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NEWS brief

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Case for Equality

EMPLOYERS' body the CBI has pledged its commitment to equal opportunities in the workplace.

In an official statement it sets out the business case for equality of opportunity and provides guidelines for employers on how to recruit, train and retain women, disabled people and people from ethnic minorities.

• Copies of the CBI Equal Opportunities Statement are available free from the Employment Affairs Department, CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU, tel 071-379 7400

New Start

A NEW free magazine aimed at disabled people gives practical advice on getting back to work, including details of the Disability Working Allowance (DWA).

Published quarterly by the Department of Social Security, New Start gives information on jobsearch and job applications, benefits, useful telephone numbers and examples of work experience. It includes interviews with a wide range of DWA recipients, some of whom have gone back to work after a long-term illness and some who have never worked before.

• To join the mailing list, write to Disability Working Allowance, FREEPOST (BS4 335), Bristol BS1 3YX, or telephone freefone 0800 100 123.

Correction

IN THE feature 'Registered Disabled People in the Public Sector' published in the April 1993 Employment Gazette (pp 134-138), incorrect figures were given for the numbers of registered disabled people employed as at June 1992 by Southport-Formby NHS Trust and by South Western Regional Health Authority. The correct figures are 8.0 and 8.0 respectively.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Europe at work

EMPLOYMENT IN Europe 1993, the European Commission's annual review of European labour market issues, is now available.

The 200-page report's three sections covering employment prospects, the European labour market, and employment policies. Topics discussed range from recent developments in Central and Eastern Europe, to women in employment and employment protection and labour force adjustment in the member states.

• Employment in Europe 1993, published by the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. Available in the UK from HMSO, price £9.75.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Last gasp?

THE BATTLE to reduce smoking in the workplace has been all but won, concludes a new study.

Only a minority of organisations now have no formal policy and many have implemented a total ban, it says.

The Study, by Incomes Data Services, reviews the smoking policies currently in force in more than 50 organisations in the public, private and voluntary sector.

Smoking policies now fall largely into two categories: either a total ban or the restriction of smoking to designated areas only.

The authors warn, however, that in companies facing other difficulties "a proposed smoking policy can act as a 'lightning conductor', channelling employees' wider resentments and fears into one issue." Inconsistently implemented policies, especially if senior managers are exempted, can cause bitterness. However, legal cases brought by smokers dismissed for breaking their companies' policies have generally failed.

 Smoking Policies (IDS Study 537) is available from Incomes Data Services, 193 St John Street, London EC1V 4LS tel 071-250 3434 Price £5 to IDS subscribers.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Sales NVOs/SVOs

THE FIRST NVOs and SVOs aimed at Britain's 400,000-plus salespeople become available later this month

Developed by the Sales Qualifications Board, the qualifications will be offered at levels 2, 3 and 4, with level 5 under development. Level 2 will be available for both selling and telephone sales and level 3 for both selling and sales supervision. All qualifications will be awarded by SCOTVEC, the RSA and jointly by City and Guilds and the Chartered Institute of Marketing.

• For more information, contact Helen Davison at the Chartered Institute of Marketing on 0628 852170 or City and Guilds on 071 278 2468.

350th Investor

PENDLE TRAINING, a training provider based in Nelson, East Lancashire, has become the 350th organisation to achieve the Investor in People Standard.

The company, which employs 40 people, specialises in running training courses for

local engineering firms. It has already gained the BS5750 quality standard.

Training for quality

TRAINING FOR Quality is a new journal focusing on how organisations can put the theory of total quality management into practice.

The articles, written by HR specialists, discuss the training implications of quality management and offer advice on developing TQM programmes.

Issue 1 covers such issues as 'Customer obsession', 'Quality through People' and 'Training team leaders'.

• Training for Quality is published three times a year by MCB University Press Ltd 60/62 Toller Lane Bradford BD8 9BY, tel 0274 499821 Annual subscription £79.95

Never too old...

THE SEARCH is on for the winners of the 1993 Outstanding Adult Learners Awards. Nominations are invited on behalf of individuals or groups of adult learners who have shown commitment, effort and success in furthering their learning

The Awards will be presented during NIACE's Adult Learners' Week next May

National Institute of Adult Continuin Education, 21 De Montfort Street Leicester LE1 7GE, tel 053 5551451.

CHILDCARE **Childcare news**

CHILDCARE UPDATE is a new bi-monthly newsletter about childcare issues. Aimed primarily at

employers in the public and private sector who are already, or are intending to, arrange some form of childcare provision for employees, it covers the latest news and developments in childcare.

 Childcare Update is available free from: Childcare Vouchers Ltd 50 Vauxhall Bridge Road, Londo SW1V 2RS.

ENTERPRISE

Small firm start-ups

SOME 107,000 small businesses started up in the UK during the second quarter of 1993 - a rise of 23 per cent on the same period in 1992, says Barclay's Bank.

Both East Anglia and the North West have exceeded the national average with rises of 36.6 and 22.6 respectively in the first half of 1993

Closures still exceed startups, however: some 130,000 firms closed in the second quarter, bringing the total business stock to around 2.41 million - a drop of 0.13 million over the past year.

• For copies of the Barclays Small Business Bulletin (2nd guarter 1993), contact Sarah Bright at Paragon Communications on 071 734 6030.



New scheme targets long-term jobless

UP TO 60,000 long-term unemployed people will get the chance to improve their ob prospects in the coming year by doing work for the community.

Under the Employment Service's Community Action programme, people out of work for a year or more can volunteer to work on schemes ranging from landscape restoration to helping in an old people's home. Participants will stay on the programme for an average of four months, working a minimum of 18 hours a week and spending a further three hours in supervised jobsearch activity. They will retain their benefits, plus £10 a week and help with travel costs.

The mainly voluntary-sector organisations offering places on the programme - from the National Trust and Salvation Army to local day centres - receive £40 a week for each participant. Some 8,000 places on CA have so far been pledged, with 20,000 places being available when the programme is at full capacity.

Places on CA will be advertised through jobcentres, and people will be referred to the programme from Jobplan Workshops or Restart interviews

The launch of CA throughout Great Britain follows a successful National Trust-run pilot scheme in Cornwall and Devon where more than two-thirds of the 60 participants either left to become self-employed or to go to a job, a place in further education or training.

More details about Community Action are available from iobcentres.

New tables compare **TECs' performance**

NEW TABLES comparing the performance of England's 75 Training and Enterprise Councils have been published by the Employment Department.

NEWS brief

The tables, designed to help TECs improve their overall performance, cover delivery of the ED's main programmes for 1992-93 - Youth Training. Employment Training and Investors in People.

TECs and the Department have been working together for a year to develop the tables. An overall ranking of TECs

from one to 75 is not given: instead, the TECs are divided into four broad groups or quartiles for each of the seven areas measured. The seven measures or 'indicators' include ones showing the number of 'positive outcomes' (such as a job or place on a training course) achieved per 100 ET leavers; and TECs' relative success in signing up local employers to the Investors in

People standard. Employment Minister Ann Widdecombe warned that the data should not be used for crude 'league table' rankings:

"Exhaustive comparisons are not possible from these tables: for example, they don't measure value added, and are not adjusted to take into account comparative labour markets," she said.

Work has already begun to see how the circumstances of each TEC can be compared.

variations in performance, with the best practices spread across all regions.

Sir Anthony Cleaver

(chairman)

Eric Dancer

Jan Hall

John Adshead

Richard Brucciani

Application forms are available from Kate Malone or Kay Smith

The tables reveal significant

Employment Department staff will now work with TECs to

ASSESSORS' COMMITTEE - Who's who



Sir Anthony Cleaver

develop further indicators.

Assessing how well TECs perform in helping people with special educational needs would be a high priority, added Miss Widdecombe. "We plan to publish a further set of comparisons in a year's time. This will then enable us to chart the progress of the TEC movement.

In a related move, a new advisory Assessors Committee headed by the chairman of IBM UK and AEA Technology, Sir Anthony Cleaver, is to advise ministers on TEC performance. Its advice will focus on:

- English TECs' performance individually, by region and nationally (including how far TECs are fulfilling their remit to raise the skills base and stimulate local economic growth:
- the eligibility criteria for TEC directors, and the composition and calibre of TEC boards.

· Copies of the TEC tables are available from the ED's TEC Information Management Branch in Sheffield, tel 0742 594849, and are reproduced in full on pp 445-449.

-	
r	chairman and chief executive, IBM UK Ltd, chairman AEA Technology personnel director, J Sainsbury plc
	group chairman and chief executive, Pal International Ltd
	MD, Dartington Crystal
	chairman and chief executive, Coley Porter Bell
	MD, group services, Post Office

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EMPLOYMENTGAZETTE

TEC/LEC news

TYNESIDE

SHORT, highly focused on-thejob training has generated definite commercial benefits for companies on Tyneside, according to new research commissioned by Tyneside TEC.

The study, called Does Training Pay?, analysed the amount of training investment within 13 small to mediumsized local companies.

It reveals that highly focused training at the operator and supervisor level led to benefits in costs and overheads reduction, and in improving product/service quality. It also bolstered team work-

ing and employee flexibility. At the senior level the

benefits of development activities enabled managers and company owners to re-focus on business priorities by reviewing strategic objectives.

Tyneside TEC funded the research in order to fill the information gap relating to training and firms with under 200 employees.

 For further information, contact Colin Waters on 091-487 5599.

SHROPSHIRE

'COMPACT PLUS For Jobs' is Shropshire TEC's new two-year programme for young people who are finding it difficult making the transition from school to work or training.

It extends the idea of Compact Plus Clubs, where groups of 15 and 16 year olds are helped to meet their school Compact goals (such as attendance and work assignments), to cover the first year after they leave school.

A full-time adviser works with the young people for at least three hours a week, offering advice and support to help them achieve a range of competen-cies related to adult life and employment.

The scheme is based on the Jobs for America's Graduates programme which has proved successful in over 20 states.

The Shropshire initiative is the first of four pilot schemes to go live this year. The others, being developed by Devon and Cornwall, Central England and CILNTEC, will start next

Support funding of £50,000 is being provided by the ED, through the employer-led

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QUALITY CIRCLE: Michelin Tyre plc took only nine months to prove that it had met the Investors in People standard after making its commitment in September last year. The company, which has 5,500 manufacturing employees across its five UK sites, was helped towards the standard by Scottish Enterprise

organisation Business in the Community

• For further information, contact Peter Newman on 0954 260580.

SANDWELL

EMPLOYMENTGAZETTE

SANDWELL TEC is piloting a new scheme to increase the number of apprentices taken on by manufacturing firms in the West Midlands. The TEC is providing

funding for 45 apprenticeship places to cover the first-year

financial costs. In addition, two local training providers are guaranteeing

to place the apprentices with an employer for the remaining two years of their training course.

The initiative comes as a response to the fact that many firms feel they cannot afford to take on new recruits as they see little or no return on their training investment for at least a vear.

The pilot opens up the opportunity for apprenticeship



FUTURE IN THEIR HANDS: Walsall TEC is the latest to launch an Access to Assessment scheme, under which experts help local employers to have the skills and knowledge of their staffs assessed and accredited towards an NVQ or SVQ.

Pictured with TEC chief executive John Hyde (second left) are representatives from three large companies supporting the scheme:(from left) Stan Grainger (Aldridge Plastics); Tony Bell (GKN Driveshafts) and Philip Troman (NT Door Controls).

enterprise companies. On hand to present the award in Dundee was IIP Scotland Chairman Tom Farmer (fourth

from left), flanked by SET staff and Michelin personnel lead by Rene Fichant, chief executive manufacturing (fifth from left).

> training for 17-18 year olds, who have previously been excluded from these schemes. For further information, contact Mike Bushell on 021-525 4242.

LETEC

BUSY COMPANY owners and managers can now make the most of every spare moment in the car, on the train or elsewhere to boost their business skills

London East TEC (LETEC) has produced four audio tapes which explain how to go about marketing planning, sales service, marketing research and

marketing overseas. Each tape costs £8. Four more tapes, on management

skills, will be available soon. For further information, contact

Jeff Taylor on 081-478 6600.

HERTFORDSHIRE

HERTFORDSHIRE TEC is encouraging banks, accountants, solicitors and other business organisations to spread the word' about what the TEC can offer local firms.

To make the referral process easier, the TEC has published a guide to all its business support services and products.

• For further information, contact Sue Gunn on 0727 852313.

NEW RESEARCH/REPORTS

Fewer graduates find work

FEWER FIRST degree university graduates are going straight into permanent jobs, new figures show. Some 43 per cent of

graduates found permanent employment in 1991-92 compared with 46 per cent in 1990-91 and 60 per cent in 1986-87, according to the Universities' Statistical Record. The proportion undertaking further study or training rose from 28 to 30 per cent in the vear to 1991-92, while graduate unemployment rose from 9.4 to 10.6 per cent.

First-degree graduates going into industry fell from 25 to 23 per cent but the proportion going into commerce climbed from 30 to 31 per cent. Male entrants to industry outnumber women entrants two to one, in contrast to the the public and health services where women accounted for 30 per cent of graduate intake compared with men's 23 per cent.

In all, some 82,300 students graduated with a first degree from UK universities in 1991-92 - a rise of nearly 5,000. Of these, some 74,700 came from the UK. The proportion of women graduates remained constant at 45 per cent.

The subject groups recording the largest rises in numbers of degrees obtained by UK-based students were: social sciences (+704); physical sciences (+680); humanities (+648) and languages and related studies (+555). Two subject groups showed small decreases: education (-24) and veterinary science, agriculture and related studies (-8). The statistics do not cover graduates from the Open University, the University of Buckingham or the former polytechincs and central institutions which obtained university status in 1992.

• University Statistics 1991-92 Volume two: First Destinations of University Graduates. Published by Universities Statistical Record, PO Box 130, Cheltenham GL50 3SE, tel 0242 225902, price £15.80.

Family Credit helps working parents

FAMILY CREDIT (a state benefit paid to families in lowpaid work) has helped many economically-inactive lone parents off benefits and into work, says a report.

Some 440,000 low-paid families with dependent children receive Family Credit, getting an average of £42 a week. One third of all working lone parents received the benefit.

On average, lone parents were £30 better off than they would have been if they had been unemployed and claiming Income Support. Single people were on average £23 a week better off and couples with

children £18 better off. As a result, says the researchers, lone parents in low-paid work supplemented by Family Credit were more likely to avoid severe hardship than those who were out of work but receiving Income Support.

However, Family Credit is still less effective at reaching its target than any other social security benefit for which takelifelong learning. up has been measured, with only 64 per cent of those entitled to claim receiving it at any one time.

Eligible families did not claim because they did not realise they were eligible for a means-tested benefit. They tended to be low white-collar couples who were buying their own homes.

• Families, Work and Benefits, by Alan Marsh and Stephen McKay. Published by the Policy Studies Institute. Available from BEBC Distribution Ltd, PO Box 1496, Poole Dorset BH12 3YD, price £17.950.

> employee and skills base of BT, the researchers believe the findings can serve as a model for a wide range of UK businesses.

• Copies of the Matching Skills report are available free from BT Education Unit, 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AJ, tel 071-356 5000.

DATA base

Matching skills...

CLOSER DIALOGUE between employers and schools, colleges and universities is urgently needed if British businesses are to meet their future skills

requirements, says a new report. Matching Skills warns that, unless educationalists, training providers and employers cooperate now to improve the match between the demand for and supply of important skills, companies will lose their competitive edge and young

people will miss out on career

opportunities.

managers.

capabilities.

The report, commissioned by the British Telecom Education Service, is based on views canvassed from 200 BT

They highlighted the fact that many young people are entering the job market with underdeveloped skills and

They pointed out that, with the likelihood of constant change in the workplace, and the growing need for transferable skills, new recruits should be ready to undertake continuous retraining and

In order to improve the current situation, the report recommends that employers work with TECs and LECs to extend the availability of work experience and learning incentives for young people, and create partnerships with schools and colleges to develop common methods of assessing an individual's abilities.

Employers should also keep their managers and staff up-todate on new educational developments which will have a bearing on future recruitment

and training strategies. Given the broadly based

...Missing skills

NEARLY HALF of the employers in a recent survey were experiencing skills shortfalls and nine in ten used outside consultants for various tasks.

Shortages were greatest in marketing and sales (44 per cent), IT/computing (36) TOM (31) and EC issues (28).

Of the 280 organisations of all sizes responding to a questionnaire from Exeter University's Centre for Management Studies in September last year, 83 per cent had needed to recruit specialist skills in the previous three vears. Recruitment occurred most frequently in sales and marketing (62 per cent) followed by finance (53 per cent), IT/computing (46) and personnel (32).

In all, nearly 70 per cent of the organisations used consultants on an ad hoc basis and 22 per cent used them regularly.

A third of those questioned had strategic plans extending to 36 months and a further third had 12 month plans.

"The recruitment findings could point to a real weakness in sales and marketing, or that managements very often target this area when the company's real problems lie elsewhere. There is a good deal of firefighting," commented coauthor Dr Alan Wakeham.

• The Effects of the Recession on Management Structure and Organisation. Centre for Managment Studies, University of Exeter, Thornlea, New North Road, Exeter FX4 4.17 tel 05582 666970. Price £20 including p&p.

See also Skill needs, p 443.

SPECIAL report

FORUM

FOR

Looming large was the lack

of consensus among employers,

trainers, educators and policy-

makers as to exactly what skill

Step forward, the IT Skills

Forum. Billed as an employer-

led initiative, the forum arose

from the West London TEC's

realisation that no single body

could hope to tackle the issues.

Already some 32

WHAT MEMBERS GET

• yearly results from a

individual workshop

all Forum members.

showing comparative

covering the member's

own survey results and

priorities, backed by an

newsletter, plus details of

outputs of the Forum's

work such as skill

and directories of

groups.

available solutions.

possible discounts on

training materials.

• the chance to take part in

topic, project and sector

specifications case

studies, best-practice

approaches and methods,

survey of the IT skills of

Services include:

positions;

action plan;

are required, and by whom.

colleges.

SPECIAL report

NEEDS

forms of automation.

Training plans

65 to 55 per cent.

1992.²

1992.

Some 63 per cent of

establishments had training

in 1992. Nine in ten of the

Provision of training

training for some employees,

compared with 77 per cent in

Employers reported they had

funded or arranged off-the-job

training for 40 per cent of their

average of 4.5 days off-the-job

training, down from 5.3 days in

Use of training providers

funded or arranged training had

provider. The most frequently

establishments which had

used an outside training

used were private sector

training companies and FE

Three-quarters of

employees (36 per cent in

1992). Employees given

training each received an

plans - about the same level as

A minority, 17 per cent,

TO THOSE who leave the programming of the family video to their six-year-old offspring, it will come as no surprise: Britain is facing a mounting IT skills crisis.

One in four (5 million) of the UK workforce now make direct use of IT in their jobs, and by the year 2,000 experts predict that this will double. Yet with only one in nine firms having an IT department and one third providing training to their staff. most staff must rely on 'learning from Nellie'.

"Quite simply, the capabilities of the technology have outstripped the ability of people to exploit it," warns Forum adviser Marco Kapp. "People are using the technology in a crude and limited way, and there have been some really gross disasters."

Such were the stark realities to emerge from a major survey commissioned last year by West London TEC, which last month announced the national launch of an IT Skills Forum in a bid to "break through the barrier to growth in UK business".

In the case of secretaries and clerical users, concern centres not so much on their mastery of specific programmes as on their ability to think in 'systems terms' - understanding what information is available in databases and how to get it, how information flows between systems and how to adapt from one IT environment to another.

Even more worrying is the lack of skills among managers, cramping their ability to understand the applications of IT to the business and develop suitable strategies. So serious is the issue as a whole that no fewer than one-in-five employers questioned said it could end up driving their firms out of business

Another finding was employers' widespread dissatisfaction with the IT training on offer from both private sector manufacturers and dealers, and the nearinvisibility of courses offered to business by universities and

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Down in 'Silicon Valley' an ambitious scheme to help solve the UK's IT skills shortage has been fashioned by West London TEC. Andrew Opie reports.



IT Forum project director Meenu Vora

organisations have signed up, ranging from Rank Xerox to Brunel University and, significantly, the Information Technology Training Organisation (ITTO).

A further 16 have expressed interest, says the TEC's chief executive, Phil Blackburn, including six other TECs. By this time next year the goal is 100 members and a working budget of more than £700,000.

To encourage the widest possible range of support, membership has been pitched at four levels: from £14,000 for the biggest organisations to a mere £45 for associate members. Activities will cover

research, development, events, lobbying and representation, and product development. Meanwhile, the Forum has

drawn up a four-point 'agenda for action'. Its priorities are to: define what IT skills are required and by whom; develop and deliver intensive training for key employers from whom others can learn; develop ways of raising the skills of other employees to 'satisfactory minimum' standards; and upgrade the quality and relevance of education and training provided by schools, colleges and universities.

The greatest challenge, says the survey report, probably lies in developing training costing tens, not hundreds of pounds

for the mass of present and future IT users which they can fit in around their other work. Solutions being canvassed include self-study material (covering aspects like principles, guidelines and checklists) and distance learning.

liaise with other skillspromoting bodies such as TECs and the ITITO? "In the first year we would expect to work with ITITO to help them develop NVOs and then to promote them. The Forum will be a significant distribution channel for passing on the message about the new qualifications and explaining the NVQ concept," says project director Meenu Vora.

For its part, ITITO has welcomed the new body. Comments chairman Barney Gibbons: "ITITO looks forward to working with the Forum to increase the awareness and take-up of national standards of competence in IT."

employer-led National Focus on Economic Development Council, National Focus had been working to promote informed board-level debate on

But how will the Forum

An early coup for the Forum has been the decision of the IT to throw in its lot with the new organisation. Founded by the now-abolished National

IT strategies.

SKILL NEEDS in Britain 1993, the latest in the series of annual reports from the Employment Department, records the findings of a survey of 4.000 establishments with

25 or more employees.1 All industry sectors were covered except agriculture, forestry and fishing.

This item summarises the report's findings and compares them with earlier

Recruitment difficulties

years.

Just 6 per cent of employers were experiencing hard-to-fill vacancies when interviewed (April to May 1993). This is well down on the 22 per cent of 1990, but slightly up on the 5 per cent of last year.

Hard-to-fill vacancies at the time of interview rose slightly thought there was a significant gap between the skills of their from 21,000 last year to 25,000 (an average of 2.6 per 'affected' needed to meet business employer). objectives.

In only three industry sectors did more than 10 per cent of establishments report current difficulties. These were hotel & catering; textiles, leather, footwear and clothing; and electrical and electronic engineering.

In 1992 most hard-to-fill vacancies had been in the higher skill-content occupations. This year, though, nearly a quarter of vacancies were reported in the lower skillcontent 'sales occupations' and 'plant and machine operatives' groups. The areas most often reported as causing difficulties were:

- Catering occupations;
- Textiles, garments and
- related trades; • Health associate
- professionals; • Sales representatives;
- Engineers and technologists.

Levels of skill required

Overall, 60 per cent of establishments felt that the level of skills needed by their 'average' employee was increasing (the same proportion as in 1992). The main reason given was the effect of computerisation and other



colleges.

Some 18 per cent of establishments had used a TEC or LEC to facilitate their training, up from last year's 10 employees and those they really per cent.

Most of the employers who had provided off-the-job training (63 per cent) reported that at least some of this was leading to formal qualifications.

Participation in ED programmes

largest organisations had such a plan. However, fewer now have Five in ten employers had participated in one or more ED a training budget - down from or TEC/LEC programmes during the previous year, compared with six in ten in 1992. Youth Training was by In 1993 roughly 80 per cent far the most common. of establishments had provided

Links with other bodies

More than three-quarters of employers have built links with other organisations to meet their longer-term skill needs. Schools remain the most popular link, with 49 per cent of establishments involved. The biggest increase since 1992 was in the percentage linked with TECs/LECs - up from 22 per cent to 31 per cent.

Awareness of NVQs/SVQs, **IIP and National Targets**

Some 74 per cent of employers had heard of NVQs/ SVQs - an improvement on the 63 per cent of 1992. However, most of those aware - two thirds

• For more information about the IT Skills Forum and the survey IT Skills in the 90s. contact Meenu Vora or Amanda Crouch, West London TEC, 15-21 Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 3HA, tel 081 577 1010.

Skill shortages were a problem for only about one in twenty UK employers in the continuing recessionary climate of spring this year, says a new report.

Six in ten employers felt the skill levels required from the 'average' employee were increasing.

- did not offer NVOs/SVOs to their employees.

In all, 39 per cent were aware of the Investors in People initiative, up 12 percentage points from last year.

Just 22 per cent, however, knew of the National Education and Training Targets little increase on a year ago. Awareness of the Targets was less than 50 per cent even among the largest employers.

• A more detailed article, due to appear in Employment Gazette in February 1994, will look more closely at the report results and draw on the most up-to-date indicators.

Footnotes

- 1. Skill Needs in Britain 1993, available from IFF Research Ltd, 26 Whiskin Street, London EC1R 0BP, price £40.
- 2. Although a useful source of information on trends in off-thejob training, the simple questions asked probably under-estimate the true amount of training employers were not prompted with examples of the various types of training that might be included.

NEWS brief

DIARY dates

FLEXIBLE EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES 21-22 October, London

Changing face of UK employment patterns. Tel: 0483 37557

IPM ANNUAL CONFERENCE

27-29 October, Harrogate Tel: 081-946 2570

THE CHANGING WORLD OF WORK 5 November, London

Federation of Recruitment and Employment Services conference. Tel: 071-323 4300

THE EUROPEAN FLEXIBLE WORKING CONFERENCE

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

WHERE ARE THE JOBS OF **TOMORROW?** 16 November, London

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

DEVELOPING THE HIGH PERFORMANCE MANAGER

14-19 November Brockenhurst, Hants 'Five-day MBA' management programme.

Tel: 071-824 8257

COMPETENCY BASED HR STRATEGIES

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

INSTITUTE FOR SMALL **BUSINESS AFFAIRS** ANNUAL CONFERENCE 17-19 November, Nottingham Tel: 0602 418418

USING COMPETENCIES TO IMPROVE BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

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

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OCTOBER 1993 EMPLOYMENTGAZETTE

How staying on at school became the norm

MORE AND more 16 yearolds are choosing further education instead of entry into the labour market. latest results from ED's Youth Cohort Study confirm.

Between 1987 and spring 1991 the proportion of full-time 16 - 17 year-old students in England and Wales surged from 41 to 58 per cent. This trend, say the researchers, is likely to reflect a number of changes in the education system and beyond it.

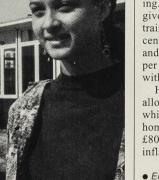
These include the introduction of the GCSE exam in 1988, the steady rise in the availability of national vocational qualifications (NVQs), the economic recession with reduced job opportunities for young people, and changes in benefit rules for young people in 1988

As more young people stayed on at school or college, so it follows that fewer went into jobs or training. Training saw the greatest falls, with the proportion of 16-17 year-olds on Youth Training (YT) down from 24 to 14 per cent in the four years to spring 1991. (If all those who said that YT was, or might be, part of their job are included, then those on YT at the time of the survey increases from 14 to 17 per cent).

Over the same period there was a 5 per cent drop in the proportion of respondents with full-time jobs, from 23 to 18 per cent. (The 18 per cent decreases to 15 per cent if those who are probably on YT are deducted). Those describing themselves as unemployed halved from eight to 4 per cent between 1987 and 1989 but rose again to 7 per cent by 1991.

Qualifications

The sample sat their GCSE exams in the summer of 1990. Nearly two-thirds achieved at least one higher grade exam (A-C) and only 8 per cent left year 11 with no qualifications



Attitudes to school became more positive in the early 1990s.

Three-quarters of the sample were seeking a qualification. Virtually all students were working towards a qualification (93 per cent), as were seven in ten YT participants and nearly a third (31 per cent) of full-time workers.

Of these seeking a qualification, 34 per cent were working for an academic award, 25 per cent for a vocational qualification and 15 per cent were working for both.

Attitudes to school became more positive between the late 1980s and early 1990s, partly as a consequence of the greater number of students (who in general tend to be more positive than labour market entrants about school). Truancy levels remained virtually unchanged since 1985 with persistent truanting accounting for some 6 per cent of the total sample.

Work and training

Three occupational groups dominated young peoples' work and training - clerical and related work, personal service jobs and the manufacture and repair

of metal and electrical goods. Young people on YT were much more likely than full-time workers to be given job training. On-the-job training was given to almost a fifth more YT trainees than workers (84 per cent compared with 65 per cent) and off-the-job training by 40 per cent more (84 compared with 44 per cent).

However, the average weekly allowance on YT was £38.30, while average weekly takehome pay for workers was £80.45 (unadjusted for inflation)

 England and Wales Youth Cohort Study. Cohort 5: aged 16-17 in 1991 report on sweep 1. Published in the ED Research Series as Youth Cohort Report No 22, August 1993. Available free from Research Management Branch, ED, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593932.

BACKGROUND

- YCS is an ongoing programme of research among 16 to 19 year-olds. designed to monitor their decisions and behaviour as they either stay on in fulltime education or enter the labour market.
- This report describes some key findings from the survey - the first contact with 14,500 16-17 year-olds in spring 1991, some eight or so months after they had completed their compulsory education. The survey topics were - school, qualifications, work, training, unemployment and personal and social circumstances
- The research was funded by the Employment Department and the Department for Education and carried out by SCPR in collaboration with Sheffield University.

INTER-TEC COMPARISON TABLES 1992-93

News EXTRA

Reproduced below is the first set of tables comparing the relative performance of the English TECs in delivering the **Employment Department's** main programmes - Youth Training, Employment Training and Investors in People (see news story, page 439).

In all tables the best performing TECs are those in group 1. TECs are listed in alphabetical order in each group and therefore no conclusion may be drawn about the comparative performance within that group.

The group average for each group and the national average figures are the true arithmetic mean.

Notes on Tables

TABLES 1 and 2: Cost per output point - YT and ET

These tables indicate the relative value for money that TECs attain in achieving outputs. In principle, the lower the figure, the more cost effective the TEC has been

Output points were awarded to TECs by multiplying qualification outcomes for YT and qualification and positive outcome (see table 6 notes) for ET by the multipliers defined in the TEC contract. These give more output points for higher level qualifications. TECs operating Credits are those pilot TECs where young people who have left full-time education to join the labour market are given an entitlement to train to approved standards. The credits are used by the young people to purchase approved training which is relevant to their employment and career aspirations

The actual cost figure is obtained from the total amount paid out by the Department on the four weekly invoice from TECs. Information on the numbers of output points is obtained from management information provided four weekly by each TEC under the terms of the TEC Operating agreement (Annex

For YT, information related to Youth Credits is included. For ET, allowance costs are included and are calculated based on the proportion of allowance weeks reported on Annex J, multiplied by an average of £60 per training week.

Inter TEC Comparison Inter TEC Comparison Inter TEC Comparison Group 2 **TECs operating Credits** Group 1 Barnsley/Doncaster CAMBSTEC County Durham Cumbria Dorset Gloucestershire Greater Peterborough HAWTEC Isle of Wight Avon Bolton Bury Calderdale/Kirklees CEWTEC Greater Nottingham Hampshire Humberside Leicesterbire Birmingham Bradford & District Devon & Cornwall Hertfordshire Kent Northumberland South & East Cheshire Leicestershire NORMIDTEC Isle of Wight LAWTEC North London Leeds Lincolnshire North Yorkshire Northamptonshire QUALITEC Rochdale Manchester METROTEC Milton Keynes & North Bucks Oldham Rotherham Sheffield Sandwell Shropshire Southern Derbyshire Staffordshire Stockport/High Peak Sussex Thames Valley Enterprise Surrey West London

For TECs Operating Credits : YT and Credit Costs Combined Group Average £8844.5 Group Average £5242.72

Group Average £6524.81

National average (non-Credit TECs) £6509.44 (Based on TEC data)

Table 1: Cost per Output Point - YT

Credit TECs shown separately because funding arrangements differ Figures relate to the year ending 28 March 1993.

General notes

Inter TEC Comparison

Group 3

AZTEC Bedfordshire CENTEC Central England Coventry & Warwickshire Dudley ELTEC Essex Heart of England London East Merseyside Norfolk & Waveney North Derbyshire North Nottinghamshire North West London Somerset South Thames Tyneside Wakefield Moarcide

Group Average £8215.09

Source: TEC Invoice & Annex J(18/7/93)

OCTOBER 1993

TABLES 3 and 4: NVQs per 100 leavers - YT and ET

The tables provide an indication of the qualifications (National Vocational Qualifications) obtained by trainees in the YT or ET programmes, by each TEC, for every 100 leavers. The figures are similar to a percentage but the qualifications used were gained by a different group of leavers. In principle, the higher the figure, the more successful the TEC has been.

Both the NVQ and the leavers figures are obtained from management information provided four weekly by each TEC under the terms of the TEC Operating Agreement (Annex J). NVQ information covers all NVQs gained by TECs, not just those claimed up to the planning table ceiling. For YT, information related to Training Credits is included.

TABLE 5: YT Guarantee

The Government guarantees the offer of a suitable place for all 16 and 17 year olds not in full time education or a job, including those who lose or leave a previous YT place. The guarantee also extends to certain young people aged 18 or over.

The table provides an indication of TEC performance in meeting the revised YT Guarantee and the average waiting time of young people in the Youth Guarantee in terms of months. The calculation involves two elements of data, the first divided by the second:

- The number of young people in the TEC area who fall within the Guarantee Group, and have been waiting for the offer of a YT place i) with a start date for 8 or more weeks.
- A rolling monthly average of the number of YT starts. This is derived from the numbers of starts over the last 52 weeks, divided by 12. ii)

The count of the numbers of young people waiting in the TEC area is obtained from the April Careers Service count. The number of YT starts over the past year is obtained from management information provided four weekly by each TEC under the terms of the TEC Operating Agreement (Annex J).

TABLE 6: Positive outcomes per 100 leavers - ET

The table provides an indication of the relative success of trainees who have participated in the ET programme in each TEC obtaining a positive outcome. A positive outcome in ET is where, 3 months after leaving ET, a person can be properly described as being in:

- A permanent, temporary or casual job, full-time or part-time of more than 15 hours per week.
- Self-employment (including Business Start-Up scheme). ii)
- Education of more than 21 hours per week (including full-time further or higher education); or iii)
- Training of more than 21 hours per week (other than YT or ET). iv)

Both the positive outcomes gained and the leavers figures are obtained from management information provided four weekly by each TEC under the terms of the TEC Operating Agreement (Annex J). Positive outcomes information covers all positive outcomes gained by TECs, not just those claimed up to the planning table ceiling.

Group 1Group 2Group 3Group 4Barnsley/Doncaster Bolton Bury CAMBSTEC Cumbria Dorset DudleyBedfordshire Birmingham Calderdale/Kirklees County Lurham Devon & Cornwall ELTEC LecsetershireAZTEC Bradford & District Coventry & Warwickshire County Lurham Isle of WightAVOR CENTEC COUNTY Durham Heart of England Else of WightAvon CENTEC COUNTY Durham HawyTEC Lecsetershire Contectershire OldhamAZTEC Coventry & Warwickshire COUNTY Durham Isle of WightAvon CENTEC COUNTY Durham HawyTEC Lecsetershire OldhamAZTEC Coventry & Warwickshire COUNTY Durham Isle of WightAvon CENTEC Else of Wight Hampshire Hertfordshire Milton Keynes & North Bucks. Kent North Derbyshire North Derbyshire North Derbyshire North Mest London North& West London North& West London North & Waveney Sheffield South Thames Southern Derbyshire StatfordshireNORMIDTEC NORMIDTECSomerset StatfordshireShopshire Shopshire Southern Derbyshire		son Comparison	Comparison	Comparison
Bolton Bury Birmingham Bradford & District CENTEC Bolton Bury Birmingham Bradford & District CENTEC CAMBSTEC Calderdale/Kirklees Coventry & Warwickshire CEWTEC Cumbria Central England Gloucestershire CILNTEC Dorset County Durham Heart of England Essex Dudley Devon & Cornwall Isle of Wight Hampshire ELTEC Greater Nottingham Leeds Hertfordshire HAWTEC Greater Peterborough Milton Keynes & North Bucks. Kent Leicestershire Oldham North London Merseyside Licolnshire QUALITEC North West London Nordlex & Waveney Manchester Rotherham Northumberland Sheffield METROTEC Somerset Shropshire South Thames	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
North Yorkshire Surrey Thames Valley Enterprise Teesside North amptonshire Sussex Tyneside Watsall South & East Cheshire Wakefield Wearside West London Stockport/High Peak Wolverhampton Wiltshire Group Average £3100.16 Group Average £3851.69 Group Average £4547.60 Group Average £5862.60	Bolton Bury CAMBSTEC Cumbria Dorset Dudley ELTEC HAWTEC Leicestershire Lincolnshire Manchester METROTEC NORMIDTEC NORMIDTEC North Notting North Notting North Attast Stockport/Hig	Birmingham Calderdale/Kirklees Central England County Durham Devon & Cornwall Greater Poterborough Humberside QUALITEC Rotherham Sandwell Somerset hamshire re e Cheshire Wakefield h Peak Wolverhampton	Bradford & District Coventry & Warwickshire Gloucestershire Heart of England Isle of Wight Leeds Milton Keynes & North Buck North Derbyshire North Dorbyshire North West London Northumberland Rochdale Shropshire SOLOTEC Thames Valley Enterprise Tyneside Wearside Wiltshire	CENTEC CEWTEC CILNTEC Essex Hampshire Hertfordshire is Kent London East Merseyside Nortolk & Waveney Sheffield South Thames Southern Derbyshire Sutfork Teesside Walsall West London
National average £4292.48 (Based on TEC data)				

TABLE 4: NVQs per 100 leavers - ET

	Inter TEC Comparison	Inter TEC Comparison	Inter T Compa
	Group 1	Group 2	Group
	Barnsley/Doncaster Berdiordshire Dimingham CAMBSTEC Dorset Dudley Greater Nottingham Greater Peterborough HAWTEC Leicestershire METROTEC Milton Keynes & North Bucks NORMIDTEC North London Northamptonshire Oldham QUALITEC South Thames Sussex Group Average 35.65	Bradford & District Calderdale/Kirklees Central England County Durham Coventry & Wawickshire Humberside Kent Leeds Lincolnshire London East Merseyside Rotherham Solotec Statfordshire Surrey Tyneside Wakefield Wiltshire Wolverhampton	Avon AZTEC CEWTEC CLINTEC Glouceste Hampshire Hertfordshi Isle of Wig LAWTEC Manchestr North Nott Strokporti S
	Group Average 35.65	Group Average 27.55	Group Ave
National average 24.52 (Based on TEC data)			
Figures relate to the year ending 2	8 March 1993.		

	Inter TEC Comparison	Inter T Compa
	Group 2	Group
Bucks	Avon Bradford & District Cumbria Greater Poterborough Humberside Isle of Wight Kent Leeds Leicestershire METROTEC North London Rochdale Sandwell South & East Cheshire Staffordshire Thames Valley Enterprise Wearside Wedverhampton	Bedfordsh Birmingha Bolton Bui CEWTEC Coventry E LTEC Heart of E Hertfordsf LAWTEC London E: Manchest NORMIDD North Yorl Northamp QUALITE Somerset Stockport

Group Average 43.37

Group Average 34.54

National average 32.61 (Based on TEC data)

TABLE 3: NVQs per 100 Leavers - YT

Inter TEC

Group 1

Hampshire HAWTEC

Oldham Rotherham Sheffield

Sussex Walsall

West London Wiltshire

Comparison.

Barnsley/Doncaster CAMBSTEC

Lincolnshire Milton Keynes & North

Sherifield Shropshire Southern Derbyshire Suffolk

CAMBSTEC County Durham Dorset Gloucestershire

Figures relate to the year ending 28 March 1993.

Note

Note:

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up 3

ordshire ingham on Bury VTEC entry & Warwickshire rt of England fordshire /TEC don East

hester MIDTEC Yorkshire hamptonshire erset kport/High Peak

Group Average 30.59

Inter TEC Comparison

Group 4

AZTEC Calderdale/Kirklees CENTEC Central England CILNTEC CILNTEC Devon & Cornwall Dudley Essex Merseyside Nortolk & Waveney North Derbyshire North Nottinghamshire North West London North West London Northumberland SOLOTEC South Thames Tyneside Wakefield

Group Average 24.28

Source: Annex J (18/7/93)

EC arison

2

rshire hire ght tinghamshire perland /High Peak alley Enterprise

erage 22.51

Inter TEC Comparison

Group 4

Bolton Bury CENTEC Cumbria Devon & Cornwall ELTEC Essex Heart of England Norfolk & Waveney North Derbyshire North West London North Yorkshire Rochdale Sheffield South & East Cheshire Southern Derbyshire Teesside Wearside

Group Average 14.04

Source: Annex J(18/7/93)

TABLE 7: Investors In People penetration

The table provides an indication of how well TECs are performing in gaining employer commitment to the Investors in People programme. The calculation involves taking a ratio of two elements of data, i) divided by ii) below:

The number of commitments gained in the TEC area as a proportion of total commitments in England. i)

The number of employees in the TEC area as a proportion of total employment in England. ii)

The count of the number of commitments in each TEC area in 1992/93 is obtained from the IIP central database. The count of the number of employees in each TEC area is derived from the 1991 Census of Employment and includes agriculture and horticulture.

Commitment — when an organisation makes a commitment and develops an action plan to work towards the Investors in People standard. Recognition — the term used for organisations which have achieved Investors in People standards.

Enquiry Point

Operational Performance Branch (PC2), Room E326, Employment Department, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

tel 0742 593259

	Inter TEC Comparison	Inter TEC Comparison	Inter TEC Comparison	Inter TEC Comparison
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
	Calderdale/Kirklees CEWTEC Cumbria Dudley Gloucestershire LAWTEC Leicestershire Merseyside METROTEC NORMIDTEC Rotherham Sheffield South & East Cheshire Southern Derbyshire Staffordshire Staffordshire Sutfolk Walsall Wearside Wolverhampton	Barnsley/Doncaster Bolton Bury Bradford & District County Durham Coventry & Warwickshire Devon & Cornwall Dorset ELTEC Greater Nottingham Humberside Leeds Lincolnshire Norfolk & Waveney OUALITEC Rochdale Teesside Thames Valley Enterprise Tyneside Wakefield	Birmingham Central England Greater Peterborough HAWTEC Heart of England Manchester Mitton Keynes & North Bucks North Detryshire North Nottinghamshire North Notking Northamptonshire Northamptonshire Northumberland Sandwell Shropshire Stockport/High Peak Surrey Sussex West London Wiltshire	Avon AZTEC Bedfordshire CAMBSTEC CENTEC CILNTEC Essex Hertfordshire Isle of Wight Kent London East North London North West London Oldham SOLOTEC Somerset South Thames
	Group Average 0.035	Group Average 0.096	Group Average 0.209	Group Average 0.741
National average 0.2325 (Based on TEC data)				
Figures relate to YT Guarantee po Positions relate to the number of y	sition at 8 April 1993.	Inner for a YT place, adjusted	I for TEC size.	
				Service Monitoring Report(8/4/93

Barnsley/Doncaster CAMBSTEC Devon & Cornwall Dorset ELTEC Greater Nottingham Greater Peterborough Leiccestershire Lincolnshire North West London North Yorkshire North West London North Yorkshire North West London North Yorkshire Rotherham South & East Cheshire Stockport/High Peak Sussex Wiltshire Birmingham • Calderdale/Kirklees CENTEC Central England County Durham Dudley Heart of England Isle of Wight LAWTEC METROTEC NORMIDTEC NORMIDTEC NORMIDTEC Sandwell SOLOTEC Southern Derbyshire Staffordshire Tyneside Wakefield Wearside Group Average 23.39 Group Average 17.57 National average: 15.71 (Based on TEC data) Positive outcomes include getting a job, obtaining Further Vocational Training or a place in Further or Higher Education. Figures relate to the year ending 28 March 1993. Notes

TABLE 6: Positive outcomes per 100 leavers - ET

Inter TEC

Group 1

Comparison

Inter TEC

Group 2

Comparison

T/	ABLE	7:	Invest	tors	n I	Peop	le	pene	trat	ion
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Notes

4.

		Inter TEC Comparison	Inter TEC Comparison	Inte
		Group 1	Group 2	Gro
		Bedfordshire Central England Dorset ELTEC Gloucestershire HAWTEC Merseyside METROTEC North Derbyshire North NorthOrtinghamshire Rotherham Somerset South & East Cheshire South & East Cheshire South & East Cheshire Stokport/High Peak Sutfolk Teesside Wiltshire	Avon AZTEC Barnsley/Doncaster Bolton Bury Bradford & District Calderdale/Kirklees CAMBSTEC County Durham Dudley Hampshire Humberside Leeds NORMIDTEC North Yorkshire Sandwell Sheffield Shropshire Wakefield Wolverhampton	CEW Cum Devo Grea Grea Heat LAW Linco Man Nort Nort Nort Nort Nort Staf That Type Wea
	ational average 1	Group Average 2.3573	Group Average 1.1658	Grou
(B	ased on TEC data)			
otes:	Figures relate to the Investors in Peo The national number of commitments The comparison is based on the ratio ratio of TEC working population to Recognitions are included in commitm	was 3140. The total national of commitments made to each national working population.	working population taken from n TEC by local employers to n	i the 19 lational
	41. 41.			
				200

Inter TEC Comparison

Group 3

Avon AZTEC Bolton Bury Bradford & District CILNTEC Coventry & Warwickshire Cumbria Glougectorphice Gloucestershire Hampshire HAWTEC Humberside Leeds Leeds Manchester QUALITEC Sheffield Somerset Teesside Thames Valley Enterprise Wolverhampton Group Average 14.00

Inter TEC Comparison

Group 4

Bedfordshire CEWTEC Essex Hertfordshire Kent London East Merseyside Milton Keynes & North Bucks. Norfolk & Waveney North London Northamptonshire Oldham Oldham Shropshire South Thames Suffolk Surrey Walsall West London

Group Average 9.33

Source: Annex J (18/7/93)

er TEC mparison

oup 3

NTEC mbria von & Cornwall eater Nottingham eater Peterborough art of England WTEC WTEC colnshire nchester rfolk & Waveney rthamptonshire rthumberland rth West London Anam Jham uth Thames affordshire ames Valley Enterprise neside earside

oup Average 0.8153

Inter TEC Comparison

Group 4

Birmingham CENTEC CILINTEC Coventry & Warwickshire Essex Hertfordshire Isle of Wight Kent Leicestershire London East Mitton Keynes & North Bucks. QUALITEC Rochdale Rochdale SOLOTEC Surrey Sussex Walsall West London

Group Average 0.2924

991 Census of Employment was 18601100. al commitments, compared with the

Source: Management Information & 1991 Census

OCTOBER 1993

NEW appointments

ED MINISTER

LORD HENLEY has been appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Employment Department following Viscount Ullswater's move to become Chief Whip in the House of Lords.

Lord Henley, 40, was previously a minister at the Department of Social Security and a Government spokesman on health

During the 1980s he was active in local government, serving as president of the Cumbria Association of Local Councils and as a Cumbria County counsellor.

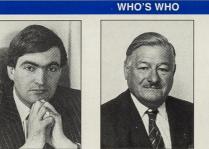
Lord Henley's ministerial responsibilities had not been confirmed at the time Employment Gazette went to press.

HSE CHAIRMAN

FRANK DAVIES CBE has been appointed as the new chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, following the retirement of Sir John Cullen

Mr Davies has an extensive background in industry, and a long-standing interest in health and safety matters.

He was president of the Glass Manufacturers' Feder-



Lord Henley

ation from 1985-87 and most recently chief executive of Rockware Group plc. He has also served on the Oxfordshire District Health Authority, and he is the founder chairman of the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre NHS Trust. The appointment is for three years. Meanwhile, serving HSE director-general John Rimington has been reappointed to the post until June 1995

HEAD OF NCVQ

POST OFFICE chairman Michael Heron has been appointed as the new chairman of the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ)

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He takes over from Sir Bryan Nicholson who is leaving after his three-year term.

Mr Heron is also vicechairman of the National Advisory Council on Education and Training (NACETT) and deputy chairman of Business in the Community.

Set up by the Government in 1986 to rationalise the vocational qualifications system, NCVQ has now completed the first phase of its work to set in place a framework of National Vocational Qualifications covering 80 per cent of the workforce.

TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT HIGH COURT judge Mr Justice

Reassurance that you have enough

Service for both policy makers and

Savings in time and money to put

Access to the initiatives and experiences

Cost-effective support for increasingly

Less chance of missing the latest ideas,

reports, studies, policies and practices

An information flow that **you** the customer

information and intelligence to better use

our Membership Dept. NOW on 041-332 8541, or write to

relevant data for your needs

of others in your field

busy staff

control

practitioners

Mummery has been appointed as president of the Employment Appeal Tribunal in succession to Sir John Wood. Aged 55, Mr Justice Mummery was called to the Bar in 1964 and was appointed to the High Court (Chancery Division) in 1989. He has been appointed for a three-year term with effect from October 1.

The Tribunal's main functions are to hear appeals arising from decisions of industrial tribunals (on points of law only) and decisions of the Certification Officer for Trade Unions.

REMPLOY CHAIRMAN

BUSINESSMAN DAVID Heywood has been appointed as the new chairman of Remploy, following the retirement of Sir Ivor Cohen.

Mr Heywood is a former deputy chairman of British American Tobacco Co and is currently a board member of the Rentokil Group and QS Holdings, a retail group in the south of England.

With 93 factories nationwide, Remploy is the largest single provider of sheltered employment for disabled people, and currently employs some 8,500 staff.

Key findings

- More than half the schools in Great Britain were already in receipt of the National Record of Achievement (NRA) just twelve months after its launch in February 1991.
- In post-compulsory education, employment and training take-up was more varied, although further orders of the NRA during 1992-93 suggest that take-up across all sectors has risen since the first part of the study was undertaken.
- On the whole there was a positive response to the NRA in terms of its broad coverage of the individual's skills and abilities. It was generally agreed that the national status of the NRA was a prime factor encouraging take-up.
- Use of the NRA in selection for jobs, training and education courses was mainly at the interview and not the application stage.
- There was an enthusiastic response towards the NRA as a tool to aid selection, and especially the way it provided a more complete picture of the applicant.
- Many of the selectors felt that the NRA had a number of advantages over local records of achievement and some of their own selection procedures, although the application form and psychometric tests predominated as the main methods of selection.
- Most employers and training organisations using NRA to find evidence of core skills thought it conveyed them reasonably well.
- Young people found the NRA useful both in preparing for, and during interviews. Over threequarters expressed confidence in the document by saying that they would use it again.
- While at school, just over half the young people were given guidance on how best to use their NRA and just less than one quarter had used the document to help them make plans about the future.

The National Record of Achievement: an evaluation



The National Record of Achievement was launched in February 1991 by the Employment Department (ED) and the Department for Education (DFE). Its purpose is to provide a nationally recognised document which individuals can use to record their achievements and to plan their personal and career development.

special **FEATURE**

This article reports on a two-part evaluation of the NRA which looked at the initial take-up and implementation of the document, and its use in selection.

By Linda Callear, Economics, Research and Evaluation Division, Employment Department.

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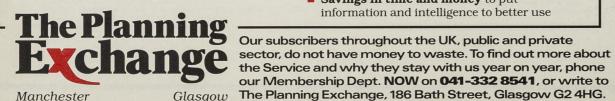
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EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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THE MAIN focus of this article is to report on outcomes from the second part of a two-part evaluation of the NRA² (see technical note). Before examining the use of the NRA in selection, however, consideration is given to findings from the first part, which focuses on the initial takeup and implementation of the document within education, employment and training.

Initial take-up of the NRA

Take-up of the NRA 12 months after the launch of the document in February 1991 was encouraging. Over half the schools in Britain had ordered copies by January 1992, and others had received copies through their local education authority (LEA/EA).³ Findings from the evaluation showed that more than half the schools surveyed had

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issued the NRA by February 1992 and that most of the remainder planned to do so during the 1991-92 academic year. On the whole this was to students in their final year of compulsory education (year 11) and in virtually all cases to all of those in year 11. The majority of these schools were building on an existing recording of achievement system and almost two-thirds regarded the NRA as an improvement on that system.

In the post-compulsory education, employment and training sectors, take-up and implementation were more variable. The majority of the 100 post-compulsory education institutions surveyed were using, or planning to use, the NRA in the 1991-92 academic year. For one fifth, this applied to all their students. Of the 340 employers who ordered the NRA between February 1991 and January 1992, 160 were successfully interviewed. Just under twothirds were using the NRA and the remaining third were not planning immediate use.

Just over half of the training organisations (TOs) who had ordered the NRA by January 1992 were using it or intended to do so. Further orders of the NRA during 1992-93 suggest that take-up across all sectors has risen since the first part of the study was undertaken.

Implementation of the NRA

Implementation and compilation of the NRA varied between employers and schools. Among employers, the most common pattern was the issuing of the document to the jobholder to be kept and added to by them.

In schools, compilation was a two-way process involving both student and teacher. It was common practice for the form teacher to hold the NRA for safekeeping with the intention of issuing it to the student at the point when they left school. Some schools were experiencing difficulties in the overall management of the NRA in terms of compiling the document, preparing students for external examinations, arranging endof-school-year activities and so on. Others, however, found that aiming for completion by the end of year 11 was too late if students wanted to use the document for college or employer interviews. As a result, some schools were starting to rethink the timing of its compilation and completion.

Initial reactions to the NRA

Responses to both the concept and format of the NRA were generally positive. The national status was regarded as a prime factor influencing take-up. In addition, many case study respondents confirmed that it produced a holistic picture of an individual, giving broad coverage of their skills and abilities beyond that of a list of qualifications and a school reference. There was a general consensus that the NRA belonged to the holder, though there was some debate over whether it should contain only positive aspects of an individual, which

good quality. The front cover and logos part of the document's uniformity - were very rarely changed. There was considerable variety in the use of different pages of the document, however: the most commonly used page was that listing personal details. Nearly half of the schools were adding specific new pages covering subjects such as work experience or school achievements by subject area. Spare pockets were often used for NVO/SVO and other certificates.

Use and experience in selection

might lessen the document's credibility.

The outer cover and general presentation

of the pages were seen as impressive and of

The second part of the evaluation looked at selectors' (employers, TOs and college admissions staff), use of the NRA in the selection process, and at young people's use of the document when applying for jobs, training or college places. All of the selectors interviewed were known to be using the NRA as part of their selection process and all of the young people had received an NRA before leaving year 11 in summer 1992.

For selectors, the evaluation covered: use of the NRA in the selection process; as a source of information on core skills; and in comparison with other sources of information and selection methods. It also covered selectors' assessment of the NRA.

Use of the NRA in the selection process

Experience of using the NRA was mainly

Table 1 Selectors' use of the NRA as a source of information on core skills

at the interview rather than the application

stage. Just 4 per cent of employers and TOs

and 7 per cent of colleges had asked for

NRAs to be sent with written applications.

and only a small number reported applicants

sending their NRA on their own initiative

(11 per cent of employers, 9 per cent of TOs

employers, 64 per cent of TOs and 83 per

cent of colleges asked applicants to bring

their NRA with them. Among those who

did not ask, selectors reported that a few

applicants brought them on their own

initiative. Selectors' main use of the NRA

in the interview was as a basis for discussion

involving both the selector and the applicant.

Using the NRA to prepare questions was

less common, although colleges tended to

use it more in this way than the other two

As a source of information on core

Findings from the study suggest that the

NRA is able to provide employers and TOs

with information on key or core skills such

as communication, numeracy and use of

information technology (IT). Of those who

were looking for evidence of core skills,

between 70 and 88 per cent used the NRA

as a source of information (see *table 1*). In

terms of how effectively these skills were

conveyed, the general opinion was that the

NRA achieved this reasonably well (table

2). For employers, the information conveyed

most effectively were personal skills,

At the interview stage, 42 per cent of

and 6 per cent of colleges).

sectors

skills

	Percentage of selectors				
	Looking for core skills	Of those looking for core skills, use NRA as a source			
Personal skills	93				
Communication skills	97	75			
Numeracy skills	90	71			
Problem solving skills	70	70			
IT skills	52	88			
Modern foreign					
language skills	10	78			

Note: Selectors includes employers and TOs.

Table 2 Employers and training organisations' assessment of how well the NRA conveys core skills

						per cent
-sotto pho shouse	Emplo	yers		Traini	ng organisatior	IS
	Very well	Reasonably well	Not well	Very well	Reasonably well	Not well
Personal skills	20	67	10	10	83	7
Communication skills	10	69	18	6	75	15
Numeracy skills	15	72	10	15	63	19
Problem solving skills	13	76	11	5	70	25
IT skills Modern foreign	7	81	12	15	78	49
Language skills	12	87	-	17	50	-

Percentages based on those employers and TOs using the NRA as a source of information on core skills Note:

closely followed by numeracy and problem- | T solving skills, while for TOs it was information on modern foreign language,4 numeracy and IT skills.

In comparison with other sources of information and selection methods

Selectors were asked about their level of confidence in the NRA and its usefulness compared with other sources of information.⁵ The NRA compared very well with these sources, with the exception of psychometric tests for employers and TOs and the school reference for colleges, both of which were judged in a very positive light.

Just over 40 per cent of employers and TOs were very confident about the information contained within the NRA. Slightly fewer colleges - 37 per cent expressed this opinion. In terms of the NRA's usefulness, almost half (49 per cent) of the TOs, 40 per cent of employers and 38 per cent of colleges found it very useful. This assessment of their usefulness was very similar to the level of confidence expressed by the selectors.

A number of positive messages emerged about the NRA when compared with other methods used by selectors. In relation to local records of achievement, where they existed, opinion was equally divided. Half felt that the NRA was very similar, but the other half felt that it offered distinct advantages, such as its comprehensiveness and standard format (see table 3). Comparisons with their own selection procedures, based on just over two-thirds of the selectors, produced a consensus that the NRA gave a much more rounded picture of an individual. All three sectors found a particular advantage in the 'personal statement'. Employers were also positive about the attendance record and qualifications and credits, while TOs were positive about the attendance record and work experience details (see table 4).

Selectors' assessment of the NRA

Overall satisfaction with the NRA as a selection tool was tested by asking selectors whether they would be prepared to use the NRA in place of their own procedures. Responses were encouraging, with one third of colleges, one sixth of employers and a quarter of TOs stating that they would be prepared to use the NRA as the sole means of selection. Even more encouraging was evidence of selectors' commitment to the NRA, with the vast majority stating that they would use the document in the future.

A minority of selectors were critical of a number of aspects of the NRA. Some felt that there was not enough time at the interview stage to make best use of it, and a number were sceptical about the positiveonly picture it gave of an individual, wanting more critical analysis with independent references and accreditation.

Table 3	Perceived advantages of the NRA compared with local records of
	achievement

achievement			by secto
	Employers	Training organisations	College staff
Number with experience of RoAs Number expressing an	43	45	108
advantage of NRA over RoA	30	30	71
Comments:	Of those expressi	ng an advantage	
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
More comprehensive, more information,			
better all round picture	73	63	11
Useful standardised format	63	63	25
View of personalities	47	16	25 3 3 3
Students are more involved	27	-	3
Well set out, better format	16	40	
Easy to follow, clearer	16	23	11
Work experience details	10	33	11
Has action plan	10	6	7

Perceived advantages of the NRA compared with own selection Table 4 procedure, by sector

Er	mployers	Training organisations	College staff
Number commenting	57	- 71	100
Comments: Pe	r cent	Per cent	Per cent
Personal statement	21	23	37
Attendance record	19	20	5
Qualifications/estimated exam results	17	14	8
Gives work experience	5	18	16
Action plan	5	1	9 9
Other achievements	3	7	
Nore depth, fuller picture	19	27	12
Good point for discussion at interview	16	17	5
Feachers' personal report	10	7	5
Details hobbies/ sports/out of school activiti	es 10	11	9
Gives greater insight into character/persona	ality 5	- 10	9
Gives details, overall picture of school life	2	10	2
Gives levels of abilities		10	6
More about aspirations	-	3	12
Helps place students accurately	-	3	8



Examples of NRA personal statements completed by employees.

Young people's use of the NRA

In addition to the use and experience of



of the document when applying for jobs, training or college places was examined. The following paragraphs present outcomes from the final part of the evaluation in terms of: use of the NRA at the application and interview stages; preparation for using the NRA; and opinions of the NRA.

Use of the NRA at the application and interview stages

Use of the NRA was more common at the interview than the application stage. Just over a quarter of those who used one or more sources of help in preparing applications sent a copy (or the original) of their NRA.

Two-thirds of young people who had had an interview in the final term of compulsory schooling (during the academic year 1991-92) or the first six months thereafter took their NRA along to at least one interview. More than half of them always took it, compared with less than a quarter who always took certificates, a CV, references the NRA by selectors, young people's use | or a school report. The majority took the

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complete document with all of the insert pages, although relatively few took other pieces of information such as references and details of achievements in subject areas. The decision to take the NRA came mainly from the young people themselves.

The majority of young people taking their NRA to an interview said that it was used by the interviewer. This mainly involved the interviewer picking out particular points of interest. On occasions when the young person initiated use of their NRA, this involved picking out particular points of interest and/or showing some of the pages to the interviewer.

Preparation while at school for using the NRA

Just over half of the young people were given guidance at school on how to use their NRA when making applications. Help was most common through tutorials, interviews with a careers officer, and personal and social education (PSE) classes. Less common were a talk given to the whole school year, practice interviews (including role play) and an individual review.

Each young person received help or guidance in two or three different ways. The most helpful were practice interviews, followed by all the other one-to-one experiences. Less helpful were talks to the whole year and PSE classes.

When the young people were asked whether they had used the NRA while at school to make future plans, just under a quarter said they had done so. They tended to be those who subsequently used the NRA for applications and interviews. Generally they found the NRA useful in helping their planning. School involvement with such planning was mainly on the part of teachers, although more than one-third of young people interviewed had made plans with a careers teacher/officer, using the NRA as part of that process.

Opinions of the NRA

Young people's responses to the NRA were positive. Almost two-thirds found the document useful in preparing for, and during, an interview. It is apparent from the data that the young people who completed their NRA themselves or together with their tutors had a much higher opinion of its usefulness than those whose tutors filled it in for them. Exactly half of the young people said that they filled it in together with their teachers or tutors and one third said that they had filled it in by themselves.

The majority of those who had taken it along to an interview thought that it had given the interviewer a very good picture of themselves, and over half thought that it had impressed their interviewer a lot. They were more likely to consider that the interviewer was very impressed when the latter was using the NRA, compared with their own use of it in the interview. As a final question, all the young people were asked how likely they would be to use the NRA again at the application and interview stages. The majority stated that they would use it again at both stages.

Conclusion

The evaluation work carried out to date has shown that, even at a relatively early stage in its existence, there has been a widespread take-up and acceptance of the NRA, most notably within schools. Moreover, the DFE announcement in December 1992 - making the NRA the recommended format for reporting attainments to school leavers - will help to accelerate this process within schools. That announcement will also have a knock-on effect in the post-compulsory education, employment and training sectors, as successive cohorts of young people start to enter these sectors with their NRA.

At the same time, as take-up continues to increase in the employment and training sectors,6 and its use as a tool to aid selection becomes more widespread, commitment to and acceptance of the NRA will continue to grow. In order to ensure that this increase is sustained, schools need to provide more guidance to young people on how to use the NRA when seeking jobs, course or training places. In addition, selectors need to recognise the benefits of the NRA and actively request the document, particularly at the interview stage.

Footnotes

- 1 The evaluation was undertaken by Research International and co-funded by the Employment Department and the Department For Education.
- Copies of the Part I report: Evaluation of the National Record of Achievement - A Summary of the Findings, Part I, and the Part II report: Evaluation of the National Record of Achievement - Use and Experience in Selection, are available free of charge from: Cambertown Ltd, Unit 8, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Commercial Road, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, S63 9BL, Tel: (0709) 888688
- Figures are based on the Employment Department's original database of NRA orders covering schools, colleges, employers and training organisations
- The number of TOs responding to the question on modern foreign languages was so small that this particular finding should be treated with caution
- Other sources of information covered were: letters of application: completed application form: CV school report; school reference; NRA; record of achievement (RoA); psychometric tests; action plan: and other
- 6 In April 1992 the NRA replaced the National Record of Vocational Achievement (NROVA), and it became compulsory for TOs running Youth Training and Employment Training programmes through Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and Local Enterprise Companies (LECs) to issue NRAs free to all trainees. This has now been extended to Training For Work (TFW) trainees.

Technical note

Part one of the evaluation consisted of a national telephone survey and 11 case studies. The telephone survey was based on randomly selected representative samples of secondary schools, further education colleges and higher education institutions drawn from the ED's database of orders. Every identifiable employer and

training organisation on the database was contacted to compensate for the lower number who had ordered the NRA. Interviews with a total of 704 schools, 100 post-compulsory education institutions, 162 employers and 48 training organisations were conducted between February and March 1992. The case studies were carried out between March and May 1992 in seven schools, one FE college, one higher education institution and with two employers. In total 172 individual interviews and another 146 small group interviews were conducted. Those interviewed included teachers, parents, governors, pupils, employers and employees.

Part two of the evaluation took place between November 1992 and February 1993. It consisted of telephone interviews in five regional areas in England where it was known that schools had issued NRAs to their year 11 students and colleges were using the NRA as part of the selection process. Almost 200 employers and training organisations and 156 college admissions staff were interviewed, all of whom were using the NRA as part of their selection process. Face-to-face interviews were carried out with 208 young people from 12 secondary schools in three out of the five areas used for the selector interviews. All of these young people were known to have received an NRA before they had left year 11 in summer 1992.

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Publication dates of main economic indicators October – December 1993

Unemployment,	employment, vacan productivity and inc	cies, earnings, hours,	
October	14	Thursday	Martin Charles
November		Thursday	
December	16	Thursday	

Oct

Nov

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prepared by the Government Statistical Service

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ober	13	Wednesday
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OCTOBER 1993

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

LABOUR MARKET commentary

Summarv

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 24,893,000 on the seasonally adjusted basis in June 1993. This represents a rise of 20,000 in the second quarter of 1993, the first rise since June 1990, but a net fall of 558,000 over the year to June 1993.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,201,000, is estimated to have fallen by 11,000 in July 1993. Employment in manufacturing fell by 173,000 over the year to July 1993, compared with a fall of 206,000 in the previous twelve months. During 1993 there has been a net increase of 11,000.

Claimant unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 5,800 between July 1993 and August 1993 to 2,922,100. This is the second consecutive

month that unemployment has risen. The unemployment level is 1,328,500 higher than in April 1990 when unemployment reached its last trough. The claimant unemployment rate in August 1993 was 10.4 per cent of the workforce, unchanged from the previous three months.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to July was 3¹/₂ per cent (provisional estimate), the same as the June rate. In the three months to July 1993, manufacturing productivity increased by 6.7 per cent. Manufacturing unit wage costs for the three months to July 1993 were down 1.8 per cent on a year earlier.

For the whole economy in the first quarter of 1993, productivity increased by 4 per cent and unit wage costs were 1 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1992

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 1.7 per cent in August, up from 1.4 per cent last month

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

Visits by overseas residents to the UK fell by 9 per cent in the three months to June 1993 compared to the previous three months, while visits abroad made by United Kingdom residents fell by 15 per cent.

Economic background

The latest output based

estimate for the United Kingdom economy shows that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 1985 factor cost in the second guarter of 1993 grew by 0.5 per cent from the previous quarter and by 1.5 per cent compared with a year ago. Output of the production

industries in the three months to July 1993 rose by 1 per cent compared with the previous three months, and was 3.2 per cent higher than the same period a vear earlier

Manufacturing output in the three months to July 1993 rose by 0.1 per cent compared to the previous three months, and was 2.2 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. In the three months to July

1993 the output of electricity, gas and water supply rose by 4.1 per cent, compared with the previous three months and was 5.6 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

Latest estimates suggest that in the second quarter of 1993 consumers' expenditure was £68.5 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), 0.5 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 1.9 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

The provisionally estimated August index of the seasonally adjusted volume of retail sales is 103.0 (1990=100). Over the period June to August 1993, the volume of sales was 1 per cent higher compared with the previous three months and 3.8 period a year earlier.

be 3.2 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, but 2 per cent ower than a year ago.

The estimate of stocks and works in progress in the second quarter of 1993 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a rise of £67 million following a fall of £609 million in the previous quarter. Manufacturers increased their stocks and work in progress by £208 million following a fall of £946 million in the previous guarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £131 million in the second guarter following a rise of £102 million in the previous quarter. Retailers' stocks fell by £254 million following a fall of £125 million in the previous quarter.

The latest figures indicate that visible trade with countries outside the EC in July 1993 was in deficit by £0.8 billion, up from £0.6 billion in deficit in June 1993

The volume of exports with countries outside the EC, excluding oil and erratic items in July 1993 was 4.5 per cent lower than in June 1993. Import volume, excluding oil and erratic items, in July 1993 was 1.2 per cent higher than in June 1993.

Sterling's effective Exchange Rate Index (ERI) for August 1993 was provisionally estimated to be 81 (1985=100), a fall of 0.4 per cent from July 1993

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

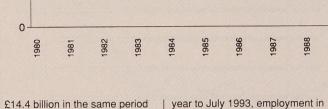
The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in August 1993 is provisionally estimated to have been £3.5 billion. PSBR for the first four months of 1993-4 was £18.4 billion, up from

Employment

New figures are available this

The United Kingdom employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) was 24,893,000 in June 1993. This represents a fall of 558.000 over the year and a rise of 20,000 in the second quarter of 1993. It is now

The number of employees employed in the manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 11,000 in July to 4,201,000. This follows rises of 16,000 in June, a fall of 6,000 in May and a rise of 1,000 in April. Over the



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

United Kingdom 1980-1993

300

200

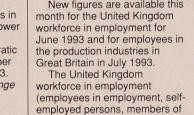
100

last year.

peak

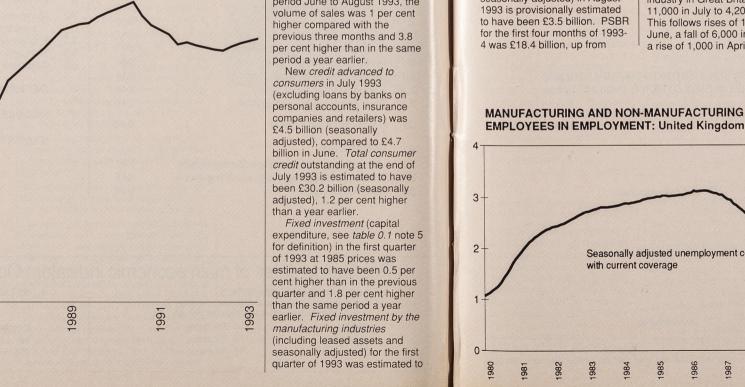
Seasonally adjusted unemployment consistent

with current coverage



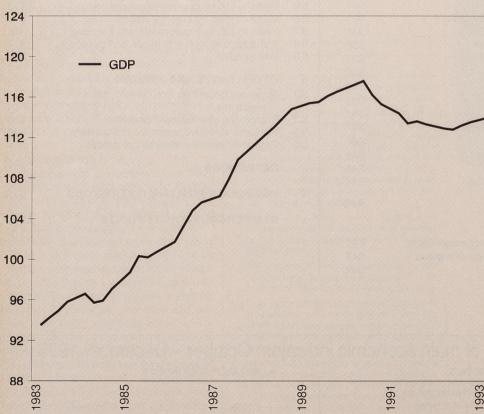
June. week since June. 2,044,000 below the June 1990

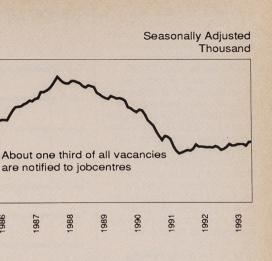
The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 100.4 in July 1993 compared with 99.0 in June.



OUTPUT INDEX: United Kingdom

Index 1985 = 100 (January)

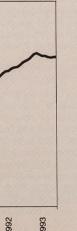




manufacturing industries fell by 173,000 compared with a fall of 206,000 in the previous year. The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 2,000 in June 1993 to 351,000. This follows falls of 4,000 in June and 8.000 in May. Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 10.34 million hours per week in July 1993, a rise of 1.21 million hours per week since

Short-time working by operatives stood at 0.24 million hours per week in July 1993, a fall of 0.29 million hours per

> Seasonally Adjusted Millions



Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom rose by 5,800 between July and August to 2.922.100. This is the second consecutive month that unemployment has risen. The unemployment level is 1,328,500 (83 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 201,400 (6 per cent) lower than in July 1986 when claimant unemployment was at its historical peak. The claimant unemployment rate in August 1993 was 10.4 per cent of the workforce, unchanged for four consecutive months.

The August rise in seasonally adjusted unemployment compares with a rise of 4.300 in July and a fall of 4,800 in June. Over the three months to August unemployment has risen by an average of 1,800 per month. This compares with an average monthly fall of 7,500 over the latest six months.

Between July and August there were increases in the level of seasonally adjusted unemployment in all regions except East Anglia, the South West and Scotland which all saw falls. The largest percentage rises occurred in Northern Ireland and Wales.

The United Kingdom unemployment rate is 0.4 percentage points higher than 12 months ago and is higher than a year ago in all regions except the North West where there has been a fall of 0.1 percentage points, and Northern Ireland which has seen a fall of 0.4 percentage points.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants rose by 30,620 between July and August to 2,959,964 or 0.5 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.1 percentage points on the rate for the previous month. The rise in

OCTOBER 1993 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

the unadjusted total is larger than the rise in the seasonally adjusted total because seasonal influences tend to increase the unadjusted total between July and August by about 24,000.

The numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) rose by 400 between July and August to stand at 128 000 This is the highest level since March 1991.

Between July and August, on the seasonally adjusted basis, the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 3,500 to 186,000. However, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased and, together with notified vacancies, is considerably higher than the equivalent figures for the same period last year

Labour Force Survey

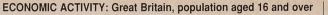
The results from the quarterly LFS for spring (March - May) 1993 are now available

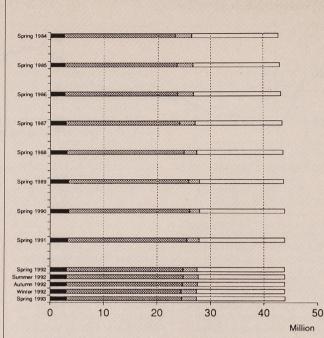
Among people aged 16 and over, 73 per cent of men and 53.1 per cent of women (seasonally adjusted - table 7.1) were economically active in spring 1993. Between 1984 and 1990 the number of economically active women increased more than the number of economically active men. Between spring 1990 and winter 1992-93, the number of economically active men and women fell, but the number of men fell by more. In the last quarter, between winter 1992-93 and spring 1993, the decreasing trend continued for men but, for women it was reversed.

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

Estimates of employment from the LFS differ from the estimates from surveys of employers published in the Employment Gazette 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 LFS.

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





Self employed Employees (and others in employment) ILO unemployed Economically inactive

the provisional underlying

figure. The provisional

underlying increase for

June rate

increase in average earnings in

the year to July was 5 per cent.

This is the same as the June

manufacturing was also 5 per

cent, which is the same as the

The provisional estimate for

the underlying increase in

spring 1993 was 10.3 per cent, down from 10.6 per cent in winter 1992-93

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

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

Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to July 1993 was provisionally estimated to be 31/2 per cent, the same as the June figure. The rate is 6³/₄ percentage points below the peak rate of 101/4 per cent in July 1990 and the lowest rate since 1967. In the production industries

average earnings in service industries in the year to July was $2^{3/4}$ per cent, the same as the rate for June The rate has not been lower since the series began in January 1985.

The actual increase in earnings in the whole economy was 4.1 per cent (provisionally) in the year to July

Productivity and unit wage costs

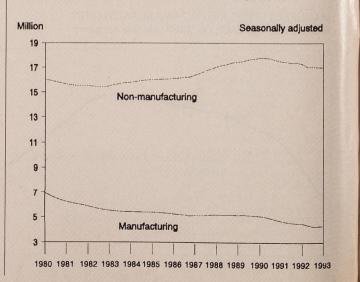
In the three months ending July 1993, manufacturing output was up 2.2 per cent on the same period a year earlier

Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head showed a rise of 6 7 per cent for the three months ending July 1993 compared with a year earlier Highest growth this year was 7.9 per cent in March and May. Lowest growth this year was 6.7 per cent in January.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to July were down 1.8 per cent on the same period a year earlier. The largest fall this year was 2.9 per cent in May: the smallest fall this year was 1.3 per cent in January. Unit wage cost growth has now declined by over 11 percentage points from the peak of 9.4 per cent in May 1991

Productivity figures for the whole economy in the first quarter of 1993 show that output per head was 4 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1992. Output, as measured by GDP, rose by 1 per cent in the year to the first quarter of 1993 but this was accompanied by a

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



2.9 per cent fall in the employed labour force.

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the first quarter of 1993 showed a fall of 1 per cent on the first quarter of 1992. This was 3 percentage points lower than the corresponding rate in the previous quarter, and 11.7 percentage points below the 10.7 per cent peak rate of the third guarter of 1990.

Prices

The increase over the 12 months to August in the "allitems" retail prices index was 1.7 per cent, up from 1.4 per cent for the 12 months to July. Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases rose from 2.9 per cent to 3.1 per cent for August. The increase in the 12month rate was widely based across most components of the index but was partly a reflection of sharp price recoveries following record reductions in the summer sales. Between July and August the "all-items" index rose by 0.4 per cent compared with 0.1 per cent at the same time last year. In addition to the price recoveries for clothing. footwear and household goods. there were increases in tobacco prices

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.3 per cent for August 1993, up from the 4.2 per cent for July. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry increased by 6.2 per cent over the year to August 1993, compared with an increase of 6.3 per cent (revised) to July.

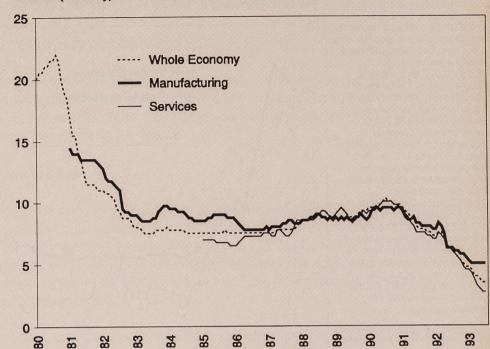
The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.3 per cent for August 1993, up from 4.2 per cent for July. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry increased by 6.2 per cent over the year to August 1993, compared with an increase of 6.3 per cent (revised) to July.

Labour disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 50,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to labour disputes in July 1993. The estimate of 50,000 working days lost in July is five times higher than the revised June estimate of 10,000, and slightly higher than the corresponding figure for July 1992 (37,000). It also compares with an average of 604,000 for

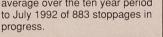
AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX - UNDERLYING: Great Britain, increases over previous year

Per cent (January)



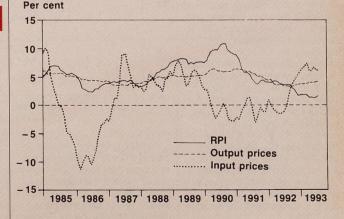
July during the ten-year period 1983 to 1992. Of the 50,000 days lost in July, 39,000 (78 per cent) were lost in the public administration and sanitary services group.

In the 12 months to July 1993 a provisional total of 0.7 million working days were lost: this is higher than the figure for the corresponding period a year ago (0.5 million). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period to July 1992 of 5.5 million days. In the 12 months to July 1993 a provisional total of 201 stoppages were recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 298 stoppages in the 12 months to July 1992 and an annual average over the ten year period



Overseas travel and tourism

In the three months to June 1993 there was an decrease of 9 per cent in the seasonally adjusted number of overseas residents' visits to the UK compared with the previous three months, and the numbers were virtually unchanged compared with the three months to June 1992. Expenditure by overseas visitors in the three months to June 1993 decreased by 5 per cent compared with the previous three months and 10 per cent more than in the three



months to June 1992. Seasonally adjusted estimates of visits by UK residents abroad decreased by 15 per cent in the three months to June 1993 compared with the previous three months, and decreased be 4 per cent compared with the three months to June 1992. Total spending by LIK residents overseas in the three months to June 1993 decreased by 3 per cent compared with the previous three months and 6 per cent more than in the three months to

The seasonally adjusted deficit in the three months to June 1993 was £790 million, £10 million greater than in the

June 1992.

previous three months and £23 million less than in the three months to June 1992. The deficit for the twelve months to June 1993 was £3.3 billion, compared with £2.9 billion in the previous twelve months

Comparing the three months to June 1993 with the corresponding period a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted). there were falls of 1 per cent and 2 per cent in visits from North America and Western Europe respectively, but a rise of 4 per cent in visits from the rest of the world Comparing UK visits abroad, there were falls of 6 per cent, 5 per cent and 10 per cent in visits to Western Europe, North America and the rest of

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

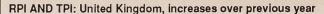
the world respectively in the three months to June 1993 compared with the three months to June 1992

In the twelve months ending June 1993, the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents (not seasonally adjusted) rose by 3 per cent, compared with the previous twelve months, to 18,740,000. The number of visits abroad by UK residents also rose by 3 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to 33,740,000. Expenditure by overseas residents in the twelve months to June 1993 rose by 5 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to £8,210 million Over the same period, expenditure by UK residents going abroad rose by 8 per cent to £11.510 million. As a result. the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments, for the twelve month period ending in June 1993, was £3,300 million, compared with £2.895 million in the corresponding period a year ago.

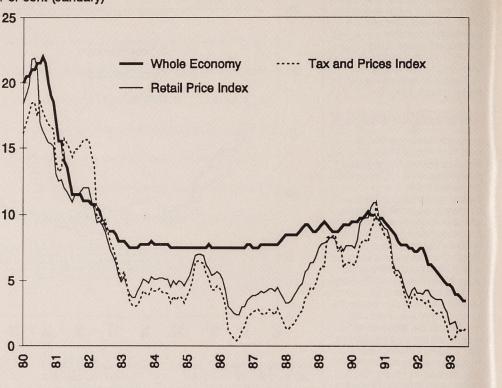
International comparisons

The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom is lower than in Canada, Finland and Australia, and among our EC partners, in Spain France and Ireland It is still higher than in all other EC countries and also remains above the EC average using the latest available SOEC data (11.3 per cent for the UK in July compared to 10.6 per cent for the EC average). The most upto-date figures from the OECD show the UK rate at 10.4 per cent in June compared with a May average for the EC (excluding Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg) of 10.3 per cent.

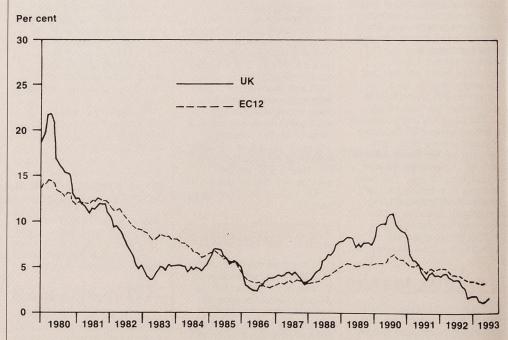
Although the underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to July at 5 per cent, is at the lowest level since 1967 it still compares unfavourably with the latest figures for other OECD countries, which are shown in table 5.9. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increases in ten of the other 13 countries shown. The latest available OECD estimates of manufacturing productivity, however, show that of the 11 countries (excluding Belgium and Denmark for which figures are not available) only two had faster annual growth than Great Britain, which is 6.7 per cent in the year to three months ending July 1993



Per cent (January)



CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.4 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to August 1993. compared with 1 4 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France

Japan

by 2.1 per cent and in West It should be noted that these Germany by 4.3 per cent, while comparisons can be affected by outside the EC, consumer prices variations in the way national rose by 2.8 per cent in the indices are compiled. In United States, 1.6 per cent in particular the treatment of Canada and 1.9 per cent in housing costs differs between countries

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

A1. Revisions to previously published data

The September and October editions rectify errors which affected certain entries in some of the tables containing claimant unemployment and vacancy data published in previous editions of the Employment Gazette. We apologise for these earlier errors which were caused by a corruption in a computer macro.

A2. Changes to data tables

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

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

Table 1 - statistical tables we propose to cease publishing

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

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

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

Environment. The contact is Ms P Penney on 071-276-3003.

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

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

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

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

		Output									a de la compañía de la	Income			
		GDP		GDP 1985 prices		Index of output	It UK			Index of production		Real perso disposable	onal e	Gross trading profits of	3
						Production industries 1,2	Production Manufacturing industries ^{1,2} industries ^{1,3}		OECD countries ¹		income		companies ⁴		
		1985=100		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	%
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992		108.6 113.5 115.8 116.6 113.7 113.1		334.4 349.4 356.7 359.0 350.1 348.3	4.6 4.5 2.1 0.6 -2.5 -0.5	93.7 98.2 100.3 100.0 96.0 95.6	4.0 4.8 2.1 -0.3 -4.0 -0.4	89.6 95.9 100.2 100.0 94.7 93.9	4.7 7.0 4.5 -0.2 -5.3 -0.8	104.9 110.4 113.9 115.5 114.9 114.3	3.6 5.2 3.1 1.5 -0.5 -0.5	107.8 114.2 119.4 122.4 121.5 124.3	2 5.9 4 4.6 4 2.5 5 -0.7 3 2.3	53.8 63.9 67.7 70.6 71.3 71.7	17.1 18.8 5.9 4.3 1.1 0.5
1992	Q2 Q3 Q4	112.8 113.2 113.5		86.9 87.1 87.4	-0.5 -0.3 0.2	94.9 96.0 96.4	-1.0 0.6 0.6	93.8 94.2 94.2	-0.8 0.2 0.4	114.5 114.3 113.5	-0.2 -0.7 -1.2	123.9 125.9 125.0	5 3.5	17.9 18.5 18.3	1.5 2.2 -1.8
1993	Q1 Q2	114.0 114.5 P		87.7 88.2 P	0.9 1.5	96.7 97.5	1.8 2.7	95.3 95.9	2.0 2.2	113.9 113.6	-1.0 -0.8	124.3		18.5 • •	8.8
1993	Jan Feb Mar	: 		* 	 	96.3 97.6 96.3	 1.8	94.9 95.9 95.2	 2.0	113.0 114.0 R 114.6	-1.4 -1.3 -1.0	··· ···	··· ··· ··	••• ••• ••	
	Apr May Jun	··· ·· ·· /		· · · · ·	 	96.9 98.3 97.3	1.6 2.3 2.7	96.0 96.9 94.9	1.9 2.6 2.2	113.4 113.6 113.6	-0.9 -0.7 -0.9	 	··· ··· ··	··· ·· ··	
	Jul	1				98.0	3.3	95.6	2.1				•••	••	
	N.,	Expenditure					0.14				200		Base lending	Effective exchange	
		Consumer		Retail sales		Fixed investm	ents ⁵		- Reality	General government		Stock changes	rates + ⁸	rate + 1,9	
		expenditure 1985 prices		volumes ¹		All industries 1985 prices		Manufacturing industries 1985 prices 3,6		consumption at 1985 prices		1985 prices 7			
		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%
1987 1988 1989		245.8 264.1 272.9 274.7	5.5 7.4 3.3 0.7	97.3 99.3 100.0	2.1 0.7	51.0 58.3 65.1 64.5	11.2 14.2 11.8 -0.9	10.0 11.2 12.4 11.8	6.6 11.4 10.7 -5.1 -9.4	76.0 76.5 77.2 79.7 82.2	1.2 0.6 0.9 3.2 3.2	1.16 4.01 2.66 -1.11 -3.40	8.5 13.0 15.0 14.0 10.5	90.1 95.5 92.6 91.3 91.7 88.4	-1.5 6.0 -3.0 -1.4 0.4 -3.6
1990 1991 1992		269.2 269.3	-2.0	98.9 99.5	-1.1 0.6	59.4 59.6	-8.0 0.3	10.7 10.3	-3.0	82.2	-	-1.29	7.0	88.4	
1991	Q2 Q3 Q4	269.2	-2.0				-8.0 0.3 0.8 0.2 2.8					-1.29 -0.57 -0.05 -0.63	7.0 10.0 9.0 7.0	92.3 90.9 79.8	1.0 0.2 -12.2
1991 1992	Q3	269.2 269.3 67.3 67.5	-2.0 0.1 0.6	99.5 99.4 99.7	0.6	59.6 14.9 14.7	0.3 0.8 0.2	10.3 2.6 2.6	-3.0 -3.4 -1.2	82.2 20.9 20.4	 0.6 -1.6	-0.57 -0.05	10.0 9.0	92.3 90.9	0.2
1991 1992 1992	Q3 Q4 Q1	269.2 269.3 67.3 67.5 67.9 68.2	-2.0 0.1 0.6 1.3 2.3	99.5 99.4 99.7 100.3 102.0	0.6 3.4	59.6 14.9 14.7 15.1 15.2	0.3 0.8 0.2 2.8 1.8	10.3 2.6 2.7 2.6	-3.0 -3.4 -1.2 0.5 2.0	82.2 20.9 20.4 20.3 20.1	 0.6 -1.6 -1.0 -2.6	-0.57 -0.05 -0.63 -0.85	10.0 9.0 7.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	92.3 90.9 79.8 78.5 80.2 76.8 78.2	0.4 -12.4 -13.4 -13.7 -12.9 -13.4
1991 1992 1992 1993	Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Feb	269.2 269.3 67.3 67.5 67.9 68.2 68.5 P	-2.0 -2.0 0.1 0.6 1.3 2.3 1.9 	99.5 99.4 99.7 100.3 102.0 102.4 R 102.0	0.6 3.4 3.0 2.3	59.6 14.9 14.7 15.1 15.2 	0.3 0.8 0.2 2.8 1.8 	10.3 2.6 2.6 2.7 2.6 2.5 P	-3.0 -3.4 -1.2 0.5 2.0 -1.3	82.2 20.9 20.4 20.3 20.1 20.3 P		-0.57 -0.05 -0.63 -0.85 	10.0 9.0 7.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	92.3 90.9 79.8 78.5 80.2 76.8	0.1 -12.1 -13.4 -13.1 -12.1

	Jul Aug	··· ··	· · · · ·	102.9 103.0	3.4 3.7		· · ·	 · · · · ·
1.2.90		Visible trade				Balance of	payments	
		Export volum	e ¹	Import volum	le ¹	Visible balance	Current balance	
		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992		89.0 94.2 100.0 101.2 103.4	 5.8 6.2 1.2 2.2	92.4 99.9 100.0 94.7 100.9	8.1 0.1 -5.3 6.5	-11.2 -21.5 -24.7 -18.8 -10.3 -13.4	-4.3 -15.5 -20.4 -17.0 -6.2 -11.5	
1992	Q2 Q3 Q4	103.5 103.4 105.4	 	101.1 101.7 103.3	 	-3.0 -3.2 -4.3	-3.0 -2.3 -3.9	
1993	Q1 Q2	103.1 103.5	1.7	99.2 95.9	1.7 -5.1	-3.5 -3.3	-4.0 • •	
1993	Feb Mar	105.6 100.9	· · · · ·	99.8 97.7	 	-1.2 -1.1	· · · · ·	
	Apr May Jun	101.4 103.7 105.5	 	94.0 94.8 98.8	 	-1.1 -1.0 -1.2	· · · · ·	
	Jul Aug	· · · · ·	··· ··		 	::	· · · · ·	

P = Provisional
R = Revised
r = Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
* For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
+ Not seasonally adjusted.
1 The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
2 Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

Ta Ja



nces					
ax and price		Producer price	e index +	1,3,10	
dex + ^{1,10}		Materials and f	uels	Home sales	
an 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
100.4 103.3 110.6	2.6 2.9 7.1		 		· · · · ·
119.7 126.2 129.8	8.2 5.4 2.8	100.0 97.8 97.4	-2.2 -0.4	99.9 105.4 108.7	5.5 3.1
130.0 129.9 130.5	3.3 2.6 2.0	96.9 96.5 95.7	-1.1 -1.5 0.3	108.5 108.8 108.9	2.2 2.7 2.7
129.5 131.6	0.6 1.2	94.8 94.7	-2.0 -2.6	108.9 108.9	2.3 0.9
129.6 130.2	0.9 0.6	104.3 104.3	5.4 6.8	111.1 112.0	3.5 3.6
131.3 131.8 131.7	0.9 1.1 1.2	103.3 102.7 102.1	. 6.8 6.7 6.4	112.9 113.2 113.3	3.8 3.9 4.0
131.4 132.1	1.2 1.5	100.9 P 99.9 P	6.5 6.5	113.5P 113.5P	4.0 4.1

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Workforce *

								Section Section		and the second	THOUSAND
S.L.S.		Employees	in employment				Self-employed	HM Forces#	Work-related government	Workforce in employment##	Workforce *
		Male		Female		All	(with or without employees)**		training programme ++		
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
	ED KINGDOM justed for seasona Jun Sep Dec	Ivariation 11,530 11,447 11,343	1,015	10,731 10,664 10,693	4,738	22,262 22,112 22,036	3,143 3,104 3,066	297 297 295	353 338 355	26,055 25,851 25,752	28,296 § 28,302 § 28,303 §
992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,226 11,206 11,031 10,930	1,184	10,640 10,642 10,436 10,495 R	4,823 R	21,867 21,848 21,467 21,424 R	3,028 2,989 2,977 2,936	293 290 284 280	363 338 R 322 370 R	25,551 25,465 R 25,050 25,011	28,259 § 28,143 R§ 27,897 § 27,994 R§
993	Mar R Jun	10,840 10,855	1,156 1,178	10,417 10,483	4,781 4,829	21,256 21,338	2,914 2,978	275 271	357 321	24,802 24,908	27,798 § 27,773 §
	ED KINGDOM sted for seasonal va Jun Sep Dec	ariation 11,535 11,409 11,325	1,049	10,715 10,696 10,642	4,803	22,251 22,105 21,967	3,143 3,104 3,066	297 297 295	353 338 355	26,044 25,845 25,682	28,338 28,296 28,232
992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,267 11,211 10,996 10,911	1,166	10,675 10,624 10,472 10,446 R	4,779	21,941 21,835 21,469 21,356 R	3,028 2,989 2,977 2,936	293 290 284 280	363 338 R 322 370 R	25,626 25,452 R 25,052 R 24,943	28,274 28,174 R 27,893 R 27,915 R
993	Mar R Jun	10,879 10,860	1,149 1,158	10,449 10,464	4,793 4,795	21,328 21,324	2,914 2,978	275 271	357 321	24,873 24,893	27,814 27,805
	AT BRITAIN justed for seasona Jun Sep Dec	Ivariation 11,253 11,170 11,066	1,049 981 1,056	10,467 10,399 10,423	4,703 4,632 4,730	21,719 21,569 21,490	3,066 3,028 2,989	297 297 295	333 318 336	25,416 25,212 25,110	27,558 § 27,559 § 27,560 §
92	Mar Jun Sep Dec R	10,952 10,931 10,756 10,656	1,054 1,098 1,071 1,149	10,372 10,374 10,168 10,224	4,697 4,722 4,597 4,710	21,324 21,306 20,924 20,880	2,951 2,913 2,901 2,861	293 290 284 280	345 320 R 303 353	24,914 24,828 R 24,412 24,373	27,517 § 27,402 R§ 27,149 § 27,251 §
993	Mar R Jun	10,567 10,582	1,120 1,143	10,146 10,213	4,669 4,716	20,713 20,795	2,838 2,902	275 271	340 306	24,166 24,274	27,057 § 27,036 §
	AT BRITAIN sted for seasonal va Jun Sep Dec	ariation 11,257 11,132 11,049	1,029 1,015 1,037	10,450 10,431 10,375	4,672 4,696 4,686	21,707 21,563 21,423	3,066 3,028 2,989	297 297 295	333 318 336	25,403 25,206 25,044	27,597 27,556 27,491
992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,991 10,935 10,722 10,638	1,048 1,078 1,106 1,130	10,406 10,355 10,204 10,177 R	4,709 4,690 4,664 4,666	21,397 21,291 20,926 20,815 R	2,951 2,913 2,901 2,861	293 290 284 280	345 320 R 303 353 R	24,987 24,813 R 24,414 24,308 R	27,530 27,430 R 27,147 27,174
993	Mar R Jun	10,605 10,586	1,113 1,122	10,178 10,192	4,680 4,682	20,783 20,778	2,838 2,902	275 271	340 306	24,236 24,257	27,070 27,065

 Jun
 10,586
 1,122
 10,192
 4,682
 20,778
 2,902
 271
 306
 24,257
 27,065

 Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
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 Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.
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GREA	T BRITAIN	All industries and (0-9)	services	Manufacturing in (2-4)	dustries	Production indus (1-4)	stries	Production and o industries (1-5)*	construction
SIC 19	80 ons of classes	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	June June June June June June June June	22,213 22,048 22,126 22,273 22,638 22,458 21,386 20,916 20,572 20,741 20,572 20,741 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,134 22,134 22,134 22,134 22,134 22,134 22,134 21,719	22,209 22,039 22,124 22,246 22,611 22,432 20,896 20,557 20,731 20,910 20,876 21,081 21,748 22,143 22,143 22,143 22,1707	7,351 7,118 7,172 7,138 7,107 6,801 6,099 5,751 5,751 5,751 5,254 5,122 5,254 5,122 5,049 5,089 5,089 5,089 5,080 4,994 4,599	7,351 7,118 7,1172 7,113 6,808 6,107 5,761 5,761 5,761 5,316 5,269 5,138 5,088 5,109 5,101 5,018 4,623	8,069 7,830 7,880 7,845 7,845 7,849 7,517 6,798 6,422 6,057 5,909 5,836 5,658 5,548 5,548 5,556 5,557 5,434 5,029	8,069 7,880 7,880 7,880 7,825 6,807 6,432 6,070 5,923 5,861 5,923 5,861 5,567 5,567 5,558 5,461 5,054	9,276 9,023 9,048 9,026 8,723 7,900 7,460 7,072 6,919 6,830 6,622 6,531 6,587 6,594 6,494 5,994	9.276 9.033 9.048 9.007 9.022 7.907 7.470 6.936 6.848 6.639 6.550 6.6413 6.613 6.519 6.519 6.017
991	Sep	21,569	21,563	4,574	4,538	4,999	4,963	5,969	5,929
	Oct Nov Dec	21,490	21,423	4,542 4,529 4,512	4,511 4,492 4,485	4,965 4,947 4,926	4,932 4,909 4,899	5,860	5,835
992	Jan Feb Mar	21,324	21,397	4,447 4,429 4,417	4,455 4,452 4,444	4,859 4,836 4,824	4,866 4,858 4,851	5,728	5,760
	Apr May June	21,306	21,291	4,389 4,380 4,396	4,428 4,418 4,419	4,792 4,779 4,791	4,832 4,817 4,815	5,678	5,701
	July Aug Sep	20,924	20,926	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	5,568
	Oct Nov Dec	20,880 R	20,815 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	5,447	5,421
1993	Jan Feb Mar	20,713 R	20,783 R	4,184 4,173 4,175	4,193 4,197 4,201	4,563 4,548 4,544	4,570 4,571 4,571	5,370	5,402
	Apr May June	20,795	20,778	4,163 4,158 4,190	4,202 4,196 4,212	4,526 4,513 4,540	4,566 4,552 4,564	5,347	5,368
	July P			4,203	4,201	4,553	4,551		and a second second

GREAT BRITAIN	Service industrie (6-9)*	es	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 1980 Divisions or classes	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	(01-03)	processing (11-14)	supply (15-17)	extraction (21-24)	(25-26)	(32)	and instruments (33-34,37)
1975 June 1976 June 1977 June 1978 June 1979 June 1980 June 1982 June 1984 June 1982 June 1983 June 1984 June 1985 June 1986 June 1987 June 1988 June 1989 June 1980 June 1990 June	12,545 12,624 12,698 12,698 13,260 13,384 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,609 15,457	12,545 12,624 12,698 12,899 13,222 13,102 13,130 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,573 15,417	388 382 378 373 359 343 359 343 338 330 320 321 310 302 293 310 302 293 280 2277 268			753 716 729 654 654 547 547 462 4430 365 365 356 372 385 372 385 337	424 4474 4474 4482 3355 3388 3385 3388 3385 3385 3385 33	1,050 1,020 1,019 1,032 1,035 991 1,035 991 7,56 7,56 7,56 7,56 7,56 7,57 7,57 7,57	972 925 939 941 964 964 862 788 786 786 786 780 740 740 740 740 740 740 740 740 740 74
1991 Sep	15,310	15,364	290	148	278	334	311	676	657
Oct Nov Dec	15,366	15,320	263	147 144 141	275 274 273	328 324 326	313 313 312	668 668 671	654 655 651
1992 Jan Feb Mar	15,340	15,371	256	139 137 135	274 271 272	320 319 321	309 311 307	659 657 652	640 636 632
Apr May June	15,367	15,326	260	131 131 131	271 267 264	317 312 319	305 303 305	652 651 649	630 633 627
July Aug Sep	15,042	15,101	276	130 130 130	265 264 262	315 314 310	305 303 302	648 644 638	621 618 618
Oct Nov Dec	15,189 R	15,144 R	244	128 124 122	263 261 258	305 303 300	301 300 296	632 626 618	606 604 605
1993 Jan Feb Mar	15,099 R	15,127 R	244 R	121 118 117	258 257 253	296 295 295	294 292 292	615 611 609	600 601 599
Apr May June	15,193	15,151	255 P	111 105 103	252 251 247	293 293 295	292 291 293	612 612 614	598 597 605
July P				102	248	294	293	618	603

Employees in employment in Great Britain *

EMPLOYMENT



EMPLOYMENT 2 Employees in employment in Great Britain

Great Britain SIC 1980	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)
Divisions or classes 1975 June 1976 June 1977 June 1977 June 1977 June 1978 June 1980 June 1982 June 1983 June 1984 June 1985 June 1985 June 1985 June 1988 June 1989 June 1999 June 1990 June 1990 June 1990 June 1991 June 1991 June 1991 June 1991 June 1991 June 1995	- (35) 458 449 465 472 464 434 361 315 226 278 278 277 265 277 265 277 265 265 277 265 277 265 265 272 245 265 272 245 222	- (36) 400 394 381 379 376 365 349 337 318 290 276 263 263 244 232 228 243 220	(31) 526 500 511 515 506 483 410 385 344 327 318 321 333 333 333 343 282	- (41/42) 731 720 719 719 713 705 664 638 599 582 575 561 561 541 530 524 528	875 841 849 819 819 800 716 614 577 548 547 550 555 543 555 543 544 555 5443 544 514 477 414	602 601 601 507 554 554 473 469 472 473 485 407 517 531 540 483	553 553 527 542 542 542 542 542 542 542 542 542 448 448 448 448 4487 4487 4487 4481 461	1,207 1,203 1,167 1,161 1,201 1,206 1,102 1,038 1,015 1,015 1,015 1,015 1,015 1,015 1,015 1,021 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056	
1991 Sep	224	215	279	524	413	482	459	971	1,123
Oct Nov Dec	229 231 226	207 204 206	276 274 274	514 510 504	416 413 414	483 479 470	455 457 457	934	1,122
1992 Jan Feb Mar	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	888	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	871	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	850	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	826	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	807 P	1,062
July P	213	172	253	465	399	451	441	and the second	

GREA		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**
	onsorclasses	(64/65)	(66)*	(71-77)	(79)	leasing (81-85)*	(91-92)*	(93)*	(95)	(94,96-98)*
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990	June June June June June June June June	2,050 2,025 2,063 2,135 2,135 2,135 2,051 1,984 1,964 2,012 2,038 2,054 2,054 2,054 2,054 2,054 2,254 2,224 2,301 2,294	824 849 862 882 959 930 959 949 949 1.027 1.026 1.026 1.026 1.105 1.195 1.195 1.257 1.222	1.041 1.015 1.020 1.038 1.044 1.036 975 932 902 887 867 889 867 852 870 852 870 852 870 852 852 852 852 852 852 852 852 852 852	439 422 4111 407 414 428 429 428 428 428 424 424 424 419 412 413 430 438 438 437 429	1,468 1,472 1,495 1,546 1,622 1,662 1,771 1,848 1,941 2,039 2,136 2,250 2,428 2,594 2,701 2,633	1,937 1,935 1,934 1,943 1,943 1,947 1,925 1,844 1,825 1,861 1,879 1,862 1,868 1,910 1,924 1,960	1,534 1,581 1,562 1,568 1,569 1,559 1,541 1,559 1,541 1,557 1,544 1,557 1,542 1,542 1,542 1,557 1,562 1,564 1,710	1,112 1,141 1,150 1,172 1,190 1,214 1,247 1,258 1,247 1,258 1,247 1,258 1,247 1,301 1,312 1,338 1,418 1,450 1,491	1,108 1,161 1,169 1,262 1,286 1,286 1,286 1,286 1,305 1,315 1,403 1,489 1,553 1,620 1,723 1,680 1,664 1,677
1991	Sep	2,311	1,198	895	429	2,614	1,807	1,737	1,510	1,686
	Oct Nov Dec	2,364	1,131	891	421	2,595	1,807	1,846	1,524	1,665
1992	Jan Feb Mar	2,303	1,125	899	414	2,579	1,815	1,871	1,537	1,686
	Apr May June	2,287	1,205	893	405	2,583	1,811	1,836	1,552	1,710
	July Aug Sep	2,232	1,183	885	377	2,553	1,808	1,726	1,549	1,673
	Oct Nov Dec	2,298	1,150	887	372	2,550	1,812	1,836	1,557 R	1,669
1993	Jan Feb Mar	2,219	1,126	881 R	371	2,566	1,806	1,838	1,564 R	1,674
	Apr May June	2,221	1,177	883	365	2,577	1,823	1,806	1,565	1,713

July P

+ These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in *table 1.7.**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 this category due to improvements in the classification of some local authority employees in the 1991 Census of Employment. To assist with interpretation see the article on pp 117-126 of the April 1993 *Employment Gazette* for further details.
** Excludes private domestic service.

Employees in employment: industry: production industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or	July 1992	R		May 1993			June 1993			July 1993	P	
SIC 1980	group or AH	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
roduction industries	1-4	3,400.1	1,370.5	4,770.5	3,212.9	1,300.4	4,513.3	3,228.3R	1,311.5	4,539.9R	3,238.4	1,314.4	4,552.8
anufacturing industries	2-4	3,084.5	1,291.6	4,376.2	2,934.4	1,223.3	4,157.7	2,954.3	1,235.4	4,189.7	2,964.7	1,238.2	4,202.9
nergy and water supply	1	315.5	78.9	394.4	278.5	77.1	355.6	274.1	76.1	350.2	273.7 32.4	76.2 2.4	349 . 34.
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	59.2	3.3	62.4	35.2 13.2	2.6 2.9	37.8 16.2	33.4 13.4	2.5 2.9	35.9 16.4	13.3	3.0	16.
Mineral oil processing	14 161	13.5 94.3	3.2 26.5	16.6 120.8	86.8	26.8	113.6	86.1	26.6	112.8	86.0	26.7	112
Electricity Gas	162	54.8	22.5	77.3	52.1	21.6	73.6	50.0R	21.1	71.1	50.6	21.2	71
Water supply industry	17	38.8	12.2	51.0	36.9	12.1	49.0	36.9	11.9	48.7	37.1	11.9	49
etal manufacturing and chemicals	2	465.3	154.3	619.6	439.2	145.2	584.4 22.8	442.2 20.0	145.5 3.1	587.7 23.1	441.6 20.2	146.0 3.1	587 23
Extraction of metal ores and minerals Metal manufacture	21/23 22	22.3 112.8	3.6 16.3	25.9 129.1	19.7 106.7	3.1 15.3	122.0	107.8	15.5	123.2	108.1	15.4	123
	24	121.9	38.1	160.0	112.3	35.8	148.1	113.2	35.6	148.8	111.8	35.5	147
on-metallic mineral products		208.3	96.3	304.6	200.5	90.9	291.4	201.2	91.4	292.6	201.5	92.0	293
hemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26					384.1	1,848.4	1,473.3	387.5	1,860.8	1,473.3	386.3	1,859
letal goods, engineering and vehicles	\$3	1,554.5	407.1	1,961.5	1,464.2					253.2	199.6	53.2	252
letal goods nes	31	211.3	56.0	267.2	198.4	53.3	251.7	200.1	53.2				
Nechanical engineering	32	542.5	105.1	647.6	510.7	100.8	611.5	513.7	100.1	613.8	517.2	101.0	618.
office machinery and data processing equipment	33	47.1	19.2	66.3	44.2	16.8	61.0	45.8	18.4	64.2	45.5	17.5	63
lectrical and electronic engineering	34	319.9	146.8	466.7	311.8	140.1	451.9	316.7	141.9	458.6	314.1	141.8	455
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	92.4	30.9	123.3	88.7	29.3	118.0	89.0	30.4	119.4	89.1	30.9	120
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	41.9	19.2	61.1	44.9	18.5	63.4	48.2	18.4	66.6	46.5 81.9	18.5 36.9	65 118
Telecommunications equipment	344	86.7	39.6	126.3	82.2	37.3 35.1	119.5 92.2	82.9 58.0	37.3 35.3	120.2 93.3	57.2	30.9	92
Other electronic equipment Lighting/appliances/installation	345 346-348	58.6 40.4	36.1 21.0	94.7 61.4	57.1 38.9	19.9	58.8	38.6	20.4	59.0	39.5	20.6	60
lotor vehicles and parts	35	208.3	26.7	235.1	187.0	25.4	212.4	188.6	26.3	214.9	188.5	24.7	213
ther transport equipment	36	168.4	22.0	190.4	155.9	20.1	176.0	154.0	19.9	173.9	152.2	19.9	172
nstrument engineering	37	57.0	31.3	88.3	56.3	27.6	83.9	54.6	27.6	82.2	56.2	28.2	84
)ther manufacturing industries	4	1.064.8	730.2	1,795.0	1,031.0	694.0	1,725.0	1,038.8	702.5	1,741.2	1,049.8	705.8	1,755
		292.1	200.3	492.5	273.1	182.8	455.9	274.5	184.8	459.2	278.6	186.3	464
Food, drink and tobacco Food	41/42 411-423	232.7	177.5	410.3	218.7	161.5	380.2	219.7	163.4	383.1	223.9	165.5	389
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	59.4	22.8	82.2	54.4	21.4	75.8	54.8	21.3	76.1	54.6	20.8	7
extiles	43	91.3	76.4	167.6	88.7	76.9	165.7	89.9	77.2	167.1	88.8	77.5	16
eather and leather goods	44	9.1	6.7	15.7	9.0	5.9	14.9	9.2	5.8	15.0	9.2	6.0	1
	45	61.6	148.7	210.3	61.4	148.4	209.8	64.5	154.2	- 218.7	63.9	153.5	21
Footwear and clothing Footwear	451	15.7	16.1	31.8	15.4	16.1	31.5	15.8	16.1	31.9	15.9	16.3	3
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	30.9	110.7	141.5	31.7	111.3	143.0	34.1	117.1	151.2	33.2 14.9	116.0 21.2	14 3
Household textiles	455	15.0	21.9	36.9	14.3	21.0	35.3	14.6	21.0	35.6			
imber and wooden furniture	46	145.3	40.4	185.7	145.5	36.8	182.3	145.9	37.3	183.2	154.0	37.3	19
Paper, printing and publishing	47	285.3	170.2	455.5	277.6	165.4	443.0	278.5	164.3	442.9	277.9	162.9	44
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	85.3	36.8	122.1	82.7	33.9	116.5	81.2	33.5	114.7	81.6		11
Printing and publishing	475	200.0	133.4	333.4	195.0	131.5	326.5	197.3	130.8	328.2	196.3	128.8	32
Rubber and plastics	48	143.4	54.3	197.7	141.0	49.5	190.6	140.7	50.2	191.0	141.6	52.5	19
Other manufacturing industries	49	36.7	33.3	70.0	34.5	28.2	62.7	35.6	28.5	64.1	35.8	29.8	6

P Provisional

THOUSAND

EMPLOYMENT TABLE 1.7 - 'Manpower in the local authorities'

This table is currently published quarterly, in the January, April, July and October issues of *Employment Gazette*. However, we propose to cease publishing it after January 1994. Before making this change, we wish to invite the views of readers regarding the future publication of the table.

The source of the information for this table is the Department of the Environment.

Please send all comments by 3rd December 1993 to:

Russell Green

Employment Department Statistical Services Division B4

Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

EMPLOYMENT

1.3

1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: June 1993

GREATBRITAIN	Division	June 1992	R	C. S. Martings	Chillen	ALL REAL	March 199	3		June 1993				
	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
All industries and services #	0-9	10,931.1	1,098.2	10,374.5	4,722.1	21,305.6	10,567.0R	10,145.8R	20,712.8R	10,581.9	1,142.6	10,212.6	4,715.9	20,794.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	186.7	27.3	73.1	27.1	259.8	185.9R	58.3R	244.2R	186.0P	28.4P	69.2P	25.5P	255.2P
Production and construction industries	1-5	4,161.9	78.0	1,516.5	345.5	5,678.4	3,922.2R	1,447.7	5,370.0R	3,897.7	83.6	1,448.9	329.0	5,346.6
Production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4 2-4	3,411.6 3,095.7	63.8 62.3	1,379.1 1,300.5	288.4 273.6	4,790.7 4,396.2	3,233.9 2,942.2	1,310.4 1,232.6	4,544.3 4,174.8	3,228.3 2,954.3	69.4 67.8	1,311.5 1,235.4	271.9 257.4	4,539.9 4,189.7
Service industries #	6-9	6,582.5	992.9	8,785.0	4,349.5	15,367.4	6,458.9R	8,639.8R	15,098.7R	6,498.3	1,030.6	8,694.4	4,361.5	15,192.7
Agriculture and horticulture	01	175.0	26.8	70.5	26.1	245.4	174.2R	55.7R	229.9R	174.2P	27.9P	66.6P	24.5P	240.9
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Mineral oil processing Electricity Gas	1 111 14 161 162	316.0 59.3 14.0 94.8 53.9	1.6 0.2 0.1 0.6 0.3	78.6 3.3 3.4 26.6 21.9	14.8 0.5 0.6 5.8 5.3	394.5 62.6 17.3 121.4 75.7	291.7 46.7 13.6 88.0 51.6	77.8 2.7 3.0 27.3 21.6	369.5 49.4 16.6 115.3 73.3	274.1 33.4 13.4 86.1 50.0	1.6 0.2 0.1 0.6 0.4	76.1 2.5 2.9 26.6 21.1	14.5 0.4 0.3 5.8 5.4	350.2 35.9 16.4 112.8 71.1
Water supply industry	17	39.1	0.3	12.2	1.8	51.3	37.4	12.0	49.4	36.9	0.3	11.9	1.7	48.7
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	469.4	4.3	154.3	24.4 0.9	623.7 25.8	441.2 20.0	145.7 3.1	586.9 23.1	442.2 20.0	4.3 0.3	145.5 3.1	22.5 0.6	587.7 23.1
Extraction of metal ores and minerals Metal manufacture	21/23 22	22.3 114.8	0.3 0.6	3.5 16.5	2.8	131.2	107.7	15.5	123.2	107.8	0.5	15.5	2.3	123.2
Non-metallic mineral products	24	123.3	1.5	38.6	7.1	161.8	112.6	35.7	148.2	113.2	1.5	35.6	6.6	148.8
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	209.0	1.9	95.7	13.6	304.8	200.9	91.4	292.3	201.2	2.0	91.4	12.9	292.6
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,556.7	20.7	411.4	73.3	1,968.1	1,468.9	386.2	1,855.1	1,473.3	21.3	387.5	73.7	1,860.8
Metal goods nes	31	211.5	4.0	56.4	11.9	267.9	197.2	53.1	250.3	200.1	3.4	53.2	12.0 25.3	253.2
Mechanical engineering	32	544.1	7.6	104.7	25.0	648.7	508.5	100.5	609.0	513.7	6.7	100.1	25.5	613.8
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	46.9	0.2	20.0	2.1	67.0	46.1	18.4	64.5	45.8	0.1	18.4	2.2	64.2
Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other	34	321.8	5.2	149.5	21.3	471.3	312.8	140.5	453.3	316.7	7.7	141.9	20.2	458.6
electrical equipment Industrial electrical equipment	341/342 343	92.8 42.2	2.1 0.7	31.1 20.3	4.5 3.6	123.9 62.5	89.3 45.0	29.9 18.4	119.3 63.4	89.0 48.2	1.5 2.6	30.4 18.4	4.3 2.6	119.4 66.6
Telecommunications equipment Other electronic equipment	344 345	87.1 58.6	0.8 1.0	39.4 36.9	4.2 5.0	126.5 95.6	82.7 56.8	37.2 35.0	120.0 91.8	82.9 58.0	1.3 1.8	37.3 35.3	4.4 5.1	120.2 93.3
Lighting/appliances/installation	346-348	41.0	0.6	21.7	3.9	62.7	38.8	20.0	58.9	38.6	0.6	20.4	3.9	59.0
Notor vehicles and parts	35	204.7	1.8	27.0	3.5	231.7	191.1	26.3	217.5	188.6	0.6	26.3	4.9	214.9
Other transport equipment	36	170.8	0.6	22.5	2.2	193.3	158.4	20.6	179.0	154.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	173.9
nstrumentengineering	37	57.0	1.3	31.3	7.4	88.3	54.8	26.7	81.5	54.6	1.8	27.6	7.2	82.2
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,069.6	37.3	734.8	175.9	1,804.4	1,032.1	700.7	1,732.8	1,038.8	42.3	702.5	161.2	1,741.2
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42 411-423	290.7 231.1	10.4 9.5	197.9 175.5	67.0 63.9	488.6 406.6	276.8 222.1	188.2 166.6	465.0 388.7	274.5 219.7	10.2 9.2	184.8 163.4	61.1 58.2	459.2 383.1
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	59.6	0.9	22.4	3.0	82.0	54.7	21.7	76.3	54.8	1.0	21.3	2.9	76.1
Textiles	43	92.5	2.5	78.9	14.3	171.4	90.3	76.7	167.0	89.9	2.5	77.2	13.5	167.1
eather and leather goods	44	9.1	0.4	6.8	1.3	15.9	9.0	5.9	15.0	9.2	0.5	5.8	1.2	15.0
Footwear and clothing	45	64.8	4.7	154.6	20.4 1.8	219.3 32.6	61.6 15.5	149.6 15.5	211.2 31.0	64.5 15.8	5.9 0.4	154.2 16.1	19.8 1.7	218.7 31.9
Footwear Clothing,hats,gloves and fur goods Household textiles	451 453/456 455	16.0 33.7 15.0	0.3 4.0 0.4	16.5 116.4 21.7	15.0 3.6	150.1 36.7	31.7 14.4	113.2 20.9	144.9 35.2	34.1 14.6	4.8 0.7	117.1 21.0	14.4 3.6	151.2 35.6
imber and wooden furniture	46	149.6	2.3	40.8	11.0	190.4	143.0	37.5	180.5	145.9	4.9	37.3	10.0	183.2
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived product: Printing and publishing	47 s 471-472 475	283.8 84.9 198.9	10.6 1.4 9.1	169.5 36.7 132.8	39.8 6.5 33.3	453.3 121.6 331.7	280.6 83.8 196.8	166.4 33.4 133.0	447.1 117.2 329.9	278.5 81.2 197.3	11.0 1.9 9.1	164.3 33.5 130.8	35.8 5.5 30.2	442.9 114.7 328.2
Rubber and plastics	48	142.2	3.5	54.6	13.3	196.8	136.4	48.0	184.4	140.7	3.4	50.2	12.1	191.0
Other manufacturing industries	49	36.9	2.9	31.8	8.8	68.6	34.5	28.2	62.7	35.6	4.0	28.5	7.8	64.1
Construction	5	750.3	14.2	137.4	57.1	887.7	688.3R	137.4	825.7R	669.4P	14.2P	137.4P	57.1P	806.7
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,085.4	445.4	2,493.4	1,508.0	4,578.8	2,009.7	2,389.5	4,399.2	2,033.8	450.5	2,426.7	1,488.3	4,460.4
Wholesale distribution Agriculture and textile raw materials,	61	579.7	30.2	276.7	82.0	856.4	564.4	264.4	828.8	568.9	38.0	264.9	80.4	833.7
fuels, ores, metals, etc Timber and building materials	611/612 613	76.6 93.1	2.7 3.2	29.8 24.7	8.1 7.9	106.3 117.8	76.0 85.3	29.8 23.0	105.8 108.3	76.4 86.4	2.9 3.2	29.9 23.1	9.0 7.5	106.4 109.4
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts Household goods/clothing Food, drink and tobacco	614 615/616 617	131.1 58.1 149.3	4.8 3.2 9.3	50.4 40.0 73.5 58.3	12.4 10.5 26.2 16.9	181.5 98.1 222.8	134.0 57.0 141.6	49.6 37.7 67.9 56.4	183.6 94.7 209.5	131.8 60.4 142.7	5.7 5.6 11.7	51.4 38.2 67.8 54.5	14.2 10.1 24.6	183.3 98.5 210.5 125.6

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: June 1993

1.4

						Linbi	oyees	men	ipicy					OUSAND
GREAT BRITAIN	Division	June 1992	R				March 1993	3		June 1993				
	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	101	Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	14.7	2.1	3.6	1.2	18.3	13.5	3.0	16.5	12.9	0.8	2.8	1.2	15.8
Commission agents	63	18.6	1.8	15.3	4.7	33.9	20.1	15.5	35.6	19.2	2.5	15.5	3.9	34.7 2,221.2
Retail distribution	64/65 641	872.1 239.9	194.6 84.8	1,415.0 466.2	880.7 340.3	2,287.2 706.1	843.3 229.8	1,375.8 454.9	2,219.2 684.7	843.7 230.0	198.7 87.4	1,377.4 455.2	871.8 335.8	685.2 114.6
Food Confectionery, tobacco, etc	642 643	35.6 18.5	19.5 6.4	79.5 104.4	59.3 63.8	115.1 122.9	33.4 18.3	75.7 103.8	109.1 122.1	34.7 18.9	18.3 6.8	79.9 103.7	60.0 64.4	122.7 238.1
Dispensing and other chemists Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646 647/648	56.7 137.3	12.2 19.4	190.5 136.6	121.6 71.9	247.1 273.9	51.7 134.7	183.8 132.0	235.5 266.6	49.6 131.1	12.3 19.0	188.5 129.0	123.0 69.8	260.2
Retail household textiles/goods Motor vehicles and parts, filling	651/652	188.3	17.9	81.1	31.8	269.4	181.5	79.0	260.5	183.2	17.9	79.1	31.7 187.1	262.3 538.0
stations Other retail distribution	653-656	195.9	34.3	356.7	192.0	552.6	194.0	346.7	540.6	196.1 445.1	37.0 203.2	342.0 732.0	517.2	1,177.1
Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	66 661	457.3 125.2	210.1 51.2	747.4 180.5	523.9 129.3	1,204.7 305.7	428.3 125.4	697.6 170.9	1,125.8 296.3 315.1	124.4 107.8	50.2 68.2	174.0 214.9	123.9 180.2	298.4 322.7
Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs	662 663	113.5 53.9	74.1 36.0	221.1 85.5	186.3 73.2	334.6 139.4	104.6 52.7	210.5 84.4	137.2	52.4 38.8	34.9 10.7	84.4 74.3	73.7 36.6	136.8 113.1
Canteens and messes Hotel trade	664 665	40.1 108.2	11.2 34.3	75.2 160.5	35.3 86.5	115.3 268.7	37.3 97.3	73.7 142.2	110.9 239.5	104.0	35.1	158.5 25.9	88.5 14.3	262.5 43.5
Other short stay accommodation	667	16.4	3.3	24.7	13.4	41.1	11.0	15.8	26.8	17.6	4.0	23.5	14.5	-0.0
Repair of consumer goods and Vehicles	67	142.9	6.5	35.4	15.4	178.2	140.2	33.2	173.4	143.9	7.4	34.1	13.7	178.0
Transport and communication	7	989.9	36.4	307.8	78.1	1,297.7	960.6R	291.7F	1,252.3R	958.1	43.0	289.7	78.6	1,247.8
Railways	71	119.7	0.7	13.3	1.6	133.0	112.8R	12.5F	125.3F	112.3	0.6	12.5	1.5	124.7
Other inland transport	72	339.7	18.8	58.1	22.9	397.8	333.4	59.0	392.4	335.1	23.3	58.0	25.3	393.1
Seatransport	74	24.3	0.4	6.7	0.6	31.0	24.3	6.7	31.0	24.3	0.4	6.7	0.6	31.0
Airtransport	75	43.0	0.4	25.4	3.0	68.4	41.9	23.3	65.2	42.2	0.7	24.6	3.2	66.9
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	102.7	4.8	86.6	19.7	189.3	109.5	85.0	194.5	109.7	6.4	84.8	19.9	194.5
Postal services and Telecommunications	79	300.9	8.8	104.3	27.7	405.2	279.2	91.8	371.0	274.9	8.9	89.7 43.4	25.5 19.2	364.6 191.3
Postal services Telecommunications	7901 7902	152.6 148.3	8.3 0.5	45.2 59.1	19.8 7.9	197.7 207.5	149.8 129.4	43.9 47.8	193.8 177.2	147.9 127.0	8.4 0.5	46.3	6.3	173.3
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	8	1,246.5	108.8	1,336.7	359.3	2,583.3	1,256.1	1,309.6	2,565.6	1,259.0	120.3	1,318.2	372.1	2,577.2
Banking and finance	81	228.7	5.6	362.5	83.5 53.1	591.2 413.8	221.3 163.8	349.5 236.1	570.8 400.0	221.1 162.7	7.1 2.0	347.8 233.8	84.5 52.1	568.9 396.5
Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	814 815	168.6 60.1	1.9 3.7	245.2 117.3	30.4	177.4	57.5	113.4	170.9	58.4	5.2	114.0	32.3	172.4
Insurance, except social security	82	134.2	8.9	125.8	18.3	259.9	129.4	119.9	249.2	128.8	10.3	121.0	18.0	249.8
Business services Activities auxiliary to banking	83	723.9	73.3	719.7	212.0	,443.6	750.9	713.9	1,464.9	760.1	86.5	726.4	224.8	1,486.5
and finance Activities auxiliary to insurance	831 832	23.8 47.4	1.4 4.1	16.7 55.0	2.0 13.7	40.5 102.4	46.2	16.4 54.7	38.4 100.9	24.1 46.4	3.2 3.5	16.3 55.5		40.3 101.9
House and estate agents Legal services	834 835	38.6 39.6	4.6 4.2	55.5 140.5	23.1 32.0	94.1 180.1	35.4 38.4	54.0 134.3	89.4 172.8	35.7 36.9	4.2 3.6	133.5	29.9	91.6 170.4
Accountants, auditors, tax experts Professional and technical	836	69.9			24.7	162.3		92.4	164.1	71.3	4.7	92.4	24.6	163.8 211.1
services nes Advertising	837 838	147.1 20.7	5.3 0.7	73.9 19.5	25.9 4.8	221.1 40.2		70.1 20.0	211.9 41.5	140.0 21.7	2.3	20.2		41.9
Computer services Business services nes	8394 8395	96.7 223.1	2.9 45.4		12.1 71.6	144.3 429.5		50.4 209.6	156.9 460.3	109.4 258.8	52.6		80.9	476.0
Central offices not allocable elsewhere		16.9		12.1	2.2			12.1	28.9	15.7	0.6			27.1 104.2
Renting of movables	84	77.1	10.3		18.4			38.3	115.1	68.1 80.8	5.7			167.7
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	82.7			27.1	167.4		87.9 R 4,649.0	165.7 R 6,881.5					6,907.3
Otherservices	9	2,260.7			2,404.1	6,907.6 1,363.9								1,359.8
Public administration and defence + National government nes/social	91	728.6												
security Local government services nes	9111/919 9112	0 225.3 187.9											3 73.0	
Justice, police, fire services National defence	912-914 915	232.4 83.0												315.0 120.7
Sanitary services	92	168.2	2 49.9	278.4	229.9	446.6	5 168.3	279.0	447.3	170.9	56.0) 292.7	7 246.5	463.6
Refuse disposal, sanitation and similar services Cleaning services	9211/921 9230	2 76. 91.		8 18.8 6 259.6				18.2 260.8						
Education	93	553.	7 137.0) 1,282.1	716.9	1,835.	7 541.3	1,296.6	5 1,837.9	535.9	137.7	7 1,270.0	700.8	1,805.9
Research and development	94	54.	7 0.1	3 33.9	8.	1 88.	7 53.1	32.3	8 85.4	52.1	0.9	32.	3 7.3	84.4
Medical and other health services	95	284.	5 56.3	3 1,267.2	2 649.0	1,551.	7 286.3	R 1,277.7	7R 1,564.0	OR 285.8	3 58.3			
Other services Social welfare, etc	96 9611	175. 116.											2 397.9	786.5
Recreational and cultural services Libraries, museums, art galleries etc	97 977	250. 22.	8 4.	7 47.5	5 26.	2 70.	3 22.8	45.	7 68.5	5 25.0	. 6.	8 46.	4 25.5	71.4
Sport and other recreational services Personal services #	979 96	169. 44.	9 9.	5 148.3	2 59.	8 193.	1 46.3	145.4	4 191.	7 44.	5 9.	6 150.	4 59.2	195.0
Hairdressing and beauty parlours	9820	12.	9 2.	4 103.6	6 37 .	4 116.	5 15.8	100.	110.4	14.	and the second second	the second second	of part time	an and a start of the

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.

Construc-

55 P

Wholesale distribution, hotels and

catering

1,542 1,545 1,486 1,499 1,465 1,475

4,539 4,579 4,471 4,505 4,399 4,460

4,639 4,679 4,572 4,609 4,501 4,562

Metal manufac-turing and chemicals

Energy and water supply

30

31 31

Index June 1990=100

95.4 95.2 92.4 93.2 92.5 92.7

93.0 92.4 90.0 90.3 89.7 89.3

98.9 97.7 96.3 97.4 97.5 97.7

98.2 100.2 98.3 98.7 99.1 100.2

98.7 98.7 95.9 97.3 96.4 97.1

100.7 100.3 99.0 102.0 101.3 102.0

98.7 99.9 97.9 98.7 98.0 98.8

100.4 100.6 99.6 100.8 100.1 101.3

100.9 100.6 98.7 99.1 98.5 98.5

97.6 97.9 96.2 98.3 98.3 98.2

104.3 104.9 104.3 104.1 102.9 104.4

98.3 98.5 96.4 97.3 96.7 97.3

103.0 103.6 103.9 104.7 104.7 105.1

98.4 98.6 96.5 97.5 96.9 97.5

* See footnotes to table 1.1

Agricul-ture, forestry and fishing

1 P

15 16

16 P

Metal goods, engineed ing and vehicles 3

1,980 1,968 1,934 1,871 1,855 1,861

31

29 29

2,012 2,000 1,965 1,902 1,884 1,890

Other manufac-turing

1,810 1,804 1,797 1,750 1,733 1,741

1,871 1,865 1,857 1,810 1,793 R 1,802

1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

tandard	Male		Female		Total	Index June	Produc- tion and	Index June	Produc- tion in-	Index June	Manu- facturing	Index June	Service industries
egion	All	Part- time	All	Part- time		1990 =100	tion in- dustries	1990 =100	dustries	1990 =100	facturing industries	1990 =100	industries
C 1980 outh East							<u>1-5</u>		_ 1-4	-	_ 2-4		_ 6-9
992 Mar Jun	3,683 3,668	380 392	3,464 3,465	1,437 1,444	7,147 7,133	93.3 93.1	1,430 1,425	85.7 85.4	1,170 1,170	86.8 86.9	1,074 1,075	85.9 86.1	5,666 5,652
Sept Dec	3,593 3,578	374 397	3,360 3,369	1,377 1,406	6,953 6,946	90.7 90.6	1,411 1,369	84.6 82.1	1,160 1,124	86.1 83.4 82.4	1,065 1,030	85.3 82.5	5,483 5,530
993 Mar Jun	3,548 R 3,541	390 397	3,336 3,362	1,389 1,410	6,884 R 6,902	89.8 90.1	1,348 1,347	80.8 80.8	1,109 1,114	82.4 82.7	1,017 1,024	81.4 82.0	5,490 R 5,505
areater London Included in South East)												
992 Mar Jun	1,719 1,711	156 160	1,497 1,484	493 487	3,216 3,196	91.8 91.2	509 506	86.0 85.5	398 397 405	86.6 86.3 88.1	357 356 364	85.3 85.0	2,706 2,689 2,620
Sept Dec 993 Mar	1,688 1,678 1,660 R	163 169 164	1,445 1,439 1,430 R	470 474 469	3,133 3,118 3,091 R	89.5 89.0 88.3	512 491 480	86.6 83.0 81.1	405 387 378	88.1 84.0 82.2	304 346 338	87.1 82.7 80.8	2,620 2,626 2,610 R
Jun	1,646	165	1,431	470	3,077	87.9	477	80.7	378	82.2	339	80.9	2,599
ast Anglia 992 Mar	405 406	42	370 365	180 178	775 772	95.6 95.3	206 208	89.2 90.4	175 178	90.4 92.0	161 165	89.0 90.7	544 597
Jun Sept Dec	400 404 396	42 45 42 44 44 43	359 366	170 179	762 762	94.1 94.1	205 202	88.9 87.6	175 173	90.6 89.5	162 160	89.3 88.3	544 537 529 535
993 Mar Jun	396 395	44 43	363 R 366	178 181	758 761	93.6 93.9	198 197	85.7 85.6	170 170	87.6 87.8	157 157	86.3 86.7	536 537
outh West	944	05	822	412	1.676	94.8	403	85.5	341	86.6	314	85.7	1 226
992 Mar Jun Sept	844 848 838	95 104 101	832 845 826	412 423 408	1,676 1,693 1,665	95.7 94.1	395 389	83.9 82.6	335 330	85.0 83.6	307 303	84.0 82.7	1,236 1,262 1,237
Dec 193 Mar	824 830	106 106	832 830 R	421 422	1,656 1,660 R	93.6 93.8	379 377	80.4 80.1	321 321	81.4 81.4	295 295 301	80.6 80.6	1,242 1,248
Jun est Midlanda	838	105	841	427	1,680	95.0	381	81.0	326	82.8	301	82.2	1,262
/est Midlands 992 Mar Jun	1,061 1,058	93 94	931 934	427 433	1,992 1,992	94.0 94.1	699 698	86.7 86.6	615 616	86.1 86.1	586 588	86.2 86.4	1,270 1,270 1,233
Sept Dec	1,024 1,011	90 101	917 918	421 428	1,942 1,929	91.7 91.1	698 683 656	84.7 81.3	602 577	84.2 80.7	574 550	84.4 80.9	1,251
993 Mar Jun	1,000 998	96 97	912 918	426 429	1,912 1,916	90.3 90.5	649 643	80.5 79.8	572 569	80.0 79.5	547 544	80.4 80.0	1,240 R 1,249
ast Midlands 992 Mar	783	75	733	345	1,516	96.5	539	89.8	480	90.4	439	90.9	952
Jun Sept	780 776	75 75 74 82 80	733 729 720	343 336	1,509 1,495	96.1 95.2	536 533 520	89.4 88.8	479 477	90.2 89.8	439 437	91.1 90.6	948 936
993 Mar Jun	772 763 759	82 80 79	736 728 738	353 346 350	1,508 1,491 1,497	96.0 94.9 95.3	520 510 507	86.7 85.0 84.5	465 457 455	87.6 86.0 85.6	428 422 425	88.7 87.4 88.1	964 957 964
orkshire and Humbers	ide												
92 Mar Jun	934 939	80 87	905 906	454 455	1,839 1,845	95.7 96.0	582 573	89.9 88.5	494 487	90.2 88.9	445 443	90.3 89.8	1,236 1,250
Sept Dec 193 Mar	923 918 908 R	86 93 89	894 894 890	451 457 452	1,817 1,812 1,798 R	94.5 94.3 93.6	568 557 551	87.8 86.0 85.1	484 475 471	88.4 86.6 86.0	440 434 432	89.2 88.0 87.6	1,225 1,235 1,227 R
Jun	908 H 920	96	890 887	452	1,807	93.8 94.0	549	84.8	471	85.9	432	88.3	1,227 h
orth West 192 Mar	1,174	102	1,162	535 537	2,337	96.0 95.6	690 677	87.0	593 582	87.4	556 547	87.5	1,632
Jun Sept Dec	1,169 1,153 1,147	103 106 116	1,158 1,147 1,157	537 532 547	2,327 2,300 2,304	95.6 94.5 94.7	677 665 651	85.4 83.8 82.1	582 571 560	85.9 84.3 82.6	536 525	86.0 84.4 82.6	1,632 1,635 1,619 1,638
193 Mar Jun	1,132 R 1,136	110 115	1,150 1,152	546 552	2,282 R 2,288	93.8 94.0	639 625	80.6 78.8	551 539	81.3 79.5	518 507	81.5 79.8	1,628 R 1,646
orth				261		00.0	050	02.0	~~~~	04.4	200		
992 Mar Jun Sept	564 562 554	51 56 53	534 525 518	261 258 256	1,098 1,088 1,073	98.3 97.4 96.0	356 348 346	93.3 91.3 90.7	293 287 286	94.4 92.3 92.1	262 256 255	95.6 93.4 93.1	731 729 715
Dec 193 Mar	542 538	54 55	519 513	260 255	1,062 1,051	95.0 94.1	333 326	87.4 85.6	275 270	88.4 86.9	245 241	89.3 88.0	718 714
Jun	537	57	511	255	1,049	93.9	324	85.1	269	86.6	244	88.9	714
992 Mar Jun	479 478	49 51	461 464	218 219	940 942	94.9 95.1	274 273	89.0 88.9	231 231	88.5 88.7	208 209	88.5 89.1	648 650
Sept Dec	476 474	52 59	455 459	217 222	931 933	94.0 94.2	273 263	88.7 85.4	231 222	88.8 85.4	210 201	89.3 85.7	638 653
993 Mar Jun	473 470	59 58	459 461	224 222	932 931	94.1 94.0	262 261	85.1 85.0	222 223	85.4 85.6	202 203	86.0 86.6	652 R 652
cotland 1992 Mar	1,026	87	980	429	2,005	101.0	551	93.6	431	94.5	372	93.8	1,426
Jun Sept Dec	1,024 1,015 993 R	92 93 96 R	981 972 974 R	431 428 437	2,005 1,986 1,967 R	101.0 100.0 99.1	544 534 518	92.3 90.6 87.9	425 418 405	93.4 91.6 88.9	368 360 348	92.7 90.7 87.8	1,434 1,426 1,423 R
193 Mar Jun	978 R 988	90 H 91 96	974 H 965 R 976	437 431 438	1,967 H 1,944 R 1,965	97.9 98.9	510 511 511	86.6 86.7	405 401 404	88.0 88.7	346 345 348	86.8 87.7	1,423 H 1,407 R 1,427
reat Britain													
992 Mar Jun Sept	10,952 10,931 10,756	1,054 1,098 1,071	10,372 10,374 10,168	4,697 4,722 4,597	21,324 21,306 20,924	95.3 95.2 93.5	5,728 5,678 5,605	88.2 87.4 86.3	4,824 4,791 4,735	88.8 88.2 87.1	4,417 4,396 4,342	88.5 88.0 87.0	15,340 15,367 15,042
Dec 193 Mar	10,656 10,567 R	1,149 1,120 R	10,224 R 10,146 R	4,710 R 4,669	20,880 R 20,713 R	93.3 92.6	5,447 5,370	83.9 82.7	4,597 4,544	84.6 83.6	4,217 4,175	84.4 83.6	15,189 R 15,099 R
Jun	10,582	1,143	10,213	4,716	20,795	92.9	5,347	82.3	4,540	83.5	4,190	83.9	15,193
92 Mar Jun	274 275		268 268		542 542	100.8 100.8	134 133	95.3 94.1	110 109	96.7 95.5	103 102	96.9 95.8	389 391
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
93 Mar Jun	273 R 273	35 36	271 271	113 113	543 544	101.0 101.0	129 R 128	91.7 91.0	106 106	93.3 93.0	99 99	93.6 93.5	395 397
nited Kingdom 92 Mar	11,226		10,640		21,867	95.4	5,862	88.4	4,934	88.9	4,520	88.6	15,729
Jun Sept	11,206 11,031	 	10,642 10,436	 	21,848 21,467	95.4 95.3 93.7	5,802 5,811 5,738	87.6 86.5	4,934 4,900 4,844	88.9 88.3 87.3	4,520 4,498 4,444	88.0 88.2 87.1	15,729 15,758 15,434
Dec 93 Mar	10,930 10,840 R	1,184 1,156 R	10,495 R 10,417 R	4,823 R 4,781 R	21,424 R 21,256 R	93.5 92.7	5,577 5,499	84.1 82.9	4,705 4,651 R	84.8 83.8	4,317 4,274 R	84.7 83.8	15,585 R 15,494 R
Jun	10,855	1,178	10,483	4,829	21,338	93.1	5,475	82.5	4,646	83.7	4,289	84.1	15,589

S16	OCTOBER 1993	EMPLOYMENT	GA

EMPLOYMENT	GAZETTE

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*



		by regi		THOUSAND
Transport and communi- cation	Banking insurance and finance	Education, health and other services	Standard region	
7	8	9	SIC 1980	
552 542 522 521 518 R 512	1,230 1,228 1,213 1,213 1,213 1,213 1,218	2,342 2,338 2,261 2,298 2,294 2,300	South East 1992 Mar June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun	
			Greater Long (Included in St	
307 299 286 278 277 R 272	712 706 698 699 702 699	1,048 1,042 1,017 1,018 1,014 R 1,014 R	1992 Mar June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun	
54 55 55 55 55 55 54 54 54	•79 79 79 80 82 81	245 241 238 245 248 R 245	East Anglia 1992 Mar June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun	
85 85 85 83 82 83 82 83	191 195 189 187 199 200	567 570 556 573 574 574	South West 1992 Mar June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun	
97 96 92 92 92 92 R 90	190 183 183 186 186 186 184	578 581 564 575 577 585	West Midlan 1992 Mar June Sepi Dec 1993 Mar Jun	e t
74 72 73 72 73 73 73	119 126 122 126 124 128	444 438 438 452 453 451	East Midland 1992 Mar June Sep Dec 1993 Mar Jun	e t
				Humberside
96 97 93 94 93 R 93	165 166 167 162 166 164	579 588 574 584 581 587	1992 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1993 Mar Jun	e it :
139 138 134 134 134 134 134 R	239 237 231 229 227	746 744 738 750 754 764	North West 1992 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1993 Mar	e ot
133	232	764	Jun North	
56 56 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	86 86 84 83 82 83	370 371 364 368 370 367	1992 Mai Jun Sep Dec 1993 Mai Jun	e ot c
45	71	345	Wales 1992 Ma	
44 43 43 44 44	71 72 77 79 75	342 335 343 343 342	Jur Sep Dei 1993 Ma Jur	ot c r
115	209	693	Scotland 1992 Ma	r
114 112 111 109 R 111	211 213 208 208 212	694 688 687 R 689 R 693	Jur Sej De 1993 Ma Jur	ot c r
1,313	2,579	6,909	Great Brita 1992 Ma	r
1,313 1,298 1,262 1,260 1,252 R 1,248	2,583 2,553 2,550 2,566 2,577	6,908 6,756 6,874 R 6,881 R 6,907	Jur Sej De 1993 Ma Jur	pt c r
21	38	230	Northern Ir 1992 Ma	ſ
21 21 21 21 21 21	39 39 39 39 40	230 231 232 234 234 234	Jur Se De 1993 Ma Jur	pt c rr n
1,334 1,319 1,283	2,617 2,622	7,139 7,138	United Kin 1992 Ma Jui	r
1,283 1,280 1,273 R 1,268	2,592 2,590 2,605 2,617	6,987 7,106 R 7,116 R 7,142	Se De 1993 Ma Ju	ipt ec ar
OCTOPED	1000	EMPLOYN	ENT GATE	TTE C

S17

EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities 1.7

1000 Contraction (1997)	Dec 13 1991		and the second	Mar 13 1992 PR			June 12 1992	2 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	429,741 155,293 81,208 1,451 154,810	177,747 469,265 978 84 183,427	471,059 363,385 81,678 1,492 234,439	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	425,209 153,554 76,529 1,456 153,958	167,225 464,291 905 79 180,733	466,824 360,036 76,969 1,495 232,642
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Jousing	22,615 57,403 18,294 24,426 58,806	19,400 32,191 1,917 408 13,717	32,491 71,713 19,194 24,609 65,173	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	22,413 57,897 18,713 23,337 58,785	19,648 33,065 1,925 439 13,964	32,429 72,609 19,620 23,534 65,285
Fown and country planning	22,367	1,682	23,249	22,302	1,724	23,207	22,148	1,774	23,080
ire service -Regular -Others # Aiscellaneous services	34,378 4,887 220,581	1,878 47,523	34,378 5,732 242,419	34,372 4,922 217,649	1,911 47,649	34,372 5,782 239,568	34,258 4,961 215,659	1,875 47,809	34,258 5,807 237,701
Allabove	1,286,260	950,217	1,671,011	1,280,178	952,121	1,666,777	1,268,877	933,732	1,652,289
Police service Police (all ranks) Others §	120,551 46,990	6,146	120,551 49,643	120,892 47,173	6,217	120,892 49,856	120,848 47,210	6,588	120,848 50,053
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	21,589	7,525	25,333	21,737	7,667	25,536	21,743	7,385	25,417
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,475,390	963,888	1,866,538	1,469,980	966,005	1,863,061	1,458,678	947,705	1,848,607
ABLE B Wales *									
Education -Lecturers and teachers -Others Construction Transport Second Resputices	29,785 11,175 6,806 28 9,788	9,213 30,370 32 20 14,216	31,760 24,140 6,821 39 15,791	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 6,509 36 9,846	8,509 29,685 26 12 14,274	31,111 22,665 6,521 42 15,901
Social services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal	1,207 4,159 1,364 1,559	985 2,891 199 13	1,692 5,402 1,449 1,565	1,212 4,079 1,377 1,627	994 2,846 195 13	1,705 5,304 1,461 1,633	1,185 4,520 1,375 1,637	992 3,023 219 14	1,677 5,823 1,469 1,643
Housing	2,647	685	2,964	2,637	692	2,957	2,704	704	3,029
own and country planning ire service	1,655	61	1,686	1,652 1,822	64	1,685 1,822	1,636 1,837	74	1,674 1,837
-Regular -Others <i>#</i> /iscellaneous services	1,832 291 17,319	207 3,408	1,832 378 18,798	291 17,301	182 3,402	368 18,781	296 17,221	183 3,409	374 18,706
llabove	89,615	62,300	114,317	89,709	62,656	114,489	87,999	61,124	112,472
Police service -Police (all ranks) -Others § Probation, magistrates' courts and	6,556 2,034	- 428	6,556 2,219	6,577 2,053	433	6,577 2,240	6,595 2,083	448	6,595 2,276
agency staff	1,282	363	1,455	1,290	356	1,460	1,265	382	1,450
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	99,487	63,091	124,547	99,629	63,445	124,766	97,942	61,954	122,793
TABLE C Scotland **++									
Education -Lecturers and teachers ## -Others * Construction Fransport	56,172 17,694 12,730 743	8,717 19,989 96 45	59,659 27,733 12,776 766	56,621 17,764 12,252 745	8,780 20,225 69 49	60,133 27,929 12,285 770	56,236 17,390 12,385 741	8,546 20,384 98 47	59,654 27,645 12,431 766
Social services	23,368	27,942	36,680	23,632	27,549	36,766	23,607	27,618	36,784
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Jousing	3,462 10,384 2,250 7,821 6,849	1,655 3,104 501 238 581	4,375 11,873 2,486 7,932 7,161	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
own and country planning	1,994	120	2,062	2,012	126	2,084	2,069	136	2,147
ire service -Regular -Others # liscellaneous services	4,628 455 46,077	11 98 24,438	4,634 502 57,505	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
llabove	194,627	87,535	236,144	195,309	87,292	236,742	196,904	88,522	238,969
olice service -Police (all ranks) -Others §	13,852 3,436	11 2,611	13,858 4,656	13,938 3,477	10 2,618	13,944 4,700	13,937 3,538	10 2,647	13,943 4,776
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	144	17	153	145	19	154	138	20	149
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	212,059	90,174	254,811	212,869	89,939	255,540	214,517	91,199	257,837

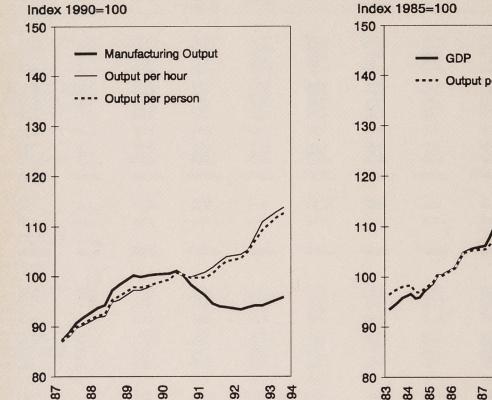
	Sept 11 1992			Dec 18 1992 F	and the second second				
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent*	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent*	Full-time	Part-time	Full-tim equival
ABLE A England * (continued)									
ducation	400.040	111,754	455,782	422,618	171,948	464,172	419,770	175,745	461,93
-Lecturers and teachers -Others	420,849 152,755	444,750	350,613	155,288	459,697	360,313	154,490	459,048	359,44 72,28
onstruction	75,632 1,478	953 79	76,096 1,516	73,415 1,398	820 95	73,815 1,443	71,863 1,396	864 99	1,44
ansport cial services	154,688	179,280	232,781	152,332	177,973	230,025	152,916	174,150	229,04
blic libraries and museums	22,486	19,884	32,624	22,225	19,829	32,344	22,097	19,791	32,21
creation, parks and baths	57,499 18,690	34,124 2,015	72,677 19,642	53,550 18,431	32,063 2,052	67,835 19,406	52,598 18,326	32,631 2,021	67,14 19,28
vironmental health fuse collection and disposal	22,996	456	23,200	22,611	475	22,825	22,083	464	22,29
using	58,779	13,866	65,258	59,019	13,895	65,520	59,209	13,921	65,73
wn and country planning	22,135	1,822	23,091	21,861	1,799	22,806	21,795	1,805	22,74
service -Regular	34,284	-	34,284	34,217	-	34,217	34,142	1.005	34,1
-Others# cellaneous services	4,966 215,997	1,921 48,001	5,833 238,162	4,864 213,352	1,952 47,281	5,746 235,231	4,878 209,715	1,935 46,676	5,7 231,3
above	1,263,234	858,905	1,631,559	1,255,181	929,879	1,635,698	1,245,278	929,150	1,624,7
ceservice	.,	,					101.110		101.4
-Police (all ranks)	121,364	6,709	121,364 50,900	121,443 48,630	6,833	121,443 51,579	121,449 48,767	6,479	121,4 51,5
-Others § bation, magistrates' courts and	48,004								25,6
agency staff	22,017	7,411	25,716	21,905	7,610	25,695	21,905	7,437	20,0
(excluding special employment and training	4 454 540	072 005	1,829,539	1,447,159	944,322	1,834,415	1,437,399	943,066	1,823,4
measures)	1,454,619	873,025	1,029,009	1,447,133	JHIJOLL	1,004,410	1,407,000	0.0,000	.,,.
BLE B Wales * (continued)									
-Lecturers and teachers	29,252	6,417	30,896	29,662	9,909	31,721	29,184	9,829	31,2
-Others	9,940 6,528	27,542 24	21,703 6,539	10,101 6,243	29,339 18	22,693 6,251	9,996 6,135	29,660 29	22,7 6,
nstruction ansport	34	15	42	26	21	37	37	10 14,361	16,1
cialservices	10,041	14,163	16,060	9,894	14,271	15,961	10,016		
blic libraries and museums	1,198 4,508	1,018 3,067	1,703 5,831	1,202 4,062	996 2,815	1,698 5,278	1,212 4,144	999 2,790	1,7 5,3
creation, parks and baths vironmental health	1,474	215	1,567	1,415	219	1,509	1,379	208	1,4
fuse collection and disposal using	1,640 2,784	16 701	1,647 3,106	1,604 2,794	14 688	1,610 3,111	1,595 2,776	11 679	1,6 3,0
wn and country planning	1,679	79	1,720	1,700	74	1,739	1,742	81	1,7
eservice			1,837	1,854		1,854	1,835		1,
-Regular -Others#	1,837 291	175	366	295	177	370	297	171	
scellaneous services	17,276	3,394	18,755	17,114	3,239	18,527	16,938	3,311	18,:
above	88,482	56,826	111,772	87,966	61,780	112,359	87,286	62,139	111,
lice service -Police (all ranks)	6,630	-	6,630	6,628	Service - An	6,628	6,617	-	6,
-Others§	2,083	453	2,279	2,100	461	2,299	2,111	481	2,3
obation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,288	379	1,471	1,324	378	1,507	1,288	391	1,
(excluding special									
employment and training measures)	98,483	57,658	122,152	98,018	62,619	122,793	97,302	63,011	122,
BLECScotland **++ (continued)									
ucation									
-Lecturers and teachers ##	55,967 17,590	7,814 20,351	59,093 27,842	56,445 17,707	8,849 20,569	59,985 28,095	56,729 18,050	9,215 21,193	60, 28,
-Others * onstruction	12,529	78	12,566	13,942	267	14,072	14,045	258	14,
ansport cial services	754 23,895	51 27,822	781 37,178	765 23,909	49 27,858	/91 37,217	/64 24,115	27,960	37,
blic libraries and museums	3,559	1,801	4,558	3,505	1,825	4,522	3,473	1,921	4,
ecreation, parks and baths	11,712	3,564	13,424	10,303	3,234	11,862	10,486	3,320	12,
vironmental health efuse collection and disposal	2,358 7,995	612 254	2,645 8,115	2,532 7,571	499 238	2,768 7,683	2,301 7,784	579 334	2.7.
using	7,018	622	7,355	7,065	669	7,429	7,101	569	7,
own and country planning reservice	2,103	127	2,175	2,014	110	2,077	2,131	133	. 2,
-Regular	4,637	13	4,645	4,672	14	4,680	4,687	14	4,
-Others# scellaneous services	463 47,219	141 24,014	530 58,462	471 45,515	142 24,317	538 56,904	469 45,534	141 25,633	57,
labove	197,799	87,264	239,369	196,416	88,640	238,623	197,669	91,346	241,
liceservice								10	
-Police (all ranks) -Others §	13,994 3,564	10 2,571	14,000 4,767	14,077 3,636	10 2,618	14,083 4,860	14,130 3,716	10 2,693	14, 4,
obation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	137	22	150	145	23	158	142	25	,
	13/	22	150	140	ω	100	176		
ll (excluding special employment and training									
measures)	215,494	89,867	258.286	214,274	91,290	257,724	215,657	94,074	260,

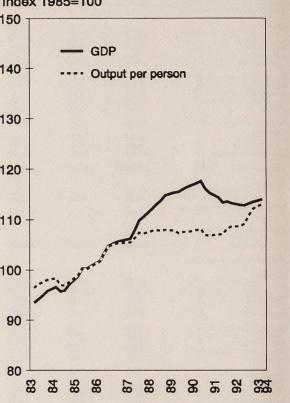
and an other information employees costs, manual employees costs. # includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff. § Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets. * The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and 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 Firemen 0.59; (0.58) manual employees 0.45. ## Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.

EMPLOYMENT 1.7

cation

EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity 1.8





	A MARKET STATE						Strategie Stategie	Seasonally	adjusted (1990=100
UNITED KINGDOM	Wholeecono	my SIC 1980 1985=100)	Production in Divisions 1-4	ndustries SIC 1980 198	35=100	Manufacturin Divisions 2-4	ig 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 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991	100.0 103.9 108.6 113.5 115.9 116.6 113.7 113.1	100.0 100.1 101.9 105.2 107.8 108.5 105.5 105.5 102.6	100.0 103.7 106.6 107.9 107.5 107.4 107.7 110.2	100.0 102.4 105.7 109.5 109.9 109.3 106.1 105.8	100.0 97.3 96.1 96.7 96.6 94.6 88.6 83.7	100.0 105.3 110.1 113.2 113.8 115.6 119.7 126.4	84.5 85.7 89.6 95.9 100.2 100.0 94.7 93.9	103.7 101.6 100.7 102.0 102.1 100.0 93.4 88.4	81.5 84.3 89.0 94.0 98.1 100.0 101.3 106.3
1985 Q4	100.9	100.1	100.8	99.9	99.4	100.5	83.4	103.3	80.7
1986 Q1	101.7	100.0	101.7	101.1	98.7	102.5	83.8	102.8	81.6
Q2	103.3	100.0	103.3	102.2	97.6	104.7	85.2	102.1	83.4
Q3	104.8	100.1	104.7	103.0	96.8	106.4	85.4	101.0	84.5
Q4	105.6	100.4	105.2	103.5	96.2	107.5	88.2	100.6	87.6
1987 Q1	106.2	100.7	105.5	103.7	95.8	108.3	87.2	100.2	87.1
Q2	107.9	101.5	106.3	104.8	95.9	109.2	88.8	100.6	88.2
Q3	109.8	102.3	107.4	106.7	96.2	111.0	90.7	100.9	89.9
Q4	110.6	103.2	107.2	107.8	96.4	111.9	91.8	101.2	90.7
1988 Q1	112.2	104.1	107.8	107.9	96.6	111.8	93.7	101.6	92.3
Q2	113.0	104.8	107.9	109.4	96.7	113.2	94.3	102.0	92.5
Q3	113.9	105.7	107.8	110.3	96.7	114.0	97.3	102.1	95.3
Q4	114.8	106.3	108.0	110.5	96.9	114.0	98.3	102.2	96.1
1989 Q1	115.4	107.1	107.8	109.7	96.9	113.2	100.2	102.4	97.9
Q2	115.5	107.6	107.3	109.0	96.7	112.7	99.9	102.2	97.7
Q3	116.1	108.0	107.5	110.3	96.5	114.3	100.2	102.1	98.1
Q4	116.5	108.4	107.5	110.5	96.2	114.9	100.4	101.8	98.6
1990 Q1	117.2	108.6	107.9	109.8	95.7	114.8	100.5	101.2	99.4
Q2	117.6	108.8	108.1	111.7	95.2	117.4	101.1	100.4	100.7
Q3	116.2	108.7	106.9	108.6	94.4	115.0	100.1	99.9	100.3
Q4	115.3	108.0	106.8	107.O	93.1	115.0	98.3	98.6	99.7
1991 Q1	114.4	106.9	107.0	106.6	91.1	117.0	96.2	96.3	99.8
Q2	113.4	105.9	107.1	105.2	89.3	117.9	94.6	94.1	100.5
Q3	113.6	105.1	108.2	106.3	87.6	121.2	94.0	92.1	102.0
Q4	113.3	104.3	108.6	106.2	86.4	122.9	93.9	91.2	103.0
1992 Q1	112.9	103.9	108.7	105.4	85.5	123.3	93.4	90.1	103.6
Q2	112.8	103.4	109.1	105.0	84.8	123.8	93.8	89.3	105.0
Q3	113.2	102.1	110.9	105.9	83.3	127.0	94.2	87.9	107.2
Q4	113.5	101.2	112.2	106.8	81.3	131.4	94.2	86.2	109.3
1993 Q1	114.0	100.8	113.1	107.0	80.5	132.9	95.3	85.3	111.8
Q2				107.9	80.4	134.1	95.9	85.2	112.6

• 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. The 1992 Standard Industrial Classification of Manufacturing has been used to produce these figures.

OCTOBER 1993 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

GREA	TBRITAIN	OVERTIM	ЛE	A. S. S. S. S.			SHORT-1	ГІМЕ								
		Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime w	orked	Stood off whole we		Working	part of wee	k	Stood off	for whole	or part of w	veek	
		(000)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hourslos	st	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hourslos	st	
				per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (000)	lost (000)	tives (000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the week	(000)	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	Aug 16	999	33.0	9.3	9.34	9.67	12	445	42	378	9.0	53	1.8	822	909	15.3
1991	Sep 13	1,024	34.2	9.3	9.49	9.11	8	321	46	402	8.7	54	1.8	723	793	13.3
	Oct 11	1,108	37.3	9.4	10.46	9.43	3	113	44	368	8.4	47	1.6	480	640	10.2
	Nov 15	1,110	37.4	9.2	10.25	9.30	5	193	41	396	9.6	46	1.6	589	674	12.8
	Dec 13	1,074	36.4	9.5	10.22	9.41	7	275	34	346	10.3	41	1.4	621	693	15.2
1992	Jan 10	957	32.9	8.9	8.55	9.63	14	553	47	423	9.0	61	2.1	977	927	16.0
	Feb 14	1,065	36.7	8.9	9.51	9.86	2	70	60	593	9.9	62	2.1	664	552	10.7
	Mar 13	998	34.5	9.1	9.12	9.65	7	275	59	541	9.2	66	2.3	816	550	12.4
	Apr10	1,066	37.1	9.2	9.80	10.19	5	196	48	481	10.0	53	1.9	677	521	12.7
	May15	1,111	38.7	9.6	10.71	11.01	3	101	30	268	8.8	33	1.1	369	346	11.2
	June12	1,016	35.3	9.3	9.48	9.73	5	181	33	305	9.2	38	1.3	485	622	12.9
	July 10	1,053	36.7	9.5	10.01	9.97	2	78	24	250	10.6	26	0.9	328	423	12.8
	Aug 14	973	34.1	9.3	9.09	9.36	3	123	27	265	10.0	30	1.0	388	427	13.1
	Sep 11	977	34.3	9.7	9.46	9.09	5	194	34	294	8.8	39	1.4	487	530	12.6
	Oct 9	1,028	36.3	9.4	9.69	8.67	4	137	35	311	9.0	38	1.3	448	610	11.7
	Nov 13	1,045	35.2	9.2	9.66	8.73	5	178	38	370	9.7	43	1.4	647	747	12.8
	Dec 18	943	33.8	9.6	9.03	8.25	12	444	52	526	10.1	64	2.3	970	1,075	15.3
1993	Jan 15	905	32.9	9.2	8.37	9.45	6	241	55	483	8.9	61	2.2	724	690	11.9
	Feb 12	928	33.8	9.5	8.83	9.18	10	375	55	537	9.9	64	2.3	912	763	14.2
	Mar 12	923	33.6	9.3	8.56	9.11	4	156	46	421	9.2	50	1.8	586	390	11.8
	Apr 16	878	32.0	9.0	7.94	8.32	3	105	26	198	7.7	28	1.0	303	231	10.6
	May 14	1,002	36.7	9.4	9.47	9.79	3	115	23	160	7.0	26	1.0	276	259	10.6
	Jun 11	955	· 34.7	9.3	8.89	9.13	3	133	26	284	11.0	29	1.1	417	535	14.2
	Jul 9 P	1,075	36.6	9.7	10.39	10.34	1	26	25	159	6.4	• 25	0.9	184	241	7.3

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	TAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKED	BY ALL OPER	ATIVES	INDEX OF A	ERAGE WEEKLY	HOURS WOR	KED PER OPER	RATIVE
SIC 1980 classes	All manu- facturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manu- facturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
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	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
Weekended 1991 July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	77.6 76.8 76.0	73.9	73.2	67.5	87.7	99.9 99.5 99.1	98.3	99.0	97.7	100.5
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	75.7 75.3 75.2	73.9	74.4	67.7	84.2	99.5 99.3 99.4	99.0	101.7	98.4	(99.6
1992 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	74.6 75.0 74.7	71.7	73.2	67.4	83.6	99.5 99.8 99.5	98.6	100.4	98.4	100.3
Apr 10 May 15 Jun 12	74.8 75.3 74.3	71.7	72.8	66.9	83.1	100.0 101.1 99.6	98.6	100.6	98.6	101.5
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	73.8 73.0 72.4	70.3	71.4	64.6	82.6	100.0 99.3 99.1	98.3	100.1	98.2	102.1
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 18	71.3 70.7 69.5	68.5	64.6	62.4	80.4	98.8 98.8 98.2	98.6	98.7	98.0	101.5
1993 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	70.3 70.2 70.6	67.5	66.5	63.9	79.7	99.3 99.2 99.2	98.6	98.8	99.1	102.1
Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11	70.2 70.9 70.6	68.0	65.7	64.8	78.4	98.5 100.1 99.0	98.6	99.5	99.1	103.5
Jul 9 P	71.4					100.4				

S20

EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—operatives in manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted 1985 AVERAGE = 100

.11

OCTOBER 1993

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 **UK Summary**

THOUSAND

MALE

UNEMPLOYED

Per cent

Number

		MALE AND	FEMALE					1	and the second second	
		UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION	12 July 1
		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
989 990 991 992) Annual)averages)	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					
1991	Aug 8	2,435.1	8.6	2,416.8	8.5	54.7	63.0	310	2,086	40
	Sept 12	2,450.7	8.7	2,451.3	8.7	34.5	52.5	303	2,106	41
	Oct 10	2,426.0	8.6	2,484.8	8.8	33.5	40.9	310	2,075	42
	Nov 14	2,471.8	8.7	2,526.3	8.9	41.5	36.5	303	2,126	43
	Dec 12	2,551.7	9.0	2,550.1	9.0	23.8	32.9	296	2,211	44
1992	Jan 9	2,673.9	9.5	2,611.3	9.3	61.2	42.2	297	2,330	47
	Feb 13	2,710.5	9.6	2,645.8	9.4	34.5	39.8	310	2,354	47
	Mar 12	2,707.5	9.6	2,647.9	9.4	2.1	32.6	282	2,379	47
	Apr9	2,736.5	9.7	2,689.8	9.6	41.9	26.2	302	2,387	47
	May 14	2,707.9	9.6	2,712.0	9.7	22.2	22.1	254	2,407	48
	June 11	2,678.2	9.5	2,722.5	9.7	10.5	24.9	258	2,373	47
	July 9	2,774.0	9.9	2,758.3	9.8	35.8	22.8	369	2,359	46
	Aug 13	2,845.5	10.1	2,815.7	10.0	57.4	34.6	324	2,476	45
	Sept 10	2,847.4	10.1	2,841.0	10.1	25.3	39.5	315	2,488	45
	Oct 8	2,814.4	10.0	2,868.1	10.2	27.1	36.6	345	2,425	44
	Nov 12	2,864.1	10.2	2,912.8	10.4	44.7	32.4	331	2,488	45
	Dec 17	2,983.3	10.6	2,972.4	10.6	59.6	43.8	309	2,627	47
1993	Jan 14	3,062.1	10.9	2,992.3	10.6	19.9	41.4	314	2,700	48
	Feb 11	3,042.6	10.8	2,966.8	10.6	-25.5	18.0	296	2,700	47
	Mar 11	2,996.7	10.7	2,941.0	10.5	-25.8	-10.5	269	2,681	46
	Apr 8	3,000.5	10.7	2,939.9	10.5	-1.1	-17.5	301	2,653	46
	May 13	2,916.6	10.4	2,916.8	10.4	-23.1	-16.7	257	2,613	46
	June 10	2,865.0	10.2	2,912.0	10.4	-4.8	-9.7	248	2,572	45
	July 8 R	2,929.3	10.4	2,916.3	10.4	4.3	-7.9	360	2,526	44
	Aug 12 P	2,960.0	10.5	2,922.1	10.4	5.8	1.8	309	2,609	42

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

	-	abouinnary								
1989 1990 1991 1992)) Annual) averages	1,693.0 1,567.3 2,191.5 2,672.4	6.1 5.6 8.0 9.8	1,678.8 1,565.5 2,187.0 2,660.4	6.1 5.6 7.9 9.7					
1991	Aug 8	2,330.7	8.5	2,315.1	8.4	53.8	62.3	302	1,990	39
	Sept 12	2,346.3	8.5	2,349.5	8.5	34.4	51.8	294	2,013	40
	Oct 10	2,324.5	8.4	2,382.4	8.6	32.9	40.4	301	1,983	41
	Nov 14	2,371.0	8.6	2,423.4	8.8	41.0	36.1	296	2,033	42
	Dec 12	2,450.5	8.9	2,447.1	8.9	23.7	32.5	290	2,117	43
1992	Jan 9	2,569.1	9.4	2,507.5	9.2	60.4	41.7	290	2,234	46
	Feb 13	2,606.6	9.5	2,541.8	9.3	34.3	39.5	303	2,258	46
	Mar 12	2,603.4	9.5	2,543.2	9.3	1.4	32.0	275	2,283	46
	Apr9	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
	Apr8	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 R	2,821.1	10.3	2,811.2	10.3	3.9	-7.7	349	2,430	42
	Aug 12 P	2,850.6	10.4	2,816.1	10.3	4.9	1.3	302	2,508	41

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.

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	507.0 431.4 552.8 647.2 585.4 590.0 595.1 600.6 603.5 616.7 623.8 621.6 628.7 631.3
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	590.0 595.1 600.6 603.5 616.7 623.8 621.6 628.7 631.3
1.885.7 11.7 1.925.7 11.9 586.1 4.8 1.957.4 12.1 1.946.6 12.1 594.3 4.9 2.045.4 12.8 1.946.6 12.5 628.5 5.2 2.074.5 13.0 2.022.0 12.6 636.0 5.2 2.075.1 13.0 2.026.3 12.7 632.4 5.2 2.100.1 13.1 2.061.1 12.9 636.5 5.3 2.065.1 13.0 2.080.7 13.0 622.8 5.1 2.061.2 12.9 2.088.3 13.1 617.0 5.1 2.108.7 13.2 2.112.5 13.2 665.3 5.5 2.149.4 13.4 2.15.2 13.5 696.1 5.7	600.6 603.5 616.7 623.8 621.6 628.7 631.3
2.074.5 13.0 2.022.0 12.6 636.0 5.2 2.075.1 13.0 2.028.3 12.7 632.4 5.2 2.100.1 13.1 2.061.1 12.9 636.5 5.3 2.085.1 13.0 2.080.7 13.0 622.8 5.1 2.061.2 12.9 2.088.3 13.1 617.0 5.1 2.108.7 13.2 2.112.5 13.2 665.3 5.5 2.149.4 13.4 2.151.2 13.5 696.1 5.7	623.8 621.6 628.7 631.3
2.085.1 13.0 2.080.7 13.0 622.8 5.1 2.061.2 12.9 2.088.3 13.1 617.0 5.1 2.108.7 13.2 2.112.5 13.2 665.3 5.5 2.149.4 13.4 2.151.2 13.5 666.1 5.7	631.3
2,100.7 2,149.4 13.4 2,151.2 13.5 696.1 5.7	634.2
2,160.9 13.5 2,175.2 13.6 686.5 5.7	645.8 664.5 665.8
2,151.913.52,199.613.8662.55.52,199.713.82,236.514.0664.45.52,299.714.42,283.014.3683.75.6	668.5 676.3 689.4
2,353.814.72,299.014.4708.25.82,335.914.62,277.014.2706.75.82,303.214.42,259.314.1693.55.7	693.3 689.8 681.7
2,304.214.42,256.114.1696.35.72,248.414.12,241.414.0668.15.52,209.213.82,238.014.0655.85.4	683.8 675.4 674.0
2.231.1 14.0 2.237.3 14.0 698.2 5.8 2.234.4 14.0 2.235.3 14.0 725.6 6.0	679.0 686.8
1,213.1 7.6 1,199.8 7.5 479.9 4.1 1,159.1 7.3 1,158.1 7.3 408.2 3.4	479.1 407.4
1,660.4 10.5 1,658.9 10.6 531.1 4.5 2,044.6 13.2 2,037.9 13.1 627.8 5.3	529.1 622.5
1,744.9 11.1 1,753.8 11.2 565.8 4.9 1,764.9 11.3 1,783.5 11.4 581.3 4.9	561.3 566.0
1,762.6 11.2 1,811.4 11.5 562.0 4.7 1,808.2 11.5 1,846.7 11.8 562.8 4.7 1,879.0 12.0 1,867.6 11.9 571.4 4.8	571.0 576.7 579.5
1,964.612.61,915.212.3604.45.11,994.212.81,942.312.5612.45.21,994.412.81,946.012.5609.05.2	592.3 599.5 597.2
1,994.2 12.8 1,942.3 12.5 612.4 5.2	599.5
1.994.2 12.8 1.942.3 12.5 612.4 5.2 1.994.4 12.8 1.946.0 12.5 609.0 5.2 2.019.1 13.0 1.980.7 12.7 613.0 5.2 2.004.5 12.9 1.999.8 12.9 599.6 5.1	599.5 597.2 604.6 607.0
1994.2 12.8 1942.3 12.5 612.4 5.2 1,994.4 12.8 1,946.0 12.5 609.0 5.2 2,019.1 13.0 1,990.7 12.7 613.0 5.2 2,004.5 12.9 1,999.8 12.9 599.6 5.1 1,990.9 12.7 2,007.0 12.9 593.0 5.0 2,026.1 13.0 2,030.7 13.1 637.7 5.4 2,066.1 13.3 2,068.6 13.3 668.0 5.7	599.5 597.2 604.6 607.0 609.5 620.5 638.7
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	599.5 597.2 604.6 607.0 609.5 620.5 638.7 640.7 643.6 651.4
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	599.5 597.2 604.6 607.0 609.5 620.5 638.7 640.7 643.6 651.4 664.5 668.2 664.5

FEMALE

Number

UNEMPLOYED

Per cent

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #

Number

Per cent

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK Summary THOUSAND

SEASONALLY

Number



ADJUSTED #	MARRIED			
Per cent workforce *	Number	_		
4.2 3.5 4.6 5.3		1989 1990 1991 1992) Annual)averages)	
4.8 4.8	199.5 194.9	1991	Aug 8 Sept 12	
4.9 4.9 5.0	192.4 192.6 197.1		Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	
5.1 5.1 5.1	208.9 210.5 210.5	1992	Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12	
5.2 5.2 5.2	214.2 210.4 207.7		Apr9 May 14 June 11	
5.3 5.5 5.5	215.0 224.9 218.8		July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	
5.5 5.6 5.7	215.4 216.9 224.7		Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 17	
5.7 5.7 5.6	232.6 230.8 226.7	1993	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	
5.6 5.6 5.6	231.0 219.3 213.7		Apr8 May 13 June 10	
5.6 5.7	218.4 225.4		July 8 R Aug 12 P	

GB Summary 2.2

and the second se	A CONTRACT OF A	the same wanted a state of the second of the		
.1	4.1		1989)
.4	3.4		1990	Annual
.1	4.5		1991)averages
.5	5.3		1992)
.3	4.7	189.9	1991	Aug8
.0	4.8	, 186.0		Sept12
.0	4.8	183.8		Oct 10
.7	4.9	184.3		Nov 14
.5	4.9	188.8		Dec 12
.3	5.0	200.3	1992	Jan 9
.5	5.1	202.2		Feb 13
.2	5.1	202.1		Mar 12
.6 .0 .	5.1 5.1 5.2	205.6 201.9 199.1		Apr9 May 14 June 11
1.5	5.3	205.3		July 9
1.7	5.4	215.0		Aug 13
1.7	5.4	209.7		Sept 10
8.6	5.5	206.7		Oct 8
.4	5.5	208.4		Nov 12
8.5	5.6	216.3		Dec 17
8.2	5.7	224.0	1993	Jan 14
1.5	5.6	222.3		Feb 11
3.7	5.6	218.3		Mar 11
9.0	5.6	222.4		Apr 8
1.1	5.5	211.3		May 13
9.7	5.5	205.8		June 10
4.6	5.5	209.5		July 8 R
1.9	5.6	216.2		Aug 12 P
unt (see Emplo	yment Gazette,	December 1990,	p 608 for	the list of discontinuities taken

ns of the Redundant Mineworkers Payment Scheme. An estimated 15,500 men left the

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBERU	NEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED				
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
	HEAST			-				266.0	3.9			259.3	107.6
1989 1990 1991 1992) Annual) averages	367.4 372.4 638.8 854.1	259.6 273.3 477.9 645.4	107.8 99.2 160.9 288.7	3.9 4.0 6.9 9.4	4.9 5.2 9.2 12.5	2.7 2.5 4.1 5.3	366.9 372.1 637.8 851.2	3.9 4.0 7.0 9.3			273.1 477.4 643.8	99.0 160.4 207.3
1992	Aug 13 Sept 10	881.9 887.9	660.3 665.1	221.6 222.7	9.7 9.7	12.8 12.9	5.6 5.6	871.5 885.2	9.6 9.7	24.2 13.7	14.4 17.2	657.8 668.3	213.7 216.9
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 17	885.9 903.4 943.3	667.2 682.6 715.3	218.7 220.8 228.0	9.7 9.9 10.3	12.9 13.2 13.9	5.5 5.6 5.8	899.2 918.0 940.5	9.9 10.1 10.3	14.0 18.8 22.5	17.3 15.5 18.4	680.0 694.5 711.8	219.2 223.5 228.7
993	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	231.7 231.2 229.3
	Apr 8 May 13 June 10	957.0 934.4 919.4	722.5 707.2 695.7	234.5 227.2 223.7	10.5 10.3 10.1	14.0 13.7 13.5	5.9 5.7 5.7	938.1 931.5 928.6	10.3 10.2 10.2	-1.5 -6.6 -2.9	-4.4 -4.5 -3.7	708.1 703.4 700.4	230.0 228.1 228.2
	July 8 R Aug 12 P	930.7 942.4	698.7 700.9	232.0 241.5	10.2 10.3	13.5 13.6	5.9 6.1	929.9 931.0	10.2 10.2	-2.9 1.1	-2.7 -0.2	700.1 699.0	229.8 232.0
	TERLOND		ed in South Eas		5.1	6.4	3.4	218.0	5.1			156.4	61.7
1989 1990 1991 1992))Annual)averages)	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 6.4 10.4 13.6	3.4 3.2 5.1 6.5	218.0 211.6 331.7 429.2	5.0 8.1 10.6			154.7 244.1 319.6	57.0 87.6 109.6
1992	Aug 13 Sept 10	446.5 449.7	329.6 332.0	116.8 117.7	11.0 11.1	14.0 14.1	6.8 6.9	438.5 444.6	10.8 11.0	10.3 6.1	6.4 7.5	326.3 330.6	112.2 114.0
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 17	447.6 452.3 469.3	332.1 336.2 349.7	115.5 116.1 119.6	11.0 11.2 11.6	14.1 14.3 14.9	6.8 6.8 7.0	451.2 458.8 468.4	11.1 11.3 11.6	6.6 7.6 9.6	7.7 6.8 7.9	336.0 341.5 348.7	115.2 117.3 119.7
1993	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	471.0 473.5 473.4	350.8 352.5 352.6	120.1 121.0 120.7	11.6 11.7 11.7	14.9 15.0 15.0	7.0 7.1 7.1	471.6 471.6 470.8	11.6 11.6 11.6	3.2 -0.8	6.8 4.3 0.8	350.9 350.8 350.6	120.7 120.8 120.2
	Apr 8 May 13 June 10	478.2 471.5 468.4	355.8 351.5 349.1	122.4 120.0 119.3	11.8 11.6 11.6	15.2 15.0 14.9	7.2 7.0 7.0	472.0 470.6 470.4	11.6 11.6 11.6	1.2 -1.4 -0.2	0.1 -0.3 -0.1	351.0 349.9 349.4	121.0 120.7 121.0
	July 8 R Aug 12 P	473.5 479.6	350.6 352.4	122.9 127.3	11.7 11.8	14.9 15.0	7.2 7.5	470.5 471.4	11.6 11.6	0.1 0.9	-0.5 0.3	349.1 349.1	121.4 122.3
	ANGLIA							05.0				01.0	11.0
1989 1990 1991 1992) Annual averages	35.2 37.5 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	2.7 2.4 3.5 4.6	35.2 37.4 59.0 77.3	3.6 3.7 5.9 7.8			24.0 27.2 44.1 58.1	11.2 10.2 14.9 19.2
1992	Aug 13 Sept 10	78.6 78.9	58.2 58.6	20.4 20.3	7.9 7.9	10.1 10.2	4.9 4.8	79.3 80.6	8.0 8.1	2.2 1.3	1.4 1.7	59.2 60.3	20.1 20.3
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 17	78.7 81.4 86.0	58.9 61.3 65.1	19.9 20.1 20.9	7.9 8.2 8.6	10.2 10.6 11.3	4.7 4.8 5.0	81.6 83.3 85.6	8.2 8.4 8.6	1.0 1.7 2.3	1.5 1.3 1.7	61.3 62.8 64.6	20.3 20.5 21.0
1993	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	90.0 90.0 89.0	67.9 67.8 67.2	22.1 22.2 21.8	9.0 9.0 8.9	11.8 11.8 11.7	5.3 5.3 5.2	86.9 85.7 85.0	8.7 8.6 8.5	1.3 -1.2 -0.7	1.8 0.8 -0.2	65.6 64.5 64.1	21.3 21.2 20.9
	Apr 8 May 13 June 10	88.5 85.1 82.4	66.7 64.2 62.3	21.8 20.9 20.0	8.9 8.5 8.3	11.6 11.1 10.8	5.2 5.0 4.8	85.1 83.9 84.2	8.5 8.4 8.5	0.1 -1.2 0.3	-0.6 -0.6 -0.3	64.1 63.3 63.5	21.0 20.6 20.7
SOUT	July 8 R Aug 12 P	83.2 83.4	62.3 61.8	20.9 21.6	8.4 8.4	10.8 10.7	5.0 5.1	84.2 84.1	8.5 8.4	0.3 -0.1	-0.3 0.1	63.4 63.1	20.8 21.0
1989 1990 1991)) Annual) averages	98.1 97.3 161.2	66.1 69.8 121.1	31.9 27.5 40.1	4.5 4.4 7.1	5.3 5.6 9.4	3.3 2.8 4.1	98.0 97.2 160.8	4.5 4.4 7.1			66.1 69.7 120.9 158.1	31.9 27.5 39.9 49.7
1992 1992) Aug13	208.9 212.3	158.7 160.2	50.2 52.2	9.4 9.6	12.7 12.9	5.2 5.4	207.9 213.4	9.4 9.6	5.3 2.7	3.4	162.0	51.4
	Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12	213.8 212.2 219.3	161.6 161.0 166.4	52.2 51.2 52.9	9.6 9.6 9.9	13.0 12.9 13.4	5.4 5.3 5.4 5.7	216.1 217.1 221.3	9.7 9.8 10.0	1.0 4.2	4.0 3.0 2.6	164.2 165.2 168.4	51.9 51.9 52.9
1993	Dec 17 Jan 14 Feb 11	229.6 236.6 234.1	174.7 179.5 177.0	55.0 57.1 57.1	10.4 10.7 10.6	14.0 14.4 14.2	5.9 5.9	225.4 227.0 223.9	10.2 10.2 10.1	4.1 1.6 -3.1	3.1 3.3 0.9	171.4 172.7 169.9	54.0 54.3 54.0
	Mar 11 Apr 8 May 13	229.0 226.8 216.7	173.3 172.2 165.0	55.7 54.7 51.7	10.3 10.2 9.8	13.9 13.8 13.2	5.7	221.8 221.3 218.4	10.0 10.0 9.9	-2.1 -0.5 -2.9	-1.2 -1.9 -1.8	168.5 167.8 165.6	53.3 53.5 52.8
	June 10	210.1	160.2	49.8 52.2	9.5 9.6	12.9	5.3 5.1 5.4	217.4	9.8 9.8	-1.0	-1.5 -1.4	164.9 164.3	52.5 52.7
	July 8 R Aug 12 P	213.6 215.8	161.5 161.3	52.2 54.4	9.6 9.7	13.0	5.4 5.6	217.0 216.7	9.8 9.8	-0.4	-0.6	163.4	53.3

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

-	N	UMBERUN	EMPLOYED		PERCENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED				THOUSAND
	Ā	.11	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST 1989 1990 1991))Annual)averages	168.5 152.7 218.7	118.8 111.7 165.1	49.7 41.1 53.6	6.7 6.0 8.6	8.1 7.6 11.2	4.7 3.9 5.1	167.9 152.7 218.4	6.6 5.8 8.5			118.3 111.6 164.9	49.6 41.0 53.5
1992	Aug 13	270.5 278.0	206.3 209.4	64.1 68.7	10.6 10.9	13.8 14.1	6.0 6.5	269.7 274.1	10.6 10.7	6.2	3.1	205.9 208.3	63.8 65.8
1996	Sept 10	278.5	210.4	68.1	10.9	14.1	6.4	275.5	10.8	1.4	3.4	210.3	65.2
	Oct 8	274.2	209.1	65.1	10.7	14.0	6.1	279.1	10.9	3.6	3.7	213.5	65.6
	Nov 12	277.7	213.0	64.7	10.9	14.3	6.1	283.9	11.1	4.8	3.3	217.6	66.3
	Dec 17	288.3	222.1	66.3	11.3	14.9	6.2	290.2	11.4	6.3	4.9	222.6	67.6
1993	Jan 14	295.5	227.1	68.4	11.6	15.2	6.4	291.8	11.4	1.6	4.2	224.1	67.7
	Feb 11	294.2	225.7	68.5	11.5	15.1	6.4	289.2	11.3	-2.6	1.8	221.8	67.4
	Mar 11	290.5	223.3	67.2	11.4	15.0	6.3	286.3	11.2	-2.9	-1.3	219.7	66.6
	Apr8	290.7	223.1	67.6	11.4	15.0	6.4	286.1	11.2	-0.2	-1.9	219.3	66.8
	May 13	282.9	217.8	65.0	11.1	14.6	6.1	282.6	11.1	-3.5	-2.2	216.7	65.9
	June 10	278.5	214.4	64.1	10.9	14.4	6.0	281.7	11.0	-0.9	-1.5	216.1	65.6
	July 8 R	284.2	216.4	67.8	11.1	14.5	6.4	281.8	11.0	0.1	-1.4	215.9	65.9
	Aug 12 P	287.3	216.9	70.3	11.3	14.6	6.6	282.3	11.1	0.5	-0.1	215.9	66.4
	MIDLANDS	100.0	77.0	31.7	5.5	6.9	3.8	104.7	5.4			73.1	31.6
1989 1990 1991 1992) Annual) averages	108.9 99.4 142.1 174.9	77.2 72.2 106.7 133.2	27.2 35.4 41.6	5.1 7.2 9.1	6.4 9.5 12.2	3.2 4.2 5.1	99.3 141.8 174.0	5.1 7.3 9.1			72.1 106.5 132.8	27.1 35.2 41.3
1992	Aug 13	177.7	133.4	44.2	9.3	12.2	5.3	175.8	9.2	2.3	1.4	133.8	42.0
	Sept 10	177.6	133.9	43.8	9.3	12.2	5.2	178.0	9.3	2.2	2.2	135.6	42.4
	Oct 8	174.7	132.9	41.9	9.1	12.2	5.0	179.5	9.4	1.5	2.0	137.1	42.4
	Nov 12	178.6	136.9	41.7	9.3	12.5	4.9	183.1	9.6	3.6	2.4	140.3	42.8
	Dec 17	188.2	144.8	43.4	9.8	13.2	5.2	188.3	9.8	5.2	3.4	144.2	44.1
1993	Jan 14	194.3	149.3	45.0	10.1	13.7	5.3	189.7	9.9	1.4	3.4	145.7	44.0
	Feb 11	193.4	148.6	44.8	10.1	13.6	5.4	187.3	9.8	-2.4	1.5	143.6	43.7
	Mar 11	189.8	146.1	43.7	9.9	13.4	5.3	184.8	9.6	-2.5	-1.2	142.1	42.7
	Apr8	189.5	145.8	43.7	9.9	13.3	5.3	184.4	9.6	-0.4	-1.8	141.7	42.7
	May 13	184.3	142.1	42.1	9.6	13.0	5.1	183.4	9.6	-1.0	-1.3	141.1	42.3
	June 10	179.8	138.8	41.1	9.4	12.7	5.0	182.8	9.5	-0.6	-0.7	140.6	42.2
	July 8 R	183.8	140.0	43.9	9.6	12.8	5.3	182.9	9.6	0.1	-0.5	140.5	42.4
	Aug 12 P	185.8	140.2	45.6	9.7	12.8	5.5	183.6	9.6	0.7	0.1	140.6	43.0
	KSHIRE AND						10	475.4	7.4			126.2	49.0
1989 1990 1991 1992)) Annual) averages)	178.8 161.3 207.4 236.6	129.7 120.6 159.4 183.1	49.1 40.6 48.0 53.5	7.5 6.8 8.7 10.0	9.5 8.9 11.7 13.7	4.8 4.0 4.7 5.2	175.1 161.1 206.9 235.6	6.7 8.7 10.0		•	120.5 159.1 182.6	40.6 47.8 53.1
1992	Aug 13	240.2	182.9	57.4	10.2	13.7	5.6	237.9	10.1	3.6	2.1	183.7	54.2
	Sept 10	241.2	184.5	56.6	10.2	13.8	5.5	240.0	10.1	2.1	2.6	185.5	54.5
	Oct 8	236.8	183.0	53.8	10.0	13.7	5.2	241.5	10.2	1.5	2.4	187.1	54.4
	Nov 12	241.1	187.8	53.3	10.2	14.0	5.2	245.4	10.4	3.9	2.5	190.7	54.7
	Dec 17	252.3	197.2	55.1	10.7	14.7	5.4	250.5	10.6	5.1	3.5	194.7	55.8
1993	Jan 14	259.2	201.9	57.3	11.0	15.1	5.6	252.2	10.7	1.7	3.6	196.3	55.9
	Feb 11	257.2	200.4	56.8	10.9	15.0	5.5	250.2	10.6	-2.0	1.6	194.8	55.4
	Mar 11	253.3	197.5	55.8	10.7	14.8	5.4	248.5	10.5	-1.7	-0.7	193.5	55.0
	Apr8	253.4	197.4	56.1	10.7	14.7	5.5	248.5	10.5	0.0	-1.2	193.3	55.2
	May 13	244.8	191.5	53.4	10.3	14.3	5.2	245.6	10.4	-2.9	-1.5	191.5	54.1
	June 10	239.6	187.5	52.1	10.1	14.0	5.1	244.4	10.3	-1.2	-1.4	190.9	53.5
	July 8 R	244.5	189.0	55.6	10.3	14.1	5.4	243.7	10.3	-1.2	-1.6	190.0	53.7
	Aug 12 P	248.3	189.6	58.7	10.5	14.2	5.7	245.1	10.4	1.4	-0.2	190.1	55.0
NOR 1989	THWEST	262.6	191.6	71.0	8.6	10.9	5.4	261.9	8.5			191.0	70.9
1990 1991 1992	Annual averages	234.9 287.1 323.7	176.4 220.9 251.6	58.5 66.3 72.1	7.7 9.4 10.8	10.1 12.6 15.0	4.5 5.1 5.5	234.7 286.6 322.1	7.7 9.4 10.8			176.3 220.6 250.6	58.4 66.0 71.5
1992	Aug 13	330.4	253.3	77.1	11.0	15.1	5.9	326.0	10.9	4.8	2.2	252.7	73.3
	Sept 10	329.7	254.0	75.6	11.0	15.1	5.8	326.6	10.9	0.6	2.4	254.4	72.2
	Oct 8	320.7	249.4	71.3	10.7	14.8	5.4	327.3	10.9	0.7	2.0	255.2	72.1
	Nov 12	323.2	252.3	70.8	10.8	15.0	5.4	329.6	11.0	2.3	1.2	257.1	72.5
	Dec 17	334.2	261.7	72.5	11.2	15.6	5.5	333.3	11.1	3.7	2.2	259.8	73.5
1993	Jan 14	343.7	268.0	75.7	11.5	15.9	5.8	334.5	11.2	1.2	2.4	261.0	73.5
	Feb 11	338.3	264.1	74.2	11.3	15.7	5.7	330.2	11.0	-4.3	0.2	257.8	72.4
	Mar 11	333.2	260.6	72.6	11.1	15.5	5.5	326.9	10.9	-3.3	-2.1	255.6	71.3
	Apr 8	334.9	261.7	73.3	11.2	15.6	5.6	328.0	11.0	1.1	-2.2	256.1	71.9
	May 13	325.0	255.0	70.0	10.9	15.2	5.3	324.6	10.9	-3.4	-1.9	253.9	70.7
	June 10	318.5	250.0	68.5	10.6	14.9	5.2	323.7	10.8	-0.9	-1.1	253.2	70.5
	July 8 R	325.7	252.6	73.1	10.9	15.0	5.6	322.8	10.8	-0.9	-1.7	252.3	70.5
	Aug 12 P	329.4	252.9	76.5	11.0	15.0	5.8	323.0	10.8	0.2	-0.5	251.6	71.4

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3



2 2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

	N	UMBERUN	NEMPLOYED		PERCENT	WORKFORCE*		SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED		Contraction of the		
	AI	II	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over3 months ended	Male	Female
989 990 991 992) Annual)averages	141.9 122.9 143.7 157.8	105.7 93.4 111.1 123.9	36.2 29.5 32.6 34.0	10.2 8.9 10.4 11.3	13.3 11.7 14.0 15.6	6.1 5.0 5.5 5.7	140.0 122.7 143.4 157.1	9.9 8.7 10.3 11.3			103.9 93.3 110.9 123.5	36.2 29.4 32.5 33.7
992	Aug 13	157.4	122.1	35.4	11.3	15.3	5.9	157.9	11.3	2.1	1.4	123.9	34.0
	Sept 10	159.3	124.1	35.1	11.4	15.6	5.9	159.0	11.4	1.1	1.6	125.4	33.6
	Oct 8	157.6	124.0	33.6	11.3	15.6	5.6	160.8	11.5	1.8	1.7	126.9	33.9
	Nov 12	162.4	128.7	33.7	11.7	16.2	5.6	164.1	11.8	3.3	2.1	129.8	34.3
	Dec 17	169.2	134.9	34.2	12.1	17.0	5.7	168.6	12.1	4.5	3.2	133.7	34.9
993	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	169.2 174.0 173.0 169.8	134.9 138.1 137.3 135.1	34.2 35.9 35.7 34.7	12.5 12.4 12.2	17.4 17.3 17.0	6.0 6.0 5.8	168.1 168.3 166.6	12.1 12.1 12.0	-0.5 0.2 -1.7	2.4 1.3 -0.7	133.4 133.7 132.6	34.7 34.6 34.0
	Apr8 May 13 June 10	171.7 168.3 167.2	136.8 135.2 134.3	34.9 33.2 32.9	12.3 12.1 12.0	17.2 17.0 16.9	5.8 5.6 5.5	168.0 168.2 170.0	12.1 12.1 12.2	1.4 0.2 1.8	 1.1	133.8 134.7 136.2	34.2 33.5 33.8
	July 8 R	170.2	135.3	35.0	12.2	17.0	5.9	170.5	12.2	0.5	0.8	136.4	34.1
	Aug 12 P	171.1	134.7	36.4	12.3	16.9	6.1	171.4	12.3	0.9	1.1	136.8	34.6
VALE													
989 990 991 992) Annual averages	97.0 86.3 113.2 127.2	70.9 65.7 88.6 100.2	26.2 20.6 24.6 27.0	7.5 6.6 8.7 10.0	9.4 8.7 11.7 13.7	4.8 3.8 4.5 5.0	96.0 86.2 113.0 126.7	7.3 6.7 8.9 10.0			69.9 65.6 88.5 99.9	26.1 20.6 24.5 26.8
992 992) Aug 13 Sept 10	127.2 128.4 129.3	99.9 101.1	28.5 28.3	10.0 10.1 10.2	13.7 13.8	5.3 5.3	128.4 129.5	10.1 10.2	2.5 1.1	1.4 1.6	101.1 102.1	27.3 27.4
	Oct 8	127.2	100.5	26.7	10.0	13.8	5.0	130.0	10.2	0.5	1.4	102.8	27.2
	Nov 12	129.4	102.5	26.9	10.2	14.0	5.0	131.0	10.3	1.0	0.9	103.7	27.3
	Dec 17	134.9	107.2	27.8	10.6	14.7	5.2	133.4	10.5	2.4	1.3	105.6	27.8
993	Jan 14	139.4	110.0	29.4	11.0	15.0	5.5	134.0	10.6	0.6	1.3	106.0	28.0
	Feb 11	136.9	107.9	29.0	10.8	14.8	5.4	132.1	10.4	-1.9	0.4	104.3	27.8
	Mar 11	133.6	105.4	28.2	10.5	14.4	5.2	130.5	10.3	-1.6	-1.0	103.0	27.5
	Apr 8	132.6	104.7	27.8	10.4	14.3	5.2	130.2	10.3	-0.3	-1.3	102.9	27.3
	May 13	128.6	102.1	26.5	10.1	14.0	4.9	129.8	10.2	-0.4	-0.8	102.6	27.2
	June 10	126.0	100.2	25.8	9.9	13.7	4.8	130.3	10.3	0.5	-0.1	103.0	27.3
	July 8 R	130.9	102.1	28.8	10.3	14.0	5.3	131.4	10.4	0.5	0.4	103.4	28.0
	Aug 12 P	133.1	102.9	30.3	10.5	14.1	5.6	132.5	10.4	1.1	0.9	103.9	28.6
	TLAND											168.1	65.0
989 990 991 992))Annual)averages)	234.7 202.5 220.2 241.0	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			168.1 148.5 165.0 182.5	65.0 53.6 54.3 56.3
992	Aug 13	249.1	186.6	62.5	9.8	13.0	5.7	243.4	9.6	2.9	2.8	186.4	57.0
	Sept 10	240.9	184.2	56.7	9.5	12.8	5.1	242.6	9.6	-0.8	2.2	186.2	56.4
	Oct 8	239.9	184.7	55.2	9.5	12.9	5.0	244.3	9.6	1.7	1.3	187.8	56.5
	Nov 12	242.9	187.5	55.4	9.6	13.1	5.0	246.0	9.7	1.7	0.9	189.4	56.6
	Dec 17	251.8	195.1	56.7	9.9	13.6	5.1	249.4	9.8	3.4	2.3	192.3	57.1
993	Jan 14	260.8	201.3	59.5	10.3	14.0	5.4	249.5	9.8	0.1	1.7	192.5	57.0
	Feb 11	257.1	197.5	59.6	10.1	13.8	5.4	247.6	9.8	-2.1	0.5	190.7	56.9
	Mar 11	250.7	193.0	57.7	9.9	13.5	5.2	244.5	9.6	-3.1	-1.6	188.4	56.1
	Apr8 May 13 June 10	250.1 243.7 240.8	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	188.4 188.5 189.0	56.5 55.8 55.5
	July 8 R	254.2	191.8	62.4	10.0	13.4	5.7	246.7	9.7	2.2	0.6	190.2	56.5
	Aug 12 P	253.9	191.2	62.7	10.0	13.3	5.7	246.5	9.7	-0.2	0.7	189.9	56.6
	THERNIRELA		77.7	29.0	14.5	18.1	9.3	105.6	14.6			77.6	27.9
989 990 991 992) Annual) averages	105.7 97.2 100.4 106.1	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	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
992	Aug 13	111.4	83.3	28.1	14.9	18.9	9.1	108.4	14.5	1.3	1.1	82.6	25.8
	Sept 10	110.4	83.3	27.1	14.7	18.9	8.8	107.8	14.4	-0.6	0.6	82.7	25.1
	Oct 8	106.4	81.3	25.2	14.2	18.4	8.1	107.5	14.3	-0.3	0.1	82.6	24.9
	Nov 12	104.7	80.5	24.2	14.0	18.3	7.8	107.0	14.3	-0.5	-0.5	82.1	24.9
	Dec 17	105.4	81.6	23.8	14.1	18.5	7.7	107.1	14.3	0.1	-0.2	82.2	24.9
993	Jan 14	108.0	83.3	24.7	14.4	18.9	8.0	107.2	14.3	0.1	-0.1	82.1	25.1
	Feb 11	107.2	82.7	24.5	14.3	18.8	7.9	107.4	14.3	0.2	0.2	82.1	25.3
	Mar 11	106.0	82.0	24.0	14.1	18.6	7.8	106.5	14.2	-0.9	-0.2	81.5	25.0
	Apr 8	105.3	81.3	24.1	14.1	18.4	7.8	105.6	14.1	-0.9	-0.5	80.8	24.8
	May 13	102.8	79.7	23.1	13.7	18.1	7.5	104.5	13.9	-1.1	-1.0	80.2	24.3
	June 10	102.9	79.3	23.5	13.7	18.0	7.6	104.7	14.0	0.2	-0.6	80.4	24.3
						No. of Concession, Name					00	00.7	24.4

105.1 106.0

14.0 14.1

8.7 8.9

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

July 8 R Aug 12 P

108.3 109.4

	Male	Female	All	Rate #		
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce	
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS			•			Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster
Accrington and Rossendale	3,568	1,032	4,600	9.5	8.1	Hertford and Harlow
Alfreton and Ashfield	5,112	1,283	6,395	10.6	9.5	Hexham
Alnwick and Amble	1,059	347	1,406	11.8	9.5	Hitchin and Letchworth
Andover	1,776	668	2,444	7.5	6.6	Honiton and Axminster
Ashford	2,918	752	3,670	10.5	8.8	Horncastle and Market F
Aylesbury and Wycombe	10,606	3,536	14,142	8.2	7.0	Huddersfield
Banbury	2,319	846	3,165	10.8	9.3	Hull
Barnsley	8,281	2,192	10,473	15.0	13.1	Huntingdon and St Neot
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,979	929	3,908	13.5	11.1	Ipswich
Barrow-in-Furness	3,687	1,006	4,693	11.9	10.4	Isle of Wight
Basingstoke and Alton	4,547	1,581	6,128	7.2	6.5	Keighley
Bath	5,088	1,948	7,036	10.3	9.0	Kendal
Beccles and Halesworth	1,154	426	1,580	10.0	7.7	Keswick
Bedford	5,881	1,979	7,860	10.7	9.5	Kettering
Berwick-on-Tweed	589	176	765	7.9	6.5	and Market Harborough
Bicester	1,032	441	1,473	8.3	6.9	Kidderminster
Bideford	1,356	414	1,770	17.4	14.1	King's Lynn and Hunstar
Birmingham	78,194	23,895	102,089	14.0	12.6	Lancaster and Morecam
Bishop Auckland	4,424	1,112	5,536	13.4	11.7	Launceston
Blackburn	5,985	1,523	7,508	11.4	10.0	Leeds
Blackpool	8,659	2,254	10,913	9.2	7.6	Leek
Blandford	535	229	764	8.2	6.5	Leicester
Bodmin and Liskeard	2,439	782	3,221	13.6	10.5	Lincoln
Bolton and Bury	16,482	4,787	21,269	12.1	10.5	Liverpool
Boston	1,667	584	2,251	10.1	8.3	London
Bournemouth	10,864	3,233	14,097	13.6	11.4	Loughborough and Coah
Bradford	20,069	5,567	25,636	11.9	10.6	Louth and Mablethorpe
Bridgwater	2,981	920	3,901	12.8	10.7	Lowestoft
Bridlington and Driffield	2,111	728	2,839	14.1	11.3	Ludlow
Bridport	754	273	1,027	11.3	8.6	Macclesfield
Brighton	18,537	5,996	24,533	15.3	12.9	Malton
Bristol	28,897	9,218	38,115	11.2	10.1	Malvern and Ledbury
Bude	803	256	1,059	15.8	11.4	Manchester
Burnley	3,127	843	3,970	10.0	8.8	Mansfield
Burton-on-Trent	5,092	1,734	6,826	11.2	9.9	Matlock
Bury St Edmunds	1,785	664	2,449	7.3	6.3	Medway and Maidstone
Buxton	1,329	472	1,801	8.3	6.6	Melton Mowbray
Calderdale	6,602	2,168	8,770	10.6	9.3	Middlesbrough
Cambridge	7,298	2,673	9,971	7.2	6.2	Milton Keynes
Canterbury	4,309	1,215	5,524	11.2	9.5	Minehead
Carlisle	3,090	1,048	4,138	7.9	6.8	Morpeth and Ashington
Castleford and Pontefract	4,946	1,292	6,238	11.7	10.5	Newark
Chard	651	225	876	9.3	7.7	Newbury
Chelmsford and Braintree	8,143	2,784	10,927	10.2	8.7	Newcastle upon Tyne
Cheltenham	5,166	1,695	6,861	9.3	8.2	Newmarket
Chesterfield	7,752	2,011	9,763	13.8	12.1	Newquay
Chichester	4,763	1,215	5,978	9.8	8.1	Newton Abbot
Chippenham	2,251	807	3,058	9.7	8.1	Northallerton
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	2,198	840	3,038	12.1	10.0	Northampton
Cirencester	878	299	1,177	8.7	7.4	Northwich
Clacton	3,162	786	3,948	19.3	15.3	Norwich
Clitheroe	354	129	483	4.5	3.8	Nottingham
Colchester	6,618	2,269	8,887	10.9	9.4	Okehampton
Corby	2,443	893	3,336	10.5	9.6	Oldham
Coventry and Hinckley	23,010	7,277	30,287	13.0	11.6	Oswestry
Crawley	10,052	3,344	13,396	6.7	5.8	Oxford
Crewe	3,952	1,433	5,385	11.1	9.8	Pendle
Cromer and North Walsham	1,748	509	2,257	11.7	9.1	Penrith
Darlington	4,440	1,166	5,606	10.8	9.4	Penzance and St Ives
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	723	241	964	12.4	8.6	Peterborough
Derby	11,800	3,598	15,398	10.0	8.9	Pickering and Helmsley
Devizes	899	353	1,252	9.7	8.2	Plymouth
Diss	876	396	1,272	8.9	6.8	Poole
Doncaster	11,802	3,274	15,076	15.4	13.5	Portsmouth
Dorchester and Weymouth	3,067	980	4,047	10.1	8.7	Preston
Dover and Deal	4,293	1,052	5,345	11.4	10.0	Reading
Dudley and Sandwell	27,712	8,469	36,181	13.8	12.4	Redruth and Camborne
Durham	5,086	1,474	6,560	10.8	9.7	Retford
Eastbourne	4,727	1,428	6,155	10.6	8.7	Richmondshire
Evesham	1,866	672	2,538	8.7	6.7	Ripon
Exeter	6,558	1,965	8,523	9.0	7.8	Rochdale
Fakenham	1,002	379	1,381	12.6	9.5	Rotherham
Falmouth	1,667	458	2,125	19.2	15.4	and Mexborough
Folkestone	4,020	910	4,930	15.0	12.6	Rugby and Daventry
Gainsborough	1,231	430	1,661	12.9	11.0	Salisbury
Gloucester	5,200	1,564	6,764	9.8	8.9	Scarborough and Filey
Goole and Selby	2,536	885	3,421	10.6	9.3	Scunthorpe
Gosport and Fareham	4,644	1,606	6,250	10.9	9.6	Settle
Grantham	1,503	494	1,997	8.7	7.4	Shaftesbury
Great Yarmouth	4,210	1,241	5,451	13.0	10.9	Sheffield
Grimsby	7,537	1,997	9,534	12.5	11.1	Shrewsbury
Guildford and Aldershot	12,022	4,043	16,065	8.6	7.3	Sittingbourne and Shee
Harrogate	2,134	774	2,908	7.0	5.9	Skegness
Hartlepool	6,038	1,346	7,384	19.8	17.7	Skipton
Harwich	883	280	1,163	17.3	14.8	Sleaford

24.4 24.9

-0.2 0.5

0.4 0.9

80.7 81.1

81.5 81.8

26.8 27.6

14.4 14.6

18.5 18.6

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 **Area statistics**

Male Female All Rates# per cent employees and unem-ployed per cent workforce 8,289 1,308 66,618 1,155 4,869 13.0 9.1. 8.5 13.1 8.5 6,461 963 48,938 870 3,554 1,828 345 17,680 285 1,315 16.2 10.9 9.7 18.0 10.5 17,019 828 4,773 1,361 931 6,274 344 1,679 361 386 9.1 6.0 9.3 7.3 8.5 23,293 1,172 6,452 1,722 1,317 10.4 8.0 10.7 9.6 11.2 9.5 11.8 8.0 7.7 11.4 9,719 25,465 4,679 9,022 6,474 11.1 13.2 9.3 8.7 13.8 7,215 19,651 3,366 6,960 5,047 2,504 5,814 1,313 2,062 1,427 9.9 4.1 4.2 2,478 886 156 3,338 1,175 209 11.7 5.1 6.3 860 289 53 8.8 7.6 2,623 877 3,500 3,426 3,293 4,413 747 26,597 1,137 1,182 1,433 267 8,023 4,563 4,475 5,846 1,014 34,620 11.7 11.0 12.2 13.9 10.2 9.9 9.2 10.4 9.7 9.2 anton nbe 7.1 10.7 11.2 17.0 13.5 818 26,991 7,462 72,060 434,569 5.9 9.5 9.8 15.2 11.9 598 20,462 5,692 56,301 322,420 220 6,529 1,770 15,759 112,149 8.0 12.5 13.1 11.0 6.1 7.2 9.8 11.2 7.7 5.1 3,911 1,305 3,069 915 2,665 1,348 381 928 336 1,001 5,259 1,686 3,997 1,251 3,666 127 549 18,364 1,643 303 5.3 10.1 11.7 15.4 6.6 4.4 7.9 10.5 13.7 5.4 312 1,661 65,525 7,132 810 439 2,210 83,889 8,775 1,113 6,623 496 3,869 2,511 245 28,492 1,793 21,072 10,219 1,045 13.0 8.0 17.2 10.0 12.6 11.3 6.7 15.4 9.1 9.6 21,869 1,297 17,203 7,708 800 5,525 2,043 2,423 37,714 1,789 1,223 2,218 663 8,058 3,472 13.6 9.7 6.6 12.0 7.8 *1,472 702 875 9,901 734 6,997 2,745 3,298 47,615 2,523 15.5 11.5 7.6 13.3 9.4 369 697 283 2,696 1,255 11.4 9.1 4.4 8.5 7.8 1,592 2,915 946 10,754 4,727 14.3 11.0 5.2 9.6 9.0 10,713 31,766 518 7,843 1,159 3,479 9,566 165 2,368 490 14,192 41,332 683 10,211 1,649 9.8 12.8 13.9 13.5 12.4 8.5 11.4 10.0 11.7 9.9 7.4 10.1 5.3 15.9 11.6 10,251 2,471 557 2,169 9,054 3,497 763 234 738 2,689 13,748 3,234 791 2,907 11,743 6.5 8.6 4.0 12.3 10.3 465 19,041 7,343 19,736 14,142 4.5 12.4 9.4 11.0 8.1 327 14,333 5,714 15,343 10,836 138 4,708 1,629 4,393 3,306 6.0 14.0 11.0 12.5 9.2 12,578 3,984 2,434 1,018 821 9,710 3,066 1,858 674 563 2,868 918 576 344 258 8.1 19.0 11.9 7.5 8.7 7.2 15.7 10.2 5.9 6.5 1,867 8,312 14.2 12.2 6,445 13,012 3,625 2,764 3,190 1,491 999 16,202 5,116 3,763 16.6 9.4 8.3 14.8 8.1 7.2 861 1,438 105 386 7,979 10.5 10.3 5.8 9.1 13.7 8.7 9.0 4.1 6.9 12.2 2,593 4,786 264 998 27,876 3,454 6,224 369 1,384 35,855 2,784 5,056 1,060 607 716 3,748 6,519 1,343 825 983 6.8 14.3 9.0 5.9 6.8 964 1,463 283 218 267 8.1 16.5 11.3 7.5 8.3 ness

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment by travel-to-work areas+ as at August 12 1993

Unemployment by th	Male	Female	All	Rate #	N. Mark		Male	Female	All	Rates#	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
Slough	11,597	3,843	15,440	8.6	7.6	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	6,058	1,861	7,919	9.9	8.3
South Molton	424	149	573	12.1	8.4	South Pembrokeshire	1,793	461	2,254	16.9	12.6
South Tyneside	8,902	2,172	11,074	22.0	19.5	Swansea	9,718	2,421	12,139	12.3	10.6
Southampton	16,357	4,213	20,570	11.1	9.9	Welshpool	412	182	594	7.6	5.2
Southend	28,756	9,073	37,829	15.2	12.9	Wrexham	4,369	1,339	5,708	11.5	9.7
palding and Holbeach t Austell tafford tamford tockton-on-Tees	1,379 2,283 4,077 1,039 9,037	566 745 1,354 428 2,282	1,945 3,028 5,431 1,467 11,319	8.5 13.1 8.8 8.6 14.2	6.7 10.5 7.6 7.1 13.1	Scotland					
oke	15,343	4,582	19,925	10.6	9.4	Aberdeen	5,952	2,147	8,099	4.0	3.7
roud	3,098	1,173	4,271	11.1	9.2	Alloa	1,948	681	2,629	16.0	14.0
Jabury	1,588	609	2,197	13.5	10.5	Annan	593	244	837	9.1	7.5
underland	19,760	4,841	24,601	15.4	13.9	Arbroath	1,043	397	1,440	15.1	12.4
vindon	6,998	2,371	9,369	8.3	7.5	Ayr	3,654	1,380	5,034	10.3	9.0
unton	3,049	876	3,925	8.5	7.2	Badenoch	320	106	426	10.8	8.4
Iford and Bridgnorth	6,145	2,057	8,202	10.4	9.1	Banff	446	185	631	6.7	5.1
anet	6,200	1,602	7,802	20.0	16.3	Bathgate	4,608	1,297	5,905	11.4	10.4
etford	1,889	703	2,592	11.6	9.7	Berwickshire	418	177	595	10.6	7.8
irsk	260	119	379	5.8	4.7	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	677	287	964	8.6	6.7
verton	882	283	1,165	10.2	8.3	Brechin and Montrose	987	450	1,437	9.7	7.8
Irbay	5,465	1,437	6,902	15.0	12.0	Buckie	308	121	429	10.7	8.7
rrington	632	234	866	18.1	12.8	Campbeltown	392	130	522	14.5	10.4
Itnes	846	293	1,139	14.2	10.8	Crieff	254	107	361	8.7	6.9
owbridge and Frome	3,525	1,173	4,698	9.5	8.3	Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,258	616	2,874	22.7	18.7
iro	1,931	593	2,524	9.7	8.1	Dumbarton	3,034	1,078	4,112	12.9	11.6
nbridge Wells	5,650	1,726	7,376	7.7	6.4	Dumfries	1,500	559	2,059	8.0	6.9
oxeter and Ashbourne	802	343	1,145	8.7	7.3	Dundee	8,104	2,981	11,085	12.8	11.5
akefield and Dewsbury	10,303	2,886	13,189	12.0	10.7	Dunfermline	4,906	1,595	6,501	12.9	11.5
alsall	16,241	4,760	21,001	14.7	13.0	Dunoon and Bute	982	346	1,328	15.4	11.3
areham and Swanage	794	265	1,059	9.8	8.1	Edinburgh	20,919	6,474	27,393	8.9	8.0
arminster	582	252	834	13.1	10.7	Elgin	1,005	527	1,532	9.0	7.8
arrington	5,287	1,621	6,908	8.2	7.5	Falkirk	5,621	1,772	7,393	12.0	10.8
arwick	4,805	1,722	6,527	8.0	6.8	Forfar	561	303	864	9.5	7.8
atford and Luton	26,632	8,337	34,969	10.7	9.4	Forres	469	200	669	22.9	17.9
ellingborough and Rushden	3,553	1,210	4,763	10.0	8.6	Fraserburgh	360	190	550	8.2	6.4
ells	2,105	775	2,880	11.6	9.5	Galashiels	647	242	889	5.6	4.7
sston-super-Mare	4,200	1,416	5,616	13.9	11.6	Girvan	435	163	598	16.3	12.7
nitby	773	218	991	13.8	9.9	Glasgow	59,815	18,652	78,467	13.2	12.0
nitchurch and Market Drayton	1,045	418	1,463	10.1	7.5	Greenock	4,542	1,192	5,734	14.8	13.2
hitehaven	3,123	927	4,050	12.7	11.4	Haddington	878	290	1,168	9.6	8.0
idnes and Runcorn	6,079	1,657	7,736	12.9	11.9	Hawick	446	163	609	7.3	6.3
igan and St Helens	18,022	5,420	23,442	14.3	12.6	Huntly	193	82	275	8.1	6.1
inchester and Eastleigh	3,745	1,148	4,893	6.0	5.3	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,013	505	2,518	17.1	15.0
ndermere	293	98	391	4.8	3.6	Inverness	3,487	1,000	4,487	10.9	9.5
irral and Chester	21,418	6,308	27,726	13.8	12.3	Irvine	6,309	2,080	8,389	16.1	14.2
isbech	1,745	596	2,341	14.0	11.1	Islay/Mid Argyll	313	125	438	9.8	7.9
olverhampton	15,483	4,681	20,164	15.5	13.8	Keith	345	111	456	8.2	6.7
oodbridge and Leiston	1,259	467	1,726	7.0	5.8	Kelso and Jedburgh	229	117	346	6.2	5.1
orcester	4,498	1,453	5,951	9.4	8.2	Kilmarnock	3,438	1,227	4,665	14.7	12.9
orkington	3,209	945	4,154	15.5	12.9	Kirkcaldy	6,780	2,326	9,106	15.7	13.8
orksop	2,366	622	2,988	12.5	11.3	Lanarkshire	17,299	4,918	22,217	15.7	13.7
orthing	6,410	1,695	8,105	10.7	8.9	Lochaber	691	218	909	11.2	9.2
юvil	2,932	1,108	4,040	9.4	7.9	Lockerbie	234	147	381	10.5	7.7
rk	5,493	1,892	7,385	7.5	6.6	Newton Stewart	380	183	563	21.2	13.8
ales						North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	1,182 433 312 344 1,741	499 161 143 100 631	1,681 594 455 444 2,372	9.6 7.0 6.2 9.6 7.5	8.0 5.4 4.4 7.9 6.5
erdare herystwyth Ingor and Caernarfon aenau, Gwent d Abergavenny	2,592 714 3,052 3,815	634 339 1,039 966	3,226 1,053 4,091 4,781	20.1 9.7 14.2 14.7	16.9 7.5 11.8 12.3	Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling	664 312 514 488 2,364	257 108 184 201 890	921 420 698 689 3,254	6.9 3.9 10.2 9.9 9.2	5.8 3.2 8.0 7.1 8.1
scon	483	187	670	8.4	5.9	Stranraer	783	316	1,099	14.8	12.0
dgend	5,286	1,618	6,904	12.8	11.0	Sutherland	443	141	584	14.1	10.6
rdiff	18,518	4,862	23,380	11.5	10.2	Thurso	540	170	710	10.8	9.0
rdigan	827	279	1,106	15.1	9.2	Western Isles	1,342	395	1,737	15.6	12.2
rmarthen	909	300	1,209	6.6	4.9	Wick	527	130	657	15.2	11.8
nwy and Colwyn nbigh Igellau and Barmouth hguard verfordwest	2,904 692 387 362 2,115	910 299 134 116 572	3,814 991 521 478 2,687	11.8 10.5 11.3 12.8 14.8	9.2 7.1 8.3 8.1 11.6	Northern Ireland					
lyhead mpeter and Aberaeron ndrindod Wells nelli	2,381 503 285 627 3,190	792 217 108 277 875	3,173 720 393 904 4,065	18.9 12.0 11.0 10.0 13.5	14.9 7.8 6.6 6.7 11.3	Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	2,011 40,058 4,631 1,672 6,542	802 13,859 1,515 584 2,434	2,813 53,917 6,146 2,256 8,976	11.4 14.9 18.6 24.6 14.7	9.5 13.1 15.5 19.8 12.5
chynlleth	320	105	425	10.6	7.3	Dungannon	2,565	873	3,438	20.7	17.0
rthyr and Rhymney	6,229	1,357	7,586	16.4	14.1	Enniskillen	2,757	799	3,556	19.0	15.0
nmouth	406	150	556	13.5	9.3	Londonderry	9,059	2,206	11,265	23.1	19.9
ath and Port Talbot	3,684	801	4,485	11.3	10.1	Magherafelt	1,843	690	2,533	18.6	15.4
wport	7,633	2,324	9,957	12.0	10.7	Newry	5,279	1,582	6,861	24.2	20.2
ewtown ontypool and Cwmbran ontypridd and Rhondda yrthmadoc and Ffestiniog vllheli	475 3,669 6,601 579 543	177 1,066 1,588 217 185	652 4,735 8,189 796 728	6.6 12.2 13.2 11.9 12.4	4.8 10.7 11.5 9.2 8.7	Omagh Strabane	2,468 2,639	821 599	3,289 3,238	19.2 28.1	15.5 22.9

+ 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 employees and the second se

UNITE	D	18-24				25-49				50 and c	over
KINGI	MOC	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over and u to 52 week
MALE	ANDFE	MALE	-	10000	2			-			
1991	July Oct	472.9 447.6	155.3 158.6	107.9 125.3	736.2 731.5	650.9 618.3	269.4 308.1	336.4 376.2	1,256.6 1,302.6	155.3 152.4	66 81
1992	Jan Apr July	467.6 431.9 457.7	175.0 189.9 180.9	147.0 168.3 184.7	789.6 790.0 823.3 819.7	692.7 684.5 650.2 652.1	326.9 320.0 317.9 314.3	436.7 497.5 540.2 572.9	1,456.3 1,502.0 1,508.3 1,539.3	168.9 171.6 162.8 163.7	88 87 86 90
1993	Oct	464.4 484.9	159.7 176.4	195.5 209.6	819.7	752.5	320.8	622.7	1,696.0	189.3	92
1555	Apr July	407.9 430.5	201.3 183.6	215.3 216.7	824.6 830.8	687.2 629.6	332.9 327.5	652.0 660.5	1,672.1 1,617.6	184.7 165.6	94 93
MALE			· · · · · ·								
1991	July Oct	314.2 296.8	113.6 117.6	83.2 97.2	511.0 511.6	481.9 459.2	212.9 243.1	284.3 319.3	979.1 1,021.6	123.3 121.0	53 65
1992	Jan Apr	315.8 295.0	128.0 136.0	115.4 132.8	559.3 563.8	521.7 513.7	255.2 248.3	372.6 424.8	1,149.4 1,186.8	134.8 137.2	7 [.] 7(
	July Oct	300.7 307.1	130.4 117.1	145.2 153.5	576.3 577.8	477.4 482.7	247.9 244.6	461.6 490.4	1,186.9 1,217.6	128.1 129.5	69 72
1993	Jan	325.5 274.7	127.0 142.4	165.5 169.9	618.0 587.0	564.5 509.1	247.6 255.0	534.7 559.6	1,346.8	150.9 145.8	7: 7:
	Apr July	274.7 280.6	130.5	169.5	580.6	459.8	250.9	566.9	1,277.5	128.5	74
FEMA	LE										
1991	July Oct	158.7 150.8	41.8 41.0	24.7 28.0	225.2 219.8	169.0 159.1	56.5 65.0	52.1 57.0	277.5 281.0	31.9 31.4	13 15
1992	Jan	151.8 136.9	47.0 53.9	31.5 35.4	230.3 226.2	171.0 170.7	71.7 71.8	64.1 72.6	306.8 315.2	34.1 34.3	1 1
	Apr July Oct	157.0 157.3	50.5 42.6	39.5 42.0	247.0 241.9	172.8 169.4	70.0 69.7	78.6 82.5	321.4 321.6	34.6 34.1	11 11
1993	Jan Apr	159.4 133.2	49.4 58.9	44.0 45.5	252.8 237.6	188.0 178.0	73.1 77.9	88.0 92.4	349.2 348.3	38.4 38.9	18
	July	150.0	53.0	47.3	250.2	169.8	76.7	93.6	340.1	37.1	19

See footnotes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2.* * Including some aged under 18.

OCTOBER 1993 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S28

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 Age and duration 2.5

			All ages	•		
er 26 d up 52 eks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
66.9	147.9	370.1	1,283.5	491.9	592.2	2,367.5
81.0	152.5	385.9	1,223.9	548.0	654.0	2,426.0
88.4	163.2	420.5	1,336.2	590.7	747.0	2,673.9
87.5	175.1	434.1	1,297.5	598.2	840.8	2,736.5
86.4	180.3	429.5	1,282.6	586.1	905.3	2,774.0
90.5	187.0	441.2	1,293.1	565.7	955.6	2,814.4
92.3	197.8	479.4	1,440.7	591.0	1,030.3	3,062.1
94.2	207.4	486.4	1,294.9	630.5	1,075.1	3,000.5
93.7	203.7	463.0	1,241.6	606.6	1,081.2	2,929.3
53.7	112.7	289.8	921.8	380.3	480.3	1,782.4
65.4	116.9	303.3	880.1	426.2	533.4	1,839.7
71.3	126.4	332.6	976.1	454.8	614.4	2,045.4
70.2	136.3	343.7	951.2	454.9	694.0	2,100.1
69.3	140.9	338.4	912.8	448.1	747.8	2,108.7
72.6	146.4	348.6	926.5	434.9	790.4	2,151.9
73.6	155.6	380.1	1,048.8	449.2	855.9	2,353.8
74.6	163.1	383.6	938.2	473.3	892.7	2,304.2
74.3	160.2	363.0	877.7	456.7	896.7	2,231.1
13.2	35.1	80.3	361.7	111.6	111.9	585.2
15.7	35.6	82.6	343.9	121.8	120.6	586.2
17.1	36.8	88.0	360.1	135.9	132.5	628.5
17.3	38.8	90.4	346.3	143.3	146.9	636.5
17.1	39.3	91.1	369.8	138.0	157.4	665.3
17.9	40.6	92.7	366.6	130.7	165.2	662.5
18.7	42.3	99.4	391.9	141.9	174.4	708.2
19.6	44.3	102.8	356.7	157.2	182.3	696.3
19.4	43.5	100.0	363.9	149.9	184.5	698.2

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2.7 **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** Age

THOUSAND All 18 and over 18 to 19 20 to 24 25 to 29 30 to 39 40 to 49 50 to 59 60 and over All ages * UNITED KINGDOM MALE AND FEMALE 1992 July Oct 475.1 481.6 439.8 452.0 377.8 390.7 2,774.0 2,814.4 593.4 605.7 51.6 50.5 602.2 590.0 2,761.0 2,800.1 221.1 229.7 527.0 512.8 495.9 669.3 662.4 642.8 499.7 496.9 478.9 425.2 433.0 414.7 3,062.1 3,000.5 2,929.3 3,046.3 2,983.0 2,911.4 237.8 221.8 216.3 633.1 602.7 614.6 54.3 53.4 48.3 1993 Jan Apr July MALE 1992 July Oct 287.2 298.6 51.2 50.0 2,108.7 2,151.9 335.2 346.8 2,101.6 2,144.0 142.1 146.1 434.2 431.6 369.7 376.3 482.0 494.6 326.2 330.7 315.2 413.2 401.8 387.4 548.8 541.2 524.2 384.8 380.8 365.9 2,353.8 2,304.2 2,231.1 465.2 443.6 441.8 53.8 52.9 47.8 1993 Jan Apr July 2,344.9 2,294.3 2,221.1 152.8 143.4 138.8 FEMALE 1992 July Oct 104.6 105.2 665.3 662.5 659.4 656.2 79.0 83.5 168.0 158.4 105.4 105.2 111.4 111.1 90.6 92.2 0.5 0.5 701.4 688.7 690.3 114.9 116.1 113.0 98.9 102.3 99.5 708.2 696.3 698.2 1993 Jan Apr July 85.0 78.5 77.5 167.9 159.1 172.8 113.8 111.0 108.6 120.5 121.2 118.6 0.4 0.5 0.5

* Including some aged under 18.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration 2.8

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE 1992	AND FEMALE July Oct	369.2 345.4	913.4 947.7	586.1 565.7	538.3 553.7	156.4 184.8	210.5 217.1	2,774.0 2,814.4	Thousand 905.3 955.6
1993	Jan Apr July	314.1 301.3 360.0	1,126.6 993.6 881.6	591.0 630.5 606.6	573.6 569.3 543.6	226.2 260.3 279.4	230.5 245.4 258.2	3,062.1 3,000.5 2,929.3	1,030.3 1,075.1 1,081.2
			ortion of number une						Percent
1992	July Oct	13.3 12.3	32.9 33.7	21.1 20.1	19.4 19.7	5.6 6.6	7.6 7.7	100.0 100.0	32.6 34.0
1993	Jan Apr July	10.3 10.0 12.3	36.8 33.1 30.1	19.3 21.0 20.7	18.7 19.0 18.6	7.4 8.7 9.5	7.5 8.2 8.8	100.0 100.0 100.0	33.6 35.8 36.9
MALE 1992	July Oct	243.8 243.5	669.0 683.1	448.1 434.9	442.5 454.0	131.2 156.0	174.1 180.3	2,108.7 2,151.9	Thousand 747.8 790.4
1993	Jan Apr July	216.8 212.5 237.1	832.1 725.8 640.7	449.2 473.3 456.7	470.1 464.2 440.6	193.1 222.8 238.5	192.6 205.8 217.6	2,353.8 2,304.2 2,231.1	855.9 892.7 896.7
			ortion of number une	employed					Percent
1992	July Oct	11.6 11.3	31.7 31.7	21.2 20.2	21.0 21.1	6.2 7.3	8.3 8.4	100.0 100.0	35.5 36.7
1993	Jan Apr July	9.2 9.2 10.6	35.3 31.5 28.7	19.1 20.5 20.5	20.0 20.1 19.7	8.2 9.7 10.7	8.2 8.9 9.8	100.0 100.0 100.0	36.4 38.7 40.2
FEMA									Thousand
1992	July Oct	125.4 102.0	244.4 264.6	138.0 130.7	95.9 99.7	25.2 28.8	36.4 36.7	665.3 662.5	157.4 165.2
1993	Jan	97.4	294.6	141.9	103.5	33.1	37.9	708.2	174.4
	Apr July	88.9 122.9	267.8 240.9	157.2 149.9	105.1 103.0	37.5 40.9	39.7 40.6	696.3 698.2	182.3 184.5
1000	1.1		ortion of number une	employed		2.2		100.0	Percent
1992	July Oct	18.8 15.4	36.7 39.9	20.8 19.7	14.4 15.0	3.8 4.3	5.5 5.5	100.0 100.0	23.7 24.9
1993	Jan	13.7	41.6 38.5	20.0 22.6	14.6 15.1	4.7	5.3 5.7	100.0	24.6
	Apr July	12.8 17.6	38.5 34.5	22.6 21.5	15.1 14.8	5.4 5.9	5.7	100.0 100.0	26.2 26.4

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	NEL STREET
				Percent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workfor
SOUTH EAST Bedfordshire	19,628	6,459	26,087	11.6	10.2	Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	2,165 3,345 2,707	697 1,106 1,007	2,862 4,451 3,714		
Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	8,268 2,816 5,003 3,541	2,441 1,069 1,717 1,232	10,709 3,885 6,720 4,773			Isle of Wight Medina South Wight	5,053 2,962 2,091	1,503 925 578	6,556 3,887 2,669	14.0	11.
Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenheac Wokingham	22,345 2,651 3,335 5,438 4,906 3,205 2,810	7,421 916 1,209 1,529 1,596 1,156 1,015	29,766 3,567 4,544 6,967 6,502 4,361 3,825	8.3	7.4	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone	57,554 2,980 4,354 2,926 4,252 3,990 4,267 4,276	17,177 820 1,295 919 1,135 1,271 1,297 1,415	74,731 3,800 5,649 3,845 5,387 5,261 5,564 5,691	12.7	10.
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	18,451 3,895 1,956 6,744 1,442 4,414	6,318 1,467 690 2,216 514 1,431	24,769 5,362 2,646 8,960 1,956 5,845	8.9	7.7	Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells		2,144 1,007 997 1,524 1,638 955 760	9,074 3,960 5,042 6,574 7,769 3,797 3,318		
EastSussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	29,130 9,423 2,970 4,501 4,270 2,860 2,387 2,719	9,642 3,224 920 1,264 1,560 936 777 961	38,772 12,647 3,890 5,765 5,830 3,796 3,164 3,680	15.0	12.3	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	14,445 3,048 4,132 3,091 2,302 1,872	5,300 1,190 1,404 1,049 865 792	19,745 4,238 5,536 4,140 3,167 2,664	8.0	E
Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford	55,297 6,775 3,802 1,732 3,283 4,365 4,860 3,843 3,320 1,760 2,319	18,712 2,234 1,361 662 1,040 1,637 1,717 1,467 1,242 612 824 2,374	74,009 9,009 5,163 2,394 4,323 6,002 6,577 5,310 4,562 2,372 3,143	13.4	11.3	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthome Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	23,970 2,631 1,493 3,138 1,742 2,697 1,746 2,425 1,785 1,641 2,551 2,121	8,462 969 535 1,081 610 902 635 914 628 571 959 658	32,432 3,600 2,028 4,219 2,352 3,599 2,381 3,339 2,413 2,212 3,510 2,779		
Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet	7,706 4,714 5,268 1,550 352,365 7,194 10,504	2,3/4 1,314 1,603 625 127,266 2,129 4,473 2,831	10,080 6,028 6,871 2,175 479,631 9,323 14,977 10,726	13.3	11.8	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing	19,588 1,897 4,081 2,733 2,349 2,544 2,832 3,152	5,865 515 1,063 820 798 887 932 850	25,453 2,412 5,144 3,553 3,147 3,431 3,764 4,002	8.9	
Bexley Brent Bromley Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Enfield Greenwich Hackney	7,895 17,133 9,016 11,003 109 8,776 13,546 12,897 12,108 12,215 16,156	6,186 3,201 4,758 68 3,589 4,465 4,758 4,333 4,168 5,440	23,319 12,217 15,761 177 12,365 18,011 17,655 16,441 16,383 21,596			EAST ANGLIA Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborcugh South Cambridgeshire	19,753 3,187 1,289 2,637 3,566 6,824 2,250	7,106 4,144 550 1,042 1,476 1,978 916	26,859 4,331 1,839 3,679 5,042 8,802 3,166	9.4	
Hammersmith and Fulha Haringey Harow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	16,188 6,569 7,868 7,224 8,487 12,512 6,588 4,196	3,695 6,028 2,676 2,577 2,671 3,219 4,898 3,220 1,542	12,916 22,216 9,245 9,895 11,706 17,410 9,808 5,738			Norfolk Breckland GreatYarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	24,389 3,145 2,326 3,790 2,310 6,459 2,522 3,837	8,233 1,212 846 1,134 745 1,903 1,012 1,381	32,622 4,357 3,172 4,924 3,055 8,362 3,534 5,218	10.9	
Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waitham Forest	16,769 5,620 13,367 12,756	7,187 5,713 2,413 4,618 3,318 2,003 5,819 1,846 3,667 4,321 4,321	27,168 21,764 9,367 20,568 12,355 6,601 22,588 7,466 17,034 17,077			Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Sutfolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	17,707 2,169 1,154 4,189 1,661 2,432 2,430 3,672	6,225 807 468 1,162 708 935 910 1,235	23,932 2,976 1,622 5,351 2,369 3,367 3,340 4,907	9.2	
Wandsworth Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart	2,692 2,886 2,402 2,537 1,849	5,436 16,289 1,466 888 927 866 920 720	19,313 68,399 5,486 3,580 3,813 3,268 3,457 2,569	10.2	9.0	SOUTHWEST Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	38,153 3,570 20,521 2,770 3,702 1,987 5,603	13,129 1,387 6,547 918 1,485 823 1,969	51,282 4,957 27,068 3,688 5,187 2,810 7,572	11.4	
Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester Hertfordshire	4,881 4,237 8,955 2,349 10,626 2,394 2,282 30,993	1,378 1,262 2,646 859 2,765 852 740 11,087	6,259 5,499 11,601 3,208 13,391 3,246 3,022 42,080	10.0	8.7	Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Perwith Restormel	17,921 2,497 3,219 24 3,688 2,482 2,613 3,398	5,983 952 1,002 1,139 850 923 1,105	23,904 3,449 4,221 36 4,827 3,332 3,536 4,503	15.0	
Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans	30,993 3,077 3,860 3,089 2,629 3,615 3,240	1,199 1,282 1,242 950 1,315 1,184	42,080 4,276 5,142 4,331 3,579 4,930 4,424	10.0	0.7	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon	37,445 2,573 3,932 1,664 3,375	1,105 12,151 806 1,202 578 1,069	49,596 3,379 5,134 2,242 4,444	12.5	

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

2.9 **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics**

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at August 12 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Percent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge	2,083 3,205 5,335 2,093	813 1,021 1,432 720 516	2,896 4,226 6,767 2,813			North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	887 552	658 311 229	2,720 1,198 781	1. J.	
West Devon Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole	1,380 21,867 7,920 1,240 1,736 875 4,785	6,870 2,387 371 566 361 1,377	1,896 28,737 10,307 1,611 2,302 1,236 6,162 6,162	11.7	9.8	Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	16,820 1,515 3,270 4,094 1,782 1,452 2,589 2,118	5,936 556 1,088 1,205 729 595 918 845	22,756 2,071 4,358 5,299 2,511 2,047 3,507 2,963	10.5	8.7
Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	1,101 1,936 2,274	387 723 698	1,488 2,659 2,972			Northamptonshire Corby Daventry	17,918 2,287 1,501	6,518 848 684	24,436 3,135 2,185	9.8	8.6
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	16,563 3,510 1,607 2,091 4,074 3,115	5,769 1,169 612 764 1,235 1,203	22,332 4,679 2,219 2,855 5,309 4,318	10.2	8.8	East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	1,551 2,144 6,841 1,410 2,184	592 734 2,318 568 774	2,143 2,878 9,159 1,978 2,958		
Tewkesbury Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane	2,166 1 3,984 3,127 3,294 3,660 2,904	786 4,856 1,173 1,045 1,441 876	2,952 18,840 4,300 4,339 5,101 3,780	10.7	8.9	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark	43,508 4,537 3,919 3,338 3,347 4,542 3,754	13,018 1,215 1,194 1,192 1,223 1,084 1,156	56,526 5,752 5,113 4,530 4,570 5,626 4,910	13.0	11.6
West Somerset	999 15,399 1,599	321 5,686 710	1,320 21,085 2,309	8.6	7.6	Nottingham Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIE	17,248 2,823 DE	4,895 1,059	22,143 3,882		
North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	2,921 2,632 5,311 2,936	1,219 946 1,762 1,049	4,140 3,578 7,073 3,985			Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire	35,211 2,517 2,006 2,423 2,474	10,619 1,076 643 742 918	45,830 3,593 2,649 3,165 3,392	12.4	10.9
lereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills	20,879 2,747 1,869 1,020 2,247	7,595 1,009 725 391 852	28,474 3,756 2,594 1,411 3,099	10.9	9.1	Glanford Great Grimsby Holdemess Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	1,766 4,500 1,535 15,356 2,634	615 1,118 515 4,302 690	2,381 5,618 2,050 19,658 3,324		
Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	2,871 1,224 3,237 2,403 3,261	1,004 537 1,014 973 1,090	3,875 1,761 4,251 3,376 4,351			North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale	16,503 984 1,492 2,878 700 1,428	6,617 407 733 1,231 400 646	23,120 1,391 2,225 4,109 1,100 2,074	8.1	6.7
hropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	12,010 1,214 1,211 1,031 2,529	4,368 518 474 462 917	16,378 1,732 1,685 1,493 3,446	10.1	8.5	Scarborough Selby York South Yorkshire	3,297 2,178 3,546 59,516	1,120 908 1,172 16,811	4,417 3,086 4,718 76,327	14.9	13.2
South Shropshire The Wrekin	874 5,151 33,869	327 1,670 11,442	1,201 6,821 45,311	11.4	9.9	Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	9,299 13,426 11,351 25,440	2,484 3,760 3,018 7,549	11,783 17,186 14,369 32,989		
Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tarnworth	3,296 3,428 2,558 3,694 3,239 3,147 1,876 9,658 2,973	1,149 1,116 997 1,257 1,229 1,131 750 2,687 1,126	4,445 4,544 3,555 4,951 4,468 4,278 2,626 12,345 4,099			West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	78,371 19,746 6,635 12,699 27,445 11,846	24,630 5,922 2,291 4,208 8,593 3,616	103,001 25,668 8,926 16,907 36,038 15,462	11.4	10.1
Varwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	15,085 1,937 4,597 2,608 2,425 3,518	5,569 673 1,526 1,133 984 1,253	20,654 2,610 6,123 3,741 3,409 4,771	10.2	8.8	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nesto Halton Macclesfield	29,514 3,739 1,949 3,546 n 2,851 5,744 3,160	10,010 1,264 854 1,291 854 1,580 1,202	39,524 5,003 2,803 4,837 3,705 7,324 4,362	9.6	8.6
Vest Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull	135,100 59,234 15,542 11,978 15,817 7,003	41,372 17,617 4,839 4,155 4,756 2,497	176,472 76,851 20,381 16,133 20,573 9,500	14.4	13.0	Viale Royal Warrington Greater Manchester Bolton Bury	3,285 5,240 104,385 9,973 5,065	1,202 1,207 1,758 31,467 2,744 1,842	4,302 4,492 6,998 135,852 12,717 6,907	12.3	10.9
Walsall Wolverhampton AST MIDLANDS	12,346 13,180	3,563 3,945	15,909 17,125			Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford	28,200 8,571 8,346 10,307	7,966 2,697 2,574 2,690	36,166 11,268 10,920 12,997		
erbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover	33,146 2,686 3,386	10,191 965 766	43,337 3,651 4,152 5,716	11.3	9.9	Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	8,153 7,845 7,141 10,784	2,635 2,429 2,397 3,493	10,788 10,274 9,538 14,277		
Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	4,496 9,761 1,575 3,659 2,280 3,513 1,790	1,220 2,902 680 1,195 827 1,034 602	5,716 12,663 2,255 4,854 3,107 4,547 2,392			Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hurdhurn	43,766 5,663 5,482 3,044 2,729 1,155 2,238	13,203 1,452 1,386 835 979 386 722	56,969 7,115 6,868 3,879 3,708 1,541 2,060	10.2	8.7
eicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester	28,811 1,853 3,590 1,376 2,404 15,066	9,953 819 1,422 588 965 4,575	38,764 2,672 5,012 1,964 3,369 19,641	9.8	8.7	Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble	2,338 4,416 2,454 5,399 741 1,535 2,773	722 1,442 783 1,503 305 463 939	3,060 5,858 3,237 6,902 1,046 1,998 3,712		

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Upemployment in counties and local authority districts as at August 12 1993

	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 Ierseyside Knowsley	2,232 75,196 9,626	678 21,827 2,542	2,910 97,023 12,168	17.2	15.4	Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh	2,053 376 644 682	818 166 254 283	2,871 542 898 965	7.2	5.9
Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral ORTH	30,502 12,460 7,587 15,021	8,769 3,730 2,362 4,424	39,271 16,190 9,949 19,445			Tweedale Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	351 9,662 1,808 5,466 2,388	115 3,300 644 1,707 949	466 12,962 2,452 7,173 3,337	11.9	10.5
leveland Hartiepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	31,520 5,758 7,561 9,152 9,049	7,625 1,296 1,837 2,082 2,410	39,145 7,054 9,398 11,234 11,459	16.8	15.3	Dumfries and Galloway Regio Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	n 4,252 806 1,787 507 1,152	1,790 404 678 222 486	6,042 1,210 2,465 729 1,638	10.5	8.5
umbria Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle	15,295 3,520 3,193 2,797	4,732 1,059 840 933 993	20,027 4,579 4,033 3,730 4,299	10.0	8.4	Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	12,969 4,839 6,632 1,498	4,554 1,644 2,244 666	17,523 6,483 8,876 2,164	13.9	12.2
Copeland Eden South Lakeland Irham Chester-le-Street	3,306 732 1,747 21,977 1,796	275 632 6,020 546	1,007 2,379 27,997 2,342	13.0	11.5	Grampian Region Banffand Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside	10,040 1,526 4,880 863 644	4,047 660 1,638 438 340	14,087 2,186 6,518 1,301 984	5.3	4.7
Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	4,049 3,511 2,678 3,648 3,040 559 2,696	1,088 906 955 842 814 210 659	5,137 4,417 3,633 4,490 3,854 769 3,355			Moray Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathsper Caithness Inverness Lochaber	981 2,569 667	971 2,422 100 270 737 205	3,098 10,848 402 1,251 3,306 872	12.1	10.1
orthumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley	9,780 879 603 3,237	3,184 315 203 988	12,964 1,194 806 4,225	12.9	10.9	Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	611 2,440 370 486	160 680 123 147	771 3,120 493 633		
Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck yne and Wear	1,229 1,155 2,677 56,171	460 483 735 14,824	1,689 1,638 3,412 70,995	14.6	13.3	Lothian Region City of Edinburgh EastLothian Midlothian West Lothian	26,399 16,446 2,666 2,461 4,826	8,304 5,320 803 780 1,401	34,703 21,766 3,469 3,241 6,227	9.2	8.3
Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	9,435 15,037 8,276 8,947 14,476	2,314 4,189 2,247 2,230 3,844	11,749 19,226 10,523 11,177 18,320			Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank	102,047 2,021 809 39,466 2,469	31,803 712 428 11,449 701	133,850 2,733 1,237 50,915 3,170	13.7	12.2
/ALES Iwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	12,440 2,189 1,562 1,918 1,054 1,878 3,839	4,119 789 569 597 431 519 1,214	16,559 2,978 2,131 2,515 1,485 2,397 5,053	10.9	9.0	Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valle Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde	2,000 2,297 2,246 6,207 3,117 2,753 1,131 4,317 4,288	655 806 580 2,111 1,963 1,092 581 1,212 1,067	2,655 3,103 2,826 8,318 4,180 3,845 1,712 5,529 5,355		
yfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli	10,984 1,336 1,673 1,196 2,298 2,661	3,457 459 680 405 633 823	14,441 1,795 2,353 1,601 2,931 3,484	12.9	9.7	Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	3,783 4,556 6,478 8,105 2,549	1,221 1,451 1,328 1,708 2,677 961	4,676 5,234 5,884 8,186 10,782 3,510		
South Pembrokeshire Swent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn	1,820 16,886 3,028 1,976	457 5,121 728 588	2,277 22,007 3,756 2,564 3,022	13.0	11.3	Tayside Region Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	13,312 2,761 7,729 2,822	5,051 1,165 2,797 1,089	18,363 3,926 10,526 3,911	11.1	9.6
Monmouth Newport Torfaen	2,184 6,125 3,573	838 1,915 1,052	3,022 8,040 4,625			Orkney Islands Shetland Islands	310 280	142 119	452 399	6.1 3.7	4.4 3.1
iwynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Angli	8,669 1,581 2,514 727 980 esey 2,867	2,948 481 847 278 323 1,019	11,617 2,062 3,361 1,005 1,303 3,886	13.8	10.8	Western Isles NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim	1,455 1,675	368 628	1,823 2,303	16.4	12.8
flid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	21,020 2,974 2,417 4,671 3,121 4,512 3,325	5,302 714 575 1,352 685 981 995	26,322 3,688 2,992 6,023 3,806 5,493 4,320	14.9	12.9	Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine	2,160 2,353 2,049 1,124 1,066 20,612 1,390 1,952 2,591	856 886 804 326 464 6,171 551 830 958	2,303 3,016 3,239 2,853 1,450 1,530 26,783 1,941 2,782 3,549		
Yowys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	2,649 1,063 1,042 544	1,032 356 424 252	3,681 1,419 1,466 796	8.9	6.3	Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down	1,652 3,155 7,192 2,384	908 601 1,115 1,705 991 896	3,549 2,253 4,270 8,897 3,375 3,462		
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	17,319 13,279 4,040	5,011 3,813 1,198	22,330 17,092 5,238	11.6	10.3	Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady	2,566 2,813 1,375 1,848	878 437 558	3,462 3,691 1,812 2,406		
Vest Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	12,884 1,596 1,729 2,074 7,485	3,308 368 446 507 1,987	16,192 1,964 2,175 2,581 9,472	12.1	10.5	Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down	3,801 1,849 879 5,323 2,832 2,042	1,474 687 273 1,607 1,211 1,165	5,275 2,536 1,152 6,930 4,043 3,207		

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

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

poloyment in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 12 1993 He

Jnemployment in Parliam	Male	Female	All				.11	
OUTHEAST				Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames	4,017 2,371	1,875 885	5,892 3,256	We
Bedfordshire	5,336	1,461	6,797	Lewisham East Lewisham West	4,183 5,115	1,413 1,856	5,596 6,971	
Luton South Mid Bedfordshire	3,102	1,149	4,251	Lewisham Deptford	6,753 5,697	2.444	9.197	
North Bedfordshire North Luton	3,956 3,845	1,330 1,288	5,286 5,133	Leyton Mitcham and Morden	4,275	1,857 1,324 1,665	7,554 5,599 7,572	
South West Bedfordshire	3,389	1,231	4,620	Newham North East Newham North West	5,907 4,975	1,550	6,525	EAS
Berkshire	3,266	1,129	4,395	Newham South Norwood	5,068 6,508	1,403 2,370	6,471 8,878	
East Berkshire Newbury_	2,671	985	3,656	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,782 1,976	730 700	8,878 2,512 2,676	Car
Reading East Reading West	3,477 3,106	1,060 863	4,537 3,969	Orpington Peckham	6,592	2,251	8,843	
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	4,906 2,590	1,596 943	6,502 3,533	Putney Ravensbourne	3,331 1,895	1,415 655	4,746 2,550 3,223	
Wokingham	2,329	845	3,533 3,174	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford	2,208 2,576	1,015 864	3,223 3,440	
Buckinghamshire				Ruislip-Northwood	1,718	690	2,408	No
Aylesbury Beaconsfield	2,767 1,996	1,038 713	3,805 2,709	Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham	5,934 5,794	1,925 2,136	7,859 7,930 2,482	Nor
Buckingham	1,593	617	2,210 2,588	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam	1,825 2,383	657 902	2,482 3,285	1
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,911 2,967	677 1,014	3,981	Tooting	5,239	2,013	7,252	
Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe	3,777 3,440	1,202 1,057	4,979 4,497	Tottenham Twickenham	9,504 2,390	3,103 988	12,607 3,378	
	0,110	1,007	.,,	Upminster Uxbridge	2,731 2,535	848 939	3,579 3,474	
East Sussex Bexhill and Battle	2,148	686	2,834	Vauxhall	7,679	2,681	10,360	Sut
Brighton Kemptown	4,695 4,728	1,439 1,785	6,134 6,513	Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford	4,321 2,334	1,445 966	5,766 3,300 7,718	Sui
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	3,189	992	4,181	Westminster North Wimbledon	5,461 2,679	2,257 1,089	7,718 3,768	
Hastings and Rye Hove	4,986 4,270	1,427 1,560	6,413 5,830	Woolwich	5,162	1,685	6,847	
Lewes	2,938 2,176	969 784	3,907 2,960					
Wealden	2,170	704	2,000	Hampshire	3,340	1,243	4,583	so
Essex Basildon	4,670	1,463	6,133	Aldershot Basingstoke	3,277	1,166	4,443	
Billericay Braintree	3,310 3,348	1,167 1,200	4,477 4,548	East Hampshire Eastleigh	2,938 3,654	996 1,130	3,934 4,784	Ave
Brentwood and Ongar	2,140	801	2,941	Fareham	2,593 2,804	928 1,030	3,521 3,834	
Castle Point Chelmsford	3,283 3,275	1,040 1,236	4,323 4,511	Gosport Havant	4,164	1,169	5,333 2,952	
Epping Forest	2,982 3,773	1,133 1,437	4,115 5,210	New Forest North West Hampshire	2,241 2,276	711 862	3,138	
Harlow Harwich	3,998	1,069	5,067	Portsmouth North	3,870 5,802	1,105 1,750	4,975 7,552	
North Colchester Rochford	3,448 2,975	1,194 1,044	4,642 4,019	Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside	2,857	841	3,698	
Saffron Walden	2,438 3,888	967	3,405 5,268	Southampton Itchen Southampton Test	5,016 4,842	1,315 1,247	6,331 6,089	
South Colchester and Maldon Southend East	4,269	1,380 1,323	5,592	Winchester	2,436	796	3,232	Co
Southend West Thurrock	3,437 4,063	1,051 1,207	4,488 5,270	Hertfordshire				
	.,			Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford	3,395 2,542	1,353 1,011	4,748 3,553	
Greater London Barking	3,648	1,062	4,710	Hertsmere	2,835 3,436	1,039 1,232	3,874 4,668	
Battersea Beckenham	5,307 3,103	2,008 1,111	7,315 4,214	North Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	2,605	909	3,514	De
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,616 2,340	1,761 862	8,377 3,202	St Albans Stevenage	2,575 3,776	914 1,315	3,489 5,091	1
Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar	6,751	1,906	8,657	Watford	3,917 2,748	1,313 1,005	5,230 3,753	
Brent East Brent North	6,626 3,829	2,304 1,579	8,930 5,408	Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	3,164	996	4,160	
Brent South	6,678 3,818	2,303 1,524	8,981 5,342	Isle of Wight				
Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington	3,237	944	4,181	Isle of Wight	5,053	1,503	6,556	
Chelsea Chingford	2,571 2,738	1,345 1,019	3,916 3,757	Kent				
Chipping Barnet	2,364 2,042	939 735	3,303 2,777	Ashford Canterbury	2,980 3,176	820 973	3,800 4,149	
Chislehurst City of London				Dartford	3,489 3,906	1,121 1,036	4,610 4,942	Do
and Westminster South Croydon Central	3,424 3,343	1,400 957	4,824 4,300	Dover Faversham	4,823	1,461	6,284	
Croydon North East	3,957 4,119	1,341 1,380	5,298 5,499	Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham	4,045 4,074	997 1,301	5,042 5,375	
Croydon North West Croydon South	2,127	787	2,914	Gravesham	4,267	1,297	5,564	
Dagenham Dulwich	3,546 4,243	1,067 1,643	4,613 5,886	Maidstone Medway	3,323 3,977	1,050 1,299	4,373 5,276	
EalingNorth	4,122	1,359	5,481 5,564	Mid Kent North Thanet	3,906 4,395	1,210 1,197	5,116 5,592	GI
Ealing Acton Ealing Southall	3,960 4,815	1,604 1,795	6,610	Sevenoaks	2,390	805	3,195	
Edmonton Eltham	4,820 3,319	1,704 1,057	6,524 4,376	South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling	3,403 2,842	895 955	4,298 3,797	
Enfield North	4,242	1,442 1,187	5,684 4,233	Tunbridge Wells	2,558	760	3,318	1
Enfield Southgate Erith and Crayford	3,046 3,773	1,239	5,012	Oxfordshire				1
Feltham and Heston Finchley	4,669 2,624	1,695 1,238	6,364 3,862	Banbury Henley	2,795 1,776	1,106 643	3,901 2,419	So
Fulham	4,118	1,748	5,866	Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon	3,556 2,119	1,089 863	4,645 2,982	
Greenwich Hackney North and Stoke Newing	3,734 ton 7,938	1,426 2,763	5,160 10,701	Wantage	2,074	723	2,797	
Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith	8,218 5,103	2.677	10,895 7,050	Witney	2,125	876	3,001	
Hampstead and Highgate	4,430	1,947 2,234	6,664	Surrey	0.070	810	3,189	W
Harrow East Harrow West	3,734 2,835	1,460 1,216	5,194 4,051	Chertsey and Walton East Surrey	2,379 1,641	571	2,212	
Hayes and Harlington	2,971	1,042 1,122	4,013 3,912	Epsom and Ewell Esher	2,007 1,611	702 649	2,709 2,260	
Hendon North Hendon South	2,790 2,726	1,174	3,900	Guildford	2,614	889	3,503 2,498	
Holborn and St Pancras	6,573 2,561	2,524 865	9,097 3,426	Mole Valley North West Surrey	1,852 2,491	646 903	3,394	w
		0.005	9,609	Reigate	2,183	735	2,918	
Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	6,684	2,925		South West Surrey	2 120	810		H
Hornchurch	6,684 2,641 4,062 7,013	2,925 1,011 1,341 2,730	3,652 5,403 9,743	South West Surrey Speithorne Woking	2,120 2,425 2,647	810 914 833	2,930 3,339 3,480	He

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Unemployment in Parlian	Male	the second se		2 1995	Male Fei	male Al	I
WestSussex Arundel Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Shoreham Worthing	3,472 2,733 2,849 2,544 2,332 2,506 3,152	891 820 966 887 764 687 850	4,363 3,553 3,815 3,431 3,096 3,193 4,002	Leominster Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest Shropshire	2,255 3,802 2,521 3,495 3,261	909 1,364 952 1,126 1,090	3,164 5,166 3,473 4,621 4,351
EASTANGLIA	0,102			Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,088 2,625 2,529	845 1,088 917	2,933 3,713 3,446
Cambridgeshire Cambridge	2.915	1,037	3,952	The Wrekin	4,768	1,518	6,286
Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire Peterborough South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	2,860 3,327 6,086 1,909 2,656	1,186 1,289 1,706 832 1,056	4,046 4,616 7,792 2,741 3,712	Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	3,428 3,300 2,685 2,769 3,549 3,239	1,116 1,221 961 910 1,392 1,229	4,544 4,521 3,646 3,679 4,941 4,468
Norfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich South South Norfolk	3,790 2,425 2,310 3,002 2,988 4,383 2,522	1,134 929 745 1,012 894 1,317 1,012	4,924 3,354 3,055 4,014 3,882 5,700 3,534	Statford Statfordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-TrentCentral Stoke-on-TrentNorth Stoke-on-TrentSouth Warwickshire	2,652 1,876 3,788 3,503 3,080	929 750 1,085 990 859	3,581 2,626 4,873 4,493 3,939
South West Norfolk Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk	2,969 2,684 2,587	1,190 1,052 954 916	4,159 3,736 3,541 4,179	North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	3,279 3,438 2,879 2,425 3,064	1,127 1,182 1,189 984 1,087	4,406 4,620 4,068 3,409 4,151
lpswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney SOUTH WEST	3,263 3,071 2,430 3,672	916 1,158 910 1,235	4,179 4,229 3,340 4,907	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green	2,780 3,893 5,174 4,136	1,018 1,384 1,541 1,280	3,798 5,277 6,715 5,416
Avon Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol Nouth Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Weston-super-Mare Woodspring	3,570 4,457 4,233 5,595 4,996 3,627 3,025 2,525 3,549 2,576	1,387 1,352 1,207 1,608 2,080 1,117 1,219 956 1,201 999	4,957 5,809 5,440 7,203 7,076 4,744 4,244 3,484 4,750 3,575	Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry South West Coventry South West Dudley East	5,091 6,750 5,480 6,975 6,286 3,424 4,337 5,356 3,246 3,972 2,968 4,857	1,409 1,925 1,528 1,539 1,655 1,600 1,124 1,609 1,548 1,079 1,146 1,066 1,498	6,500 8,675 7,008 6,939 8,630 7,886 4,548 5,946 6,904 4,325 5,118 4,034 6,355
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	4,172 3,567 3,074 3,590 3,518	1,247 1,175 1,156 1,245 1,160	5,419 4,742 4,230 4,835 4,678	Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South	3,871 3,250 4,465 2,538 2,288 4,844 • 4,722	1,393 1,264 1,430 1,067 1,023 1,271 1,274	5,264 4,514 5,895 3,605 3,311 6,115 5,996
Devon Exeter Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Torbay	3,932 2,119 3,494 4,188 4,666 2,951 3,054 2,873 2,375 4,320 3,473	1,202 661 1,121 1,301 1,516 1,177 1,122 908 800 1,107 1,236	5,134 2,780 4,615 5,489 6,182 4,128 4,176 3,781 3,175 5,427 4,709	Warley East Warley West West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West EAST MIDLANDS Detyshire Amber Valley	3.979 3.604 3.796 4.438 4.984 4.153 4.043 2.352	1,189 1,130 1,142 1,295 1,323 1,181 1,441 811	5,168 4,734 4,938 5,733 6,307 5,334 5,484 3,163
Torridge and West Devon Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	4,854 4,098 2,148 1,955 3,753 3,174 1,885	1,475 1,189 650 742 1,100 1,010 704	6,329 5,287 2,798 2,697 4,853 4,184 2,589	Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	3 835 4,074 3,614 5,185 3,523 2,421 3,486 2,752 1,904	885 1,128 1,071 1,533 1,142 908 1,007 900 806	4,720 5,202 4,685 6,718 4,665 3,329 4,493 3,652 2,710
Gloucestershire Chellenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	3,793 2,639 4,177 3,189 2,765	1,274 947 1,294 1,247 1,007	5,067 3,586 5,471 4,436 3,772	Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East Leicester South Leicester West	2,348 2,581 1,768 4,207 5,117 5,742	1,001 1,026 717 1,334 1,704 1,537	3,349 3,607 2,485 5,541 6,821 7,279
Somerset Bridgwater Sormertion and Frome Taunton Wells	3,173 2,565 3,010 2,769	959 1,025 927 1,005	4,132 3,590 3,937 3,774	Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton Lincolnshire	2,685 2,316 2,047	1,063 772 799	3,748 3,088 2,846
Yeovil Wittshire Devizes North Wittshire Salisbury Swindon	2,467 2,690 2,921 2,543 4,220	940 1,147 1,219 912 1,325 1,022	3,407 3,837 4,140 3,455 5,545	East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	2,925 2,463 2,620 2,228 4,564 2,020	943 990 970 850 1,429 754	3,868 3,453 3,590 3,078 5,993 2,774
Westbury WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford	3,025 2,747 2,798	1,083 1,009 1,145	4,108 3,756 3,943	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	3,090 2,217 2,393 3,672 3,614 2,932	1,150 980 825 1,215 1,284 1,064	4,240 3,197 3,218 4,887 4,898 3,996

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 12 1993

Unemployment in Parlian	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire Ashfield Basseltaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	4,032 3,482 2,729 2,782 3,927 7,053 5,241 4,954 2,823 3,478	1,060 990 984 1,037 942 1,031 2,185 1,286 1,286 1,286 1,286 1,444 1,059 1,020	5,092 4,472 3,713 3,819 4,869 4,038 9,238 6,507 6,398 3,882 4,498	Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Central Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stadybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan	2,425 2,912 7,061 4,354 4,750 4,752 4,782 4,185 4,125 2,896 4,038 4,692 3,449 2,527 5,362 3,844 3,264	952 1,032 1,659 1,099 1,380 1,796 1,011 1,119 931 1,162 1,136 1,047 804 1,697 1,232	3,377 3,944 8,720 5,453 6,130 6,588 5,196 5,244 3,827 5,200 5,828 4,496 3,331 7,059 5,076 4,270
Humberside Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Bridg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West North Yorkshire Harogate Richmond Ryedale Scatborough Sciby Skipton and Ripon	2,290 2,705 3,537 3,486 3,337 4,500 4,705 5,709 4,942 2,124 2,001 1,782 3,040 2,272 1,738	960 975 1,216 1,095 962 1,118 1,284 1,558 1,460 1,617 828 1,017 828 1,017 828 1,027 939 7,79	3,250 3,681 4,753 4,289 5,618 5,989 7,267 6,402 2,983 3,018 2,610 4,063 3,211 2,517 4,718	Worsley Lancashire Blackbum Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndbum Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Predle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wre	3,263 4,632 2,846 3,044 2,865 1,427 2,338 2,169 2,479 2,454 4,563 1,305 2,566 2,773 3,669 2,000	1,016 1,079 734 652 835 1,045 471 722 786 783 1,172 551 836 939 1,264 568	4,279 5,711 3,580 3,288 3,879 3,910 1,888 3,060 2,955 3,2453,245 3,245
York South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley Westand Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Central Sheffield Hailam Sheffield Hailam Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	3,546 3,328 3,043 4,054 4,643 4,729 3,565 6,236 3,645 4,025 6,236 3,645 4,991 2,747 4,427 3,394 3,761	853 756 875 1.154 1.221 1.285 1.059 991 1.672 1.030 1.163 1.193 1.344 1.147 968	4,181 3,799 3,803 5,208 6,014 4,624 5,016 7,208 4,675 6,154 3,340 5,771 4,541 4,729	Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Riverside Liverpool WastDerby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South	5,637 6,206 3,324 4,540 5,086 5,172 4,077 4,328 5,734 6,144 5,047 2,930 3,614 3,973 3,614 3,973 4,556 2,318 2,510	1,449 1,462 1,249 1,173 1,369 1,484 1,885 1,534 1,580 1,534 1,580 1,303 1,019 1,192 1,170 1,301 789 885	7,086 7,668 4,573 5,713 6,455 6,656 5,262 5,862 7,417 7,724 6,350 3,949 4,806 5,143 5,857 3,107 3,395
West Yorkshire Batey and Spen Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Coine Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds Central Leeds Sorth East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Watwford	3,257 4,984 3,880 5,877 2,708 2,609 3,227 3,927 3,199 3,606 2,675 5,399 4,818 3,045 2,556 3,801 2,965 3,801 2,965 2,256 3,801 2,965 2,256 3,296 3,296 3,296 2,001 2,320	1.027 1.327 1.154 1.603 1.066 989 970 743 1.225 865 1.222 1.010 1.517 1.143 1.095 999 1.130 988 957 896 807 828 807 828 807	4.284 6.311 5.044 7.480 3.598 4.197 3.025 5.152 4.064 4.828 3.885 6.916 5.961 4.140 3.555 3.565 3.565 4.192 3.565 3.565 3.565 3.562 4.192 3.563 3.560 4.192 3.569 4.192 3.560 4.192 3.560 4.192 3.560 4.192 3.560 4.192 3.560 4.192 4.395	Wirrar West NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South Cumbria Barrow and Furness Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington	5,758 4,794 6,041 4,979 5,330 4,618 3,648 2,285 3,306 1,717 1,360 2,979 3,311 2,678 3,3775	1,296 1,213 1,378 1,120 1,288 1,320 1,021 695 993 667 476 880 861 955 993	7,054 6,007 7,419 6,099 6,628 5,938 4,669 2,980 4,299 2,384 1,836 3,859 4,172 3,633 4,768
Wakefield NORTH WEST Cheshire Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Hatton Macclesfield Tatton	3,326 2,083 3,412 2,698 3,136 4,549 1,935 2,201	963 903 1,242 1,029 975 1,284 752 818	4,018 2,986 4,654 3,727 4,111 5,833 2,687 3,019	Easington North Durham Sedgefield Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Biyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck Tyne and Wear Blaydon	3,163 3,441 3,083 2,516 1,931 3,237 1,409 3,203 3,147	744 933 858 676 669 988 617 910 796	3,907 4,374 3,951 3,192 2,600 4,225 2,026 4,113 3,943
Warrington North Warrington South Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh	3,329 2,144 2,853 3,219 3,902 2,852 2,558 1,702 2,683 3,435 3,199 2,052 3,435 3,199 2,052 3,435 3,199	1,072 962 824 864 851 977 916 854 988 893 893 897 975 818 681 1,107 949	4,401 4,088 2,968 3,717 4,070 4,879 3,768 3,380 3,527 2,395 3,590 4,410 4,017 4,017 4,540 4,130	Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne Borth South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend WALES Ciwyd Alyn and Deeside	3,844 4,338 4,246 3,676 4,561 3,659 4,701 5,465 4,673 5,585 3,671 4,605		4,827 5,520 5,283 4,914 5,818 4,659 5,894 6,780 6,020 6,814 4,683 5,840 3,239

and the second second second second second	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Clwyd North West Clwyd South West	2,876 2,125		3,748 2,877 2,005	Highlands Region Caithness and Sutherland Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	 1,467 3,886		
Delyn Wrexham	2,354 2,692	741 908	3,095 3,600	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,000	890	3,963
Dyfed Carmarthen	2,279	784	3,063	Lothian Region East Lothian	2,666	803	3,469
Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke	2,172 2,551 3,982	871 713 1,089	3,043 3,264 5,071	Edinburgh Central Edinburgh East Edinburgh Leith Edinburgh Pentlands	3,081 2,603 3,865 2,251	1,242 709 1,111 689	4,323 3,312 4,976 2,940
Gwent Blaenau Gwent	2,907	688	3,595	Edinburgh South Edinburgh West	2,607 1,672	926 474 743	3,533 2,146
Isiwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West	1,976 2,102 2,974 3,598	588 806 983 1,097	2,564 2,908 3,957 4,695	Linlithgow Livingston Mid Lothian	2,619 2,574 2,461	743 827 780	3,362 3,401 3,241
Torfaen	3,329	959	4,288	Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute	2,021	712	2,733
Gwynedd Caernarfon	2,091 2,510	751 771	2,842 3,281	Ayr Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley Clydeback and Milnoavie	2,730 3,299 2,845	1,061 970 883	2,733 3,791 4,269 3,728
Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon	1,201 2,867	407 1,019	1,608 3,886	Clydebank and Milngavie Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cunninghame North	2,882 2,297 2,918	865 806 1.027	3,728 3,747 3,103 3,945
/lid Glamorgan Bridgend	2,523	769	3,292	Cunninghame South Dumbarton	3,289 3,117	1,084 1,063	4,373 4,180
Caerphilly Cynon Valley	3,654 2,974	848 714	4,502 3,688	East Kilbride Eastwood Glasgow Cathcart	2,753 2,083 2,179	1,092 877 729	3,845 2,960 2,908
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Bent midd	3,275 2,663 2,810	708 699 879	3,983 3,362 3,689	Glasgow Carrican Glasgow Central Glasgow Garscadden	4,096 3,214	1,163 813	5,259 4,027
Pontypridd Rhondda	3,121	685	3,806	Glasgow Govan Glasgow Hillbead	3,158 3,403	920 1,499	4,078
Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery	1,607 1,042	608 424	2,215 1,466	Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollock Glasgow Provan Glasgow Rutherglen	4,395 3,710 3,933 3,318 3,750	1,373 974 922 939 950	5,768 4,684 4,855 4,257 4,700
South Glamorgan Cardiff Central	4,172	1,385 699	5,557	Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Springburn	4,310	1,167	5.477
Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth	2,072 3,789	866	2,771 4,655 5,145	Greenock and Port Glasgow Hamilton Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,748 3,435 3,455	847 1,002 1,221	4,595 4,437 4,676
Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan	4,058 3,228	1,087 974	4,202	Monklands East Monklands West	2,979 2,417	885 757 853	3,864 3,174
West Glamorgan Aberavon	2,101	477	2,578	Motherwell North Motherwell South	3,379 3,099	855	4,23 3,95
Gower Neath	2,018 2,273 3.027	682 551 588	2,700 2,824 3,615	Paisley North Paisley South Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,941 2,783 1,969	934 876 791	3,87 3,65 2,76
Swansea East Swansea West	3,027 3,465	1,010	4,475	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,142	893	3,03
SCOTLAND				Tayside Region Angus East	2,463 3,744	965	3,420 5,092
Borders Region Roxburgh and Berwickshire Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,058 995	449 369	1,507 1,364	Dundee East Dundee West North Tayside	3,744 3,632 1,428	1,348 1,295 717	5,09 4,92 2,14
Central Region	330	309	1,304	Perth and Kinross	2,045	726	2,77
Clackmannan Falkirk East	2,425 2,745	862 794 804	3,287 3,539 3,271	Orkney and Shetland Islands	* 590	261	85
Falkirk West Stirling	2,467 2,025	804 840	3,271 2,865	Western Isles	1,455	368	1,82
Dumfries and Galloway Region Dumfries	2.159	914	3.073	NORTHERN IRELAND Belfast East	3,155	1,155	4,31
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,093	876	2,969	Belfast North Belfast South	5,668 4,249	1,609 1,955	7,27
Fife Region Central Fife	3,340	1,195	4,535	Belfast West East Antrim	7,886 3,987	1,585 1,390	9,47 5,37
Dunfermline East Dunfermline West	2,823 2,317 2,001	872 838	3,695 3,155 2,074	East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,903 5,379 8,510	2,047 1,774 2,022	7,95
Kirkcaldy North East Fife	2,991 1,498	983 666	3,974 2,164	Foyle Lagan Valley Mid-Ulster	8,510 3,892 5,873	2,023 1,541 1,921	10,53 5,43 7,79 7,73
Grampian Region Aberdeen North	2,184	631	2,815 2,508	Newry and Armagh North Antrim	5,920 4,052	1,817 1,403	5,45
Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan	1,824 1,526	684 660	2,186	North Down South Antrim	2,870 3,285	1,428 1,437	4,29
Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	1,217 1,162 2,127	576 525 971	1,793 1,687 3,098	South Down Strangford Upper Bann	4,622 2,847 3,739	1,858 1,223 1,388	6,48 4,07 5,12

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$37

2.13 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

		South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE 1992	AND FEMALE Aug 13 Sept 10	878 800	486 466	48 43	153 136	280 285	117 112	240 229	213 207	111 125	129 127	155 104	2,324 2,168	=	2,324 2,168
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 17	628 668 718	419 475 513	23 43 24	81 71 84	163 155 147	64 59 58	210 153 99	101 82 85	46 40 38	58 50 52	65 58 64	1,439 1,379 1,369	Ξ	1,439 1,379 1,369
1993	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	732 718 698	527 506 493	25 26 26	92 81 79	145 148 139	56 57 60	106 105 104	92 105 126	40 39 41	63 59 52	69 76 73	1,420 1,414 1,398	Ξ	1,420 1,414 1,398
	Apr 8 May 13 June 10	758 736 721	547 489 493	24 21 30	87 74 80	143 138 177	53 48 55	100 99 106	118 111 114	57 43 52	53 55 57	88 81 84	1,481 1,406 1,476	Ξ	1,481 1,406 1,476
	July 8 Aug 12	988 895	595 527	44 45	165 180	211 207	117 122	206 203	209 236	83 73	110 104	133 120	2,266 2,185	Ξ	2,266 2,185

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

UNIT		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
	AND FEMALE July Oct	9.8 10.8	9.5 9.4	6.9 7.2	5.0 5.2	3.9 4.0	6.2 6.3	1.9 2.0	5.7 5.9
1991	Jan	13.6	11.6	8.6	6.1	4.7	7.0	2.4	6.9
	Apr	15.1	13.1	9.7	7.0	5.3	7.5	2.8	7.8
	July	16.3	14.8	10.4	7.4	5.6	7.7	3.1	8.4
	Oct	17.0	14.5	10.7	7.7	5.8	8.0	3.3	8.6
1992	Jan	19.7	16.2	11.9	8.5	6.5	8.6	3.7	9.5
	Apr	19.6	16.2	12.1	8.9	6.7	8.9	3.8	9.7
	July	19.9	17.1	12.1	8.9	6.7	8.8	3.6	9.9
	Oct	20.6	16.7	12.3	9.1	6.9	9.1	3.5	10.0
1993	Jan	21.3	18.0	13.4	10.1	7.6	9.9	3.8	10.9
	Apr	19.9	17.1	13.1	10.0	7.6	10.1	3.7	10.7
	July	19.4	17.4	12.7	9.7	7.3	9.7	3.4	10.4
MALE	July	11.2	11.8	8.8	6.8	5.2	7.9	2.8	7.3
1990	Oct	12.4	12.0	9.2	7.2	5.5	8.1	3.0	7.7
1991	Jan	16.5	15.0	11.2	8.6	6.5	9.2	3.6	92
	Apr	18.7	17.0	12.7	9.7	7.3	9.9	4.2	10.3
	July	20.0	18.8	13.5	10.4	7.8	10.1	4.6	11.1
	Oct	20.6	18.7	14.0	10.8	8.1	10.5	5.0	11.4
1992	Jan	23.6	21.3	15.7	12.0	9.1	11.6	5.6	12.8
	Apr	23.7	21.5	16.1	12.4	9.4	12.0	5.7	13.1
	July	23.8	22.1	16.0	12.5	9.4	11.9	5.4	13.2
	Oct	24.4	22.0	16.3	12.8	9.8	12.4	5.3	13.5
1993	Jan	25.5	23.7	17.9	14.2	10.8	13.5	5.7	14.7
	Apr	24.0	22.6	17.4	14.0	10.7	13.7	5.6	14.4
	July	23.2	22.5	16.8	13.5	10.3	13.0	5.1	14.0
FEM/ 1990	ALE July Oct	8.1 8.9	6.6 6.1	4.3 4.3	2.4 2.4	2.3 2.2	3.9 3.8	0.1 0.1	3.5 3.5
1991	Jan	10.3	7.3	4.9	2.8	2.5	4.1	0.1	3.9
	Apr	11.2	8.1	5.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	0.1	4.4
	July	12.3	9.7	5.9	3.4	3.0	4.4	0.1	4.8
	Oct	13.1	9.1	6.0	3.5	3.1	4.5	0.1	4.8
1992	Jan Apr July Oct	15.2 14.8 15.3 16.2	9.8 9.6 10.8 10.2	6.4 6.4 6.5 6.5	3.8 3.9 4.0 4.0	3.3 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	4.7 4.8 4.8 4.9	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	5.2 5.3 5.5 5.5
1993	Jan	16.5	10.8	7.1	4.4	3.9	5.3	0.1	5.8
	Apr	15.2	10.2	6.9	4.4	3.9	5.5	0.1	5.7
	July	15.0	11.1	6.7	4.3	3.8	5.3	0.1	5.8

* Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to tables 2.1 and 2.2. Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1991 for 1991 and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates are consistent with the unadjusted rates in table 2.1. 2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

2.14 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

		South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE 1992	AND FEMALE Aug 13 Sept 10	209 86	 76 36	45 23	105 65	1,293 797	748 327	682 755	452 410	149 191	243 86	684 1,136	4,610 3,876	884 868	5,494 4,744
	Oct 8	95	41	67	86	1,693	747	725	520	178	129	906	5,146	954	6,100
	Nov 12	129	47	79	127	1,266	775	996	519	238	315	1,157	5,601	638	6,239
	Dec 17	122	62	91	119	1,334	221	1,400	499	303	255	1,944	6,288	287	6,575
1993	Jan 14	143	55	85	5	2,512	252	1,243	647	381	469	3,087	8,824	765	9,589
	Feb 11	162	74	164	221	2,346	456	1,271	1,012	515	491	1,337	7,975	567	8,542
	Mar 11	177	86	90	153	2,086	853	1,192	711	383	392	1,302	7,339	738	8,077
	Apr 8	189	89	98	152	1,652	434	986	689	273	267	1,424	6,164	684	6,848
	May 13	151	75	65	83	1,620	417	805	577	188	220	1,210	5,336	633	5,969
	June 10	211	120	48	70	1,609	151	835	798	196	116	1,409	5,443	649	6,092
	July 8	141	79	52	131	850	113	727	480	106	108	1,071	3,779	487	4,266
	Aug 12	170	78	77	443	687	319	2,010	382	260	150	1,502	6,000	501	6,501

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

. .

S39

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT **Selected countries**

THOUSAND Germany # (FR) Belgium ++ Canada ## Denmark ++ Finland ++ France ++ Australia ## Austria # EC average Major 7 United Kingdom
 OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)

 1989
 9.0
 5.7

 1990
 8.4
 5.6

 1991
 8.7
 6.3

 1992
 9.5
 6.9
 5.6 4.9 4.4 4.8 3.4 3.4 7.5 13.0 9.4 8.9 9.4 10.2 8.0 7.2 7.1 7.8 7.5 8.1 10.2 11.2 7.2 6.8 8.7 9.9 6.1 6.9 9.5 10.7 13.4 13.8 13.3 14.3 15.1 15.1 15.7 17.0 16.9 17.1 17.0 10.3 10.2 10.5 10.6 10.7 10.9 11.0 11.2 11.4 11.5 4.8 4.9 5.0 5.1 5.2 5.4 5.5 5.7 5.8 5.9 7.9 7.9 8.0 8.1 8.3 8.4 8.6 8.7 8.8 8.9 9.0 11.5 11.5 11.3 11.3 11.7 11.4 11.0 10.8 11.0 11.3 11.3 1992 10.0 10.1 10.2 10.2 10.4 10.6 10.7 10.6 10.5 10.5 10.4 10.4 10.9 10.7 11.2 11.2 11.2 10.8 10.9 10.7 10.7 10.7 11.0 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.6 9.7 9.9 10.1 10.2 10.2 10.3 10.3 $\begin{array}{c} 6.9 \\ 6.9 \\ 6.9 \\ 6.8 \\ 6.9 \\ 6.8 \\ 6.8 \\ 6.8 \\ 6.8 \\ 6.9 \\ 6.9 \\ 6.9 \\ 6.9 \end{array}$ July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July 1993
 NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

 1989
 1,784
 509

 1990
 1,663
 590

 1991
 2,287
 823

 1992
 2,767
 935
 419 403 429 472 1,018 1,109 1,417 1,556 104 106 234 376 2,532 2,505 2,709 2,911 2,029 1,876 1,687 1,822 265 269 294 315 149 166 185 193 2,816 2,841 2,868 2,913 2,972 2,993 2,967 2,941 2,940 2,917 2,912 2,916 2,922 196 202 203 202 210 208 213 217 225 225 235 228 478 482 486 491 497 508 519 526 532 539 546 554 1,607 1,567 1,561 1,645 1,593 1,528 1,500 1,537 1,581 1,588 1,589 1,596 316 316 321 326 334 336 336 344 401 409 416 421 426 432 445 459 475 488 497 501 2,881 2,911 2,942 2,971 2,989 2,993 3,024 3,066 3,112 3,141 3,186 3,212 1,843 1,870 1,919 1,956 2,066 2,113 2,171 2,207 2,233 2,265 2,309 2,332 1992 948 932 973 971 974 954 956 941 914 925 966 924 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar 1993 Apr May June July Aug 6.9 11.6 12.3 20.2 11.7 8.4 10.7 13.2 % rate:latest month latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months 10.4 +0.4 +1.5 N/C +0.4 -0.1 -0.1 +0.3 +0.5 +0.4 NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 157 165 189 213 251 274 268 239 223 201 185 185 1,590 1,434 1,433 1,591 1,540 1,518 1,591 1,696 1,552 1,548 1,553 1,615 310 306 312 317 326 369 361 359 357 377 385 404 420 461 460 465 469 470 475 496 519 2,896 2,969 3,009 3,028 3,076 3,113 3,098 3,078 3,078 3,037 2,994 3,003 3,109 1,822 1,784 1,830 1,885 2,026 2,258 2,288 2,223 2,197 2,148 2,166 2,326 2,315 506 502 501 515 521 520 512 509 505 511 570 906 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar 2,847 2,814 2,864 2,983 3,062 3,043 2,997 3,001 2,917 2,865 2,929 2,960 926 903 895 989 1,018 1,053 989 931 933 923 901 1990 Apr May June July Aug 10.4 5.6 13.5 11.3 12.7 20.4 113 8.3 10.5 % rate:latest month latest month: change +0.4 -0.3 +1.0 +1.9 N/C +1.3 +57 +1.2 +1.6 on a year ago

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

between countries. 3 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions. *The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to *table 2.1*). *Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

LFS Help-Line

	CONTENTS FOR	OCTOBER 1993
Self-employment Women in employment Second jobs Job related training	ILO unemployment Part-time workers Temporary workers	Sickness absence Reasons for econ inactivity
The Employment Department's Labour Force Survey (LFS) covers a sample of about 60,000 house- holds in Great Britain each quarter and is conducted on behalf of the Department by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. This monthly feature describes	some of the requests for LFS data which are dealt with each month by the Employment Department. Brief details are given of the information requested, the types of organisations requesting the data and the way they are used. Most of the requests have been received via the LFS Help-Line,	which gives advice on labour force informat vides some LFS data t public. Other request received by Quantime provides LFS data on This feature is the on results from the sp 1993 to May 1993) L
	Self emp	oloyment
The Labour Force Survey is the main source of infor- mation about people who are self-employed and callers to the Help-Line often ask about the pro- portion these people form	self-employed in Great Britain to be 3,103,000, an increase of 57,000 since winter 1992/93 (not sea- sonally adjusted). <i>Table 1</i> shows that the likelihood of being self-employed	fied to the bl group the least in business the also shows th much more be self-employ women.

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

	All°	Ethnic groups (thousands)**			
	a she tan	White	All ethnic minority groups ^b	Black	Indian E	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi
All						
Total in employment	24,773	23,720	1,040	290	390	140
Self-employed	3,103 (13%)	2,950 (12%)	160 (15%)	20 (6%)	80 (20%	.) 30 (21%)
Men						
Total in employment	13,591	12,990	600	140	220	100
Self-employed	2,302 (17%)	2,180 (17%)	120 (21%)	20 (11%)	60 (26%	.) 30 (25%)
Women						
Total in employment	11,182	10,730	450	140	170	40
Self-employed	801 (7%)	770 (7%)	30 (7%)	*	20 (11%) *

Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.
 Includes Caribbean, African 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.



nomic

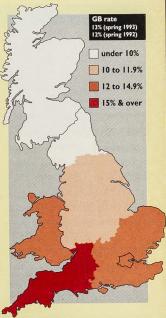
Hours worked Redundancies: region of residence

sources of tion and proto the general sts have been e Ltd which a bureau basis. e first to draw spring (March LFS. Key results

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

lack ethnic per cent of those in likely to be employment in the Southemselves. It West being self-employed nat men are compared with under ten likely to per cent in Scotland and oyed than the North.

shows the ions of selfvith over 16 Figure I Self-employed as a percentage of the total in employment in each region (Great Britain, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)



OCTOBER 1993

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE LFS1

LFS HELP-LINE

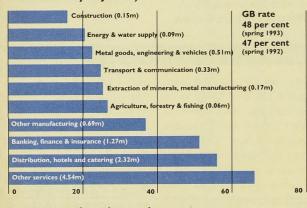
Women in employment

tics of women. In spring by industry. 1993 there were 10.2 milemployees.

topics of enquiry on the percentage of women in it can be seen that these cent of all women LFS Help-Line is the professional jobs and the comprised 76 per cent of employees) labour market characteris- employment of women all clerical & secretarial employed in the distribu-

lion women employees, centage of employees per cent in the craft & the 1.05 million women in 48 per cent of all employ- (full-time and part-time) related occupations were 'other occupations' were ees, but compared with in each industry and women. 16 per cent of in other sales and service men a much larger pro- occupation who are the construction industry's occupations (59 per cent portion worked part-time, women are shown in employees were women were cleaners, domestics 45 per cent compared figures 2 and 3 below. whereas banking, finance and 28 per cent were with six per cent of men 2.7 million (27 per cent & insurance had almost either kitchen porters or of women employees) an equal proportion of catering assistants). Two of the tables asked worked in the clerical & men and women employ-

Figure 2 Percentage of employees that are women by industry (Great Britain, spring 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 industr

Part-time workers

Part-time employment reasons they gave for plays an increasingly working part-time in labour market, especially table 2. Three quarters of women. The LFS Help- they worked part-time Line receives many because they did not part-time rather than a time job. full-time job.

The percentage of parttime workers classified according to the main

LFS2 OCTOBER 1993

important role in the spring 1993 are given in (as mentioned earlier) for those interviewed said enquiries about why want to work full-time people take part-time and more than 80 per jobs. The LFS provides cent of the women gave information about this this reason. Only 13 per Base (Thous from a question asking cent said it was because All in part-ti

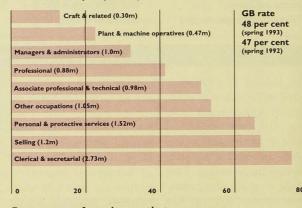
(Per cent) Did not want full-time work Could not fin Student / still III or disabled

why respondents took a they could not find a full- All in part-time jobs (spring 1992) 5,700 830 4,870 Change

> a The defin b All employees and self-employed who worked part-time. Part-time workers who gave no

One of the most frequent for most often are the secretarial occupation and ees. 2.3 million (23 per were employees. At the other tion, hotels & catering Analyses of the per- end of the scale only 13 industry. 91 per cent of

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



Percentage of employees that are women

Occupations are coded according to the Standard occupational Classification

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

Table 2 Main reasons for working part-time^a (Great Britain, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted) Reasons for taking part-time work 75

d full-time work	13	30	10	
at school	10	30	7	
L	1	3	I	
sands)⁵:				
time jobs (spring 1993)	5,820	869	4,951	

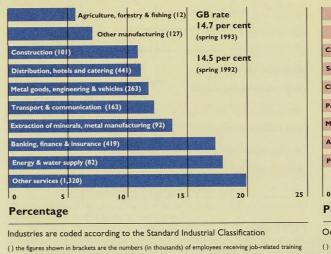
81

37

e: spring 1992 - spring 1993	120	39	81	
nition of full- and part-time is based on the resp	ondent's own a	ssessment, n	ot on the	

reason for working part-time are included.

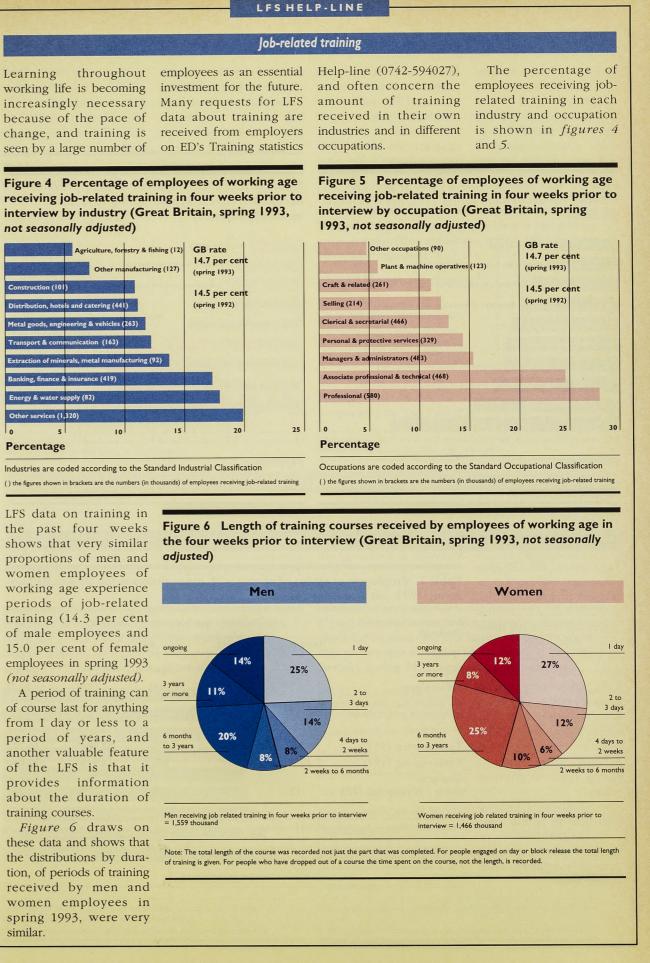
Figure 4 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by industry (Great Britain, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)



LFS data on training in proportions of men and adjusted) women employees of working age experience periods of job-related training (14.3 per cent of male employees and 15.0 per cent of female ongoing employees in spring 1993 (not seasonally adjusted).

A period of training can or more of course last for anything from I 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 spring 1993, were very similar.



OCTOBER 1993

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE LES3

LFS HELP-LINE

ILO unemployment

Many Help-Line enquirers estimates of ILO unem- cent of the ILO unem- Spring 1993 ILO unem-

Each quarter the LFS pro-

users about the number

of people who have more

than one job. Such

people are counted only

once in the LFS employment totals, but according to their number of jobs in ED's Workforce in Employment series. The numbers and types of second jobs held in spring 1993 are given in

The number of second jobs held in spring 1993

table 3.

winter 1992.

find it useful that, because ployment rates can be ployed who either did not ployment rates for those people classified as ILO obtained for particular have a previous job or for whom details of the unemployed in the LFS industries and occupa- had left their most recent most recent job were are asked for details of tions. Excluded from the job 8 years or more obtained are shown in their most recent job, calculations are 16 per before the interview. figures 7 and 8.

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

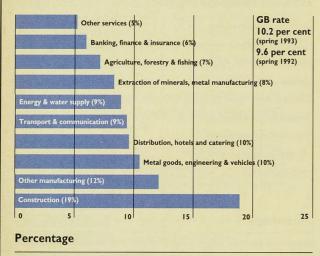


Figure 8 ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation (Great Britain, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

Pr	ofessional (4%) Managers & administrators (5%)	GB rate 10.2 per cent (spring 1993) 9.6 per cent
	Associate professional & technical	
Clerical & secretari	al (7%)	
Personal & protect	ve services (8%)	
Selling (9%)		
Plant & machine op	eratives (13%)	
Other occupations	(14%)	
Craft & related (14)	6)	
0	5 10	15

Percentage

Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification

Occupations are coded according to the Standard occupational Classification

Second lobs

vides new information of Table 3. Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain, interest to many regular spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in main job (Thousands)		Employment state	us in second job	People with no second job	All in employment	
()	Employee	Self-employed	All	second job	employment	
Employee	596	247	844 ^c	20,341	21,185	
Self-employed	79	85	165	2,939	3,103	
On government employment and training programmes	. 17		20	317	337	
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	148	
Total (spring 1993)	692⁵	335⁵	1,029 ^b	23,596	24,773	
Total (spring 1992)	673 ^b	289 ^b	961 ^b	23,915	25,064	
Changes: spring 1992 - spring 1993	19	46	68	-319	-291	

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

was 1,029,000, an b excludes unpaid family workers

increase of 96,000 (not c includes those who did not state the status of their second job d includes those who did not state whether they had a second job and those that had changed jobs seasonally adjusted) since - sample size too small for a reliable estimate

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

LFS HELP-LINE

Temporary Workers

Employers take on tem- with the peaks in demand the availability of porary staff for a variety for labour, and a number people seeking temporary tion from the LFS indicatof reasons, such as for of firms have commis- employment. This leads ing that half of the people short term cover, gaining sioned research by to a number of enquiries in temporary jobs are

specialist skills or to cope marketing consultants into from such firms and from on fixed-term contracts.

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

Reasons for job not being permanent (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Seasonal work	6	6	6
Contact for fixed period	50	51	48
Agency temping	7	6	8
Casual work	22	21	23
Not permanent in some other way	15	15	15
Base (Thousands):			
All in temporary jobs *			
(spring 1993)	1,245	550	695
All in temporary jobs *			
(spring 1992)	1,185	504	681
Changes: spring 1992 - spring 1993	60	46	14

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

Main reasons for wor

Could not find

Did not want a Had a contract period of trainin

Other reasons

Base (Thousa temporary jo

(Per cent)

The LFS is a regular LFS Help-Line to enquire ground.

source of information whether these LFS data

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, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

Construction (38)			GB rate
Distribution, hotels	and catering (166)		5 per cent (spring 1993)
Metal goods, engine	eering & vehicles (103)		5 per cent (spring 1992)
Banking, finance &	insurance (115)		
Energy & water sup	oply (22)		
Transport & comm	unication (66)		
Extraction of miner	rals, metal manufacturin	ng (33)	
Other services (356	5)		
Other manufacturi	ng (100)		
0	2	4	6
Percentage			

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

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 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, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

B rate	Managers & administrators (110)	GB rate						
per cent pring 1993)	Professional (85)	5 per cent (spring 1993)						
per cent pring 1992)	Selling (77)	5 per cent (spring 1992)						
,	Craft & related (113)	(1						
	Associate professional & technical (95)							
	Clerical & secretarial (180)							
	Personal & protective services (119)							
	Other occupations (105)							
	Plant & machine operatives (121)							
6	0 2	4 6						
	Percentage							
	Occupations are coded according to the Standard occupational Classification							
rk	() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of em	ployees absent from work						

temporary jobs.

Table 4 shows informaindividuals planning to Table 5 shows the set up employment reasons people give for agencies specialising in taking such work.

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

rking in a temporary job	All	Men	Women
a permanent job	43	50	37
permanent job	26	17	34
which included a			
ng	6	7	5
	25	26	24
unds): All in			
bs *(spring 1993)	1,245	550	695

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

employees in different

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE LFS5

LFS HELP-LINE

Reasons for economic inactivity

on the internationally standard ILO definition used in the LFS.

rately identified in the LFS ing to the reasons they as 'discouraged workers', are classified as 'economi-LFS estimates of unem- 'ILO unemployed'. ployment based on the

inactive people. Table 6 gives a break-

down of all economically Such people are sepa- inactive persons accordbut are excluded from the cally inactive' rather than

Table 6 Economically inactive people by availability and whether seeking work (Great Britain, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

All	Men	Women
178	100	78
310	141	169
14,373	4,998	9,375
1,707	585	1,122
16,568	5,824	10,744
16,342	5,579	10,762
226	245	-18
	178 310 14,373 1,707 16,568 16,342	178 100 310 141 14,373 4,998 1,707 585 16,568 5,824 16,342 5,579

a Does not include people under 16 years of age

ILO DEFINITION OF UNEMPLOYED

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

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

DISCOURAGED WORKERS

Discouraged workers are a sub-group of the economically inactive population, who are not in employment and are not seeking work, but who said that, although they would like a job, they were not looking for one because they believed there were no jobs available. Note that figures for discouraged workers published in LFS Help-line features for the guarters spring 1992 to winter 1992/93 have been revised. The revised figures and the reason for the revisions are set out in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin Issue No. 5 published on 16 September

Hours worked

Help-Line often ask they have not looked for ues to receive calls on million men and 0.5 whether people who work in the four weeks the number of hours million women. would like work but are prior to interview. In worked by employees. not seeking work because spring 1993, there were Information available LFS data for years up to they believe there is 178,000 discouraged from the LFS of interest to 1991 which compared no work available, are workers out of a total of enquirers deals with the hours of work in Great classified as unemployed 16.6 million economically numbers of hours worked by full-time and part-time countries appeared in the employees and by men November 1992 issue of and women.

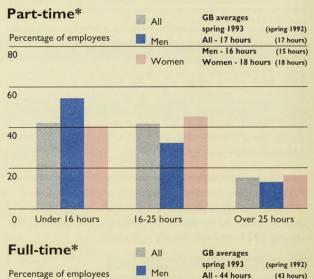
Including paid and unpaid overtime 3.3 million full-time employees main job worked by all usually worked over 48 hours per week in spring employees and by men 1993, accounting for 21 per cent of all full-time shown by the two charts employees. This figure in figure 11.

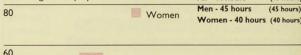
Enquirers to the LFS ILO definition because The LFS Help-Line contin- was made up of 2.8

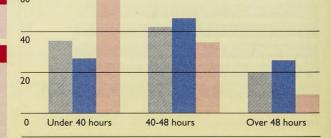
Britain with other EC the Employment Gazette.

The distribution of total usual weekly hours in full-time and part-time and women separately is

Figure 11 Total usual weekly hours worked by employees in full-time and part-time employment in their main job (Great Britain, spring 1993, not seasonally adjusted)







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

A detailed analysis of

Redundancies: region of residence

A wide range of private was closing down or cutcompanies access the LFS ting back and, as a result, to track the impact of economic circumstances redundant. Further inforupon rates of redundan- mation, not shown here, cies. Interest is often is available from the LFS expressed in how these distinguishing between rates vary between differ- cases of redundancies ent parts of the country. where the person had Figure 12 shows spring found another job by the 1993 redundancies in time of interview and each region expressed others. as rates per 1,000 employees.

Information on redundancies has been collect- to 12 per 1,000 employed in the LFS since 1989. ees in spring 1993, down The figures relate to peo- from 16 per 1,000 in ple who had left a job as winter 1992. The highest an employee in the three rate was 16 per 1,000 in months before interview the North. because their employer

they had been made

redundancy rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell

not seasonally adjusted) Rates per 1000 employees 15 per 1000 | || to ||.9 12 to 12.9 13 to 13.9 14 and over Note: The rate is based on the number of redundancies per 1,000 employees in winter 1992. Using nates of employees from the previous quarter's survey gives a more accurate estimate of the potential redundancy poo

Getting access to the LFS

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

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

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

Ouantime 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.

LFS HELP-LINE

Disability, ill-health

Economic activity

by region (Feb '93)

children (Sept '93)

education (Sept '93)

July & October 1993)

onomic inactivity

Gazette articles

Health problems

Home workers

Hours worked

Housing tenure by region (Feb '93)

ILO unemployment

July '93, Oct '93)

Job-related training

October (993) by region (Feb '93)

July '93, Oct '93)

Nationality

ployment information technology (Mar '93) Employment protection rights The Great Britain ligibility for (Aug '93) Ethnic minority groups lan '93, April '93, July '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) Equal opportunities

Figure 12 Redundancy rates per 1,000 employees by region of residence (Great Britain, spring 1993, al service and 07

INDEX OF TOPICS COVERED IN LFS HELP-LINE FEATURES: NOVEMBER 1992 TO OCTOBER 1993

managerial responsibility (Dec '92)

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

of 16 to 24 year olds in full-time

reasons for (Nov '97 Jan Abril

construction industry by region (Sept '93) hotels and catering sector (Feb '93)

in the labour force by sex (Nov '92,

managerial responsibilities by sex, limited health, ethnic origin (Dec '92)

list of LFS articles (Dec '92, Jan '93)

by economic activity (Aug '93)

by industry (Dec '92) by occupation (Dec '92)

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 & October 1993)

long term proportions by age, sex and family type (May '93) rates by qualifications (Nov '92, June '93) rates by previous occupation (Nov '92,

Jan, April, July & October 1993) rates by previous industry (April '93,

routes to (previous activity & reason for leaving last job) (Aug '93)

by industry (Jan, April, July & October 1993) by occupation (Jan, April, July &

by age and sex (Mar '93) duration of course by sex (May '93.

Managerial responsibilities equal opportunities (Dec '92) sickness absence (Feb '93)

economic activity (Mar '93)

Older workers economic activity rate by sex (Sept '93) percentage working part-time (Sept '93) Part-time workers main reasons for working part-time (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & October (993) hours worked (Jan '93, April '93, July '93) length of time with employer (Mar '93) managers in 1984, 1990 and 1992 (May '93) Population structure by sex, age and economic activity (Mar '93) Oualifications ILO unemployment rates (Nov '92, lune (93) by economic activity of 16/17 year olds (June '93) Redundancy by region of residence (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & October 1993) Second iobs employment status of jobs (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & October 1993) Self-empl by ethnic origin (Aug '93, Oct '93) by region (Oct '93) Shift workers frequency of working night shifts (Dec '92) Sickness absence by industry (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & October (993) by occupation (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & October 1993) by industry & occupation (% of working days lost) (Dec '92) by sex and managerial responsibility (Feb '93) in local/central government by sex (May '93) Size of workplace by industry (June '93) by occupation (June '93) Temporary workers main reasons for temporary work (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & October 1993) reasons for job not being permanent (Oct '93) Time with employe 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) Women by industry (Feb '93, July '93, Oct '93) by industry sector & full/part-tim (Aug '93) by occupation (Feb '93, July '93, Oct '93) economic activity according to that of husband (lune '93) managers (Sept '93) Young people economic activity and gualification of 16/17 year olds (June '93) 16 to 24 year olds in full-time education (Sept '93)

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

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scription will be sent with first copy)

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L			LFSQBA

		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway +
OECD	STANDARDISED	RATE: SEAS		JUSTED (2)				
1989			14.7		2.3		8.3	4.9
1990			13.4	· · · · ·	2.1		7.5	5.2
1991			14.9		2.1		7.0	5.5
1992			16.1		2.2	••	6.8	5.9
	July		16.4	10.1	2.2		6.1	
	Aug							5.9
	Sep							
	Oct			9.3				
	Nov							6.0
	Dec							
1993	Jan			9.1				
	Feb							5.9
	Mar							
	Apr							
	May				2.5		8.0	
	June							
	July		16.8					• •
NUMB	ERS UNEMPLOY	ED. NATION	AL DEFINITIO	NS (1) SEASC	NALLY ADJU	STED		
		118	232	2,865	1,420	2.3	390	83
		140						93
1991		173						101
		185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114
	Ain	187	289		1.450	2.8	287	113
					1,440	2.9	303	113
			290	3.201	1.460	2.9	316	115
					1,530	2.9	313	113
								119
1002				2073	1,500		327	115
1990							347	114
							360	117
							363	123
								119
								122
			293					
0/+-			NI/A	80	25	N/A	53	5.7
		N/A	IVA	0.5	E.J			
		N/A	N/A	-4.3	+0.2	N/A	+0.4	+0.3
NUME	ERS UNEMPLO	YED. NATION	AL DEFINITIC	NS (1) NOT S	EASONALLY	ADJUSTED		
1992 1 16.1 2.2 6.8 July 16.4 10.1 2.2 6.1 Sep 16.6 2.2 6.1 Sep 16.6 2.2 6.1 Nov 16.7 2.3 72 Dec 16.7 2.3 72 Dec 16.8 9.1 2.3 78 Mar 16.8 9.1 2.3 78 Mar 16.8 2.3 82 82 Ar 16.8 2.3 82 80 Mar 16.8 2.3 80 90 July 16.8 2.3 90 90 1990 140 2.5 2.65 1420 2.3 1991 173 2.42 2.65 1420			122					
	Sep							105
	Oct			3,194	1,450			103
		183	286		1,460	3.0	323	105
		202	294		1,440	3.1	332	117
1993		208	302	2,139	1,520	3.2	353	129
		213	300		1,570	3.1	368	124
	Mar	201	297		1,680	3.3	371	119
		180	295		1,570	3.1	359	120
		150	290		1,690	3.0	359	108
		153	293		1,590	3.2	357	124
		157	298		1,590	3.4		
			297					
% rate	latestmonth	N/A	N/A	9.2	2.4	N/A	5.0	5.8
latestr	month:change							
onaye	earago	N/A	N/A	-2.1	+0.4	N/A	+1.1	+0.3
		oyed. Rates a mple survey.	re calculated a Rates are calc	as percentage culated as a pe	s of total insure ercentage of to	ed labour force tal labour force	e.	

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

		and the second		THOUSAND
ortugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
5.0	16.9	1.4		5.2
4.6	15.9	1.5 2.7		5.4
4.1 4.1	16.0 18.1	4.8	· · · · ·	6.6 7.3
		5.1		7.5
4.1	18.4	5.3 4.9	::	7.5 7.4
		5.1		7.3
4.2	19.5	5.3 5.5		7.2 7.2
4.8	21.1	7.4 7.3		7.0 6.9
4.0		7.1		6.9
•••		7.7 7.5		6.9 6.8
		9.0		6.9
•••	• •			
312	2,550		15.1	6,520
307	2,349		16.0 35.1	6,874
293 317	2,289 2,260		82.4	8,426 9,384
325	2,203		93.2	9,624
329 331	2,232 2,266	••	102.0 105.9	9,550 9,379
335	2 289		108.0	9,301
339 343	2,309		108.6 110.5	9,280 9,013
348	2,309 2,356 2,393		116.7	8,876
352 350	2,465 2,480		124.7 133.3	8,864 8,925
345	2.518		143.0	8,858
344	2,588	•••	152.3	8,908 8,769
346 	 		· · · · ·	8,661
N/A	17.0	N/A	4.5	6.7
N/A	+0.8	N/A	+0.4	[′] -0.1
315 319	2,134 2,195	282 249	84.4 90.8	9,390 9,090
325	2,272	247	96.9	8,600
334	2,272 2,323 2,360	256 262	107.1 115.8	8,848
339 351	2,300	322	126.4	8,829 9,911
359	2,471	315	131.6	9,770
360 353	2,530 2,510	302 329	134.6 138.2	9,276 8,635
339	2,486	322	139.9	8,606
333 333	2,521	402 435	142.4	9,252 9,002
	··· ··	400	· · · · ·	9,002 8,470
N/A	16.6	9.6	4.4	6.6
N/A	+2.2	+3.8	+2.1	-0.7

S41

2.19

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

INITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +							
Ionth Ending	Male and Female	e	Male		Female			
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married	
992 Aug 13	408.0	+22.2	275.2	+16.2	132.8	+6.1	43.4	
Sept 10	387.9	+15.6	264.6	+12.4	123.4	+3.2	39.7	
Oct 8	431.5	+44.3	301.3	+30.6	130.2	+13.7	41.3	
Nov 12	408.9	+34.1	291.0	+24.7	118.0	+9.4	41.2	
Dec 17	365.4	+12.0	266.3	+7.9	99.1	+4.1	34.7	
993 Jan 14	390.7	+28.5	267.5	+18.0	123.2	+10.5	44.4	
Feb 11	370.1	-19.5	258.3	-16.3	111.9	-3.1	38.9	
Mar 11	338.0	-14.3	239.0	-10.3	99.0	-4.0	36.0	
Apr8	364.8	-1.6	256.8	-4.8	108.0	+3.2	41.6	
May 13	313.1	-9.7	222.7	-6.2	90.4	-3.5	32.2	
June 10	313.0	-9.4	221.5	-5.3	91.4	-4.2	31.4	
July 8	438.0	-10.0	289.2	-7.1	148.8	-3.0	39.3	
Aug 12	395.6	-12.5	261.9	-13.4	133.7	+0.9	40.6	
INITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +							
Nonth Ending	Male and Femal	e	Male		Female			
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married	
992 Aug 13	346.0	+33.5	240.0	+24.9	106.1	+8.6	34.8	
Sept 10	385.9	+27.0	252.1	+17.7	133.8	+9.4	46.3	
Oct 8	467.2	+53.3	311.1	+36.3	156.2	+16.9	44.9	
Nov 12	365.9	+30.8	249.6	+23.2	116.3	+7.6	40.0	
Dec 17	262.0	-4.8	179.6	-1.2	82.4	-3.6	27.9	
1993 Jan 14	305.4	+75.6	208.8	+54.6	96.6	+21.0	35.8	
Feb 11	391.2	+33.3	277.7	+28.3	113.6	+5.1	40.9	
Mar 11	387.8	+32.1	274.5	+25.8	113.3	+6.3	40.5	
Apr8	360.7	+25.7	255.7	+21.1	105.1	+4.6	36.9	
May13	385.8	+38.2	271.0	+29.1	114.8	+9.0	42.3	
June10	368.8	+14.2	264.1	+11.4	104.7	-2.8	37.5	
July 8	368.3	+24.1	265.4	+20.6	103.0	+3.4	34.2	
	369.1	+23.0	259.1	+19.1	110.0	+3.9	34.5	

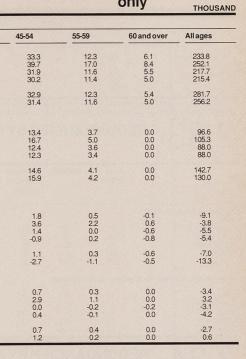
The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/₃ week month.
 The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2.20*. While *table 2.20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

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

FLOW	Age group					
onth Ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44
ALE	Care Contraction				29.1	41.4
93 Mar11	3.4	20.7	48.0	39.4 40.3	29.1	41.4
Apr8	3.2	19.9	48.6 44.1	40.3 36.6	27.2	38.6
May 13	3.4 3.3	18.7 19.2	44.1	36.6	26.9	37.2
June 10	3.3	19.2				
July 8	3.5	28.7	82.8	44.5	30.6	41.0
Aug 12	3.8	26.6	67.1	42.0	29.3	39.5
EMALE				45.0	9.5	14.9
993 Mar 11	2.5	13.2	23.6	15.8 16.6	9.5 10.6	14.9
Apr8	2.5	12.5 11.6	23.9 21.1	14.5	8.9	13.4
May 13	2.6 2.5	11.0	21.1	14.3	8.5	13.2
June 10	2.0	11.9				
July 8	2.7	21.0 /	52.0	19.7	11.2	17.4
Aug 12	2.9	18.8	40.7	18.8	11.0	17.8
hanges on a year	earlier					
ALE 993 Mar 11	0.6	-2.1	-4.5	-2.7	-1.3	-1.3
Apr 8	1.0	-2.9	-4.4	-3.0	-0.9	-0.1
May 13	1.0	-1.6	-2.4	-1.9	-0.5	-0.9
June 10	0.8	-2.2	-2.4	-0.8	-0.2	-0.9
July 8	0.7	-2.9	-1.1	-1.8	-0.9	-1.6
Aug 12	0.8	-1.7	-1.2	-2.9	-1.3	-2.7
EMALE						
993 Mar 11	0.4	-1.0	-1.6	-0.9	-0.5	-0.9
Apr8	0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.8
May 13	0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3	-1.4
June 10	0.4	-1.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-1.1
July 8	0.4	-2.3	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6
Aug 12	0.5	0.7	1.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.8

UTFLOW	Age group									
lonth Ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54+	55-59+	60 and over +	Allages
1ALE 993 Mar 11 Apr 8 May 13 June 10	2.2 2.1 2.3 2.2	17.7 16.2 16.8 16.8	54.9 51.1 52.6 52.0	44.2 40.0 41.4 41.2	32.4 29.7 30.6 30.2	44.8 40.8 43.1 42.5	34.1 32.1 34.5 33.5	12.6 13.0 15.6 13.6	8.3 8.1 8.7 8.1	251.2 233.1 245.6 240.0
July 8 Aug 12	2.2 2.3	16.9 16.6	54.3 55.6	41.9 40.3	30.9 29.6	42.6 40.5	32.8 31.4	12.9 12.2	7.9 7.5	242.3 236.0
EMALE 993 Mar11 Apr8 May13 June10	1.7 1.6 1.9 1.8	12.9 12.2 12.3 11.5	28.3 26.1 26.8 25.1	17.6 16.4 17.4 16.0	10.5 9.6 10.4 9.8	15.6 13.9 16.2 14.3	13.6 12.3 14.6 13.0	3.9 3.8 4.9 4.1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2	104.3 96.0 104.7 95.8
July 8 Aug 12	1.8 1.9	11.4 12.4	26.1 30.9	15.8 16.0	9.5 9.6	13.6 13.5	11.7 11.8	3.6 3.7	0.2 0.2	93.6 99.9
hanges on a year e	arlier									
MALE 993 Mar 11 Apr 8 May 13 June 10	0.9 1.0 1.0 0.7	-0.1 -0.1 0.0 -1.0	3.1 2.4 3.0 -1.7	3.3 1.9 3.3 -0.5	3.5 3.0 3.6 1.0	4.1 3.3 5.1 2.0	5.1 4.5 5.9 3.4	2.1 1.9 3.5 1.8	0.8 0.6 0.9 0.0	23.0 18.3 26.3 8.1
July 8 Aug 12	0.6 0.7	-0.3 -0.2	2.1 1.9	2.3 2.9	3.0 3.1	4.2 4.2	3.8 3.9	2.1 1.7	0.0 0.0	17.7 18.2
EMALE 1993 Mar11 Apr8 May13 June10	0.7 0.6 0.6 0.5	-0.3 -0.2 0.8 -0.4	1.0 0.4 0.2 -0.3	0.8 0.2 1.0 -0.1	0.6 0.3 0.9 0.4	0.8 0.1 1.2 -0.2	1.7 1.4 2.2 1.0	0.5 0.4 1.0 0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	5.7 3.2 8.0 1.5
July 8 Aug 12	0.5 0.5	-0.6 -0.3	0.3 0.6	0.3 0.2	0.3 0.5	0.5 0.2	1.1 1.0	0.5 0.5	0.0 0.0	2.8 3.2

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



2.20

2.32 **REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN**

		1989 Spring	1990 Spring	1991 Spring	1992 Spring	1992 Summer	1992 Autumn	1992 Winter	1993 Spring	
low in employment found new job since redundancy)	All	48	63	98	79	66	87	62	- 58	
Not in employment	All	94	117	290	243	212	223	283	204	
All people	All Men Women	142 94 48	181 118 64	388 268 121	322 217 105	278 185 92	310 207 103	344 238 106	262 169 93	

THOUSAND

15.1 13.0 14.4 16.1 12.4

2.33 **REDUNDANCIES BY REGION**

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All												L	
Spring 1992	322	19	31	32	15	101	64	37	25	32	32	17	19
Summer 1992	278	13	25	15	12	96	58	38	18	25	35	12	27
Autumn 1992	310	20	27	19	12	99	63	36	24	30	29	15	34
Winter 1992	344	20	27	27	10	107	64	43	29	34	45	19	25
Spring 1993	262	18	25	23		77	48	29	22	27	28	11	22
Redundancy rates (redundanc	ies per 1,000	employees)											
Spring 1992	15.1	16.6	16.2	19.9	17.8	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.3	16.1	13.6	16.6	9.7
Summer 1992	13.0	11.5	13.1	9.4	15.0	14.0	13.3	15.3	10.1	12.4	14.9	12.1	13.7
utumn 1992	14.4	17.9	14.2	11.9	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.3	13.4	15.2	12.1	15.2	17.0
Vinter 1992	16.1	18.1	14.2	16.6	12.1	15.7	14.9	17.0	16.5	17.4	18.9	19.7	13.0
Spring 1993	12.4	16.5	14.2	13.9	12.1	11.3	14.9	11.4	12.5	13.9	12.3	11.4	11.5

2.34 **REDUNDANCIES BY AGE**

Years	16 to 24	25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 54		55 and over	Allages
Redundancies (thousands)									
Spring 1992	72		80		65		61	45	
Summer 1992	69		65		52		51	41	
Autumn 1992	71		81		55		61	43	
Winter 1992	78		87		69		68	43	
Spring 1993	61		64		51		46	39	
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Spring 1992	18.6		14.2		12.8		14.3	17.7	
Summer 1992	17.9		11.5		10.3		11.8	16.2	
Autumn 1992	17.8		14.3		10.9		14.1	17.3	
Winter 1992	27.6		15.3		13.6		15.5	17.8	
Spring 1993	16.6		11.4		10.1		10.5	16.5	

Spring 1993

2.35

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

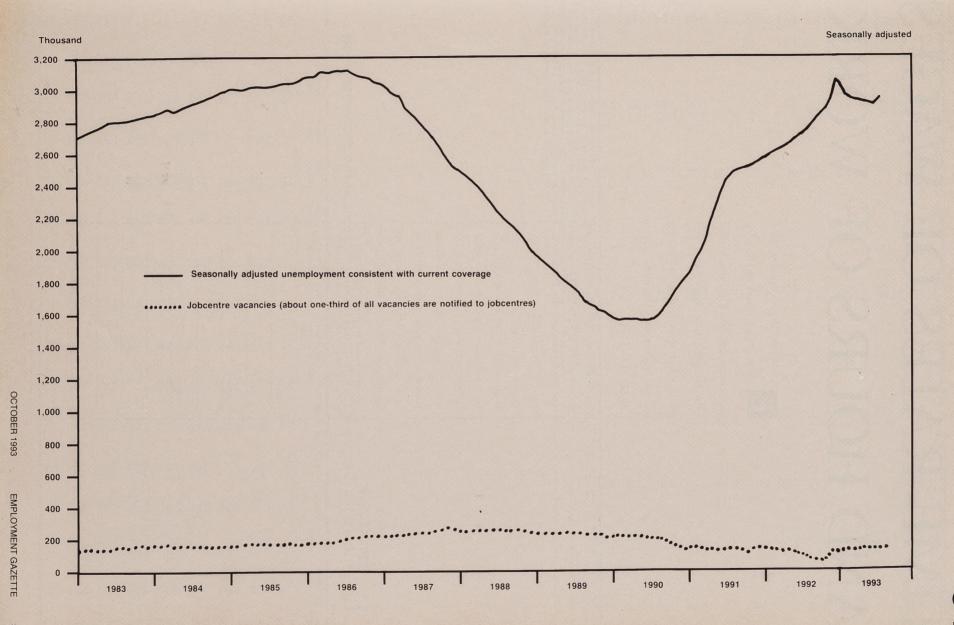
SIC	Agriculture	Energy and water supply	Mineral extraction	Metal goods etc	Other manu- facturing	Construction	Hotels, distribution	Transport, co- mmunication	Financial services	Other services
Redundancies (thousands)			A STATE OF STATE							
Spring 1992 All		16	15	46	45	41	75	21	34	26
Summer 1992 All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

2.36

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)		and the second							
Spring 1992	36	13	20 19	53	69 55	16	27	48	33 29
Summer 1992	35	14	19	43	55	19	23	40	29
Autumn 1992	38	15	19	48	60	17	25	51	35
Winter 1992	36 35 38 38 26	16	18	53	74	19	28	60	35 36
Spring 1993	26	13	17	36	49	15	28	49	28
Redundancy rates (redunda	ancies per 1,000 empl	ovees)							
Spring 1992	12.4	6.2	10.9	14.5	27.7	6.9	14.9	22.6	16.
Summer 1992	11.8	6.4	10.0	11.6	21.9	8.2	12.5	18.5	14.
Autumn 1992	12.9	6.9	9.9	13.1	24.0	7.2	14.1	23.8	17.
Vinter 1992	12.9	7.4	9.5	14.7	30.7	8.0	15.6	27.8	18
Spring 1993	8.6	6.1	9.0	10.1	20.7	6.6	15.3	23.2	14

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



UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: UNITED KINGDOM 1982-93 0

S45

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

SSENTIAL INFORMATION on basic E rates of pay, hours and holiday entitlement contained in around 200 national collective agreements and statutory wages orders affecting manual employees. (For more details ring 071-273 5571).

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NAME COMPANY ADDRESS POSTCOD

INFLOW(R) UNITED UNFILLED VACANCIES(R) Average change over 3 months ended Level Level Change since previous month Average change over 3 months ended 248.6 219.5 173.6 117.9 117.1 231.2 226.1 201.2 171.3 169.0 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992) Annual) averages 168.8 169.4 108.3 110.9 -3.8 2.0 1991 Aug Sept -0.3 2.4 2.6 168.0 166.6 170.0 0.6 -0.7 0.2 109.8 113.2 122.2 -1.1 3.4 9.0 1.4 1.6 3.8 Oct Nov Dec 2.7 1.7 -1.5 166.7 167.1 170.8 -0.4 0.2 0.3 Jan Feb Mar 117.9 118.4 117.6 -4.3 0.5 -0.8 1992 -1.2 -1.7 1.8 -0.4 -0.4 -0.5 163.0 162.1 176.1 Apr May June 116.6 117.1 116.1 -1.0 0.5 -1.0 172.7 165.2 166.0 3.2 1.0 -3.4 July Aug Sep 119.0 117.1 111.5 2.9 -1.9 -5.6 0.8 0.0 -1.5 171.1 168.3 178.5 -0.5 1.0 4.2 Oct Nov Dec 113.5 117.3 123.4 2.0 3.8 6.1 -1.8 0.1 4.0 2.3 1.1 -0.1 178.8 176.6 180.5 2.6 2.8 0.7 Jan Feb Mar 120.3 120.5 123.2 -3.1 0.2 2.7 993 -1.5 -1.0 1.1 Apr May June 123.5 123.6 119.7 0.3 0.1 -3.9 1.1 1.0 -1.2 174.3 173.7 183.9 189.5 5.1 4.1 127.6 128.0 7.9 1.4 July Aug

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 $1/_3$ week month. *Excluding vacancies on Government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, October 1985, p 143. (R) Vacancy figures for United Kingdom, Great Birtian 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	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1991	Aug	27.9	7.9	2.9	8.8	7.3	6.6	7.2	14.5	5.7	6.9	16.2	104.2	4.1	108.3
	Sept	28.8	7.8	3.0	9.0	7.2	6.9	7.1	14.7	6.1	7.1	16.8	106.7	4.2	110.9
	Oct	27.7	6.9	3.1	9.5	6.9	7.0	7.2	13.8	6.3	7.3	17.2	106.0	3.8	109.8
	Nov	28.7	7.3	3.3	9.7	6.8	7.0	7.4	14.4	6.8	8.0	17.4	109.4	3.8	113.2
	Dec	32.1	8.4	3.7	10.1	8.1	7.4	8.0	15.6	6.7	8.7	17.6	118.0	4.2	122.2
1992	Jan	31.4	8.8	3.6	9.5	7.5	7.0	7.7	14.8	6.4	8.1	18.0	113.9	4.0	117.9
	Feb	31.5	8.5	3.7	9.4	7.7	7.2	7.9	14.4	6.2	8.2	18.2	114.4	4.0	118.4
	Mar	30.9	8.1	3.5	9.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	14.3	5.9	8.4	18.0	113.3	4.3	117.6
	Apr	29.8	8.0	3.4	8.5	7.9	7.4	7.6	14.3	5.6	8.7	19.3	112.5	4.1	116.6
	May	28.4	8.0	3.6	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.7	14.7	6.0	8.9	19.8	113.0	4.1	117.1
	June	28.2	8.0	3.3	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.8	14.8	6.0	8.6	19.5	112.1	4.0	116.1
	July	29.7	8.4	3.6	9.0	7.7	7.8	8.2	15.4	6.2	8.7	18.8	114.9	4.1	119.0
	Aug	28.7	8.4	3.6	9.1	7.7	7.5	7.7	15.1	6.1	8.6	18.7	112.8	4.3	117.1
	Sept	26.9	7.9	3.5	8.8	7.0	6.8	7.6	14.4	5.7	8.3	18.3	107.2	4.3	111.5
	Oct	27.1	8.3	3.3	8.8	6.8	6.9	8.1	15.1	5.8	8.2	18.7	108.7	4.8	113.5
	Nov	27.9	8.5	3.6	9.0	7.3	7.1	8.2	15.3	5.8	8.6	19.9	112.6	4.7	117.3
	Dec	30.4	9.3	3.8	9.4	7.9	7.5	8.6	16.1	6.1	9.1	19.8	118.8	4.6	123.4
1993	Jan	30.2	9.5	3.7	8.8	7.6	7.5	8.5	14.8	6.1	8.8	19.5	115.4	4.9	120.3
	Feb	30.3	9.5	3.8	8.7	7.9	7.9	8.9	14.7	5.6	8.7	19.5	115.8	4.7	120.5
	Mar	30.4	9.7	4.0	8.5	8.6	8.4	9.3	15.1	5.7	9.1	19.5	118.6	4.6	123.2
	Apr	31.2	9.7	4.0	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.7	15.3	5.6	9.1	18.1	119.1	4.4	123.5
	May	30.6	9.4	4.0	8.4	8.9	8.7	10.0	15.6	5.7	9.3	17.8	118.9	4.7	123.6
	June	28.7	9.4	3.7	8.3	8.8	8.6	10.0	15.1	5.4	9.0	17.2	114.7	5.0	119.7
	July	30.5	10.0	4.2	9.6	9.3	9.2	10.2	15.8	5.8	9.5	18.0	122.1	5.5	127.6
	Aug	30.4	10.1	4.3	10.2	9.0	8.8	10.2	15.4	5.9	9.9	18.6	122.6	5.4	128.0

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

VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres *: seasonally adjusted



OUTFLOW (F	3)	of which PLA	ACINGS (R)
Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
232.8 229.2 207.4 172.5 168.8		159.0 158.3 146.8 126.6 124.2	
165.2	-10.7	122.2	-7.3
166.7	-0.9	122.2	-1.0
167.9	1.3	122.4	-0.3
160.1	-1.7	116.8	-1.8
162.6	-1.4	118.1	-1.4
171.5	1.2	126.3	1.3
166.1	2.0	120.0	1.1
170.4	2.6	122.9	1.6
168.0	-1.2	117.5	-2.9
168.4	0.8	117.7	-0.8
176.2	1.9	129.0	2.0
170.3	0.8	125.6	2.7
165.0	-1.1	121.6	1.3
168.3	-2.6	125.8	-1.1
165.9	-1.5	126.6	0.3
161.5	-1.2	123.6	0.7
173.9	1.9	133.5	2.6
180.9	5.0	135.9	3.1
174.6	4.4	132.5	3.0
176.1	0.7	130.5	-1.0
179.1	-0.6	127.8	-2.7
180.0	1.8	128.5	-1.3
187.1	3.7	140.2	3.2
181.9	0.9	137.2	3.1
183.6	1.2	138.6	3.4

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

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vaca 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	ncies at Jobcentr)) Annual) averages)	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 3.7 4.5 4.1 4.3	247.8 219.5 173.6 117.9 117.1
1992	Aug	29.2	7.8	3.7	9.2	7.5	7.5	7.7	15.0	6.3	8.9	18.7	113.5	4.3	117.8
	Sept	31.4	9.1	4.1	9.9	8.5	8.0	8.8	16.7	6.3	9.1	20.0	122.6	4.6	127.3
	Oct	33.1	10.4	4.0	9.4	9.0	8.5	10.0	18.3	6.3	8.9	21.0	128.6	5.0	133.5
	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	4.6	121.0
	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	4.1	103.7
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	4.4	96.5
	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	4.6	102.5
	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	4.4	114.0
	Apr	21.2	9.9	4.1	9.9	8.2	8.6	9.4	15.3	5.9	9.5	18.9	120.7	4.4	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
Vacar 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	Annual) averages	ffices 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	Aug	3.3	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.8	0.3	8.1
	Sept	3.2	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.7	0.4	8.1
	Oct	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	5.8	0.4	6.2
	Nov	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.8	0.4	5.2
	Dec	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.4	4.5
1993	Jan	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.4	5.0
	Feb	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.4	5.4
	Mar	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.3
	Apr	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.4
	May	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.4	0.6	7.0
	June	3.7	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	8.3	0.7	8.9
	July	5.1	3.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	9.7	0.7	10.4
	Aug	3.1	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.6	7.9

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 that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include 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 footnote to *table 3.1.*

Stoppages in progress: industry

THOUSAND

United Kingdom	12 months	to July 199	2	12 months	s to July 199	3	Stoppages: July 1993
	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	United Kingdom
Agriculture, forestry				1214 1 1 1 1		C. C. Salara	Stoppages in progress
andfishing	-			1	100	#	
Coalextraction	24	6,600	25,000	4	13,500	26,000	of which, stoppages:
Coke, mineral oil							Beginning in mont
and natural gas	-	-	-	- 100	-	-	Continuing from e
Electricity, gas, other							
energy and water	4	3,100	8,000	4	5,400	21,000	 includes 41,30
Metalprocessing							
and manufacture	4	700	9,000	3	400	1,000	
Mineral processing							
andmanufacture	1	100	#	3	500	1,000	
Chemicals and man-							
madefibres	1	100	#	1.		-	The monthly fig
Metal goods nes	12	1,700	10,000	3	400	2,000	
Engineering	36	14,600	83,000	13	4,800	40,000	normally upware
Motor vehicles	14	7,500	8,000	9	11,700	13,000	
Othertransport	17	7,000	0,000		11,700	10,000	information rece
equipment	9	10,800	15,000	5	3,600	34,000	
Food, drink and	3	10,000	15,000		0,000	04,000	see Definitions
tobacco	4	10,600	23,000	5	400	1,000	anation The figur
Textiles	2	200	20,000	2	-00	#	section. The figu
Footwear and clothing	2	900	2,000	1	100	#	
Timber and wooden	2	500	2,000		100	π	
furniture	1		#	1		#	
	1.		#			"	
Paper, printing and	10	1,400	6,000	6	500	3.000	
publishing	10	1,400	6,000	0	500	3,000	
Othermanufacturing	4	200	5.000	2	700	10.000	
industries				3 7			
Construction	11	2,700	12,000	/	2,900	3,000	01
Distribution, hotels	0	000	0.000	0			Stoppages in pr
and catering, repairs	2	200	2,000	3	200	#	
Transport services			0.000	~	74 000	1 10 000	United Kingdom
and communication	17	5,200	9,000	27	71,200	149,000	9
Supporting and misc.	1000	100	1 000		100		
transport services	1	400	1,000	1	100	#	
Banking, finance,							
insurance, business				19. 19. 19.			Pay: wage-rates and ea
services and leasi	ng 4	5,100	6,000	1	6,500	7,000	extra-wage and fri
Public administration and							Duration and pattern of ho
sanitary services	80	44,300	196,000	74	94,900	320,000	Redundancy questions
Education, research and							Trade union matters
development	28	13,700	51,000	17	48,900	76,000	Working conditions and su
Health services	7	1,400	1,000	5	600	1,000	Manning and work allocat
Otherservices	21	10,600	70,000	4	400	12,000	Dismissal and other discip
Allindustries							
and services	298 *	142,000	543,000	201 *	267,800	720,000	All causes

* Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group har industries but only once in the total for all industries and services. + Less than 50 workers involved. # Less then 500 working days lost.

United	dKingdom	Number of st	oppages:	Number of wo	orkers (thousan	d)	Working days	s lost in all stop	pages in progr	ess in period (t	nousand)	
SIC 19	80	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
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992		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 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
1991	Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	37 28 29 27 18 15	57 46 40 42 38 29	10 10 11 17 12 15	12 12 13 21 15 17	57 64 78 84 46 34	1 12 1 4 -	13 6 28 24 3 3 3		1 - - -	13 - - 1 -	28 46 44 55 42 31
1992	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 49 35 24 41 9 81 82 82 82 24 24 22	17 5 11 7 10 11 12 17 14 10 25 2	22 7 12 9 11 13 15 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		4 - 1 3 - 1 - -	1 - - 7 - 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	41 13 26 12 17 18 36 48 66 34 86 43 26 50
1993	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	14 19 24 20 14 15 9	21 26 33 26 22 25 17	9 20 26 79 16 5 42	11 22 32 86 22 8 43	46 71 73 153 26 10 50	1 - 24	2 30 22 7 1 3 9			- 16 115 8 5 1	44 39 34 8 17 1 40

* 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

	Number of	Workers	Working
	stoppages	involved	days lost
	17	43,200	50,000
nth	9	41,900 *	48,000
earlier months	8	1,300	2,000

es 41,300 directly involved

nly figures are provisional and subject to revision, pwards, to take account of additional or revised received after going to press. For notes on coverage, tions page at the end of the Labour Market Data e figures for 1993 are provisional.

s in progress: cause

and the second	12 months to Ju	uly 1993	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
earnings levels	67	55.000	227.000
fringebenefits	9	2,100	4,000
nours worked	7	14,200	31,000
	50	175,900	345,000
	9	1.800	4.000
supervision	18	10.600	24.000
ation	23	5.300	80,000
ciplinary measures	18	2,900	5,000
	201	267 800	720.000

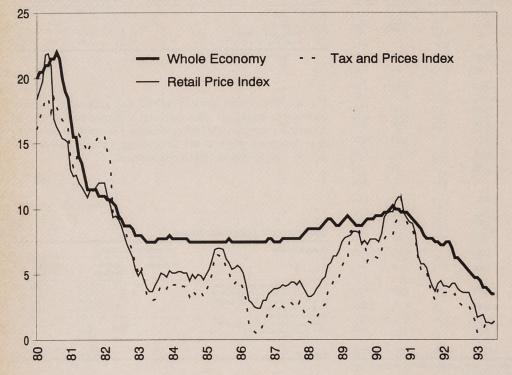
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work *: summary 4.2

EARNINGS 20

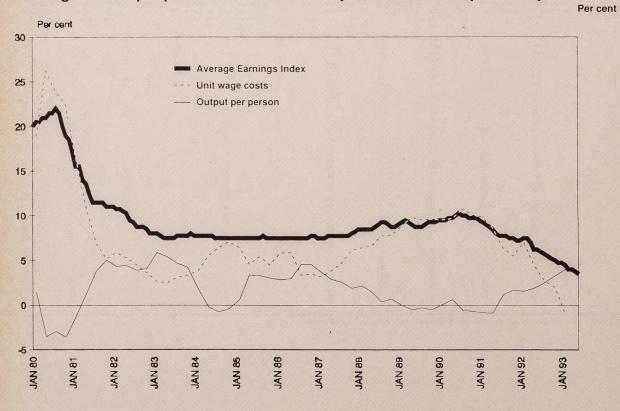
Earnings and output per head: manufacturing - increases over previous year

Per cent

Per cent (January)



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



EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

BREA	T BRITAIN	Whole e (Division				Manufac (Division	turing ind s 2-4)	ustries		(Division:	on indust s 1-4)	ries		(Divisions	ndustries s6-9)		
		Actual	Seasona	ally adjusted Per cent c		Seasona	llyadjuste	d Actual Percent	114	llyadjusted	Actual	Seasonall Percent c		1		Percentc	change
				over prev 12 month	ious			over pre 12 mont	vious			over prev 12 months	ious			over previ 12 months	ious
990=1	100				Under- lying *				Under- lying *		-	- <u></u>	Under- lying *				Under lying
988 989 990 991 992) Annual) averages)	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		
988	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 Feb Mar	87.1 87.4 89.6	87.7 88.4 88.9	9.2 9.4 9.2	9 91/4 91/2	87.6 88.3 88.9	88.4 89.0 88.6	8.8 9.9 7.9	83/4 81/2 83/4	87.3 87.9 88.8	87.9 88.6 88.8	8.8 10.2 8.4	83/4 83/4 83/4	87.3 87.4 90.3	88.1 88.6 89.2	9.2 8.9 9.3	9 91 91
	Apr May June	89.6 89.8 91.1	89.7 89.9 90.5	9.7 9.2 9.2	91/4 9 83/4	90.7 90.8 92.0	89.9 90.5 91.0	9.1 8.8 8.7	81/2 83/4 81/2	90.4 90.5 91.8	89.8 90.3 90.9	9.2 8.7 9.1	83/4 83/4 83/4	89.7 89.8 90.9	90.0 89.9 90.6	10.0 9.3 9.0	91 9 81
	July Aug Sept	92.1 91.1 92.5	91.1 91.5 93.0	8.8 8.5 9.7	83/4 83/4 9	92.8 91.1 92.1	91.7 92.3 93.1	9.2 8.8 9.3	8½ 8¾ 8¾	92.8 91.5 92.0	91.7 92.4 92.9	9.4 9.3 9.3	9 91/4 9	91.9 91.0 92.5	91.1 91.3 93.2	8.4 8.1 9.7	81 81 83
	Oct Nov Dec	93.3 94.6 95.8	94.0 94.3 94.3	9.7 9.1 7.3	9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4	93.0 94.4 95.7	93.7 94.2 94.8	8.7 8.3 8.0	9 83/4 81/2	93.0 94.6 95.7	93.6 94.2 94.9	8.9 8.8 8.6	91/4 9 9	93.5 94.4 95.7	94.6 94.2 93.7	10.4 8.7 6.0	9 91 9
1990	Jan Feb	95.0 95.2 98.0	95.8 96.4 97.3	9.2 9.0 9.4	91/2 91/2 91/2	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	91/4 91/2 93/4	95.4 95.2 98.1	96.3 96.4 97.0	9.3 8.8 8.7	91 91 91
	Mar Apr May	98.0 99.0 100.7	98.1 99.2 100.1	9.4 10.3 10.6	93/4 93/4 10	98.5 99.1 101.0	97.7 98.8 99.9	8.7 9.2 9.8	91/2 91/4 91/2	98.3 98.9 101.1	97.6 98.7 100.2	8.8 9.3 10.2	93/4 93/4 93/4	97.9 99.3 100.4	98.2 99.5 100.0	9.1 10.7 10.4	91 97 10
	June July Aug	101.3 101.0 101.3	100.2 101.5 101.9	10.0 10.9 9.6	10 ¹ / ₄ 10 10	101.6 99.9 101.1	100.4 101.3 102.2	9.5 9.8 9.8	91/2 91/2 91/2 91/2	101.5 100.2 101.3	100.4 101.2 102.3	9.5 9.5 10.1	10 93/4 93/4	101.0 101.4 101.0	100.1 101.8 101.8	9.9 11.5 9.2	10 10 10
	Sept Oct Nov	101.7 103.4 105.5	102.5 103.1 103.8	9.0 9.3 10.1	93/4 93/4 93/4	101.6 103.4 105.1	102.4 103.3 104.0	9.3 9.7 9.7	91/4 91/2 91/2	101.8 103.5 104.9	102.5 103.2 103.9	9.5 9.6 9.6	93/4 93/4 93/4	101.3 103.0 • 105.8	102.4 102.9 103.6	8.2 9.2 10.4	99
991	Dec Jan Feb Mar	103.8 104.1 106.5	104.6 105.4 105.7	9.2 9.3 8.6	91/2 91/4 9	103.7 104.5 106.1	104.6 105.2 105.8	9.5 9.1 8.0	91/4 83/4 81/2	104.0 104.8 106.2	104.9 105.6 106.3	9.8 9.5 8.5	91/2 9 9	103.7 103.7 103.7 106.9	104.7 105.0 105.6	8.7 8.9 8.9	9 9 8
	Apr May	106.4 107.0 107.9	106.5 107.2 107.3	8.6 8.1 7.2	83/4 81/2 8	107.6 107.4 109.0	106.7 107.0 107.8	9.2 8.3 7.9	81/2 83/4 81/4	107.6 108.2 109.1	107.0 107.9 108.1	9.6 9.3 7.9	9 9 8 ³ /4	105.6 106.5 107.1	105.9 106.7 106.7	7.8 7.2 6.7	8 8 7
	June July Aug	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	81/4 8 8	109.5 109.0 109.6	108.3 110.0 110.6	7.9 8.7 8.1	81/2 81/4 81/2	108.5 109.2 109.0	107.6 109.6 109.8	, 7.5 7.7 7.9	7 7 7 7
	Sept Oct Nov	109.3 111.4	110.2 111.0 110.5	7.5 7.7 6.5	71/2 71/2 71/2 71/4	110.0 111.5 112.7	110.8 111.3 111.6	8.2 7.7 7.3	8 8 7 ³ /4	110.3 112.0 112.9	111.0 111.7 111.9	8.3 8.2 7.7	81/2 81/4 8	108.8 111.2 111.9	110.0 111.0 109.5	7.4 7.9 5.7	7 7 7 7
992	Dec Jan Feb	112.3 111.1 111.9 115.8	111.9 113.3	7.0 7.5 8.7	71/4 71/2 71/2	112.7 111.6 112.6 117.0	112.5 113.4 116.7	7.6 7.8 10.3	73/4 81/4 8	112.1 113.1 117.2	113.0 113.9 117.2	7.7 7.9 10.3	73/4 81/4 8	110.8 111.7 115.3	111.8 113.0 113.9	6.8 7.6 7.9	7 7 7 7
	Mar Apr May	113.0 113.9 114.5	114.9 113.1 114.1 113.8	6.2 6.4	7 6¼ 6¼	113.0 114.8 115.4	112.1 114.4 114.2	5.1 6.9 5.9	7½ 6¼ 6¼	113.8 115.3 115.8	113.1 115.0 114.8	5.7 6.6 6.2	71/2 61/2 61/2	112.8 113.4 113.8	113.1 113.6 113.4	6.8 6.5 6.3	7 6 6
	June July Aug	115.1 114.6	113.9 115.3	6.1 5.7 5.0	6 534	116.1 115.3	114.8 116.9	6.2 6.5 5.7	6 ¹ /4 6 6	116.6 115.6	115.2 116.7	6.4 6.1 5.2	6½ 6¼	114.5 114.3	113.4 113.5 114.7 115.2	5.5 4.7 4.9	655
	Sept Oct Nov	114.7 116.0 116.4	115.4 117.0 116.1	4.9 6.2 4.6	51/2 51/4 5	114.9 116.9 117.7	116.1 117.8 117.6	6.3 5.7	5 ³ /4 5 ³ /4	115.3 117.3 118.2	116.4 118.1 117.9	6.4 5.6	6 534 534 5½	114.3 115.4 115.8	116.7 115.6	6.1 4.1	5
1993	Dec Jan Feb	117.9 116.1 116.7	116.0 117.0 118.2	5.0 4.6 4.3	43/4 43/4 41/2	118.8 117.1 118.3	117.5 118.1 119.2	5.3 5.0 5.1	51/2 51/4 5	119.2 117.6 118.7	118.2 118.6 119.6	5.6 5.0 5.0	5½ 5¼ 5 5	117.4 115.6 116.1	114.9 116.7 117.5	4.9 4.4 4.0	4
	Mar Apr May	119.6 117.5 118.0	118.7 117.6 118.3	3.3 4.0 3.7	4 4 3 ³ /4	121.9 119.0 120.3	121.6 118.0 119.9	4.2 5.3 4.8	5 5 5 5	122.1 119.7 120.8	122.2 118.9 120.4	4.3 5.1 4.7	5 5 5 5	118.5 116.5 116.9	117.1 116.8 117.0	2.8 3.3 3.0 2.7	3
	June July P	118.5 119.8	117.8 118.5	3.5 4.0	31/2 31/2	121.0 121.8	119.6 120.4	4.7 4.9	5 5	121.3 122.2	120.2 120.8	4.7 4.9	5 5	117.0 118.7	116.5 117.8	2.7 3.8	2

5.1

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 180	Agricul- ture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal pro- cessing and manu- facturing	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechani- cal engi- neering	Electrical, electronic and instru- ment engi- neering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco
1990=1	100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1990) Annual	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991) averages	110.1	113.5	110.8	110.4	106.3	105.8	109.3	109.1	108.6	108.0	108.5	106.1	110.6
1992)	113.8	123.8	116.1	117.5	112.0	110.8	116.2	116.9	115.9	117.2	114.0	114.0	118.7
1990	Jan	86.9	99.8	97.2 93.3	92.6 93.2	96.5 90.8	94.5 96.1	94.4 95.6	95.9 97.4	95.2 96.8	91.5 91.6	91.8 94.1	95.9 96.4	92.6 93.8
	Feb Mar	86.5 90.1	99.6 99.6	93.3 95.0	93.2 94.5	90.8	90.1	95.0 96.0	97.4	90.8	102.7	94.1	98.3	93.8 94.8
	IVICU	00.1	00.0	00.0	01.0	00.1	07.12	00.0	00.0	00.0	TOLIT	00.0	00.0	04.0
	Apr	92.3	99.3	96.0	95.7	104.9	99.0	98.1	98.0	97.4	102.0	96.9	98.8	99.0
	May	92.2	97.4	97.3	97.7	94.7	100.2	98.6	99.2	98.9	99.0	99.8	99.6	100.5
	June	102.2	98.5	98.9	104.1	103.7	101.9	100.6	100.5	100.0	102.3	101.7	101.1	101.8
	July	104.1	98.0	103.2	102.3	114.0	102.3	99.5	101.8	100.5	101.5	101.4	101.2	102.2
	Aug	111.1	100.7	102.0	104.6	97.4	99.3	100.1	99.1	99.8	99.9	101.4	100.4	100.4
	Sept	116.0	100.7	103.2	103.5	99.2	100.5	99.5	100.5	101.7	99.6	101.4	101.2	101.7
	Oct	113.3	102.6	102.9	104.4	105.6	101.2	99.8	101.1	102.4	101.6	101.9	101.2	101.0
	Nov	105.4	104.8	103.7	104.3	97.8	102.9	106.2	102.5	103.5	103.7	105.2	103.3	104.6
	Dec	100.0	98.9	107.2	103.2	101.9	104.8	111.7	104.5	104.6	104.6	105.8	102.6	107.6
1991	Jan	98.9	110.2	110.2	103.4	106.6	102.8	103.0	104.1	103.6	104.2	107.5	102.0	104.4
	Feb	101.7	112.8	103.8	105.1	99.4	102.4	105.8	106.1	105.1	104.4	105.5	103.6	105.5
	Mar	100.7	114.2	107.4	104.0	101.2	102.6	110.4	107.1	106.7	104.5	108.1	103.8	107.9
	Apr	108.2	111.5	110.5	105.1	110.1	103.9	105.9	108.1	106.6	116.6	110.9	104.3	111.4
	May	105.3	112.5	111.2	115.9	103.4	105.7	106.6	108.3	108.5	106.0	106.1	105.5	111.7
	June	105.9	113.8	111.8	106.1	103.7	107.5	107.4	110.2	110.8	109.7	107.9	105.9	111.4
	July	112.0	111.8	114.5	109.8	111.3	107.1	108.0	109.8	109.8	109.8	108.3	108.4	110.6
	Aug	133.6	113.2	111.1	115.8	108.9	106.2	109.8	109.3	108.4	104.5	108.5	105.8	110.4
	Sept	123.0	112.5	110.8	120.2	104.6	106.8	110.5	109.4	108.7	106.2	107.7	107.8	110.7
	Oct	114.7	113.4	111.4	112.1	112.6	106.9	111.5	111.1	110.5	108.0	111.4	107.1	111.0
	Nov	108.7	122.2	111.3	114.4	105.4	108.0	114.7	112.7	110.5	110.0	110.7	108.9	116.1
	Dec	108.1	114.2	115.7	113.2	108.4	109.3	117.8	113.2	112.9	112.3	109.6	110.1	116.3
1992	Jan	105.5	125.0	112.2	112.3	112.6	107.5	113.1	112.8	112.9	111.9	111.0	109.9	113.3
	Feb	101.2	124.5	113.2	112.8	107.5	108.6	113.3	114.0	113.1	115.2	111.7	111.1	114.7
	Mar	106.7	127.1	123.0	113.3	109.2	109.5	122.6	117.8	117.5	118.4	114.7	114.4	123.0
	Apr	114.2	129.0	112.7	117.2	116.4	109.1	113.3	113.8	113.9	115.1	111.8	112.6	115.6
	May	116.3	122.7	113.8	118.8	109.3	110.6	113.7	114.3	115.9	127.2	111.9	113.4	117.8
	June	115.2	119.6	116.6	118.1	109.8	112.2	114.8	116.3	116.6	120.5	113.2	114.8	118.1
		1170	1010	1105	440.0	100.0		445.0	110.0	440.0	1105	1107	445.7	447.4
	July	117.2	124.3	116.5	118.2	120.9	111.5	115.3	118.0	116.6	119.5	112.7	115.7 114.8	117.4 117.5
	Aug	124.0 126.3	121.2 121.3	115.6 114.9	116.7 117.5	108.0 108.5	112.1 111.4	115.5 114.2	116.6 116.2	115.1 115.3	115.6 114.1	116.8 113.9	114.0	117.5
	Sept	120.5	121.5	114.5	117.5	100.5	111.4	114.2	110.2	115.5	114.1	113.5	115.1	110.1
	Oct	119.1	117.5	115.5	123.5	121.4	111.7	115.3	122.7	116.0	114.6	116.8	114.3	118.8
	Nov	113.3	126.3	117.5	120.9	108.5	112.4	120.0	119.4	117.8	115.8	117.0	115.9	126.1
	Dec	107.0	127.2	121.6	120.4	111.9	113.0	123.1	120.5	119.6	117.9	116.5	115.6	124.5
1993	Jan	109.7	127.6	116.6	119.5	121.9	112.4	119.4	120.3	117.8	115.1	114.6	113.9	120.4
1990	Feb	109.7	127.0	116.1	120.1	121.9	112.4	119.4	120.3	117.8	115.1	114.6	113.9	120.4
	Mar	113.0	127.2	125.3	120.1	111.6	114.4	130.4	124.5	122.7	119.3	121.4	117.3	129.2
	Apr	114.4	132.0	119.3	121.8	118.7	114.6	118.6	121.0	120.1	116.8	118.5	118.8	123.3
	May	114.7	130.4	117.8	122.9	113.9	115.3	118.9	121.5	123.4	119.2	117.3	119.4	125.9
	June	118.6	132.2	118.3	120.5	113.2	117.5	120.9	123.5	122.2	122.5	118.4	119.3	123.7

extiles	Leather, footwear and	Paper products printing	Rubber, plastics, timber and	Construc- tion	Distribu- tion and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and comm- unication +		Public admini- stration	Education and health services	Other services#	Whole economy	GREA	AT BRITAIN SIC 1980
3)	clothing (44,45)	and publishing (47)	other man- ufacturing (46,48,49)	(50)	(61,62, 64,65,67)	(66)	(71,72, 75-77,79)	81-82, 83pt-84pt)	(91-92pt)	(93,95)	(92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)			1990=100
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1990) Annual
109.0	106.8	107.2	107.2	108.0	106.3	108.7	108.3	106.8	107.7	109.4	108.0	108.0	1991) averages
117.9	112.4	113.7	113.7	113.1	110.5	115.2	115.2	113.1	114.1	118.7	113.5	114.6	1992)
05.0	97.0	95.7	95.3	94.7	95.2	94.7	96.6	95.8	95.0	94.7	95.8	95.0	1990	Jan
95.0	97.0	95.8	98.5	94.5	96.2	94.3	94.4	95.2	96.5	93.4	96.5	95.2		Feb
95.4 97.8	97.2 98.3	98.2	99.0	98.9	100.3	96.3	96.1	102.5	96.6	94.7	96.4	98.0		Mar
		00.0	07.0	98.3	99.9	97.4	97.3	98.5	95.9	96.4	100.9	98.0		Apr
97.0	97.8	98.3 98.8	97.8 98.5	98.3 97.6	99.7	100.7	97.9	99.3	97.9	101.8	97.1	99.0		May
99.9 102.0	100.3 100.5	98.8 100.7	98,5 100.4	101.2	100.3	100.4	101.6	100.4	100.3	99.9	99.3	100.7		June
102.0	100.5	100.7	100.4	10112	100.0									
101.1	101.0	100.9	100.7	101.7	100.3	99.8	101.8	101.3	100.1	101.6	102.0	101.3		July
100.7	99.4	101.0	99.1	98.9	100.1	101.4	99.2	98.6	103.0	106.2	101.6	101.0		Aug
102.0	100.9	102.6	101.6	100.4	100.9	101.3	99.8	98.6	102.2	103.4	101.1	101.3		Sept
101.8	101.1	102.0	101.1	101.9	100.3	101.3	100.6	99.5	104.7	102.2	100.0	101.7		Oct
103.8	102.4	102.8	103.1	105.3	101.2	102.9	102.7	104.4	104.1	102.8	103.6	103.4		Nov
103.2	104.1	103.2	105.0	106.4	105.6	109.5	112.0	105.8	103.7	102.8	105.5	105.5		Dec
100.7	100.0	102.1	102.4	104.1	102.3	104.4	105.3	104.4	104.1	103.6	102.4	103.8	1991	Jan
102.7	102.8 103.7	103.1 102.3	102.4	104.1	103.0	104.9	105.0	102.1	104.8	103.8	104.6	104.1		Feb
103.7 104.7	105.3	104.0	104.6	105.9	107.0	104.9	106.0	111.3	105.1	104.7	106.4	106.5		Mar
										107.1	105.0	100.4		A
105.9	105.9	104.9	105.3	107.1	105.9	105.5	106.5	104.6	104.1	107.1	105.6 106.3	106.4 107.0		Apr
107.7	106.8	105.8	106.9	106.0	106.4	107.8	106.8	105.3 106.8	105.6 105.1	108.4 109.4	106.3	107.0		May June
110.3	108.6	108.0	108.9	110.3	107.1	109.6	105.8	100.8	105.1	103.4	107.7	107.5		ouno
113.1	107.8	108.8	108.3	110.0	107.0	108.7	107.6	106.4	109.1	113.5	106.4	109.0		July
111.1	106.5	108.3	106.7	106.3	106.4	111.5	109.9	105.9	108.6	115.5	109.8	109.2		Aug
110.4	107.0	109.3	107.9	108.2	106.6	109.4	112.5	105.2	110.7	111.7	108.6	109.3		Sept
111.9	108.4	108.8	109.0	108.7	105.4	109.4	110.8	105.9	112.6	110.2	110.4	109.3		Oct
112.2	109.4	110.6	110.0	110.6	109.4	111.3	112.1	111.5	111.4	111.4	112.5	111.4		Nov
113.9	109.3	112.1	112.4	114.3	109.2	117.0	111.0	112.0	111.1	113.6	115.7	112.3		Dec
113.3	109.0	109.8	109.5	109.9	107.8	112.0	111.4	110.7	111.1	112.9	112.0	111.1	1992	Jan
114.9	110.5	110.0	113.5	111.2	109.5	112.0	112.0	112.1	111.7	112.8	• 113.1	111.9		Feb
118.0	112.1	113.2	117.5	115.0	114.0	113.7	113.2	121.6	113.3	114.2	113.1	115.8		Mar
						445.0	1100		111 5	117.5	113.6	113.0		Apr
113.1	108.1	112.0	110.8	110.7	110.9	115.8 116.4	112.3 114.3	111.4 112.2	111.5 111.4	117.5	113.3	113.9		May
117.4 119.2	111.4 112.5	113.1 113.7	112.5 113.8	110.5 114.1	110.1 110.4	113.7	114.3	111.1	113.9	119.7	112.1	114.5		June
120.0	113.3	114.3	114.3	113.7	110.8	115.1	117.6	112.1	112.2	122.6	110.7	115.1		July
120.1	113.8	115.6	113.2	111.2	109.8	114.8	114.6	110.8	114.3	124.1	112.3	114.6		Aug
118.1	112.3	114.6	114.3	112.7	109.7	115.1	115.6	110.4	116.8	121.3	113.0	114.7		Sept
119.9	114.0	115.7	113.9	114.6	110.0	115.4	118.1	111.6	119.6	121.0	113.4	116.0		Oct
120.2	115.7	115.7	114.4	114.3	109.6	116.3	117.5	116.0	117.5	119.5	116.5	116.4		Nov
120.1	115.9	116.6	116.9	118.7	113.5	122.6	119.7	117.5	116.2	119.4	118.4	117.9		Dec
119.8	115.1	114.5	113.8	114.9	111.9	115.7	119.1	112.6	117.2	118.7	116.4	116.1		Jan
120.2	115.1	114.5	116.9	114.5	112.0	117.4	116.7	115.5	118.4	118.5	116.6	116.7		Feb
122.5	115.6	118.8	118.9	119.0	115.2	117.7	118.7	123.0	117.8	118.7	116.1	119.6		Mar
														A
122.8	116.3	117.3	115.5	116.5	113.3	116.8	117.5	116.1	117.6	118.5	117.8	117.5		Apr May
125.1	116.4	118.5	117.4	115.9	112.0	118.1	119.2	115.6 114.2	119.5 120.1	119.3 119.7	117.3 113.3	118.0 118.5		June
127.0	118.5	119.5	118.3	119.0	113.4	118.1	120.6	114.2	120.1	119.7	110.0	110.0		ound
126.4	120.0	118.7	118.9	116.4	118.6	117.2	121.6	115.3	119.5	122.3	113.1	119.8		July P

* England and Wales only. Note: Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in Employment Gazette, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. The Index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in Employment Gazette, September 1993.

+ Excluding sea transport. # Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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



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

GREAT BRITAIN	the second se	Energyand	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manu- facture of metals, mine- ral products/	Mechanical	Electrical/ electronic engineering		Food, drink and tobacco	Paper	Other manu- facturing		SUIVEY	
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	chemicals 2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN Weeklyeau 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991	nings 124.4 131.4 135.1 154.2 162.0 179.5 178.1 192.5 203.1	193.6 213.2 228.4 252.8 270.7 298.7 302.8 334.1 360.0	182.3 191.5 205.3 221.3 242.7 262.0 262.4 273.1 292.7	171.6 182.6 191.6 211.8 232.9 252.7 254.8 261.4 279.3	162.0 176.5 188.7 201.2 221.2 239.4 243.1 250.7 270.2	171.5 182.7 194.4 212.2 232.3 252.0 254.0 263.2 282.2	173.2 184.3 194.8 209.2 225.1 247.7 248.5 269.2 280.7	204.0 216.4 231.9 247.9 263.7 276.8 280.5 294.1 311.2	169.0 180.3 193.1 208.0 222.1 241.2 242.2 254.2 254.2 270.2	156.8 167.2 180.5 195.8 214.2 245.7 245.9 257.1 274.7	138.1 146.8 156.7 169.0 184.9 200.0 204.4 217.0 227.3	£ 115.6 126.0 128.8 142.4 154.3 165.7 165.0 174.4 184.4
Hours wor 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1991	ked 47.0 45.2 44.6 46.8 46.7 47.5 47.6 47.8 47.0	41.3 42.0 42.5 42.8 43.3 43.5 43.5 43.5 43.5 43.8 43.6	44.8 44.9 45.2 45.2 45.4 45.0 45.0 44.0 44.1	45.3 45.0 44.8 46.1 46.6 46.2 46.3 44.0 44.9	43.5 44.1 44.2 44.5 45.2 45.0 44.9 43.3 43.1	44.5 44.3 44.4 45.2 45.7 45.4 45.5 43.3 43.7	46.2 45.9 45.8 46.1 46.2 46.6 46.5 46.2 46.0	43.1 43.3 43.6 44.2 43.9 43.6 43.7 42.7 42.6	44.6 44.7 44.8 45.3 45.2 45.0 45.1 44.1 44.3	44.4 44.6 45.4 46.0 46.0 46.0 45.4 45.1	43.7 43.7 44.0 43.9 44.0 44.0 44.3 43.8 43.6	42.9 42.8 43.7 42.9 42.4 42.6 42.5 41.9 41.8
Hourlyear 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1992	nings 2.65 2.89 3.00 3.27 3.45 3.77 3.73 4.02 4.36	4.66 5.02 5.34 5.88 6.17 6.83 7.50 8.22	4.06 4.27 4.54 4.89 5.34 5.80 5.81 6.19 6.61	3.79 4.05 4.28 4.60 4.99 5.46 5.50 5.95 6.24	3.72 4.01 4.27 4.52 4.90 5.32 5.32 5.41 5.80 6.27	3.85 4.12 4.38 4.70 5.08 5.53 5.53 6.08 6.45	3.74 4.03 4.26 4.51 4.86 5.31 5.33 5.84 6.09	4.73 4.97 5.24 5.54 5.97 6.32 6.41 6.82 7.28	3.79 4.03 4.28 4.56 4.90 5.34 5.36 5.74 6.08	3.52 3.75 4.04 4.30 4.64 5.31 5.31 5.31 5.63 6.05	3.16 3.36 3.56 3.85 4.20 4.55 4.62 4.97 5.24	2.70 2.94 3.03 3.29 3.64 3.86 3.83 4.13 4.37
WOMEN Weeklyear 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991	nings 105.0 103.1 111.8 109.0 118.7 134.3 132.2 142.1 152.6		110.9 117.4 124.2 133.3 147.3 164.9 165.6 176.3 190.1	111.9 116.7 127.5 131.6 141.7 159.9 158.8 166.8 180.0	108.1 113.7 124.3 132.6 143.6 155.2 154.2 162.4 175.4	110.9 117.1 127.6 136.0 146.1 159.0 158.3 167.2 181.2	111.0 118.0 127.6 134.2 146.1 164.6 162.9 176.8 191.3	118.8 130.0 136.2 148.5 161.8 175.7 182.9 185.1 193.8	100.0 107.5 114.4 122.8 132.7 147.4 147.7 157.2 168.4		96.4 100.0 106.3 113.1 125.4 132.7 135.0 148.8 153.1	83.2 90.3 96.2 105.0 115.4 126.2 124.5 135.0 137.7
Hours wor 1985 1986 1987 1989 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991	ked 43.3 41.3 41.7 40.8 40.9 41.1 41.2 42.3 40.9	 	39.9 39.9 40.0 40.3 40.3 40.7 40.9 40.3 40.3	40.4 41.0 41.1 41.4 41.1 41.5 41.6 39.8 40.7	40.1 40.0 40.6 40.9 40.9 40.7 40.8 40.0 40.3	40.4 40.8 41.1 41.0 40.9 41.0 39.9 40.3	41.0 40.5 41.0 41.1 41.5 41.6 41.6 41.5 41.7	39.2 40.0 39.6 39.9 40.2 40.3 40.2 39.8 39.7	39.8 39.8 40.0 40.2 40.2 40.3 40.3 40.0 40.2		39.3 39.4 39.5 39.5 39.6 40.0 39.6	38.4 38.2 38.9 38.7 39.2 39.0 39.0 39.1 39.1
Hourly ear 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1992	nings 2.49 2.50 2.69 2.94 3.33 3.29 3.39 3.77	 	2.78 2.94 3.11 3.31 3.65 4.06 4.38 4.71	2.77 2.87 3.10 3.18 3.45 3.85 3.85 3.82 4.19 4.44	2.69 2.85 3.06 3.24 3.51 3.81 3.78 4.06 4.36	2.75 2.90 3.12 3.30 3.57 3.89 3.86 4.18 4.50	2.72 2.92 3.12 3.26 3.53 3.96 3.91 4.27 4.59	3.03 3.23 3.44 3.72 4.02 4.36 4.55 4.65 4.88	2.52 2.70 2.87 3.05 3.30 3.66 3.67 3.93 4.19		2.45 2.55 2.70 2.88 3.14 3.37 3.42 3.72 3.87	2.18 2.39 2.55 2.75 2.97 3.26 3.20 3.50 3.59
ALL Weekly ear 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991	nings 123.0 129.4 133.4 149.7 158.0 175.6 174.4 187.6 198.7	192.4 211.5 227.1 251.5 268.9 296.6 300.6 331.5 357.6	173.3 182.0 195.4 210.1 231.8 250.4 250.3 280.9 280.1	168.1 178.5 187.5 207.3 227.1 247.0 248.8 255.4 273.6	146.2 157.5 169.9 180.9 196.8 213.8 216.3 224.5 242.4	163.5 173.9 185.4 201.8 220.2 239.2 240.7 250.3 268.3	158.6 169.2 179.1 190.8 206.1 227.0 226.8 244.2 258.1	189.4 201.6 215.1 231.3 246.4 258.7 261.9 272.6 289.4	148.3 159.3 170.3 182.9 195.4 214.2 214.2 214.2 225.0 240.4	156.5 166.7 180.2 195.2 213.7 244.9 245.2 256.6 274.0	133.3 140.9 150.3 162.2 177.9 192.4 195.4 207.8 218.1	99.9 108.9 113.1 124.9 135.0 145.7 144.2 155.5 162.3
Hours wor 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1991	ked 46.7 44.9 44.3 46.2 46.2 46.9 47.0 47.3 46.5	41.2 42.0 42.4 42.7 43.2 43.4 43.4 43.7 43.5	44.2 44.5 44.6 44.8 44.5 44.5 43.6 43.7	45.0 44.7 44.6 45.8 46.3 45.9 46.0 43.7 44.6	42.5 42.8 43.2 43.4 43.8 43.7 43.7 42.3 42.2	44.0 43.8 43.9 44.6 45.1 44.8 44.9 42.8 43.3	45.0 44.6 44.9 45.1 45.3 45.2 44.9 44.8	42.4 42.7 42.9 43.4 43.2 43.0 43.0 42.1 42.1	43.2 43.3 43.4 43.8 43.7 43.7 43.6 42.9 43.0	44.4 44.6 45.3 46.0 45.9 46.0 45.3 45.0	43.2 43.2 43.4 43.4 43.5 43.5 43.5 43.7 43.3 43.1	40.7 40.6 41.4 40.9 40.8 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.5 40.5
Hourlyear 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1992	nings 2.64 2.96 3.22 3.41 3.73 3.70 3.97 4.32	4.64 4.98 5.31 5.85 6.14 6.73 6.79 7.46 8.18	3.92 4.11 4.38 4.70 5.16 5.61 5.61 5.97 6.39	3.74 3.99 4.21 4.53 4.91 5.37 5.41 5.85 6.14	3.44 3.68 3.93 4.16 4.50 4.89 4.95 5.31 5.73	3.72 3.97 4.22 4.52 4.89 5.33 5.36 5.84 6.20	3.52 3.79 4.01 4.22 4.56 4.99 4.99 5.43 5.72	4.46 4.69 5.26 5.66 5.99 6.07 6.41 6.84	3.43 3.67 3.90 4.15 4.45 4.88 4.89 5.22 5.56	3.52 3.75 4.04 4.30 4.64 5.29 5.30 5.63 6.04	3.08 3.27 3.46 3.74 4.08 4.43 4.48 4.81 5.09	2.45 2.69 2.81 3.04 3.51 3.51 3.83 4.01

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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommuni cations	Transport and - communi- cation	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administra- tion
6	71-77	_ 79	. 7	81	_ 83	_ 8	_ 91
135.0 143.8 152.4 164.5 180.4 197.6 208.7 218.9	180.2 190.1 202.0 215.2 229.1 247.1 249.9 269.1 280.3	178.0 192.4 206.9 212.5 233.3 248.6 248.1 261.8 284.6	179.4 190.9 203.6 214.3 230.7 247.7 249.2 266.5 281.8	215.8 230.5 233.2 260.6 278.0 312.4 312.0 335.1 344.6	154.0 163.9 167.4 176.6 207.8 233.5 231.7 248.2 254.8	160.7 169.6 175.3 188.4 208.2 234.8 235.0 250.9 259.2	139.8 148.3 156.8 174.0 182.8 200.9 202.0 219.6 231.5
43.6 43.9 43.8 43.8 43.8 44.1 43.5 43.2	48.3 48.3 48.7 49.4 49.9 49.8 50.1 48.8 48.7	45.5 45.6 44.6 43.6 44.2 44.3 42.9 44.5	47.3 47.3 47.6 47.7 47.5 47.6 47.8 46.6 47.2	41.6 41.0 40.2 39.7 40.7 41.0 41.4 41.4 41.4 41.6	44.5 45.2 45.3 46.0 47.2 48.0 48.9 48.6 47.4	43.8 44.3 44.0 44.6 45.5 46.6 47.2 47.0 46.3	42.4 42.5 42.1 42.4 42.6 43.3 43.4 42.2 42.4
3.11 3.31 3.49 3.77 4.13 4.46 4.51 4.83 5.10	3.74 3.95 4.16 4.36 4.59 4.96 4.98 5.51 5.78	3.91 4.23 4.54 4.77 5.36 5.62 5.60 6.10 6.39	3.80 4.05 4.28 4.50 4.86 5.20 5.22 5.71 5.99	5.16 5.62 5.81 6.66 6.88 7.71 7.69 8.18 8.30	3.51 3.72 3.78 3.94 4.49 5.04 4.93 5.22 5.47	3.68 3.89 4.04 4.31 4.64 5.17 5.12 5.42 5.67	3.29 3.48 3.73 4.10 4.28 4.61 4.65 5.20 5.48
89.4 95.0 100.8 108.6 119.8 128.7 128.7 128.7 140.7 143.7	139.2 141.5 159.8 170.0 175.0 191.8 199.0 222.2 244.9	135.7 146.6 155.0 166.2 193.0 204.6 205.4 223.3 243.4	138.0 143.3 158.1 168.7 181.5 196.1 201.2 222.6 244.4		117.7 124.3 139.4 169.1 183.7 185.5	113.4 118.9 125.7 141.8 150.9 169.7 178.1 186.9 189.4	109.1 112.4 124.0 135.5 147.0 159.2 157.1 170.5 195.0
38.8 38.8 39.1 39.0 39.5 39.2 39.3 39.5 39.3	42.4 42.0 42.5 43.5 42.4 41.5 41.9 41.7 42.3	43.1 42.3 42.4 41.9 42.0 41.0 41.0 40.9 42.4	42.7 42.1 42.5 42.8 42.3 41.3 41.5 41.4 42.3	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -	38.6 38.0 40.0 40.6 41.3 40.2 41.5	37.7 37.9 37.3 38.1 39.0 39.3 39.6 39.3 40.5	39.3 38.6 38.9 39.0 39.0 38.6 38.8 38.8 40.1
2.31 2.47 2.63 2.81 3.05 3.30 3.29 3.60 3.71	3.18 3.22 3.51 3.60 3.89 4.31 4.44 5.03 5.22	3.15 3.46 3.66 4.59 4.59 5.01 5.45 5.75	3.17 3.32 3.57 3.75 4.20 4.58 4.68 5.21 5.46	 	3.05 3.39 4.22 4.18 4.79 4.77	3.05 3.16 3.45 3.78 3.95 4.47 4.59 4.95 5.02	2.80 2.92 3.20 3.48 3.78 4.09 4.00 4.41 4.87
126.2 133.9 141.5 152.9 167.9 180.2 181.3 192.7 201.9	178.0 187.8 199.8 212.7 225.6 242.6 245.8 265.7 277.7	175.9 190.1 204.1 210.0 230.7 245.6 245.1 259.0 281.6	177.3 188.6 201.2 211.8 227.5 243.8 245.6 263.3 279.1	2022 2182 2188 251.0 267.1 301.7 298.4 322.1 333.1	149.1 157.3 161.0 171.8 199.6 223.9 225.0 240.0 247.3	155.6 164.8 169.6 183.6 202.2 227.9 229.6 244.4 252.5	134.1 142.0 150.4 167.3 175.5 192.7 193.6 210.3 224.6
42.7 42.6 42.9 42.8 43.0 42.8 42.9 42.6 42.4	48.0 48.5 49.1 49.5 49.2 49.6 48.4 48.3	45.4 45.3 45.4 44.4 43.5 44.0 44.0 42.7 44.4	47.1 47.0 47.4 47.5 47.2 47.2 47.2 47.4 46.3 46.9	40.8 40.3 39.5 39.3 40.2 40.6 40.9 41.0 41.3	43.7 44.4 44.2 45.3 46.2 47.1 48.1 47.5 46.8	43.2 43.7 43.3 44.0 44.9 45.9 46.5 46.2 45.8	41.9 41.8 41.5 41.8 41.9 42.4 42.5 41.6 41.9
2.97 3.16 3.33 3.59 3.93 4.24 4.25 4.57 4.82	3.72 3.93 4.13 4.34 4.56 4.92 4.96 5.49 5.75	3.88 4.20 4.49 4.73 5.31 5.58 5.57 6.06 6.35	3.77 4.02 4.25 4.46 4.83 5.17 5.19 5.68 5.96	4.95 5.43 5.55 6.47 6.68 7.49 7.49 7.42 7.96 8.19	3.46 3.62 3.73 3.91 4.41 4.95 4.87 5.18 5.40	3.63 3.83 3.99 4.27 4.58 5.11 5.08 5.38 5.38 5.62	3.21 3.39 3.63 4.00 4.19 4.52 4.54 5.06 5.37

Note: Results for each year up to and including 1989 together with the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the Key list of Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS). Results for 1991 onwards together with the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). See *technical note* on page 610 of the November 1991 issue of *Employment Gazetie*.

ducation/ ealth ervices	Other services	Manufact- uring industries	Service industries	All industries and services
3,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	_ 0-9
135.6 144.9 153.2 163.8 177.3 189.6 190.2 207.6 222.4	138.9 148.2 154.8 168.2 181.5 197.4 197.6 216.7 228.5	172.6 183.4 195.9 212.3 230.6 250.0 251.4 261.8 279.7	152.9 162.9 172.0 184.0 200.5 216.8 219.7 236.4 248.2	163.6 174.4 185.5 200.6 217.8 237.2 239.5 253.1 268.3
44.2 43.7 43.3 43.2 43.4 42.8 43.0 43.2 43.0	43.1 43.0 42.5 42.9 43.2 43.1 43.3 43.1 42.8	44.6 44.5 44.7 45.2 45.5 45.2 45.3 43.7 44.0	44.8 44.7 44.8 45.0 45.1 45.2 45.5 44.9 44.9	44.5 44.6 45.0 45.3 45.2 45.4 45.4 44.4 44.5
3.07 3.31 3.54 3.78 4.08 4.43 4.43 4.43 4.78 5.17	3.22 3.46 3.64 3.92 4.20 4.59 4.57 5.03 5.36	3.87 4.12 4.38 4.68 5.06 5.51 5.55 5.98 6.35	3.43 3.66 3.86 4.11 4.46 4.82 4.85 5.28 5.56	3.68 3.93 4.17 4.46 4.81 5.25 5.28 5.70 6.05
91.5 97.7 104.6 112.4 125.7 137.1 133.9 142.6 156.1	95.7 101.5 108.7 116.8 128.4 140.5 138.7 149.7 161.6	104.5 111.6 119.6 127.9 138.2 152.8 152.8 152.8 162.1 174.4	97.5 102.8 110.4 118.8 131.4 143.3 143.6 156.3 166.0	101.3 107.5 115.3 123.6 134.9 148.0 148.4 159.2 170.1
38.1 38.2 38.0 38.2 38.3 37.9 39.1 38.7 38.9	38.6 38.5 38.4 38.6 38.6 38.4 38.8 39.0 38.9	40.0 40.0 40.3 40.5 40.4 40.5 40.5 40.0 40.2	38.9 38.8 39.0 39.2 39.0 39.3 39.4 39.4 39.4	39.5 39.5 39.7 39.8 39.9 39.8 40.0 39.7 39.8
2.40 2.55 2.74 3.27 3.62 3.43 3.70 4.06	2.49 2.65 2.84 3.04 3.35 3.68 3.59 3.87 4.22	2.62 2.79 2.97 3.15 3.42 3.77 3.77 4.06 4.34	2.51 2.66 2.85 3.04 3.35 3.67 3.64 3.97 4.22	2.57 2.73 2.92 3.11 3.39 3.72 3.71 4.01 4.28
116.0 125.1 133.1 142.5 155.5 166.6 168.6 181.8 196.6	123.9 132.4 139.1 150.2 162.1 175.9 176.4 192.1 204.2	1592 169.6 181.1 195.5 212.1 231.1 231.9 241.9 258.9	141.7 151.0 159.4 170.7 186.3 200.9 203.6 219.4 230.9	153.0 163.2 173.5 187.2 203.2 221.2 223.3 236.2 250.7
41.6 41.4 41.1 41.2 41.3 40.8 41.6 41.5 41.5	41.6 41.5 41.2 41.5 41.6 41.4 41.7 41.6 41.4	43.7 43.8 44.3 44.5 44.3 44.3 44.3 42.9 43.2	43.6 43.7 43.8 43.9 43.9 44.2 43.8 43.8	43.7 43.6 43.8 44.2 44.4 44.3 44.4 43.6 43.7
2.80 3.02 3.24 3.47 3.77 4.12 4.08 4.39 4.77	3.00 3.21 3.40 3.65 3.92 4.28 4.28 4.25 4.64 4.98	3.64 3.88 4.13 4.41 4.76 5.20 5.22 5.62 5.98	3.27 3.49 3.68 3.93 4.26 4.61 4.64 5.04 5.32	3.51 3.75 3.98 4.25 4.59 5.00 5.03 5.43 5.76

OCTOBER 1993

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

S55

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

GREAT BRITAIN	and the second se	Energyand	Extraction minerals/ores other than	Mechanical	Electrical/ electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	and the second se	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing		n Distribution and repairs	
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	fuels; manu- facture of metals, mine- ral products/ chemicals 2	32	34	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	7 66
MEN	·	· <u>·</u>	-	-								
Weekly ea 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991	nings 1952 243.7 250.8 290.8 273.6 302.9 308.7	261.9 288.2 314.8 338.7 370.4 410.8 404.3 451.4 486.1	242.2 266.7 289.5 312.2 338.6 364.8 353.5 387.6 416.6	223.9 246.5 256.9 292.3 321.1 351.8 340.5 366.5 387.9	223.4 245.0 261.6 282.2 315.4 343.2 336.4 368.4 392.7	228.5 251.4 269.5 296.6 331.0 361.6 350.9 379.4 400.0	240.5 260.0 279.5 300.4 333.8 371.0 352.2 380.9 417.7	240.7 275.5 287.7 328.6 350.6 394.7 379.4 404.2 433.0	232.5 257.2 272.1 300.9 328.4 368.2 349.9 374.5 401.5	208.4 229.8 243.9 274.0 312.6 346.8 343.8 368.2 390.0	187.4 204.3 223.2 247.7 300.2 284.2 302.7 319.4	£ 177.1 189.2 200.9 223.9 246.8 272.2 256.1 274.6 300.2
Hours woi 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1992	ked 42.6 41.5 41.7 42.5	38.4 38.9 38.5 38.5 38.8 39.2 39.3 39.1 39.1	38.6 38.5 38.6 38.8 38.7 38.8 39.5 39.0 38.9	39.7 40.0 39.9 39.9 40.2 40.6 39.8 40.0	40.1 40.0 39.9 40.0 39.9 39.7 40.0 39.6 39.6	39.9 39.9 40.0 40.2 40.5 39.7 39.7	38.6 38.7 38.5 38.5 38.6 40.0 39.7 39.6	37.8 37.9 38.0 38.1 38.0 38.4 38.2 38.6	38.7 38.7 38.7 38.8 38.8 39.6 39.3 39.5	39.8 39.9 39.8 40.3 40.2 40.3 40.0 40.3	39.8 39.9 40.0 40.1 40.1 40.0 40.4 40.5 40.2	42.0 41.6 42.4 42.2 43.0 42.3 42.6 42.4 43.0
Hourty ear 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992	nings 4.27 5.16 6.16 6.77	6.79 7.36 8.13 8.70 9.50 10.32 10.16 11.40 12.36	6.19 6.86 7.38 7.86 8.66 9.35 8.87 9.85 10.64	5.54 6.08 6.35 7.15 7.76 8.54 8.17 9.06 9.46	5.49 6.07 6.49 6.97 7.74 8.54 8.27 9.13 9.72	5.67 6.23 6.68 7.31 8.08 8.89 8.54 9.46 9.92	6.29 6.74 7.09 7.68 8.52 9.41 8.54 9.40 10.52	6.19 7.07 7.30 8.19 8.83 9.86 9.33 10.05 10.48	5.91 6.50 6.83 7.49 8.24 9.14 8.44 9.14 9.76	5.15 5.59 6.07 6.83 7.73 8.54 8.46 9.12 9.61	4.56 5.00 5.41 5.98 6.63 7.20 6.72 7.13 7.69	4.30 4.61 4.74 5.13 5.82 6.58 5.98 6.70 6.91
WOMEN Weeklyea	minge											
1985 1986 1987 1987 1989 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991	151.7 176.4 173.3 195.7 220.8	150.0 161.6 171.3 187.7 205.9 228.7 228.6 258.7 278.2	131.7 139.9 154.4 170.0 190.6 210.2 209.4 231.4 251.3	112.2 126.0 132.9 142.1 164.9 178.9 179.0 197.7 211.9	123.7 134.5 145.1 162.3 172.7 192.7 191.8 216.2 226.6	122.8 134.5 144.9 159.6 181.5 197.9 197.4 219.3 233.5	130.1 138.5 150.7 170.6 176.7 197.6 197.6 215.7 232.0	141.0 153.2 169.0 185.2 203.2 230.3 227.2 247.6 263.9	129.0 137.6 151.2 164.2 180.8 204.3 201.4 220.2 236.3	111.9 122.3 134.2 152.4 167.8 180.4 179.9 196.2 206.9	103.7 112.8 122.9 136.6 150.7 163.9 163.5 182.2 193.7	109.0 117.8 127.8 148.3 156.7 178.5 174.2 184.6 202.7
Hours woi 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1992	ked 37,4 38,7 	37.4 37.7 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8	37.2 37.2 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.5	37.9 37.5 37.8 37.9 38.2 37.7 37.8 37.6 37.6 37.7	38.0 37.9 38.3 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2	37.9 37.8 38.0 38.1 38.2 38.0 38.1 38.0 38.0 38.0	37.1 37.0 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.7 37.6 37.7	36.3 36.5 36.6 36.6 36.6 36.6 36.6 36.6	36.9 36.9 37.0 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.4 37.4 37.4	37.3 37.5 37.2 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.5 37.5	38.1 38.2 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3	38.5 39.3 39.2 39.9 39.6 39.5 39.1 39.6
Hourly ear 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991	nings 3.97 5.09 	4.01 4.30 4.56 4.99 5.47 6.04 6.03 6.86 7.34	3.54 3.73 4.11 4.52 5.11 5.50 5.48 6.19 6.67	2.94 3.32 3.47 3.74 4.26 4.66 4.66 5.22 5.58	3.23 3.53 3.78 4.21 4.53 4.95 4.92 5.59 5.95	3.22 3.54 3.79 4.16 4.71 5.14 5.13 5.75 6.13	3.49 3.73 4.05 4.52 4.72 5.28 5.23 5.73 6.12	3.85 4.16 4.49 4.97 5.45 6.15 6.06 6.66 7.05	3.46 3.69 3.96 4.35 4.79 5.40 5.29 5.83 6.22	2.97 3.18 3.46 3.97 4.45 4.78 4.78 4.78 5.20 5.46	2.69 2.93 3.19 3.54 3.90 4.24 4.23 4.68 5.01	2.77 3.03 3.17 3.60 3.84 4.35 4.29 4.89 5.21
ALL Weekly ea 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1992	nings 175.6 195.7 218.0 228.2 261.4 249.5 277.8 287.9	229.8 251.5 272.2 293.1 321.1 356.7 352.5 392.0 420.3	210.4 230.1 250.3 270.1 292.7 314.9 310.1 340.8 369.0	198.1 219.6 227.5 255.4 284.6 312.9 306.1 329.0 347.9	198.2 217.0 232.5 252.9 279.4 305.5 299.4 328.3 350.3	202.9 223.3 239.6 263.3 294.9 321.6 314.6 341.5 360.6	202.7 219.1 235.8 258.5 275.4 307.6 298.8 324.6 353.2	203.0 228.7 243.2 272.8 290.5 326.0 319.4 341.4 368.6	194.8 214.1 227.4 250.8 271.6 305.5 296.3 318.7 342.1	188.1 208.0 222.3 246.7 278.3 309.1 307.2 329.6 350.7	147.5 160.8 175.1 195.6 215.4 235.6 231.1 249.9 264.1	148.7 160.0 168.9 191.2 203.8 226.1 216.4 229.3 250.6
Hours wor 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992	ked 40.8 40.1 39.7 39.8 40.8 41.0 41.5	38.1 38.6 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.8 38.9 38.6 38.7	38.2 38.1 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.3 38.8 38.5 38.5 38.5	39.2 39.4 39.4 39.7 39.6 39.9 39.3 39.4	39.6 39.5 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.3 39.5 39.2 39.1	39.4 39.4 39.5 39.7 39.6 39.9 39.3 39.3	38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.9 38.9 38.9	37.2 37.3 37.3 37.4 37.5 37.3 37.7 37.5 37.8	38.0 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.8 38.6 38.6 38.7	39.3 39.3 39.2 39.6 39.5 39.5 39.4 39.6	38.9 39.0 39.1 39.2 39.2 39.1 39.4 39.6 39.3	40.2 40.5 40.9 40.6 41.4 40.8 40.9 40.5 41.0
Hourlyea												
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991	3.90 4.77 5.31 6.11 5.74 6.44 6.43	5.97 6.45 7.05 8.28 9.04 8.95 10.00 10.77	5.42 5.94 6.42 6.86 7.54 8.09 7.86 8.74 9.48	4.93 5.47 5.66 6.30 6.93 7.67 7.43 8.22 8.58	4.93 5.44 5.82 6.30 6.94 7.64 7.43 8.20 8.75	5.08 5.60 5.99 6.55 7.28 7.99 7.75 8.59 9.02	5.31 5.68 6.01 7.03 7.79 7.35 8.10 8.91	5.28 5.93 6.22 6.87 7.42 8.24 8.00 8.64 9.13	4.98 5.44 6.28 6.86 7.62 7.26 7.91 8.44	4.69 5.09 5.56 6.17 6.96 7.68 7.63 8.22 8.69	3.63 3.98 4.31 5.28 5.73 5.59 6.02 6.48	3.52 3.87 4.00 4.34 4.82 5.35 5.09 5.70 5.96

Note: Results for each year up to and including 1989 together with the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the Key list of Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS). Results for 1991 onwards together with the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). See *technical note* on page 610 of the November 1991 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	_	Postal services	Transport and ni- communi- cation	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administra- tion	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufact- uring industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	_ 7	81	83	8	_ 91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
187.1 204.0 222.6 246.6 272.9 298.8 282.7 300.5 318.1	234.2 252.5 273.7 295.6 334.1 359.6 342.7 373.5 401.7	247.3 261.4 281.9 309.5 331.2 345.8 344.6 381.6 424.3	239.8 256.3 277.0 301.1 332.9 353.9 343.4 376.5 410.3	263.0 289.2 316.9 364.6 388.6 439.3 439.3 439.5 460.6 496.5	244.0 270.2 305.3 344.0 380.3 422.9 428.6 453.8 476.1	250.0 271.2 302.0 340.8 374.8 415.2 417.7 442.0 467.9	215.0 2282 244.2 265.9 287.5 315.0 315.0 313.2 345.9 367.3	221.5 241.9 260.9 291.1 315.8 340.1 338.4 379.1 421.7	217.8 234.5 251.8 276.9 299.8 326.5 323.2 361.8 387.6	232.0 255.7 273.7 300.5 331.5 364.1 351.0 379.2 403.2	221.3 239.5 261.9 291.0 319.3 349.9 342.6 371.6 396.6	£ 225.0 244.9 265.9 294.1 323.6 354.9 346.4 375.7 400.4
39.9 40.0 40.1 40.2 40.2 40.1 40.5 40.6 40.3	41.2 41.0 40.7 41.2 41.3 40.8 41.0 41.1 40.9	40.3 40.1 39.9 40.0 40.4 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.3	40.8 40.6 40.3 40.7 40.9 40.2 40.3 40.4 40.2	36.5 36.4 36.6 36.7 36.5 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.3	38.0 37.9 37.9 38.4 38.2 37.8 38.0 37.8	37.3 37.2 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.5 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.2	39.5 39.3 39.2 39.1 38.9 39.0 38.6 38.6 38.7	33.8 34.0 34.6 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.6 34.7	37.4 37.4 37.7 37.5 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.3 37.3	39.3 39.4 39.4 39.6 39.6 39.6 40.1 39.5 39.5	38.2 38.2 38.3 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.2	38.6 38.6 38.7 38.7 38.8 38.7 38.9 38.7 38.9 38.7 38.6
4.57 5.00 5.40 5.96 6.62 7.19 6.70 7.10 7.66	5.39 5.88 6.45 6.95 7.71 8.27 7.82 8.56 9.28	6.14 6.53 7.07 7.72 8.16 8.77 8.73 9.65 10.80	5.74 6.18 6.72 7.28 7.91 8.49 8.20 9.01 9.91	7.17 7.85 8.61 9.78 10.55 11.68 11.69 12.51 13.23	6.28 6.99 7.91 8.92 9.75 10.93 11.15 11.92 12.45	6.56 7.20 8.03 9.03 9.87 10.92 11.03 11.82 12.44	5.44 5.79 6.21 6.77 7.35 8.07 8.02 8.94 9.48	6.36 6.93 7.30 8.07 8.82 9.52 9.52 9.44 10.63 11.85	5.76 6.20 6.59 7.23 7.86 8.57 8.46 9.48 10.24	5.82 6.41 6.84 7.45 8.22 9.03 8.57 9.43 9.99	5.69 6.20 6.75 7.49 8.20 8.97 8.74 9.53 10.22	5.75 6.27 6.80 7.49 8.23 9.02 8.72 9.55 10.21
104.1 113.3 123.4 137.6 151.8 165.5 164.8 182.5 194.7	128.2 137.7 147.3 166.4 182.7 202.1 199.8 217.3 235.8	153.9 164.4 173.4 191.8 209.1 223.2 223.1 254.7 276.9	140.1 149.8 158.2 176.4 193.6 210.9 209.4 231.8 251.5	145.1 157.4 167.7 192.9 204.5 232.0 232.0 232.0 245.8 261.2	128.6 145.0 161.4 185.1 211.0 234.5 234.1 252.9 270.0	135.1 148.5 161.6 184.4 203.6 228.9 228.7 246.0 261.5	129.3 138.4 152.8 166.8 183.6 204.2 203.9 226.3 248.3	150.7 166.1 175.6 197.4 224.5 245.6 243.2 272.8 299.6	144.1 157.5 168.6 187.4 209.6 231.0 229.1 255.4 279.6	126.8 136.7 149.1 163.3 182.8 201.2 221.8 237.7	134.8 147.1 158.5 177.4 197.1 217.8 216.6 239.2 259.4	133.8 145.7 157.2 175.5 195.0 215.5 214.3 236.8 256.5
38.1 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.5 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.5 38.4	37.9 37.9 38.1 38.4 38.4 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.4	37.8 38.0 37.9 38.1 38.2 37.8 37.8 37.9 38.0	37.9 38.0 38.3 38.3 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.2 38.2	36.3 36.2 36.3 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.2	36.4 36.6 36.7 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.7 36.7 36.7	36.3 36.4 36.5 36.6 36.6 36.6 36.5 36.5 36.4	37.6 37.4 37.4 37.5 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.5	34.5 34.7 35.2 35.2 35.2 35.2 35.2 35.2 34.9 34.8	35.8 35.8 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2	37.4 37.4 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.6 37.7	36.5 36.5 36.7 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.6 36.6	36.6 36.7 36.8 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.8
2.69 2.94 3.19 3.55 3.91 4.25 4.24 4.70 5.03	3.37 3.59 3.84 4.30 4.69 5.27 5.21 5.66 6.04	4.07 4.32 4.57 5.04 5.48 5.90 5.90 6.73 7.28	3.70 3.93 4.15 4.60 5.02 5.54 5.51 6.09 6.54	3.97 4.35 4.61 5.27 5.60 6.35 6.35 6.35 6.75 7.16	3.53 3.95 4.36 5.06 6.31 6.31 6.31 6.87 7.31	3.70 4.08 4.41 5.05 5.52 6.21 6.20 6.73 7.14	3.44 3.70 4.09 4.45 4.93 5.48 5.48 6.08 6.63	4.21 4.62 4.76 5.40 6.25 6.82 6.76 8.41	3.93 4.28 4.53 5.04 5.71 6.27 6.23 7.01 7.66	3.36 3.63 3.92 4.30 4.82 5.31 5.25 5.86 6.26	3.63 3.95 4.22 4.74 5.29 5.84 5.81 6.47 7.00	3.59 3.91 4.18 4.68 5.22 5.75 5.72 6.38 6.90
148.0 161.4 175.5 195.9 215.5 235.5 230.4 248.2 263.2	199.5 213.5 229.7 248.6 276.2 299.3 290.9 316.9 342.8	213.4 226.5 243.0 267.1 283.8 298.1 298.0 334.1 371.9	205.6 219.2 235.1 255.9 279.3 298.8 203.8 323.4 353.9	199.6 216.7 234.8 270.8 287.3 325.4 325.6 342.8 367.5	194.2 216.1 243.3 274.2 304.1 337.6 339.1 360.2 381.0	196.9 213.8 236.6 267.1 292.6 326.0 326.5 346.4 367.7	179.6 191.0 206.0 223.8 244.1 267.7 266.8 233.5 314.0	176.0 192.9 205.2 230.0 255.5 277.7 275.2 307.7 339.2	177.5 192.0 205.7 249.3 272.6 270.1 300.7 325.3	201.5 221.6 237.6 260.3 286.5 315.1 307.6 333.5 355.5	178.2 193.2 209.9 233.7 257.1 282.5 279.2 304.1 326.5	184.6 200.9 217.4 240.7 264.9 291.2 287.3 312.5 334.6
39.0 39.1 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.5 39.6 39.4	40.1 39.9 39.7 40.1 39.8 39.9 40.1 40.0	39.4 39.3 39.2 39.3 39.6 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.9 38.8 38.8	39.7 39.6 39.5 39.8 39.9 39.3 39.5 39.6 39.5	36.4 36.3 36.4 36.5 36.5 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.3	37.3 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.7 37.5 37.3 37.4 37.3	36.8 36.9 37.0 37.1 37.0 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.8	38.7 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.4 38.2 38.3 38.0 38.0 38.2	34.3 34.5 35.0 35.1 35.1 35.1 35.1 34.8 34.8 34.8	36.5 36.5 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.5 36.5	38.8 38.7 38.8 38.9 39.0 38.9 39.4 38.9 39.4 38.9 39.0	37.3 37.3 37.5 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.4 37.4	37.7 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.9 38.0 37.8 37.8 37.8
3.64 3.99 4.31 4.78 5.28 5.72 5.77 6.00 6.45	4.71 5.10 5.51 5.95 6.52 7.09 6.86 7.48 8.10	5.42 5.76 6.20 6.78 7.15 7.68 7.67 8.59 9.57	5.04 5.40 5.81 6.30 6.80 7.35 7.20 7.20 7.93 8.70	5.43 5.91 6.40 7.31 7.81 8.73 8.74 9.32 9.88	5.09 5.68 6.39 7.23 7.92 8.82 8.90 9.55 10.04	5.19 5.70 6.30 7.70 7.73 8.58 8.62 9.26 9.78	4.63 4.95 5.35 5.81 6.37 6.99 6.97 7.72 8.23	4.90 5.33 5.52 6.24 7.05 7.64 7.57 8.55 9.42	4.77 5.14 6.00 6.67 7.27 7.20 8.06 8.75	5.11 5.61 5.99 6.52 7.19 7.89 7.61 8.39 8.90	4.66 5.07 5.47 6.09 6.71 7.35 7.25 7.96 8.55	4.79 5.22 5.63 6.22 6.85 7.51 7.38 8.10 8.68

5.5

S57

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

GREAT BRITA	IN Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels;manu- facture of metals, mine-		Electrical/ electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food,drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	ral products/ chemicals 2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 1992	earnings 132.7 138.8 145.1 167.0 174.5 195.7 214.2 225.0	218.4 240.3 261.5 286.0 312.1 345.8 385.4 416.6	201.7 216.8 233.6 251.6 273.5 295.4 316.3 340.1	188.7 203.5 213.2 238.1 262.3 287.0 302.1 320.7	191.0 209.6 223.4 240.3 265.8 289.2 311.5 332.0	192-3 207.5 222.0 243.1 268.3 292.9 311.6 331.2	193.5 206.6 219.9 237.7 256.7 284.0 308.2 327.6	218.8 240.3 254.2 279.8 299.0 324.5 344.2 367.6	188.1 203.3 216.5 236.3 254.4 280.3 298.7 318.3	169.6 183.8 198.6 218.1 242.9 277.3 294.9 315.6	163.7 176.6 191.9 210.6 232.3 253.6 271.7 285.7	£ 136.6 148.3 153.3 169.9 184.9 200.2 212.5 227.1
Hours 1 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992	vorked 46.7 45.0 44.3 46.3 46.2 46.7 47.0 46.3	40.2 40.9 41.0 41.2 41.4 41.7 41.8 41.6	42.9 42.8 43.0 43.2 43.3 43.1 42.2 42.2	43.5 43.4 43.3 44.2 44.6 44.2 42.4 43.1	42.0 42.2 42.2 42.4 42.7 42.5 41.4 41.3	42.9 42.8 43.3 43.8 43.6 41.8 42.1	44.1 43.9 43.8 43.9 44.2 44.5 44.1 44.0	41.1 41.3 41.4 41.9 41.7 41.5 40.8 40.9	43.0 43.0 43.2 43.4 43.4 43.3 42.5 42.7	43.3 43.3 43.4 44.0 44.5 44.4 43.7 43.5	41.8 41.8 42.0 42.0 42.1 42.0 41.8 41.5	42.7 425 43.3 427 426 425 425 421 42.1
Hourly 1985 1986 1887 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992	earnings 2.73 2.98 3.14 3.45 3.63 4.04 4.40 4.73	5.39 5.80 6.33 6.88 7.46 8.17 9.09 9.97	4.66 5.02 5.37 5.75 6.26 6.79 7.43 7.98	4.28 4.63 5.31 5.77 6.37 7.02 7.30	4,50 4,94 5,25 5,61 6,14 6,73 7,42 7,90	4.45 4.81 5.14 5.55 6.06 6.65 7.38 7.76	4.36 4.67 4.95 5.33 5.70 6.24 6.88 7.34	5.24 5.72 5.95 6.42 6.97 7.52 8.11 8.57	4.31 4.64 4.91 5.29 5.73 6.27 6.82 7.22	3.86 4.16 4.52 4.89 5.38 6.12 6.60 7.09	3.82 4.14 4.45 4.86 5.37 5.82 6.25 6.70	3.09 3.40 3.50 3.74 4.24 4.53 4.91 5.12
WOMEN Weekly 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	earnings 109.2 106.7 122.3 124.9 135.5 150.5 164.3 184.1	148.3 158.5 169.6 186.2 203.5 226.0 255.4 275.3	122.9 130.4 142.3 155.0 174.2 193.3 211.7 229.5	112.1 123.0 131.3 139.2 157.7 173.2 189.3 203.9	114.7 122.5 133.1 145.0 155.2 170.7 188.0 198.8	117.4 126.5 137.0 148.7 164.9 180.3 197.8 211.6	119.1 126.6 137.2 148.8 159.3 178.4 193.4 209.6	133.6 145.5 157.6 173.3 190.7 213.5 228.5 242.8	110.6 118.8 128.3 138.4 151.5 170.5 184.6 198.3	110.8 121.7 134.8 151.0 166.7 178.5 195.5 205.7	102.8 111.2 120.9 133.7 147.8 160.5 178.7 189.8	90.5 98.4 105.7 118.2 128.4 142.4 155.0 163.9
Hours 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1988 1990 1991 1991	worked 41.5 39.9 40.1 39.6 39.8 40.0 40.9 39.9	37.5 37.8 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.9 37.8 37.8	38.4 38.6 38.6 38.5 38.7 38.5 38.5 38.5	38.6 38.7 38.8 38.9 39.1 38.9 38.9 38.2 38.5	39.2 39.1 39.6 39.8 39.8 39.7 39.1 39.2	39.0 39.3 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.3 38.8 39.0	39.4 39.1 39.4 39.6 39.8 39.9 39.9 39.9 40.0	37.3 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.6 37.6	38.8 38.7 38.9 39.1 39.1 39.1 38.9 39.0	37.4 37.7 37.6 37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.7	38.2 38.3 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.4 38.6 38.4	38.4 38.5 39.0 38.8 39.4 39.2 39.1 39.3
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 1992	earnings 2.62 2.67 3.05 3.13 3.40 3.75 4.03 4.43	3.95 4.20 4.51 4.93 5.40 5.96 6.76 7.26	3.20 3.38 3.68 4.00 4.52 4.92 5.50 5.92	2.89 3.16 3.35 3.57 4.00 4.39 4.92 5.27	2.91 3.12 3.35 3.63 3.90 4.25 4.76 5.06	3.00 3.23 3.47 3.75 4.15 4.54 5.07 5.41	3.02 3.23 3.47 3.72 4.00 4.46 4.84 5.22	3.56 3.83 4.09 4.53 4.97 5.54 5.99 6.32	2.84 3.05 3.25 3.51 3.84 4.30 4.71 5.02	2.95 3.16 3.46 3.93 4.41 4.70 5.16 5.41	2.66 2.88 3.13 3.45 3.81 4.14 4.58 4.90	2.34 2.57 2.73 3.00 3.22 3.56 4.02 4.21
ALL Weekly 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992	earnings 130.5 135.7 142.7 161.6 169.7 190.5 207.9 220.0	208.8 229.1 248.1 271.1 295.0 326.8 363.2 391.4	187.1 200.4 216.6 233.1 254.8 275.2 295.3 318.6	179.3 193.6 202.6 225.4 248.8 272.8 287.3 305.5	170.1 185.3 198.9 214.4 234.2 256.1 276.9 295.4	179.1 193.3 207.0 226.2 249.7 272.6 291.1 309.5	173.4 185.6 197.7 213.6 229.0 253.6 274.1 293.6	195.9 214.5 228.2 250.8 268.0 291.6 308.9 331.5	163.3 177.0 188.7 205.2 220.8 245.1 261.6 280.1	165.8 179.5 194.1 212.6 236.3 268.5 285.7 305.5	142.5 153.7 166.5 183.9 202.5 220.9 238.5 251.7	115.2 125.5 130.9 146.3 157.2 171.2 184.4 196.4
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992	worked 46.2 43.9 45.4 45.4 45.4 46.0 46.2 45.5	39.8 40.5 40.6 40.8 41.1 41.1 40.9	42.0 42.2 42.3 42.4 42.4 42.2 41.4 41.5	42.9 42.9 43.5 43.9 43.6 41.9 42.5	41.2 41.3 41.5 41.7 41.9 41.7 40.7 40.7	422 421 422 426 430 428 41.3 41.5	42.8 42.6 42.7 42.9 43.1 42.8 42.7	40.0 40.2 40.4 40.7 40.5 40.4 39.8 39.9	41.6 41.7 41.8 42.0 41.9 41.9 41.3 41.5	43.0 42.9 43.0 43.4 43.9 43.8 43.2 43.0	40.5 40.6 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.6 40.3	40.5 40.6 41.2 40.8 40.9 40.7 40.5 40.7
Hourly 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	earnings 2.72 2.96 3.13 3.41 3.61 4.01 4.35 4.69	5.20 5.59 6.08 6.61 7.15 7.84 8.72 9.51	4.41 4.73 5.08 5.43 5.96 6.45 7.06 7.60	4.13 4.47 5.11 5.57 6.15 6.77 7.06	4.08 4.45 4.76 5.09 5.52 6.06 6.70 7.12	4.21 4.55 4.87 5.25 5.74 6.29 6.98 7.35	4.02 4.32 4.57 4.90 5.24 5.74 6.29 6.74	4.81 5.22 5.47 5.92 6.43 6.96 7.48 7.94	3.86 4.16 4.41 4.75 5.14 5.66 6.15 6.54	3.81 4.10 4.46 4.82 5.31 6.02 6.49 6.96	3.42 3.70 3.99 4.38 4.82 5.24 5.66 6.07	2.73 3.02 3.15 3.39 3.74 4.03 4.46 4.67

Emplo Distribution, notels and catering; epairs		Postal services telecommuni cations	Transport and	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/	Public administra- ion	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufact- uring industries	Service industries	All industries and services
5	71-77	79	7	81	83	leasing	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
161.2 174.0 188.1 206.1 227.8 247.8 264.3 278.5	195.7 207.6 222.9 238.5 259.8 281.1 302.6 320.0	203.4 217.3 234.1 246.9 265.6 281.3 303.0 335.0	198.5 211.2 226.9 241.4 262.0 281.2 302.7 325.4	259.7 285.2 311.9 358.3 382.6 433.0 454.5 489.9	234.2 258.3 288.8 324.4 358.1 397.2 418.5 437.8	237.6 257.0 284.5 320.1 350.9 390.5 412.8 436.4	201.3 214.3 228.5 252.3 274.0 299.8 328.3 347.6	200.9 219.2 235.5 262.5 284.8 308.1 344.3 381.0	195.3 210.1 224.1 247.0 269.2 293.4 327.3 349.9	192.6 207.8 222.3 242.3 264.6 289.2 308.1 328.3	194.5 209.5 227.6 250.6 275.2 300.9 325.7 346.6	£ 192.3 207.5 224.0 245.8 269.5 295.6 318.9 340.1
41.8 41.9 42.1 42.1 42.1 42.0 41.8 41.6	46.4 46.5 47.2 47.6 47.2 46.5 46.3	43.6 43.5 43.5 42.9 42.5 42.6 41.7 42.6	45.3 45.3 45.6 45.5 45.3 44.7 44.9	36.9 36.8 36.9 36.7 36.7 36.5 36.5	38.7 38.7 38.8 38.8 39.5 39.5 39.7 39.5	38.3 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.7 38.6	40.1 39.9 39.8 39.7 39.6 39.5 39.1 39.2	36.9 36.9 37.3 37.0 37.1 36.9 36.7 36.7	39.1 39.2 39.1 39.2 39.1 39.2 39.1 38.7 38.7	42.9 42.9 43.0 43.3 43.6 43.4 42.1 42.3	41.0 40.9 40.9 40.9 41.0 40.9 40.6 40.6	41.9 41.8 41.9 42.1 42.3 42.2 41.5 41.4
3.76 4.08 4.37 4.77 5.28 5.71 6.12 6.54	4.13 4.40 4.97 5.33 5.77 6.32 6.74	4.67 4.99 5.38 5.74 6.24 6.60 7.26 7.86	4.33 4.62 4.94 5.24 5.67 6.10 6.66 7.16	7.01 7.68 8.42 9.58 10.32 11.46 12.28 12.99	5.93 6.57 7.33 8.24 8.93 9.98 10.57 11.03	6.06 6.64 7.38 8.26 8.95 9.95 10.64 11.20	5.02 5.36 5.74 6.35 6.92 7.57 8.37 8.86	5.19 5.64 5.95 6.69 7.34 7.96 8.97 9.94	4.90 5.27 5.58 6.15 6.74 7.36 8.23 8.87	4.44 4.79 5.11 5.50 5.98 6.55 7.20 7.62	4.66 5.05 5.47 6.01 6.60 7.19 7.86 8.41	4.52 4.89 5.27 5.74 6.28 6.88 7.55 8.07
101.0 109.2 118.3 131.0 144.9 157.2 174.1 184.8	130.6 138.5 149.8 167.1 181.1 199.6 218.4 237.9	151.4 161.8 170.5 187.7 206.2 219.8 248.4 270.3	139.7 148.6 158.2 175.0 191.2 207.7 229.8 249.9	144.8 157.3 167.5 192.7 204.4 232.0 245.7 261.2	128.3 144.2 160.3 184.0 209.2 232.4 250.6 267.6	134.6 147.9 160.8 183.6 202.5 227.7 244.7 260.1	127.9 136.8 150.9 165.3 181.8 202.0 223.8 245.8	143.5 158.7 168.3 189.0 214.9 235.0 262.9 289.1	136.9 149.6 160.1 177.6 198.5 218.4 242.9 266.0	114.7 123.2 133.4 144.3 159.1 177.1 192.9 207.1	129.5 141.1 152.0 169.7 188.6 207.9 229.4 248.7	126.4 137.2 148.1 164.2 182.3 201.5 222.4 241.1
38.3 38.3 38.4 38.5 38.7 38.5 38.7 38.5 38.7 38.5	38.7 38.6 38.8 39.2 39.1 38.8 39.0 39.0 39.0	38.5 38.7 38.6 38.7 38.9 38.4 38.5 38.9	38.6 38.7 39.0 39.0 38.7 38.8 39.0	36.3 36.2 36.3 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.2	36.4 36.5 36.7 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.8	36.3 36.3 36.4 36.6 36.6 36.6 36.5 36.5 36.5	37.7 37.5 37.5 37.6 37.4 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.6	35.0 35.1 35.6 35.5 35.5 35.5 35.2 35.2 35.2	36.2 36.5 36.6 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.3 36.3	38.8 38.8 39.0 39.2 39.1 39.1 38.8 38.9	36.8 36.8 37.0 37.1 37.1 37.1 37.0 36.9	37.3 37.3 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.3
2.61 2.84 3.07 3.39 3.73 4.04 4.48 4.78	3.33 3.52 3.78 4.18 4.54 5.06 5.53 5.89	3.93 4.18 4.42 4.86 5.30 5.72 6.46 6.95	3.61 3.82 4.05 4.45 4.87 5.34 5.91 6.32	3.97 4.35 4.60 5.27 5.59 6.35 6.75 7.16	3.52 3.92 4.33 5.03 5.60 6.25 6.80 7.24	3.69 4.06 4.39 5.03 5.49 6.17 6.69 7.10	3.39 3.65 4.03 4.40 4.87 5.41 6.00 6.54	3.95 4.35 5.12 5.92 6.46 7.31 8.04	3.70 4.03 4.27 4.75 5.37 5.89 6.61 7.24	- 294 3.16 3.39 3.66 4.04 4.48 4.94 5.28	3.46 3.77 4.03 4.51 5.03 5.54 6.17 6.68	3.34 3.63 3.88 4.31 4.80 5.30 5.91 6.40
139.4 150.4 162.2 178.8 197.1 214.0 230.3 243.5	185.8 197.1 211.0 226.3 245.0 264.9 286.5 304.5	193.3 206.6 221.8 235.5 253.6 268.5 291.8 322.1	188.6 200.7 214.9 229.6 248.3 266.3 288.4 310.9	199.7 216.8 234.2 270.2 286.7 324.8 342.3 366.7	190.8 211.6 236.5 266.1 295.1 327.3 346.7 366.0	193.2 209.5 230.7 260.1 284.6 317.7 336.9 357.1	173.3 184.6 198.4 217.7 237.4 260.3 285.1 304.7	165.9 182.3 194.1 217.2 241.0 262.1 292.4 322.1	165.9 179.4 191.5 211.0 232.3 253.8 281.8 304.6	174.7 188.6 202.0 219.4 239.5 262.8 280.7 299.7	167.7 181.2 195.9 216.4 238.1 260.7 283.5 303.6	171.0 184.7 198.9 218.4 239.7 263.1 284.7 304.6
40.5 40.5 40.7 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.6 40.4	45.2 45.2 45.3 46.0 45.6 45.6 45.1 44.9	42.6 42.6 42.1 41.8 41.7 41.0 41.9	44.2 44.1 44.2 44.4 44.3 44.0 43.5 43.7	36.6 36.4 36.5 36.7 36.6 36.5 36.4 36.4 36.4	37.7 37.8 37.9 38.4 38.4 38.5 38.3	37.4 37.4 37.6 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.6	39.2 39.0 38.9 38.8 38.7 38.6 38.4 38.6	35.7 35.8 36.2 36.1 36.1 36.0 35.7 35.7	37.7 37.6 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.4 37.4 37.4	41.9 41.9 42.0 42.3 42.5 42.4 41.3 41.5	39.2 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.0 38.9	40.4 40.4 40.6 40.7 40.5 40.0 39.9
3.35 3.63 3.90 4.27 4.71 5.09 5.51 5.89	4.03 4.28 4.57 4.86 5.20 5.65 6.19 6.61	4.54 4.85 5.21 5.59 6.06 6.43 7.10 7.69	4.22 4.50 4.81 5.12 5.53 5.96 6.53 7.01	5.41 5.89 6.37 7.28 7.77 8.70 9.28 9.83	4.95 5.50 6.13 6.93 7.56 8.42 8.98 9.44	5.02 5.51 6.07 6.82 7.40 8.23 8.84 9.33	4.42 4.73 5.11 5.60 6.13 6.73 7.42 7.91	4.42 4.84 5.04 5.70 6.44 7.00 7.90 8.70	4.32 4.66 4.93 5.45 6.05 6.60 7.38 8.01	4.12 4.44 4.74 5.09 5.55 6.09 6.69 7.09	4.19 4.54 4.90 5.40 5.95 6.51 7.15 7.67	4.17 4.51 4.85 5.29 5.81 6.37 7.00 7.50

EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry

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

NITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	Energy and	Production	Construction	Production and	Whole econo	my
		SIC 1992 1990=100	Per cent change from a year earlier	 water supply SIC 1980 1985=100 	industries		construction industries	SIC 1980 1985=100	Per cent change from a year earlier
	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 1992		223 96 45 09 32 57 40 24 26 43 73 69 1.6		85.6 91.2 93.4 91.9 95.4 100.0 103.2 106.2 110.3 119.9 130.7 134.9 136.3	80.0 91.9 89.9 91.2 95.5 100.0 103.6 108.1 113.3 131.2 142.9 153.6 150.9	85.0 91.8 93.4 92.3 95.7 100.0 103.7 107.1 112.3 	75.2 82.3 86.6 89.6 94.9 100.0 104.6 109.3 117.1 128.2 141.1 151.7 157.9	21.7 9.4 5.2 3.5 5.9 5.4 4.6 4.5 7.1 9.5 10.1 7.5 4.1
	1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	86.4 86.8 86.9 88.2	1.1 1.8 2.0 4.6	 	 	 	 	106.9 108.4 109.6 112.3	3.2 3.8 4.8 6.1
	1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	88.2 90.2 88.7 90.3	2.1 3.9 2.1 2.4	 	 	 	 	113.8 115.6 118.1 121.1	6.5 6.6 7.8 7.8
	1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	90.6 93.0 94.0 95.4	2.7 3.1 6.0 5.6	 	··· ·· ··	 	 	123.9 126.9 129.4 132.7	8.9 9.8 9.6 9.6
	1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	97.2 98.6 100.9 103.4	7.3 6.0 7.3 8.4		··· ·· ··	 	 	135.7 139.2 143.3 146.1	9.5 9.7 10.7 10.1
	1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105.3 107.3 106.9 108.0	8.3 8.8 5.9 4.4	:: :: ::	 	 	 	149.0 151.3 152.4 154.2	9.8 8.7 6.4 5.5
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110.2 108.2 108.2 107.6	4.7 0.8 1.2 -0.4	 	 	 	 	159.4 158.1 156.6 157.3	7.0 4.5 2.8 2.0
	1993 Q1 Q2	107.1 105.9	-2.8 -2.1	···		··· ··	··- ··	157.8	-1.0
	1991 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		5.6 6.7 5.5 6.0 3.8 3.7	··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	 	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	
	1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.6 106.6 110.0 108.1 108.1 109.0 107.5 107.9 107.8	6.3 2.4 5.3 -1.3 2.1 1.9 2.2 1.3 0.2 -0.5 0.2 -0.6					··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
	1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	106.0 108.8 104.7 105.2	-3.3 -2.8 -2.5 -1.8 -4.4 -0.4 -0.6	 	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ··	
ree months ending:	1991 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.9 107.8 107.8	7.3 6.4 5.9 6.1 5.1 4.5	··· ··· ·· ··	··· ··· ··· ···		 	 	
	1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jun Sep Oct	109.0 110.2 109.1 109.4 108.2 108.7 108.4 108.4 108.2 108.1 108.7 108.1	4.6 4.1 2.0 0.9 2.1 1.8 1.2 0.3 0. -0.3				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
	1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	y 106.5 107.1 106.5 106.2	-1.3 -2.3 -2.8 -2.4 -2.9 -2.1 -1.8	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	

Source: Central Statistical Office. Note: Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employed labour force and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data of wages and salaries, employment and output. * Wages and salaries per unit of output. 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. The 1992 Standard Industrial Classification of Manufacturing has been used to produce these figures.

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	(4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
uual averages 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 0 1 2	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	95.3 100.0 104.8 114.5 122.0 127.7 133.8 139.8 144.4	94.6 100.0 104.3 107.2 110.5 114.7 119.9 125.1 129.6	96 100 104 108 113 117 123 130	83 100 113 124 146 176 210 246	92 100 107 113 118 124 131 138	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	90 100 100 100 100 111 111 111 111 112
arterly average 1 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	s 157.9 160.9 163.9 167.0	119 120 121 127	127 128 128 130	136.1 140.9 140.7 141.6	123.2 124.4 125.8 126.7	126 132 133 134	230 241 251 261	133 135 136 138	142.0 146.7 150.3 152.5	121.5 125.9 123.0 124.6	111 113 114 114	155.0 158.7 161.2 165.6	152.7 155.1 155.8 158.2	11 11 11 11
2 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	171.4 170.5 174.0 176.6	124 128 127 131	132 133 132 134	141.1 145.3 145.2 146.1	127.6 129.1 130.2 131.2	··· ··· ···	271 275 	139 142 142	155.0 155.5 156.0 156.9	124.4 128.2 123.6 125.2	116 118 119 119	167.3 171.4 173.7 177.5	158.3 163.5 163.6 164.9	1: 1:
3 Q1 Q2	179.6 179.0	128	136	145.1	131.9 132.5	::	···	· · · ·	159.3 160.3	123.8	120 	179.4	165.6	1 1
nthly 1 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	162.2 164.8 164.8 166.3 167.1 167.5	121 127	127 127 129 129 130 131	143.6 138.6 139.8 140.7 140.8 143.4	126.7	133 134 	··· ··· ··· ··	 136 138	149.9 150.6 150.6 150.6 153.5 153.5	120.8 124.2 122.6 123.3 124.8 128.4	114	··· ··· ··· ···	156.1 154.7 156.5 156.3 157.3 160.9	
2 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	168.9 170.2 175.2 168.2 171.8 171.4 172.4 175.5 174.3 176.8 176.4 176.4	124 124 128 127 131	131 132 133 133 133 132 131 132 133 134 134 134	140.7 140.5 142.1 144.7 144.8 146.4 148.0 143.4 145.2 145.2 144.8 145.2	129.1 130.2 131.2		······································	 139 142 142 	155.0 155.0 155.1 155.3 155.4 155.7 155.9 155.9 155.9 156.8 156.8 156.8	125.7	116 118 118 119 119 119 119 119	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	158.7 158.1 168.1 164.4 164.4 165.6 162.0 163.2 163.8 164.4 166.6	
33 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	177.3 178.8 182.5 177.2 180.0 179.6 180.7	128 	136 137 136 136 136	145.2 145.2 145.0 146.0			··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	159.3 159.3 159.3 159.3 159.4 162.3	125.6 125.2 126.3 126.8	120 120 121		166.0 165.2 165.2 168.0 169.4	22
creases on a ye inual averages 85 86 87 88 88 89 90 91 92	ear earlier 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 8 7	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 3 4 5 4 4	4 4 5 4 5 6	20 13 10 18 21 19 17	9 7 6 4 5 6 5	11 5 6 6 7 10 5	3 2 1 5 6 5 3 1	5 2 • 1 1 2 3 4 4	11 8 6 7 9	8 7 6 8 10 9 5 5	
uarterly average 91 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	es 9 8 8 8	5 3 5 6	7 5 5 4		5 4 4 4	6 6 6	14 16 19 17	6 5 5 5	8 10 11 11	4 4 4 3	4 3 4 5	9	6 4 4 5	
92 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 6 6 6	4 7 5 3	4 4 3 3	3	4 4 3 4	··· ···	14		9 6 4 3	2 2 0 0	5 4 4 4	. 8 . 8	4 5 5 4	
93 Q1 Q2	5 5	3			3	•••		:	3 3	0	3.			
onthly 91 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	8 8 7 8 8 7	5 6	. 5 6 . 6	5 4 4 4	4 4 	6	: :	5	. 11 . 11 . 11	2 7 3 3 3 4	5		. 5 . 4 . 5 . 5	
992 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	8 8 10 5 7 6 6 7 6 6 6 5	4	. 22	4 32 4 33 33 33 33 33 33	4	• • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 5 . 5 5	· 99 · 99 · 55 · 54 · 44 · 44 · 22	2 2 1		5 · · · 5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 35 . 55 . 66 . 95 . 45	
993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5		· 4	4 3 2 2 2 1	3		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3	1 1 2 2		4 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 .	· 4	1 1 1

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

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

EARNINGS

5.9

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

		All items				All items except sea	asonal foods	
		Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage cha	ange over		Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage cha	ange over
		Jan 13 1907=100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Jan 13 1907=100	1 month	6 months
992	Aug	138.9	0.1	1.9	3.6	139.7	0.1	2.3
	Sep	139.4	0.4	2.0	3.6	140.3	0.4	2.4
	Oct	139.9	0.4	0.8	3.6	140.7	0.3	1.1
	Nov	139.7	-0.1	0.3	3.0	140.5	-0.1	0.6
	Dec	139.2	-0.4	-0.1	2.6	139.9	-0.4	· 0.0
993	Jan	137.9	-0.9	-0.6	1.7	138.6	-0.9	-0.7
	Feb	138.8	0.7	-0.1	1.8	139.4	0.6	-0.2
	Mar	139.3	0.4	-0.1	1.9	139.8	0.3	-0.4
	Apr	140.6	-0.1	0.5	1.3	141.3	1.1	0.4
	May	141.1	0.4	1.0	1.3	141.6	0.2	0.8
	Jun	141.0	-0.1	1.3	1.2	141.7	0.1	1.3
	Jul	140.7	-0.2	2.0	1.4	141.5	-0.1	2.1
	Aug	141.3	0.4	1.8	1.7	142.1	0.4	1.9

Personal goods and services: During August there were price increases following sales for some personal articles.

Leisure goods: The rise of 0.6 per cent over the month reflected price increases following a variety of offers on items such as toys, sports goods and video tapes. There were also increases in the prices of some national newspapers.

Leisure services: In August there were increases in admission charges for various entertainment such as football, theatre and cinema. There was also an increase in the index for foreign holidays.

Food: Between July and August seasonal food prices rose. There were increases for eggs and potatoes but reductions for other fresh vegetables, fruit and home-killed lamb. Among non-seasonal foods there were price cuts for various meats, especially for beef and pork, but increases for some processed foods such as soft drinks.

Tobacco: The monthly rise of 1.1 per cent reflected price increases across this group.

Housing: The increase in August reflected a small continuing rise in the average outstanding mortgage debt. In addition the prices of some do-it-yourself goods recovered following special offers in July.

Household goods: Following widespread reductions in the summer sales there were price increases for furniture and furnishings in August. There were also further increases for pet foods. The increase for household goods was the largest for an August since 1979.

6.2 **RETAIL PRICES** Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 17

	A Charles and					(Source: C	entral Statistical Off
Ind		Percentage cha	ange over		ndex lan 1987=100	Percentage cha	ange over
Jai	1987=100	1 month	12 months		an 1907=100	1 month	12 months
ALLITEMS	141.3	0.4	1.7	Tobacco Cigarettes	158.5 159.5	1.1	8.6 9
Food and catering	137.0	0.1	3.6	Tobacco	151.8		9
Alcohol and tobacco	156.8	0.5	5.7	1000000	101.0		
lousing and household expenditur	e 141.1	0.4	-2.8	Housing	151.0	0.3	-6.7
Personal expenditure	128.5	1.2	2.8	Rent	182.3		8
ravel and leisure	143.3	0.3	4.1	Mortgage interest payments	143.4		-21
				Rates, community charge and co			-9
				Water and other payments	207.7		8
Il items excluding seasonal food	142.1	0.4	1.7	Repairs and maintenance charge			2
All items excluding food	143.2 110.8	0.4	1.4	Do-it yourself materials	143.0		0
easonal food	135.2	1.3	3.6 3.1	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	200.2		0
ood excluding seasonal	133.2	-0.1	3.1	Fuel and Links	125.4		10
				Fuel and Light		0.0	-1.9 1
Il items excluding housing	139.1	0.4	3.5	Coal and solid fuels Electricity	112.6 140.1		-2
All items exc mortgage interest	141.2	0.4	3.1	Gas	140.1		-2 -4
interio exemorigage interest	141.2	0.4	0.1	Oil and other fuels	108.0		47
				Oli and other rueis	100.0		/
Consumer durables	114.8	1.3	1.1	Household goods	128.0	1.2	1.6
				Furniture	128.2		1
				Furnishings	123.3		1
ood	131.5	0.2	3.1	Electrical appliances	110.0		1
Bread	139.5		4	Other household equipment	130.6		Ó
Cereals	141.3		4	Household consumables	147.0		1
Biscuits and cakes	142.1		4	Petcare	126.9		5
Beef	137.1		10				
Lamb	124.8		14	Household services	142.6	0.3	3.4
of which, home-killed lamb	126.5		18	Postage	139.7		1
Pork	123.8		-1	Telephones, telemessages, etc	121.2		0
Bacon	139.1		1	Domestic services	157.1		4
Poultry	110.5		-2	Fees and subcriptions	155.8		6
Othermeat	124.5		1				
Fish	123.4 127.7		-2 -8	Clothing and footwear	117.7	1.5	2.0
of which, fresh fish	137.2		-0 8	Men's outerwear	117.6		2
Butter Oil and fats	129.2		0	Women's outerwear Children's outerwear	104.9 117.7		1
Cheese	144.9		8	Other clothing	137.3		23
Eggs	125.2		11	Footwear	137.3		3
Milkfresh	143.8		3	roolwedi	120.7		3
Milk products	144.2		5	Personal goods and services	148.7	0.6	3.8
Tea	149.2		-1	Personal articles	115.9	0.0	2
Coffee and other hot drinks	91.7		Ó	Chemists goods	153.8		4
Soft drinks	157.6		2	Personal services	180.9		5
Sugar and preserves	148.3		9				
Sweets and chocolates	129.3		4	Motoring expenditure	147.4	0.1	5.3
Potatoes	131.7		1	Purchase of motor vehicles	132.0		0
of which, unprocessed potatoes			7	Maintenance of motor vehicles	163.2		6
Vegetables	100.3		2	Petrol and oil	143.5		9
of which, other fresh vegetables			0	Vehicles tax and insurance	192.4		14
Fruit	122.4		4				
of which, fresh fruit	121.1		5	Fares and other travel costs	152.3	0.2	5.0
Other foods	137.6		3	Railfares	161.9		7
toring	150 7	0.2	5.2	Bus and coach fares	161.9		5
Restaurant mode	156.7	0.2	5.3	Other travel costs	139.2		4
Restaurant meals	155.7 161.5		5 7	L alauna ana ada	100.1		10
Canteen meals	156.2		5	Leisure goods	122.4	0.6	1.2
Take-aways and snacks	100.2		5	Audio-visual equipment	81.1 113.6		-1 2
coholic drink	156.0	0.2	4.3	Tapes and discs			2
Beer	162.1	0.2	4.5	Toys, photographic and sport goo Books and newspapers	121.8 158.4		3
onsales	164.6		6	Gardening products	158.4		3
offsales	144.6		4	Gardening products	140.3		Constant and
Wines and spirits	147.7		3	Leisure services	157.2	0.3	4.5
onsales	156.5		4	Television licences and rentals	119.3	0.0	4.5 0
offsales	141.7		2	Entertainment and other recreatio			7
			to the second to the second second	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100			-

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

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

Average retail prices on August 17 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices n more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

tem	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item
FOODITEMS				Margarine Soft 500g tub
Beef: home-killed, per lb	678	170	134-218	Low fat spread, 250
Best beef mince Topside	654	280	198-338	Cheese Cheddar type, per ll
Brisket (without bone)	533	216	189-248	oncodur type, per ti
Rump steak *	655 674	402 214	335-449 189-294	Eggs
Stewingsteak	0/4	214	103-234	Size 2 (65-70g), per Size 4 (55-60g), per
Lamb: home-killed, per lb Loin (with bone)	660	307	248-350	Milk
Shoulder (with bone)	631	135	99-165	Pasteurised, per pir
Leg (with bone)	614	235	199-259	Skimmed, per pint
Lamb: imported (frozen), per l	b 284	209	160-294	Tea
Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone)	284 274	183	172-209	Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g
Pork: home-killed, per lb				Coffee
Leg (foot off)	557	146	119-189	Pure, instant, per 10
Loin (with bone)	656 566	178 134	159-209 98-188	Ground (filter fine),
Shoulder (with bone)	300	134	30-100	Sugar
Bacon, per lb		110	100 100	Granulated, per kg
Streaky*	489 486	148 231	129-182 159-296	Freehungestehlen
Gammon* Back, Danish	400	240	159-299	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose
Back, home produced	394	225	179-270	Potatoes, new loos
Ham				Tomatoes, per lb Cabbage, greens, p
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	519	75	59-98	Cabbage, hearted,
Courses perlb				Cauliflower, each
Sausages, per lb Pork	524	115	85-149	Brussels sprouts, p
Canned meats				Carrots, per lb
Cornedbeef, 12oz can	324	88	79-95	Onions, per lb Mushrooms, per 40
				Cucumber, each
Chicken: roasting, oven ready Frozen	, per lb 314	72	64-80	Lettuce - iceberg, e
Fresh or chilled	658	95	69-125	Fresh fruit
				Apples, cooking, pe
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb	549	258	198-320	Apples, dessert, pe
Cod fillets Rainbow trout	549 441	206	158-399	Pears, dessert, per Oranges, each
Kippers, with bone	542	135	100-175	Bananas, per lb
				Grapes, per lb
Canned fish Red salmon, half size can	291	129	124-139	
Bread				Items other than foo
White loaf, sliced, 800g	348	55	39-77	items other than look
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	333	76	67-84	Draught bitter, per
White loaf, unsliced, 400g	353 347	49 52	44- 54 43- 58	Draught lager, per
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	329	75	69-86	Whisky per nip Gin, per nip
				Cigarettes 20 king
Flour	322	63	52-73	Coal, per 50kg
Selfraising, per 1.5kg	344	w	52-10	Smokeless fuel per 4-star petrol, per lit
Butter				Derv per litre
Home produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g	319 316	68 67	64- 77 65- 67	Unleaded petrol or Super unleaded pe

Or Scottish equivalent

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

General Notes - Retail Prices

Definitions

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Central Statistical Office. The RPI is now being published in full in the CSO's *Business Monitor MM23*.

Structure

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

between retail outlets.

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RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items



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

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.

	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
	320	46	34- 85
	325	49	45- 54
	324	189	169-232
lozen	318	137	99-156
lozen	273	111	89-134
	349	35	26- 31
	337	35	26- 31
	326	64	46- 77
	326	123	92-157
)g	647	125	65-145
er 8oz	318	143	89-209
	331	70	66- 72
per Ib , per Ib er Ib er Ib	383 669 716 674 656 708	16 14 39 37 29 50	10- 25 9- 19 34- 59 25- 49 19- 39 39- 55
ch	713	19	15- 25
	719	33	24- 42
	716	34	25- 39
	703	51	45- 65
	713	46	39- 50
lb b	699 718 669 706 722 687	45 42 45 - 21 49 100	35- 49 35- 49 32- 59 15- 27 39- 54 68-149
int nt ize filter 50kg e . per litre rol, per litre	842 851 853 5,208 463 557 654 654 625 680 9 402	137 154 107 106 227 604 837 604 837 49 49 53	122-160 138-175 95-120 95-120 193-241 490-731 665-1030 52-57 47-51 47-51 47-52 51-56

Seasonal food: Items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These are fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, eggs and home-killed lamb.

Consumer durables: Furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and other household equipment, men's, women's and children's outerwear and footwear, audio-visual equipment, records and tapes, toys, photographic and sports goods.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

	ED KINGDOM ary 13, 1987 = 100	ALL	All items except	All items except	All items except	All items except	National- ised	Consumer durables	Food	A second	(000/0	Catering	Alcoholic
Janu	ary 13, 1907 = 100	TTEMS	food	seasonal food +	housing	mortgage interest	industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		drink
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Weights	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 848 856	974 975 977 976 976 978 978 979	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	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	141 138 131 134 127 130 123	46 50 49 47 47 47 47 45	76 78 83 77 77 77 80 78
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Annualaverages	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 1988 1989 1990 1991	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 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	Aug 13 Sep 10	134.1 134.6	135.6 136.4	134.4 135.2	129.8 130.4	131.4 132.0	Ξ	113.9 116.2	126.4 125.4	121.6 114.9	127.3 127.4	141.2 142.0	142.6 143.2
	Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	135.1 135.6 135.7	136.9 137.3 137.4	135.6 135.9 136.0	131.1 131.7 131.8	132.7 133.1 133.2	Ξ	116.9 117.3 117.6	125.6 126.8 127.2	116.1 121.3 122.7	127.4 127.8 128.0	142.6 143.2 143.7	143.6 143.4 142.9
1992	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	135.6 136.3 136.7	137.1 137.8 138.2	135.9 136.6 137.0	131.6 132.3 133.0	133.1 133.8 134.5	Ξ	113.2 114.4 115.7	128.4 129.1 129.4	125.2 126.0 124.8	129.0 129.7 130.2	144.3 144.8 145.3	143.9 144.6 145.2
	Apr14 May12 Jun 9	138.8 139.3 139.3	140.7 141.2 141.3	139.2 139.7 139.9	134.4 134.9 135.0	136.7 137.1 137.2	Ξ	116.2 116.4 116.4	128.9 129.5 129.0	122.4 120.9 117.4	130.1 131.0 131.0	146.3 147.2 147.9	147.1 147.9 148.4
	Jul 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	138.8 138.9 139.4	141.1 141.2 141.8	139.6 139.7 140.3	134.3 134.4 134.9	136.7 136.9 137.3	Ξ	113.1 113.5 116.0	127.2 127.5 127.1	105.8 107.0 104.0	130.9 131.1 131.1	148.3 148.8 149.6	149.2 149.6 150.1
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	139.9 139.7 139.2	142.3 142.1 141.3	140.7 140.5 139.9	135.5 135.6 135.7	137.8 137.9 138.1	Ξ	116.8 116.8 117.1	127.4 127.3 128.4	106.5 106.3 110.6	131.1 130.9 131.5	150.2 150.7 151.2	150.9 150.7 150.0
1993	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 16	137.9 138.8 139.3	139.7 140.5 140.8	138.6 139.4 139.8	135.0 136.0 137.0	137.4 138.3 139.2	Ξ	112.8 114.5 115.9	128.8 130.2 131.3	112.2 114.6 116.3	131.7 132.9 133.9	151.7 152.2 153.0	151.0 151.7 152.4
	Apr20 May 18 Jun 15	140.6 141.1 141.0	142.5 142.8 142.9	141.3 141.6 141.7	138.4 139.0 138.9	140.6 141.0 141.0	=	117.0 117.3 116.3	130.8 132.2 131.4	113.0 118.0 112.6	134.0 134.6 134.7	154.4 155.1 155.8	154.4 154.8 155.1
	Jul 20 Aug 17	140.7 141.3	142.6 143.2	141.5 142.1	138.5 139.1	140.6 141.2	Ξ	113.3 114.8	131.3 131.5	109.4 110.8	135.3 135.2	156.4 156.7	155.7 156.0

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

+ For the February, March and April 1986 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure. ** The Nationalised Industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under *table 6.3*.

Cauroo: Co	ntral Statistica						Gei	nera
obacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fare othe trave
38 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	- <u>44</u> 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	
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	
133.2	156.1	127.6	123.8	130.2	115.8	135.9	132.5	
133.2	156.0	128.0	124.8	131.0	120.1	136.1	132.9	
133.3	154.8	128.0	124.8	132.6	121.5	137.0	134.5	
135.6	155.0	128.3	125.4	133.3	121.8	137.1	134.7	
137.0	155.5	128.0	126.1	133.0	121.9	136.9	134.3	
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	
137.5	156.5	127.8	125.0	135.3	117.2	139.2	135.0	
137.5	155.1	127.6	126.3	135.5	118.9	139.9	136.4	
145.7	161.1	127.8	126.4	136.6	120.0	141.3	139.1	
146.1	161.4	128.2	126.9	136.6	120.0	141.8	140.0	
146.1	161.1	128.3	126.8	136.6	120.3	142.0	140.3	
146.0	161.5	128.4	125.1	138.1	115.5`	143.1	140.3	
145.9	161.8	127.8	126.0	137.9	115.4	143.2	140.0	
145.9	162.1	127.5	127.1	137.7	120.0	143.9	139.3	
145.9	162.3	127.7	127.3	138.0	121.6	144.2	140.3	
147.1	160.4	127.8	127.9	138.5	121.1	144.6	140.3	
149.5	156.3	127.4	128.8	138.1	120.5	144.3	139.7	
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	
150.0	152.0	127.1	126.7	140.5	117.0	145.5	139.2	
150.0	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6	
155.7	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	147.5	144.7	
156.6	150.1	126.2	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8	145.3	
156.7	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	
156.8	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	
158.5	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	

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

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

		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
38	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
39	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
90	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
91	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
	Aug 13	4.7	5.3	10.6	12.5	15.7	-8.2	7.6	7.0	9.0	1.8	9.7	7.3	9.9	5.1	12.3
	Sep 10	4.1	4.2	10.0	12.4	15.6	-8.8	7.1	6.9	7.6	3.2	9.0	5.2	9.9	4.7	13.2
	Oct 15	3.7	4.3	9.7	12.0	14.4	-10.0	5.0	6.5	7.6	3.3	9.1	5.5	9.4	4.3	12.6
	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
92	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
	Apr14	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
	May12	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
93	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
	Apr20	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

Notes: See notes under table 6.3.

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

res and ler vel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
22 23 21 20 20 21	47 50 47 48 48 48 47 46	30 28 28 30 30 30 30 30 30 28	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Weights
101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annualaverages
107.5	104.2	108.1	1988	
115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
143.9	120.8	150.0	1992	
100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
117.5	110.1	119.6	1990	Jan 16
130.8	114.9	130.7	1991	Jan 15
137.2	118.2	140.1		Aug 13
137.4	118.2	144.5		Sep 10
137.8	119.1	144.6		Oct 15
138.3	119.5	144.5		Nov 12
138.1	119.8	144.6		Dec 10
140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
141.4	119.9	145.6		Feb 11
141.8	120.4	145.8		Mar 10
142.6	120.8	149.6		Apr14
142.9	121.1	150.0		May12
145.0	120.9	150.2		Jun 9
144.9	120.7	150.2		Jul 14
145.0	120.9	150.4		Aug 11
145.2	121.0	153.7		Sep 8
145.7	121.2	153.4		Oct 13
146.1	121.6	153.0		Nov 10
145.7	121.6	153.1		Dec 8
148.6	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
149.2	122.4	153.9		Feb 9
149.5	122.5	154.2		Mar 16
150.4	122.8	155.8		Apr20
152.3	123.2	156.1		May 18
152.6	122.8	156.4		Jun 15
152.0	121.7	156.7		Jul 20
152.3	122.4	157.2		Aug 17

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6.5

6.8 **RETAIL PRICES** Selected countries

	and the second second		and and the	and a start of the start of the	and the second				(.	Source: Central S	Statistical Office
1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	lrish Republic	Italy	Luxemburg
Nnual averages 986 987 988 989 989 990 990 991 992	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	105.8 110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 140.2 147.4	100.3 100.2 101.7 105.1 109.0 112.4 115.9
lonthly 1992 Jul Aug Sep	146.7 146.8 147.4	134.6 134.9 135.5	117.9 117.7 117.9	126.7 126.8 127.3	115.2 115.4 115.7	301.0 305.2 317.7	153.0 154.3 155.6	123.1 123.0 123.3	125.6	147.6 148.0 148.4	116.2 116.3 116.4
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
993 Jan Feb Mar	145.8 146.7 147.3	136.8P 137.3P 137.9P	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	150.9P 151.6P 151.8P	118.5 118.9 119.2
Apr May Jun	148.6 149.2 149.1	138.5P 138.9P 139.1P	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	152.5P 153.2P 154.2P	119.5 119.7 119.8
Jul Aug	148.8 149.4	139.3P 	120.9	128.2	120.2 	348.3 	160.5 	125.7	··· ··	154.9P 	120.2
ncreases on a year ea Annual averages	rlier										Percer
986 987 988 989 990 991 992	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 5.1	0.3 -0.1 1.5 3.3 3.7 3.1 3.1
lonthly 1992 Jul Aug Sep	3.7 3.6 3.6	3.9 4.0 4.0	2.6 2.1 2.3	2.2 2.1 2.0	3.3 3.5 3.6	13.6 15.3 15.3	5.2 5.7 5.8	2.2 2.0 2.1	2.8	5.2 5.1 4.8	3.3 3.1 3.0
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
993 Jan Feb Mar	1.7 1.8 1.9	3.6P 3.5P 3.4P	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 4.4 4.1	2.1 2.1 2.2	1.9 4.2P	4.4P 4.4P 3.7	3.5 3.8
Apr May Jun	1.3 1.3 1.2	3.4P 3.3P 3.3P	2.9 2.7 2.4	1.1 1.0 0.9	4.3 4.2 4.2	16.2 16.4 15.8	4.6 4.6 4.9	2.1 2.0 2.0	 0.9 	4.3P 4.2P 4.5P	3.8 3.5 3.3
Jul Aug	1.4 1.7	3.5P	2.6	1.2	4.3	15.7	4.9	2.1	::	4.9P	3.5

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.

ource: Central Statistical Office) Sweden etherlands Portugal United States Japan Switzerland Austria Norway 101.7 103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.0 119.7 107.2 116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0 143.3 100.2 99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 108.4 112.5 111.7 122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.5 206.7 101.9 105.7 110.0 115.3 121.5 126.6 130.5 100.6 100.7 101.4 103.7 106.9 110.4 112.3 100.8 102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8 124.6 104.2 108.6 114.9 122.3 135.7 147.8 151.7 onthly 112.4 113.3 113.9 120.9 121.4 120.6 143.7 143.3 144.0 130.7 131.0 131.4 112.0 112.3 112.8 124.5 124.9 125.0 208.7 209.7 209.9 150.4 150.5 152.6 152.2 152.2 152.2 152.2 152.2 152.2 152.2 157.5 210.5 211.3 212.1 125.2 126.4 126.3 120.4 120.5 120.6 144.3 144.3 144.3 114.1 114.2 113.8 131.9 132.0 132.0 112.9 112.7 112.7 144.7 145.1 146.4 132.6 133.1 133.5 112.6 112.7 113.0 126.9 127.7 128.4 122.0 122.8 123.3 113.2 113.6 114.1 214.0 215.7 216.4 158.5 158.5 217.5 218.6 219.1 133.9 134.1 134.3 113.8 114.2P 113.8P 128.8 128.9 146.8 146.0 114.6 114.5 114.2 123.3 115.0 220.6 134.3 114.2P ercent 7.2 8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.4 11.8 9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9 9.1 1.7 1.4 1.9 2.6 3.2 3.3 4.1 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 0.2 -0.4 0.9 1.1 2.6 3.9 3.8 1.9 3.7 4.1 4.8 5.4 4.2 3.1 3.1 3.6 3.5 2.5 2.3 2.0 9.6 9.3 9.3 3.2 3.1 3.0 1.7 1.7 2.0 3.8 3.5 3.5 4.0 3.8 3.9 3.3 3.2 2.9 8.9 8.7 8.5 3.2 3.0 2.9 3.5 3.3 3.4 4.0 3.9 4.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 1.1 0.7 1.2 2.6 2.6 2.4 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 8.5 8.0 7.3 3.8 3.6 2.6 2.5 2.4 2.2 2.1 3.2 3.2 3.0 0.9 1.1P 0.9P 3.9 6.2 5.7 5.5 2.3 5.7 2.8 2.0P

RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

6.8

	and a strate of the	and the second s	and the second
	Finland	Canada	1985=100
2 6 9 .3 .1 .8 .1	103.6 107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.6 136.0	104.1 108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 131.4 133.4	Annual averages 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992
.4 .5 .6	136.8 135.5 137.4	133.7 133.7 133.6	1992 Jul Aug Sep
.9 .2 .8	137.8 137.9 137.5	133.8 134.4 134.4	Oct Nov Dec
.7 .1 .9	138.9 139.4 139.5	135.0 135.4 135.3	1993 Jan Feb Mar
.5 .1	140.1 140.2	135.3 135.6	Apr May Jun
	· · · · ·	 	Jul Aug
			Increases on a year earlier Annual averages
.2 .2 .8 .4 .5 .4 .2	3.6 3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.2 2.6	4.1 4.4 4.0 5.0 4.8 5.6 1.5	1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992
.9 .0 .4	2.6 2.3 2.6	1.3 1.2 1.3	Monthly 1992 Jul Aug Sep
.2 .2 .8	2.7 2.8 2.1	1.6 1.7 2.1	Oct Nov Dec
.7 .9 .9	2.8 2.9 2.7	2.0 2.3 1.9	1993 Jan Feb Mar
.1 .8	2.6 2.6	1.8 1.8 	Apr May Jun
		*	Jul Aug

OCTOBER 1993

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity +, seasonally adjusted §§

24,210 23,606 22,944 23,387 23,387 23,739 23,829 24,247 25,085 25,962 26,175 25,601 25,064 25,127 24,967 24,967 24,675 24,773

118 0.5

14,743 14,093 13,565 13,710 13,710 13,853 13,806 13,951 14,413 14,777 14,860 13,966 13,779 13,560 13,591

31 0.2

All ++

Unpaid family workers**

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Ongovernment employment and training programmes §

11 3.3

15 7.2

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ILO

GREAT BRITAIN	Inemploymen	t#			and the second second	ILO	Total	Economically	y All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++	unemployed	economically active	inactive	over
ALL Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1988 Spring 1980 Spring 1980 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Spring 1993	22,576 21,550 20,420 20,587 20,587 20,587 20,827 20,878 21,535 22,171 22,379 22,008 21,524 21,387 21,266	1.788 2.211 2.310 2.627 2.627 2.739 3.009 3.154 3.433 3.443 3.443 3.443 3.443 3.443 3.443 3.443 3.138 3.136 3.078 3.0046 3.091	388 328 328 408 410 554 455 462 420 369 348 331 312 339	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	24,364 23,760 23,082 23,542 23,542 23,542 23,542 23,542 24,389 26,018 25,751 25,209 26,018 25,751 25,2048 24,850 24,654 24,845	1,440 X 2,494 X 2,965 X 2,928 X 3,105 2,990 2,385 1,883 1,883 1,883 1,883 1,883 1,883 1,883 1,883 2,4649 2,758 2,837 2,931 2,839	25,804 X 26,255 X 26,470 X 26,647 26,869 27,279 27,607 28,082 28,189 28,051 27,858 27,806 27,805 27,687 27,684	15,346 X 15,690 X 16,435 X 16,210 X 16,033 16,085 16,191 16,151 15,993 15,663 15,658 15,854 16,199 16,263 16,408 16,449	41,150 41,944 42,388 42,680 42,650 42,954 43,148 43,430 43,800 43,800 43,745 43,847 43,905 44,057 44,057 44,069 44,086 44,133
Estimated changes Winter 1992 - Spring 93 Per cent	83 0.4	45 1.5	28 9.0	:	151 <i>0.6</i>	-92 - <i>3.2</i>	59 0.2	-12 -0.1	47 0.1
MALE Spring 1979 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Spring 1993	13,380 12,426 11,671 11,607 11,639 11,554 11,462 11,783 11,924 12,006 11,716 11,318 11,260 11,152 11,055 11,074	1,444 1,748 1,753 1,980 2,032 2,055 2,246 2,372 2,620 2,641 2,527 2,368 2,361 2,361 2,305	221 203 200 2208 324 338 314 310 257 245 230 216 219 219 219 224	- - - - - - - 53 55 56 46 41	$\begin{array}{c} 14,824\\ 14,174\\ 13,645\\ 13,790\\ 13,991\\ 13,886\\ 14,032\\ 14,422\\ 14,422\\ 14,452\\ 14,456\\ 14,946\\ 14,500\\ 13,983\\ 13,844\\ 13,722\\ 13,594\\ 13,644\\ 13,644\\ \end{array}$	774 X 1,570 X 1,825 X 1,788 X 1,788 X 1,798 1,798 1,798 1,796 1,724 1,401 1,146 1,045 1,424 1,775 1,850 1,915 1,992 1,921	15,598 X 15,744 X 15,470 X 15,578 X 15,639 15,736 15,756 15,756 16,004 16,004 16,004 16,004 15,758 15,778 15,575 15,564	4,087 X 4,344 X 4,862 X 4,912 X 4,908 5,066 5,130 5,087 5,061 5,103 5,247 5,499 5,522 5,639 5,705 5,747	19,685 20,088 20,332 20,490 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,134 21,170 21,257 21,265 21,277 21,265 21,277 21,281 21,311
Estimated changes Winter 1992 - Spring 93 Percent	18 0.2	12 0.5	25 12.7	:	50 0.4	-61 -3.1	-11 -0.1	42 0.7	31 0.1
FEMALE Spring 1979 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Autumn 1992 Spring 1993	9,197 9,123 8,749 8,980 9,119 9,273 9,416 9,752 10,247 10,271 10,201 10,201 10,201 10,127 10,111 10,128 10,193	344 463 647 691 694 763 768 836 762 813 836 770 770 770 776 778 778 778 778 778	- 147 125 125 148 125 148 196 181 163 163 163 124 119 115 113 115	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9,541 9,586 9,453 9,751 9,751 9,588 10,080 10,357 10,730 11,241 11,271 11,226 11,154 11,128 11,128 11,121	666 X 924 X 1,040 X 1,140 X 1,257 1,181 1,186 1,186 1,186 1,186 1,186 384 836 785 877 874 909 922 949 918	10,207 X 10,510 X 10,493 X 11,089 1 X 11,139 11,275 11,523 11,714 12,077 12,158 12,128 12,100 12,063 12,050 12,050 12,119	11,259 X 11,346 X 11,573 X 11,298 X 11,181 11,177 11,125 11,021 10,602 10,602 10,602 10,605 10,607 10,701 10,741 10,769 10,702	21,466 21,856 22,066 22,190 22,190 22,317 22,400 22,544 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,735 22,801 22,804 22,819 22,805 22,821
Estimated changes Winter 1992 - Spring 93 Percent	65 <i>0.6</i>	34 <i>4.5</i>	:	:	101 <i>0.9</i>	-31 -3.3	69 <i>0.6</i>	-53 -0.5	16 <i>0.1</i>

9,467 9,512 9,379 9,678 9,886 10,023 10,672 11,186 11,315 11,194 11,174 11,160 11,188 11,095 11,182 337 455 550 639 639 685 680 762 785 819 845 806 778 778 778 778 770 751 801 pring 1979 pring 1981 pring 1983 pring 1984 pring 1984 pring 1986 pring 1986 pring 1986 pring 1987 pring 1987 pring 1988 pring 1989 pring 1990 pring 1991 pring 1992 jummer 1992 jummer 1992 pring 1993 9,130 9,057 8,687 8,918 9,057 9,215 9,358 9,694 10,189 10,311 10,229 10,148 10,144 10,117 10,158 143 120 120 144 128 175 193 178 159 160 121 109 122 119 115 126 124 124 108 108 stimated changes linter 1992 - Spring 1993 er cent 50 6.6 86 0.8 41 0.4

s**timated changes** /inter 1992 - Spring 1993 /er*cent*

THOUSAND

EAT BRITAIN

ring 1979 ring 1981 ring 1983 ring 1984 ring 1984 ring 1984 ring 1986 ring 1986 ring 1986 ring 1988 ring 1988 ring 1989 ring 1989 ring 1991 ring 1992 ring 1992 ring 1992 ring 1992 ring 1993

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EMALE

s**timated changes** /inter 1992 - Spring 1993

In employment #

22,432 21,405 20,283 20,454 20,629 20,706 20,706 20,706 21,422 22,055 22,254 21,396 21,485 21,333 21,129 21,185

55 0.3

13,302 12,348 11,601 11,537 11,537 11,572 11,491 11,403 11,728 11,864 11,943 11,647 11,248 11,341 11,321 11,012

14 0.1

Employees

Self-employed

1,778 2,201 2,301 2,618 2,618 2,618 2,714 2,727 2,997 3,143 3,426 3,472 3,318 3,472 3,318 3,131 3,135 3,091 3,046 3,103

57 1.9

1,442 1,745 1,751 1,978 1,978 2,047 2,235 2,358 2,608 2,628 2,512 2,353 2,352 2,352 2,352 2,352 2,352 2,352

*

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market atistics, *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490. People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a *one* week job search period, rather than *four* weeks with the ILO definition. Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1982. • Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.

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LABOURFORCESURVEY Economic activity+, not seasonally adjusted



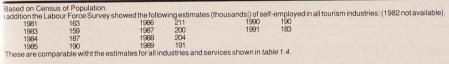
All aged 16 and Total Economically unemployed ## economically active inactive 1,428 X 2,483 X 2,963 X 2,968 2,969 2,879 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302 2,649 2,302 2,801 2,801 2,801 2,920 2,804 25,638 X 26,089 X 25,797 X 26,304 X 26,708 26,708 26,708 27,126 27,126 27,126 27,461 27,941 28,044 27,903 27,713 27,923 27,768 27,577 27,577 $\begin{array}{c} 15,507 \ X \\ 15,851 \ X \\ 16,596 \ X \\ 16,371 \ X \\ 16,194 \\ 16,347 \\ 16,303 \\ 16,138 \\ 15,804 \\ 15,802 \\ 16,156 \\ 16,315 \\ 16,515 \\ 16,568 \end{array}$ 41,146 41,940 42,394 42,675 42,675 42,675 42,675 43,600 43,745 43,846 43,846 43,846 43,903 44,054 44,079 44,090 44,090 55 0.1 -116 -4.0 •. 53 0.3 $\begin{array}{c} 4,177 \\ 4,434 \\ 4,952 \\ 5,002 \\ 4,946 \\ 5,155 \\ 5,217 \\ 5,168 \\ 5,121 \\ 5,141 \\ 5,327 \\ 5,579 \\ 5,435 \\ 5,630 \\ 5,741 \\ 5,824 \end{array}$ 19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,489 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,255 21,268 21,255 21,268 21,282 21,282 21,282 21,319 15,507 X 15,653 X 15,379 X 15,487 X 15,548 15,642 15,692 15,811 15,924 15,851 15,851 15,841 15,676 15,833 15,657 15,833 15,6541 15,495 763 X 1,560 X 1,815 X 1,777 X 1,838 1,786 1,717 1,398 1,148 1,091 1,434 1,091 1,434 1,785 1,867 1,873 1,981 1,904 37 0.2 -77 -3.9 -45 -0.3 83 1.4 665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,256 1,180 1,182 1,161 978 831 779 868 863 930 928 930 928 930 10,132 X 10,435 X 10,418 X 10,816 X 10,836 X 10,836 X 11,066 11,205 11,457 12,016 12,016 12,037 12,090 12,116 12,037 12,090 12,116 12,032 11,330 X 11,417 X 11,644 X 11,253 11,269 X 10,970 10,664 10,673 10,762 10,721 10,771 10,774 21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,315 22,388 22,543 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,735 22,735 22,739 22,811 22,817 22,808 22,812 22,826 -39 47 0.4 -29 -0.3 18 0.1

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All aged 16 a	and over		Age groups		and the second second	¢		
	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 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1980 Spring 1980 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993	23,387 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,962 26,175 25,601 25,064 25,127 24,967 24,655 24,773	13,710 13,853 13,806 13,951 14,413 14,777 14,860 14,407 13,890 13,966 13,779 13,560 13,591	9,678 9,886 10,023 10,296 11,216 11,315 11,194 11,174 11,180 11,188 11,095 11,182	1,917 1,976 1,927 2,081 1,917 1,907 1,505 1,548 1,441 1,370 1,307	2,937 3,075 3,086 3,186 3,227 3,350 3,264 3,022 2,826 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,812 2,720 2,702	5,155 5,280 5,412 5,624 5,973 6,311 6,563 6,537 6,471 6,489 6,501 6,454 6,557	7,879 8,053 8,166 8,262 8,570 8,785 8,950 8,958 8,958 8,958 8,952 8,927 8,927 8,927 8,927 8,927 8,909 8,983	4,777 4,684 4,598 4,545 4,575 4,669 4,717 4,617 4,535 4,518 4,477 4,464 4,468	722 672 640 644 668 765 764 761 764 761 788 760 737 757
ILO unemployed* Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993	3,094 2,968 2,990 2,879 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302 2,649 2,797 2,801 2,797 2,801 2,920 2,804	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	1,256 1,180 1,190 1,161 978 831 779 868 868 863 930 928 930 928 939 9300	541 484 495 434 326 239 230 298 296 420 351 351 322 310	632 592 607 553 437 352 439 404 537 523 523 523 523	726 730 754 621 530 620 729 733 758 754	691 702 682 680 551 455 444 553 684 668 688 682 709	447 411 406 437 401 349 314 352 414 411 447 484 471	58 49 46 40 52 56 40 35 40 31 28 31 28 33
Economically inactive Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1991 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993	16,194 16,244 16,347 16,303 16,138 15,804 15,802 16,000 16,342 16,156 16,331 16,515 16,568	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	11,253 11,249 11,182 11,086 10,970 10,664 10,620 10,673 10,762 10,721 10,771 10,774	1,090 1,018 971 931 881 840 859 854 1,011 809 954 1,021 1,073	833 841 854 822 717 727 738 899 839 839 839 8304 827 872 872	1,600 1,560 1,551 1,510 1,477 1,425 1,417 1,470 1,534 1,534 1,524 1,523 1,520	1,666 1,636 1,664 1,584 1,570 1,579 1,557 1,555 1,610 1,564 1,562 1,606	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	8,770 8,930 9,034 9,122 9,076 9,125 9,125 9,125 9,125 9,125 9,125 9,125 9,126 9,148 9,170 9,217 9,236 9,2246
Economic activity rate + Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993	per cent 62.1 62.2 63.0 63.0 63.0 63.0 63.6 62.9 63.3 63.0 63.3 63.0 62.5 62.5	75.9 75.8 75.2 75.0 75.4 75.6 75.5 74.8 74.8 73.8 74.4 73.5 73.0 72.7	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	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	81.1 81.3 81.2 81.7 83.8 83.2 81.3 78.7 80.9 80.1 78.9 78.7	78.6 79.4 79.9 80.9 81.7 82.8 83.3 83.0 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.8	83.7 84.3 84.2 85.2 85.5 86.1 85.9 86.1 85.6 86.1 85.6 86.1 85.8 85.8	70.0 69.3 68.8 69.0 69.0 69.8 70.0 69.6 69.3 69.0 68.7 68.8 68.7	82 7.5 7.1 7.2 8.3 8.1 8.0 8.3 8.2 7.9 7.7 7.9
ILO unemployment rate # Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Spring 1992 Spring 1993	per cent 11.7 11.1 11.1 10.6 8.7 7.1 6.7 8.3 9.6 10.0 10.1 10.6 10.2	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	11.5 10.7 10.6 10.1 8.4 6.9 6.4 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.8 7.8 7.4	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	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	123 122 122 9,4 7,8 7,1 8,7 10,1 10,1 10,1 10,4 10,9 10,3	8.1 8.0 7.7 7.6 6.0 4.9 4.7 5.8 7.1 7.1 7.2 7.8 7.3	86 8.1 8.1 8.8 8.1 7.0 6.2 7.1 8.4 8.3 9.1 9.8 9.5	7.4 6.8 6.7 5.6 6.3 4.3 5.0 3.8 3.5 3.9 3.7 4.1

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.

		Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All
		661 ·	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER
If-en	nployed *			10	36.4	18.4	156.1
81		48.0	51.7	1.6	30.4	10.4	130.1
nplo	yees in employment						
			074.0	139.3	240.9	352.7	1252.4
8	Mar	245.3	274.3	140.5	281.2	373.5	1349.7
	June	265.1	289.3		287.3	374.3	1371.6
	Sept	265.9	304.5	139.5	251.7	346.3	1325.8
	Dec	269.9	313.1	144.9	201.7		
		000.4	316.4	139.9	259.1	343.2	1327.0
39	Mar	268.4	316.4	140.4	301.0	373.3	1431.0
	June	290.1	326.2	143.3	310.6	378.0	1456.4
	Sept	295.3	329.1		280.4	342.6	1402.2
	Dec	297.0	338.2	143.9	200.4	072.0	
		295.7	329.4	139.8	278.2	345.5	1388.7
0	Mar	295.7	343.0	140.8	318.1	393.1	1503.6
	June	308.5	343.0	142.9	322.4	390.7	1513.2
	Sept	313.5		142.9	293.8	363.4	1449.6
	Dec	306.3	338.4	147.7	233.0		
	Max	291.2	322.6	142.7	286.0	358.9	1401.3
91	Mar	300.8	331.0	141.8	313.8	398.4	1485.8
	June	287.7	338.6	141.0	313.1	402.4	1482.8
	Sept	287.9	320.9	140.4	271.2	380.6	1401.0
	Dec	287.9	320.9	140.4			
32	Mar	283.4	315.3	138.7	270.9	382.5	1390.6
20	June	305.7	334.6	139.4	309.8	407.8	1497.3
		298.1	329.1	137.9	304.9	399.8	1469.8
	Sept Dec	294.8	329.1	137.3	271.3	379.8	1412.2
	Dec	204.0					10010
93	Mar	296.3	315.1	137.2	266.4	380.0	1394.9
	IGES:						
ar19	993-1993	100	-0.2	-1.5	-4.5	-2.5	4.3
	no.(thousands)	12.9	-0.2 -0.1	-1.5 -1.1	-1.7	-0.6	0.3
	Percentage	4.6	-0.1	-1.1	-1.7	0.0	



Overseas travel and tourism: ear

	Overseas visitors (a)	to the UK	UK residents abro (b)	bad	Balance (a) less (b)		
984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 R	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		
	Overseas visitors	to the UK	UK residents abro	ad	Balance		
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,147 1,742 2,690 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	-589.00 -674.07 -664.04 -637.85	
992 R Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,380 1,927 2,804 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	
993 Q1 (e) Q2 (e)	1,540 2,085	2,294 2,175	2,150 2,875	3,075 2,971	-610 -790	-781 -796	
992 R Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	507 377 496 604 657 667 908 1,063 833 656 536 536 588	677 688 669 676 670 643 627 640 649 612 654 706	669 598 714 835 912 1,031 1,210 1,581 1,416 1,120 652 505	944 940 334 938 1,002 863 897 905 896 916 978 978 1,030	-162 -220 -218 -231 -256 -364 -303 -518 -582 -465 -116 -83	-267 -273 -264 -261 -331 -221 -270 -265 -247 -304 -324 -324	
1993 Jan (e) Feb (e) Mar (e) Apr (e) May (e)	510 455 575 660 715 710	678 856 760 752 722 701	725 660 765 925 965 985	1,031 1,041 1,003 1,056 1,051 864	-215 -205 -190 -265 -250 -275	-353 -185 -243 -304 -329 -163	

		Overseas visitors (a)	to the UK	UK residents abro (b)	bad	Balance (a) less (b)	
984 985 986 987 988 988 990 990 991 992 R		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 -2.032 -2.412 -2.138 -2.565 -3.352	
		Overseas visitors	to the UK	UK residents abro	ad	Balance	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
991	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,147 1,742 2,690 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	-589.00 -674.07 -664.04 -637.85
992 F	R Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,380 1,927 2,804 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 (e) Q2 (e)	1,540 2,085	2,294 2,175	2,150 2,875	3,075 2,971	-610 -790	-781 -796
19921	R Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	507 377 496 604 657 908 1,063 833 656 536 536 588	677 668 669 676 670 643 627 640 649 612 654 706	669 598 714 835 912 1,031 1,210 1,581 1,416 1,120 652 505	944 940 934 938 1,002 863 897 905 896 916 978 978 978	-162 -220 -218 -231 -256 -364 -303 -518 -582 -465 -116 -83	-267 -273 -264 -261 -331 -221 -270 -265 -247 -304 -324 -324
1993	Jan (e) Feb (e) Mar (e) Apr (e) May (e) June (e)	510 455 575 680 715 710	678 856 760 752 722 701	725 660 765 925 965 985	1,031 1,041 1,003 1,056 1,051 864	-215 -205 -190 -265 -250 -275	-353 -185 -243 -304 -329 -163

(e) Rounded to the nearest £5 million. For further details see Business Monitors MQ6 and MA6 *Overseas Travel and Tourism*, available from HMSO. *Source:* International Passenger Survey

THOUSAND

TOURISM Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain



rnings and exp	OURISM enditure	8.2
•	£ MILLION AT (CURRENT PRICES
Balance		Same and the second

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 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992		12.421 11.452 11.636 12.464 13.844 14.449 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 2,762 2,699 2,855 2,859 3,168 3,580 3,181 3,580 3,131 3,413
1991	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	2,837 4,298 6,012 3,978	3,890 4,240 4,357 4,638	402 769 1,024 672	1,892 2,820 3,814 2,601	542 708 1,174 706
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)	3,580 4,870	5,150 4,688	580 890	2,310 3,180	690 800
1992	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1,200 966 1,179 1,648 1,594 1,655 2,038 2,430 1,721 1,483 1,235 1,385	1,543 1,568 1,550 1,553 1,574 1,574 1,538 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 1,252 1,560 955 869 839 979	256 181 213 214 255 382 467 414 233 220 220
1993	Jan (e) Feb (e) Mar (e) Apr (e) May (e) June (e)	1,160 1,140 1,280 1,640 1,680 1,550	1,488 1,940 1,722 1,581 1,633 1,474	220 150 210 220 320 350	670 790 850 1,190 1,080 910	270 200 220 230 230 280 290

Notes: See table 8.2.

8.4 TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1980 1981 1982 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992	17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 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 2,975 2,888 3,347
1991 Q1	5,150	7,400	374	4,100	676
Q2	7,915	7,550	604	6,640	671
Q3	11,358	7,712	797	9,708	853
Q4	6,386	8,148	595	5,102	689
1992 Q1	6,070	8,667	492	4,740	839
Q2	9,004	8,454	681	7,526	796
Q3	12,062	8,159	899	10,211	953
Q4	6,699	8,555	741	5,198	760
1993 Q1 (e)	6,540	9,502	480	5,170	890
Q2 (e)	8,440	8,119	650	7,070	720
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov Dec	1,879 1,801 2,391 2,912 2,933 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	186 131 175 162 227 282 217 316 366 406 406 155 179	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)	2,010	2,896	180	1,450	380
Feb (e)	1,980	3,317	140	1,620	220
Mar (e)	2,550	3,287	160	2,100	290
Apr (e)	2,730	2,776	230	2,200	300
May (e)	2,920	2,899	150	2,560	210
June (e)	2,790	2,444	270	2,310	210

Notes: See table 8.2.

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

	1990 R	1991 R 1992 R 1991 R					West and a starting of the	1992 R			
				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	4,10
lorth America			0.740		~	001	541	517	735	935	56
JSA Canada	2,991 694	2,320 547	2,748 629	324 78	624 145	831 193	131	115	/35 167	223	50 12
otal	3,685	2,867	3,377	402	769	1,024	672	633	903	1,158	68
uropean Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	569	690	802	116	175	218	181	109	203	247	24
rance	2,297	2,289	2,483	491	636	686	477 502	446 394	867 649	621 769	54 45
ederal Republic of Germany	/ 1,895	2,134 722	2,268 784	320 93	580 127	731 380	122	394 115	185	769 349	40
taly	713 996	1,118	/84 996	159	202	377	288	195	252	298	24
letherlands	990 277	273	315	63	230	81	63	68	63	230 87	25
)enmark Greece	132	118	128	26	293 65 32	34	26	26	25	49	2
Spain	604	623	684	116	126	230	150	137	147	238	16
Portugal	104	/ 101	102	23	22	30	25	23	17	32	3
rish Republic	1,317	1,314	1,416	238	323	472	281	244	369	500	30
otal	8,905	9,381	9,977	1,644	2,380	3,240	2,117	1,756	2,778	3,190	2,25
Other Western Europe						-	~	~		~	
Austria	154	158	180	20	41	67 132	31 113	28 73	41 114	85 126	1
Switzerland	446	434	433 297	80	109	132	90	73 51	61	120 99	12
lorway	278 525	283 502	297 507	30 53	65 133	154	162	79	150	156	12
Sweden	525 137	112	98	9	32	34	36	14	32	32	1
Finland	303	258	253	55	61	89	53	61	52	78	(
Others											
otal	1,843	1,747	1,768	248	441	574	484	306	450	576	43
Other countries			101	100	~	170	~		89	206	g
Aiddle East	466	447	481 65	100	88 15	176 32	83 17	88 16	12	206	
North Africa	80	78 179	65 204	13 33	15 43	32 67	36	30	44	24 82	-
South Africa	174 312	263	204 289	36	40 52	122	53	42	55	102	9
Eastern Europe	563	458	554	30 77	94	162	126	171	102	155	1
lapan Australia	623	400	507	93	111	166	97	87	121	201	
New Zealand	124	110	113	20	33	31	25	11	38	45	1000
atin America	184	200	234	33	45	64	57	52	46	92	
Rest of World	1,054	929	965	137	225	354	212	154	259	356	19
otal	3,580	3,131	3,413	542	708	1,174	706	650	766	1,264	7.
lotes: See table 8.2.											
									TOU	RISM	0 (
				el and			- Contraction of the second				

TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by country visited

	1990 R	1991 R	1992 R	1991 R				1992 R			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total all countries	31,150	30,808	33,836	5,150	7,915	11,358	6,386	6,070	9,00	12,062	6,699
North America									•		
USA	1,964	2,062	2,450	333	523	656	550	457	59		667
Canada	361	308	363	41	81	141	45	35	9	1 163	74
Total	2,325	2,370	2,813	374	604	797	595	492	68	1 899	741
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	957	979	957	190	267	262	259	244	23	7 248	228
France	6,859	7,400	7,887	1,324	1,911	2,801	1,364	1,574	2,06		1,479
Federal Republic of Germany	1,809	1,746	1,777	338	458	537	413	368	44	1 588	380
taly	1,196	1,157	1,223	178	289	496	194	225	37	7 457	165
Netherlands	1,208	1,428	1,364	233	496	359	340	215	52		246
Denmark	192	213	184	41	59	67	46	29	4		47
Greece	1,631	1,654	1,908	23	447	945	240	20	49		207
Spain	5,097	4,893	5,675	733	1,220	1,977	964	895	1,56		1,108
Portugal	981	1,094	1,232	142	254	459	238	166	36	9 443	255
rish Republic	2,123	2,097	2,134	352	518	756	472	342	55	6 758	478
Total	22,053	22,661	24,341	3,553	5,920	8,658	4,530	4,076	6,67	9 8,994	4,592
Other Western Europe											
Yugoslavia	656	130	22	31	81	13	5	3		2 11	6
Austria	747	596	638	203	136	179	77	257	ç		73
Switzerland	611	611	629	154	114	239	103	204	13		90
Norway/Sweden/Finland	397	389	393	69	95	134	91	80	10		81
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	1,084	953	1,302	77	248	373	255	93	41		317
Others	304	211	350	13	45	111	42	26	10	5 180	40
Total	3,797	2,889	3,334	547	720	1,050	572	664	84	7 1,217	607
Other countries											
Middle East	249	186	272	23	48	65	50	63	e	7 62	80
North Africa	342	234	392	29	25	90	91	87		6 118	9
Eastern Europe	418	507	599	80	118	233	76	102	13		96
Australia/New Zealand	266	272	311	107	66	46	52	116	8	2 65	92 96 48
Commonwealth Caribbean	278	295	321	70	73	79	73	64		2 90	75
Rest of world including cruise		1,394	1,453	366	341	340	346	407	34	7 350	
Total	2.975	2.888	3,347	676	671	853	689	839	75	6 953	760

THOUSAND



HOUSAND

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

	Total visitors	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit	t		
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 R 1990 R 1991 R 1991 R 1992 R Percentage change 1992/1991	12.421 11.452 11.636 12.464 13.644 13.449 13.897 15.566 15.799 15.738 15.738 18.013 17.125 18.535 8	7,323 6,889 6,911 7,661 8,515 9,413 8,851 10,335 10,967 11,829 12,751 11,614 12,778 10	5,098 4,563 4,724 4,803 5,129 5,036 5,046 5,231 4,832 5,509 5,262 5,511 5,756 4	5,478 5,037 5,265 5,818 6,385 6,666 5,919 6,828 6,655 7,286 7,725 7,169 7,949 11	2,565 2,453 2,393 2,566 2,863 3,014 3,286 3,564 4,966 4,363 4,461 4,219 4,462 6	2,319 2,287 2,410 2,560 2,626 2,880 2,946 3,179 3,178 3,497 3,611 3,611 3,591 3,884 8	2,058 1,675 1,558 1,530 1,770 1,890 1,746 1,996 1,870 2,193 2,216 2,147 2,147 2,239 4
1990 R Q1	3,322	2,547	775	1,183	1,065	735	339
Q2	4,535	3,065	1,470	2,143	1,100	856	435
Q3	6,306	4,202	2,104	3,000	1,129	1,196	981
Q4	3,851	2,937	914	1,399	1,168	824	460
1991 R Q1	2,837	2,067	770	916	875	706	340
Q2	4,298	2,780	1,517	1,874	1,100	883	441
Q3	6,012	3,849	2,163	2,910	1,048	1,190	864
Q4	3,978	2,918	1,061	1,469	1,196	812	501
1992 R 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 TOURISM 8

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

	Total visitors	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit	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
1981	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
83	20,994	12,361	8,634	14,568	2,886	2,559	982
84	22,072	13,934	8,137	15,246	3,155	2,689	982
85	21,610	13,732	7,878	14,898	3,188	2,628	896
36	24,949	16,380	8,569	17,896	3,249	2,774	1,029
37	27,447	19,369	8,077	19,703	3,639	3,051	1,054
88	28,828	21,026	7,802	20,700	3,957	3,182	990
89	31,030	21,925	9,105	21,847	4,505	3,485	1,193
90 R	31,150	21,368	9,782	21,273	4,769	3,952	1,156
91 R	30,808	20,408	10,401	20,788	4,840	3,952	1,227
92R	33,836	23,357	10,479	23,236	5,162	4,100	1,338
centage change 1992/1991	10	20,007	10,475	12	5,102	4,100	9
rcentage change 1992/1991	10	14		12	'		3
90 R Q1	5,264	3,999	1,265	3,130	1,058	858	218
Q2	8,219	5,551	2,668	5,701	1,249	948	321
Q3	11,478	7,505	3,972	8,754	1,124	1,340	259
Q4	6,189	4,313	1,876	3,687	1,338	805	359
Q44 .	0,105	4,010					
91 R Q1	5,150	3,621	1,529	3,132	977	833	208
Q2	7,915	5,013	2,902	5,272	1,343	995	304
Q3	11,358	7,316	4,042	8,579	1,139	1,323	317
Q4	6,386	4,458	1,928	3,806	1,381	801	398
92 R Q1	6,070	4,300	1,770	3,714	1,178	878	300
Q2	9,004	6,205	2,799	6,305	1,328	1,069	301
Q3	12,062	8,101	3,961	9,212	1,237	1,294	319
Q3 Q4	6.699	4.750	1,949	4,004	1,419	858	418

Notes: See table 8.2

.9 TOURISM 8 **Visitor nights**

					THOUSAND
Salar Salar Salar	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 RQ1	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 RQ1	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			
Percentage change 1991/1990	1	7.1	1992 RQ1	32.8	71.5
			Q2	42.1	99.3
			Q3	73.1	160.8
			Q4	38.2	73.1



Employment:

Unemployment, eg:

stocks

stocks

Population:

occupation

migrations

births and deaths

age and duration

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can access official government

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quarterly estimates and projections

Jobcentre Vacancies and Placings, eg:

breakdown by industry and

VAT Registrations and Deregistrations

tables or pre-set variables

estimates and projections

Census of Population via standard

THOUSAND

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S74 OCTOBER 1993 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE





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OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

<i>Neasure</i>	England
Business Start-Up Scheme as at 18 July 1993	28,617

.3 **OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES** 9

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 3 July 1993 — 6 August 1993 + Registered as disabled on 19 April 1993 #	5,184 371,734

+ 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.

.5 **OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES** 9 Regional Selective Assistance: April-June 1993 *

	East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	4	35	61	15	30	24	169	32	32	233
Value of Offers (£,thou)	180	3,534	5,102	710	2,023	14,227	25,776	11,604	10,024	47,404

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: April-June 1993*

legion and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	
AST MIDLANDS eritage Stone Ltd otal	Corby	90,000 90,000	A	V
ORTH EAST bac Ltd lectrix (Northern) Ltd (D Close & Sons Itd G. Turnbull Ltd ritish Visqueen Ltd (& F Cosmetic Packaging Ltd ygeica Heatthcare Ltd ookaburra Ltd uality Software Products Ltd otal	Bishop Auckland Bishop Auckland Newcastle upon Tyne South Tyneside Stockton-on-Tees Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Sunderland Sunderland	500,000 95,000 75,000 800,000 95,000 450,000 150,000 400,000 2,740,000	A A A A A A A A A A A	FSB-FFFC
IORTH WEST Veltonhurst Ltd tobert Watson & Co (Constrctn Engs) Jentral Tin Canister Co Ltd I A Software Ltd pollo Stationary PLC astech Flammability Ltd Bas Control Equipment Ltd Ravenhead Co Ltd cagle Precision Technologies Ltd akeside Lanes Ltd Total	Blackburn Bolton & Bury Liverpool Manchester Wigan & St Helens Wigan & St Helens Wigan & St Helens Wigan & St Helens Wirrel & Chester Workington	80,000 80,000 90,000 150,000 80,000 1,400,000 1,500,000 90,000 250,000 3,800,000	A B A A A A B B B A	FOFOSEOOOS
SOUTH WEST Seacore Ltd Stafford-Miller Ltd Fotal	Helston Plymouth	187,000 200,000 387,000	A A	F
VEST MIDLANDS recort Powell Ltd Exact Precision Ltd Luropean Industrial Services Ltd Hational-Standard Co Ltd Syspal Ltd Syspal Ltd Syspal Ltd Syspal Ltd	Birmingham Coventry & Hinkley Dudley & Sandwell Dudley & Sandwell Kidderminister Telford & Bridgenorth Telford & Bridgenorth	75,000 200,000 480,000 75,000 400,000 90,000 90,000 1,410,000	A A B A B A A	
ORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Ayrefield Ltd -iltronic Ltd indie Gears Ltd ewis Group PLC ack Tighe Coatings Ltd alcon Cycles Ltd beest Foods Ltd imberly Clark Ltd urora Group Ltd otal	Barnsley Bradford Bradford Doncaster Scunthorpe Scunthorpe Scunthorpe Scunthorpe Sheffield	75,000 225,000 175,000 75,000 140,000 500,000 12,000,000 550,000 13,840,000	8 8 8 8 4 4 4 4 4 4	
COTLAND ternational Metrology Systems eamark Systems Ltd he Royal Bank of Scotland PLC HE Ltd Jonspiel Eng Ltd Yound Magnetics Ltd IEC Ferrant Defence Systems Ltd lichard I Racke Ltd Depenova Ltd ield Group Ltd 3 & M Radiators Ltd ohn McGavigan & Co Ltd ohn McGavigan & Co Ltd Iarkson Tennis & Leisure Centres Ltd lesso (Engineers) Ltd Jorthumberland Systems Ltd . Terley Ltd olls-Royce PLC Immec Ltd Iod Frequency Investigation emetab (Scotland) Ltd utds (Food) Ltd Total	Bathgate Bathgate Bathgate Dumbarton Dundee Dundee Dundermline Falkirk Glasgow	300,000 140,000 80,000 200,000 130,000 120,000 120,000 250,000 140,000 800,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 4,700,000 80,000 140,000 140,000 142,000 140,000 11,275,000	A	
VALES Vorthern Engraving Graphics Ltd Vuasa Battery (UK) Ltd Vaantic Plastics Ltd Das Legal Expenses Insurance Co Ltd J Casting Investments Heat Treatmt Landaff Engineering Co. Ltd Memory Lane Cakes Ltd Memory Lane Cakes Ltd Memory Lane Cakes Ltd Premium Ice Co Ltd Si Davids Assemblies Ltd Newco (Crown Brewery) PLC Newco (Crown Brewery) PLC Newco (Crown Brewery) PLC Newco Ltd Simbec Research Ltd Continental Can Co Ltd Knitmesh Ltd Haven Automation Ltd Lucas SEI wiring Systems Ltd Patina Press Ltd Total	Blaeneu Gwent Abergavenny Blaeneu Gwent Abergavenny Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Haverfordwest Pontypridd & Rhondda Pontypridd & Rhondda Pontypridd & Rhondda Shotton, Flint & Rhyl Shotton, Flint & Rhyl Swansea Swansea Swansea Wrexham	95,000 800,000 120,000 90,000 230,000 239,000 90,000 100,000 1,500,000 400,000 400,000 100,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 550,000 9,559,000	B A A A A B B B B A A A A A A A A B A	

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

SIC 1980 description

Working of stone & non-met mins nes

9.6

Refrigerating & ventilating equip Steel tubes Engineers small tools Installation of fixtures & fittings Plastics semi-manufactures Plastics packaging products Household & personal hygiene prods Poultry slaugher & processing Computer services

Plastics products nes Construction & repair of buildings Packaging products of metal Computer services Stationery Misc chemical prods for ind use Compressors & fluid power equipment Other glass products Other industrial & commercial mach Sport & other recreational services

Professional & tech services nes Pharmaceutical products

Metal working machine tools Metai working machine tools Aerospace equip manuf & repair Finished metal products nes Miscellaneous foods Engineers small tools Finished metal products nes Finished metal products nes

Metal doors, windows, etc Electric instuments & control syst Precision chains etc Precision chains etc Business services nes Fabricated constructional steelwork Pedal cycles & parts Bread and flour confectionery Pulp, paper & board Forging, pressing & stamping

Electric instuments & control syst Other building products Banking & bill-discounting Electronic instruments & control syst Process engineering contractors Non-active components for elec eqp Electric instruments & control syst Female light outerwear, lingerie etc Medical & surgical equip Packaging and products of board Motor vehicle parts Plastics products nes Sport & other recreational services Refrigerating & ventilating equip Computer services Soft furnishings Aerospace equip manuf & repair Electronic data processing equip Builders carpentry & joinery Professional & tech services nes Electronic insruments & control syst Bread and flour confectionery

Other printing & publishing Batteries & accumulators Synthetic resins & plastics mats Activities aux to insurance Heat & surface treatment of metals Electrical equipment ness Bread & flour confectionery Ice cream Measuring & checking instruments Spirit distilling & componding Packaging products of metal Research & development Packaging products of metal Hosiery & other wett knitted goods Measuring & checking instruments Elecronic equip for vehicles etc Elecronic equip for vehicles etc Printing, bookbinding & paper mach

Printing, bookbinding & paper mach

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

OCTOBER 1993

EFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

• EARNINGS

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

• ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

• EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

The terms used in the tables are defined

more fully in the periodic articles in Employment Gazette which relate to

particular statistical series.

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

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

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions: for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working davs 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
- not elsewhere specified nes **UK Standard Industrial** SIC Classification, 1980 edition
- FC **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.

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- 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 selfemployed 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 taxpavers for any increase in retail prices, taking account of changes to direct taxes (including employees' National Insurance contributions). Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

• TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

• VACANCY

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

• WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

• WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

• WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT **TRAINING PROGRAMMES**

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

en e	requency	Latest issue	Table number or page	
Employment and workforce	States for			Holiday ent
orkforce: UK and GB				Average earning
arterly series	M(Q)	Oct 93	1.1	Manufactur Internationa
Labour force estimates, projections		Mar 91	100	Agriculture
Employees in employment Industry: GB				Coal-mining
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Oct 93	1.4	Overtime and s Latest figur
: time series, by order group	M	Oct 93 Oct 93	1.2 1.3	Regions: su
Manufacturing: by division, class or group Occupation	рМ	001 95	1.5	Hours of work:
Administrative, technical and clerical in				Outputpo
manufacturing	A	Dec 92	1.10	Output per
Local authorities manpower Region: GB	Q	Oct 93	1.7	Output per hea annual indi
Sector: numbers and indices	Q	Oct 93	1.5	Wages and sala
f-employed: by region	Q	Apr 90	224	Manufactur
: by industry nsus of Employment		Apr 90	222	Quarterly a
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 93	117	•Labourco
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1989)	~	Apr 93	117	Survey results
ernational comparisons prentices and trainees	Q	Aug 93	1.9	Per unit of
Manufacturing industries: by industry	D	Aug 89	1.14	
: by region	D	Aug 89	1.15	Retail pric
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ade union membership	А	May 93	189	Recent mo
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Broad category: UK Detailed category: UK and GB	M Q	Oct 93 Oct 93	2.1 2.2	Group india
Region: summary	ã	Sep 93	2.6	Revision of
Age: time series UK	M(Q)	Oct 93	2.7	Food prices London weight
: estimated rates	M(Q)	Oct 93 Oct 93	2.15 2.8	International co
Duration: time series UK Region and area	M(Q)	001 00	2.0	
Time series summary: by region	М	Oct 93	2.3	LabourFo
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas		Oct 93	2.4 2.9	Economic activ
: counties, local areas : parliamentary constituencies	M M	Oct 93 Oct 93	2.9	Economic activ
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 93	2.6	Leonomic activ
Flows		0-+ 00	0.10	 Industrial
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Age and duration udents: by region	D M	Oct 88 Oct 93	2.21/22/25 2.13	Monthly: broa
sabled jobseekers: GB	M	May 93	9.3	Annual: detai
ernational comparisons	М	Oct 93	2.18	: prom Main causes o
hnic origin		Feb 93	25	Cumulative
mporarily stopped				Latest yea
Latest figures: by UK region	М	Oct 93	2.14	Size of stoppa Days lost per 1
				years by in
cancies Unfilled, inflow, outflow and				International c
placings seasonally adjusted	М	Oct 93	3.1	•Tourism
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	м	Oct 93	3.2	Employment in
Unfilled unadjusted by region	М	Oct 93	3.3	Time serie
Redundancies				Overseas trave
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Industries Creat Britain	D M	Sep 92 Oct 93	2.31 2.32	Overseas trave
Great Britain by region	M	Oct 93	2.33	Visits to th
by age	M	Oct 93	2.34	Visits abro Visits to th
by industry	M	Oct 93	2.35 2.36	purpose
by occupation Ivance notifications	M S(M)	Oct 93 Feb 91	48	Visits abro
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Earnings and hours				•YTS
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Industries	М	Oct 93	5.3	Regional
Underlying trend	Q(M)	Jul 91	364	Selective Assi
ew Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results	A	Nov 90	571	Selective Assi
Time series	M(A)	Oct 93	5.6	Development Development
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and hours worked [Manual workers]	ios			A CALL SALAND
Manufacturing and certain other industr ummary (Oct)	B(A)	Oct 93	5.4	* Frequency of
Detailed results	Ā	Feb 93	23	A Annual. S Six

OCTOBER 1993 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE **S78**

F	requency	Latest issue	Table number or page
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ices: annual averages of weights	DA	Sep 93	6.7 351
	М	Jun 91 Oct 93	6.3
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ar for main industries ages	A A	May 92 May 92	243 246
1,000 employees in recent ndustry	А	May 92	241
comparisons	Â	Dec 92	653
n tourism: by industry es GB	м	Oct 93	8.1
el: earnings and expenditure	M	Oct 93	8.2
rel: visits to the UK by residents	м	Oct 93	8.3
by UK residents el and tourism	М	Oct 93	8.4
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Grants by region	Q	Aug 93	9.7
Grants by region and compa	iny Q	Aug 93	9.8

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

special **FEATURE**

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

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

GENERAL ENQUIRIES	
The latest published Employment D statistics are available from the Pub Office	
Press Enquiries	071-273 4961
FOR STATISTICAL INFORMAT	ION ON:
Employment	0928 792563
Employment census	0928 792690
Employment Training and Youth Tra	aining 0742 594027
Industrial disputes	0928 792825
Labour Force Survey; labour force p	rojections 071-273 5585
Monthly Average Earnings Index	0928 794847
New Earnings Survey (annual): leve and hours worked for groups of work females, industries, occupations, pa full-time); distribution of earnings; co earnings; hours worked	kers (males and rt-time and
Redundancies	071-273 5530
Retail Prices Index (Central Statistic Ansafone service Enquiries	al Office) 0923 800511 0923 800002
Skills surveys and research into skill shortages	s 0742 594216
Small firms; self employment	0742 597538
Tourism overseas and domestic, including da income and expenditure; tourism em	

Wage rates, basic hours Workforce training Youth Cohort Study FOR ADVICE ON: Sources of labour market statistics 071-273 5532 Labour market analysis and research related to qualifications, skills and training

Trade union membership

Unemployment (claimant count)

Vacancies notified to Jobcentres

Vocational qualifications

Unit wage costs, productivity, international

comparisons of earnings and labour costs

review of

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and

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 oth	er 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.

Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared

Key findings

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071-273 5530

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0742 594216

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- The Labour Force Survey (LFS) results for Great Britain relating to spring 1993 show that:
- There were 2.8 million unemployed people who fitted the internationally recommended ILO definition of unemployment, an increase of 160,000 (6 per cent) since spring 1992. This compares with the unadjusted count (of unemployed claimants) for the same period of 2.86 million, an increase of 250,000 (10 per cent).
- The difference between the two measures in spring 1993 was 56,000.
- Of the 160,000 increase in the number of people who were ILO unemployed between spring 1992 and spring 1993, 96,000 (62 per cent) were also included in the claimant count.
- The majority of unemployed people, 66 per cent of those who were ILO unemployed and 65 per cent of those who were claimant unemployed, were included in both measures. They number 1.86 million.
- The gap between the two measures exists because certain groups are classified as unemployed on one measure but not the other. In spring 1993 the gap represented the difference between the one million claimants who were not unemployed according to the LFS (ILO) definition, and the 950,000 people who were unemployed on the ILO measure but who were not claiming benefits.
- In spring 1993 the number of men unemployed according to the ILO measure (1.9 million) was less than the number of male claimants (2.2 million), while the number of ILO unemployed women (0.9 million) was greater than the number of female claimants (0.66 million). The large majority of men were unemployed on both measures, while for women the overlap was much smaller.



This article compares the monthly count of those claiming unemployment-related benefits (the 'claimant count') with the measure of unemployment obtained from the Labour Force Survey, which is estimated according to the internationally recommended International Labour Office (ILO) definition.¹ Comparative statistics are presented here relating to the spring of each year between 1984 and 1993.² By Chris Woolford and James Denman, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.

Introduction

THIS IS the latest in a series of annual articles which present a reconciliation between the monthly claimant unemployment count based on administrative records and the internationally recognised ILO measure of unemployment based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS). It looks at, and where appropriate suggests reasons for, the differences in both the levels and recent trends shown by the two measures of unemployment. Further details of the definitions are given in the technical note on page 464.

Until spring 1992 the LFS was conducted on an annual basis. Thereafter it became quarterly. Because quarterly figures can be

International Passenger Survey

071-273 5507



subject to seasonal influences, the introduction of a quarterly LFS meant there was a need to adjust the LFS figures to account for this.

The article is timed to follow the publication of the results from the spring 1993 LFS and thus marks the end of the first year of production for the quarterly survey. Where appropriate, and to give an appreciation of the latest trends, seasonally adjusted results for the most recent quarters have been used. However, these instances are clearly marked and in most cases comparisons relate to unadjusted spring figures, in particular to the spring 1993 LFS results. By basing the article around the spring LFS, it is intended that the results will be as comparable as possible with the

pre-1992 annual surveys, and also therefore with previous articles.

Methods of measuring unemployment

Unemployment can be measured in different ways and can mean different things to different people. There are, however, two basic approaches to collecting the information. One is to conduct household surveys specifically for the purpose of measuring unemployment (and employment) using internationally standard definitions. In such surveys individuals are asked whether or not they have a job, and if not, whether they are available to work in the next two weeks and what steps they have taken to find work in the past four weeks.

The other approach is to use existing administrative sources by counting as unemployed those people who are recorded

as seeking work or claiming benefit at | government offices. In any country, the degree to which both approaches produce overlapping results is largely dependent on the administrative rules that govern either unemployed people's eligibility for benefits. or their propensity to register as unemployed. The scale of the differences can also depend on what stage a country has reached in the economic cycle.

Since 1973, and in common with most European countries, the main household survey used to derive an unemployment measure for the United Kingdom has been the LFS. This survey was conducted biennially in Great Britain until 1983, annually from 1984 to 1992 and quarterly from spring 1992. One major advantage of the LFS is that it collects unemployment data using the internationally standardised ILO definition, which allows for intercountry comparisons. The LFS also provides

data on the characteristics of the unemployed as well as collecting a wide range of other labour market information. This data can be articulated with the unemployment data and provides a rich field for further analysis.

Household surveys are relatively expensive, however, and it takes time to process the results. They are also subject to sampling and response errors. Therefore, and again in common with many other West European countries, the United Kingdom uses administrative records to provide the most up-to-date monthly unemployment indicator at both national and local level. Since October 1982 the monthly figures have been based directly on the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (Unemployment Benefit, Income Support and National Insurance Credits) at Employment Service local offices, formerly known as Unemployment Benefit Offices. These figures are known as the 'claimant count'

The claimant count figures are derived from the administrative system at relatively little extra cost and are available quickly every month. They provide detailed and precise figures for small geographical areas figures which would be prohibitively expensive to obtain from surveys because of the large sample size required. For these reasons the monthly claimant count is currently the most widely quoted measure of unemployment in this country.

Because the claimant count is a byproduct of the administrative system used to pay benefits, however, it is inevitably prone to changes in coverage whenever there are changes to the administrative rules and procedures which govern unemployed people's eligibility and propensity to claim. Employment Department (ED) statisticians have tackled this problem by maintaining an historical series free from temporary distortions, seasonal influences and significant changes in coverage which, unless adjusted for, would give a misleading impression of the trend in unemployment. Whenever a genuine discontinuity has arisen leading to a loss of comparability, ED statisticians have recast the monthly series backwards in order to keep the seasonally adjusted series consistent with the current coverage of the claimant count. This approach allows for meaningful comparisons over time and also ensures that the seasonally adjusted claimant count remains a valid economic indicator.

Main results for spring 1993 – Great Britain

According to the seasonally adjusted results of the LFS for Great Britain for spring 1993, there were 2.84 million people unemployed on the ILO definition (i.e. people aged 16 or over without paid jobs who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and had sought work at some time during the four weeks prior to interview). Of these, 390,000 were



pecifically seeking part-time work. This heasure, which conforms to international uidelines, was 13,000 higher than the easonally adjusted claimant count for the ame period, which averaged 2.83 million or Great Britain.

Figure 1 compares the LFS nemployment estimates on the ILO efinition with the claimant count for the eriod from spring 1984. Seasonally djusted data has been included in the graph order to give a better indication of the nderlying trends for each series. The chart hows that both the ILO and consistent laimant unemployment measures, despite ifferences in definition and coverage, have hown broadly similar trends over the past ecade. Most recently, the seasonally djusted difference between the two neasures has narrowed (13,000 at spring 1993).

Figure 2 illustrates the components that nake up the difference between the two measures of unemployment (not seasonally idjusted), with these components quantified for spring 1992 and 1993 in table 1. This shows that the majority of people in the claimant count at spring 1993, some 1.86 million, were also classified as unemployed on the ILO definition, and vice-versa.

Figure 3 and table 1 show that in spring

claimants not classified as unemployed on the international measure. The majority of these (620,000) were people claiming unemployment-related benefits, but not unemployed according to the ILO definition because they were economically inactive (i.e. they were not seeking or were not available to start a job). The remaining 380,000 consisted of people claiming benefits who had done some paid work during the survey reference week and were therefore classified as 'in employment' on the ILO definition. (In certain circumstances people can claim unemployment-related benefits while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work). Conversely, there were some 950,000 people who were unemployed according to the ILO definition but who were not in the count of those claiming unemployment-related benefits.

1993 there were an estimated one million

Spr 91

Men and women

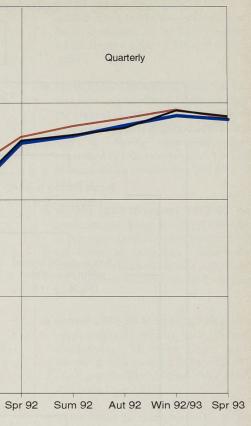
Figure 4 shows the comparison of the ILO measure of unemployment with the claimant count by sex, while table 1 shows in addition the changes between spring 1992 and spring 1993. As in previous years, figures from the spring 1993 survey show that the number of men unemployed according to the ILO measure (1.9 million)

Photo: Sally and Richard Greenhill



Figure 1 ILO unemployment compared with the claimant count measures, 1984 - 1993 Millions

Annual

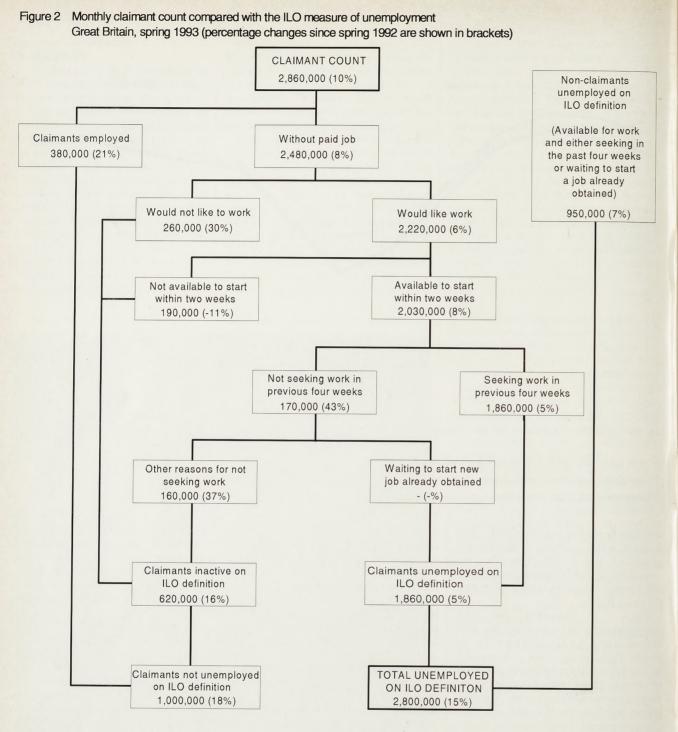


was lower than the number of male claimants (2.2 million). The difference arises from the fact that there were more men in the claimant count who were not classified as ILO unemployed (730,000), than there were ILO unemployed men not claiming benefits (430,000).

For women, however, as in previous years the position was reversed, with the ILO measure of unemployment (900,000) higher than the claimant count (660,000). This was because there were more women who were classified as ILO unemployed but not claiming benefits (510,000), than there were women classified as claimants who were not ILO unemployed (270,000). Of the large number of ILO unemployed women not in the claimant count, over half (53 per cent) were specifically seeking part-time work.

Trends 1984 - spring 1993

Table 2 and figure 1 compare the LFS unemployment estimates on the ILO definition with the claimant count for the period from spring 1984. They show, in particular, how variations from the LFS series tend to be smaller than those from the claimant count. By plotting both the unadjusted and the consistent seasonally adjusted claimant count series referred to



Note: Less than 10,000, figure not shown

earlier, the graph also shows the effect that changes in coverage have had upon the claimant count over the last decade. The LFS series shown is also seasonally adjusted and, since the introduction of the internationally standard ILO definition in 1984, has only been subject to one relatively minor change in definitional coverage. This change arose from the indirect impact of the introduction of the category 'unpaid family workers' into the UK definition of employment in spring 1992. The change was made in order to bring the LFS definition

of employment more fully into line with the international standard. An analysis of data specially collected in the autumn 1992 LFS in order to measure the impact of this change indicates that the estimate of ILO unemployment for Great Britain as a whole was reduced by around 19,000.4

The years 1984-1993 can be broadly divided into five periods as follows:

• spring 1984 to spring 1986: the claimant count continued to rise while the ILO measure had begun to fall. Over this period the claimant count rose by 190,000 (unadjusted) or 220,000 on the consistent seasonally adjusted basis, while the ILO measure fell by nearly 130,000.

• spring 1986 to spring 1988: both measures showed a substantial fall; the claimant count by about 760,000 (some 710,000 on the consistent seasonally adjusted basis) and the ILO measure by about 590,000.

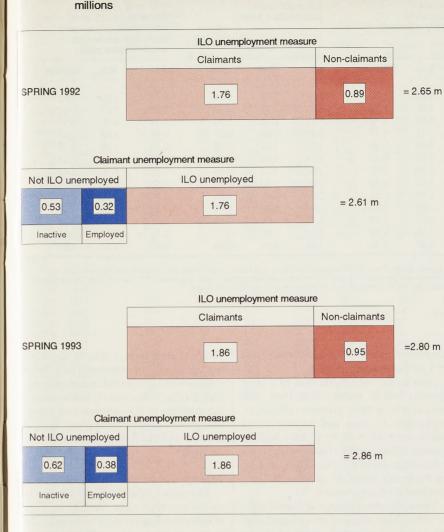


Figure 3 Components of changes in both unemployment measures

Great Britain (not seasonally adjusted), spring 1992 and spring 1993,

able 1 ILO measure of unemployment compared with the monthly claimant count

								Great I	Britain, mi	llions ^a
	Spring 1993			Spring	Spring 1992			Change since spring 1992		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	
otal ILO unemployed available for work and ooked for work in the ast four weeks) ^b	2.80	1.90	0.90	2.65	1.79	0.86	0.16	0.12	0.04	
of which:										
Not in the claimant count	0.95	0.43	0.51	0.89	0.39	0.50	0.06	0.05	0.01	
Claimants "	1.86	1.47	0.39	1.76	1.40	0.36	0.10	0.07	0.02	
Claimants " not unemployed ^c	1.00	0.73	0.27	0.85	0.61	0.24	0.15	0.12	0.03	
of which:										
not seeking in last four weeks or not available (inactive) ^d	0.62	0.44	0.18	0.53	0.38	0.16	0.09	0.06	0.03	
Employed		0.38	0.29	0.09	0.32	0.23	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.00
Total claimant count	2.86	2.20	0.66	2.61	2.01	0.61	0.25	0.19	0.05	

See technical note for detailed definition

hese figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results. See technical note for details of the method used

Figures may not appear to add because of rounding. Of which, in spring 1993, 110,000 were aged under 18, compared with 120,000 in spring 1992

Not unemployed on the ILO definition

People not in work, no ployed on the ILO definition

- spring 1988 to spring 1990: the claimant count fell more sharply, by 890,000 (some 770,000 - 34 per cent on the consistent seasonally adjusted basis) compared to the ILO measure, which showed a fall of 510,000 (21 per cent)
- spring 1990 to spring 1992: the two measures increased significantly, though the claimant count, which increased by 1,090,000 (73 per cent) (both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted), rose considerably more sharply than the ILO measure which increased by 780,000 (42 per cent).
- spring 1992 to winter 1992-93: the two measures, which at spring 1992 were of similar magnitude, increased steadily at about the same rate. Seasonally adjusted, both the claimant count and ILO measure rose by 280,000 during the period.
- winter 1992-93 to spring 1993: both measures fell during this period. Seasonally adjusted, the ILO unemployment measure fell by 920,000 (3 per cent) and the claimant count fell by 430,000 (1 per cent).

There could be many reasons why the differences between the two measures have fluctuated over time, but two factors in particular are worth mentioning. Since 1984 both counts are likely to have been affected by changes in economic behaviour caused either by changes in the eligibility

Table 2 Comparison of alternative measures of unemployment 1984-1993

							the least this will	S. A. A.	Great	Britain, millions	
		une	ILO measure of unemployment ^b (seasonally adjusted)			Claimant count [°] (unadjusted, total [°]			Claimant count (seasonally adjusted, consistent with current coverage: excluding under-18 year olds)		
		All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	
Spring	1984	3.11	1.85	1.26	2.98	2.08	0.89	2.77	1.96	0.82	
Spring	1985	2.98	1.80	1.18	3.13	2.17	0.96	2.91	2.03	0.89	
Spring	1986	2.98	1.80	1.19	3.17	2.18	0.99	2.99	2.07	0.93	
Spring	1987	2.89	1.72	1.17	2.95	2.05	0.91	2.81	1.95	0.86	
Spring	1988	2.38	1.40	0.98	2.41	1.67	0.74	2.28	1.58	0.70	
Spring	1989	1.98	1.15	0.84	1.78	1.28	0.51	1.75	1.24	0.51	
Spring	1990	1.87	1.09	0.79	1.52	1.12	0.40	1.50	1.10	0.40	
Spring	1991	2.30	1.42	0.88	2.08	1.58	0.50	2.05	1.55	0.50	
Spring	1992	2.65	1.77	0.87	2.61	2.01	0.61	2.59	1.98	0.60	
Summer	1992	2.76	1.85	0.91	2.67	2.03	0.64	2.66	2.04	0.62	
Autumn	1992	2.84	1.92	0.92	2.74	2.09	0.64	2.77	2.12	0.65	
Winter	1992-3	2.93	1.98	0.95	2.92	2.25	0.67	2.87	2.20	0.67	
Spring	1993	2.84	1.92	0.92	2.86	2.20	0.66	2.83	2.17	0.66	

The unadjusted claimant count is not fully consistent over the periods shown. Consistent comparisons over time, allowing for discontinuites, can be made using the seasonally adjusted series (which excludes under 18 year olds). The article 'Monthly unemployment statistics: maintaining a consistent series', in the December 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette* gives further details, and lists the changes in the coverage of the claimant count which need to be taken into account over the period shown.

All figures are individually rounded to the nearest 10,000 LFS time series estimates.

Weighted averages of monthly claimant count, to cover survey period.

conditions for claiming unemploymentrelated benefits, or by movements in the economic cycle.

Changes in eligibility conditions

Several changes to the rules relating to unemployment-related benefits in the years since 1984 are likely to have had an impact on both the claimant count and also the ILO measure of unemployment. The removal in 1982 of the requirement to visit a jobcentre in order to be eligible to claim benefits is likely to have led to an increase in subsequent years in the numbers of non-ILO unemployed claimants, with more | considered themselves retired, to receive

claimant respondents being recorded in the LFS as 'not looking for work'. Conversely, the introduction of a more

rigorous benefit regime after 1986 with more emphasis being placed on claimants' availability for work and on their active search for work is likely to have had the opposite effect - more claimants are likely to have been classified in the LFS as 'looking for work' and therefore fulfilling the ILO criterion of unemployment.

There was also a change in benefit rules in 1983 which allowed unemployed men (mainly aged over 60), most of whom National Insurance credits or the higher long-term rate of supplementary benefit without needing to attend an unemployment benefit office. This is likely to have reduced the numbers of ILO unemployed because such people may be more likely to regard themselves for LFS purposes as 'not looking for work'.

Changes in economic conditions

The scale of the differences in the two counts over time is also likely to have been affected by whatever stage has been reached in the economic cycle. In the downturn of the cycle, with fewer jobs available, people registered as unemployed are more likely to drop out of the labour force even though their claimant status requires them to be 'actively seeking work', and reply in survey questionnaires that they are no longer doing SO.

An increase in such behaviour can lead to a rise in the claimant count of the unemployed which is not matched by a rise in the LFS measure of unemployment. This is because, under the ILO definition, such people will be classified as 'economically inactive' rather than unemployed. Furthermore, the economic cycle can also have an effect on the degree to which the Employment Service can succeed in either maintaining claimants' links to the labour market and thus meeting the ILO criteria, or in removing ineligible claimants from the count altogether.

Detailed analysis

The following paragraphs provide a more detailed analysis of the three main groups of people (ILO unemployed and claiming benefits; unemployed claimants who do not fit the ILO definition; and ILO Table 3 ILO measure of unemployment compared with the monthly count, 1984 - spring 1993 (unadjusted)

	Claimants n				ILO unemployed								
		unemployed on ILO definition					Claimants			Non-claimants			
	(000's)	Per cent of claim- ants	Employed claimants	Inactive claimants	(000's)	Per cent of claim- ants	Per cent of ILO unemp- loyed	(000's)	Per cent of ILO unemp- loyed	Seeking p (000's)	art time work Per cent		
All	Provide Las		and and a	Succession.	S. Aller								
Spring 1984	760	25	170	580	2,220	75	72	870	28	309	36		
Spring 1985	1,000	32	190	810	2,130	68	72	840	28	436	52		
Spring 1986	1,010	32	190	820	2,160	68	73	810	27	421	52		
Spring 1987	910	31	180	730	2,040	69	71	840	29	408	49		
Spring 1988	810	34	190	620	1,600	66	67	770	33	378	49		
Spring 1989	650	37	210	440	1,130	63	57	850	43	357	42		
Spring 1990	510	34	190	320	1,010	66	54	860	46	366	43		
Spring 1991	660	32	260	400	1,420	68	62	890	38	356	40		
Spring 1992	850	33	320	530	1,760	67	66	890	34	312	35		
Summer 1992	880	33	280	590	1,790	67	64	1,010	36	302	30		
Autumn 1992	910	33	350	560	1,820	67	65	980	35	337	34		
Winter 92-3	990	34	360	630	1,930	66	66	990	34	336	34		
Spring 1993	1,000	35	380	620	1,860	65	66	950	34	324	34		
lale							arela						
Spring 1984	480	23	110	370	1,600	77	87	230	13	25	11		
Spring 1985	610	28	110	500	1,560	72	87	230	13	50	22		
Spring 1986	620	28	120	500	1,560	72	87	230	13	55	24		
Spring 1987	580	28	120	460	1,470	72	85	250	15	52	21		
Spring 1988	530	32	130	410	1,140	68	82	260	18	40	15		
Spring 1989	450	35	140	300	830	65	72	320	28	54	17		
Spring 1990	360	32	140	220	760	68	70	330	30	54	16		
Spring 1991	480	31	200	280	1,090	69	76	340	24	53	16		
Spring 1992	610	30	230	380	1,400	70	78	390	22	40	10		
Summer 1992	620	30	200	410	1,410	70	76	450	24	51	11		
Autumn 1992	650	31	260	390	1,440	69	77	430	23	54	12		
Winter 92-3	720	32	270	450	1,530	68	77	460	23	58	13		
Spring 1993	730	33	290	440	1,470	67	77	430	23	50	12		
emale													
Spring 1984	280	31	60	220	620	69	49	640	51	284	44		
Spring 1985	390	40	80	310	580	60	49	600	51	385	64		
Spring 1986	390	39	70	320	600	61	51	580	49	366	63		
Spring 1987	330	36	60	270	580	64	50	590	50	356	60		
Spring 1988	280	38	60	220	460	62	47	520 •	53	338	65		
Spring 1989	200	40	70	130	310	60	37	530	63	304	57		
Spring 1990	150	37	50	100	250	63	32	530	68	312	59		
Spring 1991	180	35	60	120	320	65	37	540	63	303	56		
Spring 1992	240	40	90	160	360	60	42	500	58	269	54		
Summer 1992	260	41	80	180	380	59	41	550	59	250	45		
Autumn 1992	260	41	80	180	380	59	41	550	59	281	52		
Winter 92-3	270	40	90	180	400	60	43	540	57	277	52		
Spring 1993	270	42	91	180	390	58	43	510	57	273	56		

Specifically seeking either part-time or full-time work, the remainder expressed no preference or gave no answer

unemployed who are not in the claimant count), who are included in either one measure, or the other, or both.

ILO unemployed claimants

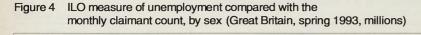
Figure 3 and table 1 show that in spring 1993 there were 1.86 million people (1.47 million males and 0.39 million females) who were both ILO unemployed and in the claimant count. This represents a 96,000 (5 per cent) increase since spring 1992 in this group, and accounted for 39 per cent of the increase in the claimant count over the period, and 62 per cent of the rise in the ILO measure.

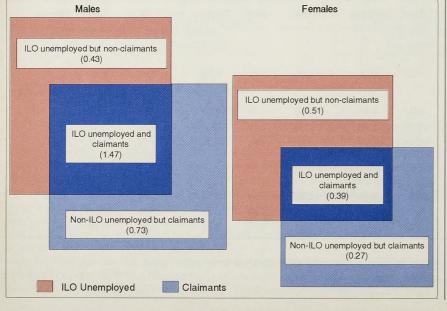
Figure 4 shows that the majority of men were unemployed on both measures, but that for women, as in previous years, the overlap between the two measures was much smaller.

Claimants not ILO unemployed Table 3 shows in more detail that the

amplitude of the LFS series is less than that of the claimant count. The largest fluctuations over time in the numbers included in one measure but not the other have generally occurred among claimants who were not unemployed on the ILO definition, rather than among the ILO unemployed non-claimants. The latter group has remained fairly stable between 1984 and 1993. As a result, it is the claimant unemployment series that depicts the sharpest movements over time and therefore has the larger amplitude.

Most of the variation in the number of claimants not ILO unemployed since 1984 has occurred among the 'economically inactive', whose number increased sharply between spring 1984 and spring 1986 before continuously decreasing until spring 1990.





Great Britain

Between spring 1990 and spring 1993 inactive claimants increased by 300,000 (94 per cent), and employed claimants by 190,000 (100 per cent).

Economically inactive claimants

As illustrated by figures 2 and 3, of the one million claimants not ILO unemployed at spring 1993, a total of 620,000 were without a paid job but were classified as economically inactive on the ILO definition (i.e. not having sought work in the past four weeks or not available to start in the next two weeks), an increase of 90,000 (16 per cent) since spring 1992.

The LFS is able to provide some information on the reasons why inactive claimants are not seeking work. It should be noted, however, that due to the relatively small numbers involved these estimates are particularly affected by sampling errors and the procedures whereby LFS sample estimates of claimants are scaled to match the claimant count (see technical note).

Nevertheless, we know that at spring 1993, of the 440,000 inactive men, 85,000 (19 per cent) classified themselves as longterm sick or disabled, and 61,000 (14 per cent) were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available (this latter group are known as 'discouraged workers'). For women, the main reason given for not seeking work in the past week was that they were looking after their family or home (52 per cent).

Some increase in inactive claimants is perhaps inevitable during a period of recession, especially among those who are 'discouraged workers'. As described above, these are defined as those who are neither in employment nor unemployed on the ILO measure who said they would like a job but were not seeking one mainly because they believed that no jobs were available. Some of them will be accounted for by people who, although registered as claimant unemployed and therefore under an obligation to actively seek work, will reply to LFS questions that they are no longer doing so because of prevailing economic conditions.

This increase in inactive claimants since spring 1992 accounts for approximately 35 per cent of the total rise in all claimants. The proportion of all claimants who were inactive on the ILO definition has remained fairly stable, however, rising from 20 per cent in spring 1992 to 22 per cent a year later.

Employed claimants

Table 1 and *figure 3* show that nearly 380,000 claimants (just over 290,000 men and 90,000 women) were identified by the LFS in spring 1993 as having a paid job during the reference week and were therefore not categorised as unemployed on the ILO definition. They formed about 13 per cent of all claimants. This was an increase of 70,000 (21 per cent) on spring 1992 and compares to the 250,000 (10 per cent) increase in the claimant count. This is not necessarily an indication of activity in the 'black economy', since in some circumstances people can claim unemployment-related benefits while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work.

As with the figures for economically inactive claimants, some of the increase in 'claimant employment' in recent years may be explained by changes in the economic cycle. In a recessionary situation characterised by continually rising unemployment and diminishing job prospects, one may see an increase in 'claimant employment' as more unemployed people accept the sort of part-time jobs which, because they generate only low earnings, do not preclude job-holders from also claiming benefits. This notwithstanding, the proportion of all claimants who were employed on the ILO definition remains fairly stable: 13 per cent in both spring 1992 and spring 1993.

Non-claimant ILO unemployment

The group of ILO unemployed not in the claimant count includes those people who are not entitled to claim certain unemployment benefits in their own right and also those who may not wish or consider it worthwhile to claim. Examples where this situation can occur include individuals whose partner is working or already claiming benefits themselves (as in the case of many married women); young people aged under 18 who are looking for work but do not take up the offer of a Youth Training place; or students looking for part-time or vacation work.

As shown by *table 1* and *figure 3*, the spring 1993 LFS identified 950,000 people as unemployed on the ILO definition but not claiming benefits, an increase of 60,000 since spring 1992. Of these, 54 per cent (510,000) were women. As in previous years, a large proportion of non-claimant ILO unemployed women (53 per cent) were specifically seeking part-time work, while the vast majority of men in this group were seeking full-time work.

At spring 1993 there were 110,000 people aged under 18 who were ILO unemployed, the large majority of whom were not in the claimant count. This represents a decrease of 10,000 since spring 1992.

Claimants by previous occupation

Information on previous occupation of claimants is not currently available directly from the claimant count, but some information can be obtained from the LFS. Some respondents did not state a previous occupation, usually either because they have never had a job or because they had left their last job eight years or more before and were not asked about it. For this reason, analyses by occupation need to be interpreted with some caution and direct comparisons with previous articles are not advised.

Despite these reservations, table 4, which is based on the Standard Occupation Classification Groups, shows that of those claimants who gave information about their previous occupation nearly three-quarters of male claimants had a manual job compared with just under half of the female claimants. A managerial or professional occupation was reported by 12 per cent of claimants who responded.

It should be noted that the previous occupation given by some claimants may not be the same as that of their 'usual' occupation, or indeed the same as the occupation which they are seeking.

Regional differences

Regional comparisons of the differences between the claimant count and the survey estimate of unemployment are provided in table 5. These differences are influenced by variations in the proportion of claimants

Table 4 Claimants by previous occupation:^a Great Britain, spring 1993 Thousands

			mousanus
	All	Men	Women
All claimants ^b	2,860	2,200	660
Managers and administators	200	160	40
Professional occupations	90	70	20
Associate professional and technical occupations	130	100	30
Clerical and secretarial	290	150	140
Craft and related	630	590	40
Personal and protective	220	130	90
Sales occupations	180	100	80
Plant and machine operatives	380	320	60
Other occupations	390	330	60
All with previous occupation stated	2,510	1,960	560
All non-manual work	840	530	310
All manual work	1,670	1,420	250
Never had a paid job	170	110	60
Left eight or more years ago	150	110	40

Previous occupation of those who left their last job less than eight years ago. For claimants classified as employed on the

ILO definition, current occupation is shown Totals shown include a small number of persons who had a job in the last eight years, but did not adequately describe their

b previous occupation

Table 5 Regional comparisons of ILO unemployed and claimant unemployed at spring 1993

Region		Claimant unemplo		ILO unemplo	yed	Percenta claimant ployed no ILO unem	unem- ot		Percentage of ILO unemployed claimants
		(000's)	Rate per cent	(000's)	Rate per cent	Total	Employed	Inactive	6
Great Britain		2,860	10.5	2,804	10.2	35	14	22	34
South East		946	10.4	924	10.3	37	15	22	36
Greater London		474	11.7	451	13.2	39	13	25	36
Rest of South East		472	9.3	473	8.5	35	17	18	35
East Anglia	r	87	8.8	91	8.3	30	14	16	33
South West		223	10.1	215	9.2	32	13	19	29
West Midlands		287	11.3	298	11.6	28	9	19	31
East Midlands		187	9.8	185	9.0	39	16	23	38
Yorks & Humberside		250	10.6	238	9.8	37	17	21	34
North West		330	11.0	326	10.9	34	11	23	33
North		170	12.2	160	11.2	33	10	23	29
Wales		131	10.3	122	9.5	33	10	23	28
Scotland		248	9.8	246	10.1	39	15	25	39

Commuting affects the unemployment rate in London. The unemployment rate expresses the unemployed (the numerator) as a percentage of the economically active (the dence The denominator for the claimant unemployment rate is based on the region in which the workforce is active whereas the denominator for the LO rate is based on the region in which the workforce live. Because the workforce working in London is greater than the workforce living in London the denominator for the claimant measure will be higher than the denominator for the ILO measure with the rate correspondingly lower.

identified as not ILO unemployed. At spring 1993 these varied from 39 per cent in Greater London, the East Midlands and Scotland to 28 per cent in the West Midlands, compared with the corresponding Great Britain (GB) average proportion of 35 per cent. The table also shows that, in all cases, the main reason why these claimants were not defined as ILO unemployed was because they were not seeking work.

Regional differences between the two counts are also affected by regional variations in the proportions of the ILO unemployed not claiming benefits. Table 5 shows that at spring 1993 these proportions varied from 39 per cent in Scotland to 28 per cent in Wales. This compares with a GB proportion of 34 per cent.

As is the case with the GB figures, however, and despite differences in definition and coverage, the ILO measure of unemployment for each region since 1984 has shown a broadly similar trend to the consistent claimant count measure for each region.

The ILO unemployment rates showed significant differences when examined at a regional level. They ranged from 8.3 per cent in East Anglia to 13.2 per cent in Greater London, which is broadly consistent with the regional distribution shown by the claimant count workforce-based unemployment rate for the same period.

There is a noticeable difference for Greater London between the claimant and the ILO unemployment rate, the latter being larger than the former and also larger than in any other region because of London's large commuter workforce. The unemployment rate expresses the unemployed (the numerator) as a percentage of the economically active (the denominator). Whereas the claimant rate denominator is based mainly on a count of jobs, and relates to where people work, the ILO rate denominator is a count of people and relates to where the workforce lives. Because of the net inflow of commuters into London, the denominator for the claimant count tends to be larger than the denominator for the ILO measure and the rate tends to be correspondingly lower. There is less of a difference between the numerators, each of which enumerates the number of unemployed (on the ILO or claimant measure) residents in each area, although as mentioned above there is less overlap between the two measures than in other regions.

United Kingdom

The LFS in Northern Ireland is conducted annually in the spring of each year on a similar basis to the quarterly survey carried out for Great Britain. This allows for consistent data covering the whole of the United Kingdom. There are, however, some differences in the design of the samples, and for this reason the main published LFS figures, including main comparisons in this and similar articles, have been restricted to Great Britain.

For the UK the ILO measure of unemployment at spring 1993 was 2.89 million compared with an average of 2.97 million according to the unadjusted claimant count over the same period. In terms of unemployment rates, the ILO measure for the UK was, at spring 1993, 10.2 per cent. This compares to a corresponding unadjusted claimant workforce-based rate of 10.6 per cent. The former rate provides the basis for standardised unemployment rates used in the international comparisons

published by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which are revised quarterly to incorporate the latest available LFS results in their calculation.

Footnotes

- For a similar comparison using results from the 1991 LFS, see 'Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey'. Employment Gazette, July 1992, pp 347-355.
- Fuller details of the LFS data for spring 1993 were given in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin, Issue No. 5. September 1993.
- 3 For further details of how seasonal adjustment works and how it has been applied to both the LFS and the claimant count, see 'A guide to seasonal adjustment and its application to labour market statistics', Employment Gazette, April 1993, pp 155-163
- 4 A full analysis of the data relating to the impact of the introduction of the unpaid family worker category was given in: LFS Help-Line table 2, Employment Gazette, May 1993, pp L3-4.

Technical note

Claimant count

The monthly unemployment count relates to claimants of benefits at Employment Service local offices (formerly Unemployment Benefit Offices – UBOs) on the day of the count, normally the second Thursday of each month; it is derived almost wholly from computerised administrative records.

Claimants consist of those people who claim Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits. The rules for claiming these benefits vary slightly, depending upon which benefit is being claimed, but, broadly, the claimant count consists of people who have declared for each *day* they are claiming that they were:

- unemployed;
- capable of work;
- available for work; and
- had been 'actively seeking employment' in the week in which the day falls.

The count will include some people with severe disabilities but excludes students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. Students are those people claiming benefit during a vacation who intend to return to full-time education when the new term begins.^a The temporarily stopped are those people who had a job on the day of the unemployment count but were temporarily suspended from work on that day and were claiming benefits.

Unemployment rates based on the claimant count are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding midyear estimate of the workforce (the sum of claimant unemployment, employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training schemes).

ILO definition

The survey measure of unemployment given in this article comprises of people who were, according to the ILO definition:

- without a paid job in the reference week;
- available to start work in the next fortnight; and
- had either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained. This definition of unemployment is

consistent with the guidelines of the International Labour Office and is used by the EC Statistical Office, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and also the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics for the purposes of compiling standardised unemployment rates for comparisons between countries.

Figures from the LFS using the ILO definition have only been available for the UK since 1984, as previous surveys only identified those looking for work in the previous week rather than in the previous four weeks.

Unemployment rates on the ILO

 definition are the appropriate estimate of unemployment, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding estimate of economically active people.
 The LFS defines employees, the selfemployed, participants in government employment and training schemes, unpaid family workers and people ILO unemployed as economically active.

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is by far the largest household survey of the labour force and the principal basis of the ED's estimates of the size of the labour force, although other surveys such as the General Household Survey also collect information on unemployment.

The LFS is a sample survey of households and is carried out on similar lines in all European Community countries. It was conducted biennially in Great Britain until 1983, annually from 1984 to 1991, and, since spring 1992, quarterly.

Since spring 1992 a sample of about 60,000 private households (i.e. about one in every 350 private households) have been interviewed every quarter in Great Britain by the LFS. A description of the quarterly LFS appears in the October 1992 *Employment Gazette* (pp. 483-489). Results for spring 1993 were published in the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin* released on 16 September 1993. Every spring a similar survey is conducted in Northern Ireland, so results for the United Kingdom are available on an annual basis.

The Occupational classification used in this article is the *Standard Occupational Classification* (SOC) which has replaced the *Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles* (*CODOT*). SOC is based entirely on information about the type of work done, as indicated by the job title and job description. It does not require ancillary information on status in employment and provides a common structure and method of occupational classification

Analysis of claimants and nonclaimants

Characteristics of claimants – for example, according to whether they were available to start work – cannot be obtained by matching the LFS data with the ED's administrative records because of the need to safeguard the confidentiality of LFS respondents. Instead data on claimant status is obtained from the following questions in the LFS itself, designed to identify people in the claimant count:

- Have you attended a UBO in the last four months?
 Ware you claiming Linemployment
- Were you claiming Unemployment Benefit last week?
- Were you signed on at a UBO to claim Income Support as an unemployed person?

 Were you signed on at a UBO in order to get credits for National Insurance contributions?

Respondents who answer 'yes' to any one of the last three questions are taken to be claimants. The first of the questions was added in the 1989 survey to help reduce the misreporting that had occurred in the past as a result of possible confusion amongst respondents about the source of their benefits (only people who answer 'ves' to the first question are asked the others). The four-month time scale ensures that those claimants who are required to attend a local office only once a guarter to receive their benefit (i.e. quarterly attenders) are not excluded from those identified as in the claimant count.

Inevitably the questions are not always answered correctly and prior to the above questionnaire change it was believed that the two most likely biases in identifying claimants were from: • those who are receiving benefits directly from the Department of Social Security, instead of via a UBO, for which they do not have to be available for work, e.g. the sick, people with disabilities or lone parents They may be uncertain about the source of their benefit and so incorrectly report themselves in the LFS as being in the claimant count.

• those who have already said that they were not looking for work or were not available to start (i.e. not unemployed on the ILO definition) and may be reluctant to admit in the interview that they are claimants.

In both cases it is likely that the response errors would be more prevalent among those claimants who are not ILO unemployed than among those who are ILO unemployed. It is therefore assumed that the errors in identifying claimants in the LFS are wholly concentrated among those who have answered to the effect that they are not ILO unemployed. To allow for such misreporting of claimant status, the LFS data on claimants aged 16 and over (i.e. including the small number of under 18 year-olds in the claimant count) are scaled (separately by sex and by region where appropriate) in order that the analysis of claimants in total agrees with the weighted claimant count for the survey period. The weights used to calculate the weighted claimant count figure for the spring 1992 LFS survey period were 27 per cent for March, 35 per cent for April, 35 per cent for May and four per cent for June. It should be noted that these adjustments do not affect total estimates of unemployment on either the ILO or claimant count measures

Footnote

a Since September 1990 the vast majority of students have no longer been entitled to claim unemployment related benefits via Employment Service local offices during their vacations.

special FEATURE

Estimating employment: a comparision of household and employer-based surveys

Each quarter the Employment Department produces two sets of estimates of employment in Great Britain: one uses information collected from employers, the other is based on interviews conducted with households. This article presents a comparison of the two sets of figures, and begins to explain the differences between them.

By Alan Spence and Madeleine Watson, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.

Key findings

- The household-based Labour Force Survey (LFS) and employer-based surveys provide complementary perspectives of employment. They have different strengths and weaknesses
- The two series have shown similar broad trends since 1984 but the divergence between them has increased since 1990 – especially during 1992.
- There are various coverage differences between the two sources – some groups are included in the employer-based but not in the LFS and vice versa. For example, the employer-based surveys count the number of jobs filled and so count people with two jobs twice. However, these differences are not sufficient to explain the divergence.
- Unquantifiable factors such as the timing of the surveys must have had a major part to play, but the evidence on the relative contribution of such factors is inconclusive.

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Introduction

THE EMPLOYMENT Department (ED) publishes two statistical series on employment in the United Kingdom – one series based mainly on *surveys of employers*, and another from the householdbased *Labour Force Survey* (LFS). Since last year, both these sources have yielded estimates on a quarterly basis.

The co-existence of these two sets of quarterly and relatively up-to-date statistics means that there is more information available about the job market than ever before, but this can cause confusion. The aim of this article is to show users the degree to which the two sources complement each other, by explaining their strengths and weaknesses and their conceptual and definitional differences.

Background

There are two estimates of employment published by ED Statistical Services Division:

- the 'workforce in employment' comprising:
- employees in employment (estimated from employer-based surveys);
- self employed (estimated mainly from the LFS¹);



Photo: Sally and Richard Greenhill

- H M Forces (Ministry of Defence figures);
- participants in work-related government training programmes (derived from ED administrative figures).
- Estimates from the LFS, a quarterly survey of households comprising (all from the same source):
- employees;
- self employed;
- participants in government employment and training programmes;
- unpaid family workers.

The workforce in employment estimates mainly relate to a particular day in *quarter* months (March, June, September and December), with corresponding monthly estimates of employees in production industries. The LFS relates to three month averages for spring (March-May), summer (June-August), autumn (September-November) and winter (December-February). In this article the March workforce in employment estimates are compared to the spring LFS, June with the summer LFS and so on.

Both sources produce estimates for the United Kingdom, but as the LFS in Northern Ireland is only conducted annually at present, the remainder of this article uses

figures for Great Britain.

Overall comparisons

Figure 1 and table 1 show that since 1991 the level of all in employment (seasonally adjusted or unadjusted) shown by the LFS has been higher than the workforce in employment total. The difference has widened from virtually nothing in 1990 to 0.6 million in spring 1993, with most of the rise occurring since spring 1992.

Differences in the two measures of employment are due to offsetting factors in both series, as is the case when comparing the claimant count and ILO measures of unemployment. The two measures of employment are subject to two sets of coverage differences: those included in the employer-based series but not in the LFS; and those included in the LFS but not in the employer-based series.

To understand the reasons for the difference in levels, and for the changes over time, it is necessary first to quantify these factors as far as possible. Because employees in employment is by far the largest component of the total (and also because changes in the self-employed component of the workforce are largely based on the LFS), most of the remainder of the analysis is limited to employees.

The analysis is restricted to the period from spring 1992 because much of the information only became available with the enhanced quarterly LFS, and also because the recent period is of considerable interest. Some information is only available in certain quarters of the LFS; in the other quarters the information has been estimated based on the data which are available. Finally, as information on the factors contributing to the differences is not available on a seasonally-adjusted basis, unadjusted figures are used throughout.

Included in the employer-based employees series but not in the LFS

The most important difference between the two series is the way they count jobs. The employer-based estimates count the number of jobs filled (so that a person with two or more employers is counted twice). The LFS counts the number of people who have jobs, however many jobs they have, although respondents are asked if they have second jobs. In spring 1993, 0.7 million people were estimated, from the LFS, to have second jobs as employees. (To avoid double-counting, all the estimated effects quoted here are *net* of the effects of other factors mentioned later).

Also included in the employer-based series are participants in Youth Training who have employee status, as well as in the small Community Industry scheme; the LFS counts these as "in employment - on a government employment and training programme". In spring 1993 there were estimated to be fewer than 0.1 million such

Box 1 Advantages and disadvantages

Advanta

Internation

Capable c

people

Permits ex

market

people.

Gives data

internal

Labour

econom

Advanta

Available

Gives data

by empl

individu

Has poten

based e

and pro

ensured

Complete

Table 1

The main strengths and weaknesses of the two approaches to estimating employment are summarised in the following box:

	ld based				
iges	Disadvantages				
nally standardised.	Available on annual/biennial basis only since 1979 and quarterly only since 1992.				
of providing estimates of either or jobs.	Limited in some respects by sample size constraints.				
tensive analysis of other labour- characteristics of employed	Quarterly data, other than in spring, cover only Great Britain not Northern Ireland.				
a from same source (and therefore ly consistent) on International Office (ILO) unemployed and nically inactive people.	The split between employees and self- employed is based on LFS respondents' self-assessment, which may differ from employers' perceptions.				
F	heard				
Employe	ar based				
iges	Disadvantages				
for long time-series.	Coverage dependent on accuracy and up- to-dateness of employer register.				
a for detailed industries (coded loyers more accurately than by als).	Series is subject to revisions due to Census of Employment.				
itial for linking to other employer- enquiries to measure labour input	Limited analysis of characteristics of employed people.				
ductivity.	May not cover some workers with 'marginal'				
coverage of large employers	attachment to the labour market.				
d by sample design.					
0 0 1 1					
0 0 1 1	Great Britain, thousands				

		LFS ^a		Employer-based ^b				
		Unad- justed	Seasonally adjusted	Unad- justed	Seasonally adjusted			
Spr	90	26,175	26,318	26,175	26,263	Mar 90		
Spr	91	25,601	25,751	25,618	25,698	Mar 91		
Spr	92	25,064	25,209	24,914	24,987	Mar 92		
Sum	92	25,127	25,048	24,828	24,813	Jun 92		
Aut	92	24,967	24,850	24,412	24,414	Sep 92		
Win	92-3	24,655	24,694	24,373	24,308	Dec 92		
Spr	93	24,773	24,845	24,174	24,236	Mar 93		
Char	naes					Changes		
	90 - Spr 9	3 -1,402	-1,473	-2,000	-2,018	Mar 90 - Mar 93		
Win 9	92-3 - Sp	r 93 118	151	-199	-64	Dec 92 - Mar 93		

Employees, self employed, government employment and training programmes, unpaid family workers. Employees in employment (estimated from employer-based surveys), self employed (estimated from Census of Population and LFS), HM Forces (MOD figures), participants in work-related government training programmes (administrative ED figures).

participants.

In total, then, there are around 0.7 million jobs known to be included in the employerbased series but not the LFS series.

Included in the LFS employees series but not in the employerbased series

There are two main groups counted in the LFS but not the workforce in employment estimates. Homeworkers on piecework rates are specifically excluded from the employer-based series. Estimates of the number of people who work at or from home are available twice a year from the LFS; in spring 1993 there were fewer than 0.3 million such people in manual occupations (used as the best available proxy for 'on piecework rates').

Employers with no employees on the PAYE system are missing from the register of employers on which the employer surveys are based. The LFS in autumn 1992 asked employees if their employer ran a PAYE

Box 2 Definitions

Details of the methods used by the two sources are given in the technical note on page 470. The different definitions are summarised in the following table:

and the second s	Workforce in employment	LFS in employment
Employees in employment	 Count of civilian jobs of employees paid by employers who run PAYE scheme: people with more than one job are counted more than once; homeworkers, private domestic servants and HM forces are excluded; includes some government programmes. 	 Respondents who did paid work as an employee in their main job in the week prior to interview: people with more than one job are only counted once; covers all employees living in private households,² excludes all government programmes.³
Self-employed	LFS data for those people whose are self- employed in their main job are used together with additional figures from Censuses of Population and of Agriculture. However figures are not included for those people who have a <i>second</i> job as self-employed.	Respondents who in their main job in the week prior to interview had done paid work on their own account, whether or no they have any employees.
Government programmes	 Work-related government training programmes – derived from administrative sources: participants in programmes holding contracts of employment are excluded (counted as employees); programmes containing no element of work experience are excluded. 	Government employment and training programmes – respondents who said they were participants on Youth Training, Employment Training, Employment Action or Community Industry or a programme organised by a TEC (or LEC in Scotland). ⁴
HMforces	All UK service personnel in HM regular forces, wherever serving, including those on release leave.	Not separately identified (those living in private households are likely to be included as employees).
Unpaid family workers	Excluded.	Respondents doing no paid work in the reference week but doing unpaid work fo a business they own or a relative owns.

(For footnotes, see end of article)

cheme; fewer than 0.4 million said they id not (excluding employers of more than en employees, on the grounds that the uestion may well have been misunderstood n such cases. Clearly this adjustment is omewhat arbitrary). A smaller number is ssumed for other quarters when the question vas not asked in the LFS.

In addition, two relatively minor groups ncluded in the LFS but excluded from the employer surveys are private domestic ervants and HMF orces resident in private households; in spring 1993 the LFS shows these amounted to 0.1 million. Note that the employer-based survey excludes HM forces rom its employees in employment estimates because it separately identifies this group in the workforce in employment total. The total number of people known to be in the LFS but not the employer-based series is thus a little over 0.7 million

Attempted reconciliation of the two series

Table 2 shows that the differences in

coverage of the two sets of figures almost offset each other in each of the quarters since 1992: the 'adjusted LFS' figures are marginally lower than the pure LFS estimates. The effect of this is that in spring 1992 the unexplained 'residual' was quite small but that it has grown since then.

Table 3 contains an analysis by full-time and part-time status, and *table 4* gives results for manufacturing, services and other industries. These analyses suggest that the widening of the difference between the two series has occurred mainly among full-time employees, and in service industries (where the residual has declined in absolute terms, but because it is in the opposite direction to the overall difference, has contributed more).

It is not possible to reconcile the two series, in terms of accounting numerically for all differences between them, as is regularly done for the claimant and ILO measures of unemployment.⁵ The latter reconciliation is made possible since LFS respondents are specifically asked if they are claimant unemployed. In contrast,

individuals have no way of telling whether or not they are counted in the ED's employer surveys and thus the information cannot be collected in the LFS.

In the absence of a formal reconciliation. it will be necessary to consider factors other than those mentioned so far in order to explain the widening of the difference between the two series.

Unquantifiable coverage differences

There are other coverage differences which have not been listed above because they are unquantifiable. Among those included in the employer-based series but not in the LFS, two such groups are:

employees not resident in private households (or, since spring 1992, in National Health Service - NHS - and Hospital Trust accommodation, student halls of residence or boarding schools), who are omitted from the LFS sampling frame:

employees aged under 16 years, who are

employer-based figures.

Figure 1 Employees: LFS and employer survey-based estimates 1984-93

1986

PLUS

(etc)a

2nd Jobs

708

679

698

689

721

12

31

a Second jobs as employees, participants on Youth Training who have employee status, those on the Community Industry

Homeworkers on piecework rates (approximated by homeworkers in the LFS in manual occupations); employees who say their employer did not run a PAYE scheme (only where there were ten or fewer employees at the workplace); private

domestic servants; HM Forces resident in private households. Covers unquantifiable coverage differences (employees not resident in private households or NHS accommodation, some

employees age under 16, some seasonal/temporary/casual workers); differences between employee/self employed status

signed as LFS respondent's own assessment and employer's perception; sampling and other errors in both series; other factors including the different reference periods of the two surveys (especially in the rapidly changing employment circumstances of 1992), and possible lags introduced by the treatment of non-response in the LFS and delays in notification

autumn

MINUS

Home-

(etc)^t

workers

714

740

729 731 723

1985

summer

1987

FOUALS

Adjusted

21.391

21,423

21.322

21.087

21,182

-208

95

LFS

1988

MINUS

Employer

21,324

21,306

20.924

20.880

20,713

-611

-167

-based

1989

Quarterly employer survey

EQUALS

Residual

67 118

398

208

470

403

262

Million

22.5-

22

21.5

21

20.5

20

Spr 1992

Sum 1992

Aut 1992

Spr 1993

Win 1992-3

Changes Spr 92 - Spr 93

Win 92-93 - Spr 93

of new firms in the employer surveys.

employer-based surveys.

included);

in the employer-based series:

excluded by definition from the LFS but

some of whom will be picked up by the

Among those included in the LFS but not

some seasonal, temporary, or casual

workers, especially those paid by agencies,

will be missed by the employer-based

surveys (however, after this problem was

recognised in the 1980s the guidance to

firms completing the questionnaires now

states that such employees should be

1984

spring

Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Employees (unadjusted)

LFS

21,396

21,485

21,353

21,129

21,185

-211

55

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

1992

1993

1991

point is not possible.

Survey procedures

by the seasonally adjusted figures in table 1

being closer together than the unadjusted

series. Most of the data presented in this

article is not available on a seasonally

adjusted basis, so further exploration of this

The two surveys' treatment of non-

response may also be relevant. When the

LFS fails to contact a household, it carries

forward the previous quarter's responses

for each individual in the household (e.g. if

a non-contacted person in the summer survey

was an employee in spring, they are still

assumed to be an employee). On the other

hand, if a firm fails to respond to the

employer-based survey for a particular

quarter its figures will be imputed, based on

movements in employment for other similar

firms in that quarter. Details of the overall

response rates in each survey is included in

There may also be some difference due to

a possible delay in the employer surveys in

picking up new companies. There is a

system of 'topping up' so that new

companies registered on the PAYE records

are accounted for in the employer-based

estimates. However, there may be some

delay in the notification of the company as

a PAYE point, which would lead to a lag in

births being picked up by the employer-

based surveys. The impact of the series

would depend on whether deaths are

The introduction of this category from

the spring 1992 LFS produced a small

discontinuity. Part of the May 1993

Employment Gazette LFS Help-Line article⁶

covered the effect of introducing this

category. It was estimated that, while all

categories of economic activity are affected,

the majority of unpaid family workers would

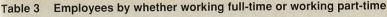
have been classified as inactive prior to

increasing more rapidly than births.

Unpaid family workers

the technical note on page 470.

1990



					Great Brit	ain, thousands
	LFS	PLUS 2nd jobs (etc)	MINUS Home- workers (etc)	EQUALS Adjusted LFS	MINUS Employer -based	EQUALS Residual
Full-time ^a Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992-3 Spr 1993	15,799 15,924 15,772 15,485 15,474	70 72 70 60 65	277 290 284 281 276	15,592 15,706 15,557 15,255 15,263	15,573 15,485 15,256 15,020 14,924	19 221 302 244 339
Changes Spr 92 - Spr 93 Win 92-3 - Spr 93	-325 -11	-5 14	-1 -5	-329 -2	-649 -97	320 94
Part-time ^a Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992-3 Spr 1993	5,597 5,561 5,581 5,644 5,711	639 607 628 629 656	437 451 445 451 447	5,799 5,717 5,764 5,822 5,920	5,751 5,820 5,668 5,859 5,789	48 -103 96 -37 131
Changes Spr 92 - Spr 93 Win 92-3 - Spr 93	114 67	17 27	10 -4	121 97	38 -70	83 168

Based on hours usually worked by employees

Table 4 Employees by industry

	LFS	PLUS 2nd jobs (etc)	MINUS Home- workers (etc)	EQUALS Adjusted LFS	MINUS Employer -based	EQUALS Residual
Manufacturing Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992-3 Spr 1993	4,872 4,883 4,816 4,781 4,765	41 42 35 37 33	75 74 73 72 73	4,838 4,851 4,779 4,746 4,726	4,417 4,396 4,342 4,217 4,175	421 455 436 529 551
Changes Spr 92 - Spr 93 Win 92-3 - Spr 93	-107 -15	-8 -4	-2 1	-112 -20	-243 -42	130 22
Services Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992-3 Spr 1993	14,741 14,858 14,821 14,713 14,783	627 600 629 616 649	563 582 563 566 564	14,805 14,876 14,888 14,763 14,868	15,340 15,367 15,042 15,189 15,099	-535 -491 -154 -426 -231
C hanges Spr 92 - Spr 93 Win 92-3 - Spr 93	43 70	22 32	0 -3	63 105	-242 -99	304 195
Other industries Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992-3 Spr 1993	1,784 1,745 1,715 1,636 1,636	40 36 34 36 39	76 85 94 93 86	1,748 1,696 1,655 1,579 1,589	1,566 1,542 1,540 1,474 1,439	-181 154 116 105 150
C hanges Spr 92 - Spr 93 Win 92-3 - Spr 93 	-147 1	-1 3	11 -7	-159 10	-127 -34	-32 44

1992. The effect on the number of | employees is negligible.

Reporting differences between employers and employees

There may also be some people who consider themselves to be employees, and so are counted as employees by the LFS,

while an employer regards them as selfemployed and so excludes them (or vice versa). An individual's assessment of whether they are an employee or self employed (as in the LFS) will differ from an employer's perception in some cases. This is unquantifiable but may be the cause of some of the difference between the two

Timing and reference dates

The employer-based surveys ask about the number of people employed on a specific day, while the LFS averages responses over a three-month period. This will certainly introduce some erratic variation between the two series: it will mean that the LFS is always likely to show a more even trend than the employer-based estimates.

pattern: for example, because the quarterly employer surveys are not conducted in the months of July and August, they will fail to pick up all of the growth in seasonal workers in the summer. Some of the differences in the seasonal pattern are accounted for in the seasonal adjustment process. This is shown

some jobs, especially those with very low hours and low status, may be so 'marginal' that they are not included in the There is virtually no reliable information

them may be part of the explanation for the increasing difference.

The variations may have a seasonal

series

When examining table 3 it must be borne in mind that there is a split between fulltime and part-time based on hours worked rather than the subjective classification normally used by the LFS. However, there are still likely to be some measurement differences between employees' own assessments of how many hours they work and those of their employers. The industry that the employee is employed in will be affected by similar reporting differences.

Sampling and other errors

Sampling errors in both series may have a role to play, but again only a partial one. Ninety-five per cent confidence intervals for the LFS estimate of employees in spring 1993 are 21,185,000 +/- 145,000. It is not possible to quote equivalent figures for the employer-based estimates, as they involve complicated ratio estimators benchmarked on the Census of Employment, but the stratified sampling design means that large employers are covered exhaustively, which will reduce the sampling error.

All surveys are subject to non-sampling errors, which are another possible reason for the differences. However, both the LFS and the employer surveys have recently been the subjects of major programmes of improvements (the enhancement to a full quarterly survey and the recruitment of a new panel of employers respectively), and there is no reason to suspect a deterioration in the quality of either source since spring 1992.

Conclusions

In addition to the coverage differences between the household- and employer-based surveys, it seems likely that all of the unquantifiable factors described in the preceding paragraphs will have had some part to play. At this stage it is not possible to reach firm conclusions about the reasons for the different employment movements shown by the two series over the past two years.

The situation in Great Britain is not unique: for example, a similar divergence between household and employer-based estimates of employment has occurred in other countries in Europe, and in the USA and Australia.

Further work

It is intended to continue monitoring differences between the two series and to undertake research to improve understanding of the relationship between the sources. Two approaches which may be fruitful are to re-word LFS questions (e.g. on whether employees are covered by a PAYE scheme), and to conduct research with employers (e.g. on their treatment of 'marginal' employees). These will be followed up and the results reported in due course.

OCTOBER 1993 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Great Britain, thousands

The comparisons given in this article are subject to revision in the light of revised employer-based estimates due to the 1991 Census of Employment which will be published later in 1993 (as announced in the April 1993 Employment Gazette article which presented the first revisions resulting from the Census). If these revisions have a significant effect, updated comparisons will be published in a future issue of Employment Gazette

Footnotes

- 1 Current methodology also uses the Census of Population and Census of Agriculture.
- 2 Private households, students living in halls of residence or boarding schools and people living in NHS and Hospital Trust accommodation.
- 3 Excludes all government employment and training programmes identified by the LFS. The Business Start-up Scheme is not identified in the LFS and participants are likely to be included as selfemployed.
- 4 These are the programmes as at spring 1993. The list may differ over time with the introduction of new programmes and the discontinuation of current programmes.
- 5 See pp 455-464 of this month's Employment Gazette
- 6 Employment Gazette, May 1993, pp L3-L4.

Technical note

Employer based surveys

This note focuses on the methods used in compiling the estimates of employees in employment. The other components of the workforce in employment are discussed in the article itself.

- The basic source for the employees in employment estimates is the large scale Census of Employment, which is currently held every two years.ª The Census 'benchmark' is updated using information from the following sources: monthly postal surveys of
- manufacturing employers in June 1993, 5,100 such forms were sent out:
- quarterly postal surveys over the whole economy - in June 1993, a further 4,000 forms were sent to manufacturing employers and 17,200 to employers in service industries;
- 'centralised returns' (mostly quarterly) covering employment in particular industries, provided by government departments and other large organisations such as British Coal and the London and Scottish Clearing Banks Association.
- The survey sample is stratified according to the size of the employer. All those with over 250 employees are surveyed each quarter and smaller firms are sampled according to a sampling fraction, which increases with the size of the firm. The employee estimates are subsequently grossed up to take account of this stratification.

In 1992, first results were published from a new panel of employers set up from the respondents to the 1989 census of employment.^b This consists of a main panel of employers with quarterly topping up for new firms. The previous panel was not able to take account of births and closures of establishments and so the estimates based on it had to be supplemented with information from the LFS. Such supplements are no longer necessary.

The overall response rate for the guarterly whole economy estimates of employees in employment was 87 per cent for March 1993. This is the rate one month after the figures were first published (i.e. at July 1993 for the March 1993 estimates). The response rate when the figures are first published is somewhat lower - 80 per cent for the March 1993 figures (at June 1993). This is because some of the centralised returns do not arrive in time for first publication and so an old estimate is carried forward; these have been treated as non-respondents. Both response rates are calculated based on the percentage of employees for whom information is received rather than the percentage of employers responding.

Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey carried out by interviewing people about their personal circumstances and work. It is the biggest regular household survey in this country and provides information about the labour force using internationally agreed concepts and definitions. Results included in this article are from annual surveys, between 1984 and 1991, and quarterly surveys from spring 1992 onwards.

Each survey (both annual and quarterly) consisted of 60,000 households, and covered all members of the household. Each person in the survey is given a weight or 'grossing factor' related to that person's age, sex, marital status and region of residence. In this way the 'grossed-up' survey results give the correct population total for Great Britain and reflect the distributions by sex, age and region shown by the population figures.

The questionnaire covers household size and structure; accommodation details: basic demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and ethnic origin; and, for people aged 16 and over, details of economic activity. People's economic activity is established by asking them about their paid work, job search and so on, during a specific reference period, normally a period of one week or four weeks (depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview. Where possible, each member of the household is separately interviewed but, if one or more members are unavailable for interview, 'proxy' information relating to them may be provided by a related adult member of the same household.

Further details of the LFS sample design and methodology are given in the article 'The quarterly LFS - a new dimension in labour market statistics', Employment Gazette, October 1992. In the spring 1993 LFS:

- the achieved sample size was 62,406 households containing 118,912 people aged 16 and over;
- the response rate to first wave interviews was 83 per cent
- the response rate to the second to fifth wave interviews was 96 per cent;
- the 'proxy' interview rate was 32 per cent of responding adults.

Footnotes

- a For details of the Census of Employment, see '1991 Census of Employment results', Employment Gazette April 1993, pp 117-126.
- b For details of the panel, see 'Improved measurement of employment trends: the new panel', Employment Gazette April 1992, pp 199-201

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of culture, human resource management, communications and customer relations. It also makes recommendations for improving employee satisfaction, motivation, loyalty and performance.

The book offers a thorough, academic overview of the issues involved.

Corporate Assessment: auditing a company's personality by Adrian Furnham and Barrie Gunter. Published by Routledge, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE, tel 071-583 9855. ISBN 0 415 08118 1

People skills. . .



How to talk so people listen

BASIC ADVICE on how to tackle two familiar workplace problems - dealing with 'difficult' people and how to communicate effectively - is on offer in two new titles from the Thorsons Business Series.

Difficult people, as defined in How to deal with difficult people, are those whose overaggressiveness, negativity or sheer ineffectiveness can seriously undermine the working atmosphere.

By understanding such people better, it claims, managers can develop ways to motivate them and keep general stress levels down so that everyone benefits.

It gives practical guidance, for example, on how to handle potential conflict situations, deal with complaints, cope with criticism, negotiate and compromise.

The second book, How to talk so people listen, looks at communication in its broadest sense: in one-to-one situations, making presentations, and using the media effectively.

It offers answers to such questions as: 'When is the best time to broach a touchy topic with a colleague?' and 'How can you hold onto an audience's interest throughout a presentation?'

As the need for effective communication becomes more important, this book is an accessible starting point.

How to deal with difficult people by Ursula Markham, price £5.99 pbk, ISBN 0 7225 2764 0. How to talk so people listen by Sonya Hamlin, price £6.99 pbk, ISBN 0 7225 2958 9. Published by Thorsons, 77-85 Fulham Palace Road, Hammersmith, London, W6 8JB, tel 081-741 7070.



How to deal with difficult people

Check it out

FROM DESIGNING an application form to handling a staff grievance, managers need to approach personnel tasks in a considered, analytical way.

One useful way of ensuring that you have thought all the issues through is to draw up a checklist of key questions.

This book, a compilation of lists first published in the Institute of Training and Development magazine, includes 35 comprehensive checklists covering the whole range of HR issues, from recruitment and appraisal to, succession planning and training strategy.

Rather than providing instant solutions or simplistic formulae, the checklists prompt the reader to examine their attitudes and behaviour, and think in a structured way about their dayto-day personnel responsibilities.

For example, checklist 29, entitled 'Salary policy and administration' asks: "What method of evaluation is used?"; "How are salary reviews made?", and "How closely after performance appraisal are salaries reviewed?"

• 35 Checklists for Human Resource Management by lan Mackay. Published by Gower Publishing, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire, GU11 3HR, tel 0252 331551. Price £45.00 hbk. ISBN 0 566 07433 8.

Maastricht and business

EXPLOITING OPPORT-

UNITIES offered by the Single Market is the thrust of this text, targeted at any company considering or presently doing business in Europe.

For example, EC public bodies buy more than £455 billion-worth of services: knowing how to become a supplier is just one of the areas covered. There are also details of grants, partnership arrangements, loans and research funding available to EC partners.

Chapters on standards such as ISO and IEC, product, legal, and health and safety liability, and consumer protection give details of EC regulations. Not forgotten are sections dealing with the meaning and business implications of the new union, support services and banking facilities.

What Maastricht means for *business*, by Brian Rothery. Published by Gower Publishing, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3HR tel 0252 317700. Price £29.50 hbk, ISBN 0 566 07430 3. Pbk price £12.95, ISBN 0 566 07431 1.

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