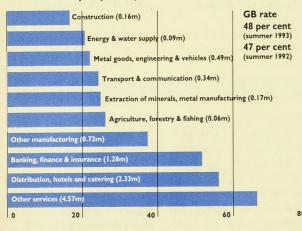
JANUARY 1994

#### Women in employment

market characteristics of women. In summer 1993 men. there were 10.2 million women employees (not interested in the numbers men). seasonally adjusted), 48 of women working in per cent of all employees, managerial and profesbut the types of job they sional occupations. Figure hold are often very differ- 3 shows the percentage ent from those held by of employees, that are Figure 2 shows the clear

topics of enquiry on the summer 1993 45 per cent LFS Help-Line are ques- of women employees tion. 10 per cent of ture, construction, transtions about the labour worked part-time compared with 6 per cent of

Figure 2 Percentage of employees that are women by industry (Great Britain, summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted)



#### Percentage of employees that are women

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 employment plays an increasingly important role in the seasonally adjusted) labour market, especially for women many of whom prefer to work part-time. The LFS Help-Line receives many enquiries about why people take part-time jobs.

The percentages of men and women working part-time, classified according to the main All in part-time jobs (summer 1992) reasons they gave for Change: summer 1992 - summer 1993 working part-time rather than full-time in summer 1993 are given in table 2.

Women Reasons for taking part-time work (Per cent) Did not want full-time work 75 38 81 29 11 Could not find full-time work 14 10 29 7 Student / still at school III or disabled Base (Thousands)<sup>b</sup>: All in part-time jobs (summer 1993) 5,829 877 4,952 5.693 831 4.862

136

Table 2 Main reasons for working part-time<sup>a</sup> (Great Britain, summer 1993, not

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

Among the most frequent men. For example, in women both full-time and distinction

requested frequently is where more than half are the employment of women. women by industry.

between part-time, in each occupa- industries such as agriculwomen employees are in port and communication managerial and adminis- and some manufacturing trative occupations (com- industries where less than Enquirers are often pared with 19 per cent of a third of all employees are women and most of Another table which is the service industries

> Figure 3 Percentage of employees that are women by occupation (Great Britain, summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

Craft & related (0.30m) Plant & machine operatives (0.48m) Managers & administrators (0.98m)	GB rate 48 per cent (summer1993) 47 per cent (summer 1992)
Professional (0.84m)	
Associate professional & technical (0.99m)	
Other occupations <sup>a</sup> (1.96m)	in the second second
Personal & protective services (1.56m)	
Selling (1.20m)	
Clerical & secretarial (2.76m)	
0 20 40 6	50 8

#### Percentage of employees that are women

Occupations are coded according to the Standard occupational Classification a Mainly cleaners & domestics and kitchen porters & catering assistant () The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each occupatio

#### Part-time workers

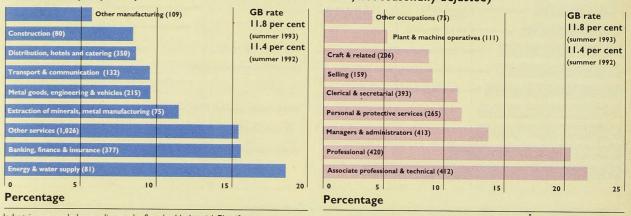
### LFS HELP-LINE

#### **Job-related** training

Learning throughout data about training are Many requests for LFS occupations.

working life is becoming received from employers million (seasonally adjust- 1992 was 13.1 per cent. increasingly necessary on ED's Training statistics ed) employees of working because of the pace of Help-line (0742-594027), age received job-related employees receiving jobchange, and training is and often concern the training in the four weeks related training in each seen by a large number of amount of training prior to interview, 13.5 industry and occupation employees as an essential received in their own per cent of all such is shown (not seasonally investment for the future. industries and in different employees. The equiva- adjusted) in figures 4

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



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification Agriculture is not shown as the estimate was less than 10,000 () the figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in the ands) of employees receiving job-related training

LFS data on training in the past four weeks shows that very similar proportions of men and women employees of working age experience periods of job-related training (11.5% of male employees and 12.1% of female employees in summer 1993 (not seasonally adjusted)).

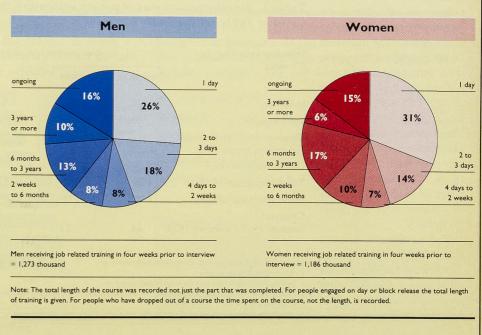
A period of training can of course last for anything from 1 day or less to a period of years, and another valuable feature of the LFS is that it provides information about the duration of training courses.

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

90

46

adjusted)



lent (seasonally adjusted) and 5.

In summer 1993, 2.8 percentage in summer

The percentage of

Figure 5 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by occupation (Great Britain, summer 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

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

#### **ILO Unemployed**

information which people ployed who either did not ployed in summer 1993.

seasonally adjusted)

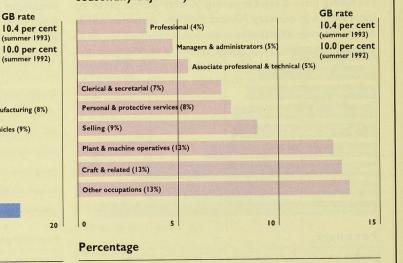
Percentage

**GB** rate

turing (8%)

Many Help-Line enquirers classified as ILO unem- have a previous job or Summer 1993 ILO unemare interested in estimates ployed in the LFS give had left their most recent ployment rates for those of ILO unemployment about their most recent job 8 years or more for whom details of the rates for particular indus- job. Excluded from the before the interview. This most recent job were tries and occupations. calculations are people group accounted for 20 obtained are shown in These are based on the classified as ILO unem- per cent of all ILO unem- Figures 7 and 8.

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



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification

Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates by previous

anking, finance & insurance (6%)

restry & fishing (7%)

of minerals, meta

15

tal goods, engineering

industry (Great Britain, summer 1993, not

Other services (5%)

Occupations are coded according to the Standard occupational Classification

#### Second jobs

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users 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 summer 1993 are given in Table 3.

The number of second jobs held in summer 1993 was 1,038,000, an b excludes unpaid family workers increase of 138,000 (not seasonally adjusted) since summer 1992.

LFS4 JANUARY 1994

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

Employment status in main job (Thousands)		Employment statu	People with no second job <sup>4</sup>	All in employment	
(110030103)	Employee	Self-employed	All		
Employee	603	243	846°	20,532	21,378
Self-employed	80	95	176	2,933	3,109
On government employment and training programmes	12		16	294	310
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	153
Total (summer 1993)	696°	342 <sup>b</sup>	1,038 <sup>b</sup>	23,758 <sup>b</sup>	24,950
Total (summer 1992)	630 <sup>b</sup>	271	901 <sup>b</sup>	24,049 <sup>6</sup>	25,127
Changes: summer 1992 – summer 1993	66	71	138	-291	-177

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

includes those who did not state the status of their second job

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

d 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 Employers take on tem- for labour and the LFS rary jobs, seeking infor- tracts. This proportion porary staff for a variety Help-Line often receives mation on the types of falls slightly in the of reasons, such as for enquiries from firms and people available for tem- summer due to the large short term cover, gaining individuals planning to porary employment. specialist skills or to cope set up employment agenwith the peaks in demand cies specialising in tempo- tion from the LFS indicat- shows the reasons people Table 4 Reasons for job not being permanent (Great Britain, summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted) Reasons for job not being permanent ΔII Men Womer (Per cent) Seasonal work 12 13 11 Contract for fixed period 46 47 45 Agency temping 6 8 22 22 Casual work 22 Not permanent in some other way 13 12 14 Base (Thousands): All persons in temporary jobs<sup>a</sup> (summer 1993) 1.451 676 776 All persons in temporary jobs<sup>a</sup> (summer 1992) 1,350 620 730 Changes: summer 1992 - summer 1993 102 56 46 a 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 LFS Help-Line to enquire ground. source of information whether these LFS data Information which is industry and occupational about peoples' absences can help them to assess often helpful to them is groups absent for at least from work caused by the levels of sickness that presented in figures 9 one day in the reference sickness or injury. Many absence in their company and 10 below, which week. companies telephone the against the national back- show the percentages of 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, summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted) **GB** rate 4.0 per cent immer (993) 4.2 per cent (summer 1992)

Percentage

Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification

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

Agriculture not included as estimate less than 10,000

Cleric Craft & Other Plant & 0 Perce

Occupat

() The figu

#### LFS HELP-LINE

are on fixed-term con- manent one.

number of seasonal work-Table 4 shows informa- ers taken on. Table 5 ing that around half of the give for taking a tempopeople in temporary jobs rary job rather than a per-

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

asons for working in a temporary job t)	All	Men	Women	
not find a permanent job	38	44	33	
ot want a permanent job	31	23	38	
contract which included a l of training	6	7	5	
reasons	25	26	24	
(Thousands): All persons nporary jobs <sup>*</sup> (summer 1993)	1,451	676	776	

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

Main n

(Per cen

Could

Did no

Had a

period

Other

Base

in ter

employees in different

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, summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

s & administrators (84	)		GB rate
nal (58)			4.0 per cent
iiiii (50)			(summer 1993)
6)			4.2 per cent
			(summer 1992)
k secretarial (152)			
e professional & techn	cal (81)		
& protective services	(104)		
elated (103)		, in the second s	
cupations (96)			
nachine operatives (1	7)		
2		4	6
ntage			
ons are coded acco	ording to the Standard c	occupational C	lassification

#### **Reasons for economic inactivity**

not actively seeking work the next two weeks. and whether they are classified as unemployed are those who are not in expressed in how these by the region where they on the internationally employment and are not standard ILO definition seeking work, but who ent parts of the country. used in the LFS.

rately identified in the LFS were not looking for one ed in the LFS since 1989. here, is available from among the total of 16.3 because they believed The figures relate to peo- the LFS distinguishing million economically inac- there were no jobs availtive people, but are able. excluded from the estimates of unemployment down of all economically based on the ILO defini- inactive people according tion if they have not to the reasons why they looked for work in the are classified as "economfour weeks prior to inter- ically inactive" rather than view. Another group "ILO unemployed". excluded from the ILO

Seeking work but not available to start

start in the next 2 weeks

Not seeking work

but would like work

(discouraged workers)

Long term sick/disabled

Not seeking work,

All economically

does not want work

**Base: All economically** 

inactive persons<sup>a</sup> (summer 1993)

a Does not include people under 16 years of age

Changes: summer 1992 - summer 1993 169

b Revised figures - see LFS Quarterly Bulletin Issue No.5 for explanation

Looking after family/home

Believes no jobs are available

Seeking work but not available to

in the next 2 weeks

(Thousands)

Student

Other

Student

Other

Table 6 Economically inactive people by

availability and whether seeking work (Great

Britain, summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

Line often ask about the ment are those who are companies access the LFS they had been made numbers of people who seeking work but who are to track the impact of redundant. Figure 11 would like work but are not available to start in economic circumstances shows redundancies

said that, although they Such people are sepa- would like a job, they dancies has been collect- information, not shown

Table 6 gives a break-

Men

110

42

68

750

105

311

47

91

195

16,324 5,662 10,662

228

4,802 9,274

245

86

159

2.003

181

468

759

168

427

14,077

inactive persons<sup>a</sup> (summer 1992)<sup>b</sup> 16,156 5,435 10,721

135

44

91

76

157

712

77

231

-59

1.253

#### Redundancies: region of residence

Enquirers to the LFS Help- definition of unemploy- A wide range of private ting back and, as a result,

ple who had left a job as between cases of redunan employee in the three dancies where the person months before interview had found another job by because their employer the time of interview and was closing down or cut- others.

upon rates of redundan- reported by people inter-Discouraged workers cies. Interest is often viewed in summer 1993, rates vary between differ- lived in each region expressed as rates per Information on redun- 1,000 employees. Further

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

### Rates per 1000 employees 10 and under 10.1 to 11.5 11.6 to 13 Over 13 Note: The rate is based on the number of redundancie per 1,000 employees in spring 993. Using estimates of employees from the previou quarter's survey gives a more accurate estimate of the potential redundancy pool.

#### 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

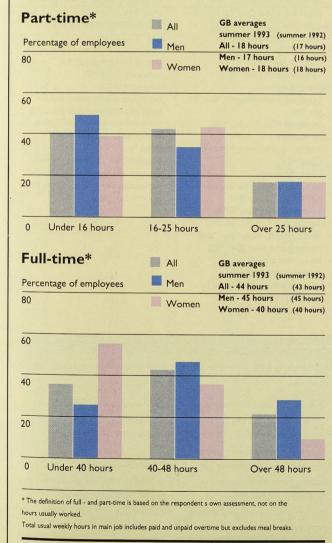
#### Hours worked

receives many calls on the usually worked over 48 number of hours worked hours per week in sumby employees. Information mer 1993, accounting for available from the LFS of 22 per cent of all full-time interest to enquirers deals employees. This figure with the usual numbers of was made up of 2.9 milhours worked by full-time lion men and 0.5 million and part-time employees women. and by men and women. Information is also collect- usual weekly hours in ed on actual hours main job worked by all worked but this is more full-time and part-time subject to variation than employees and by men usual hours.

The LFS Help-Line lion full-time employees

The distribution of total and women separately is Including paid and shown by the two charts unpaid overtime, 3.46 mil- 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, summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted)



Educa you Econo Resul Labou Mem Self-e

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#### LFS HELP-LINE

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

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	9
1992-2001	June 1992;
The National Education and Training Targets	5 -
methods for monitoring the targets	July 1992;
Measures of unemployment: the claimant co	
and the Labour Force Survey	July 1992;
Training - a key to the future	August 1992;
Redundancies in Great Britain: results from t	
1991 Labour Force Survey	August 1992;
How unemployment is measured in different	
countries	September 1992;
Women and the labour market: results from	
1991 Labour Force Survey	
	September 1992;
The Quarterly LFS: a new dimension to Labo market statistics	
	October 1992;
Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe	
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 y 1993;
Labour Force trends in the regions 1984-199	92 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 resea	arch 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;
-/	

INDEX OF TOPICS COVERED IN LFS HELP-LINE FEATURES: NOVEMBER 1992 TO JANUARY 1994

#### Disability see Health problems

**Economic activity** by nationality (Mar '93) how the LFS classifies people (Dec '92) of people with health problems (Aug '93) of head of household by the number of children (Sept '93) of 16 to 24 year olds in full-time education (Sept '93) Fconomic inactivity reasons for (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan '94) Employment construction industry by region (Sept '93) hotels and catering sector (Feb '93) information technology (Mar '93) of people with nursing qualifications by region (Dec '93) full and part-time by age groups and sex (Nov '93) occupation by sex (Dec '93) Employment protection rights eligibility for (Aug '93) Ethnic minority groups in the labour force by sex (Nov '92, Jan '93, April '93, July '93) in large and small workplaces (Dec '93) as a percentage of all persons in employment by region (Nov '92, April '93, July '93) managerial responsibility (Dec '92) by industry (Mar '93) by occupation (Mar '93) self-employment (Aug '93, Oct '93, Jan '94) Equal opportunities managerial responsibilities by sex, limited health, ethnic origin (Dec '92) Gazette articles list of LFS articles (Dec '92, Jan '93, Aug '93, Nov '93, Jan '94)

Health problems by economic activity (Aug '93) by region (Feb '93) managerial responsibility (Dec '92) Home workers by industry (Dec '92, Nov '93) by occupation (Dec '92, Nov '93) Hours worked total usual weekly hours worked (all persons) (Nov '92) employees working over 48 hrs by industry and occupation (Dec '92) total usual weekly hours worked by sex and FT/PT (Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan '94) Housing tenure by region (Feb '93) ILO unemployment long term proportions by age, sex and family type (May '93) rates by qualifications (Nov '92, lune '93) rates by previous occupation (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan '94) rates by previous industry (April, July & Oct '93, Jan '94) rates by region and ethnic origin (Nov '93) routes to (previous activity & reason for leaving last job) (Aug '93) Job-related training by industry (Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan '94) by occupation (Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan '94) by region (Feb '93) by age and sex (Mar '93) duration of course by sex (May, July & Oct '93, Jan '94) Managerial responsibilities equal opportunities (Dec '92) sickness absence (Feb '93) Nationality economic activity (Mar '93)

Older workers economic activity rate by individual ages and sex (Sept '93) percentage working part-time by ages and sex (Sept '93) Part-time workers main reasons for working parttime (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan '94) hours worked (Jan '93, April '93, July '93) length of time with employer (Mar '93) managers in 1984, 1990 and 1992 (May '93) by age and sex (Nov '93) Population structure by sex, age and economic activity (Mar '93) Qualifications ILO unemployment rates (Nov '92, June '93) by economic activity of 16/17 year olds (June '93) nursing qualifications by region (Dec '93) Redundancy by region of residence (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan '94) Second jobs employment status of jobs (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan '94) by occupation (Dec '93) Self-employment by ethnic origin (Aug '93, Oct '93, lan '94) by region (Oct '93, Jan '94) Shift workers frequency of working night shifts (Dec '92) Sickness absence by industry (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan '94) by occupation (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan '94) by industry & occupation (% of working days lost) (Dec '92) by sex and managerial responsibility (Feb '93) in local/central government by sex (May '93) by region (Dec '93)

Size of workplace by industry (June '93) by occupation (June '93) ethnic origin in large and small workplaces (Dec '93) Sunday working sunday working (Nov '93) Temporary workers main reasons for temporary work (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan '94) reasons for job not being permanent (Oct '93, Jan '94) Time with employer by FT/PT and sex (Mar '93) Unpaid family workers effect of classification (May '93) Union density by region (June '93) Weekend working frequency of (Nov '92) of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93) sunday working (Nov '93) Women by industry (Feb '93, July '93, Oct '93, Jan '94) by industry sector & full/part-time (Aug '93) by occupation (Feb '93, July '93, Oct '93, Jan '94) economic activity according to that of husband (lune '93) managers (Sept '93) Young people economic activity and qualifications of 16/17 year olds (June '93) weekend working of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93) economic activity rate by individual ages and sex (Sept '93) percentage working part-time by age and sex (Sept '93)

#### 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 the Bulletin and provides a subin September, December, March and June. In addition, the

LFSOB provides detailed technical notes about the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the LFS. The advertisement else-

where in this issue describes scription form.

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

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Flows by	y age	(GB);	standardised	*; not	seas

NFLOW	Age group									
Nonth Ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE 1993 June 10	3.3	19.2	45.7	36.6	26.9	37.2	30.2	11.4	5.0	215.4
July 8 Aug 12	3.5 3.8	28.7 26.6	82.8 67.1	44.5	30.6	41.0 39.5	32.9	12.3	5.4	281.7
Sept 9 Oct 14	3.3 3.5	27.9 28.4	55.8 60.4	42.0 38.7 43.5	29.3 27.7 30.9	37.8	31.4 31.0	11.6 11.1	5.0 4.8	256.2 238.1
Nov 11	3.1	21.7	53.8	41.9	31.1	42.5 42.6	35.0 35.2	12.6 12.8	4.8 5.4 5.5	262.1 247.6
EMALE 1993 June 10	2.5	11.9	22.0	14.3	8.5	13.2	12.3	3.4	0.0	88.0
July 8	2.7	21.0	52.0	19.7	11.2 11.0	17.4	14.6	4.1	0.0	142.7
Aug 12 Sept 9	2.9 2.6	18.8 21.0 20.8	40.7 30.5	18.8 16.7	9.9	17.8 15.1	15.9 13.3	4.2 3.7	0.0 0.0	130.0 112.8
Oct 14 Nov 11	2.6 2.5 2.4	14.2	30.5 30.2 26.5	17.0 16.4	9.8 9.5	14.4 14.8	13.3 14.4	3.8 4.1	0.0 0.0	111.9 102.1
Changes on a year	earlier									
993 June 10	0.8	-2.2	-2.4	-0.8	-0.2	-0.9	-0.9	0.2	-0.8	-5.4
July 8 Aug 12	0.7 0.8	-2.9 -1.7	-1.1 -1.2	-1.8 -2.9	-0.9 -1.3 -2.0	-1.6 -2.7	1.1 -2.7	0.3 -1.1	-0.6 -0.5	-7.0 -13.3
Sept 9 Oct 14	0.5	-3.6 -5.7	-4.8 -7.6	-2.9 -3.4 -5.7	-3.5	-3.6 -5.4	-1.0 -1.8	-0.7 -1.2	-0.8 -1.7	-19.5 -32.1
Nov 11	0.2	-4.0	-8.8	-6.9	-4.3	-6.9	-3.8	-1.5	-1.6	-37.5
EMALE 993 June 10	0.4	-1.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-1.1	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-4.2
July 8 Aug 12	0.4 0.5	-2.3 0.7	-0.2 1.1	-0.8 -0.7	-0.3 -0.2	-0.6 -0.8	0.7 1.2	0.4 0.2	0.0 0.0	-2.7 0.6
Sept 9 Oct 14	0.4 0.2 0.2	-2.4 -4.3	-1.4 -3.3	-1.4 -2.5	-0.5 -1.4	-1.2 -2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-6.1 -14.2
			-3.8	-2.6	-1.4	-2.2	-0.4	0.1	0.0	-12.8
Nov 11	0.2	-2.3	-3.0	-2.0	-1.4	-2.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	-12.0
Nov 11		-2.3	-3.0	-2.0	-1.4	*E.E	0.4	0.1	0.0	-12.0
	0.2 Age group Under 18	-2.3	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +		
Nov 11	Age group								60 and over + 8.1	
Nov 11 DUTFLOW Month Ending MALE 993 June 10 July 8	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.2		<b>20-24</b> 52.0 54.3	25-29 41.2 41.9	30-34 30.2 30.9	35-44 42.5 42.6	45-54 + 33.5 32.8	<u>55-59 +</u> 13.6 12.9	60 and over + 8.1	All ages 240.0 242.3
Nov 11 DUTFLOW fonth Ending MALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.6	- 18-19 16.8 16.9 16.6 19.1	<b>20-24</b> 52.0 54.3 55.6 61.9	25-29 41.2 41.9 40.3 43.1	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6 31.1	35-44 42.5 42.6 40.5 41.7	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4 32.3	<u>55-59 +</u> 13.6 12.9 12.2 12.0	60 and over + 8.1	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0 250.8
Nov 11 DUTFLOW fonth Ending MALE 993 July 8 Aug 12	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.2 2.3		<b>20-24</b> 52.0 54.3	25-29 41.2 41.9 40.3	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6	<b>35-44</b> 42.5 42.6 40.5	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4	55-59 + 13.6 12.9 12.2	<u>60 and over</u> +	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0
Nov 11 DUTFLOW Month Ending AALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9	18-19 16.8 16.9 16.6 19.1 30.9	20-24 52.0 54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5	<b>25-29</b> 41.2 41.9 40.3 43.1 50.7	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2	<b>35-44</b> 42.5 42.6 40.5 41.7 47.7 41.5	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5	<b>55-59</b> + 13.6 12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9	60 and over + 8.1 • 7.9 7.5 7.0 7.4 7.4 7.4	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4
Nov 11 DUTFLOW Ionth Ending MALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 TEMALE 993 June 10 July 8	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.8	<b>18-19</b> 16.8 16.9 16.6 19.1 30.9 18.9 11.5 11.4	20-24 52.0 54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5 56.7 25.1 25.1 26.1	25-29 41.2 41.9 40.3 43.1 50.7 42.0 16.0 15.8	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2 9.8 9.5	35-44 42.5 42.6 40.5 41.7 47.7 41.5 14.3 13.6	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5 13.0 11.7	<u>55-59</u> + 13.6 12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9 4.1 3.6	60 and over + 8.1 • 7.9 7.5 7.0 7.4 7.4 7.4 0.2 0.2	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4 95.8 93.6
Nov 11 UTFLOW Jonth Ending JALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 EMALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.9 2.3	<b>18-19</b> <b>16.8</b> <b>16.9</b> <b>16.6</b> <b>19.1</b> <b>30.9</b> <b>18.9</b> <b>11.5</b> <b>11.4</b> <b>12.4</b> <b>14.1</b>	20-24 52.0 54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5 56.7 25.1 25.1 26.1 30.9 38.4	25-29 41.2 41.9 40.3 43.1 50.7 42.0 16.0 15.8 16.0 19.7	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2 9.8 9.8 9.5 9.6 11.9	35-44 42.5 42.6 40.5 41.7 47.7 41.5 14.3 13.6 13.5 19.6	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5 13.0 11.7 11.8 16.3	<b>55-59</b> + 13.6 12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9	60 and over + 8.1 • 7.9 7.5 7.0 7.4 7.4 7.4 0.2 0.2	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4 95.8 93.6 99.9
Nov 11 UTFLOW Jonth Ending July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 EMALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.8 1.9	<b>18-19</b> 16.8 16.9 16.6 16.1 30.9 18.9 11.5 11.4 12.4	20-24 52.0 54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5 56.7 25.1 25.1 26.1 30.9	25-29 41.2 41.9 40.3 43.1 50.7 42.0 16.0 15.8 16.0	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2 9.8 9.5 9.6	35-44 42.5 42.6 40.5 41.7 47.7 41.5 14.3 13.6 13.5	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5 13.0 11.7 11.8	<u>55-59</u> + 13.6 12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9 4.1 3.6 3.7	60 and over + 8.1 • 7.9 7.5 7.0 7.4 7.4 0.2	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4 95.8 93.6
Nov 11 UTFLOW Ionth Ending TALE 993 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 EMALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Sept 9 Sept 9 Se	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.8 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9	<b>18-19</b> 16.8 16.9 16.6 19.1 30.9 18.9 11.5 11.4 12.4 14.1 23.9	20-24 52.0 54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5 56.7 25.1 26.1 30.9 38.4 44.7	25-29 41.2 41.9 40.3 43.1 50.7 42.0 16.0 15.8 16.0 19.7 21.2	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2 9.8 9.5 9.6 11.9 12.5	35-44 42.5 42.6 40.5 41.7 47.7 41.5 14.3 13.6 13.5 19.6 18.6	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5 13.0 11.7 11.8 16.3 15.6	55-59 + 13.6 12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9 4.1 3.6 3.7 4.7 4.5	60 and over + 8.1 • 7.9 7.5 7.0 7.4 7.4 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4 95.8 93.6 99.9 127.0 143.6
Nov 11 DUTFLOW Ionth Ending MALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 TEMALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Sept 9 Oct 14 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Sept 9 Sept 9 Oct 14 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.8 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9	<b>18-19</b> 16.8 16.9 16.6 19.1 30.9 18.9 11.5 11.4 12.4 14.1 23.9	20-24 52.0 54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5 56.7 25.1 26.1 30.9 38.4 44.7	25-29 41.2 41.9 40.3 43.1 50.7 42.0 16.0 15.8 16.0 19.7 21.2	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2 9.8 9.5 9.6 11.9 12.5	35-44 42.5 42.6 40.5 41.7 47.7 41.5 14.3 13.6 13.5 19.6 18.6	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5 13.0 11.7 11.8 16.3 15.6	55-59 + 13.6 12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9 4.1 3.6 3.7 4.7 4.5	60 and over + 8.1 • 7.9 7.5 7.0 7.4 7.4 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4 95.8 93.6 99.9 127.0 143.6
Nov 11 UTFLOW Ionth Ending TALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 EMALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 EMALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 USA	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.8 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.8 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 0.7 0.6	- 18-19 16.8 16.9 16.6 19.1 30.9 18.9 11.5 11.4 12.4 14.1 23.9 14.3 -1.0 -0.3	20-24 52.0 54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5 56.7 25.1 26.1 30.9 38.4 44.7 31.0 -1.7 2.1	25-29 41.2 41.9 40.3 43.1 50.7 42.0 16.0 15.8 16.0 19.7 21.2 17.3 -0.5 2.3	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2 9.8 9.5 9.6 11.9 12.5 10.4 1.0 3.0	35-44 42.5 42.6 40.5 40.5 41.7 47.7 41.5 14.3 13.6 13.5 19.6 18.6 15.8 2.0 4.2	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5 13.0 11.7 11.8 16.3 15.6 14.3 3.4 3.4 3.8	55-59 + 13.6 12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9 4.1 3.6 3.7 4.5 4.4 1.8 2.1	60 and over + 8.1 • 7.9 7.5 7.0 7.4 7.4 7.4 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4 95.8 93.6 99.9 127.0 143.6 109.5 8.1 17.7
Nov 11 DUTFLOW Ionth Ending MALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 TEMALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Temases on a year of MALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.8 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 2.1 2.9 2.1 2.9 2.1 2.9 2.1 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.9 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.9 2.1 2.1 2.9 2.1 2.9 2.1 2.1 2.9 2.1 2.1 2.9 2.1 2.1 2.9 2.1 2.1 2.9 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1	- 18-19 16.8 16.9 19.1 30.9 18.9 11.5 11.4 12.4 14.1 23.9 14.3 -1.0 -0.3 -0.2 0.2	20-24 52.0 54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5 56.7 25.1 26.1 30.9 38.4 44.7 31.0 -1.7 2.1	25-29 41.2 41.9 40.3 40.3 40.3 40.3 42.0 16.0 15.8 16.0 19.7 21.2 17.3 -0.5 2.3 2.9 3.4	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2 9.8 9.5 9.6 11.9 12.5 10.4 1.0 3.0 3.1 3.4	35-44 42.5 42.6 40.5 41.7 47.7 41.5 14.3 13.6 13.5 19.6 18.6 15.8 2.0 4.2 4.2 3.4	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5 13.0 11.7 11.8 16.3 15.6 14.3 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.9 4.0	55-59 + 13.6 12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9 4.1 3.6 3.7 4.5 4.4 1.8 2.1 1.7	60 and over + 8.1 • 7.9 7.5 7.0 7.4 7.4 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4 95.8 93.6 99.9 127.0 143.6 109.5 8.1 17.7 18.2 19.9
Nov 11 DUTFLOW Ionth Ending MALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 TEMALE 993 June 10 July 8 June 10 July 8	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.8 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.8 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 0.7 0.6	<b>18-19</b> 16.8 16.9 16.6 19.1 30.9 18.9 11.5 11.4 12.4 14.1 23.9 14.3 -1.0 -0.3 -0.2	20-24 52.0 54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5 56.7 25.1 26.1 30.9 38.4 44.7 31.0 -1.7	25-29 41.2 41.9 40.3 43.1 50.7 42.0 16.0 15.8 16.0 19.7 21.2 17.3 -0.5 2.3	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2 9.8 9.5 9.6 11.9 12.5 10.4 1.0 3.0 3.1	35-44 42.5 42.6 40.5 41.7 41.7 41.5 14.3 14.3 13.6 13.5 19.6 15.8 2.0 4.2 4.2	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5 13.0 11.7 11.8 16.3 16.3 15.6 14.3 3.4 3.4 3.8 3.9	55-59 + 13.6 12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9 4.1 3.6 3.7 4.5 4.4 1.8 2.1	60 and over 4 8.1 7.9 7.5 7.0 7.4 7.4 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4 95.8 93.6 99.9 127.0 143.6 109.5 8.1 17.7 18.2
Nov 11 PUTFLOW Ionth Ending MALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 FEMALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Stanges on a year of MALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.8 1.9 2.3 2.4 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 0.7 0.7 0.7	- 18-19 16.8 16.9 19.1 30.9 18.9 11.5 11.4 12.4 14.1 23.9 14.3 -1.0 -0.3 -0.2 0.2	20-24 52.0 54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5 56.7 25.1 26.1 30.9 38.4 44.7 31.0 -1.7 2.1 1.9 3.3 2.7	25-29 41.2 41.9 40.3 40.3 40.3 40.3 42.0 16.0 15.8 16.0 19.7 21.2 17.3 -0.5 2.3 2.9 3.4	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2 9.8 9.5 9.6 11.9 12.5 10.4 1.0 3.0 3.1 3.4 3.2	35-44 42.5 42.6 40.5 41.7 41.5 14.3 13.6 13.5 19.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.8 2.0 4.2 4.2 3.4 4.4	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5 13.0 11.7 11.8 16.3 15.6 14.3 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.8 3.9 4.0 3.8	55-59 + 13.6 12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9 4.1 3.6 3.7 4.5 4.4 1.8 2.1 1.7 1.4 1.7	60 and over 4 8.1 7.9 7.5 7.0 7.4 7.4 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4 95.8 93.6 99.9 127.0 143.6 109.5 8.1 17.7 18.2 19.9 17.6
Nov 11 VUTELOW Ionth Ending ALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 VITALE 993 June 10 July 8 June 10 June 10 July 8 June 10 July 8 June 10 July 8 June 10 July 8 July 8 June 10 July 8 June 10 July 8 July 8 June 10 July 8 July 8 June 10 July 8 July 8 July 8 July 8 June 10 July 8 June 10 July 8 July 8 July 8 July 8 June 10 July 8 July 8 July 8 July 8 July 8 July 8 July 8 July 8 July 8 July 8	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.8 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.5 0.5	18-19 16.8 16.9 16.6 19.1 30.9 18.9 11.5 11.4 12.4 14.1 23.9 14.3 -1.0 -0.3 -0.2 0.2 -0.2 0.0 -0.4 -0.6	20-24 52.0 54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5 56.7 25.1 26.1 30.9 38.4 44.7 31.0 -1.7 2.1 1.9 3.3 2.7 2.3 -0.3 0.3	25-29 41.2 41.9 40.3 43.1 50.7 42.0 16.0 15.8 16.0 19.7 21.2 17.3 -0.5 2.3 2.9 3.4 3.5 3.2 -0.1 0.3	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2 9.8 9.5 9.6 11.9 12.5 10.4 1.0 3.0 3.1 3.4 3.2 2.6 0.4 0.3	35-44 42.5 42.6 40.5 41.7 41.7 41.5 14.3 13.6 13.5 19.6 13.6 13.5 19.6 15.8 2.0 4.2 4.2 3.4 4.4 3.4 -0.2 0.5	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5 13.0 11.7 11.8 16.3 15.6 14.3 3.4 3.4 3.8 3.9 4.0 3.5 1.0 1.1	55-59 + 13.6 12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9 4.1 3.6 3.7 4.7 4.5 4.4 1.8 2.1 1.7 1.4 1.7 2.0 0.6 0.5	60 and over 4 8.1 7.9 7.5 7.0 7.4 7.4 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4 95.8 93.6 99.9 127.0
Nov 11 UTFLOW Ionth Ending IALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 EMALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Hanges on a year of IALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 EMALE 993 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 EMALE 10 Sept 9 Sept 9 Sept 9 Oct 14 Sept 9 Sept 9	Age group Under 18 2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.8 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.8 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.4 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	- 18-19 16.8 16.9 16.6 19.1 30.9 18.9 11.5 11.4 12.4 14.1 23.9 14.3 -1.0 -0.3 -0.2 0.2 -2.0 0.0 -0.4	20-24 52.0 54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5 56.7 25.1 26.1 30.9 38.4 44.7 31.0 -1.7 2.1 1.9 3.3 2.7 2.3 -0.3	25-29 41.2 41.9 40.3 40.3 50.7 42.0 16.0 15.8 16.0 19.7 21.2 17.3 17.3 -0.5 2.3 2.9 2.9 2.4 3.5 3.2 -0.1	30-34 30.2 30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2 9.8 9.5 9.6 11.9 12.5 10.4 1.0 3.0 3.1 3.4 3.4 3.2 2.6 0.4	35-44 42.5 42.6 40.5 40.5 41.7 47.7 41.5 14.3 13.6 13.5 19.6 18.6 15.8 2.0 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 3.4 4.4 3.4	45-54 + 33.5 32.8 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5 13.0 11.7 11.8 16.3 15.6 14.3 3.4 3.4 3.8 3.9 4.0 3.8 3.5 1.0	55-59 + 13.6 12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9 4.1 3.6 3.7 4.7 4.5 4.4 1.8 2.1 1.7 1.4 1.7 2.0 0.6	60 and over + 8.1 • 7.9 7.5 7.0 7.4 7.4 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	All ages 240.0 242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4 95.8 99.9 127.0 143.6 109.5 8.1 17.7 18.2 19.9 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6

Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month. The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 0 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

#### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** sonally adjusted computerised claims only

JANUARY 1994

#### **REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN** 2.32

The second second		1989 Spring	1990 Spring	1991 Spring	1992 Spring	1992 Summer	1992 Autumn	1992 Winter	1993 Spring	1993 Summer
Now in employment found new job since redur	All ndancy)	48	63	98	79	66	87	62	58	55
Not in employment	All	94	117	290	243	212	223	283	204	183
All people	All Men Women	<b>142</b> 94 48	<b>181</b> 118 64	<b>388</b> 268 121	<b>322</b> 217 105	<b>278</b> 185 92	<b>310</b> 207 103	<b>344</b> 238 106	<b>262</b> 169 93	<b>237</b> 162 75

Note: Figures are based on estimates from the the Labour Force Survey, and show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their i 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 Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London		South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (Thousands)													
All Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993	278 310 344 262 237	13 20 20 18 16	25 27 27 25 23	15 19 27 23 19	12 12 10	96 99 107 77 76	58 63 64 48 44	38 36 43 29 32	18 24 29 22 19	25 30 34 27 22	35 29 45 28 24	12 15 19 11 16	27 34 25 22 16
Redundancy rates (Redunda	ncies per 1	,000 employ	ees)										
All Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993	13.0 14.4 16.1 12.4 11.2	11.5 17.9 18.1 16.5 14.1	13.1 14.2 14.2 13.0 12.2	9.4 11.9 16.6 13.9 11.8	15.0 14.8 12.1	14.0 14.5 15.7 11.3 11.1	13.3 14.6 14.9 11.2 10.2	15.3 14.3 17.0 11.4 12.6	10.1 13.4 16.5 12.5 10.9	12.4 15.2 17.4 13.9 11.2	14.9 12.1 18.9 12.3 10.6	12.1 15.2 19.7 11.4 15.8	13.7 17.0 13.0 11.5 8.4

\*Fewer 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)			50	51	41	278
Summer 1992	69	65	52			310
Autumn 1992	71	81	55	61	43	
Winter 1992	78	87	69	68	43	344
	61	64	51	46	39	262
Spring 1993	49	65	44	45	34	237
Summer 1993						
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employee	<b>(S)</b> 17.9	11.5	10.3	11.8	16.2	13.0
Summer 1992			10.9	14.1	17.3	14.4
Autumn 1992	17.8	14.3			17.8	16.
Winter 1992	27.6	15.3	13.6	15.5		
Spring 1993	16.6	11.4	10.1	10.5	16.5	12.4
Summer 1993	13.5	11.3	8.8	10.3	14.3	11.3

#### 2.35 **REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY**

SIC	Agriculture	Energy and water supply	Mineral extraction	Metal goods etc	Other manu- facturing	Construction	Hotels, distribution	Transport, co- mmunication	Financial services	Other services
Redundancies (Thousands)									00	21
Summer 1992 All		•	14	43	40	33	62	15	29	31
Autumn 1992 All	*	10	12	54	39	. 38	65	19	39	32
Winter 1992 All		10	15	64	48	42	70	20	41	29
Spring 1993 All		*	*	45	40	24	62	22	19	31
Summer 1993 All	•	17	10	34	25	26	50	12	28	27
Redundancy rates (Redundan	cies per 1,000 er	nployees)				No. Carlo				
Summer 1992 All			19.4	18.5	21.4	32.0	14.5	11.1	12.3	4.6
Autumn 1992 All		20.0	16.9	23.0	21.1	37.5	15.4	13.7	16.1	4.6
Winter 1992 All		20.7	21.4	27.8	26.1	42.5	16.6	14.6	17.0	4.2
Spring 1993 All	*	*	•	19.8	22.1	25.3	15.1	16.1	7.8	4.6
Summer 1993 All		37.0	15.7	15.1	13.7	28.1	12.2	8.9	11.6	4.0

\*Fewer 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)									
Summer 1992	35	14	19	43	55	19	23	40	29
Autumn 1992	38	15	19	48	60	17	25	51	35
Winter 1992	38	16	18	53	74	19	28	60	36
Spring 1993	26	13	17	36	49	15	28	49	28
Summer 1993	30	11	16	37	49	16	17	32	28
Redundancy rates (Redunda	ncies per 1,000 en	nployees)							
Summer 1992	11.8	6.4	10.0	11.6	21.9	8.2	12.5	18.5	14.8
Autumn 1992	12.9	6.9	9.9	13.1	24.0	7.2	14.1	23.8	17.1
Winter 1992	12.9	7.4	9.5	14.7	30.7	8.0	15.6	27.8	18.3
Spring 1993	8.6	6.1	9.0	10.1	20.7	6.6	15.3	23.2	14.8
Summer 1993	10.0	5.0	8.1	10.4	21.3	7.0	9.7	15.3	14.2

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 UK vacancies at jobcentres \*: seasonally adjusted 3.1

UNITE		UNFILLED	ACANCIES (R)	States and States	INFLOW (R)		OUTFLOW (	B)	of which PL	
	DOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	) ) Annual ) averages ) )	248.6 219.5 173.6 117.9 117.1			231.2 226.1 201.2 171.3 169.0		232.8 229.2 207.4 172.5 168.8		159.0 158.3 146.8 126.6 124.2	
1991	Nov	113.2	3.4	1.6	166.6	-0.7	160.1	-1.7	116.8	-1.8
	Dec	122.2	9.0	3.8	170.0	0.2	162.6	-1.4	118.1	-1.4
1992	Jan	117.9	-4.3	2.7	166.7	-0.4	171.5	1.2	126.3	1.3
	Feb	118.4	0.5	1.7	167.1	0.2	166.1	2.0	120.0	1.1
	Mar	117.6	-0.8	-1.5	170.8	0.3	170.4	2.6	122.9	1.6
	Apr	116.6	-1.0	-0.4	163.0	-1.2	168.0	-1.2	117.5	-2.9
	May	117.1	0.5	-0.4	162.1	-1.7	168.4	0.8	117.7	-0.8
	June	116.1	-1.0	-0.5	176.1	1.8	176.2	1.9	129.0	2.0
	July	119.0	2.9	0.8	172.7	3.2	170.3	0.8	125.6	2.7
	Aug	117.1	-1.9	0.0	165.2	1.0	165.0	-1.1	121.6	1.3
	Sept	111.5	-5.6	-1.5	166.0	-3.4	168.3	-2.6	125.8	-1.1
	Oct	113.5	2.0	-1.8	171.1	-0.5	165.9	-1.5	126.6	0.3
	Nov	117.3	3.8	0.1	168.3	1.0	161.5	-1.2	123.6	0.7
	Dec	123.4	6.1	4.0	178.5	4.2	173.9	1.9	133.5	2.6
1993	Jan	120.3	-3.1	2.3	178.8	2.6	180.9	5.0	135.9	3.1
	Feb	120.5	0.2	1.1	176.6	2.8	174.6	4.4	132.5	3.0
	Mar	123.2	2.7	-0.1	180.5	0.7	176.1	0.7	130.5	-1.0
	Apr	123.5	0.3	1.1	174.3	-1.5	179.1	-0.6	127.8	-2.7
	May	123.6	0.1	1.0	173.7	-1.0	180.0	1.8	128.5	-1.3
	June	119.7	-3.9	-1.2	183.9	1.1	187.1	3.7	140.2	3.2
	July	127.6	7.9	1.4	189.5	5.1	181.9	0.9	137.2	3.1
	Aug	128.0	0.4	1.5	186.0	4.1	183.6	1.2	138.6	3.4
	Sept	127.3	-0.7	2.5	189.8	2.0	186.7	-0.1	143.6	1.1
	Oct	134.4	7.1	2.3	189.5	0.0	180.6	-0.4	138.7	0.5
	Nov	140.9	6.5	4.3	199.5	4.5	192.6	3.0	150.4	3.9

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 quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between ount dates; the figures on Government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, October 1985, page 143. (R) Vacancy figures for United Kingdom, Great Britain and all regions were revised in May 1993. A software fault affected unadjusted unfilled vacancies, inflows and outflows between May 1992 and March 1993, with consequent amendments back to January 1989 in the seasonally adjusted series.

		South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside
1991	Nov	28.7	7.3	3.3	9.7	6.8	7.0	7.4
	Dec	32.1	8.4	3.7	10.1	8.1	7.4	8.0
1992		31.4	8.8	3.6	9.5	7.5	7.0	7.7
	Feb	31.5	8.5	3.7	9.4	7.7	7.2	7.9
	Mar	30.9	8.1	3.5	9.1	7.9	7.7	7.7
	Apr	29.8	8.0	3.4	8.5	7.9	7.4	7.6
	May	28.4	8.0	3.6	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.7
	June	28.2	8.0	3.3	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.8
	July	29.7	8.4	3.6	. 9.0	7.7	7.8	8.2
	Aug	28.7	8.4	3.6	9.1	7.7	7.5	7.7
	Sept	26.9	7.9	3.5	8.8	7.0	6.8	7.6
	Oct	27.1	8.3	3.3	8.8	6.8	6.9	8.1
	Nov	27.9	8.5	3.6	9.0	7.3	7.1	8.2
	Dec	30.4	9.3	3.8	9.4	7.9	7.5	8.6
1993	Jan	30.2	9.5	3.7	8.8	7.6	7.5	8.5
	Feb	30.3	9.5	3.8	8.7	7.9	7.9	8.9
	Mar	30.4	9.7	4.0	8.5	8.6	8.4	9.3
	Apr	31.2	9.7	4.0	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.7
	May	30.6	9.4	4.0	8.4	8.9	8.7	10.0
	June	28.7	9.4	3.7	8.3	8.8	8.6	10.0
	July	30.5	10.0	4.2	9.6	9.3	9.2	10.2
	Aug	30.4	10.1	4.3	10.2	9.0	8.8	10.2
	Sept	30.1	9.8	4.3	10.3	8.7	8.5	9.9
	Oct	32.7	10.6	4.8	11.1	8.9	9.2	10.5
	Nov	34.5	10.9	5.0	11.4	9.5	9.6	11.0

+ Included in South East. (R) See footnote to table 3.1

THOUSANDS

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

THOUSAND North West Wales Scotland Great Britain United Kingdom North Northern Ireland 14.4 15.6 6.8 6.7 109.4 118.0 8.0 8.7 17.4 17.6 3.8 4.2 113.2 122.2 14.8 14.4 14.3 6.4 6.2 5.9 8.1 8.2 8.4 18.0 18.2 18.0 113.9 114.4 113.3 4.0 4.0 4.3 117.9 118.4 117.6 14.3 14.7 14.8 5.6 6.0 6.0 8.7 8.9 8.6 19.3 19.8 19.5 112.5 113.0 112.1 116.6 117.1 116.1 4.1 4.1 4.0 15.4 15.1 14.4 6.2 6.1 5.7 8.7 8.6 8.3 114.9 112.8 107.2 18.8 18.7 18.3 119.0 117.1 111.5 4.1 4.3 4.3 15.1 15.3 16.1 5.8 5.8 6.1 8.2 8.6 9.1 18.7 19.9 19.8 108.7 112.6 118.8 113.5 117.3 123.4 4.8 4.7 4.6 14.8 14.7 15.1 6.1 5.6 5.7 115.4 115.8 118.6 120.3 120.5 123.2 8.8 8.7 9.1 19.5 19.5 19.5 4.9 4.7 4.6 15.3 15.6 15.1 5.6 5.7 5.4 9.1 9.3 9.0 18.1 17.8 17.2 119.1 118.9 114.7 4.4 4.7 5.0 123.5 123.6 119.7 15.8 15.4 15.4 5.8 5.9 6.5 122.1 122.6 122.0 9.5 9.9 10.1 18.0 18.6 18.2 5.5 5.4 5.3 127.6 128.0 127.3 10.6 10.9 15.9 17.0 7.0 7.1 17.7 18.9 128.3 134.9 6.1 5.9 134.4 140.9

3.2

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

	and the			Real Providence	Quinth	West	East	Yorkshire	North	North	Wales	Scotland		Northern	United
		South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	Midlands	Midlands	and Hum- berside	West				Britain	Ireland	Kingdom
Vacan 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	cies at Jobcent	res: total + 95.1 71.7 47.6 28.8 29.2	32.2 23.6 14.8 8.2 8.3	9.7 8.3 5.4 3.2 3.5	20.4 18.5 13.9 9.9 9.0	24.1 20.5 14.6 8.2 7.6	13.8 12.9 10.5 7.1 7.3	15.5 13.3 11.7 7.9 7.9	23.9 24.4 21.1 15.8 14.9	11.4 10.7 10.7 6.6 6.0	12.1 13.8 12.1 8.2 8.5	20.0 21.7 21.6 18.3 18.9	245.9 215.8 169.1 113.8 112.8	2.0 2.6 3.4 2.8 3.2	247.8 218.4 172.5 116.9 116.0
1992	Nov	29.4	9.3	3.5	8.0	8.3	7.7	8.8	16.3	5.6	8.2	20.7	116.4	3.6	120.0
	Dec	25.1	8.2	3.0	6.5	6.9	6.7	7.3	14.0	4.8	7.4	18.0	99.6	3.3	102.9
1993	Jan	23.3	7.8	2.8	5.9	6.4	6.2	7.1	12.5	4.8	7.2	15.9	92.1	3.3	95.4
	Feb	24.6	8.0	3.0	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.6	13.0	4.8	7.6	17.2	98.0	3.3	101.3
	Mar	27.4	9.0	3.7	8.2	7.7	7.6	8.6	14.1	5.3	8.6	18.5	109.6	3.3	112.9
	Apr	31.0	9.9	4.1	9.9	8.2	8.6	9.4	15.3	5.9	9.5	18.9	120.7	3.4	124.1
	May	32.8	10.0	4.3	10.8	8.9	8.8	10.3	16.0	6.3	10.3	19.0	127.6	3.8	131.5
	June	33.4	10.2	4.6	11.2	9.4	9.2	10.9	16.0	6.5	10.6	19.0	130.9	4.2	135.0
	July	32.4	9.9	4.5	10.4	9.3	9.2	10.3	15.4	6.4	10.3	18.2	126.4	4.2	130.6
	Aug	30.9	9.6	4.4	10.3	8.9	8.7	10.2	15.3	6.1	10.1	18.4	123.3	4.0	127.3
	Sept	34.4	10.9	4.9	11.4	10.1	9.6	11.1	17.4	6.9	10.8	19.9	136.5	4.3	140.8
	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
Vacan 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Annual Annual averages	offices 16.0 14.4 9.4 3.5 2.7	8.1 7.5 5.0 2.0 1.6	0.9 1.0 0.6 0.3 0.3	1.6 1.6 1.1 0.5 0.4	1.8 2.7 2.3 1.4 1.2	1.3 1.5 1.0 0.4 0.3	1.1 1.2 1.1 0.6 0.4	1.3 1.4 1.5 0.8 0.5	0.4 0.5 0.5 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.4 0.3 0.1 0.1	0.5 0.8 1.1 0.7 0.5	25.2 25.5 18.8 8.7 6.7	1.0 1.3 0.6 0.3 0.3	26.3 26.8 17.6 9.0 7.0
1992	Nov Dec	2.1	1.3 1.2	0.2 0.1	0.3 0.3	0.5 0.5	0.2 0.2	0.3 0.3	0.4 0.3	0.2 0.2	0.0 0.0	0.5 0.4	4.8 4.1	0.4 0.4	5.2 4.5
1993	Jan	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.4	5.0
	Feb	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.4	5.4
	Mar	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.3
	Apr	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.4
	May	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.4	0.6	7.0
	June	3.7	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	8.3	0.7	8.9
	July	5.1	3.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	9.7	0.7	10.4
	Aug	3.1	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.6	7.9
	Sept	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.7	8.0
	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

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.* (R) See tootnote to *table 3.1.* 

toppages	in progress: I	ndustry
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				Stoppage		
Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	United Kir
1157181	a chief a	Children and	1			Stoppages
-	- 1.1	222-20-5	1	100	#	
11	2,600	8,000	5	13,500	26,000 .	of which,
						Beg
-	-	-	- 100	-	-	Cor
_			- 2.4			
5	6,200	21,000	2	2,100	5,000	
4	500	8,000	3	200	#	
-						
3	300	1,000	3	400	#	
			-	-	-	The m
						normal
14	7,400	8,000	11	12,400	14,000	informa
-	0 500	0.000				informa
/	3,500	9,000	6	3,900	34,000	see De
-	10 100	10.000				
2			2			section.
			2			
	500	1,000	2	100	#	
			0	000	0.000	
		-	2	200	3,000	
0	1 100	0000		500		
9	1,400	6,000	6	500	4,000	
c	000	0.000	0	000		
			2			
13	4,000	10,000	3	700	1,000	
-			0	100	1 000	Stoppa
5 -			2	400	1,000	
15	5 600	0.000	20	70 400	100.000	United Kin
15	5,000	5,000	33	72,400	162,000	
1	400	1 000	4	100		
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	400	1,000		100	#	
	1 700	2 000	1	6 500	7 000	Pay: wag
	1,700	2,000		0,500	7,000	extr
	51 800	198 000	68	80 100	222.000	Duration a
	51,000	150,000	00	00,100	233,000	Redundan
	25 600	77 000	15	35 900	38 000	Trade unio
						Working co
						Manning a
	0,000	50,005	-	200	0,000	Dismissal a
265*	146.500	490.000	188*	235,600	578 000	All causes
	pages 11 - 5 4 3 1 9 29 19 - 7 5 2 1 - 9 6 3 - 1 - 9 6 3 - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	pages         involved           11         2,600           5         6,200           4         500           3         300           1         100           9         1,500           29         11,500           14         7,400           7         3,500           5         10,100           2         200           1         500           -         -           9         1,400           6         800           13         4,000           s         -           15         5,600           1         400           asing         2           73         51,800           32         25,600	pages         involved         days lost           11         2,600         8,000           5         6,200         21,000           4         500         8,000           3         300         1,000           4         500         8,000           3         300         1,000           1         100         #           9         1,500         6,000           29         17,500         47,000           14         7,400         8,000           7         3,500         9,000           5         10,100         10,000           2         200         #           9         1,400         6,000           6         800         9,000           13         4,000         10,000           s         -         -           15         5,600         9,000           1         400         1,000           3         1,700         2,000           1         400         1,000           32         25,600         7,000           19         9,300         56,000	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

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

United	Kingdom	Number of st	oppages:	Number of wo	orkers (Thousa	nd)	Working days	s lost in all stop	pages in progr	ess in period (T	housand)	
SIC 1	980	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 comm- unication (71-79)	All other industries and services
986 987 988 989 990 991 992		1,053 1,004 770 693 620 357 240	1,074 1,016 781 701 630 369 253	538 884 759 727 285 175 142	720 887 790 727 298 176 148	1,920 3,546 3,702 4,128 1,903 761 528	143 217 222 52 94 29 8	895 458 1,456 655 953 181 60	38 50 90 16 24 1	33 22 17 128 14 14 14	190 1,705 1,490 625 177 60 12	622 1,095 428 2,652 641 476 437
991	Oct Nov Dec	27 18 15	42 38 29	17 12 15	21 15 17	84 46 34	4	24 3 3	- - -	:	1	55 42 31
992	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	22 23 29 21 13 33 22 20 15 14 17 11	35 37 40 35 24 41 39 29 26 20 20 24 22	17 5 11 7 10 11 12 17 14 10 25 2	22 7 12 9 11 13 15 19 27 11 28 4	56 24 35 24 28 33 37 54 70 47 65 53	1 1 2 4 - - - - -	14 10 3 8 4 12 10 4 4 3 3 3 1	1	4 1 3 - 1 -	1 - - 7 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	41 13 25 12 17 18 25 48 66 43 62 50
1993	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	14 19 25 20 15 14 11 11 11	21 26 34 26 24 25 19 17 18 14	9 20 26 79 16 4 42 2 3 2	11 22 32 86 23 8 43 3 3 3 3 3	46 71 73 154 27 10 50 18 6 4	1 24	2 30 22 7 1 3 9 3 2		1	16 115 8 5 1 1 12 1 1	44 39 34 17 2 38 6 2 1

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

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1

es: October 1993				
ingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	
es in progress	14	2,800	4,000	
, stoppages: eginning in month ontinuing from earlier months	11 3	2,000* 800	2,000 2,000	
All directly involved				

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

#### toppages in progress: cause

Inited Kingdom	12 months to October 1993		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	58	40,200	168,000
extra-wage and fringe benefits	9	3,200	4,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	11	14,700	34,000
Redundancy questions	45	159,900	260,000
rade union matters	7	1,400	4,000
Vorking conditions and supervision	14	6,600	8,000
lanning and work allocation	26	6,700	94,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	18	3,000	5,000
All causes	188	235,600	578,000

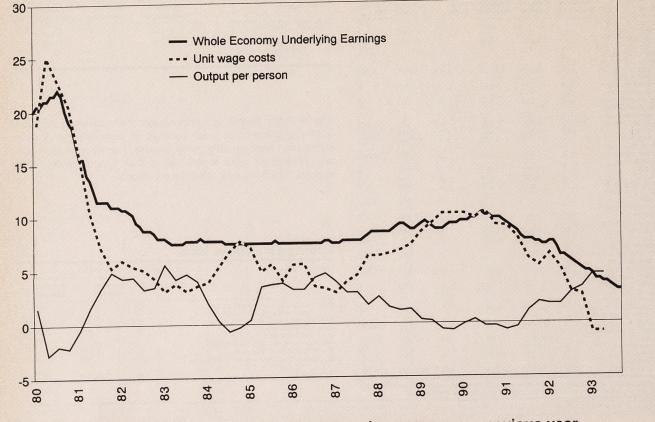
## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 1 2

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S41

## EARNINGS

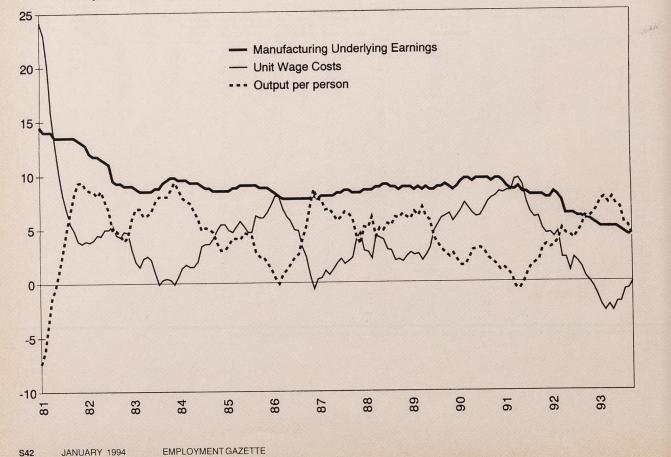
Earnings and output per head: manufacturing - increases over previous year

Per cent (January)



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

Per cent (January)



The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to April 1991. "igures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*,October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. The Index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *ployment Gazette*, September 1993.

DECEMBER GAZETTE: INDICES AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES FOR THE YEARS 1988 TO 1990 WERE PRINTED IN THE WRONG COLUMNS. WE APOLOGISE FOR ANY INCONVENIENCE THIS MAY HAVE CAUSED.

GREAT BRITAIN SIC=1980	Whole e (Division	economy ns 0-9)			Manufac (Division	cturing in ns 2-4)	dustries		Product (Divisio	ion indust ns 1-4)	ries		Service (Division	industrie ns 6-9)	s	
	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste Per cent	and the second	Actual	Season	ally adjuste		Actual	Seasona	Illy adjuste	Martin Praces	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	
			over pre 12 month	vious			Per cent over pre 12 mont	vious			Per cent over pre 12 mont	vious			Per cen over pr 12 mon	evious
1990=100				Under- lying				Under- lying				Under- lying	-			Under lying
1988 ) 1989 ) Annual 1990 ) averages 1991 ) 1992 )	83.5 91.1 100.0 108.0 114.6	100.0	,		84.1 91.4 100.0 108.2 115.4	100.0			83.8 91.4 100.0 108.6 115.8	100.0			83.8 91.2 100.0 107.6 114.1	100.0		
1988 Jan Feb Mar	79.7 79.8 82.1	80.3 80.8 81.4			80.6 80.4 82.4	81.2 81.0 82.1			80.2 79.8 81.9	80.8 80.4 81.9			79.9 80.4 82.6	80.7 81.3 81.6		
Apr May June	81.7 82.2 83.4	81.8 82.3 82.9			83.1 83.5 84.6	82.4 83.2 83.7			82.8 83.3 84.1	82.2 83.1 83.3			81.5 82.1 83.4	81.8 82.3 83.1		
July Aug Sept	84.6 83.8 84.3	83.7 84.3 84.8			85.0 83.7 84.3	84.0 84.8 85.2			84.8 83.7 84.2	83.8 84.5 85.0			84.8 84.2 84.3	84.1 84.4 84.9		
Oct Nov Dec	85.0 86.6 89.3	85.7 86.4 87.9			85.6 87.1 88.7	86.3 87.0 87.8			85.3 86.9 88.2	86.0 86.6 87.3			84.8 86.8 90.4	85.7 86.7 88.5		
1989 Jan	87.1	87.7	9.2	9	87.6	88.4	8.8	83⁄4	87.3	87.9	8.8	83⁄4	87.3	88.1	9.2	9
Feb	87.4	88.4	9.4	9½	88.3	89.0	9.9	81⁄2	87.9	88.6	10.2	83⁄4	87.4	88.6	8.9	9½
Mar	89.6	88.9	9.2	9½	88.9	88.6	7.9	83⁄4	88.8	88.8	8.4	83⁄4	90.3	89.2	9.3	9½
Apr	89.6	89.7	9.7	9¼	90.7	89.9	9.1	8½	90.4	89.8	9.2	83/4	89.7	90.0	10.0	9½
May	89.8	89.9	9.2	9	90.8	90.5	8.8	8¾	90.5	90.3	8.7	83/4	89.8	89.9	9.3	9
June	91.1	90.5	9.2	8¾	92.0	91.0	8.7	8½	91.8	90.9	9.1	83/4	90.9	90.6	9.0	8½
July	92.1	91.1	8.8	8¾	92.8	91.7	9.2	8½	92.8	91.7	9.4	9	91.9	91.1	8.4	81/
Aug	91.1	91.5	8.5	8¾	91.1	92.3	8.8	8¾	91.5	92.4	9.3	9½	91.0	91.3	8.1	81/
Sept	92.5	93.0	9.7	9	92.1	93.1	9.3	8¾	92.0	92.9	9.3	9	92.5	93.2	9.7	83/
Oct	93.3	94.0	9.7	91⁄4	93.0	93.7	8.7	9	93.0	93.6	8.9	9¼	93.5	94.6	10.4	9
Nov	94.6	94.3	9.1	91⁄4	94.4	94.2	8.3	8¾	94.6	94.2	8.8	9	94.4	94.2	8.7	91/
Dec	95.8	94.3	7.3	91⁄4	95.7	94.8	8.0	8½	95.7	94.9	8.6	9	95.7	93.7	6.0	9
1990 Jan Feb Mar	95.0 95.2 98.0	95.8 96.4 97.3	9.2 9.0 9.4	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	94.7 95.8 98.2	95.5 96.4 98.0	8.0 8.3 10.6	83⁄4 91⁄4 91⁄2	94.8 95.7 98.0	95.5 96.4 98.0	8.6 8.8 10.4	9½ 9½ 9¾	95.4 95.2 98.1	96.3 96.4 97.0	9.3 8.8 8.7	91/ 91/ 91/
Apr	98.0	98.1	9.4	9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	98.5	97.7	8.7	9½	98.3	97.6	8.8	93⁄4	97.9 <sup>•</sup>	98.2	9.1	9½
May	99.0	99.2	10.3	9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	99.1	98.8	9.2	9¼	98.9	98.7	9.3	93⁄4	99.3	99.5	10.7	93
June	100.7	100.1	10.6	10	101.0	99.9	9.8	9½	101.1	100.2	10.2	93⁄4	100.4	100.0	10.4	10
July Aug Sept	101.3 101.0 101.3	100.2 101.5 101.9	10.0 10.9 9.6	10¼ 10 10	101.6 99.9 101.1	100.4 101.3 102.2	9.5 9.8 9.8	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	101.5 100.2 101.3	100.4 101.2 102.3	9.5 9.5 10.1	10 9¾ 9¾	101.0 101.4 101.0	100.1 101.8 101.8	9.9 11.5 9.2	10 10 10
Oct	101.7	102.5	9.0	93⁄4	101.6	102.4	9.3	91/4	101.8	102.5	9.5	93⁄4	101.3	102.4	8.2	93,
Nov	103.4	103.1	9.3	93⁄4	103.4	103.3	9.7	91/2	103.5	103.2	9.6	93⁄4	103.0	102.9	9.2	93,
Dec	105.5	103.8	10.1	93⁄4	105.1	104.0	9.7	91/2	104.9	103.9	9.6	93⁄4	105.8	103.6	10.4	91/
1991 Jan	103.8	104.6	9.2	9½	103.7	104.6	9.5	91/4	104.0	104.9	9.8	9½	103.7	104.7	8.7	91
Feb	104.1	105.4	9.3	9¼	104.5	105.2	9.1	83/4	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	81/2	106.2	106.3	8.5	9	106.9	105.6	8.9	83
Apr	106.4	106.5	8.6	8¾	107.6	106.7	9.2	8½	107.6	107.0	9.6	9	105.6	105.9	7.8	81/
May	107.0	107.2	8.1	8½	107.4	107.0	8.3	8¾	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	8¼	109.1	108.1	7.9	8¾	107.1	106.7	6.7	71/
July Aug Sept	109.0 109.2 109.3	107.8 109.8 110.0	7.6 8.2 7.9	73⁄4 73⁄4 73⁄4	109.3 108.2 108.6	108.1 109.8 109.8	7.7 8.4 7.4	8¼ 8 8	109.5 109.0 109.6	108.3 110.0 110.6	7.9 8.7 8.1	8½ 8¼ 8½	108.5 109.2 109.0	107.6 109.6 109.8	7.5 7.7 7.9	71 71 71 71
Oct	109.3	110.2	7.5	7½	110.0	110.8	8.2	8	110.3	111.0	8.3	8½	108.8	110.0	7.4	71/
Nov	111.4	111.0	7.7	7½	111.5	111.3	7.7	8	112.0	111.7	8.2	8¼	111.2	111.0	7.9	71/
Dec	112.3	110.5	6.5	7¼	112.7	111.6	7.3	7¾	112.9	111.9	7.7	8	111.9	109.5	5.7	7
1992 Jan Feb Mar	111.1 111.9 115.8	111.9 113.3 114.9	7.0 7.5 8.7	71/4 71/2 71/2	111.6 112.6 117.0	112.5 113.4 116.7	7.6 7.8 10.3	7¾ 8¼ 8	112.1 113.1 117.2	113.0 113.9 117.2	7.7 7.9 10.3	7¾ 8¼ 8	110.8 111.7 115.3	111.8 113.0 113.9	6.8 7.6 7.9	7 71 71 71
Apr	113.0	113.1	6.2	7	113.0	112.1	5.1	7½	113.8	113.1	5.7	7½	112.8	113.1	6.8	7
May	113.9	114.1	6.4	6¼	114.8	114.4	6.9	6¼	115.3	115.0	6.6	6½	113.4	113.6	6.5	6½
June	114.5	113.8	6.1	6¼	115.4	114.2	5.9	6¼	115.8	114.8	6.2	6½	113.8	113.4	6.3	6½
July	115.1	113.9	5.7	6	116.1	114.8	6.2	6 <sup>1</sup> /4	116.6	115.2	6.4	6½	114.5	113.5	5.5	6
Aug	114.6	115.3	5.0	5¾	115.3	116.9	6.5	6	115.6	116.7	6.1	6¼	114.3	114.7	4.7	53
Sept	114.7	115.4	4.9	5½	114.9	116.1	5.7	6	115.3	116.4	5.2	6	114.3	115.2	4.9	51/
Oct	116.0	117.0	6.2	5 <sup>1</sup> /4	116.9	117.8	6.3	5 <sup>3</sup> /4	117.3	118.1	6.4	5 <sup>3</sup> /4	115.4	116.7	6.1	5½
Nov	116.4	116.1	4.6	5	117.7	117.6	5.7	5 <sup>3</sup> /4	118.2	117.9	5.6	5 <sup>3</sup> /4	115.8	115.6	4.1	43
Dec	117.9	116.0	5.0	4 <sup>3</sup> /4	118.8	117.5	5.3	5 <sup>1</sup> /2	119.2	118.2	5.6	5 <sup>1</sup> /2	117.4	114.9	4.9	4½
1993 Jan	116.1	117.0	4.6	43/4	117.1	118.1	5.0	5 <sup>1</sup> ⁄4	117.6	118.6	5.0	5 <sup>1</sup> ⁄4	115.6	116.7	4.4	4½
Feb	116.7	118.2	4.3	41/2	118.3	119.2	5.1	5	118.7	119.6	5.0	5	116.1	117.5	4.0	4½
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	33
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	31/
May	118.0	118.3	3.7	3 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	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 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	121.0	119.6	4.7	5	121.3	120.2	4.7	5	117.0	116.5	2.7	23/
July	119.5	118.3	3.9	3½	121.9	120.5	5.0	43⁄4	122.4	121.0	5.0	43⁄4	118.3	117.3	3.3	23)
Aug	118.2	118.9	3.1	3¼	119.5	121.1	3.6	41⁄2	119.9	121.0	3.7	41⁄2	117.3	117.7	2.6	23)
Sept	118.0	118.8	2.9	3	120.1	121.4	4.6	41⁄4	120.6	121.7	4.6	41⁄2	116.8	117.7	. 2.2	21/
Oct P	118.4	119.3	2.0	3	121.2	122.2	3.7	41/4	121.7	122.6	3.8	41/2	116.9	118.1	1.2	21

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5.1

JANUARY 1994

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

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

(61,62, 64,65,67) (66)

85.2 92.6 100.0 106.3 110.5

81.5 81.9 85.3

83.7 84.6 85.7

85.0 85.2 86.1

86.3 87.0 90.6

89.3 89.5 93.4

93.3 91.7 93.1

92.2 91.6 93.9

92.4 93.0 97.4

95.2 96.2 100.3

99.9 99.7 100.3

100.3 100.1 100.9

100.3 101.2 105.6

102.3 103.0 107.0

105.9 106.4 107.1

107.0 106.4 106.6

105.4 109.4 109.2

107.8 109.5 114.0

110.9 110.1 110.4

110.8 109.8 109.7

110.0 109.6 113.5

111.9 112.0 115.2

113.3 112.0 113.4

115.8 112.2 112.0

112.3

Distribu-tion and repairs

Construc-tion

80.3 89.7 100.0 108.0 113.1

75.0 75.4 79.2

77.6 77.8 80.6

81.6 79.5 81.9

83.0 85.2 86.5

84.0 85.1 89.2

86.9 87.2 90.5

90.1 87.7 91.5

91.4 95.5 97.5

94.7 94.5 98.9

98.3 97.6 101.2

101.7 98.9 100.4

101.9 105.3 106.4

104.1 105.0 105.9

107.1 106.0 110.3

110.0 106.3 108.2

108.7 110.6 114.3

109.9 111.2 115.0

110.7 110.5 114.1

113.7 111.2 112.7

114.6 114.3 118.7

114.9 114.6 119.0

116.5 115.9 119.0

116.5 115.2 114.9

115.2

(50)

Paper products printing and publishing (47)

88.1 93.5 100.0 107.2 113.7

83.6 84.1 86.3

86.1 87.8 90.0

89.3 89.3 90.0

90.2 90.4 90.2

89.5 89.5 91.2

92.4 93.2 94.9

94.4 94.1 95.9

94.9 95.4 96.3

95.7 95.8 98.2

98.3 98.8 100.7

100.9 101.0 102.6

102.0 102.8 103.2

103.1 102.3 104.0

104.9 105.8 108.0

108.8 108.3 109.3

108.8 110.6 112.1

109.8 110.0 113.2

112.0 113.1 113.7

114.3 115.6 114.6

115.7 115.7 116.6

114.5 115.4 118.8

117.3 118.5 119.5

119.0 119.4 120.8

120.5

Excluding sea transport. Excluding private domestic and personal services.

Rubber, plastics, timber and other man-

ufacturing (46,48,49)

85.1 91.6 100.0 107.2 113.7

80.9 82.1 83.8

82.3 84.9 86.4

87.2 85.3 86.0

86.7 87.2 88.6

87.6 91.2 89.4

89.3 90.8 93.2

92.9 91.6 93.1

92.1 94.0 94.6

95.3 98.5 99.0

97.8 98.5 100.4

100.7 99.1 101.6

101.1 103.1 105.0

102.4 104.5 104.6

105.3 106.9 108.9

108.3 106.7 107.9

109.0 110.0 112.4

109.5 113.5 117.5

110.8 112.5 113.8

114.3 113.2 114.3

113.9 114.4 116.9

113.8 116.9 118:9

115.5 117.4 118.3

119.1 116.3 118.1

118.2

Leather, footwear and clothing

(44,45)

86.4 92.5 100.0 106.8 112.4

83.8 84.2 86.4

86.9 86.4 87.7

87.2 86.9 85.8

86.5 87.2 87.7

89.8 90.4 92.1

90.9 92.5 93.6

94.0 91.7 93.1

93.7 94.1 94.3

97.0 97.2 98.3

97.8 100.3 100.5

101.0 99.4 100.9

101.1 102.4 104.1

102.8 103.7 105.3

105.9 106.8 108.6

107.8 106.5 107.0

108.4 109.4 109.3

109.0 110.5 112.1

108.1 111.4 112.5

113.3 113.8 112.3

114.0 115.7 115.9

115.1 116.6 115.6

116.3 116.4 118.5

119.6 117.5 119.5

119.2

GREA SIC 1	AT BRITAIN 1980	Agricul- ture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water		Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	cal engi-	ment engi-		Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco		extiles 1
1990=	=100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	supply (15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	neering (33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)		13)
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	) Annual ) averages	83.4 90.0 100.0 110.1 113.8	80.0 90.6 100.0 113.5 123.8	79.0 87.0 100.0 110.8 116.1	82.2 90.3 100.0 110.4 117.5	86.6 92.8 100.0 106.3 112.0	84.0 91.9 100.0 105.8 110.8	81.6 88.9 100.0 109.3 116.2	83.8 92.0 100.0 109.1 116.9	83.8 91.7 100.0 108.6 115.9	83.7 92.0 100.0 108.0 117.2	79.6 89.7 100.0 108.5 114.0	85.1 91.8 100.0 106.1 114.0	82.2 89.8 100.0 110.6 118.7		85.0 91.3 100.0 109.0 117.9
1988	Jan Feb Mar	75.1 74.3 76.5	75.4 68.8 77.7	76.8 75.1 75.8	78.4 77.9 78.0	84.2 78.9 79.3	80.3 81.3 82.2	77.1 78.1 77.7	80.3 81.6 82.4	80.9 81.4 83.4	78.3 70.0 85.1	78.5 78.7 79.9	81.9 82.4 82.5	79.2 78.1 78.6		81.8 81.9 83.9
	Apr May June	79.6 79.3 81.6	83.5 78.8 78.2	76.6 79.3 75.9	80.9 83.2 82.5	92.7 81.2 84.6	82.5 83.8 84.5	80.1 80.5 82.3	82.7 83.2 83.2	82.4 83.0 84.0	82.5 84.0 88.0	78.7 78.8 75.6	83.9 84.9 85.3	81.6 82.6 83.2		83.8 84.1 86.5
	July Aug Sept	84.0 91.2 95.2	82.7 81.4 83.0	79.8 78.9 78.1	84.5 85.3 83.6	96.3 87.7 83.5	84.4 83.1 84.8	80.3 80.9 80.8	84.6 83.2 83.7	84.0 83.4 84.2	87.0 84.3 83.8	77.2 76.0 80.1	86.6 84.5 85.8	82.3 81.2 82.3		87.2 84.9 85.5
	Oct Nov Dec	96.9 82.2 84.4	83.8 83.6 83.0	80.0 86.1 84.9	84.2 84.5 83.6	96.5 84.0 90.5	85.1 86.1 89.5	81.4 88.3 91.3	85.3 87.2 88.5	85.2 86.0 88.1	84.1 88.3 88.9	81.2 82.7 88.2	86.3 89.9 87.3	83.5 85.9 87.8	1	86.1 88.0 86.4
1989	Jan Feb Mar	80.3 79.3 82.1	85.4 85.8 88.8	84.1 82.1 82.1	82.8 83.7 87.7	93.4 86.4 86.2	88.0 89.5 88.6	83.6 85.5 84.6	87.9 89.5 89.8	88.0 88.4 89.9	88.0 89.6 91.5	86.1 86.1 89.3	89.0 90.1 88.4	85.6 84.4 86.2		87.1 87.7 86.7
	Apr May June	85.1 86.3 86.0	89.8 87.6 88.5	83.6 87.1 84.7	86.7 88.2 90.3	100.7 88.8 88.5	90.1 92.9 93.4	87.3 88.2 88.7	90.9 91.3 92.7	90.8 90.4 92.0	89.4 91.5 92.7	88.9 88.8 92.4	90.6 91.4 91.7	91.7 90.1 89.3		89.0 91.2 94.0
	July Aug Sept	92.1 99.6 105.3	90.0 92.5 92.1	90.5 87.6 86.8	94.3 97.3 91.2	105.4 87.6 89.2	92.3 91.3 93.3	87.5 89.4 88.5	92.7 91.5 92.4	92.6 91.9 92.8	93.6 90.2 91.0	91.1 88.6 89.9	93.7 91.5 92.9	90.9 89.5 90.6		93.2 91.7 92.4
	Oct Nov Dec	100.3 93.0 90.3	93.8 97.8 95.7	86.9 95.1 93.8	92.9 94.5 94.1	102.7 90.2 94.9	93.0 94.5 95.9	89.4 95.8 98.5	93.5 94.9 96.9	93.9 95.1 95.2	92.1 93.9 99.9	91.0 92.0 92.1	93.2 94.7 94.3	91.1 93.2 95.2		92.9 95.8 94.0
1990	Jan Feb Mar	86.9 86.5 90.1	99.8 99.6 99.6	97.2 93.3 95.0	92.6 93.2 94.5	96.5 90.8 93.4	94.5 96.1 97.2	94.4 95.6 96.0	95.9 97.4 99.6	95.2 96.8 99.3	91.5 91.6 102.7	91.8 94.1 98.6	95.9 96.4 98.3	92.6 93.8 94.8		95.0 95.4 97.8
	Apr May June	92.3 92.2 102.2	99.3 97.4 98.5	96.0 97.3 98.9	95.7 97.7 104.1	104.9 94.7 103.7	99.0 100.2 101.9	98.1 98.6 100.6	98.0 99.2 100.5	97.4 98.9 100.0	102.0 99.0 102.3	96.9 99.8 101.7	98.8 99.6 101.1	99.0 100.5 101.8		97.0 99.9 102.0
	July Aug Sept	104.1 111.1 116.0	98.0 100.7 100.7	103.2 102.0 103.2	102.3 104.6 103.5	114.0 97.4 99.2	102.3 99.3 100.5	99.5 100.1 99.5	101.8 99.1 100.5	100.5 99.8 101.7	101.5 99.9 99.6	101.4 101.4 101.4	101.2 100.4 101.2	102.2 100.4 101.7		101.1 100.7 102.0
	Oct Nov Dec	113.3 105.4 100.0	102.6 104.8 98.9	102.9 103.7 107.2	104.4 104.3 103.2	105.6 97.8 101.9	101.2 102.9 104.8	99.8 106.2 111.7	101.1 102.5 104.5	102.4 103.5 104.6	101.6 103.7 104.6	101.9 105.2 105.8	101.2 103.3 102.6	101.0 104.6 107.6		101.8 103.8 103.2
1991	Jan Feb Mar	98.9 101.7 100.7	110.2 112.8 114.2	110.2 103.8 107.4	103.4 105.1 104.0	106.6 99.4 101.2	102.8 102.4 102.6	103.0 105.8 110.4	104.1 106.1 107.1	103.6 105.1 106.7	104.2 104.4 104.5	107.5 105.5 108.1	102.0 103.6 103.8	104.4 105.5 107.9		102.7 103.7 104.7
	Apr May June	108.2 105.3 105.9	111.5 112.5 113.8	110.5 111.2 111.8	105.1 115.9 106.1	110.1 103.4 103.7	103.9 105.7 107.5	105.9 106.6 107.4	108.1 108.3 110.2	106.6 108.5 110.8	116.6 106.0 109.7	110.9 106.1 107.9	104.3 105.5 105.9	111.4 111.7 111.4	-	105.9 107.7 110.3
	July Aug Sept	112.0 133.6 123.0	111.8 113.2 112.5	114.5 111.1 110.8	109.8 115.8 120.2	111.3 108.9 104.6	107.1 106.2 106.8	108.0 109.8 110.5	109.8 109.3 109.4	109.8 108.4 108.7	109.8 104.5 106.2	108.3 108.5 107.7	108.4 105.8 107.8	110.6 110.4 110.7		113.1 111.1 110.4
	Oct Nov Dec	114.7 108.7 108.1	113.4 122.2 114.2	111.4 111.3 115.7	112.1 114.4 113.2	112.6 105.4 108.4	106.9 108.0 109.3	111.5 114.7 117.8	111.1 112.7 113.2	110.5 111.5 112.9	108.0 110.0 112.3	111.4 110.7 109.6	107.1 108.9 110.1	111.0 116.1 116.3		111.9 112.2 113.9
1992	Jan Feb Mar	105.5 101.2 106.7	125.0 124.5 127.1	112.2 113.2 123.0	112.3 112.8 113.3	112.6 107.5 109.2	107.5 108.6 109.5	113.1 113.3 122.6	112.8 114.0 117.8	112.9 113.1 117.5	111.9 115.2 118.4	111.0 111.7 114.7	109.9 111.1 114.4	113.3 114.7 123.0		113.3 114.9 118.0
	Apr May June	114.2 116.3 115.2	129.0 122.7 119.6	112.7 113.8 116.6	117.2 118.8 118.1	116.4 109.3 109.8	109.1 110.6 112.2	113.3 113.7 114.8	113.8 114.3 116.3	113.9 115.9 116.6	115.1 127.2 120.5	111.8 111.9 113.2	112.6 113.4 114.8	115.6 117.8 118.1	-	113.1 117.4 119.2
	July Aug Sept	117.2 124.0 126.3	124.3 121.2 121.3	116.5 115.6 114.9	118.2 116.7 117.5	120.9 108.0 108.5	111.5 112.1 111.4	115.3 115.5 114.2	118.0 116.6 116.2	116.6 115.1 115.3	119.5 115.6 114.1	112.7 116.8 113.9	115.7 114.8 115.1	117.4 117.5 118.1		120.0 120.1 118.1
	Oct Nov Dec	119.1 113.3 107.0	117.5 126.3 127.2	115.5 117.5 121.6	123.5 120.9 120.4	121.4 108.5 111.9	111.7 112.4 113.0	115.3 120.0 123.1	122.7 119.4 120.5	116.0 117.8 119.6	114.6 115.8 117.9	116.8 117.0 116.5	114.3 115.9 115.6	118.8 126.1 124.5	-	119.9 120.2 120.1
1993	Jan Feb Mar	109.7 108.9 113.0	127.6 127.2 127.6	116.6 116.1 125.3	119.5 120.1 121.0	121.9 110.0 111.6	112.4 114.4 114.6	119.4 119.2 130.4	120.3 121.5 124.5	117.8 119.1 122.7	115.1 117.7 119.3	114.6 116.6 121.4	113.9 114.5 117.3	120.4 123.9 129.2		119.8 120.2 122.5
	Apr May June	114.4 114.7 118.6	132.0 130.4 132.2	119.3 117.8 118.3	121.8 122.9 120.5	118.7 113.9 113.2	114.6 115.3 117.5	118.6 118.9 120.9	121.0 121.5 123.5	120.1 123.4 122.2	116.8 119.2 122.5	118.5 117.3 118.4	118.8 119.4 119.3	123.3 125.9 123.7		122.8 125.1 127.0
	July Aug Sep	124.1 134.7 126.0	132.7 126.8 130.9	122.4 118.9 118.4	124.1 121.9 121.6	130.5 110.1 113.9	116.6 116.1 116.0	120.2 118.5 118.6	124.0 121.1 122.6	122.8 120.9 120.5	122.2 119.0 118.0	121.9 118.5 119.2	120.3 118.5 119.5	123.9 123.5 123.2		125.2 124.9 124.5
	Oct P	120.2	133.0	119.0	122.9	127.4	115.6	119.2	123.6	122.4	119.8	119.9	119.8	123.8		125.0

\* England and Wales only. Note: Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in Employment Gazette, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. The Index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in Employment Gazette, September

# EARNINGS

5.3

			1. 1. 2. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Standard Sta	and the second second	- Just	A State And	
	Hotels and catering	Transport and comm- unication +	Banking, finance insurance and business services	ePublic admini- stration	Education and health services	Other services #	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980
	(66)	(71,72, 75-77,79)	(81-82, 83pt-84pt)	(91-92pt)	(93,95)	(92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)		1990=100
	84.5	84.2	82.5	82.8	84.7	81.3	83.5	1988 )
	90.9	90.6	90.7	90.1	92.0	90.5	91.2	1989 ) Annual
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1990 ) averages
	108.7	108.3	106.8	107.7	109.4	108.0	108.0	1991 )
	115.2	115.2	113.1	114.1	118.7	113.5	114.6	1992 )
	81.1	81.9	79.0	78.9	78.8	79.6	79.7	1988 Jan
	80.3	81.3	79.9	80.5	79.2	78.0	79.8	Feb
	81.9	82.3	82.5	81.4	82.3	78.4	82.1	Mar
	82.4	83.6	81.4	80.0	79.7	78.8	81.7	Apr
	83.7	83.2	81.5	81.1	80.1	80.6	82.2	May
	84.3	83.1	82.8	81.7	83.9	81.9	83.4	June
	84.6	84.5	83.3	84.2	87.8	83.2	84.6	July
	84.2	84.3	82.2	83.0	87.1	81.5	83.8	Aug
	84.9	86.0	81.4	83.3	85.7	82.5	84.3	Sept
	86.5	86.1	81.4	85.7	85.4	82.1	85.0	Oct
	87.1	86.9	87.5	87.7	86.3	82.9	86.6	Nov
	92.8	86.5	87.5	86.4	100.6	86.7	89.3	Dec
	87.6	86.4	86.6	86.7	87.1	87.7	87.1	1989 Jan
	87.5	86.7	86.7	87.7	87.0	85.2	87.4	Feb
	89.9	87.4	94.6	88.0	87.5	86.9	89.6	Mar
	88.3	89.8	89.4	87.8	88.5	87.6	89.6	Apr
	89.7	89.2	88.5	88.3	91.4	87.6	89.8	May
	90.2	89.1	89.5	88.6	93.5	91.3	91.1	June
	90.0	91.8	92.0	88.5	94.7	92.9	92.1	July
	90.8	90.2	89.1	88.1	96.4	89.9	91.1	Aug
	91.2	90.6	88.7	91.7	97.1	92.8	92.5	Sept
	92.0	98.6	90.3	94.9	93.9	93.1	93.3	Oct
	93.8	94.2	95.4	96.0	93.7	95.0	94.6	Nov
	99.3	93.1	97.4	95.4	93.4	96.5	95.8	Dec
	94.7	96.6	95.8	95.0	94.7	95.8	95.0	1990 Jan
	94.3	94.4	95.2	96.5	93.4	96.5	95.2	Feb
	96.3	96.1	102.5	96.6	94.7	96.4	98.0	Mar
	97.4	97.3	98.5	95.9	96.4	100.9	98.0	Apr
	100.7	97.9	99.3	97.9	101.8	97.1	99.0	May
	100.4	101.6	100.4	100.3	99.9	99.3	100.7	June
3	99.8	101.8	101.3	100.1	101.6	102.0	101.3	July
	101.4	99.2	98.6	103.0	106.2	101.6	101.0	Aug
	101.3	99.8	98.6	102.2	103.4	101.1	101.3	Sept
3000	101.3	100.6	99.5	104.7	102.2	100.0	101.7	Oct
	102.9	102.7	104.4	104.1	102.8	103.6	103.4	Nov
	109.5	112.0	105.8	103.7	102.8	105.5	105.5	Dec
3)))	104.4	105.3	104.4	104.1	103.6	102.4	103.8	1991 Jan
	104.9	105.0	102.1	104.8	103.8	104.6	104.1	Feb
	104.9	106.0	111.3	105.1	104.7	106.4	106.5	Mar
9	105.5	106.5	104.6	104.1	107.1	105.6	106.4	Apr
	107.8	106.8	105.3	105.6	108.4	106.3	107.0	May
	109.6	105.8	106.8	105.1	109.4	107.7	107.9	June
04	108.7	107.6	106.4	109.1	113.5	106.4	109.0	July
	111.5	109.9	105.9	108.6	115.5	109.8	109.2	Aug
	109.4	112.5	105.2	110.7	111.7	108.6	109.3	Sept
4	109.4	110.8	105.9	112.6	110.2	110.4	109.3	Oct
	111.3	112.1	111.5	111.4	111.4	112.5	111.4	Nov
	117.0	111.0	112.0	111.1	113.6	115.7	112.3	Dec
B	112.0	111.4	110.7	111.1	112.9	112.0	111.1	1992 Jan
5	112.0	112.0	112.1	111.7	112.8	113.1	111.9	Feb
0	113.7	113.2	121.6	113.3	114.2	113.1	115.8	Mar
9	115.8	112.3	111.4	111.5	117.5	113.6	113.0	Apr
1	116.4	114.3	112.2	111.4	119.4	113.3	113.9	May
4	113.7	116.2	111.1	113.9	119.7	112.1	114.5	June
8	115.1	117.6	112.1	112.2	122.6	110.7	115.1	July
8	114.8	114.6	110.8	114.3	124.1	112.3	114.6	Aug
7	115.1	115.6	110.4	116.8	121.3	113.0	114.7	Sept
065	115.4	118.1	111.6	119.6	121.0	113.4	116.0	Oct
	116.3	117.5	116.0	117.5	119.5	116.5	116.4	Nov
	122.6	119.7	117.5	116.2	119.4	118.4	117.9	Dec
902	115.7	119.1	112.6	117.2	118.7	116.4	116.1	1993 Jan
	117.4	116.7	115.5	118.4	118.5	116.6	116.7	Feb
	117.7	118.7	123.0	117.8	118.7	116.1	119.6	Mar
3	116.8	117.5	116.1	117.6	118.5	117.8	117.5	Apr
0	118.1	119.2	115.6	119.5	119.3	117.3	118.0	May
4	118.1	120.6	114.2	120.1	119.7	113.3	118.5	June
820	117.3	120.9	116.0	119.5	122.3	113.7	119.5	July
	117.2	118.2	114.8	120.3	124.4	113.0	118.2	Aug
	119.6	118.7	114.3	119.5	121.8	114.1	118.0	Sept
3	116.1	119.1	115.1	120.3	120.2	115.0	118.4	Oct

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

S45

# 5.8

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy		
SIC 1992 1990=100			Per cent change from a year earlier	- water suppry	mustres			Per cent change from a year earlier	
1990=100	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 1992	64.9 71.1 74.3 75.0 77.4 81.8 85.1 87.1 89.4 93.2 100.0 106.9 108.6	22.3 9.6 4.5 0.9 3.2 5.7 4.0 2.4 2.6 4.3 7.3 6.9 1.6	72.4 79.4 83.6 80.8 100.4 87.0 77.0 76.6 86.6 97.6 100.0 102.5 105.7	62.7 66.3 68.4 67.9 67.1 73.5 74.1 77.5 81.2 93.8 100.0 100.9 102.9	54.4 62.2 60.9 61.8 64.5 67.8 70.6 72.0 77.8 90.6 100.0 107.0 107.0	53.7 58.8 61.8 63.9 67.7 71.3 74.5 77.8 83.1 91.0 100.0 107.0 111.5	21.8 9.5 5.1 3.4 5.9 5.3 4.5 4.4 6.8 9.5 9.9 7.0 4.2	-
	1987 Q2 Q3 Q4	86.8 86.9 88.2	1.8 2.0 4.6	 	  	··· ··	77.3 78.2 79.9	3.9 4.5 6.3	
	1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	88.3 90.2 88.7 90.3	2.2 3.9 2.0 2.4	:: ::	:: ::	··· ··· ··	80.8 82.3 83.5 85.7	6.3 6.5 6.8 7.3	
	1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	90.6 93.0 94.0 95.4	2.6 3.1 5.9 5.6	:: :: ::		··· ··· ··	87.7 89.9 92.1 94.5	8.5 9.3 10.2 10.2	
	1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	97.2 98.6 100.9 103.3	7.3 6.0 7.4 8.3	··· ··· ··	··· ·· ··	··· ··· ···	96.6 98.8 101.6 103.0	10.2 9.8 10.4 9.1	
	1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105.3 107.4 106.9 107.9	8.4 8.9 5.9 4.4	··· ·· ··	··· ·· ··	• • • • • • • •	105.3 106.6 107.7 108.4	9.0 7.9 6.0 5.3	
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110.2 108.4 108.3 107.4	4.6 1.0 1.3 -0.5	:: ::	:::	···	112.0 112.1 111.1 111.5	6.4 5.1 3.1 2.8	*
	1993 Q1 Q2 Q3	107.2 106.3 107.6	-2.7 -1.9 -0.7	  	··· ··· ··	··· ···	112.3 112.1 112.3	0.3 0.0 1.1	
	1991 Oct Nov Dec	108.2 107.2 108.4	5.9 3.4 4.1		····	··· ···	··· ··· ···	· · · · ·	
	1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	109.6 109.0 111.9 106.8 110.1 108.3 108.3 108.3 108.9 107.7 107.7 107.4 107.2	6.0 2.4 5.6 -1.2 2.2 2.0 2.4 1.2 0.4 -0.4 0.1 -1.1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······································			
	1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	106.4 106.3 108.9 105.4 105.6 107.9 107.1 107.8 107.9 108.3	-3.0 -2.5 -2.7 -1.4 -4.1 -0.3 -1.1 -1.0 0.2 0.6	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···			··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
Three months ending:	1991 Oct Nov Dec	107.7 107.6 107.9	6.0 4.9 4.4	··· ·· ··	 	::: :::	··· ···	··· ···	
	1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jul Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.4 109.0 110.2 109.6 108.4 108.9 108.5 108.3 108.1 107.6 107.4	4.5 4.1 4.6 2.2 2.2 1.8 1.3 0.4 0.0 -0.5						
	1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	107.0 106.6 107.2 106.9 106.6 106.3 106.9 107.6 107.6 107.6 108.0	-1.3 -2.2 -2.7 -2.2 -2.7 -1.9 -1.9 -0.8 -0.7 -0.1	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···				

	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)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual average 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 1992	s 91.7 100.0 107.7 116.3 126.2 137.2 150.1 162.4 173.1	96 100 102 104 105 111 116 122 128	96 100 103 106 110 116 122 128 133	95.3 100.0 104.8 114.5 122.0 127.7 133.8 139.8 139.8 144.4	94.6 100.0 104.3 107.2 110.5 114.7 119.9 125.1 129.6	96 100 104 113 113 117 123 130 138	83 100 113 124 146 176 210 246	92 100 107 113 118 124 131 138 144	90.2 100.0 104.8 111.6 118.4 125.6 134.7 147.9 155.9	97.0 100.0 101.6 103.1 107.8 114.0 120.1 124.3 125.6	95 100 102 103 104 106 109 113 118	90.9 100.0 110.9 119.3 127.0 136.3 148.2 160.3 172.6	93.0 100.0 107.4 114.3 123.4 135.7 148.5 155.4 162.6	9 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 11
Quarterly avera	ges 160.9 163.9 167.0	120 121 127	128 128 130	140.9 140.7 141.6	124.4 125.8 126.7	132 133 134	241 251 261	135 136 138	146.7 150.3 152.5	125.9 123.0 124.6	113 114 114	158.7 161.2 165.6	155.1 155.8 158.2	11 11 11
992 Q1 Q2 Q3	171.4 170.5 174.0	124 128 127	132 133 132	141.1 145.3 145.2	127.6 129.1 130.2	135 136 141	271 275	139 142 142	155.0 155.5 156.0	124.4 128.2 123.6	116 118 119	167.3 171.4 173.7	158.3 163.5 163.6	11 12 12
Q4 1993 Q1 Q2 Q3	176.6 179.6 178.9 181.6	131 128 130	134 136 136	146.1 145.1 147.9	131.2 131.9 132.5 133.2	141 	··· ·· ··	144 145 146	156.9 159.3 160.3	125.2 123.8 129.7	119 120 122	177.5 179.4	164.9 165.6 168.1	12 12 12
Monthly 1991 Oct Nov	166.3 167.1		129 130	140.7 140.8	126.7	 134 	··· ··		150.6 153.5	123.3 124.8	122 114 114	··· ···	156.3 157.3	12 1* 1*
Dec 1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	167.5 168.9 170.2 175.2 171.8 171.4 172.4 175.5 174.3 176.8 176.4	127  124  128  127  131	131 132 133 133 133 132 131 132 133 134 134 136	143.4 140.7 140.5 142.1 144.7 144.8 146.4 148.0 143.4 144.3 145.2 144.8 144.8	127.6  129.1  130.2  131.2 	135  136  141  141	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	138  139  142  142  144	153.5 155.0 155.1 155.3 155.4 155.7 155.9 155.9 156.2 156.8 156.8 156.8 156.8 156.8	128.4 126.7 123.9 123.9 123.7 123.9 137.1 123.9 121.8 125.0 125.4 125.7 124.4	114 115 116 118 118 118 119 119 119 119 119 119	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	160.9 158.7 158.1 162.2 164.0 164.4 165.6 162.0 163.2 163.8 164.4 166.6	1* 1* 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	177.3 178.8 182.5 177.2 180.0 179.5 180.8 181.7 182.2 183.4	128  130	136 137 136 135 135 135 135	145.2 145.2 145.0 146.6 147.9 149.3 151.4	131.9  132.5  133.2	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	145 146	159.3 159.3 159.3 159.3 159.4 162.3 162.3	120.7 125.6 125.2 126.3 126.8 135.8 122.6 120.6	120 120 120 122 122 122 122 122 122 122	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	166.6 165.2 165.2 168.0 169.4 167.0 169.4 166.4 166.4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Increases on a Annual average 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992		4 2 2 1 6 5 5 5	4 3 3 4 5 5 5 4	5 5 9 7 5 5 4 3	6 4 3 4 5 4 4	4 4 5 4 5 6 6	20 13 10 18 21 19 17	9 7 6 4 5 6 5 4	11 5 6 6 7 10 5	3 2 1 5 6 5 3 1	5 2 1 1 2 3 4 4	10 11 8 6 7 9 8 8	8 7 6 8 10 9 5 5	
Quarterly avera 1991 Q2 Q3 Q4	ges 8 8 8	3 5 6	5 5 4	5 5 4	4 4 4	6 6 6	16 19 17	5 5 5	10 11 11	4 4 3	3 4 5	9 8 9	4 4 5	
1992 Q1 Q2 Q3	9 6 6	4 7 5	4 4 3	4 3 3	4 4 3	7 3 6	18 14	5 5 4	9 6 4	2 2 0	5 4 4	8 8 8	4 5 5	
Q4 1993 Q1 Q2 Q3	6 5 5	3 3 2	3 3 2	3 3 2	4 3 3 2	5 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 4 3	3 3 3	0 0 1	4 3 3 3	7 7 	4 5 3	
Monthly 1991 Oct Nov	4 8 8	··· ··	6 5	 4 4	4	6			 11 11	 3 3	5 5	··· ···	 5 5	
Dec 1992 Jan Feb Mar Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	7 8 10 5 7 6 6 7 6 6 6	6  7  5	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3	4 3 4 4 3 2 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	4  4  4  4	7  3  6  5	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	5  5  4 	10 9 9 9 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 2	4 5 2 2 2 1 3 3 -2 2 2 1	5 455554444444444444	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	5 54355665455	
Dec 1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3  3  2	3 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 3 3	3 3 3 2 1 2 2 2	3	··· ··· ··· ···		4  4  3	2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4	-3 -5 1 1 2 2 -1 -1	4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 4 5 4 4 3 2 2	

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.

ce: OECD - Main Economic Indicators.

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

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

S47

#### **RETAIL PRICES** 6.1 Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal food

	All items	Constant State			All items except se	asonal foods	
	Index	Percentage ch	ange over		Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage cha	ange over
	Jan 13 1987=100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Jan 13 1967=100	1 month	6 months
992 Nov Dec	139.7 139.2	-0.1 -0.4	0.3 -0.1	3.0 2.6	140.5 139.9	-0.1 -0.4	0.6 0.0
993 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	137.9 138.8 139.3 140.6 141.1 141.0 140.7 141.3 141.9 141.8 141.6	-0.9 0.7 0.4 -0.1 -0.2 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.1	-0.6 -0.1 -0.5 1.0 1.3 2.0 1.8 1.9 0.9 0.4	1.7 1.8 1.9 1.3 1.3 1.2 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.4	138.6 139.4 139.8 141.3 141.6 141.7 141.5 142.1 142.8 142.7 142.5	-0.9 0.6 0.3 1.1 0.2 0.1 -0.1 0.4 0.5 -0.1 -0.1	-0.7 -0.2 -0.4 -0.4 0.8 1.3 2.1 1.9 2.1 1.0 0.6

Between October and November there were further price cuts for food, car prices continued to fall and there were pre-Christmas discounts on alcoholic drinks. There were, however, price increases for some household goods and personal articles. Food: There were further price cuts for food between October and November, reflecting competition between supermarkets. Among seasonal foods there were price reductions for fresh fruit and eggs although many fresh vegetables were dearer. Among non-seasonal foods there was a variety of price cuts, especially for soft drinks, bread, shop-bought milk, pork, tinned fish and other processed foods.

Alcoholic drink: The monthly fall of 0.5 per cent for this index was a result of special offers for off-sales leading up to Christmas.

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

tage change over

0.1

0.1

0.5

0.3

0.2

0.9

-1.4

-0.1

0.3

0.3

12 months

8.6

-5.4

-1.6

0.9

3.5

1.4

4.1

3.5

11

4.3

1.2

4.2

Household goods: Between October and November there were price increases for furniture and furnishings.

Personal goods and services: The monthly rise of 0.9 per cent in this index reflected recoveries following sales on personal articles such as spectacles and jewellery.

Motoring expenditure: The monthly fall in this index mainly reflected further reductions in second-hand car prices. Petrol prices fell slightly.

#### RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for November 16 6.2 (Source: Central Statistical Office)

	dex	Percentage cha	ange over	Index Jan 198	7=100	Percent
Ja	an 1987=100	1 month	12 months			1 month
ALLITEMS	141.6	-0.1	1.4	Tobacco	159.8	(
				Cigarettes	160.8 152.3	
Food and catering	135.5	-0.4	2.3 5.2	Tobacco	152.5	
Alcohol and tobacco	157.2	-0.3	-2.2	Housing	151.7	(
lousing and household expenditu	re 141.9	0.2 0.4	-2.2 2.5	Rent	183.2	
ersonal expenditure	132.4 142.8	-0.6	3.2	Mortgage interest payments	145.2	
Fravel and leisure	142.8	-0.0	5.2	Rates, community charge and council tax	( 124.5	
				Water and other payments	207.7	
Il items excluding seasonal food	142.5	-0.1	1.4	Repairs and maintenance charges	148.3	
All items excluding food	144.0	-0.1	1.3	Do-it yourself materials	142.7	
Seasonal food	105.7	-0.5	-0.6	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	199.0	
ood excluding seasonal	133.4	-0.7	1.9			1225 12 14
ood excluding seasonal				Fuel and Light	125.8	-
				Coal and solid fuels	118.3	
All items excluding housing	139.3	-0.2	2.7	Electricity	140.0 113.3	
All items exc mortgage interest	141.4	-0.2	2.5	Gas	112.1	
				Oil and other fuels		
Consumer durables	117.4	0.4	0.5	Householdgoods	129.0	
Solidaniei aurabiee				Furniture	128.5	
				Furnishings	124.4	
bood	129.1	-0.7	1.4	Electrical appliances	111.4	
Bread	136.7		1	Other household equipment	134.1 148.4	
Cereals	139.4		3	Household consumables	127.1	
Biscuits and cakes	142.8		5	Pet care	127.1	
Beef	134.8		6	Household services	143.4	
Lamb	116.3		8		145.5	
of which, home-killed lamb	112.6		6 -4	Postage Telephones, telemessages, etc	121.2	
Pork	117.4		-4 0	Domestic services	159.5	
Bacon	137.8		0	Fees and subcriptions	156.1	
Poultry	109.5		0	r ees and subcriptions		
Other meat	123.5 123.9		-4	Clothing and footwear	122.8	
Fish	131.3		-10	Men's outerwear	122.8	
of which, fresh fish	131.3		8	Women's outerwear	111.8	
Butter	125.0		õ	Children's outerwear	120.4	
Oil and fats	144.3		6	Other clothing	140.6	
Cheese Eggs	126.4		13	Footwear	127.6	
Milkfresh	139.8		0		1993 - A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A	
Milk products	143.5		5	Personal goods and services	150.6	
Tea	147.9		-1	Personal articles	119.9	
Coffee and other hot drinks	90.5		-1	Chemists goods	154.2	
Soft drinks	153.3		0	Personal services	181.9	
Sugar and preserves	145.5		7		445.0	
Sweets and chocolates	129.2		5	Motoring expenditure	145.2 127.6	039934
Potatoes	122.0		3	Purchase of motor vehicles	163.8	
of which, unprocessed potat	toes 112.5		18	Maintenance of motor vehicles	142.2	
Vegetables	103.7		-4	Petrol and oil Vehicles tax and insurance	194.7	
of which, other fresh vegetab	les 91.6		-8	Venicles tax and insurance	194.7	
Fruit	110.5		-3	Fares and other travel costs	152.4	
of which, fresh fruit	107.1		-3 1	Railfares	162.2	
Other foods	137.0			Bus and coach fares	159.0	
Ostarian	158.3	0.3	5.0	Other travel costs	140.5	
Catering Restaurant meals	157.2	0.5	5	Outor d'altor boolo		
Canteen meals	164.0		6	Leisure goods	123.1	
Take-aways and snacks	157.5		5	Audio-visual equipment	81.4	
rano aways and shacks	107.5			Tapes and discs	115.0	
Alcoholic drink	156.1	-0.5	3.6	Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.9	
Beer	162.2	0.0	5	Books and newspapers	159.8	
on sales	165.6		5	Gardening products	140.3	
off sales	140.3		2			
Wines and spirits	147.7		2	Leisure services	159.4	
on sales	157.5		4	Television licences and rentals	119.5	
off sales	141.0		1	Entertainment and other recreation	187.4	
	and the second			Foreign Holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)*	101.6	

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. EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S48 JANUARY 1994

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

#### **RETAIL PRICES** 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

verage retail prices on November 16 for a number of mportant 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 November 16 1993

ltem	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine			_ (pende)
				Soft 500g tub	318	45	34- 85
Beef: home-killed, per lb				Low fat spread, 250g	323	48	44- 50
Best beef mince	681	163	109-216	Cheese			
Topside	653	290	250- 328	Cheddar type, per lb	328	189	100 000
Brisket (without bone) Rump steak *	533 664	221 385	188- 240	eneddar type, per ib	520	189	169- 229
Stewing steak	678	209	335- 434 169- 294	Eggs			
Stewing stourt	070	203	105- 294	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	308	136	105- 156
Lamb: home-killed, per lb				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	266	115	92- 138
Loin (with bone)	660	259	199- 318	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	654	131	99- 155	Pasteurised, per pint	- 348	34	05 04
Leg (with bone)	627	211	188- 249	Skimmed, per pint	342	34	25- 31 25- 30
amb: imported (frozen), per I	ь				OTL		25- 30
Loin (with bone)	276	215	164-294	Теа			
Leg (with bone)	274	185	172- 209	Loose, per 125g	328	64	46-79
				Tea bags, per 250g	328	121	69-156
Pork: home-killed, per lb				Coffee			
Leg (foot off)	577 668	138	99- 189	Pure, instant, per 100g	655	122	67- 149
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	578	169 131	139- 199 99- 182	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	319	135	89- 169
Shoulder (with bone)	570	131	99- 182			100	00- 100
Bacon, per Ib				Sugar			
Streaky *	509	145	122- 182	Granulated, per kg	· 325	68	65-72
Gammon *	498	234	178-269	Fresh vegetables			
Back, Danish	442	239	157-299	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	530	14	10 10
Back, home produced	413	221	179- 275	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	553	22	10- 19 12- 33
Ham				Tomatoes, per lb	716	48	38- 71
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	530	74	57- 99	Cabbage, greens, per lb	679	37	25- 55
				Cabbage, hearted, per Ib	682	23	15- 39
Sausages, per Ib				Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts, per lb	709 701	45	35- 55
Pork	543	112	85-149	Carrots, per lb	721	33 16	25- 45 14- 19
Canned meats				Onions, per lb	720	18	15- 26
Corned beef, 12oz can	327	85	79- 95	Mushrooms, per 4oz	718	33	25- 39
	027	00	75- 55	Cucumber, each	720	62	49- 79
Chicken: roasting, oven ready				Lettuce - iceberg, each	713	71	50- 79
Frozen	317	71	66- 84	Fresh fruit		•	
Fresh or chilled	665	96	79- 125	Apples, cooking, per lb	704	40	30- 45
Fresh and smoked fish, per Ib				Apples, dessert, per lb	723	38	30- 45 34- 44
Cod fillets	543	270	220- 320	Pears, dessert, per lb	716	40	34- 49
Rainbow trout	511	202	150- 399	Oranges, each	710	21	15- 32
Kippers, with bone	544	134	99- 175	Bananas, per Ib Grapes, per Ib	719	40	35- 49
Conned Eat				Grapes, per ib	681	102	54- 189
Canned fish Red salmon, half size can	301	440					
neu sainon, nan size can	301	112	99- 129				
Bread				Items other than food			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	351	53	29- 76	Development			
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g		74	59- 84	Draught bitter, per pint	836	138	122- 160
White loaf, unsliced, 400g	353	49	44- 54	Draught lager, per pint Whisky per nip	853 853	156	140- 176
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	348	52	39- 59	Gin, per nip	853	107 107	95- 120 95- 120
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	327	79	71- 87	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	5,255	229	193- 241
Flour				Coal, per 50kg	456	637	515- 790
Self raising, per 1.5kg	322	59	43- 73	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	547	876	725-1105
				4-star petrol, per litre	666	54	51- 56
Butter				Derv per litre Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	633 663	49	47- 52
Home produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g	315	68	63- 77	Super unleaded petrol, per life	tre 396	49 53	46- 51 50- 55
Danish, per 250g	315 307	67 76	65- 67	- per america perior, per n		33	50- 55
5 di 1.31, per 2300	307	76	73- 79				

### **General Notes - Retail Prices**

esponsibility 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

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

Definitions

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.

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.

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.

S49

## RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices 6.4

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
January 13, 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food +	except housing	except mortgage interest	ised industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		unin
1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856	974 975 977 976 976 976 978 979	843 840 825 815 808 828 836	956 958 940 925 924 936 952	57 54 46 — — —	139 141 135 132 128 127 127	167 163 154 158 151 152 144	26 25 23 24 24 22 21	141 138 131 134 127 130 123	46 50 49 47 47 47 45	76 78 83 77 77 80 78
1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4	100.9 106.7 — — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3	101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7	101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1
1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0	100.0 102.8 110.9 —	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7
1991 Nov 12	135.6	137.3	135.9	131.7	133.1	Ξ	117.3	126.8	121.3	127.8	143.2	143.4
Dec 10	135.7	137.4	136.0	131.8	133.2		117.6	127.2	122.7	128.0	143.7	142.9
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	Ξ	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
Feb 11	136.3	137.8	136.6	132.3	133.8		114.4	129.1	126.0	129.7	144.8	144.6
Mar 10	136.7	138.2	137.0	133.0	134.5		115.7	129.4	124.8	130.2	145.3	145.2
Apr 14	138.8	140.7	139.2	134.4	136.7	Ξ	116.2	128.9	122.4	130.1	146.3	147.1
May 12	139.3	141.2	139.7	134.9	137.1		116.4	129.5	120.9	131.0	147.2	147.9
Jun 9	139.3	141.3	139.9	135.0	137.2		116.4	129.0	117.4	131.0	147.9	148.4
Jul 14	138.8	141.1	139.6	134.3	136.7	Ξ	113.1	127.2	105.8	130.9	148.3	149.2
Aug 11	138.9	141.2	139.7	134.4	136.9		113.5	127.5	107.0	131.1	148.8	149.6
Sep 8	139.4	141.8	140.3	134.9	137.3		116.0	127.1	104.0	131.1	149.6	150.1
Oct 13	139.9	142.3	140.7	135.5	137.8	Ξ	116.8	127.4	106.5	131.1	150.2	150.9
Nov 10	139.7	142.1	140.5	135.6	137.9		116.8	127.3	106.3	130.9	150.7	150.7
Dec 8	139.2	141.3	139.9	135.7	138.1		117.1	128.4	110.6	131.5	151.2	150.0
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	Ξ	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
Feb 9	138.8	140.5	139.4	136.0	138.3		114.5	130.2	114.6	132.9	152.2	151.7
Mar 16	139.3	140.8	139.8	137.0	139.2		115.9	131.3	116.3	133.9	153.0	152.4
Apr 20	140.6	142.5	141.3	138.4	140.6	Ξ	117.0	130.8	113.0	134.0	154.4	154.4
May 18	141.1	142.8	141.6	139.0	141.0		117.3	132.2	118.0	134.6	155.1	154.8
Jun 15	141.0	142.9	141.7	138.9	141.0		116.3	131.4	112.6	134.7	155.8	155.1
Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	Ξ	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3	156.4	155.7
Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2		114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2	156.7	156.0
Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8		117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0	157.3	156.5
Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	Ξ	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.9	156.9
Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4		117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4	158.3	156.1

+ 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 seasona 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.

obacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goodsand services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
38 36 36 34 32 36 35	157 160 175 185 192 172 164	61 55 54 50 46 47 46	73 74 71 71 70 77 79	44 41 41 40 45 48 47	74 72 73 69 63 59 58	38 37 37 39 38 40 39	127 132 128 131 141 143 136	22 23 23 21 20 20 21	47 50 47 48 48 48 47 46	- 30 29 29 30 30 32 62	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Weights
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annual averages
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988	
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992	
100.0 101.4 105.6 108.3 118.2	100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6	100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6	100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7	100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 125.5	100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2	100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2	100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8	100.0 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8	100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9	100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7	1988 1989 1990	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15
135.6	155.0	128.3	125.4	133.3	121.8	137.1	134.7	138.3	119.5	144.5	1991	Nov 12
137.0	155.5	128.0	126.1	133.0	121.9	136.9	134.3	138.1	119.8	144.6		Dec 10
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
137.5	156.5	127.8	125.0	135.3	117.2	139.2	135.0	141.4	119.9	145.6		Feb 11
137.5	155.1	127.6	126.3	135.5	118.9	139.9	136.4	141.8	120.4	145.8		Mar 10
145.7	161.1	127.8	126.4	136.6	120.0	141.3	139.1	142.6	120.8	149.6		Apr 14
146.1	161.4	128.2	126.9	136.6	120.0	141.8	140.0	142.9	121.1	150.0		May 12
146.1	161.1	128.3	126.8	136.6	120.3	142.0	140.3	145.0	120.9	150.2		Jun 9
146.0	161.5	128.4	125.1	138.1	115.5	143.1	140.3	144.9	120.7	150.2		Jul 14
145.9	161.8	127.8	126.0	137.9	115.4	143.2	140.0	145.0	120.9	150.4		Aug 11
145.9	162.1	127.5	127.1	137.7	120.0	143.9	139.3	145.2	121.0	153.7		Sep 8
145.9	162.3	127.7	127.3	138.0	121.6	144.2	140.3	145.7	121.2	153.4		Oct 13
147.1	160.4	127.8	127.9	138.5	121.1	144.6	140.3	146.1	121.6	153.0		Nov 10
149.5	156.3	127.4	128.8	138.1	120.5	144.3	139.7	145.7	121.6	153.1		Dec 8
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
150.0	152.0	127.1	126.7	140.5	117.0	145.5	139.2	149.2	122.4	153.9		Feb 9
150.0	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6	149.5	122.5	154.2		Mar 16
155.7	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	147.5	144.7	150.4	122.8	155.8		Apr 20
156.6	150.1	126.2	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8	145.3	152.3	123.2	156.1		May 18
156.7	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4		Jun 15
156.8	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7		Jul 20
158.5	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2		Aug 17
159.5	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8		Sep 14
159.7	151.5	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9		Oct 19
159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4		Nov 16

Note: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987. (See General Notes under table 6.3).

Source: Central Statistical Office)

		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
989 990	Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15	3.3 7.5 7.7 9.0	2.9 4.4 8.0 5.9	6.4 6.3 7.2 9.1	3.7 6.0 5.8 11.5	1.4 4.1 2.6 9.1	3.9 19.9 17.0 17.0	-1.7 6.0 6.1 9.9	3.3 4.1 4.2 4.2	5.0 5.0 5.4 7.9	1.1 4.7 4.6 3.1	4.3 5.8 7.4 7.3	5.1 5.2 4.0 6.8	5.1 7.4 4.1 11.3	2.8 2.2 4.8 4.4	3.6 8.2 6.7 9.3
991	Nov 12	4.3	4.5	9.5	11.8	16.0	-8.7	6.2	6.3	7.5	2.7	8.7	7.4	9.7	4.0	11.8
	Dec 10	4.5	4.2	9.4	11.1	16.5	-8.3	6.2	6.4	7.3	2.8	8.5	9.2	9.4	4.1	11.6
992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
	Feb 11	4.1	3.8	9.0	10.5	16.2	-8.7	5.1	5.8	7.7	1.7	8.4	9.9	7.0	3.6	11.3
	Mar 10	4.0	4.0	9.0	10.4	16.1	-9.9	6.2	5.7	7.5	1.8	8.4	10.4	6.9	4.4	11.5
	Apr 14	4.3	2.4	6.1	5.6	10.3	-0.4	5.4	3.9	6.3	0.6	7.1	8.6	6.7	3.1	8.6
	May 12	4.3	3.1	5.8	5.6	9.7	1.1	3.8	3.0	5.9	0.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	2.5	8.4
	Jun 9	3.9	1.7	5.7	5.1	9.6	1.4	2.1	2.6	5.9	0.2	6.4	7.5	6.2	2.6	8.1
	Jul 14	3.7	1.5	5.4	5.1	9.5	2.7	0.9	2.2	6.1	-0.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	2.3	7.5
	Aug 11	3.6	0.9	5.4	4.9	9.5	3.7	0.2	1.8	5.9	-0.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	2.3	7.4
	Sep 8	3.6	1.4	5.4	4.8	9.5	3.9	-0.4	1.8	5.1	-0.1	5.7	4.8	5.7	2.4	6.4
	Oct 13	3.6	1.4	5.3	5.1	9.5	4.8	-0.2	2.0	4.1	0.1	5.3	4.3	5.7	1.8	6.1
	Nov 10	3.0	0.4	5.2	5.1	8.5	3.5	-0.4	2.0	3.9	-0.6	5.5	4.2	5.6	1.8	5.9
	Dec 8	2.6	0.9	5.2	5.0	9.1	0.5	-0.5	2.1	3.8	-1.1	5.4	4.0	5.5	1.5	5.9
993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
	Feb 9	1.8	0.9	5.1	4.9	9.1	-2.9	-0.5	1.4	3.8	-0.2	4.5	3.1	5.5	2.1	5.7
	Mar 16	1.9	1.5	5.3	5.0	9.1	-3.6	-0.2	1.3	4.2	0.3	4.6	3.1	5.4	1.7	5.8
	Apr 20	1.3	1.5	5.5	5.0	6.9	-6.9	-0.6	1.8	4.1	0.8	4.4	4.0	5.5	1.7	4.1
	May 18	1.3	2.1	5.4	4.7	7.2	-7.0	-1.6	1.6	3.8	1.1	4.2	3.8	6.6	1.7	4.1
	Jun 15	1.2	1.9	5.3	4.5	7.3	-6.6	-2.0	1.0	3.0	-0.1	3.7	4.7	5.2	1.6	4.1
	Jul 20	1.4	3.2	5.5	4.4	7.4	-6.7	-2.3	1.1	3.0	0.4	3.3	4.9	4.9	0.8	4.3
	Aug 17	1.7	3.1	5.3	4.3	8.6	-6.7	-1.9	1.6	3.4	2.0	3.8	5.3	5.0	1.2	4.5
	Sep 14	1.8	3.0	5.1	4.3	9.3	-6.7	-1.4	1.3	3.7	1.8	3.5	6.1	5.1	1.2	3.3
	Oct 19 Nov 16	1.4 1.4	2.0	5.1 5.0	4.0 3.6	9.5 8.6	-6.7 -5.4	-1.4	0.9	3.6 3.5	0.8	3.5 4.1	4.9 3.5	4.7 4.3	1.2 1.2	3.6 4.2

# RETAIL PRICES 6.4

# General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier 6.5

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$51

### RETAIL PRICES Selected countries 6.8

0.0	Selecteu	countin	-3						(Sou	urce: Central St	atistical Office)	Source: Cen	tral Statistical (	Office)				
1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxemburg	etherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway
Annual averages 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	103.4 107.7 113.0 121.8 133.3 141.1 146.4	103.5 106.9 110.7 116.3 122.9 129.0 134.6	101.3 102.9 104.1 107.3 111.0 114.6 117.3	103.6 107.8 112.7 118.1 121.2 124.1 126.7	99.9 100.1 101.4 104.2 107.0 110.7 115.1	123.0 143.2 162.6 184.9 222.6 265.9 308.1	108.8 114.5 120.0 128.2 136.8 145.0 153.5	102.7 105.9 108.7 112.7 116.5 120.0 123.0	103.8 107.1 109.4 113.9 117.6 121.3 125.1	105.8 110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 140.2 147.5	100.3 100.2 101.7 105.1 109.0 112.4 115.9	100.2 99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 108.4 112.5	111.7 122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.5 206.7	101.9 105.7 110.0 115.3 121.5 126.6 130.5	100.6 100.7 101.4 103.7 106.9 110.4 112.3	100.8 102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8 124.6	101.7 103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.0 119.7	107.2 116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0 143.3
Monthly 1992 Oct Nov Dec	147.9 147.7 147.2	136.0 136.3 136.3	118.1 118.5 118.5	127.2 127.5 127.2	116.1 116.7 116.8	325.4 328.0 331.7	155.7 155.9 156.3	123.7 123.8 123.8	125.8	148.1 150.1 150.4	117.0 117.4 117.4	lonthly 114.1 114.2 113.8	210.5 211.3 212.1	131.9 132.0 132.0	112.9 112.7 112.7	125.2 126.4 126.3	120.4 120.5 120.6	144.3 144.3 144.3
1993 Jan Feb Mar	145.8 146.7 147.3	136.8 137.4 138.0	119.3 119.6 119.8	127.0 127.3 127.6	118.1 118.6 119.0	332.5 335.5 345.9	157.7 157.8 158.4	124.3 124.7 125.3	126.4	150.9 151.4 151.8	118.5 118.9 119.2	113.2 113.6 114.1	214.0 215.7 216.4	132.6 133.1 133.5	112.6 112.7 113.0	126.9 127.7 128.4	122.0 122.8 123.3	144.7 145.1 146.4
Apr May Jun	148.6 149.2 149.1	138.5 139.0 139.2	119.9 120.1 120.1	127.7 128.5 128.4	119.4 119.8 120.0	350.4 351.2 355.1	159.0 159.5 159.9	125.4 125.7 125.5	126.1	152.5 153.2 153.9	119.5 119.7 119.8	114.6 114.5 114.2	217.5 218.6 219.1	133.9 134.1 134.3	113.8 113.9 113.8	128.8 128.9 128.9	123.3 123.5 123.8	146.8 146.8 146.9
Jul Aug Sep	148.8 149.4 149.4	139.3 139.6 140.0P	120.9 121.4 121.2	128.2 128.4 128.8	120.2 120.2 120.3	348.3 349.8 358.5	160.5 161.5 162.4	125.7 125.7 126.1	127.3	154.3 154.6 154.7P	120.2 120.6 120.7	115.0 115.5 116.0	220.6 221.5 222.2	134.3 134.6 134.9	114.1 114.4 114.5	128.7 129.3 129.2	125.2 125.6 124.7	146.8 146.4 147.1
Oct Nov	149.9 149.7	140.4P	121.4	129.2	120.6	365.4	163.0	126.4P	··· ···	155.8P	121.1 	116.2	223.5	135.5	114.4P 	129.3	 	147.2
Increases on a yea Annual averages	ar earlier										Per cent	Per cent						
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991	3.4 4.2 4.9 7.8 9.5 5.9 3.7	3.5 3.3 3.6 5.1 5.7 5.0 4.3	1.3 1.6 1.2 3.1 3.4 3.2 2.4	3.6 4.1 4.5 4.8 2.6 2.4 2.1	-0.3 0.2 1.3 2.8 2.7 3.5 4.0	23.0 16.4 13.5 13.7 20.4 19.5 15.9	8.8 5.2 4.8 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.9	2.7 3.1 2.6 3.7 3.4 3.0 2.5	3.8 3.2 2.1 4.1 3.2 3.1 3.1	5.8 4.8 5.0 6.3 6.5 6.4 5.2	0.3 -0.1 1.5 3.3 3.7 3.1 3.1	0.2 -0.4 0.9 1.1 2.6 3.9 3.8	11.8 9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9 9.1	1.9 3.7 4.1 4.8 5.4 4.2 3.1	0.6 0.1 0.7 2.3 3.1 3.3 1.7	0.8 1.4 2.0 3.1 5.4 5.8 4.0	1.7 1.4 1.9 2.6 3.2 3.3 4.1	7.2 8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.4
Monthly 1992 Oct Nov Dec	3.6 3.0 2.6	3.9 3.7 3.6	2.2 2.2 2.4	1.6 1.4 1.5	3.7 3.7 3.7	15.9 15.0 14.3	5.2 5.1 5.3	1.9 1.6 1.9	2.4	4.7 4.8 4.7	3.2 2.9 2.9	3.3 3.2 2.9	8.9 8.7 8.5	3.2 3.0 2.9	1.1 0.7 1.2	3.5 3.3 3.4	4.0 3.9 4.2	2.2 2.2 2.2
1993 Jan Feb Mar	1.7 1.8 1.9	3.6 3.5 3.5	2.8 2.8 2.9	1.5 1.3 1.1	4.4 4.2 4.2	14.5 14.5 16.4	4.7 4.1 4.1	2.1 2.1 2.2	1.9 4.5	4.4 4.5 3.7	3.5 3.8	2.6 2.6 2.4	8.5 8.0 7.3	3.3 3.2 3.1	1.2 1.4 1.2	3.5 3.4 3.7	4.1 3.7 3.9	2.5 2.6 2.5
Apr May Jun	1.3 1.3 1.2	3.4 3.4 3.4	2.9 2.7 2.4	1.1 1.0 0.9	4.3 4.2 4.2	16.2 16.4 15.8	4.5 4.6 4.9	2.1 2.0 1.9	1.0 	4.6 4.6 4.8	3.8 3.5 3.3	2.4 2.2 2.1	6.2 5.7 5.5	3.2 3.2 3.0	0.9 0.9 0.9	3.8 3.6 3.2	3.9 3.7 3.6	2.6 2.5 2.3
Jul Aug Sep	1.4 1.7 1.8	3.5 3.5 3.3P	2.6 3.2 2.8	1.2 1.2 1.2	4.3 4.2 4.0	15.7 14.6 12.8	4.9 4.6 4.3	2.1 2.2 2.3	 1.3 	4.6 4.5 4.4P	3.5 3.7 3.7	2.3 1.9 1.8	5.7 5.6 5.9	2.8 2.8 2.7	1.9 1.9 1.5	3.4 3.6 3.4	3.5 3.4 3.4	2.2 2.2 2.2
Oct Nov	1.4 1.4	3.3P	2.7	1.5	3.9	12.3	4.6	2.2P		4.6P	3.5	1.8	6.3	2.8	1.3P	3.3	 	2.0
Source: Eurostat		CONTRACTOR OF																The Real States

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

# RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

1985=100		Canada	Finland	Sweden
ual averages	Ann 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	104.1 108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 131.4 133.4	103.6 107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.6 136.0	104.2 108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 147.8 151.1
Oct	1992	133.8	137.8	152.9
Nov		134.4	137.9	152.2
Dec		134.4	137.5	152.8
Jan	1993	135.0	138.9	156.7
Feb		135.4	139.4	157.1
Mar		135.3	139.5	157.9
Apr		135.3	140.1	158.5
May		135.5	140.2	158.1
Jun		136.6	140.0	157.6
Jul		135.9	139.7	157.3
Aug		136.0	139.4	158.2
Sep		136.1	139.7	159.0
Oct Nov		··· ··	139.9	159.5
a year earlier ual averages	Increases on a Ann			
	1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	4.1 4.4 5.0 4.8 5.6 1.5	3.6 3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.2 2.6	4.2 4.2 5.8 6.4 10.5 9.4 2.2
Monthly Oct Nov Dec	1992	1.6 1.7 2.1	2.7 2.8 2.1	2.2 1.2 1.8
Jan	1993	2.0	2.8	4.7
Feb		2.3	2.9	4.9
Mar		1.9	2.7	4.9
Apr		1.8	2.6	5.1
May		1.8	2.6	4.8
Jun		1.6	2.0	4.7
Jul		1.6	2.1	4.6
Aug		1.7	2.1	5.2
Sep		1.9	1.7	4.2
Oct Nov			1.6	4.3

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$53

#### 7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity +, seasonally adjusted §§

**Economic activ** 

On government Unpaid family All ++ employment workers\*\* All ++ and training programmes §

•

•

\*

-27 -7.9

-12

-15 -13.1

Self-employed

1,778 2,201 2,301 2,618 2,618 2,714 2,727 2,997 3,143 3,426 3,472 3,318 3,135 3,091 3,046 3,109

•

1,442 1,745 1,751 1,978 2,029 2,047 2,235 2,358 2,608 2,628 2,628 2,352 2,352 2,352 2,352 2,321 2,295 2,302

16 0.7

-11 -1.3

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment	#		an a		ILO unomployed	Total economically	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	REAT BRITAIN	In employmen	nt #
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++	unemployed	active	-			Employees	Se
ALL           Spring 1979           Spring 1981           Spring 1983           Spring 1984           Spring 1984           Spring 1985           Spring 1986           Spring 1987           Spring 1988           Spring 1989           Spring 1990           Spring 1991           Spring 1992           Summer 1992           Winter 1992           Spring 1993           Summer 1993	22.576 21.550 20.420 20.587 20.587 20.827 20.827 20.878 21.535 22.171 22.379 22.008 21.524 21.524 21.387 21.262 21.183 21.266 21.250	1,788 2,211 2,310 2,627 2,627 2,739 3,009 3,154 3,433 3,477 3,423 3,477 3,423 3,138 3,138 3,138 3,078 3,091 3,100	368 328 328 400 502 534 495 462 420 369 348 331 312 339 326	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	24,364 23,760 23,098 23,542 23,889 23,976 24,389 26,212 26,099 26,318 25,229 26,099 25,048 25,209 25,048 24,850 24,694 24,850	1,440 X 2,494 X 2,865 X 2,928 X 3,105 2,980 2,981 2,890 2,385 1,983 1,871 2,801 2,649 2,758 2,837 2,931 2,839 2,865	25,804 X 26,255 X 25,963 X 26,470 X 26,647 26,957 27,279 27,607 28,189 28,189 28,189 28,051 27,858 27,858 27,865 27,667 27,625 27,684 27,693	$\begin{array}{c} 15,346  \text{X} \\ 15,690  \text{X} \\ 16,435  \text{X} \\ 16,035  \text{X} \\ 16,031 \\ 16,081 \\ 16,151 \\ 15,993 \\ 15,663 \\ 15,658 \\ 15,854 \\ 16,199 \\ 16,263 \\ 16,408 \\ 16,401 \\ 16,449 \\ 16,461 \\ 16,461 \\ \end{array}$	41,150 41,944 42,980 42,680 42,954 43,148 43,430 43,600 43,745 43,847 43,847 43,847 43,847 43,905 44,057 44,057 44,096 44,133 44,154	LL pring 1979 aring 1981 aring 1983 aring 1984 aring 1984 aring 1984 aring 1985 aring 1986 aring 1986 aring 1987 aring 1989 aring 1990 aring 1991 aring 1992 arine 1992 arine 1993 arine 1993 arine 1993	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,454 20,454 20,629 20,706 20,762 21,422 22,055 22,254 21,876 21,396 21,485 21,353 21,129 21,185 21,378	
Estimated changes Spring 93 - Summer 93 Per cent	-16 -0.1	:	-14 -4.1	:	-16 -0.1	26 0.9	10 <i>0.0</i>	12 0.1	22 0.0	limated changes ing 1993 - Summe cent	r 1993 193 <i>0.9</i>	
MALE Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Summer 1993	13,380 12,426 11,671 11,607 11,607 11,639 11,554 11,462 11,783 11,924 12,006 11,716 11,716 11,716 11,716 11,152 11,055 11,074 11,070	1,444 1,748 1,753 1,980 2,032 2,055 2,246 2,372 2,620 2,641 2,527 2,368 2,351 2,300 2,294 2,305 2,2310	221 203 203 260 278 324 338 314 300 257 245 230 216 199 224 217	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	14,824 14,174 13,645 13,790 13,931 13,886 14,032 14,492 14,858 14,946 14,500 13,983 13,894 13,722 13,594 13,643	774 X 1.570 X 1.825 X 1.788 X 1.798 1.798 1.724 1.401 1.146 1.085 1.424 1.775 1.850 1.915 1.982 1.921 1.915	15,598 X 15,744 X 15,470 X 15,578 X 15,639 15,662 15,883 16,004 16,031 15,924 15,758 15,743 15,575 15,558	4,087 X 4,344 X 4,862 X 4,912 X 4,851 4,908 5,066 5,130 5,067 5,067 5,061 5,103 5,247 5,522 5,522 5,522 5,747 5,766	19,685 20,088 20,332 20,490 20,490 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,055 21,134 21,170 21,257 21,265 21,277 21,281 21,311 21,325	LE ng 1979 ng 1981 ng 1983 ng 1984 ng 1984 ng 1985 ng 1986 ng 1986 ng 1987 ng 1988 ng 1989 ng 1990 ng 1991 ng 1992 nmer 1992 nmer 1993 nmer 1993	13,302 12:348 11,601 11,537 11,537 11,572 11,491 11,403 11,728 11,866 11,943 11,943 11,647 11,248 11,341 11,182 11,012 11,026 11,173	
Estimated changes Spring 93 - Summer 93 Per cent	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20 0.3	13 0.1	mated changes ng 1993 - Summer cent	1993 147 1.3	
FEMALE           Spring 1979           Spring 1983           Spring 1984           Spring 1984           Spring 1985           Spring 1986           Spring 1987           Spring 1988           Spring 1988           Spring 1989           Spring 1989           Spring 1991           Spring 1992           Summer 1992           Winter 1992           Spring 1993           Summer 1993	9,197 9,123 8,749 8,980 9,119 9,273 9,416 9,752 10,247 10,373 10,291 10,226 10,127 10,111 10,128 10,180	344 463 557 647 691 684 763 782 813 836 797 770 775 778 778 778 778 778 7791	147 125 125 148 132 178 196 181 163 163 163 124 119 115 113 115 109	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9,541 9,586 9,453 9,751 9,958 10,090 10,357 10,730 11,241 11,372 11,251 11,226 11,154 11,128 11,128	666 X 924 X 1,040 X 1,140 X 1,257 1,181 1,186 1,166 984 836 785 877 874 874 874 879 909 922 949 918 950	10,207 X 10,510 X 10,493 X 10,891 X 11,008 11,139 11,275 11,523 11,714 12,077 12,158 12,158 12,100 12,050 12,050 12,050 12,119 12,135	11,259 X 11,346 X 11,573 X 11,298 X 11,181 11,177 11,125 11,021 10,906 10,602 10,556 10,607 10,701 10,741 10,769 10,755 10,702 10,695	21,466 21,856 22,066 22,190 22,317 22,317 22,400 22,544 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,713 22,713 22,713 22,713 22,735 22,801 22,804 22,819 22,805 22,805 22,805 22,805	ALE ng 1979 ng 1981 ng 1983 ng 1984 ng 1984 ng 1984 ng 1986 ng 1986 ng 1987 ng 1988 ng 1989 ng 1990 ng 1990 ng 1991 S. mer 1992 S. mer 1993 S. mer 1993	9,130 9,057 8,687 8,918 9,057 9,215 9,358 9,684 10,189 10,311 10,229 10,148 10,144 10,171 10,158 10,205	
Estimated changes Spring 93 - Summer 93 Per cent		:	:	:	-16 -0.1	32 3.4	16 0.1	:	:	Es nated changes Sp g 1993 - Summer Pe cent	0.5	

**S54** JANUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE THOUSAND

wer than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. ce 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 demension our market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490. ople in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. to se on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. a Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a <u>one</u> week job search period, rather than <u>four</u> weeks with the ILO definition. maid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992. includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.

activity	LABOUF /+, not se	R FORCE asonally a	SURVEY adjusted	7.2 THOUSAND
All ++	ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	
24,210 23,606 22,944 23,387 23,739 23,829 24,247 25,085 25,962 25,962 25,064 25,064 25,127 24,967 24,967 24,655 24,773 24,950	1,428 X 2,483 X 2,853 X 2,916 X 3,094 2,968 2,969 2,879 2,376 1,978 2,376 1,978 2,302 2,649 2,797 2,801 2,920 2,824 2,894	25,638 X 26,089 X 25,797 X 26,304 X 26,798 27,126 27,461 27,941 28,044 27,923 27,713 27,923 27,768 27,575 27,577 27,844	15,507 X 16,851 X 16,596 X 16,371 X 16,194 16,244 16,347 16,330 16,138 15,804 15,802 16,000 16,342 16,156 16,515 16,568 16,324	41,146 41,940 42,394 42,675 42,675 42,952 43,146 43,429 43,600 43,745 43,846 43,903 44,054 44,054 44,059 44,099 44,145
177 0.7	90 <i>3.2</i>	267 1.0	-244 -1.5	23 0.1
14,743 14,093 13,565 13,710 13,710 13,853 13,806 13,951 14,413 14,777 14,860 14,407 13,890 13,779 13,560 13,591 13,748	763 X 1,560 X 1,815 X 1,777 X 1,838 1,788 1,786 1,717 1,398 1,148 1,091 1,434 1,785 1,867 1,873 1,981 1,904 1,923	$\begin{array}{c} 15,507 X\\ 15,653 X\\ 15,379 X\\ 15,548\\ 15,642\\ 15,592\\ 15,669\\ 15,811\\ 15,924\\ 15,950\\ 15,811\\ 15,924\\ 15,841\\ 15,676\\ 15,833\\ 15,652\\ 15,541\\ 15,561$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,177\ X\\ 4,434\ X\\ 4,952\ X\\ 5,002\ X\\ 4,942\\ 4,996\\ 5,155\\ 5,217\\ 5,168\\ 5,141\\ 5,183\\ 5,327\\ 5,579\\ 5,435\\ 5,630\\ 5,741\\ 5,824\\ 5,662\\ \end{array}$	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,489 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,133 21,168 21,265 21,265 21,265 21,282 21,282 21,282 21,219 21,333
157 1.2	19 1.0	176 1.1	-162 -2.8	14 0.1
9,467 9,512 9,379 9,678 9,886 10,023 10,296 11,186 11,194 11,174 11,174 11,188 11,095 11,182 11,201	665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,139 X 1,256 1,180 1,182 1,161 978 863 863 930 928 939 939 900 971	10,132 X 10,435 X 10,418 X 10,816 X 10,933 11,066 11,205 11,457 11,650 12,016 12,016 12,094 12,062 12,037 12,090 12,116 12,034 12,082 12,173	- 11,330 X 11,417 X 11,644 X 11,269 X 11,253 11,249 11,192 11,086 10,970 10,664 10,673 10,762 10,721 10,721 10,774 10,774 10,774	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,316 22,316 22,338 22,543 22,620 22,620 22,620 22,713 22,735 22,735 22,735 22,735 22,735 22,735 22,735 22,735 22,808 22,808 22,826 22,835
20 <i>0.2</i>	71 7.9	91 <i>0.8</i>	-82 -0.8	:

## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity\* by age, not seasonally adjusted 7.3

GREAT BRITAIN	All aged 16 a	nd over		Age groups					
	All	Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Male) 50-59 (Female)	65 and over (Male) 60 and over Female)
In employment * Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993	23,387 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,085 25,962 25,962 25,661 25,064 25,127 24,967 24,967 24,965 24,773 24,950	13,710 13,853 13,856 13,951 14,413 14,777 14,860 14,407 13,966 13,779 13,560 13,561 13,748	9,678 9,886 10,023 10,296 10,672 11,186 11,315 11,194 11,174 11,174 11,160 11,188 11,095 11,182 11,201	1,917 1,976 1,927 1,985 2,072 2,081 1,917 1,707 1,505 1,548 1,441 1,370 1,307 1,387	2,937 3,075 3,086 3,186 3,227 3,350 3,264 3,022 2,826 2,826 2,858 2,812 2,720 2,702 2,753	$\begin{array}{c} 5,155\\ 5,280\\ 5,412\\ 5,624\\ 5,973\\ 6,563\\ 6,563\\ 6,563\\ 6,471\\ 6,489\\ 6,501\\ 6,454\\ 6,557\\ 6,597\end{array}$	7,879 8,053 8,166 8,262 8,570 8,950 8,958 8,932 8,932 8,932 8,935 8,909 8,983 8,992	4,777 4,684 4,598 4,575 4,669 4,717 4,617 4,535 4,518 4,518 4,477 4,464 4,468 4,469	722 672 640 644 668 765 764 761 794 788 760 737 737 757
ILO unemployed * Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993	3,094 2,968 2,979 2,376 1,978 1,978 2,302 2,649 2,797 2,801 2,920 2,804 2,894	1,838 1,788 1,800 1,717 1,398 1,148 1,091 1,434 1,785 1,867 1,873 1,981 1,904 1,923	1,256 1,180 1,190 1,161 978 861 779 868 863 863 930 928 939 900 971	541 484 495 434 239 250 298 298 298 420 351 322 310 418	632 592 607 523 437 325 439 494 494 537 523 541 528 562	726 730 754 762 621 530 501 620 729 733 758 793 754 741	691 702 682 680 551 455 444 553 684 668 692 752 709 709	447 411 406 437 401 349 314 414 411 447 484 471 441	58 49 46 42 52 35 40 31 28 31 28 33 28 33 28
Economically inactive Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Mutumn 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Summer 1993	$\begin{array}{c} 16,194\\ 16,244\\ 16,347\\ 16,303\\ 16,138\\ 15,802\\ 16,000\\ 16,342\\ 16,342\\ 16,156\\ 16,331\\ 16,515\\ 16,568\\ 16,324\\ \end{array}$	4.942 4.996 5.155 5.217 5.168 5.141 5.183 5.327 5.579 5.435 5.630 5.741 5.824 5.662	11,253 11,249 11,192 11,086 10,970 10,664 10,620 10,772 10,721 10,771 10,774 10,744 10,662	1,090 1,018 971 931 881 859 854 1,011 809 954 1,021 1,073 858	833 841 854 822 717 727 798 899 804 827 872 872 872 872	1,600 1,552 1,510 1,477 1,425 1,417 1,470 1,545 1,524 1,524 1,524 1,520 1,514	$\begin{array}{c} 1,666\\ 1,636\\ 1,664\\ 1,584\\ 1,570\\ 1,579\\ 1,557\\ 1,555\\ 1,610\\ 1,564\\ 1,592\\ 1,606\\ 1,626\end{array}$	2,235 2,260 2,273 2,241 2,232 2,176 2,156 2,165 2,194 2,218 2,245 2,239 2,251 2,299	8,770 8,930 9,034 9,142 9,142 9,145 9,156 9,156 9,148 9,148 9,170 9,217 9,236 9,246 9,270
Economic activity rate + Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Summer 1993	per cent 62.1 62.2 63.0 63.9 64.0 63.6 62.9 63.3 63.0 63.3 63.0 62.5 62.5 63.0	75.9 75.8 75.2 75.0 75.4 75.6 75.5 74.8 73.8 74.4 73.5 73.0 72.7 73.5	49.3 49.6 50.0 50.8 51.5 53.0 53.2 53.1 52.8 53.0 53.1 52.8 52.9 53.3	69.3 70.7 71.4 72.2 73.1 73.4 71.6 70.1 64.0 70.9 65.2 62.3 60.1 67.8	81.1 81.3 81.2 81.7 83.8 83.2 81.3 78.7 80.9 80.1 78.9 78.7 81.4	78.6 79.4 79.9 80.9 81.7 82.8 83.3 83.0 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.2 82.9	83,7 84.3 84.2 85.2 85.5 86,1 85.6 86.1 85.8 86.1 85.8 85.8 85.8	70.0 69.3 68.8 69.0 69.0 69.8 70.0 69.8 69.3 69.6 69.3 69.0 68.7 68.8 68.7 68.8	8.2 7.5 7.1 7.0 8.3 8.1 8.1 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.2 7.9 7.7 7.9 7.7
ILO unemployment rate # Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1988 Spring 1980 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Summer 1993	per cent 11.7 11.1 10.6 8.7 7.1 6.7 8.3 9.6 10.0 10.1 10.6 10.2 10.4	11.8 11.4 11.5 11.0 8.8 7.2 6.8 9.1 11.4 11.8 12.0 12.7 12.3 12.3	11.5 10.7 10.6 10.1 8.4 6.9 7.2 7.7 7.7 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 8.0	22.0 19.7 20.4 17.9 13.6 10.3 11.5 14.9 16.4 21.3 19.6 19.0 19.2 23.1	17.7 16.2 16.4 14.1 11.9 9.5 9.1 12.7 14.9 15.8 15.7 16.6 16.3 17.0	12.3 12.2 11.9 9.4 7.8 7.1 8.7 10.1 10.1 10.4 10.9 10.3 10.1	8.1 8.0 7.7 7.6 6.0 4.9 4.7 5.8 7.1 7.0 7.2 7.8 7.3 7.3	8.6 8.1 8.8 8.8 8.1 7.0 6.2 7.1 8.4 8.3 9.1 9.1 9.5 9.0	7.4 6.8 6.7 6.2 5.6 6.3 4.3 5.0 3.8 3.5 3.9 3.7 4.1 3.0

	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	All
	661	662	663	665, 667	services 977, 979	
employed * 1	48.0	51.7	1.6.	36.4	18.4	156.1
loyees in employme	nt					130.1
8 Mar June Sept Dec	245.3 265.1 265.9 269.9	274.3 289.3 304.5 313.1	139.3 140.5 139.5 144.9	240.9 281.2 287.3 251.7	352.7 373.5 374.3 346.3	1252.4 1349.7 1371.6 1325.8
Mar June Sept Dec	268.4 290.1 295.3 297.0	316.4 326.2 329.1 338.2	139.9 140.4 143.3 143.9	259.1 301.0 310.6 280.4	343.2 373.3 378.0 342.6	1327.0 1431.0 1456.4 1402.2
) Mar June Sept Dec	295.7 308.5 313.5 306.3	329.4 343.0 343.7 338.4	139.8 140.8 142.9 147.7	278.2 318.1 322.4 293.8	345.5 393.1 390.7 363.4	1388.7 1503.6 1513.2 1449.6
1 Mar June Sept Dec	291.2 300.8 287.7 287.9	322.6 331.0 338.6 320.9	142.7 141.8 141.0 140.4	286.0 313.8 313.1 271.2	358.9 398.4 402.4 380.6	1401.3 1485.8 1482.8 1401.0
2 Mar June Sept Dec	283.4 305.7 298.1 294.8	315.3 334.6 329.1 329.1	138.7 139.4 137.9 137.3	270.9 309.8 304.9 271.3	382.5 407.8 399.8 379.8	1390.6 1497.3 1469.8 1412.2
3 Mar June	296.3 298.4	315.1 322.8	137.2 136.8	266.4 306.0	380.0 407.3	1394.9 1471.3
NGES: 1993-1992 no.(thousands) Percentage	-7.3 -2.4	-11.8 -3.5	-2.6 -1.9	-3.8 -1.2	5 1	-26.0 -1.7
1983 159 1984 187 1985 190	rce Survey showed the 1986 1987 1988 1989	following estimates (thousar 211 1990 200 1991 204 191 I industries and services sho	190 183	urism industries: (1982 not avai	iable).	
				rism: earnings		SM 8.2
	Overseas visitors to (a)	o the UK	UK residents abroad (b)	and the second second	Balance (a) less (b)	endere la resulta de la constante
	4,614 5,442 5,553 6,260 6,184 6,945 7,748 7,386 7,891		4,663 4,871 6,083 7,280 8,216 9,357 9,886 9,951 11,243		-49 571 -530 -1,020 -2,032 -2,412 -2,138 -2,565 -3,352	
	Overseen visitere te					

	Overseas vi	sitors to the UK	UK residents ab	road	Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
991 0	1 1,147 2 1,742 3 2,690 4 1,808	1,687 1,822 1,843 2,035	1,599 2,412 3,859 2,081	2,276 2,496 2,507 2,672	-452 -670 -1,169 -273	-589 -674 -664 -638
992 Q1 Q2 Q2	1 1,380 2 1,927 3 2,804 4 1,779	2,014 1,990 1,915 1,972	1,981 2,779 4,207 2,277	2,818 2,803 2,698 2,924	-601 -851 -1,403 -498	-804 -813 -783 -952
1993 Q1 Q2 Q3	1 (e) 1,540 2 (e) 2,085 3 (e) 3,285	2,283 2,176 2,268	2,150 2,875 4,845	3,050 2,971 3,172	-610 -790 -1,560	-767 -795 -904
1992 Ja Fe Ma Ap Ju Ju Ju Se Oc No De	ab         377           ar         496           or         604           ay         657           in         667           un         908           ug         1,063           ap         833           ct         656           cv         536           ac         588	677 668 669 670 643 627 640 649 649 612 654 706	669 598 714 835 912 1.031 1.210 1.581 1.416 1.416 1.420 505	944 940 934 1,002 863 897 905 896 916 916 916 916 916	-162 -220 -218 -231 -256 -364 -364 -303 -518 -582 -465 -116 -83	-267 -273 -264 -261 -331 -221 -270 -265 -247 -304 -324 -324
1993 Jar Fe Ma Ap Jur Jur Au Se	n (e) 510 bb (e) 455 ar (e) 575 ar (e) 660 ar (e) 715 n (e) 715 n (e) 1100 g (e) 1205 g (e) 980	676 851 756 722 705 757 757 754	725 660 765 925 985 1,390 1,845 1,610	1,022 1,032 996 1,057 860 1,057 1,054 1,051 1,071	-215 -205 -190 -265 -250 -275 -290 -640 -630	-346 -181 -240 -308 -332 -155 -294 -313 -297

THOUSAND

unded to the nearest £5 million. ther details see Business Monitors MQ6 and MA6 *Overseas Travel and Tourism*, available from HMSO. International Passenger Survey

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.

# Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain 8.1

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

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 1992	12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 14,449 13,897 15,566 15,799 17,338 18,013 17,125 18,535		2,082 2,105 2,135 2,836 3,330 3,797 2,843 3,394 3,272 3,481 3,685 2,867 3,377	7,910 7,055 7,082 7,164 7,551 7,870 8,355 9,317 9,669 10,689 10,689 10,748 11,128 11,745	2,429 2,291 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,782 2,699 2,855 2,859 3,168 3,580 3,168 3,580 3,131 3,413
1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	3,345 4,897 6,189 4,104	4,662 4,697 4,425 4,751	633 903 1,158 683	2,062 3,229 3,767 2,688	650 766 1,264 733
1993 Q1 (e) Q2 (e) Q3 (e)	3,580 4,870 6,310	5,105 4,646 4,591	580 890 1,120	2,310 3,180 3,910	690 800 1,280
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 966\\ 1,179\\ 1,648\\ 1,655\\ 2,038\\ 2,430\\ 1,721\\ 1,483\\ 1,235\\ 1,385\end{array}$	1,543 1,568 1,550 1,553 1,574 1,394 1,538 1,493 1,493 1,464 1,502 1,785	229 164 240 213 335 403 403 352 321 176 186	715 621 726 1,221 1,004 1,004 1,252 1,560 955 869 839 979	256 181 213 255 296 382 467 414 293 220 220
1993 Jan (e) Feb (e) Mar (e) May (e) Jun (e) Jun (e) Aug (e) Sep (e)	1,160 1,140 1,280 1,640 1,680 1,550 2,170 2,440 1,700	1,478 1,922 1,705 1,561 1,619 1,466 1,543 1,571 1,477	220 150 210 220 320 350 430 370 320	670 790 850 1.190 1.080 910 1.320 1.610 980	270 200 230 280 290 420 460 400

Notes: See table 8.2.

## TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents 8.4

			and the second second		THOUSAND
	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1980 1981 1982 1982 1983 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 1991	17,507 19,046 20,611 22,994 22,072 21,610 24,949 27,447 28,828 31,030 31,150 30,808 33,836		1,382 1,514 1,299 1,023 919 914 1,167 1,559 1,823 2,218 2,325 2,370 2,813	14,455 15,862 17,625 18,229 19,371 18,944 21,877 23,678 24,519 26,128 25,850 25,550 27,675	1,670 1,671 1,687 1,743 1,781 1,752 1,905 2,210 2,486 2,684 2,684 2,975 2,888 3,347
1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	6,070 9,004 12,062 6,699	8,667 8,454 8,159 8,555	492 681 899 741	4,740 7,526 10,211 5,198	839 796 953 760
1993 Q1 (e) Q2 (e) Q3 (e)	6,540 8,440 12,710	9,474 8,101 8,704	480 650 920	5,170 7,070 10,690	890 720 1,100
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1,879 1,801 2,391 2,912 2,993 3,099 3,646 4,479 3,937 3,146 2,076 1,477	2,789 2,884 2,995 2,985 2,501 2,781 2,646 2,733 2,686 2,866 3,002	186 131 175 162 227 292 217 316 366 406 155 179	1,388 1,408 1,944 2,427 2,535 2,564 3,180 3,790 3,240 2,452 1,667 1,079	305 261 272 323 231 242 248 373 331 288 253 219
1993 Jan (e) Feb (e) Mar (e) Apr (e) Jun (e) Jul (e) Aug (e) Sep (e)	2,010 1,980 2,550 2,730 2,920 2,790 3,810 4,720 4,180	2,872 3,306 3,296 2,759 2,903 2,439 2,885 2,878 2,941	180 140 230 150 270 310 340 270	1,450 1,620 2,100 2,200 2,560 2,310 3,150 4,030 3,510	380 220 300 210 210 350 350 400

Notes: See table 8.2.

THOUSAND

	1990 R	1991 R	1992 R	1991 R	Service States	Margaren and	and a standard	1992 R	In the second second	Constant and the second	THOUSAN
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
otal all countries	18,013	17,125	18,535	2,837	4,298	6,012	3,978	3,345	4,897	6,189	4,104
orth America									1,001	0,105	4,104
SA	2.991	2,320	2,748	324	624	831					
anada	694	547	629	78	145	193	541	517	735	935	560
			020	10	145	193	131	115	167	223	123
otal	3,685	2,867	3,377	402	769	1,024	672	633	903	1 150	
		7				.,	012	033	903	1,158	683
uropean Community											
elgium/Luxembourg	569	690	802	116	175	218	181	109	203	247	243
ance	2,297	2,289	2,483	491	636	686	477	446	867	621	549
ederal Republic of German		2,134	2,268	320	580	731	502	394	649	769	
aly	713	722	784	93	127	380	122	115	185		455
etherlands	996	1,118	996	159	293	377	288	195		349	136
enmark	277	273	315	63	65	81	63		252	298	252
eece	132	118	128	26	32	34	26	68	63	87	97
ain	604	623	684	116	126	230	20	26	25	49	27
ortugal	104	101	102	23	22		150	137	147	238	161
sh Republic	1.317	1,314	1,416	238	323	30	25	23	17	32	30
Sil Hopdone	1,017	1,014	1,410	200	323	472	281	244	369	500	302
otal	8,905	9,381	9,977	1,644	2,380	3,240	2,117	1,756	2,778	3,190	2,252
her Western Europe											
Istria	154	158	180	20	41	07					
vitzerland	446	434	433	80	109	67	31	28	41	85	27
orway	278	283	297	30		132	113	73	114	126	120
veden	525	502	507		65	98	90	51	61	99	86
nland	137	112	98	53	133	154	162	79	150	156	123
	303	258		9	32	34	36	14	32	32	18
hers	303	200	253	55	61	89	53	61	52	78	61
otal	1,843	1,747	1,768	248	441	574	484	306	450	576	436
her countries											
ddle East	466	447	481	100	88	176	83	0.0			
orth Africa	80	78	65	13	15	32		88	89	206	97
outh Africa	174	179	204	33	43	67	17	16	12	24	14
stern Europe	312	263	289	36	52		36	30	44	82	49
pan	563	458	554	77	52	122	53	42	55	102	90
stralia	623	458	507		94	162	126	171	102	155	124
w Zealand	124	110	113	93	111	166	97	87	121	201	97
tin America	184	200		20	33	31	25	11	38	45	19
st of World	1.054		234	33	45	64	57	52	46	92	45
	1,054	929	965	137	225	354	212	154	259	356	196
tal	3,580	3,131	3,413	542	708	1,174	706	650	766	1,264	733

	1990 R	1991 R	1992 R	1991 R		and the state of the	en areas areas	1992 R			THOUSAND
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
otal 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								-,	5,001	12,002	0,033
SA	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
uropean Community											
elgium/Luxembourg	957 6.859	979	957	190	267	262	259	244	237	248	228
deral Republic of German	0,859 1,809	7,400 1,746	7,887 1,777	1,324	1,911	2,801	1,364	1,574	2,066	2,769	1,479
aly	1,196	1,157	1,223	338 178	458 289	537 496	413 194	368	441	588	380
otherlands	1,208	1,428	1,364	233	496	359	340	225 215	377	457	165
enmark	192	213	184	41	59	67	46	215	527 45	375 63	246
eece	1,631	1,654	1,908	23	447	945	240	20	496	1,186	47 207
pain	5,097	4,893	5,675	733	1,220	1,977	964	895	1,566	2,106	1,108
ortugal sh Republic	981 2,123	1,094	1,232	142	254	459	238	166	369	443	255
	2,123	2,097	2,134	352	518	756	472	342	556	758	478
otal	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											
Igoslavia	656	130	22	31	81	13	5	3	2	11	6
ustria Switzerland	747	596	638	203	136	179	77	257	91	218	73
orway/Sweden/Finland	611	611	629	154	114	239	103	204	136	198	90
libraltar/Malta/Cyprus	397 1,084	389 953	393	69	95	134	91	80	100	132	81
Others	304	211	1,302	77 13	248 45	373	255	93	414	478	317
Total				13	45	111	42	26	105	180	40
IJIAI	3,797	2,889	3,334	547	720	1,050	572	664	847	1,217	607
Other countries											
Middle East North Africa	249	186	272	23	48	65	50	63	67	62	80
astern Europe	342	234	392	29	25	90	91	87	96	118	92
Australia/New Zealand	418 266	507 272	599	80	118	233	76	102	133	267	96
ommonwealth Caribboan	070	272 295	311 321	107 70	66	46	52	116	82	65	48
Rest of World including Cruis	se 1,421	1.394	1,453	366	73 341	79 340	73 346	64 407	92 327	90	75
Total									327	350	369
	2,975	2,888	3,347	676	671	853	689	839	796	953	760

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

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

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

	Total visitors	Mode of travel		Purpose of visi	t		
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1000	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
980	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
981 982	11,636	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393	2,410	1,568
983	12,464	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,566	2,560	1,530
984	13.644	8,515	5,129	6,385	2,863	2,626	1,770
985	14,449	9,413	5,036	6,666	3,014	2,880	1,890
986	13,897	8,851	5,046	5,919	3,286	2,946	1,746
987	15,566	10,335	5,231	6,828	3,564	3,179	1,996
988	15,799	10,967	4,832	6,655	4,096	3,178	1,870
989	17,338	11,829	5,509	7,286	4,363	3,497	2,193
990 R	18,013	12,751	5,262	7,725	4,461	3,611	2,216
991 R	17,125	11,614	5,511	7,169	4,219	3,591	2,147
992 R	18,535	12,778	5,756	7,949	4,462	3,884	2,239
ercentage change		10	4	11	6	8	4
	0.000	2,547	775	1,183	1,065	735	339
990RQ1	3,322	3,065	1,470	2,143	1,100	856	435
Q2	4,535	4,202	2,104	3,000	1,129	1,196	981
Q3 Q4	6,306 3,851	2,937	914	1,399	1,168	824	460
991RQ1	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
992 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

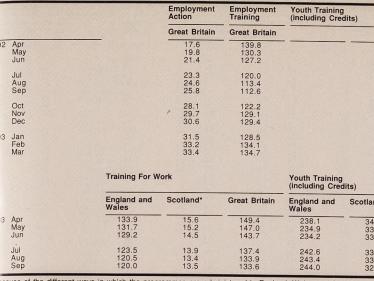
Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit

	Total visitors	Mode of travel		Purpose of visi	t		
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
980	17,507	10,748	6,759	11,666	2,690	2,317	834
981	19,046	11,374	7,672	13,131	2,740	2,378	797
982	20,611	12,031	8,580	14,224	2,768	2,529	1,090
983	20,994	12,361	8,634	14,568	2,886	2,559	982
	22,072	13,934	8,137	15,246	3,155	2,689	982
984	21,610	13,732	7,878	14,898	3,188	2,628	896
85	24,949	16,380	8,569	17,896	3,249	2,774	1,029
86	24,949	19,369	8,077	19,703	3,639	3,051	1,054
87	27,447	21,026	7,802	20,700	3,957	3,182	990
88	28,828	21,925	9,105	21,847	4,505	3,485	1,193
89	31,030	21,368	9,782	21,273	4,769	3,952	1 156
90 R	31,150	21,300	10,401	20,788	4,840	3,952	1,156 1,227
91 R	30,808	20,408		23,236	5,162	4,100	1,338
192 R	33,836	23,357	10,479	23,230	5,102	4,100	9
ercentage change	1992/1991 10	14		12	in the second second		Ŭ
990RQ1	5,264	3,999	1.265	3,130	1,058	858	218
Q2	8,219	5,551	2,668	5,701	1,249	948	321
Q3	11,478	7,505	3,972	8,754	1,124	1,340	259
	6,189	4,313	1,876	3,687	1,338	805	359
Q4	6,169						
91RQ1	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
92RQ1	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

					THOUSAN
	Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad		Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad
1978	149.1	176.4	1989 Q1	31.5	64.6
1979	154.6	205.0	Q2	38.5	95.4
1980	146.0	227.7	Q3	79.1	163.4
1981	135.4	251.1	Q4	37.4	66.8
1982	136.3	261.7			
1983	145.0	264.4	1990 Q1	31.6	63.7
1984	154.5	277.5	Q2	43.4	93.3
1985	167.0	270.0	Q3	80.5	159.4
1986	158.2	310.2	Q4	40.5	66.4
1987	178.2	347.3			
1988	172.9	366.9	1991 Q1	31.3	64.7
1989	186.5	390.2	Q2	41.1	87.4
1990 R	196.1	382.7	Q3	74.5	156.3
1991 R	186.4	377.8	Q4	39.5	69.3
1992 R	186.3	404.7	a.	0010	
Percentage change 1991/199		7.1	1992PQ1	32.8	71.5
reicentage change 1551/155	1	7.1	Q2	42.1	99.3
			Q3	73.1	160.8
			01	29.2	72.1

# GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Number of people participating in the programmes



THOUSAND

ecause of the different ways in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures provided by the Scotlish Office are shown separately. See S7-8 of the December 1993 issue for more detail.

## GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Number of starts on the programmes 9.2

			Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including Cre			Business Start-Up Sche	me	
rio	d ending+		Great Britain	Great Britain			Great Britain			Great Britain
92	26 Apr 24 May 21 Jun		4.3 4.7 4.4	18.2 21.4 18.6			11.9 12.0 26.7			4.0 3.7 3.3
	19 Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep		4.6 4.5 4.6	20.8 19.2 21.6			37.0 27.2 33.6			3.3 3.1 2.8
	11 Oct 8 Nov 6 Dec		5.6 6.1 6.0	33.3 26.5 24.4			37.4 22.0 19.3			3.0 3.1 3.1
93	3 Jan 31 Jan 28 Feb 28 Mar		2.9 5.9 6.5 5.2	11.7 28.7 26.7 22.8			9.4 20.9 15.8 13.7			2.2 2.8 2.9 3.3
		Training For W	/ork		Youth Training (including Cre	J dits)		Business Start-Up Sche	me	
		England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
93	25/30 Apr 23/28 May 20 Jun/2 Jul	19.5 21.5 20.0	2.6 2.1 3.0	22.1 23.6 22.4	11.3 10.7 17.8	1.9 1.3 4.9	13.2 12.0 21.7	3.0 2.9 2.8	0.5 0.4 0.4	3.4 3.3 3.1
	18/30 Jul 15/27 Aug 12 Sep/1 Oct	22.0 21.4 22.5	1.8 2.5 3.4	23.9 23.8 25.2	35.7 23.6 26.6	2.7 4.0 3.9	38.7 27.3 29.9	2.7 2.5 2.7	0.3 0.3 0.3	3.0 2.8 3.0

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 issue for more detail.

		Business Start-Up Scheme	Thousands
12	Great Britain		Great Britain
	280.3 276.1 276.9		40.8 40.7 42.5
	279.1 277.9 276.1		42.7 42.0 41.8
	285.0 288.6 291.3		41.2 40.3 39.3
	293.7 289.9 282.1		38.3 38.2 37.3
		Businese	

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5 K. C. K.		Start-Up Schei	me	
and*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
34.1	272.2	31.5	4.3	35.8
33.0	267.9	30.5	4.3	34.8
33.8	268.0	31.2	4.2	35.4
33.1	275.7	31.1	4.2	35.2
33.0	276.4	31.0	3.8	34.8
32.4	276.4	30.9	3.5	34.4

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

ENGLAND and WALES	s	Percentage of s	survey respondents who	were:	and the second	Percentage of su	rvey respondents who:
Month of survey*	Month of leaving ET	In a Job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed \$	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualifica- tion or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93	(Jul 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	39 34 31 35	42 37 37 41	52 56 56 52	44 48 55 60	39 47 51 55	21 29 34 39
991 Oct Nov Dec	(Apr 91) (May 91) (Jun 91)	32 32 31	36 36 37	57 57 55	48 52 56	49 51 53	31 34 39
992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 91) (Aug 91) (Sep 91) (Oct 91) (Dec 91) (Jan 92) (Feb 92) (Mar 92) (Apr 92) (Jun 92)	29 30 29 32 34 32 33 33 35 35 36 38	37 37 39 34 36 37 35 37 35 37 38 41 42 46	55 54 53 57 55 57 55 55 54 52 51 47	58 59 58 53 60 55 54 56 59 57 61	53 54 47 49 51 48 50 49 53 53 57	38 37 38 31 33 34 32 34 32 34 33 37 42
993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Nov 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93)	35 33 34 35 36 35 36 34	43 39 42 39 38 38 39 38 40 39	49 53 50 54 55 53 54 53 53	63 59 60 58 57 66 58 60 60 66	57 54 52 54 54 55 54 55 54 59	42 38 41 36 36 39 38 38 38 45
For further details According to resp In a positive outc	mber 1990 surveyed three s, see pages S7-8 of the l pondent's own classificatio some = In a job, full-time e ponse to the question, "w onded positively to the que	December 1993 Is on. education or other	sue. government training.	-laugal"		ed between you and	the organiser of your

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

GLAND and WALE	ES	Percentage of a	survey respondents who	were:		Percentage of su	urvey respondents who:
onth 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
87-Jun 88 88-Jun 89 89-Jun 90 90-Sep 91 91-Sep 92 92-Sep 93	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	61 69 68 58 52 50	77 84 82 74 67 67	20 13 14 20 25 28	28 52 58 54 70 75	41 52 56 55 59 62	29 42 45 51 51 48
1 Oct Nov Dec	(Apr 91) (May 91) (Jun 91)	42 48 62	59 63 74	33 29 20	23 34 63	48 54 68	40 49 68
2 Jan Feb Mar Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 91) (Aug 91) (Sep 91) (Oct 91) (Doct 91) (Jan 92) (Feb 92) (Mar 92) (Mar 92) (Mar 92) (Jun 92)	55 55 4 44 47 47 41 49 45 48 59	71 73 75 61 61 57 56 64 59 59 52 71	22 19 18 30 32 31 36 37 30 34 33 24	54 50 26 29 22 21 36 32 38 61	64 65 52 50 54 54 55 57 57 57 57 70	62 56 53 36 35 38 37 37 41 41 41 41 61
3 Jah Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Dec 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93)	56 51 47 44 46 45 45 45 55	72 71 63 60 59 59 60 60	23 23 22 31 34 35 35 35 34 27	56 47 44 30 28 36 32 30 44	69 64 55 56 57 57 57 64	58 52 48 37 36 40 38 38 38 50

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

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 mor after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 issue. According to respondent's 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?".

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### **GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES** 9.5 Destinations and qualifications of Employment Training leavers who completed\*\* their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	urvey respondents who we	ere:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents who:
		In a job+	In a positive outcome <sup>#</sup>	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Month of survey	Month of leaving ET	A A PROPERTY AND A PROPERTY AND A				34
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	46	44
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	38 35	41	52	54	
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
	(Apr 91)	36	41	52	54	45
991 Oct	(Apr 91)	36	40	53	56	47
Nov Dec	(May 91) (Jun 91)	34	42	50	59	52
	(1-1-04)	33	42	50	58	51
992 Jan	(Jul 91)	33	42	50	57	49
Feb	(Aug 91)	34	42	50	61	52
Mar	(Sep 91)	32	38	53	53	45
Apr	(Oct 91)	35	30 41	52	54	46
May	(Nov 91)	38		51	53	45
Jun	(Dec 91)	38	41	54	57	48
Jul	(Jan 92)	35	38	51	54	47
Aug	(Feb 92)	38	42	50	55	48
Sep	(Mar 92)	37	43		55	40
Oct	(Apr 92)	39	45	47		43 51
Nov	(May 92)	40	46	46	58	56
Dec	(Jun 92)	37	46	47	63	50
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
	(Jan 93)	38	41	51	60	53
Jul	(Feb 93)	39	43	49	60	54
Aug	(Mar 93)	37	41	51	64	58
Sep	(11121 33)	0,		and the second se		

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 whose 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** 9.6 Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who com-pleted\*\* their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	urvey respondents who we	ere:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents who:
Month of survey <sup>*</sup>	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 Jul 88-Jun 89 Jul 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	73 83 84 75 69 67	80 88 89 83 77 76	18 10 9 14 17 20	63 73 75 71 74 76	53 66 68 72 73 72 73
1991 Oct Nov Dec	(Apr 91) (May 91) (Jun 91)	55 62 73	66 71 80	28 23 15	54 63 77	54 65 80
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 91) (Aug 91) (Sep 91) (Oct 91) (Dec 91) (Jan 92) (Feb 92) (Mar 92) (Mar 92) (May 92) (Jun 92)	70 72 62 64 63 59 66 58 66 58 64 70	78 80 83 69 72 74 69 68 75 67 71 77	16 14 22 24 20 26 27 19 27 25 19	76 79 75 69 68 71 68 69 66 65 72 80	78 77 64 65 65 65 65 61 59 66 76
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Dec 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93)	69 67 64 63 63 63 64 71	79 79 80 74 72 69 72 72 72 72 79	18 17 16 23 24 26 24 26 24 23 18	81 78 71 69 68 68 74	76 77 65 63 63 62 62 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?"

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

-	and the strength of the	The state of the	and the second se		The Strates	A STREET LIGE	and the second second		ingianu			Per cent
N	th of starting ET/TFW	Apr90-Mar91	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Oct91-Dec91	Jan92-Mar92	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93
GI	IDER											
V.	e nale	65 35	66 34	67 33	68 32	65 35	67 33	66 34	69	67	70	69
		00	04	00	52	35	33	34	31	33	30	31
	E 24 9 9	35	38	37	38	29	20	00				
	9	35 60 5	38 57 5 /	37 57	38 57	38 57	39 56	38 57	37 57	36 57	34 59	32
	59	5	5 /	6	5	5	6	6	6	57 7	59	60 8
	MPLOYMENT DURATI	ON										
	ORE ENTRY											
	nonths	35	30	25	30	29	25	25	26	24	. 13	15
5-	months	34	43 12 15	41	43	42	44	25 42	40	40	51	48
13	3 months	10 21	12	17 16	13 15	14	16	17	18	18	24	25 12
	months	21	15	10	15	15	15	16	17	18	12	12
ET	IC ORIGIN											
	e africant	84	87	86	86	86	87	85	86	87	86	87
	/African/ bean	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	F	_		
	/Pakistani/			, in the second s		5	3	0	5	5	5	5
	adeshi/Sri Lankan	5 2 3	4	4	4 2 3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
		2	4 2 2	2 3	2	2 2	23	23	5 2 2	2	2	1
	ated (inc. not to say)	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2 2	2 3	3
	CIAL NEEDS GROUPS											
	le with disabilities	11	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11
	acy/numeracy needs	18	12	9	12	11	11	10	9	9	9	8 ′
	sh/Welsh/Gaelic for	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
	kers of other uages							3	3	3	3	3

sup 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 amme and its eligibility rules account for most if not all of the changes since March 1993.

		GOVE	RNMEN Charact	T TRAI eristics	NING A of you	ND ENT ng peop	ole leav	SE PRC ing You ngland	th Trai	ning	9.8 Per cent
h of leaving YT	Apr90-Mar91	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Oct91-Dec91	Jan92-Mar92	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93
DER											And the second second
le	59 41	59 41	59 41	58 42	58 42	58 42	61 39	59 41	57 43	58 42	58 42
IC ORIGIN											
/African/	91	92	91	92	92	92	91	90	91	91	90
bean /Pakistani/	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
adeshi/Sri Lankan	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
tated (inc. not to say)	5	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
le with disabilities	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5

re 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 witch to starts during the coming year.

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S64 JANUARY 1994

9.7

### **GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES** 9.9 Outcomes of Employment Training by their characteristics for England and Wales

	Eligiand and	Apr90-Mar91	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Oct91-Dec91	Jan92-Mar92	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93
Month of leaving ET									The second second	
GENDER Male	In a job Completing Gaining qual	25 49 25	26 55 30	31 60 36	27 55 28	28 55 29	32 58 33	29 61 38	32 61 35	31 61 37
Female	In a job	39	40	42	41	40	44	41	41	41
	Completing	47	56	60	55	55	60	60	58	61
	Gaining qual	35	42	44	37	40	45	46	41	46
AGE 18-24	In a job Completing Gaining qual	31 43 27	30 47 31	34 52 36	32 46 28	31 47 30	35 51 34	32 54 37	34 51 34	34 53 37
25-49	In a job	31	32	35	33	33	37	34	35	36
	Completing	51	57	63	57	57	61	63	63	63
	Gaining qual	31	36	41	33	35	39	43	39	42
50+	In a job	28	31	36	30	32	37	35	36	35
	Completing	56	64	69	66	65	67	68	70	69
	Gaining qual	26	32	38	30	31	36	40	37	40
UNEMPLOYMENT DURA	TION									
< 6 months	In a job	46	47	50	48	48	51	47	52	52
	Completing	48	59	66	62	60	65	67	66	66
	Gaining qual	29	37	39	35	34	38	42	35	38
6-12 months	In a job	25	26	33	27	28	34	31	33	34
	Completing	45	51	58	50	52	56	58	58	60
	Gaining qual	27	32	41	30	33	38	42	40	42
13-23 months	In a job	20	19	23	19	19	25	21	24	23
	Completing	48	49	56	48	48	52	55	56	59
	Gaining qual	28	30	36	27	29	33	38	34	40
> 24 months	In a job	19	17	18	16	17	19	19	17	18
	Completing	53	56	56	55	56	57	58	54	56
	Gaining qual	31	34	36	31	32	35	38	34	36
ETHNIC ORIGIN	la a lab	32	32	36	33	33	37	35	36	36
White	In a job Completing Gaining qual	48 30	32 55 35	60 40	33 55 32	55 34	59 38	61 41	60 38	61 41
Afro- Caribbean	In a job Completing Gaining qual	17 46 27	19 53 33	23 58 38	19 53 32	18 52 32	23 54 33	23 61 42	22 58 39	22 59 34
Asian	In a job	22	26	29	26	26	31	30	27	26
	Completing	52	59	63	57	60	62	65	62	62
	Gaining qual	19	26	30	28	26	30	32	28	30
Other	In a job	26	22	25	24	19	28	25	24	23
	Completing	50	58	60	56	61	59	58	59	63
	Gaining qual	27	32	35	32	33	32	39	30	36
Not stated	In a job	23	25	27	28	22	26	28	29	26
(including prefer	Completing	52	56	59	56	59	61	60	55	59
not to say)	Gaining qual	26	33	38	29	32	37	39	33	41
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUP People with disabilities	PS In a job Completing Gaining qual	22 46 27	24 53 35	26 58 42	23 53 33	24 54 35	27 56 40	25 59 44	25 57 40	26 59 42
Lit/Num needs	In a job	20	20	20	20	20	22	21	16	18
	Completing	45	56	59	59	59	59	59	57	60
	Gaining qual	19	29	31	30	30	29	31	31	33
ESOL	In a job	19	21	21	22	18	23	21	21	19
	Completing	50	62	62	60	60	58	62	66	61
	Gaining qual	19	20	23	17	18	16	24	26	27

#### **GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES** 9.10 Outcomes of Youth Training by their characteristics for England and Wales

Month of leaving YT		Apr90-Mar91	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Oct91-Dec91	Jan92-Mar92	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar9
GENDER Male	In a job Completing Gaining qual	57 40 50	50 46 50	48 45 49	42 28 35	41 27 36	50 49 52	52 53 56	43 32 36	43 35 40
Female	In a job	59	53	52	47	50	57	50	47	52
	Completing	35	40	40	26	29	47	44	29	34
	Gaining qual	52	51	48	38	41	55	50	38	43
ETHNIC ORIGIN White	In a job Completing Gaining qual	59 37 51	52 43 51	51 43 48	45 27 36	46 28 39	54 48 53	53 49 54	45 30 37	49 35 41
Afro- Caribbean	In a job Completing Gaining qual	35 31 44	23 31 37	24 33 39	21 30 32	24 25 30	29 35 41	23 37 41	26 29 32	23 30 40
Asian	In a job	39	35	31	35	37	33	27	33	34
	Completing	32	41	39	36	34	47	40	36	33
	Gaining qual	42	48	42	40	46	51	43	36	38
Other	In a job	42	33	31	30	30	41	30	29	26
	Completing	32	32	35	22	21	37	40	31	27
	Gaining qual	48	42	36	27	31	38	40	33	31
Not stated	In a job	64	55	51	51	39	56	48	47	54
(including prefer	Completing	46	53	48	38	31	52	54	35	41
not to say)	Gaining qual	59	57	55	42	42	57	60	45	54
People with disabilities	In a job	36	32	36	33	29	38	36	36	33
	Completing	34	37	41	28	27	44	46	35	35
	Gaining qual	35	37	39	32	33	41	42	34	37

Per cen

Per cent



NOMIS is an <i>online database</i> run by Durham University under contract to the Employment Department. Through it, you can access <i>official government</i> <i>statistics</i> down to the smallest available geographical area, which may be unpublished elsewhere, covering:	
Employment:	l a
<ul> <li>Census of Employment</li> <li>quarterly estimates and projections</li> </ul>	
Unemployment, eg:	
<ul><li>stocks</li><li>age and duration</li></ul>	F
Jobcentre Vacancies and Placings, eg:	E
<ul> <li>stocks</li> <li>breakdown by industry and occupation</li> </ul>	h 
VAT Registrations and Deregistrations	
Population:	

- Census of Population via standard tables or pre-set variables
- estimates and projections
- migrations
- · births and deaths

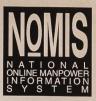
A brochure giving full details, including how you can join, is available on request. If you would like further information contact:

> NOMIS Unit 3P Mountjoy Research Centre University of Durham

Durham DH1 3SW

Tel: 091 374 2468/2490

**S66** 



## **Key Facilities:**

Immediate access to the latest data, and historical data (back to the 1970s in some cases) to allow comparisons over time

Access 24 hours a day, 365 days a year

All major administrative geographies automatically available:

> • plus facilities for immediate aggregation of geographies to userdefined areas

Full documentation and user support services

Efficient computer mapping

In-built analytical facilities, eq:

- percentages
- flows
- shiftshare
- benchmark

Your Direct Route To Government Data

**Employment Department** SSD B3 Level 1 **Caxton House Tothill St** London SW1H9NF Tel: 071 273 6105/5130

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 9 October 1993 - 5 November 1993 + Registered as disabled on 19 April 1993 #

4,827 371,734

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

#### **OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES** A.2 Regional Selective Assistance: July - September 1993 \*

-	East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain	
Number of Offers	2				50	- Humberside 37	206	29	38	273	
Value of Offers (£,000)	85	4,624	7,158	654	11,351	3,039	26,911	10,198	12,476	49,585	20

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

**A.1** 

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: July-September 1993\*

ion and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Pro
THEAST	Dishes Avaldard		
on Ltd sswork (Metals) Ltd	Bishop Auckland Bishop Auckland	1,100,000 350,000	A A
s-side Wholesale Meat Co. Ltd	Middlesbrough Morroth & Ashington	175,000	А
pac Chemicals Ltd denberg Angus LP	Morpeth & Ashington Newcastle Upon Tyne	250,000 900,000	B A
er Vassallo Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	400,000	Â
hbury Ltd ey Building Products Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees Sunderland	90,000 95,000	A A A
9 Valley Foods Ltd	Sunderland	310,000 <b>3,670,000</b>	Â
TH WEST	Anniantes & Descended		
on International Ltd Ish (Footwear) Ltd	Accrington & Rossendale Blackburn	85,000 80,000	A A
Vale Ltd	Bolton and Bury	240,000	В
to Ltd wood Vintners Ltd	Liverpool Liverpool	1,200,000 650,000	B A
wood Furniture Ltd	Liverpool	400,000	Α
shire Steel Fabrication Co Ltd son Willey Ltd	Liverpool Liverpool	120,000 92,000	A A
cross & Dickinson Ltd	Liverpool	82,000	Α
Mill (Rochdale) Ltd bean Technological Composites Ltd	Rochdale Widnes & Runcorn	125,000 700,000	A A
West Corrugated Products Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	388,000	Α
r Europe Ltd Heme Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn Wigan & St Helens	214,000	А
o Ltd	Wirral & Chester	600,000 560,000	A B
dom Shoemakers Ltd h County Foods Ltd	Workington	90,000	Α
	Workington	175,000 <b>5,801,000</b>	A
TH WEST	Falmouth	98,000	А
Data Group Ltd	Redruth & Camborne	220,000 318,000	Â
MIDLANDS		,	
la Industries (Europe) Ltd nd Daf Vans Ltd	Birmingham Birmingham	500,000	A
Industries Plc	Birmingham	5,000,000 500,000	A B
Computers Ltd	Birmingham	80,000	Α
(Brierley Hill) Ltd	Coventry & Hinkley Dudley & Sandwell	500,000 161,000	AB
(UK) Ltd	Telford and Bridgnorth	400,000	A B A A
Manuf Ltd al Products Lemforder	Telford and Bridgnorth Walsall	2,200,000 850,000	A A
Coatings & Inks Ltd	Wolverhampton	350,000 10,541,000	B
SHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
s Coulter & Co Ltd	Bradford Bradford	75,000	B
Ramsey & Sons Timber Ltd	Bradford	90,000 95,000	B A
(Bradford) Ltd con Ltd	Bradford Hull	75,000	A
on & Scandinavian Metallurgical	Rotherham & Mexborough	175,000 750,000	A B
mount Packaging Corporation	Scunthorpe	950,000 <b>2,210,000</b>	A
FLAND Stoddart Ltd	Bathgate	500.000	
ringer Mannheim UK Pharmaceuticals	Bathgate	500,000 95,000	A A
a Ltd Circuit Ltd	Bathgate	290,000	В
ola Ltd	Bathgate Bathgate	5,000,000 300,000	A A
tock Knitwear Co Ltd Strauss (UK) Ltd	Cumnock & Sanquhar	400,000	Α
on Ltd	Dundee Dundee	1,150,000 310,000	A A
Well (Flexible Packaging) Ltd	Dundee	390,000	В
ormick (UK) Plc o Jackson & Co Ltd	Glasgow Glasgow	250,000 93,000	A B
chnie (Wholesale & Man) Ltd	Greenock	400,000	Α
ek Nameplates Ltd herd Foods Ltd	Irvine Lanarkshire	325,000	A
		90,000 <b>9,593,000</b>	A
ES or Computer Systems Ltd	Bangor & Caernarfon	75,000	А
s Cohen (Underwear) Ltd astics (UK) Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	88,000	Α
Manufacturing Ltd	Bridgend Bridgend	1,000,000 490,000	A
Inside Mechanical Handling Group	Bridgend	75,000	A B
Crompton Cables Ltd	Holyhead Llanelli	250,000 500,000	A B
k's Ice Cream Ltd man Griffis (PM) Ltd	Llanelli	75,000	A
dic End Services I to	Merthyr & Rhymney Neath & Port Talbot	250,000 100,000	A
Packaging (South West) 1 td	Newport	348,000	B
e Ceramics & Composites Ltd ie Saucemasters Ltd	Newport Newport	350,000 125,000	B
prav Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	97,500	Â
ronic Harnesses (UK) Ltd pr Sakata Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda Pontypridd & Rhondda	125,000	A
croft Cakes Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	400,000 638,000	A A A B B A A A A A A B B
ord Soapworks Ltd er Seafoods Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	900,000	A
hall Food Group I td	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	800,000 4,000,000	B
Of Mostyn Ltd rood Construction Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	750,000	В
Casting I td	South Pembrokeshire Wrexham	100,000 75,000	A A
ns Corning Fiberglas (GB) Ltd	Wrexham	360,000	Â
		11,971,500	

dish cases - Department of Trade and Industry, Bay 417/9, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 071-215 2597). ottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, IE/1A Branch 3, Room 313, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (041-242 5678). etaish cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167).

3

## roject itegory +

#### SIC 1980 description

Motor vehicle parts Forging, pressing & stamping Slaughterhouses Pharmaceutical products Formulated adhesives & sealants Fish processing Miscellaneous foods Metal doors, windows, etc Bread & flour confectionery

Other manufactures nes Footwear Textile finishing Processing organic oils & fats Wines, cider & perry Wooden & upholstered furniture Sports goods Dmstc htg & ckg appinces (non-elec) Stationery Household textiles Synthetic resins & plastics mats Pulp, paper & board Textile finishing Electronic equipment nes Domestic-type electric appliances Footwear Miscellaneous foods Other manufactures nes

Shipbuilding & repairing Optical precision instruments

Motor vehicle parts Motor vehicles & their engines Electrical equip for vehicles etc Electronic data processing equip Motor vehicle parts Electronic data processing equip Motor vehicles & their engines Motor vehicle parts Paints, varnishes & painters filngs

.

Weaving cotton, silk, man-made fibres Fd, drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach Wooden & upholstered furniture Textile machinery Packaging products of metal Other non-ferrous metals & alloys Plastics packaging products

Slaughterhouses Pharmaceutical products Forging, pressing & stamping Electronic data processing equip Radio & electronic capital goods Hosiery & other weft knitted goods Work clothing, mens and boys jeans Soft drinks Plastics packaging products Miscellaneous foods Other building products Slaughterhouses Other printing & publishing Canteens & messes

Computer services Female light outerwear, lingerie etc Plastics products nes Ready mixed concrete Wholesale distrib of machinery etc Slaughterhouses Insulated wires & cables loe cream Dealing in scrap metals Fabricated constructional steelwork Packaging products of board Misc chemical prods for ind use Misc claneous foods Textile machinery Non-active components for elec eqp Basic electrical equipment Bread & flour confectionery Soap & synthetic detergents Fish processing Poultry slaughter & processing Misc transport services & storage Fabricated constructional steel work Ferrous metal foundries Motor vehicle bodies

## 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.)

#### FARNINGS

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

#### 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
- series revised from indicated
- entry onwards nes not elsewhere specified
- UK Standard Industrial SIC 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 consituent items and the total as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

#### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

#### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

#### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

#### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

#### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

#### TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

#### TEMPORABILY 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 unemploy ment 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 fhe course of their participation receive training in the context of a workplace but are not employees, self-employed or HM Forces.

# REGULARIY PUBLISHED statistics

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Land Landowski Angele Carbon A	kforce: UK and GB					ų	3eb 93	5.7
Javase employment industry: 0.6 y A industry: 1.4 and 1.4 y into according to your	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	M(Q)			Retail prices			
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And Dec 92         1.0         Main consolutions         Main consoluti		o M	Jan 94	1.3			1 04	~ ~
Local attraction         Change on a port attraction         M         Jan 54           Apport 60         Jan 54         1.5         Phone attraction prove that the setter         M         Jan 54           actor number and holes         O         Jan 54         1.5         Phone attraction prove that the setter         M         Jan 54           actor reprines thy holes thy (but 1980)         Apr 53         177         Hermational companions         M         Jan 54           actor reprines thy holes thy (but 1980)         Apr 53         177         Hermational companions         M         Jan 54           actor attraction methods         A         Pos 53         61         Labour force damage         M         Jan 54           actor attraction methods         M         Jan 54         21         Labour force damage         M         Jan 54           actor attraction methods         M         Jan 54         21         Labour force damage         M         Jan 54           actor attraction methods         M         Jan 54         21         Labour force damage         M         Jan 54           actor attraction methods         M         Jan 54         21         Labour force damage         M         Jan 54           actor attraction methof         M			Dec 00	1.10				6.1 6.4
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April 10     April 10     April 10     April 10     Pool prices     M     Jan no be intermedicable of the public sector       Bit and regions to sector membership     April 10     April 10     April 10     April 10       at and comparison     April 10     April 10     April 10     April 10       at and comparison     April 10     April 10     April 10     April 10       at and comparison     April 10     April 10     April 10     April 10       at and comparison     April 10     April 10     April 10     April 10       at and comparison     April 10     April 10     April 10     April 10       at and comparison     April 10     April 10     April 10     April 10       at and comparison     April 10     April 10     April 10     April 10       at and comparison     April 10     April 10     April 10     April 10       at and comparison     M     April 10     April 10     April 10       at and comparison     M     April 10     April 10     April 10       at and application     M     April 10     April 10     April 10       at and application     M     April 10     April 10     April 10       at and application     M     April 10     April 10     A		Q	Jan 94	1.5				6.6
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Labour Porce Survey Labour								6.8
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Later Langelyment and vacancies in the service of t					Labour Force Survey			
Langt unemployment and vacancies and unemployment and une	e union membership	А	May 93	189	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	М	Jan 94	7.1
sammapy UNA A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A							Jan 94	7.2
Summary UK M M Jan 44 2.1 interval of the series M Jan 94 2.1 interval of the series M Jan 94 Jan 9					Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	М	Jan 94	7.3
1:60     M     Jan 94     2.2     Simmary least force     Jan 24       Age and durings: UK and CB     0     Jan 94     2.1     Latet year and annual series     M     Jan 94       Decided category: UK     0     Decisol     2.5     Monthly broad sector time series     M     Jan 94       Schaded category: UK     0     Decisol     2.5     Monthly broad sector time series     M     Jan 94       Schaded category: UK     0     Decisol     2.5     Monthly broad sector time series     M     Jan 94       Schaded category: UK     0     Decisol     2.5     Monthly broad sector time series     M     Jan 94       Schaded category: UK     0     Decisol     2.5     Monthly broad sector time series     M     Jan 94       Schaded category: UK     0     Decisol     2.5     Mont category: M     Jan 94     Jan 94       Schaded category: UK     0     Decisol     2.5     Mont category: M     Jan 94     Jan 94       Schaded category: UK     0     Decisol     2.5     Dark Schade acceptor accepto		м	Jan 04	21	Industrial discutase stand			
App and duration: UK     M(Q)     Dec 53     2.5     Immediate     M     June 34       Send category: UK     M     Jan 94     2.1     Latesty year of anoula series     A     May 93       Decisiod category: UK     M     Jan 94     2.3     Industry     A     Jun 94       Age thm series     M     Jan 94     2.3     Industry     A     May 93       Start Inte series     M     Jun 94     Annual cleaked of A     May 93       Start Inte series     M     Jun 94     Annual cleaked of Annual Series     M     Jun 94       The series     M     Jun 94     Annual cleaked of Annual Series     M     Jun 94       The series     M     Jun 94     Annual Series     A     May 93       The series     M     Jun 94     Annual Series     A     May 93       The series     M     Jun 94     Serie of storpage     A     May 93       The series     M     Jun 94     Serie of storpage     A     May 93       The series     M     Jun 94     Serie of storpage     A     May 93       The series     M     Jun 94     Serie of storpage     A     May 93       The series     M     Jun 94     Serie of storpage     A						м	lan 04	11
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Scalad category: UK and GB         O         Jan 94         2.2         Industry           Leight is service JK         M(D)         Dec 93         2.7         Annual: detailed         A         May 93           Light is service JK         M(D)         Dec 93         2.7         Annual: detailed         A         May 93           Light is service JK         M(D)         Dec 93         2.5         Annual: detailed         A         May 93           Light is service JK         M(D)         Dec 93         2.6         International decision         A         May 93           Light is service JK         M(D)         Dec 93         2.6         International compriseons         A         May 93           Light is service JK         M(D)         Dec 93         2.6         International compriseons         A         May 93           Light is service JK         M(D)         Dec 93         2.13         Tourism         May 93         May 93           Light is service JK         M(D)         An 94         2.13         Tourism         May 93         May 93         May 93           Light is service JK         M(D)         An 94         2.13         Tourism         May 93         May 93         May 93         May 93         May					Latest year and annual series			4.2
Age: thme series UK         M(D)         Dec 83         2.7         Annual database         A         May 93           Duration: time series UK         M(D)         Dec 83         2.8         "comment stoppages         A         May 93           Interment status         M(D)         Dec 83         2.8         Main causes of stoppage         A         May 93           Interment status         M         Jan 84         2.9         Dars for the stoppage         A         May 93           Interment status         M         Jan 84         2.9         Dars for the stoppage         A         May 93           Interment stoppages         M         Jan 84         2.9         Dars for the stoppage         A         May 93           Interment stoppage         M         Jan 84         2.10         years by industry         A         May 93           Interment stoppage         M         Jan 94         2.10         years by industry         A         May 93           Interment stoppage         M         Jan 94         2.13         The stoppage         M         Jan 94           Interment stoppage         M         Jan 94         2.14         Overeasa travel acting the stoppage         M         Jan 94           Intermen								
setimated rates     M(D)     Dec 33     2.15     transmit     transmit     May 35       Devalant: the series seties LK     M(D)     Dec 33     2.8     Curvalent     Main causes of stoppage     A     May 35       The series seties LK     M(D)     Jan 34     2.3     Curvalent     M     Jan 34     Jan 34     2.4     Size of stoppage     A     May 33       1: satisfied areas, travel-to work areas     M     Jan 34     2.9     Days lost per 1/200 employees in recent     A     May 33       1: dy and distribution: summary     M     Jan 34     2.10     years by industry     A     May 33       Aya and distribution: summary     M     Jan 34     2.10     years by industry     Time series     A     May 33       Aya and distribution: summary     M     Jan 94     2.13     Time series     M     Jan 94       Aya and distribution: summary     M     Jan 94     2.13     Time series     M     Jan 94       Aya and distribution: summary     M     Jan 94     2.13     Time series     M     Jan 94       Aya and distribution: summary     M     Jan 94     2.14     Time series     M     Jan 94       Aya and distribution: summary     M     Jan 94     2.14     Weils abroad by mode o								4.1
Duration: time series LK         M(D)         De 28         2.8         Main causes of stoppage         A         May 32           Time series summary: by region         M         Jan 94         2.3         Latest year for main industries         A         May 93           : assisted areas, trive-to verses         M         Jan 94         2.9         Dars tote tote years industries         A         May 93           : contride, local areas         M         Jan 94         2.9         Dars tote tote years industries         A         May 93           : contride, local areas         M         Jan 94         2.10         years industry industry         A         De 23         2.6         International comparisons         A         De 23         2.6           Age time series         M         Jan 94         2.10         Years in functorin: by industry         M         Jan 94         Dars a trave-tot wite tote tote Wite tote W         Jan 94         Jan 94         Jan 94         Do ressa trave-tot wite tote tote W         Jan 94         Jan							and the second se	197
Negon and area     M     Jan 94     2.3     Latest year for main industries     A     May 93       1: assisted areas, travel-to work areas     M     Jan 94     2.4     Size of stoppages     A     May 93       1: parliamentary constituencies     M     Jan 94     2.10     years by industry     A     May 93       1: parliamentary constituencies     M     Jan 94     2.10     years by industry     A     May 93       1: My region     O     Des 93     2.66     Intermational comparisons     A     Jan 94       Add posedwers: CB     M     Jan 94     2.13     Touriam     Touriam     Touriam industry by industry     Touriam       and 1: by region     O     Nev 93     2.14     Oversaas travel-comparisons     M     Jan 94       corrain     Feb 93     2.14     Oversaas travel-comparisons     M     Jan 94       corrain     Feb 93     2.14     Oversaas travel-comparisons     M     Jan 94       corrain     Feb 93     2.14     Oversaas travel-comparisons     M     Jan 94       corrain     Feb 93     Jan 94     3.1     Viets abroad by country viets     O     Jan 94       pice of viet     M     Jan 94     3.1     Viets abroad by Country viets     O     Jan 94<	Duration: time series UK					A	iviay 93	197
* assisted areas, trive-to work areas         M         Jan 94         2.4         Ster of stoppapes         A         May 32           : counties, coal areas         M         Jan 94         2.10         Part of the papes         A         May 32           App and duration: summary         Q         Dec 93         2.66         International comparisons         A         Dec 93           Provis         M         Jan 94         2.10         years by industry         A         May 32           App and duration: summary         Q         Dec 93         2.13         Tourian         A         Dec 93           Provis         M         Jan 94         2.10         Years by industry         A         Dec 93           App time series         M         Jan 94         2.13         Overseas travel: caring sing and axpenditure         M         Jan 94           Corigin         Feb 93         2.5         Visits abroad by contry of residence         Jan 94           Corarity stopped         M         Jan 94         2.10         Overseas travel and toxina         Visits abroad by contry of residence         Jan 94           Under corarity stopped         M         Jan 94         2.32         Visits abroad by contry of ravel and         Jan 94						м	Jan 94	4.1
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Age and duration: summary     Q     Dec 93     2.6     International comparisons     A     Moy 32       Pows     Jan 94     2.19     International comparisons     A     Dec 93       Age time series     M     Jan 94     2.20     Tourism     International comparisons     M     Jan 94       Add protectives     G     M     Jan 94     2.10     Tourism     M     Jan 94       Corrigin     Feb 93     2.5     Overseas travel: adming and appenditure     M     Jan 94       Corrigin     Feb 93     2.5     Overseas travel: adming and appenditure     M     Jan 94       Corrigin     Feb 93     2.5     Overseas travel: adming and appenditure     M     Jan 94       Corrigin     Feb 93     2.5     Overseas travel: adming and appenditure     M     Jan 94       Unfilled, inflow, outflow and     Unfilled intravel and     Visits abroad by County visited     Q     Jan 94       Unfilled unadjusted by region     M     Jan 94     2.30     Purces of visit     Q     Jan 94       Unfilled unadjusted by region     M     Jan 94     2.32     Purces of visit     Q     Jan 94       Unfilled unadjusted by region     M     Jan 94     2.32     Purces of visit     Q     Jan 94 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>Mauloo</td><td>107</td></t<>						-	Mauloo	107
Hows       Turism       Turism         LK, time series       M       Jan 94       2.19       Turism         Age time series       M       Jan 94       2.20       Timpoyment in fourism: by industry         Ade time series       M       Jan 94       A1       Overseas tracet calls and aponditure       M       Jan 94         Ade time series       M       Jan 94       A1       Overseas tracet calls and aponditure       M       Jan 94         Corrigin       Feb 93       25       Visit softed UK by       M       Jan 94         Corress tracet calls and openditure       M       Jan 94       Jan 94       Jan 94         Corress tracet calls and openditure       M       Jan 94       Jan 94       Jan 94         Corress tracet calls and openditure       M       Jan 94       Jan 94       Jan 94         United seasonally adjusted by region       M       Jan 94       Jan 94       Jan 94       Jan 94         Unitide seasonally adjusted by region       M       Jan 94       Zat       purpose of visit       G       Jan 94         Unitide seasonally adjusted by region       M       Jan 94       Zat       Purticional on the programmes       M       Jan 94         Ya go       M       Ja								197 545
Age time series       M       Jan 94       2.20       Endrame         ands: by region       Q       Nov 32       213       True series GB       M       Jan 94         aled jobseekers: GB       M       Jan 94       214       Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure       M       Jan 94         c origin       Feb 93       25       Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure       M       Jan 94         c origin       Feb 93       214       Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure       M       Jan 94         c origin       Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure       M       Jan 94       Jan 94         placings eases, by UK region       Q       Nov 93       2.14       Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure       Q       Jan 94         Unfild unadjusted by region       M       Jan 94       3.2       purpose of visit       Q       Jan 94         Unfild unadjusted by region       M       Jan 94       2.3       Visits abroad by contry visited       Q       Jan 94         undancies       Jun 94       2.3       Participarts in the programmes       M       Jan 94         undancies       M       Jan 94       2.36       Participarts in the programmes       M       Jan 94         by re							00000	040
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Mod Jobsekkers: GB       M       Jan 94       A1       Overses travel: amings and expenditure       M       Jan 94         rational comparisons       M       Jan 94       2.18       Overses travel: amings and expenditure       M       Jan 94         c origin       Sectors       Feb 93       25       Overses travel: and tourism       M       Jan 94         corigin       Overses travel: and tourism       M       Jan 94       Jan 94       Jan 94         values       Utilities broad by UK residents       M       Jan 94       Jan 94         values       Utilities broad by UK residents       M       Jan 94       Jan 94         values       Utilities broad by UK residents       M       Jan 94       Jan 94         values       Utilities broad by UK residents       Q       Jan 94         values       Jan 94       3.3       Values broad by routery values       Q       Jan 94         undancies       Values       Jan 94       2.32       Parlogants in the programmes       M       Jan 94         undancies       M       Jan 94       2.36       New starts on the programmes       M       Jan 94         urinds and hours       M       Jan 94       5.1       Characteristics of Firstar for England an								
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corany stopped       Feb 53       25       oversess residents       M       Jan 94         Latest figures: by UK region       Q       Nov 93       2.14       Visits abroad by UK residents       M       Jan 94         Unfiled, inflow, outflow and       Jan 94       3.1       Visits abroad by UK by younty of residence       Q       Jan 94         Unfiled unadjusted by region       M       Jan 94       3.2       purpose of visit       Q       Jan 94         Unfiled unadjusted by region       M       Jan 94       3.2       purpose of visit       Q       Jan 94         Unfiled unadjusted by region       M       Jan 94       2.3       Purpose of visit       Q       Jan 94         Unfiled unadjusted by region       M       Jan 94       2.33       Participants in the programmes       M       Jan 94         by age       M       Jan 94       2.36       Participants in the programmes       M       Jan 94         by occupation       M       Jan 94       2.36       Participants in the programmes       M       Jan 94         traing aernings       M       Jan 94       5.3       Characteristics of young people leaving ET for England and Yales       Jan 94         mings and hours       M       Jan 94       5.3 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>М</td> <td>Jan 94</td> <td>8.2</td>						М	Jan 94	8.2
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Overside data and the construction of		-						8.4
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pickings seasonally adjusted     M     Jan 94     3.1     United seasonally divergion     G     Jan 94       Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region     M     Jan 94     3.2     Purpose of Visit     Q     Jan 94       Unfilled unadjusted by region     M     Jan 94     3.2     Purpose of Visit     Q     Jan 94       Undencies     Purpose of Visit     Q     Jan 94     Jan 94     Jan 94     Jan 94       Undencies     Purpose of Visit     Q     Jan 94     Jan 94     Jan 94     Jan 94       by region     M     Jan 94     2.32     Participants in the programmes     M     Jan 94       by region     M     Jan 94     2.35     New starts on the programmes     M     Jan 94       by noticipation     M     Jan 94     2.36     Destinations and qualifications     ET leavers     M     Jan 94       trinds and hours     M     Jan 94     5.1     Characteristics of Forengian and Wales     Q     Jan 94       Whole economy (New series) index     M     Jan 94     5.3     Characteristics of Soung people leaving ET for England     and Wales     Q     Jan 94       Immes reise     M(J)     Dec 93     5.4     and Wales     Q     Jan 94       Wardge veskity and houry vearnings								8.5
Unified seasonary adjusted by region     M     Jan 94     3.3     Visits     Q     Jan 94       Unified seasonary adjusted by region     M     Jan 94     3.3     Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit     Q     Jan 94       undancies     Q     Jan 94     2.32     Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit     Q     Jan 94       undancies     Q     Jan 94     2.33     Training and enterprise programmes     M     Jan 94       by age     M     Jan 94     2.36     Participants in the programmes     M     Jan 94       by industry     M     Jan 94     2.36     New starts on the programmes     M     Jan 94       erraige admings     M     Jan 94     2.36     Destinations and qualifications     ET leavers     M     Jan 94       whole economy (New series) index     M     Jan 94     5.3     Characteristics of FI starts for England and Wales     Q     Jan 94       Main industrial sectors     M     Jan 94     5.3     Characteristics of young people leaving ET for England     and Wales     Q     Jan 94       Mainfacturing and certain other industries     M     Jan 94     5.3     Outcomes of T1 by their characteristics for England     and Wales     Q     Jan 94       Mainfacturing     A     Feb 9		М	Jan 94	3.1		Q	Jan 94	8.6
United unagusted by region       M       Jan 94       3.3       Visite abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit       Q       Jan 94         Participancies       Visite abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit       Q       Jan 94       Visite abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit       Q       Jan 94         Participantic field       M       Jan 94       2.32       Training and enterprise programmes       M       Jan 94         by region       M       Jan 94       2.33       Participants in the programmes       M       Jan 94         by industry       M       Jan 94       2.36       Destinations and qualifications       ET leavers       M       Jan 94         training and hours       M       Jan 94       5.3       Characteristics of Vourg parenters for England and Wales       Jan 94         Visite sectors       M       Jan 94       5.3       Characteristics of vourg people leaving ET for England       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Varage earnings       M       Jan 94       5.3       Characteristics of Vourg people leaving ET for England       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Untarget earnings in on-manual employees       M       Dec 93       5.5       Disabled jobseckers       Manufacturing and certain of M       Jan 94			Jan 94	3.2		0	Jan 94	8.7
Visitor nightsOJan 94Parat BritainMJan 942.32by regionMJan 942.33by ageMJan 942.34by industryMJan 942.35by occupationMJan 942.35carlings and hoursMJan 942.36wrage earningsMJan 942.36Whole econory (New series) indexMJan 945.1Whole econory (New series) indexMJan 945.3Main industriesMJan 945.3Main industriesMJan 945.3Man industriesMJan 945.3Man industriesMJan 945.3AndrustriesMJan 943.4Man industriesMJan 945.3Andrustries actors in the industriesMJan 94Man industriesMJan 945.3Andrustries actors industriesMJan 94Man industriesMJan 943.3Andrustring and certain other industriesMJan 94Man industriesAFeb 932.3Vertice and startingMJan 945.9Man fuel scuttsAFeb 932.3Vertice and schriet ingures: industriesMJan 94Man fuel scuttsringMJan 94Selective Assistance by regionJan 94NortacturingMJan 94Selective Assistance by regionJan 94Norta	Unfilled unadjusted by region	М	Jan 94	3.3			oun of	0.7
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Arrage earnings       ET leavers       M       Jan 94         Whole economy (New series) index       M       Jan 94       Starses       ET leavers       M       Jan 94         Main industrial sectors       M       Jan 94       5.1       Characteristics of ET starts for England and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Industrial sectors       M       Jan 94       5.3       Characteristics of FT starts for England and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Time series       M(A)       Dec 93       5.6       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Warage weekly and hourly earnings       and Nours worked [Manual workers]       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Manufacturing and certain other industries       M       Jan 94       Starses       Q       Jan 94         Warage earnings: non-manual employees       M       Dec 93       5.5       Disabled jobseekers       Q       Jan 94         Warage earnings: non-manual employees       M       Jan 94       Starses       Regional aid       Jan 94         Vertime and Short-time: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       Starses       Jan 94       Jan 94         Vertime and Short-time: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       Starses       Man 94       Jan 94       Jan 94	by occupation	М	Jan 94	2.36			0411 34	5.2
Arage earnings       If Teleavers completing agreed training       M       Jan 94         Whole economy (New series) index       M       Jan 94       Starset       YT leavers completing agreed training       M       Jan 94         Main industries       M       Jan 94       5.1       Characteristics of ET starts for England and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Time series       M(A)       Dec 93       5.6       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Warage weekly and hourly earnings       M(A)       Dec 93       5.6       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Main facturing and certain other industries       M(A)       Dec 93       5.6       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Warage earnings: non-manual employees       M       Dec 93       5.5       Disabled jobseekers       Q       Jan 94         Warage earnings: non-manual employees       M       Jan 94       5.9       Registrations and placements into employment       Jan 94         Vertime and short-time: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.11       Selective Assistance by region       Q       Jan 94         Vertime and short-time: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Jan 94         Vertime and					ET leavers	М	Jan 94	9.3
Whole economy (New series) index       Main industrial sectors       M       Jan 94       5.1       Characteristics of ET starts for England and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Main industrial sectors       M       Jan 94       5.3       Characteristics of ET starts for England and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Industries       M       Jan 94       5.3       Characteristics of young people leaving ET for England       Jan 94         Werage weekly and hourly earnings       M(A)       Dec 93       5.6       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Manufacturing and certain other industries       M(A)       Dec 93       5.4       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Unimary (Oct)       B(A)       Dec 93       5.4       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Verage earnings: non-manual employees       M       Dec 93       5.5       Disabled jobseekers       Pegiost: summary (Oct)       Jan 94         Latest figures:industry       M       Jan 94       1.11       Selective Assistance by region       Q       Jan 94         Pegiost: summary       Q       Dec 92       1.13       Selective Assistance by region       Q       Nov 93         Durs of work: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region and com								9.4
Main industrial sectors       M       Jan 94       5.1       Characteristics of ET starts for England and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Industries       M       Jan 94       5.3       Characteristics of FT starts for England and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Verage weekly and hourly earnings       M(A)       Dec 93       5.6       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Verage weekly and hourly earnings       M(A)       Dec 93       5.6       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Manufacturing and certain other industries       M(A)       Dec 93       5.4       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Verage earnings: non-manual employees       M       Dec 93       5.5       Disabled jobseekers       Manufacturing       Jan 94         International comparisons       M       Jan 94       5.9       Regional aid       Estimations and placements into employment       Jan 94         versitives of Work: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       5.9       Perspective Assistance by region       Q       Jan 94         vertime and short-time: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.11       Selective Assistance by region       Q       Jan 94         purs of work: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by r								9.5
Industries       M       Jan 94       5.3       Characteristics of young people leaving ET for England and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Time series       M(A)       Dec 93       5.6       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Verage weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked [Manual workers] Manufacturing and certain other industries       Q       Jan 94       Outcomes of ET by their characteristics for England and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Verage earnings: non-manual employees       B(A)       Dec 93       5.4       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Verage earnings: non-manual employees       M       Dec 93       5.5       Disabled jobseekers       Manufacturing       Jan 94         International comparisons       M       Jan 94       5.9       Perime and short-time: manufacturing       Jan 94       Jan 94         Latest figures:industry       M       Jan 94       1.11       Selective Assistance by region       Q       Jan 94         ours of work: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region       Q       Jan 94         Upto per head       Upto per head       Upto per head       Jan 94       Dec 92       1.13       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Nov 93         Upto per head		М	Jan 94	5.1				9.6 9.7
Time series       M(A)       Dec 93       5.6       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Verage weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked [Manual workers] Manufacturing and certain other industries       Manufacturing and certain other industries       Q       Jan 94         Verage earnings: non-manual employees       M       Dec 93       5.4       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Verage earnings: non-manual employees       M       Dec 93       5.5       Disabled jobseekers       Q       Jan 94         Manufacturing International comparisons       M       Jan 94       5.9       Disabled jobseekers       Jan 94         Vertime and short-time: manufacturing Latest figures:industry       M       Jan 94       5.9       Regional aid       Jan 94         Vertime and short-time: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.11       Selective Assistance by region       Q       Jan 94         ours of work: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region       Q       Jan 94         ours of work: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Jan 94         ours of work: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q	Industries						Jan 94	9.7
Warage weekly and hourly earnings       Outcomes of ET by their characteristics for England       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Manufacturing and certain other industries       B(A)       Dec 93       5.4       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Outcomes of YT by their characteristics for England       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Detailed results       A       Feb 93       23       Q       Jan 94         Verage earnings: non-manual employees       M       Dec 93       5.5       Disabled jobseekers       Jan 94         Manufacturing       M       Jan 94       5.9       Regional aid       Jan 94         Vertime and short-time: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.11       Selective Assistance by region       Q       Jan 94         vertime and short-time: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Jan 94         ours of work: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Jan 94         ours of work: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Nov 93         other there head       Utput per head       Utput per head       Ja					and Wales	Q	Jan 94	9.8
Manufacturing and certain other industries       Outcomes of YT by their characteristics for England         ummary (Oct)       B(A)       Dec 93       5.4       and Wales       Q       Jan 94         Detailed results       A       Feb 93       23       Disabled jobseekers       Q       Jan 94         Warage earnings: non-manual employees       M       Dec 93       5.5       Disabled jobseekers       Registrations and placements into employment       Jan 94         International comparisons       M       Jan 94       5.9       Regional aid       Jan 94         Latest figures:industry       M       Jan 94       1.11       Selective Assistance by region       Q       Jan 94         ours of work: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Jan 94         uput per head       Uput per head       Uput per head       Q       Nov 93       Development Grants by region and company       Q       Nov 93         Manufacturing index, time series       M       Jan 94       1.8       Executive function of putput       Images and salaries per unit of output       Manufacturing index, time series       Kan 94       5.8       Executive function of publication fragmane of approximation function of publication fragmane of approximatio function function function function func								
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Detailed results       A       Feb 90       23         Verage earnings: non-manual employees       M       Dec 93       5.5       Disabled jobseekers         Manufacturing International comparisons       M       Jan 94       5.9       Registrations and placements into employment       Jan 94         vertime and short-time: manufacturing Latest figures: industry       M       Jan 94       1.11       Regional aid       Jan 94         Presions: summary       Q       Dec 92       1.13       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Jan 94         purs of work: manufacturing       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Jan 94         uput per head       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Nov 93         uput per head       Jan 94       1.8			Dec 93	5.4			Jan 04	9.10
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Latest figures:industry       M       Jan 94       1.11       Regional aid         Regions: summary       Q       Dec 92       1.13       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Jan 94         ours of work: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Jan 94         utput per head       M       Jan 94       1.8       Development Grants by region and company       Q       Nov 93         utput per head:       utput per head:       utput of output       Images and salaries per unit of output       Yes       Selective assistance by region and company       Q       Nov 93         Manufacturing index, time series       M       Jan 94       1.8       Tergrupper of publication frogrupper of publication frogruper of publication frogrupper of publicatio	vertime and short-time: manufacturing	м	Jan 94	5.9				
Regions: summary       Q       Dec 92       1.13       Selective Assistance by region       Q       Jan 94         Jours of work: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Jan 94         Jutput per head       Development Grants by region       Q       Nov 93       Development Grants by region and company       Q       Nov 93         Vutput per head:       quarterly and annual indices       M(Q)       Jan 94       1.8       Image: Sand salaries per unit of output       Nov 93         Manufacturing index, time series       M       Jan 94       5.8       Image: Sand salaries per unit of publication to company is beneficial channel in the series is beneficial channel in the series in the series in the series is beneficial channel in the series in	Latest figures;industry	м	Jan 04	1.11	Regional aid			
ours of work: manufacturing       M       Jan 94       1.12       Selective Assistance by region and company       Q       Jan 94         utput per head       Development Grants by region       Q       Nov 93       Development Grants by region and company       Q       Nov 93         utput per head:       Qupretry and annual indices       M(Q)       Jan 94       1.8       Endury       Company       Company <td>Regions: summary</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>A2</td>	Regions: summary							A2
utput per head       Development Grants by region and company       Q       Nov 93         utput per head: quarterly and annual indices       M(Q)       Jan 94       1.8         lages and salaries per unit of output       Manufacturing index, time series       M       Jan 94       5.8								A3
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**S70** JANUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

# **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 Trade union membership available from the Public Enquiry Office 071-273 6969 Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of **Press Enquiries** 071-273 4961 FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON: 0928 792563 Employment 0928 792690 Employment census Employment Training and Youth Training 0742 594027 Vocational qualifications Industrial disputes 0928 792825 Wage rates, basic hours Labour Force Survey; labour force projections 071-273 5585 Workforce training Monthly Average Earnings Index 0928 794847 Youth Cohort Study 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 FOR ADVICE ON:

Redundancies	071-273 5530
Retail Prices Index (Central Statistical Office) Ansafone service Enquiries	0923 800511 0923 800002
Skills surveys and research into skills shortages	0742 594216
Small firms; self employment	0742 597538
Tourism:	

#### Tourism:

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

## 071-273 5530 071-273 5532 Unemployment (claimant count) Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of 071-273 553 earnings and labour costs vacancies notified to Jobcentres 071-273 553: 0742 594216 071-273 557 0742 59348 0742 59421 Sources of labour market statistics 071-273 5532

0928 792825

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

### FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION. INCLUDING ON-LINE:

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

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access	to
Labour Force Survey data)	071-625 7111
Skills and Enterprise Network	0742 594075

#### STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

CSO STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 11.30am.

The number to ring is 0336 416036. Calls for the service are charged at 36p per minute cheap rate and at 48p per minute at all other times. Contact CSO on 071-270 6363 if you have any problems.

tor. Redundancy rates by industry in three months prior to the spring 1991, 92 and 1993 surveys are shown infigure

n the three months up to the spring 91 survey, employees in the construction ustry were most likely to be made undant, with a rate of 46.3 in every usand. This dropped in subsequent rters, but was again relatively high in ter 1992.

eople were least likely to be made undant in the service sector in the three nths prior to the spring 1993 survey, h a rate of 9.1.

#### lundancy rates by occupation

ne pattern of redundancy rates by pation mirrors that of the actual bers of redundancies (table 12). In all ters (except spring 1993), people were likely to be made redundant from and related jobs. This is also the pation where most redundancies irred.

spring 1992 the redundancy rate for and related jobs was 27.7 per 1,000 loyees, down sharply from the rate of per 1,000 in spring 1991. In the three ths prior to spring 1993, 23.2 loyees in every thousand were made indant from plant and machine ative jobs.

ofessionals were least likely to be redundant, with rates of between 6.1 7.6 from the spring 1991 to spring surveys.

### Figure 6 Redundancy rates by industry (SIC)

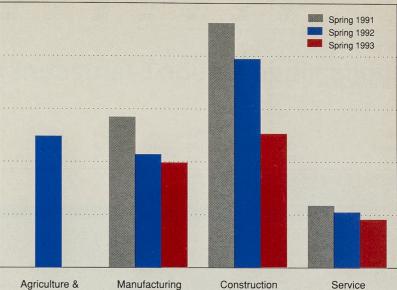
#### Rates per 1,000 employees

40

30

20

10



enerav

Redundancy rates by work pattern

Redundancy rates among full-time workers are higher than those for parttimers (table 13). When comparing genders, rates for men are significantly

#### e 12 Redundancy rates occupation

	Men						Wome	n					All					
50%	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993
Managers & admin-	14.5	10.0	10.5	10.7	14.5	0.5	*	*	10.4		*	*	10.0	10.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
strators	14.5	13.3	12.5	13.7	14.5	9.5			10.4	11.1			12.8	12.3	11.9	12.9	12.9	8.6
Professional	11.1	8.7	7.8	9.0	11.3	8.7	*	* .	*	*	*	*	7.6	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.4	6.1
Associate, professional & technical	19.2	18.2	14.7	14.5	14.5	12.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	13.1	10.9	10.0	9.9	9.5	9.0
Clerical & Secretarial	17.3	24.2	13.8	15.1	16.9	11.8	13.1	11.4	10.9	12.4	14.0	9.3	14.2	14.5	11.6	13.1	14.7	10.1
Craft & related	33.8	27.5	22.3	24.9	32.2	21.9	28.3	*	*	*	*	*	33.1	27.7	21.9	24.0	30.7	20.7
Personal & Drotective Services	*	*	*	12.3	11.6	*	8.6	*	7.3	*	*	*	9.8	7.0	8.2	7.2	8.0	6.6
Sales	23.3	*	20.7	16.7	21.0	17.1	13.0	14.3	8.5	12.7	13.0	14.5	16.6	14.7	12.6	14.1	15.6	15.3
Plant & nachine																		
peratives	30.6	21.4	19.5	23.1	28.8	21.6	28.5	27.0	*	25.9	24.4	27.5	30.1	22.6	18.5	23.8	27.8 -	23.2
Other	30.8	27.8	24.5	27.6	29.6	19.8	10.5	*	*	*	*	10.5	19.8	16.6	14.8	17.1	18.3	14.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

Rates per 1 000 employ

Note: Figures for the agriculture and energy sector are unavailable for the spring 1991 and spring 1993 surveys as the sample size is too small for a reliable estimate

higher than those for women for both full-

time and part-time workers. Among the latter the rate for men is more than twice that for women, again highlighting the fact that overall men are twice as likely to be made redundant as women.

JANUARY 1994

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

#### Table 13 Redundancy rates by work pattern

	Full-time	e					Part-tim	Part-time					
	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Win 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Sum 1992	Aut 1992	Winr 1992	Spr 1993	
In paid employment All	4.9	3.8	3.4	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.4	*	3.1	*	2.2	
Not in paid employment All	14.7	12.8	10.9	11.7	14.5	10.3	8.4	7.9	6.8	6.3	9.3	7.7	
All	23.1	19.5	16.4	18.3	21.2	15.2	17.7	22.6	16.6	18.6	22.0	17.3	
Men Women	12.9	19.5	10.4	10.3	11.3	9.4	10.2	9.7	7.4	8.1	9.4	8.8	
All	19.6	16.6	14.3	16.0	17.8	13.2	11.1	11.3	8.6	4.8	11.0	9.9	

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown

#### **Technical note**

The Labour Force Survey estimates in this article are based on the results of interviews with individuals during the spring, summer, autumn and winter of 1992 and spring 1993. The respondents were asked questions regarding redundancy during the three months prior to the survey reference week, i.e. the week preceding their interview.

Individuals were also asked about their economic activity during the reference week. Below is a list showing the months during which each survey took place:

Survey	Months
spring 1992 summer 1992 (1992)	March, April, May (1992) June, July, August
autumn 1992	September, October, November (1992)
winter 1992	December, January, February (1992/3)
spring 1993	March, April, May (1993)

For each of the surveys we are counting redundancies in a variable three-month period beginning in the three months prior to the first month of the survey and ending in the last month of the survey.

The results presented are based on self-assessments by the respondents. The sample results are then weighted and grossed to give a distribution that equates to the known population resident in private households in Great Britain during that period. As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to sampling error.

The relevant parts of the questions used to obtain the LFS estimates of the number of redundancies presented in this article were as follows:

For people in paid employment in the reference week:

Have you left any paid job within the last three months?

- If so, In that job were you working as an employee?
- If so, Did you leave that job because your employer was closing down, cutting back on staff?
- If so, Did you take redundancy with payment, redundancy without payment? (spring survey only)

For people not in paid employment in the reference week (who left their last job less than three months ago):

Did you leave your last job because your employer was: closing down? Go to (i) cutting back on staff? Go to (i)

> some other reason? Go to (ii)

- (i) If so, On leaving that job did you take redundancy with payment? None of these? Go to (ii)
- (ii) If so, Could you tell me why you left that job: you were made redundant?

#### findings

Claims were more likely to be brought by employees from smaller establishments than would be expected, given the number of such employees in the economy as a whole.

- Private sector establishments were more likely to have claims brought against them than those in the public sector.
- Overall, two thirds of claims were either settled or withdrawn, before reaching a full tribunal hearing. Of the one third that went to a full ribunal hearing, just under half were upheld.

Once at a tribunal hearing, one in four applicants and a third of employers were represented by a private solicitor or barrister.

Most of the applicants whose cases were upheld received financial awards. The median amount was £1,490, although this varied from around £1,920 for unfair dismissal cases to £260 for Wages Act cases.

- Since the case had been brought, over a quarter of employers had made some changes to the way in which they dealt with such cases at the applicant's workplace. Employers who either settled with the applicant or 'lost' at a hearing were the most likely to have made changes.
- The overall median cost to employers of responding to the case was £1,486. This figure varied between £2,300 for race discrimination cases to around £290 for Wages Act cases.
- Two-thirds of the employers thought the outcome to their case fair, compared with just half of the applicants. Not surprisingly, perceptions of fairness were associated with the actual outcomes.

This article presents a summary of main results from an Employment Department survey of industrial tribunal cases arising in 1990-91.

It presents findings on the characteristics of parties involved, the outcomes to cases, the sources of advice and representation taken by the parties, the impact of the case on the parties and their attitudes toward the outcome and the tribunal system.<sup>1</sup>

By Nigel Tremlett, Social and Community Planning Research, and Nitya Banerji, Employment Market Research Unit, Employment Department.

Rates per 1,000 employees

statistical **FEATURE** 

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# The 1992 survey of Industrial Tribunal applications



Photo: Jacky Chapman

#### Introduction

In October 1991 the Employment Department commissioned Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR) to undertake a survey of industrial tribunal applications. This was the second in a periodic series, designed to monitor such applications. The first was conducted in 1987 and covered unfair dismissal cases arising in 1985-1986<sup>2</sup> (Stevens M, Employment Gazette, December 1988 pp651-659; and Banerji N, Employment Gazette, November 1990, pp547-552).

However, the current survey differed in one major way from that undertaken in 1987: it covered not only unfair dismissals but also four other tribunal jurisdictions unlawful deduction from wages (Wages Act), redundancy payments, sex discrimination and race discrimination.

This was to reflect the growing important of these additional jurisdictions in the industrial tribunal system.

The key research objectives of the survey were to:

- gather detailed information on the characteristics of the applicants and employers involved in cases covered by the five jurisdictions;
- obtain full details about the outcomes of the cases and remedies agreed between the parties or awarded by tribunals;
- examine the parties' experiences of the tribunal procedures;
- investigate the attitudes of the parties towards tribunal procedures in bringing and defending their cases;
- examine the parties' experiences subsequent to the complaint.

#### The survey

The survey was carried out in two stages. The first of these involved telephone interviews with the employer or person representing the organisation named in a sample of tribunal applications (complaints) relating to all five jurisdictions - unfair dismissals, unlawful deduction from wages (Wages Act), redundancy payment, race and sex discrimination. The second stage involved personal interviews with individuals bringing such applications, which were restricted to unfair dismissal and Wages Act cases only.

A central aim of this second stage was to explore the applicants' attitudes and experiences subsequent to the case, although the questioning covered a number of other areas. Ideally a parallel survey covering all five jurisdictions would have been more appropriate. However, it was decided that it would be more costeffective to restrict the second stage to unfair dismissal and Wages Act jurisdictions, which were the source of more than two-thirds of industrial tribunal applications.

In the first stage, the data was collected from 1.990 telephone interviews with employers named in cases registered between April 1990 and March 1991. The sample for the applicant interviews was drawn from achieved employer interviews, to enable cases to be 'matched' for a comparison of results. In all, 537 face-toface interviews were conducted with the individuals involved. (For details of the sampling and response rates, see the technical note, page 28).

#### Characteristics of employers and employees

Most of the information on the characteristics of the parties (ie employers and employees involved in the case) and the outcomes of cases was collected in the employer interview. It was felt that the

JANUARY 1994

22

nce	Table 1	Characteristics of	employers	involved in	tribunal cases
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	A Contraction		And the second second			Percentage
	Unfair dismissal	Redun- dancy payment	Wages Act	Sex discrim- ination	Race discrim- ination	All five juris- dictions
Industry						
Agriculture	2	-	*	1	-	1
Energy and water	2	2	1	-		2
Minerals/metals	4	2	2	2	1	4
Metal goods/engineering	15	11	11	8	9	13
Other manufacturing	13	13	14	9	9	13
Construction	6	13	7	3	3	6
Distribution/hotels &						
catering/repairs	25	21	34	29	16	26
Transport/communication	7	9	6	4	10	7
Banking/financial services	10	5	10	16	11	10
Other services	15	21	14	25	40	17
Unclear	2	3	1	4	2	2
Sector						
Public	15	18	7	16	38	15
Private	84	81	92	83	59	84
Other	1	1	1	1	3	1
Ownership						
Single, independent	37	47	54	37	31	40
Multi	63	53	46	63	69	60
Union recognition						
Unions recognised	42	47	26	41	66	42
Notrecognised	57	51	74	57	. 34	58
D/K	*	2	-	2	*	-
Formal procedures						
Yes, procedure	66	50	43	43	66	61
No, procedure	32	46	53	50	25	36
D/K	2	4	4	7	9	3
Size of establishment (emplo	oyees)					
1-10	22	33	31	26	13	23
11-24	14	19	23	14	10	15
25-49	15	12	18	14	11	15
50-99	13	11	7	10	13	12
100-499	24	16	15	19	21	22
500 or more	9	6	4	10	18	9
D/K	4	4	3	8	13	4
Median size of establishmen						
(Number of employees)	42	19	19	30	75	35
Base (weighted)						
All employer respondents	1,266	129	210	53	68	1,726

Notes: 1 Column percentages may not always add to 100 owing to the rounding of decimal points. Less than 0.5 per cen

3 - Zero. 4 D/K = don't know

detailed records about cases than applicants were. Also, employers were expected to be able to provide more accurate information on such aspects as the amount of compensation awarded at tribunal hearing or financial settlements without any hearing. Tables 1 and 2 summarise the information on the characteristics of employers and applicants respectively.

#### Employers

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Claims were more likely to be brought by employees from smaller establishments than would be expected given the number of such employees in the economy as whole. Around two-thirds of applications employers were more likely to keep | arose in establishments employing fewer |

#### than 100 employees.

The figures from the 1991 Census of Employment show that overall, 58 per cent of employees worked in establishments with fewer than 100 employees. The employing establishments involved in claims had a median size of 35 employees, and six in ten were engaged in the distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and other service industries. Over eight out of ten cases involved establishments in the private sector.

Claims were more likely to arise in establishments where trade unions were not recognised for collective bargaining. The survey results show that six out of ten claims were brought by employees from

ble 2 Characteristics of applicants involved in industrial tribunal cases

	and the state of the					
		Unfair dismissal	Redun- dancy payment	Wages Act	Sex discrimi- nation	Race discrimi- nation
G	nder					
	Male	70	56	65	15	67
	Female	30	44	35	85	33
E :	nic groups					
	White	90	95	89	88	9
	Black	3	1	3	2	47
	Asian	3	2	3	3	34
	Other ethnic group	1		-	1	3
	lot known	4	2	5	6	7
N	lian age					
	ears)	39	48	31	28	32
M	ian length of service					
	/ears)	3.9	5.3	1.0	1.5	1.6
0	upation:					
	anager/administrator	18	8	9	10	6
	rofessional	3	3	3	5	13
	ssociate professional/tech	5	4	3	7	12
	lerical & secretarial	13	10	10	34	23
	raft	17	23	15	5	9
	ersonal/protective	7	13	14	9	7
	ales	7	5	14	16	7
	lant/machinery	18 10	18	18	6	12
	her	10	16	14	10	11
Ut	n membership					
	nion member	32	35	20	25	35
	on-member	60	58	73	62	48
	K	8	7	7	13	17
38	e (weighted)					
	employer respondents	1,266	129	210	53	68



1,726

Photo: Jacky Chapman

**JANUARY 1994** 

establishments where trade unions were not recognised. This is almost the same proportion as in the earlier survey and reflects the number of small establishments. For more than two-thirds of establishments, the case was the first one that had been brought against them.

At the time when the application was brought, fewer than half of the employers had a personnel department and fewer than two-thirds had a formal procedure for dealing with disputes. Not surprisingly, the existence of procedures correlated with the size of the establishment. Over threequarters of those establishments with 50 or more employees had formal procedures, compared with less than half of those with under 50 employees. Among those employers who did have such a procedure, only half used it to resolve the dispute before the case was brought.

#### **Applicants**

As table 2 shows, two-thirds of employees bringing industrial tribunal claims were male and nearly nine out of ten were white. Just 4 per cent were from black and Asian ethnic backgrounds respectively, although these figures were, not surprisingly, ten times higher in the race discrimination jurisdiction.

The majority of applications came from those aged over 35: only one in eight applicants were under 25. The median age of applicants was just over 39, though applicants involved in redundancy payment cases tended to be older and those bringing sex discrimination cases tended to be younger.

Applicants were most likely to have been working as either plant/machinery operatives, craft workers, or clerical, sales and secretarial employees: two-thirds of applications came from such occupational groups. One in five of the applicants were managers, administrators or professionals.

Employees bringing cases of unfair dismissal were more than twice as likely to have been employed as managers or administrators than those in the four other jurisdictions. Those complaining about sex and race discrimination were much more likely to have had jobs in the clerical and secretarial occupations.

The median annual income earned by applicants at the time the case was brought was just over £9,000, for which they worked 38.5 hours a week. One in ten of the applicants worked less than 30 hours. Overall, applicants had worked for the organisation against which they had brought the case for a median length of three-and-a-half years. Just under onequarter of applicants had worked for the employer for more than 10 years, while only 2 per cent had brought any sort of tribunal case before.

The results from the applicants survey show that just under a third of applicants were members of a trade union or staff association. This figure varied in the case of race discrimination and Wages Act cases: those complaining about race discrimination were more likely to be union members and Wages Act applicants less likely.

Six out of ten applicants said that they had been issued with a written statement of their terms and conditions of employment when they had started working for the employer against whom they brought the case. However, this figure varied greatly with over 90 per cent of those who were union members and who were working in the public sector saying that they had been issued with such a statement

#### Outcomes of cases

Both the employers and the applicants were asked in detail about the outcomes of their cases with the aim of discovering two important facts about the classification of the outcomes. The first of these related to the form that the resolution or outcome took; the second to the stage or time at which the case had been resolved.

Broadly, the conclusions to all registered cases were classified into one of four outcomes, or resolutions:

- 1. Settlement between the parties before the case reached a tribunal hearing. This could include a financial payment, re-instatement/re-engagement, other non-financial remedies or a mixture of these three.
- 2. Case withdrawn by the applicant without remedy.
- 3. Case went to a full tribunal hearing, with the applicant's claim being upheld
- 4. Case went to a full tribunal hearing, with the applicant's claim being dismissed.

*Table 3* looks at the outcome of cases under the five jurisdictions as reported by the employers. Using the above definitions, around two-thirds of the applicants either achieved a settlement or withdrew their claim without a remedy before reaching a tribunal hearing. The remaining third went to a full tribunal hearing.

As table 3 shows, the pattern of settlements and withdrawals varied in minor ways between jurisdictions, except in respect of race discrimination cases. For cases brought under this jurisdiction, only around one third of applicants achieved a settlement compared with just under half overall. Race discrimination cases had the highest withdrawal rates (without any remedy) among all the case jurisdictions.

Of those cases that went to a full hearing, just under half (45 per cent) were upheld by the tribunal and the rest dismissed (see table 4). There were some large differences in outcomes between jurisdictions: more than eight out of ten race discrimination cases were dismissed by

**JANUARY 1994** EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 24

### Table 3 Outcomes to cases by jurisdictions

	Unfair dismissal	Redund- ancy payment	Wages Act	Sex discrim- ination	Race discrim- ination	All five juris- dictions
Claim settled before tribunal	46	46	47	53	32	46
Claim withdrawn before tribunal	20	22	25	. 21	37	21
Claim upheld by tribunal	14	22	19	11	6	15
Claim dismissed by tribunal	20	11	9	15	25	18
Base (weighted) all employer respondents	1,266	129	210	53	68	1,726

### Table 4 Results in industrial tribunal hearings by jurisdictions

					F	Percentages
Are deline	Unfair dismissal	Redund- ancy payment	Wages Act	Sex discrimi- nation	Race discrimi- nation	Wtd base: all five juris- dictions
In favour of applicant	41	67	68	44	18	45
Not in favour of applicant	59	33	32	52	82	55
Base (weighted) Cases going to full tribunal hearing (100 per cent)	429	42	59	14	21	565

the tribunal, compared with just over half overall. Applicants bringing redundancy payment and Wages Act cases were the most successful at tribunal hearings, over two-thirds of cases in each of these two jurisdictions going in the applicant's favour

More than nine in ten settlements which were reached before a tribunal hearing occurred involved financial payment in some form. Similarly, in over nine out of ten cases where the tribunal upheld the applicant's claim the employer was ordered to pay financial compensation. Overall, in only 2 per cent of cases did applicants get their job back either as part of a settlement or award at tribunal hearings.

Payments made before a tribunal hearing occurred had a median value of £714, and tribunal awards of £1,490, although (as table 5 shows) both of these figures varied in relation to the case jurisdiction and the characteristics of the parties involved. The largest median compensation awarded at a tribunal was nearly £2,000 to unfair dismissal applicants, compared with only £260 awarded in the Wages Act jurisdiction.

The median compensation award for male applicants at the tribunal was slightly lower than that for female applicants. At first sight this is surprising, as male applicants on the whole earned more than female applicants, and the size of awards was generally related to size of earnings. This apparent discrepancy is explained by the fact that female applicants accounted for nearly all the sex discrimination cases, which had a median of over £1,400, and male applicants for the majority of Wages Act cases, which had a median of just over £260. The latter is the lowest median award among all five jurisdictions and this has brought down the overall male median compensation.

Some of the employer characteristics also had a marked effect on the amount of compensation. Applicants claiming against larger establishments generally received higher compensation. Also, those applicants who had a personnel department at their workplace tended to receive more compensation than those without one.

#### Sources of advice and representation

Both employers and applicants were questioned in detail about the advice and representation they had used in the course of their case. In particular this questioning focused on two areas: first, the sources of advice taken by the two parties when the application had first been made (for the employers this advice could have been 'external' or 'internal' to their organisation - i.e. internal personnel departments, senior managers, etc); and second - where cases

#### Median pre-tribunal le 5 payments and awards made at tribunal hearings

		(And the second s	£)
		Pre- tribunal payments <sup>a</sup>	Tribunal hearing awards
	sdictions		a said
	nfair dismissal	959	1,923
	edundancy payment	646	688
	ages Act	166	/ 265
	exdiscrimination	507	1,425
	acediscrimination	960	1,185
2	icant gender		
	ale	916	1,434
	male	556	1,602
Ŋ			
		703	1,497
1	n-white	946	1,213
ŧ.	lishment size		
	9 employees	592	1,218
	+ employees	999	1,495
g			
P		999	2,185
9			
p	sonneldepartments	584	970
re	Ilmedian	714	1,490
IS	weighted)		
C	es settled with		
fi	incial payment or		
g	ng to a full tribunal		
h	ring	794	565

ent and 'the ding conciliation, pre-hearing assess ew weeks' prior to tribunal hearing.

to a full tribunal hearing - the sentation which both parties had used hearing.

present a realistic picture of tribunal edings, it was necessary to see how arties were advised and represented same case. This meant examining natched' 537 cases where information available for both applicants and oyers. Thus, the figures quoted in the ce and representation sections below r all of the applicant dataset, but only corresponding part of the employer set from which the applicants were n. As such, the results cover just the

jurisdictions of unfair dismissal and ges Act cases.

#### dvice

able 6 contains details of the sources advice. Among the 537 employer and oplicant pairs, nearly three-quarters of e employers had sought advice on oming aware that a case had been ught, compared with over nine in ten icants

The table illustrates how different the rces of advice used by the two groups e. Although both consulted private licitors/barristers (33 per cent of

applicants and 42 per cent of employers) and the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) (21per cent of applicants and 16 per cent of employers). the sources were in other respects entirely different. The applicants used Citizen's Advice Bureaux (CABs), shop stewards/ union officials or friends/relatives, while the employers used internal sources such as legal/personnel departments, employers' associations or private consultants.

Not surprisingly, applicants who were union members were much more likely to go to a union official or shop steward for advice, although a small number of nonmembers also sought advice from union sources. Non-members were, however, more likely to go to a CAB (55 per cent compared with 21 per cent of union members) or a solicitor/barrister (42 per cent compared with 24 per cent).

#### Representation at tribunal hearing

When questioned about the sources of representation which they had used at their tribunal hearing, both parties gave 'multianswers' - i.e. they were able to cite more than one source. A common combination given was that of a private solicitor plus self-representation. This inflated the figures for self-representation and also caused difficulty in the analysis, since the real representation in those cases was solicitors/barristers.

The sources of representation were, therefore, ranked into mutually exclusive categories. The general principle followed was that, when a party appeared with specialists such as solicitors/barristers (or trade union officials or employers' associations), the specialist was taken to be actual representation. Table 7 presents details.

Nearly a third of applicants (30 per cent) represented themselves at their

Table 6 Parties' sources of	ble 6 Parties	sources	of	İ
-----------------------------	---------------	---------	----	---

Adv	ice taken
Priva	ate solicitor/barrister S
Citiz	en's Advice Bureau
Sho	o steward/union official
Frier	nd/relative
Law	centre
	loyers' association
	nal (org's legal/personnel) dept
	ner, managers, etc
	ate co/consultant
	er sources of advice
No a	dvice taken

employers & applicants ('matched' cases)

Note: Percentages add to more than 100 because more than one answer was allowed.

tribunal hearing. One in four were represented by a solicitor and one in six by a union official/shop steward. Around one in nine used a CAB (11 per cent). On the employers' side, the most common form of representation reported at the tribunal was a private solicitor or barrister (34 per cent). This was followed in popularity by self-representation (28 per cent) and an internal representative (22 per cent).

#### **Representation and outcomes**

The outcomes for the 157 matched unfair dismissal and Wages Act cases which went to a tribunal hearing are shown in tables 8 and 9. Table 8 covers the outcomes for the 157 matched applicants and table 9 outcomes for the 157 matched employers. Both tables are split by the type of representation used by each of the parties. It should be noted that the outcomes shown in the two tables are different to those given in table 4, because, as mentioned, they cover two jurisdictions, representing a sub-sample of the main dataset.

Overall, around two-fifths of applicants in these matched cases were successful at the tribunal hearing. The most successful types of representation for the applicants involved in the matched cases (in terms of having the tribunal find in their favour) were self-representation and representation by a friend or relative. For the employers involved in matched cases, solicitors or barristers were the most successful form of representation.

#### Cost to employers

All employer respondents were asked what the total cost of the case had been to their organisation in terms of time spent on it, and also in any fees that may have been incurred for representation or compensation. The overall median cost to

Applicants		Employer	s
Those taking advice	All	Those taking advice	All
36	33	58	42
23	21	22	16
45	42	1	,
32	30	-	
32	29	-	
6	5	-	-
-	-	15	11
-	-	31	23
-	-	7	5
11	10	1	*
-	7	-	27
497	537	392	537

#### nitial advice

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

the 1,726 organisations covered by the survey was £1,486. But as table 10 demonstrates, this figure varied in relation to several factors, the main ones being the type of case; the stage of resolution of the case; the advice/ representation used; and the length of the case.

Race discrimination cases were the most costly for the organisation involved, having a median cost of £2,300, and Wages Act the least costly, having a median cost of less than £300. There was a high correlation between the stage at which a case was resolved and its cost, those that went all the way to a tribunal and were upheld being the most costly, with a median of over £2,800.

Not surprisingly, claims which were withdrawn were the least costly to the organisation. Employers' source of advice also played a part. Surprisingly, cases where employers sought advice from their own legal department proved to be slightly more costly than those where they sought advice from a external solicitor/barrister. The cost of the case also corresponded to the length of time it lasted; generally, those cases which took longer to resolve tended to be more costly.

#### Costs to applicants

Applicants were also asked what the total cost was to them of bringing the case, including any fees that they may have paid for representation. As expected, the cost was substantially lower for applicants, the median being only £49. This figure also varied in relation to jurisdiction of the case, the source of advice and representation used.

#### Table 7 Parties' pattern of representation at industrial tribunal hearing

	Appli- cants	Employ- ers
Applicants themselves Employer respondents	30	-
themselves	-	28
Private solicitor/barrister	24	34
Employers' association	-	10
Internal management	-	22
Citizens Advice Bureau Trade union official/	11	-
shop steward	18	-
Friend/relative	11	-
Other sources	7	6
Base 'matched' sample cases reaching a full tribunal hearing		
(100 per cent)	157	157

Results in industrial tribunal hearings by applicants' pattern of Table 8 representation

	Applicants themselves, friends/ relatives	Private solicitor/ barrister	Shop steward/ union	CAB official & others	All
In favour of applicant	42	35	39	36	39
Not in favour of applicant	58	65	61	64	61
Base 'matched' sample cases reaching a full tribunal hearing					
(100 per cent)	64	37	28	28	157

#### Table 9 Results in industrial tribunal hearings by employers' pattern of representation

			Percei	ntages
	Private solicitor/ barrister	Employer respondents themselves & other internal management	Employers' association, consultants, etc	All
In favour of applicant	31	40	52	39
Not in favour of applicant	69	60	48	61
Base 'matched' sample cases reaching a full tribunal hearing (100 per cent)	54	78	25	157

#### Table 10 Median cost to organisation of case

	(2)	Base (weighted)
Jurisdiction		
Unfair dismissal	1,845	1,266
Redundancy payment	781	129
Wages Act	293	210
Sex discrimination	1,500	53
Race discrimination	2,300	68
Dutcome		
Claim settled before reaching tribunal	1,484	794
Claim withdrawn before reaching tribunal	499	367
Claim upheld by tribunal	2,874	254
Claim dismissed by tribunal	1,934	311
Advice sought by employer (multiple answers allowed)		
Organisation's personnel dept	1,931	172
Organisation's legal dept	2,268	182
Owner/other senior manager	1,761	149
Employers' associations	1,419	180
Private solicitor/barrister	1,995	727
ACAS	1,109	230
Private consultant	990	97
.ength of case		
0-1 months	499	277
2-3 months	1,107	529
4-6 months	1,853	467
7-12 months	2,896	219
13+ months	1,965	54
Lengthunknown	1,450	180
Base (weighted): all employer respondents	1,486	1,726

he median cost for unfair dismissal es was £57, compared with only £14 Wages Act cases. Those who had ght advice from a private solicitor or ister had median costs of £277, and those seeking it from a union official hop steward the figure was £25.

or applicants who went to a full tribunal ing the median cost was higher at £77, this again varied by the sort of esentation used. The highest figure for those using a private solicitor to esent them, for whom the median cost £725. Those applicants representing nselves at a tribunal had a median of in costs and those using a friend or tive £44.

#### ation of cases

oth employers and applicants were d about the length of time the case lasted, i.e. the period from the date of stration of a case to its final resolution. re were no significant differences in employers' and applicants' answers. the employers, cases lasted a median th of three months, but the duration ed according to the jurisdiction of the the stage at which the case was ved and the representation used at tribunal hearing.

Redundancy payment and Wages Act s were slightly shorter than this (at over two months each) and sex and discrimination cases slightly longer, ng well over three and four-and-a-half nths respectively. Cases that were olved at the conciliation stage took a dian length of just over two months, those reaching an outcome pre-tribunal under three months. Cases being olved at a pre-hearing assessment took arly four months, while those going to a Il tribunal hearing lasted over four onths.

No significant differences emerged in e length of cases in relation to the source the advice taken by the employer about e case. However, differences did nerge in relation to the representation sed at a full tribunal hearing. Specifically, ose organisations using their own legal r personnel department or being epresented by a private consultant or mployers' association were likely to be nvolved in cases lasting between five and ix months. This compared with around our months for those who either had no epresentation or who represented hemselves.

#### Impact of cases on parties

One important aim of the survey was to nvestigate the effects which the case had had both on employers and applicants. Employers were, therefore, asked about any organisational changes made following the complaint. In particular, the questions focused on what changes, if any, were made to the organisation and

whether these were initiated as a result of the tribunal case. Employees were questioned about their employment experiences subsequent to the case, including labour market status, job search, mobility and attitudes to their new job.

#### Employers

The results show that since the case had been brought, over a quarter of employers had made some change to the way in which they dealt with such cases at the applicant's workplace. More than seven in ten of the employers who had made changes said that these were either entirely or partly due to the case. The most common change made was that of introducing a more formalised or clearly defined procedure for negotiation and disciplinary action. Other changes made included complying more closely with the rules and increased formalisation of working procedures.

Those organisations which reached a settlement with the applicant or which 'lost' at a full tribunal hearing were more than twice as likely as the other organisations to have made such a change. The majority of all employers questioned had no plans for any changes at the applicant's workplace as a result of the case, fewer than one in ten saying that they had such plans. Future plans mentioned included formalising existing working practices and procedures, providing more information for employees, changing job specifications and introducing new procedures for resolving disputes.

#### Applicants

Almost all of the applicants (97 per cent) were no longer working for the employer against whom they had brought their case. Most of this group (86 per cent) had tried to find another job after they had been dismissed or left the employer. Those who had not tried to find another job cited a variety of reasons for not doing so. Over a third suffered from ill health and therefore could not work, while just under a third had set up their own business. The rest mentioned childcare responsibilities, retirement or 'time off'.

were unemployed and seeking work, together with one in seven who were unemployed but not seeking work. The remaining two-thirds had a job. However, the first job taken after leaving by those who were in work was considered by most to be both a stop-gap and of a lower status than the one they had left.

Only 5 per cent of those applicants who had found work had had to move home to take up the job. Among those who had not had to move, fewer than half had to travel further to the new job than they had to the one from which they had been dismissed. Over two thirds of these had to travel up to

JANUARY 1994 **EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE** 

employers) the receiver

26

At the time of the interview, one in five

10 miles further and one tenth had to travel over 30 miles further than they had done before.

Among those who did not have a job, over half thought their case had been a reason for them not being able to get one. This was because of the 'lack of references', loss of confidence in themselves, and the stigma associated with dismissal by potential employers.

#### Parties' attitudes towards outcomes & tribunal procedures

The survey explored in detail the attitudes and views of both employers and employees in the light of their experience of bringing and defending the case. Questioning focused specifically on whether the parties felt the outcome was fair, what they thought of the service provided by the tribunal staff, and also if they were satisfied with the way the tribunal had worked. It also sought to explore the reasons why the parties felt the way they did.

#### Employers

Overall, two-thirds of employers thought that the outcome to their case was fair, though this proportion varied greatly in relation to the actual outcome. Just one in ten employers who had either settled with an applicant before reaching a tribunal hearing or who had 'lost' at a tribunal hearing thought the outcome fair.

Only 8 per cent of employers thought that the tribunal staff<sup>3</sup> had not been helpful, although more than half (55 per cent) said that they had not had enough contact to say. Just over four-fifths of those employers who had had enough contact to say thought the staff had been helpful.

Of employers who were able to say, over half were either very or quite satisfied with the workings of the tribunal system. The employers' satisfaction was greatly influenced by the outcome to the case. Not surprisingly, employers were much more likely to be satisfied when the case was dismissed or withdrawn than when it was settled or upheld. Those who were dissatisfied wanted quicker, more concise procedures and a more balanced system (less 'biased' towards the applicants).

In some situations, especially at the early stages of the proceedings, it was recognised that the parties could experience difficulties in following what actually went on at tribunal hearings. Consequently, both employers and applicants were asked what they thought about the actual tribunal proceedings. Over three quarters of those employers whose cases had gone to a full tribunal hearing said that what had happened and the outcome of their case was clear to them, although a third felt at a disadvantage during their hearing. Nevertheless, the majority (two-thirds) said that the outcome was what they had expected.

### Applicants

Over half of the applicants thought that the outcome of their case had been unfair, though - as with the employers - this figure varied in relation to the outcome. Those who thought the outcome unfair did so for a variety of reasons, including "not achieving what (they) had hoped to achieve", letting the employer "get away with too much", and feeling that they could have been better treated.

More than half of the applicants felt that they had not had enough contact with tribunal staff to rate their helpfulness. Among those who had had enough contact, three quarters thought that they had been helpful. The quarter who did not think them helpful said that this was because they had not been offered assistance or had not been believed.

Two-thirds of the applicants who were able to say were either 'very' or 'quite' satisfied with the workings of the tribunal system. Those who were dissatisfied felt that the hearings had been biased against them or that better advice should have been available.

For those applicants whose cases went to a full tribunal hearing, two thirds thought that what happened at their hearing was clear to them. Over four-fifths also thought the final decision of the tribunal was clear. However, over two-thirds had felt at a disadvantage during their hearing and only one-third said the outcome had been what they had expected.

#### Conclusions

This survey has demonstrated that a single survey can yield reliable information and in sufficient detail on the range of employment jurisdictions which the industrial tribunal system has acquired over the years. It can gather not only factual information on such matters as the characteristics of the parties, but also examine more complex attitudinal matters.

Thus, methodologically, it may not always be necessary to undertake a separate survey for each individual jurisdiction. A well-designed, comprehensive survey may prove adequate for monitoring the employment rights provisions generally.

However, as in all survey research, full explanations for some of the findings may not always be apparent. This is true particularly of some of the specific results in this survey concerning the outcomes to cases and the parties' experiences and attitudes towards the tribunal system. All of these were found to vary considerably according to the jurisdiction under which the case was brought. For example, applicants in race discrimination cases appeared to be less successful both at tribunal hearing and in terms of pretribunal financial settlements. A more detailed investigation of cases such as these, using a combination of research

#### methods would be fruitful in producing a fuller picture.

#### Footnotes

- 1. The full report will shortly be published as one of the Employment Department's Research Papers.
- 2. Until 1985, information on the characteristics of the parties in unfair dismissal cases was collected on a regular basis from case papers held in regional offices of the industrial tribunal system itself. This regular collection ceased as a result of a Rayner Review, which recommended that periodic surveys would be better suited to gathering routine data and other relevant information about the tribunal process.
- 3. Among those employers and applicants who had had enough contact to say, the answers given indicated that they took the phrase 'tribunal staff' to cover the employed staff, chairmen, and lay members of the tribunal

#### **Technical note**

#### Sample

The case details of one in ten applications made in the relevant jurisdictions and in the period between April 1990 and March 1991, were drawn randomly from the registers for each of the eleven Regional Offices of Industrial Tribunals (ROITs) in England and Wales and the Central Office of Industrial Tribunal (COIT) in Scotland. However, the relatively small number of sex and race discrimination cases meant that a one in ten random sample would have made independent analysis of each of them unfeasible. Consequently, samples of approximately three times the 'natural' size were drawn for each of these iurisdictions.

As noted earlier, the sample for the applicant interviews covered only the two jurisdictions of unfair dismissal and unlawful deduction from wages (Wages Act). It was drawn by selecting every second case from the employer sample which covered the two jurisdictions and about which interviews had been conducted.

The selection process (excluding the out of scope) produced 2,653 employers and 698 applicants available for interview. Fieldwork among the employers was conducted between June and August 1992. In all, 1,990 telephone interviews were successfully carried out, representing a response rate of 75 per cent. The applicant fieldwork was conducted between July and September 1992 and 537 face-toface interviews were obtained, giving a response rate of 77 per cent.

#### Interviewees

Among the employing organisations, most interviews were conducted with the personnel manager or director of the organisation. These respondents were selected on the basis of having a

general knowledge of industrial tribunals, and, more importantly of having dealt with the case under question. Among the applicant sample the interviews were conducted with the individual who had actually brought the case

#### Data

Because of the oversampling of the sex discrimination and the race discrimination cases, the employer data have been weighted. The effect of this weighting is to reduce the total employer sample size from 1,990 to 1.726. The race and sex data were 'down-weighted' by the inverse proportion to that by which they had been over-sampled. These were 0.291 for the sex cases and 0.346 for race cases.

This means that when the employer results in terms of each of the five jurisdictions are examined separately, then the unweighted totals for each can be used. These are, respectively: unfair dismissals - 1266; Wages Act -210; redundancy payment - 129; sex discrimination - 188; and race discrimination - 197.

However, when it is examining the results for the overall representative total and the weights are added, then the numbers in the first three jurisdictions remain unaltered, but those in the sex and race jurisdictions are reduced to 53 and 68 respectively.

The data drawn from the applicant interview have not been weighted. This is because the applicants' cases cover only unfair dismissal and Wages Act cases, each of which had the same probability of selection in the sampling process. Of the 537 completed interviews with applicants, 458 were covered by unfair dismissal cases and 79 by unlawful deduction from wages (Wages Act).



According to LFS estimates there were some 444,000 Irish nationals (210,000 men and 234,000 women) resident in private households in Britain in spring 1993. Over half of these were aged over 50, and more than a quarter were aged over the state retirement age.

There were 249,000 economically active Irish nationals in Great Britain. This represents less than 1 per cent of the economically active population in Great Britain.

- In spring 1993 the unemployment rate (on the ILO definition) among the Irish community was 13 per cent, compared with 10 per cent for Great Britain as a whole.
- Irish nationals are more than twice as likely to work in the construction

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE JANUARY 1994



# Irish nationals in the British labour market

Nearly half a million Irish nationals live in Great Britain - more than a third of them in London. How many of them are in jobs and what work do they do?

This article, based on information prepared for the Irish government, compares the labour market characteristics of this group with those of the rest of the population.

By Chris Woolford, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.

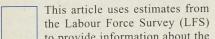
industry compared with the rest of the population.

 The proportion of Irish nationals in Great Britain educated to at least degree level in spring 1993 was, at 18 per cent, the same as that for everyone in Britain. However, 38 per cent of Irish nationals aged 16 years or over had no qualification, compared with 26 per cent for the rest of the population.

### Table 1 Labour market characteristics – spring 1993

	Great	Britain, mousanus/per cent
	Irish nationals	Others
All persons 16+	419	44,138
Economically active (as % of all 16+)	249 59%	27,575 62%
Unemployed (as % of economically active)	33 13%	2,804 10%
Inemployment	216	24,771
In manual occupations (as % of in employment)	96 45%	9,956 40%
Marken and a start of the start of		

Source: Labour Force Survey (not seasonally adjusted)

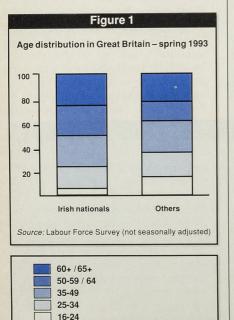


the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to provide information about the characteristics of Irish nationals living in

Great Britain. (Those living in Northern Ireland are not included.) Almost all analysis relates to spring (March to May) 1993. The aim is to build up a statistical picture of the work-related characteristics of the Irish in Great Britain and to make comparisons with the rest of the population.

The article is based on information prepared for the Irish government and is intended to complement reports already produced on this topic.

The Irish form a small minority in Britain (444,000<sup>2</sup> at spring 1993) and, as with any sample survey, there are limitations on detail that can be obtained from the LFS. This article therefore concentrates on the broad characteristics of Irish workers using recently-available information and does not attempt to provide any indication of trends. Most of the analysis relates to Great Britain as a whole, though in a few instances direct



reference is made to London since it is such a major base for the Irish community.

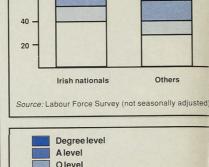
#### Economic activity

According to the LFS, at spring 1993 there were 419,000 Irish nationals over the age of 16 living in Great Britain (table 1) and of these 162,000 lived in London. Of all the Irish in Great Britain, 249,000 were economically active (that is, either in employment or unemployed on the international ILO definition) and their economic activity rate is therefore 59 per cent. This compares with a corresponding activity rate for the rest of the population of 62 per cent.

It is interesting to note that the economic activity rate for Irish women at 54 per cent is higher than the equivalent for non-Irish women (53 per cent). For men, the position is reversed; 66 per cent of Irish males are economically active compared with 73 per cent for other males.

#### Demographic characteristics

One explanation for the lower economic activity rate of the Irish is their age distribution (figure 1). According to the LFS, at spring 1993 over 50 per cent of Irish nationals living in Great Britain were over 50 years old (compared with under 40 per cent for the rest of the population). Additionally, whereas more than 15 per cent of the population of Britain were aged 16-24, this age group accounted for only 7 per cent of Irish nationals.



Other qualifications

No qualifications

60 .

Figure 2

Highest qualifications of working adults

Over a quarter of all Irish and more than one fifth of Irish males are aged over the state retirement age (60 for women and ( for men). Of all Irish males over 65, 13 p cent are single; this is more than doub the equivalent proportion for the rest

#### **ILO** unemployment

Britain (6 per cent).

As well as being less likely to economically active, Irish nationals ha a higher ILO unemployment rate than the equivalent for the rest of the population (13 per cent compared with 10 per cent f Great Britain as a whole). Irish men a particularly hard-hit, having an ILO ra of 19 per cent compared with 12 per ce for other males in Britain. In Londo which has the highest ILO rate in the country, the rate for the Irish of 14 per cent is only a little above the overall rate of per cent.

#### Occupation/industry

A higher proportion of Irish nationa s are employed in manual work (45 per cent compared with 40 per cent in the rest

Table 2 Industrial classification of those in employment - spring 1993 Great Britain, per cent (of total in employment)

	Irish nationals	Others
Manufacturing industries	18	25
Construction	16	7
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	15	20
Transport and communication	5	6
Banking, financial and business services	10	12
Otherservices	35	30

Source: Labour Force Survey (not seasonally adjusted)

ain). In the capital, where ortionally fewer are engaged in this of employment, the difference een the Irish community and everyone is even wider; 40 per cent of employed Londoners work in manual pations compared with under 30 per for other Londoners.

he LFS is also able to give detailed rmation on the industry in which le work (subject to sample sizes being enough) and results clearly show the Irish are considerably more likely ork in the construction industry (table t spring 1993, 16 per cent of Irish nals in employment in Great Britain ed in the construction industry ared with only 7 per cent for the rest population. In London the difference ven more marked; 17 per cent for the compared with 5 per cent for others in London. Table 2 also shows that dustry sectors where the Irish were cularly under-represented were facturing and distribution.

#### ifications

far, this analysis has shown that nationals are more likely to be ployed or in manual work than the of the population, and it may be ted that this would be correlated lower levels of qualification. ver, this is only partially true in the of the Irish (figure 2). For example, oportion of Irish nationals in Great n with a degree is 18 per cent - the proportion as for the population of ountry as a whole.

s at the bottom of the scale - those no qualifications - that the difference mes clear: 38 per cent of Irish onals in Great Britain have no fication compared with 26 per cent he rest of the population. Given the proportion of elderly Irish in the try, these figures are not too surprising statistics show that the older one is, lower the corresponding level of ification is likely to be.

#### Housing tenure

nother indicator available from the is type of housing tenure. This shows Irish nationals are less likely to own be in the process of buying) their own es. Nationally 56 per cent of Irish n their homes, falling to 46 per cent in don; the figures for non-Irish citizens 70 per cent and 60 per cent respectively.

#### ealth

his analysis, obtained from the spring 3 LFS, appears to indicate that the in Britain form a distinct group. They to be older, more prone to suffer from mployment, and be engaged in upations usually associated with lower ndards of living. This is particularly



the case in London, traditionally a major base for the Irish community.

One expected consequence of these conditions which the winter 1992-93 results show quite clearly (the question was not asked in spring 1993), is a high incidence of poor health in the Irish community. One in five of the Irish of working age living in Great Britain have health problems or disabilities which limit the work they can do, compared to 14 per cent for the rest of the population. However, the small numbers in the sample mean that any detailed information on types of health problem would be unreliable.

Photo: Joanne O'Brien/Forma

#### Footnotes

- Refers to the 1992 Annual Report of Dion and the April 1991 report from Comittee C of the British Irish Interparliamentary Body.
- 2. The LFS excludes those living in communal establishments such as hostels (although nurses homes are included).

#### **Technical note**

#### The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60.000 households. Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually, with most of the survey being conducted in the March to May of each year. Prior to this the survey was conducted every two years.

Sample design and interviewing for the survey are carried out on behalf of the Employment Department by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS).

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

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

The results of the LFS are based on information provided voluntarily and in strict confidence by members of the public. Information is only released in a form which makes it impossible to identify individuals or their households or addresses.

#### Nationality

Respondents are asked their nationality which is then coded, during the interview, to a predetermined list of nationalities which includes Irish Republic. People with dual nationality are asked to choose their 'first' nationality.

It is important to note that nationality is not the same as country of birth and care must therefore be taken in comparing figures from this article with other sources. For example, according to the 1991 Census of Population (CoP), which does not ask a nationality question, there were 592,000 people in Great Britain who were born in Ireland. Estimates from the LFS for spring 1991 showed an equivalent figure of 558,000 people born in Ireland, though of course, not all of these will be Irish nationals. There are a number of reasons for the difference of 34,000 between the LFS and CoP, though the most significant may be the exclusion from the 1991 LFS of all those living in institutions (e.g.

hostels, nurses' homes, student halls of residence, residential homes etc.).

Economic activity classification

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

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

The economically active population, or labour force, comprises people in employment together with unemployed people. The economically inactive population comprises people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes all people aged under 16 together with those who were, for example, looking after a home or retired, and also discouraged workers who were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available.

#### Industrial classification

Information on industry is coded using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

#### Occupation

The occupation classification for manual/non-manual work used in this article is based on the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC). which provides a common structure and method of occupational classification for use in government. It is based entirely on information

### employment. Qualifications The article provides information on

about the type of work done, as

indicated by the job title and job

description. It does not require

ancillary information on status in

the highest qualification held. Respondents are asked to list the qualifications they hold (highest first). and the interviewer then codes these to a pre-set list of 34 options (the interviewer must accept the respondents' views on which categor their qualification fits into). Any unknown gualifications will be coded as 'other qualifications'.

Although the list of qualifications is based on English and Scottish examples, it would appear, from figure 2, that Irish qualifications are also being successfully coded. The chart shows that the proportion of Irish nationals classified as having 'other qualifications' is only very slightly higher than that for the rest o the population. Since any unknown qualifications will be coded as 'other qualifications', it would seem that most Irish qualifications are being successfully allocated on the basis o an English or Scottish equivalent.

#### Results based on small samples

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

#### Seasonal adjustment

None of the data in this article has been seasonally adjusted.

#### Percentage distributions

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

#### **Further information**

Further information about the Labour Force Survey may be obtained from the Employment Department, Statistical Services Division C3, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H9NF, or from the LFS Helpline, telephone 071-273 5585 (24 hours). Some data may be available from SSD C3, but customers requiring special tabulations may be referred to the Quantime Bureau Service, LFS service, tel 071 625 7111.

# PARLIAMENTARY questions

selection of Parliamentary estions put to Employment partment Ministers. They are arranged by bject matter. The date on ich they were answered is ren at the end of each PQ.



David Hunt Secretary of State ployment Department Ministers

#### **/ESTORS IN PEOPLE** IN

- Short(Birmingham Ladywood) asked
- Secretary of State for Employment
- nany employers in each TEC area in
- and have been given the Investors in le award; how many have made a
- nitment to meeting the Standard; and
- will make a statement.
- n Widdecombe: The number of
- stors in People awards and itments at 26 November by English
- ng and enterprise council area is
- n in the following table:

A	wards	Commit- ments
Avon	10 .	128
ATEC	6	40
Bansley & Doncaster	6	37
Belfordshire	8	85
Biningham	8	18
Be ton/Bury	4	39
Budford	2	74
MBSTEC	2	27
WTEC	9	28
NTEC	1	27
derdale & Kirklees		
Contral England	8	23
CENTEC	4	30
County Durham	8	32
Oventry & Warwickshire	5	39
	2	53
Devon & Cornwall Dorset	24	73
Dudley	14 1	79 24
ELTEC	7	24 106
-	, 	
ssex Gloucestershire		23 345
Greater Nottingham	20	545 66
Greater Peterborough	1	13
AWTEC	6	49
lampshire	14	184
leart of England	9	41
lertfordshire	3	28
lumberside	7	98
sle of Wight	0	8
Kent	2.	
AWTEC	3	56
eeds	7	78
eicestershire	0	44
incolnshire	1	68
ondon East	3	30
METROTEC	5	28

120 201	ary of otate withister of	ote
	Manchester	4
	Merseyside	7
	Milton Keynes	1
	NORMIDTEC	7
	Norfolk & Waveney	8
	North Derbyshire	7
	North London	1
	North Nottinghamshire	6
	North West London	2
	North Yorkshire	7
	Northamptonshire	5
	Northumberland	4
	Oldham	0
	QUALITEC	0
	Rochdale	1
	Rotherham	5
	SOLOTEC	1
	Sandwell	1
	Sheffield	3
	Shropshire	4
	Somerset	4
	South & East Cheshire	7
	South Thames	3

South & East Cheshire	7
South Thames	
Southern Derbyshire	12
Staffordshire	4
Stockport & High Peak	0
Suffolk	4
Surrey	6
Sussex	8
Teesside	7
Thames Valley	
Enterprise	20
Tyneside	12
Wakefield	2
Walsall	2
Wearside	2
West London	1
Wiltshire	8
Wolverhampton	3

At 26 November 1993, over 470 organisations in the United Kingdom had achieved the Investors Standard while over 4,330 had formally committed to achieving the Standard.

This is encouraging progress and demonstrates that employers are serious about their most valuable resource - their people. Over 10 per cent of employees in employment are now covered by organisations recognised as or committed to Investors in People.

(30 November)





79

118

.11

50

19

36

62

36

30

73

43

12

.18

12

10

31

27

22

51

31

53

48

.53

104

17

59

48

37

84

42

99

.85

22

27

14

44

53

27

Minister of State



Ann Widdecombe **Parliamentary Under** Secretary of State



I ord Henley Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

### WAGES COUNCILS

Robert Ainsworth (Coventry North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what assessment he has made of the effects on wage levels of the abolition of Wages Councils.

Michael Forsyth: Abolition of the Wages Councils will enable the introduction of much greater flexibility in pay rates and more variation in pay structures. It is therefore not possible to make firm forecasts of the overall effect of abolition.

(30 November)

#### WORK START SCHEME

Douglas French (Gloucester) asked the Secretary of State what progress has been made in the Work Start pilot schemes being run by his Department.

Michael Forsyth: The programme is being piloted in four areas. Just over 100 long term unemployed people are now involved in Workstart.

#### (30 November)

#### **CAREER DEVELOPMENT** LOANS

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State how many applications for loans under the Career Development Loan Scheme have been made in 1993-94 for each region and for Great Britain as a whole; how many have been rejected; how many women have been awarded loans; how many Training for Work/Employment Training participants have been awarded loans endorsed by their TEC or LEC; what have been the successful course completion rates in each region; how much has been awarded in total for each region; how much has been recovered; and if he will make a statement.

Ann Widdecombe: Information by region on the number of loans approved under the Career Development Loan scheme, numbers of applications rejected, number of loans approved for women, value of loans approved and the successful course completion rate are shown in the following tables. The information given is

for the period April 1993 to the end of October 1993

Details of the number of Training for Work and Employment Training participants and of the amount available.

REGION

Northern

Greater Manch

North West

Yorks and

Eastern

London

Wales

Scotland

REGION

Northern

North West

Yorks and

Eastern

London

Wales

Scotland

South East

South West

Great Britain

Humberside

West Midlands

East Midlands

Greater Manch

South East

South West

**Great Britain** 

Humberside

West Midlands

East Midlands

Development Loans can be found in the 1992-93 Annual Report, a copy of which is available in the Library.

Further information on Career | uprated in line with inflation is shown in the

	ey repaid are not			
	NUMBER OF LOANS APPROVED	REJECTED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER OF LOANS FOR WOMEN	198 199 199
ester	202 119 331 467 432 407 490 843 1,509 506 234 659 <b>6,199</b>	101 102 140 188 139 120 190 334 961 127 58 296 <b>2,756</b>	65 39 125 185 154 145 163 331 576 181 75 220 <b>2,259</b>	Ray I Secret has h paid i what in an increa struc An of rep the Y
	VALUE OF LOANS (£)	COURSE COMPLETION -RATE (%)		are r allow set a traine
ester	456,838 280,651 837,531 971,190	57 46 53 81		and I meet living Tra wage
	1,152,446 982,577 1,305,605 1,983,421 4,125,676 1,172,845 559,665	78 71 73 77 81 68 79		from in the there than allow

Michael Connarty (Falkirk East) asked the Secretary of State how many people leaving Employment Training got a job in the last quarter for which figures are available

Ann Widdecombe: The latest quarter for which figures are available is October 1992 to December 1992. Thirty-one per cent of all Employment Training leavers in that quarter went into a job - slightly more than in the same period in 1991. In April 1993, Employment Training was replaced by Training for Work.

(30 November)

1,392,886

15,221,330

#### **TRAINING FOR WORK**

Jeff Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked the Secretary of State how many unemployed persons on the Training for Work programme achieved recognised qualifications in the latest period for which figures are available

Ann Widdecombe: Training for Work replaced Employment Training in April 1993

JANUARY 1994 34

EMPLOYMENTGAZETTE

(6 December)

and it is still too early to say how many leavers have gained a qualification. The latest period for which figures are available is April 1992 to December 1992. In that period 36 per cent of all Employment Training leavers in Great Britain gained a qualification or credit towards one.

(3 December)

### **YOUTH TRAINING ALLOWANCES**

68

73

John McAllion (Dundee East) asked the Secretary of State what was the training allowance paid to (a) 16 year-olds and (b) 17 year-olds on YTS and YT schemes in each of the past five years; and what the current allowance would be if it had been uprated in line with inflation over those five vears.

Ann Widdecombe: The training allowances over each of the last five years have been £29.50 per week for 16 year olds and £35 per week for 17 year olds. The value of these allowances if they had been

Year		Allowance Level
16	year olds	17 year old
1989-90	£29.50	£35.00
1990-91	£31.88	£37.82
1991-90	£33.90	£40.22
1992-93	£35.20	£41.76
1993-94	£36.34	£43.12

Michie (Argyll and Bute) asked the etary of State what representations he had regarding the levels of allowance to those on Youth Training schemes plans there are to alter the allowance y way; what prospects there are to ease the allowance or alter the payment cture; and if he will make a statemen

n Widdecombe: I have had a numbe presentations regarding the levels of Youth Training (YT) allowance. There no plans to increase minimum YT vances. Minimum YT allowances are at levels which reflect the fact that ees are involved in the learning process believe current levels are sufficien to t the normal requirements of trainces in the parental home.

ainees who are employed are paid e by their employers. Employers ber considerable government investme e training of young people and ar fore encouraged to pay trainees more the specified minimum rates of vance wherever possible.

(10 December)

#### **BUSINESS START-UP** SCHEME

Stephen Byers (Wallsend) asked Secretary of State how many people ar presently in employment due to a Business Start-Up Scheme: and of the how many places have been taken up since 16 March.

Ann Widdecombe: On 15 August 193 there were 34,900 participants on th Business Start-Up Scheme in Great Britan Over the period 28 March 1993 to 15 Augu 1993, 15,600 people started on the scheme (14 December

Jim Cousins (Newcastle upon Tyre Central) asked the Secretary of State how many enterprise allowances were granted in each TEC area and in each standard region in the 1992-93 financial year; in how many such cases the term of the allowance was completed; and in how many cases the enterprise allowance resulted in the continuation of a business after completion.

Ann Widdecombe: The Business Start-Up Scheme replaced the Enterprise Allowance Scheme in April 1991. Table give the number of Business Start-Up Scheme starts in 1992-93 for each Training

herham

effield

d EnterpriseCouncil (TEC) and region in land and Wales. Information about ther the period of allowance was pleted is not held centrally formation on the continuation of iness is not available for individual s, but is available regionally from cial surveys. The latest figures cover s in April and May 1991 which were business 18 months later in November These are shown in table 2. S: cumulative starts by TEC 1992-93 noshire 1160 art of England 130 100 of Wiaht 820 lilton Kevnes 130 270 300 ex nes Valley 450 Recion total 3370 340 FC London 430 West London 230 ITEC 440 ral Londor 400 310 Ion Fast OTEC 680 London 350 550 Thames ion total 3730 180 fordshire tral & South Cambs 180 ater Peterborough 150 460 olk & Waveney 690 380 430 fordshire ion total 2460 320 on/Cornwall 1510 320 ucester 690 nerset 200 shire 560 ion total 3600 ningham 840 tral England 430 entry/Warwickshire 660 210 eford & Worcester 350 dwell 210 opshire 280 fordshire 500 sall 140 verhampton 240 gion total. 3630 th Derbyshire 290 th Derbyshire 400 estershire 1020 olnshire 610 hamptonshire 380 ater Nottinghamshire 700 th Nottinghamshire 440 gion total 3830 adford 570 derdale/Kirklees 380 mberside 750 eds 540

Wakefield Barnsley/Doncaster North Yorkshire Region total .. Bolton/Bury Rochdale Stockport/High Peak Wigan Oldham South & Fast Cheshire Central Manchester Region total North Cheshire Merseyside cumbria East Lancashire West Lancashire CEWTEC (Chester/Wirral) QUALITEC (St Helens) **Region total** County Durham Northumberland Teesside Tyneside Wearside Region total Gwent Mid. Glamorgan **NE Wales** NW Wales Powvs South Glamorgan West Wales Region total Source: TEC Operating Agreement (Annex J) and Welsh Office MIS Note: The sum of TEC totals will not necessarily add up to regional totals due to independent rounding Table 2 BSUS: 18 month business survival rates for starts in April and May 1991 by region South East London South West Eastern<sup>2</sup> East Midlands<sup>2</sup> West Midlands Yorkshire/Humberside Gtr. Manchester North West Northern Wales Source: The November 1992 Business Start-Up Scheme 18 Month Follow-Up Survey Notes: November 1992 survey of people who started in April/May 1991 and were still in business 18 months later. Due to small sample sizes a combined survival rate is given for the Eastern and East Midlands regions. 300 600

800 2680

Survival rates%

	73	
	71	
	70	
	72	
	72	
	72	
	68	
	69	
	76	
	74	
~		

(13 December)

JANUARY1994

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State which TECs are using adult training credits within their Training for Work provision; and if he will make a statement.

Ann Widdecombe: The following Training and Enterprise Councils (TECS) in England are currently using adult training credits within their Training for Work provision with assistance from the Department:

- Barnsley and Doncaster
- Bedfordshire 0
- 0 Bradford
- 0 Cambster
- Hertfordshire 0
- Milton Keynes and North Bucks 0
- 0 North London
- 0 **Rotherham**
- South Thames 0
- 0 Stockport and High Peak

In addition a number of other TECs are issuing adult training credits within their Training for Work provision using other resources

#### (30 November)

### WOMEN IN WORK

David Hinchliffe (Wakefield) asked the Secretary of State what assessment he has of the proportion of women of working age who are currently in employment.

Ann Widdecombe: Estimates from the Labour Force Survey (not seasonally adjusted) show that, in Great Britain at spring 1993, 65 per cent of women of working age were in employment. A detailed analysis of the characteristics of women in employment is provided in an article in the November 1993 Employment Gazette (pages 483-502) entitled 'Women in the Labour Market', a copy of which is held in the Library.

#### (3 December)

### SOCIAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL

Harry Barnes (North Derbyshire) asked the Secretary of State what was the voting record of member states at the meeting of the European Community's Social Affairs Council held on 23 November: and if he will make a statement.

Michael Forsyth: There were no formal votes at the Labour and Social Affairs Council on 23 November. However:

- on the draft Directive on Working Time, the Council reached final agreement with the UK abstaining
- o on the draft Directive on Young Workers, the Council agreed to a common position with Spain and Italy abstaining;
- on the draft Directive on the Protection of Workers on board Fishing Vessels, the Council reached final agreement, with the UK and France abstaining; and
- a Declaration to end the European Year of the Elderly and of Solidarity between Generations was agreed unanimously. (2 December)

# On **Review**

# **Europe: the facts**

NOW IN its third edition, *The European Community Fact Book* is a concise yet comprehensive guide to fundamental aspects of the European Community.

It presents the topics in a straightforward question and answer format, and is divided into sections covering:

- how the EC works its aim, size and structure;
- the policies and developing areas of influence of the Commission:
- the significance of the Single European Act and the Maastricht Treaty; and
- the enhanced role of the European Parliament.

The book should prove a useful reference guide to help businesses broaden their outlook as well as their knowledge.

• The European Community Fact Book, 3rd ed. by Alex Roney. Published by Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN, tel 071-278 0433. Price £12.95 pbk. ISBN 0 7494 1123 6.

## Women at work

ACROSS EUROPE, more and more women are participating in the labour market, particularly in what used to be considered atypical employment such as part-time, temporary and flexible working.

To a great extent, they share certain similarities in terms of the type of work they do and their perceived value in the labour market.

This book looks at the growth in the supply of female labour and how women's position is influenced by conditions of remuneration, segregation and what the authors call 'the ambiguous role of employment policies'.

It begins with a study of the supply side of female labour (development of activity rates according to age, family situation and levels of educational attainment), and then proceeds to examine to what extent directives and national legislation are being implemented. It also evaluates women's participation in general unemployment policies and the effect of measures taken towards equal opportunities.

# **Towards the revolution**

IN THE 1990s, if you're working in a company that is not energetic, enthusiastic, creative, clever, curious, and just plain fun, you've got troubles, serious troubles. So claims well-known

American management 'guru', Tom Peters, author of *In Search of Excellence*.

In this new BBC video training package, recorded at a recent seminar for 500 UK senior executives, Peters stresses how economic, political and social forces of change demand an equally fundamental shift in attitudes to business.

The issue, he says, is no longer *if* companies should change, but how they must change – and *keep* on changing in order to survive. What he calls for is 'management revolution and corporate reinvention'.

Using four international case studies, he demonstrates how these companies have gained competitive advantage through decentralisation, flat organisational structures and open management styles.

The package comprises two 30-minute videos plus support

• Position of Women on the Labour Market in the EC by Meulders, Plasman and Vander Stricht. Published by Ashgate Publishing Company, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3HR, tel 0252 331551. Price £35 hbk. ISBN 1 85521 419 9.

# How to invest

WRITTEN AS an introduction to the initiative, the *Investors in People Handbook* sets out the practical steps companies need to take in order to achieve the IIP standard.

It takes the reader step-by-step through the Standard, explaining the rationale behind it, the benefits for staff and organisations, and the planning, action and evaluation required to become an Investor in People.

The book emphasises that companies which commit themselves to achieving the Standard must regularly review the training and development needs of all employees, then ensure that the training takes place, and continuously assess their investment in training and development.

TOM PETERS: "It's imagination, knowledge and creativity that will drive forward the truly successful companies of the future."

materials which companies can adapt to their own specific needs for facilitated training sessions, focused group discussion, or for updating individual managers. • Management Revolution and Corporate Reinvention is available, price £395 plus VAT, from BBC Training Videos, PO Box 77, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7HN, tel 0937 541133.

Presented in an accessible format with graphs, bullet points and checklists, the Handbook should prove useful both to staff new to IIP and to those in organisations already committed.

• Investors in People Handbook. Available from TQM International Ltd, The Stables, Tarvin Road, Frodsham, Cheshire WA6 6XN, tel 0928 739191. Price £5.50.

# **Changing times**

A SKILLED technician wants to go part-time after maternity leave. Two supervisors come up with the idea of jobsharing. Could working from home be combined with flexitime?

As patterns of work change and become more flexible, managers and personnel practitioners are regularly being faced with, and being called to tackle, this kind of issue.

A new manual, sponsored by National Westminster Bank, provides practical guidance to help employers who want to review current practice and implement new work patterns. It discusses the changing needs of employees and suggests ways in which organisations can adapt by offering flexible working to retain skilled staff.

As well as detailing a range of work patterns including part time, jobsharing, flexitime, career break, annual hours, term-time working and working from home, the authors describe the benefits and potential problems associated with each one and present a number of case studies of companies which have already introduced a range of flexible working options.

• Changing Times: A guide to flexible work patterns for human resource managers. Published by New Ways to Work, 309 Upper Street, London N1 2TY, tel 071-226 4026. Price £19.50 pbk.

# New books and videos for review should be sent to:

Reviews Editor Employment Gazette, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

JANUARY 1994

36

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE