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for 1993

### **NEWS** brief

# **Deregulation measures target red tape**

THE GOVERNMENT has announced a series of measures to cut red tape and other burdens on business. Several of them deal directly with employment matters and burdens on small firms.

Announcing the measures last month, President of the Board of Trade, Michael Heseltine, described them as the "biggest bonfire of controls in modern times."

#### **Deregulation Bill**

The Deregulation and Contracting Out Bill proposes a new deregulation order-making power which would enable Ministers to amend or repeal outdated and burdensome regulations more easily, provided necessary protection is not sacrificed. Sectors of business and others likely to be affected would be consulted before orders could be made, and all proposals would need to be approved by both Houses of Parliament before coming into effect.

The Bill also proposes over 20 specific deregulatory measures. On employment matters they include measures to reform

controls on employment agencies, to simplify redundancy arrangements, and to make it easier to remove obsolete health and safety legislation (see box below).

#### Health and safety provisions

At the request of the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) the Deregulation Bill contains a provision designed to remedy a technical defect in the the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 which makes it difficult to remove obsolete health and safety laws.

Last year Employment ministers asked the HSC to carry out a comprehensive review of health and safety regulation. HSC will report back to the Employment Secretary in April. Their review will include an examination of more than 100 recommendations by Lord Sainsbury's Task Forces on health and safety matters (see below)

#### Task Force recommendations

The Government has also announced its interim response to several hundred deregulatory proposals put forward by seven Business Task Forces set up last

DEREGULATION BILL

year under the chairmanship of Lord Sainsbury. The Employment Department has accepted all the recommendations addressed to it on general employment issues, and has asked HSC to consider those on health and safety at work as part of a general review on health and safety legislation requested by ministers. Decisions on these recommendations will be taken when the HSC has made its report.

#### Helping small firms

The Task Force recommendations contain several measures to reduce the regulatory burden on small businesses.

In future, all Government departments will be required to apply a 'small business litmus test' when introducing new legislation. As part of their assessment of the costs of complying with new legislation they must consult two or three typical small companies likely to be affected.

In addition, departments must adopt a 'think small' principle, framing new legisla-tion with small companies in mind.

For examples of other measures affecting small busin-

# lew guidance n training

esses, see box below right.

A new Deregulation Task Force

Industry is also to set up a new

Deregulation Task Force under

the chairmanship of Francis

Maude, to advise on the impact

of regulations on business and

help maintain the momentu no

• The Deregulation and Contracting

A number of free publications are

pects of the deregulation initia

A Lavman's Guide to

Bill: Deregulation: Cutting Rec

(booklet or leaflet); Small Bu

• For policy officials: Thinking about

Regulation: and Regulation

Balance: A Guide to F

Copies are obtainable free frc n DT

Task Forces: Proposals for R for

containing the detailed propo al

the seven business deregulatic

forces, is available free from

Force Support Unit, DTI, tel 07121

MEASURES AFFECTING SMALL BUSINESSES

Companies with a turnov

up to £90,000 will soor

released from the requireme

£90,000 and £350,000 will

an accountant's report.

**VAT** relief

employed

have their accounts audied

Those with incomes of betv een

allowed to replace an audit vith

The waiting period for

claiming VAT relief on bad debts

has already been halved,

producing an estimated £150

million increase in businesses

National Insurance for the self-

Self-employed people cal

now pay National Insurance

quarterly by cheque or bank

transfer. At present they must

cash flow in 1993-94.

buy a weekly stamp.

Auditing of accounts

on 071 215 5704 or 5705.

A further document, Deregulation

Regulating: A Guide to Go

available from the DTI covering a

Deregulation and Contracting Out

£11.55. ISBN 010 3033947.

Out Bill is available from HMSC, price

the Deregulation Initiative

Further information

Litmus Test.

Assessment

6511 or 6118.

The Department of Trade and

OPLE WHO plan, deliver use vocational education d training have been en new specific guidees against which to ess their progress.

he 'indicators of success'. tained in a new document the Employment Departt, are designed to help loyers and training prors identify whether training atives are producing better lts and making training effective and costctive. Ultimately, they ld show how training is ributing to Britain's

mic competitiveness. e indicators are explained osperity through Skills, a trategy statement in which ovment Secretary David reiterates the Governcommitment to raising 's skills base.

highlighting the benefits can bring, TECs, LECs nployers' organisations ncourage more people to take training. This in turn, Mr Hunt, should exert ure for providers to offer er quality, more responsive ing at more competitive

he statement focuses on four priorities, to help increase idual and national pros-

nployers, employees and the lf-employed are urged to ize the business and persoal benefits offered by vocatonal education and training; nemployed people or those a particular disadvantage hould do more to improve eir own competitiveness in he jobs market:

chools and colleges should nsure that young people receive the best possible preparation for working life; and

training providers should offer a higher quality product at a better price, and ensure that clients are made aware of, and get access to, appropriate forms of learning.

Copies of Prosperity through s are available free from oyment Department, Room 1, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, 742 594722.

**NVQs win firms' support** 

BRITAIN'S LARGE and medium-sized employers have warmly welcomed National and Scottish Vocational Qualifications. concludes the first major assessment of their take-up and use.

Improved performance and staff motivation are cited as the key benefits by those who have adopted NVQs or SVQs as central elements of their training strategy.

They liked the fact that the qualifications are workplace and competence-based, relevant to business needs, and recognised not only in Britain but also in the European Community.

The survey, conducted by the Institute of Manpower Studies, covers employers' take-up of NVQs, their future intentions to use them, and their experiences with the qualifications to date.

It shows that good progress is being made among the larger organisations: 95 per cent of large firms (with 500 or more employees) have heard of NVQs. Forty-four per cent are already using NVQs, and a further 34 per cent expect to use them in future.

and 22 per cent said they are intending to do so. Among smaller firms, however, NVQs have yet to make an impact. Only 6 per cent of small firms were using them, largely because many such firms lacked the type of culture or infrastructure to promote staff training.

Improved performance was reported by over a third of employers as the main benefit of using NVOs: some were able to point to productivity increases and reduction in staff turnover following their introduction. There was also evidence that the possibility of gaining an NVO could be a useful device to attract new employees.

To implement an NVQ policy successfully, the report suggests, employers need to find time for training and assessment and to sell the concept to staff. It is also important that employers have

guidance.

Commented Employment Minister Ann Widdecombe: "These findings provide a



**Employment agency licensing** Amendment to the Employment Agencies Act 1973 and the Merchant Shipping Act 1894

Employment agencies must currently be licensed under the 1973 Act. Clause 25 would repeal this requirement. Current powers to refuse or revoke agency licences on certain grounds would be replaced by a power to stop people carrying on agencies on similar grounds. Agencies would still have to comply with statutory requirements setting standards of conduct and could be visited by inspectors Licensing requirements for seamen's agencies under the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 would also be repealed and these agencies brought within the scope of the 1973 Act.

The changes are designed to remove financial and administrative burdens from agencies while retaining protection from malpractice and abuse which the 1973 Act offers to users. Parallel

38

provisions would be included for Northern Ireland

Redundancy arrangements Repeal of section 59(I)(b) of the **Employment Protection (Con**solidation Act) 1978

At present, employment law makes it automatically unfair for companies to select an employee for redundancy in contravention of a customary arrangement or agreed procedure unless there are special reasons justifying such a departure. The Government believes this is unnecessarily restrictive in hampering employers' flexibility to adapt to current circumstances.

Clause 26 would therefore repeal this provision. Employees' interests would still be protected because in the event of a claim of unfair dismissal, an industrial tribunal would consider whether an employer had acted fairly in the circumstances. Parallel provisions would be included for Northern Ireland

#### **Obsolete health and safety** legislation

revoke or repeal outdated and unnecessary health and safety legislation without replace-ment.

Work Act there are powers to change and update health and safety legislation using secondary legislation. However, outdated legislation cannot readily be removed from the statute book unless it is replaced, even where no replacement is necessary to maintain standards

Clause 27 would allow redundant measures to be repealed or revoked, subject to consultation with the Health and Safety Commission and with anyone else the Secretary of State for Employment (or other repealing authority) considers appropriate, and a debate in both Houses of Parliament. Parallel provisions would be included for Northern Ireland.

### Addition to existing powers to

Under the Health and Safety at

FEBBUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE **NEWS** brief



Of medium-sized firms (with up to 200 staff) 17 per cent already use the qualifications

adequate information or

benchmark against which future progress can be measured.

"They highlight the need to take into account the particular difficulties small employers may face and to persuade them of the business benefits of the qualifications."

 National and Scottish Vocational Qualifications are being introduced in all sectors of the economy as part of the Government's aim to raise the skills level of the British workforce.

To date, some 80 per cent of occupations are covered by NVQs and SVQs at five levels of competence. As a central feature of the National Education and Training Targets, it is intended that 50 per cent of the workforce will be qualified to at least NVQ level'3 or equivalent by the year 2000.

 National and Scottish Vocational Qualifications: Early Indications of Employers' Take-up and Use, IMS report No 259. Available price £45 from BEBC Distribution, PO Box 1496, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD, tel 0202 715555

### Chapman takes charge at Investors

MARY CHAPMAN, former managing director of cosmetics firm Helena Rubinstein, has been appointed chief executive of Investors in People UK. Set up by the Employment Department in May last year (see Employment Gazette, June 1993, page 231) the new company will provide business leadership for the Investors in People standard.

Ms Chapman, seen with chairman Sir Brian Wolfson (left) and **Employment Secretary David Hunt** at the launch of the new company last month, has also been personnel director for L'Oreal.

Some 571 employers have so far been recognised as Investors in People, with a further 4,650 committed to achieving the standard

FEBRUARY 1994

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

### **NEWS** brief

#### ESF BOOST FOR JOBS

BRITAIN HAS been allocated £2.5 billion from the European Social Fund (ESF) between 1994 and 1999 for expenditure under Objectives 3 and 4 of the EC's Structural Funds.

Objective 3 is targeted at helping young people who are joining the labour market, long-term unemployed people and other people facing particular disadvantages in finding and keeping work; and the promotion of equal opportunities between men and women in working life. Objective 4 is targeted at helping workers still in employment adapt to industrial change.

In the negotiations on the reform of the Structural Funds last year, it was agreed that member states should be free to decide the balance of Objective 3 and 4 in their respective countries.

The Government believes that the ESF should continue to concentrate first and foremost on helping unemployed people. It therefore plans to devote the available ESF resources for Objectives 3 and 4 to helping unemployed people under Objective 3 for the time being.

The ED is currently negotiating with the European Commission about the priorities for ESF support under Objective 3. Bodies such as TECs and LECs, further education colleges, voluntary bodies and industry training organisations will be able to bid for grants from the ESF to contribute to suitable

publicly-funded initiatives. For further information, contact the ESF Unit, Level 1, 236 Grays Inn Road, London WC1X 8HL, tel 071 211 4740.

#### PERMIT NOT NEEDED

NATIONALS FROM the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries of Austria, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Iceland no longer require a work permit if they want to work permanently in the newly formed European Economic Area (EEA).

This reciprocal arrangement, which took effect from 1 January 1994, comes about as part of the

move to open up freedom of workers, goods and capital within Europe

The EEA will create the world's largest single market of 17 countries with 370 million consumers, responsible for over 40 per cent of world trade.

#### INCAPACITY FOR WORK BILL

THE GOVERNMENT has now published the Social Security (Incapacity for Work) Bill, which would introduce a new Incapacity Benefit to replace Sickness Benefit and Invalidity Benefit from April 1995.

The Bill would create a single rate of Statutory Sick Pay set at the benefit's current higher rate and equivalent to the new higher rate of shortterm Incapacity Benefit.

It would also make provision for/a new more objective medical test (by DSS doctors) of incapacity for work applicable throughout the social security system. • Copies of the bill are available from HMSO; price £5.90 ISBN 010 3032940.

#### NEW ENTERPRISE ZONES

AN ESTIMATED 16,000 jobs could be created in three new Enterprise Zones proposed by the Environment Department (DoE) in areas affected by the recent colliery closures.

The sites at Easington. County Durham; the East Midlands; and in the Dearne Valley, South Yorkshire have now been submitted to the European Commission for approval.

The Commission's decision is expected in March, and designation is likely in the autumn.

#### EMPLOYERS' CHARTER

THE GOVERNMENT'S Contributions Agency has published a revised edition of its Employers' Charter.

This sets out the improved standards of service employers and the self-employed can expect from the Agency.

Under the charter, the Agency aims to respond to all enquiries within 10 working days and achieve at least 80 per cent customer satisfaction. • Copies are available from local Contributions Agency offices.

#### ANNUAL HOURS EXPAND

A GROWING number of employers in the private and public sector are switching to annual hours systems, says a study by Incomes Data Services.

While annual hours have so far been adopted most widely for manual shiftworkers, some organisations have now moved their entire workforces onto the system.

Under annualised hours, employees are contracted to work a given number of hours over a 12-month period rather than a specified number of hours each week. This means that hours of work can be varied from week to week or even from season to season to meet business requirements.

Among the companies opting for annual hours are Yorkshire TV, whose employees are contracted to work 1,924 hours a year, and Bristol & West Building Society, which offers full-time staff hours ranging from 1,826 to 2,525 a year.

For employees, the chief benefit is greater predictability of earnings, with equal instalments of pay being made regardless of the hours worked in a particular week or month. Reduced overtime working can also result in more leisure time.

On the other hand, where time off is rostered there can be problems in dealing with unforeseen circumstances such as compassionate leave. • Annual Hours, IDS Study 544, is published by Income Data Services, 193 St John Street, London ECIV 4LS, tel 071-250 3434

#### A DAY AT THE OFFICE

THOUSANDS OF of girls aged 11 to 15 will be missing school on 28 April; instead, they will be spending the day at work with their parents.

A number of leading employers, including the BBC, Sainsbury's, The Body Shop and London Underground have agreed to participate in Take Our Daughters to Work Day. Based on a similar event held last year in the USA in which 500,000 girls participated, the Day aims to help help widen girls' perceptions of the type of careers they can aim for.

The event is being coordinated by a private business consultancy, the

Office for Public Management, with backing from the Opportunity 2000 and the Industrial Society. Organisations which want to take part in the initiative should contact the Office for Public Management on 071-837 6477.

#### RDC PLANS FOR 1994

ENGLAND'S RURAL Development Commission is to concentrate more of its £42 million resources in Rural Development Areas (RDAs) which are suffering from the greatest concentration of economic and social problems.

The change in strategy follows a review of trends in the countryside and of the effectiveness of its current policies. The Commission expects

spend about £25.5 million in the RDAs in 1994-95, covering support for businesses and support for development programmes.

An inflow of people and businesses to rural areas is highlighted in the Commission's annual report for 1992-93.

It says the recession accelerated the decline of traditional rural industries and further threatened many rure services. The RDC respond with a combination of new initiatives, spending £35.4 million of which £19.2 million went to projects and individ uals in RDAs, and £1.5 million to Rural Coalfield areas. RDC estimates some 3,800 jobs were created or safeguarded through its loan to businesses, the building of new workspaces and convert ing old buildings into new workspaces.

 Bural Development Commission Annual Report 1992-93 is available, price £13.50, from the RDC publications unit on 0722 336255

#### CORRECTION

THE NEW Jobseeker's Allowance for unemployed people will be introduced in April 1996, and not this coming April as reported in an article in last month's issue of Employment Gazette, page 2.

**Report maps out TECs' enterprise role** 

production base was the most

important single strategy which

TECs can follow. Suggesting a

'three-point approach' in this

Cs MUST forge closer | that improving the local | ks with local government d other agencies if they to strengthen their onomic development , says a report.

he councils also need to borate much more closely other TECs in the same n. and take a lead where opriate in coordinating economic development s, the report concludes. duced for the TEC onal Council, the report most TEC directors want

nift the balance of TEC vity more towards rprise development and from programme nistration. But it warns progress in this direction is ong on aspirations but est in form."

a survey conducted for the

ort, TEC directors replied

#### area, the report says TECs should firstly, seek to become centres of excellence or leaders in services relating to new starts, small and medium-sized firms, and technical, management and entrepreneurial training. Second, they should also become partners with key local

players in services covering inward investment, finance, business modernisation technology transfer, enterprise education linkages, export promotion and . import substitution.

Third they should set out to be supporters in areas where others take the lead; these areas are: infrastructure improve-

career opportunities for wom-

driving instructors with their

Sharon Hughes on 021-525 4242.

family commitments.

local pilot, Bradford &

with the local education

national framework for

assessing the quality of

The Ouality Standards

Framework (QSF) provides

colleges build long-lasting,

recognise their efforts.

tier awards system, the

guidelines to help schools or

productive relationships with

against which partnerships can

be assessed on such aspects

groups; the planning process;

To gain the awards, the EBP

as: aims and objectives;

needs of individuals or

training and development

and the management role.

Education Business

Partnerships.

ment; investment in residential and business premises, and better land use.

**TEC** news

by central Government to enhance TECs' role in enterprise support. These include ensuring that all relevant departments have coordinated sets of objectives and actions for economic development at national, regional and local level; and to recognise that some TEC actions can only generate benefits in the medium

term. Peter Wetzel, chairman of the **TEC National Council Working** Group on Economic Development, welcomed three recent Government initiatives which implement recommendations in the report. These are: the formation of Integrated Regional Offices and the Single

#### **NORTH WEST**

PLE IN Manchester and North West will have the ortunity to find out all ut National Vocational difications during the rth West NVO Week',

ch is being held between ruary 28 and March 5.

long with colleges and

TECs will be organising

er events to explain how

efit from NVOs.

pecialist NVQ advice will be lable all week via a freephone elpline on 0500 200441.

#### SANDWELL

IN RESPONSE to a growing mand from women for female driving instructors, Sandwell TEC has teamed up with the local Employment ervice to pilot an advanced lriving instructor course for Vomen

The 12-week Approved Driving Instructor Certificate course is designed for women ho have been unemployed or a minimum of six months.

The TEC believes the programme offers excellent

must provide evidence to support their achievements. en who want to combine work This is first evaluated by an as self-employed or franchised assessment team, comprising EBP staff and local education • For further information, contact inspectors, and then verified by an accreditation group of representatives from business and education.

BRADFORD & DISTRICT Bradford & District TEC is FOLLOWING A successful currently working with the District TEC, in conjunction Royal Society for Arts to develop joint national authority, has launched a new accreditation for the scheme.

> The QSF will shortly be available under licence to other EBPs and TECs. For further information, contact Hilary Collins on 0274 656744.

#### AVON

HELP FOR the 5,000 people in Avon currently working local businesses, and formally towards NVOs is at hand, thanks to a new series of stepby-step guides published by Taking the form of a three-Avon TEC. framework provides standards

Called Achieving Your NVQ, the four guides are designed to help NVQ candidates understand exactly what is expected of them at each stage.

The booklets are available free at colleges and ES offices throughout the county.

al employers, the region's ibitions, seminars and olovers and individuals can

The report proposes actions

Regeneration Budget (see

Employment Gazette, December 1993, page 535); development of a longer-term contractual framework: and the reaffirmation that TECs are Government's key private-sector partners in achieving prosperity through skills and enterprise.

Employment Secretary David Hunt said the report's recommendations to TECs were "sensible, practical and timely". "I am encouraged that TECs recognise that there is a lot more they can achieve through further collaborative efforts. They have my support. I commend them to individual TEC boards and their local partners," he said.

• The Role of TECs in Local Economic Development is available from CREATE, 2 Holly Hill, Vauxhall Lane, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN4 0XD, price £12.50.

### TEC round up — TEC round up — TEC round up — TEC round up — TEC round up

FEBRUARY 1994

 For further information, contact Cathy Freeman on 0272 277116.

#### **NORTH YORKSHIRE**

EMPLOYERS IN North Yorkshire are being invited to bid for a share of a new World Class North Yorkshire Development Fund.

Set up by North Yorkshire TEC, the £500,000 Fund will enable employers to put their ideas for training into practice.

It is part of a movement to raise skill levels throughout the region in line with the National Education and Training Targets.

Over the next three years, the county is looking for a 30 per cent increase in the number of workers taking part in education and training in the workplace in order to achieve the Targets.

• For further information, contact Liz Burdett on 0904 691939.

#### **TEC Council moves to London**

THE TEC National Council is now based at: 10th Floor, Westminster Tower, 3 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SP, tel 071-735 0010.

# Research **NEWS**

The Employment Department undertakes research to help achieve its aim of supporting economic growth by promoting a competitive, efficient and flexible labour market.

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

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

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

The ED's Annual Report on Research 1993 and the ES's annual research report are now available, providing details of research projects funded during 1992-3. For a free copy, contact the ED or ES address at the foot of page S45.

#### ED RESEARCH PROGRAMME

#### 1: TEC-employer linkages

An early task for each TEC was to establish relations with local employers. The Employer Contact Study was conducted in 1992 by the Employment Department and the Policy Studies Institute to examine the strategies which TECs were adopting to contact local employers and respond to their needs. The study was designed in two parts.

The first part was a mapping exercise, which used a postal questionnaire sent to the chief executives of the 82 TECs in spring 1992. The second part consisted of case studies of six TECs; indepth interviews were conducted with senior TEC staff and board members, ten large employers and five to ten small employers in each TEC area.

#### Key findings:

- The typical TEC board had ten private sector directors: five from large companies (over 200 employees), three from medium sized companies (25-199 employees), one from a small company (10-24 employees) and one from a very small company (under IO employees).
- Seventy-two per cent of responding TECs had at least one board member from a very small company, and 19 per cent had two to four such members. However, eight TECs had no director from a small or very small company.
- There had been considerable turnover in board membership: 21 per cent of boards had suffered three or more changes in the previous six months. Most TECs had developed sub-board structures. but nine indicated that they had none.

TECs and employers — developing effective links: Part 1 and Part 2 (ED Research Series No s 12 and 13) are available from Research Strategy Branch, W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield SI 4PQ.

jobs.

generally.

Contact: Patrick Vaughan, TRE4, tel 0742 594791. Ref :10 7/92

while 22 per cent were in clerical and secretarial

A fifth of all homeworkers worked in the banking,

with a tenth of all people in employment.

The proportion of all homeworkers in manufaci-

total of 29.000 - in the textiles industry.

Women made up the majority of homeworkers in

cent of all managerial and professional jobs

most occupational categories. They held 55 per

carried out at home, although they only held 38

per cent of these types of jobs in the workforce

finance and business services sector compare

uring decreased from a fifth to a tenth between

1981 and 1992, with the largest concentration -a

#### 2: Homeworking in 1992

The Employment Department's Labour Force Survey now collects information on homeworking in the spring and autumn quarters of each year. The spring 1992 data has been analysed as part of the Department's ongoing programme of research on homeworking.

#### **Key findings**

There were 656,000 homeworkers in Great Britain in 1992 - more than double the number reported in 1981. The increase was almost exclusively in the service sector. Almost half of all homeworkers in 1992 were in managerial and professional jobs,

Most of the responding TECs had appointed at least one senior manager from the world of business, but 26 per cent said they had not done so. The skills most often sought were financial management and marketing.

- Some 26 per cent of responding TECs said they did not evaluate their employer contacts (sometime adding that their operating experience was too short to do so vet).
- The glossy publicity material produced by TECs was not always meeting employers' needs: the / wanted a simple guide to TEC services and more face-to-face contact with TEC staff.
- TEC staff from non-business backgrounds ofte lacked confidence in dealing with employers. Some opportunities to market TEC services we lost because staff felt inhibited about 'selling', lacked business knowledge about what to sell.
- Where a TEC had a forum specifically directed towards large employers, they appeared more satisfied with the TEC; however, large employe could become disaffected if they did not get th attention from the TEC which they felt they warranted
- Most small firms said they would welcome a v sit from a TEC representative; but it is not practic ble to visit all small employers, so localised markeing events may be a good solution
- TEC boards could function more effectively by doing more to define members' roles - e.g. by encouraging them to act as ambassadors for t TEC, to head up sector groups, or to provide contacts from their industries and networks.

Homeworkers were generally older (35 per cent are aged 50 or over) and more highly qualified than he workforce as a whole

The majority (two-thirds) of all homeworkers were self-employed; those in clerical and secretarial obs were most likely to be employees.

Male homeworkers worked longer weekly hours on average than the workforce as a whole and female homeworkers worked fewer hours. Nearly one in five women homeworkers worked less than eight hours per week and more than 40 per cent worked less than 20 hours per week. More than 40 per cent of male homeworkers worked for 50

#### Training for Work funding pilots: international comparisons

Department is currently piloting outcome-related funding in seven TECs as part of the Training for Work scheme. Comparing arent countries, the National Institute for Economic and Social Research (NIESR) found that only the USA had any experience with funding method.

#### indings:

e USA has now had approximately ten years' merience of output-related funding methods. The ost important scheme is the Federal Joint nership Act (JPTA).

but-related funding in the USA has the benefit ocusing providers' attention on outcomes rather inputs. There seems to be a significant ntive effect.

quite small amounts paid out on an outputted basis appeared to be effective in centrating minds on outcomes.

- A criticism of the scheme in the USA is that local service delivery areas (SDAS) and providers had the incentive to 'cream', i.e. selecting only those most likely to succeed in order to reach their outcome targets. However, other evaluation has suggested that with other goals SDAs can overcome the incentive to cream
- The researchers stress the need for multiple targets. Earlier experiments in the USA concentrated on outcomes only in terms of jobs, which tended to distort the scheme away from training

Contact: Jim Allen, TRE 2, tel 0742 593775. Ref: 241/93

#### ndustrial relations in large companies

second Company Level Industrial Relations survey was conducted by the Industrial Relations Research Unit at Warwick University nid 1992. It covered a representative sample of 176 multi-site companies employing 1,000 workers in the UK. The sample included h UK- and overseas-owned companies operating in the trading sector of the economy. Personal interviews were conducted at the corporate office with an executive responsible for personnel and industrial relations matters and, in a novel development, an cutive responsible for finance.

rade unions were recognised for negotiating urposes for the largest group within the workforce 69 per cent of companies. In 25 per cent of panies recognition covered all establishments ithin the enterprise, in 17 per cent unions were ecognised in most establishments and in 27 per cent unions were recognised in some stablishments only.

Recognition covering all sites was more common among UK domestics than among UK- or overseas wned multinationals

Almost one in five companies reported that cognition for negotiating purposes had been artially or wholly withdrawn on existing sites. owever, 7 per cent of companies reported extending union recognition within the enterprise groups of workers or sites previously uncovered.

Among those companies already recognising unions, just under 40 per cent had granted recognition at all new sites opened. But over a third had not recognised unions at any new site opened

Pay was negotiated at establishment level in a half of all large companies; above establishment level, but within the company, in 40 per cent of companies; and on a multi-employer basis in 15 per cent of companies.

- Almost a half of companies recognising unions had 'single-table' bargaining arrangements on at least one site within the enterprise.
- Pay determination in non-union companies appeared to be more centralised than among companies recognising unions.
- In eight out out of every ten companies business unit managers were paid a performance-related bonus
- Almost 60 per cent of companies had profit sharing or employee share-ownership schemes.
- In 45 per cent of companies, personnel respondents reported that the pay of nonmanagerial employees contained a performance-related element.
- Just over three-guarters of companies had equal opportunities policies in respect of women, and a similar proportion in respect of ethnic minorities.
- Equal opportunities policies had been introduced within the previous five years in one third of those companies with policies; the remainder had longer-established policies.

Overseas-owned companies were distinctive in their approaches to employee development, communication and

#### indinas

hours or more per week and more than one in five male homeworkers worked for more than 60 hours per week

An article based on the 1993 data is expected to be published in Employment Gazette during 1994

> Contact: Lynda Joeman, SScR3, tel 071 273 4799. Ref: 000/92

- Output-related funding alone is not a guarantee of high-quality provision, or any provision at all. The American experience has been criticised for neglecting to specify input criteria and to monitor progress
- European countries offer interesting examples of high-quality monitoring of both inputs and outputs which provide information on which to compare the performance of different providers and to eliminate the least competitive in terms of quality of service provided.
- NIESR see output-related funding as a valuable means of focusing providers on desired targets but not as a substitute for the careful specification of inputs and monitoring progress.

involvement. As compared with UK-owned companies, they: tended to have relatively high-levels of expenditure on employee training: employed a wider range of methods of employee communication: were more likely to use upwards and two-way forms of communication: were more likely to provide information on investment plans to employees; and were less likely to utilise forms of financial participation The control of industrial relations in large companies: an initial analysis of the second Company Level Industrial Relations survey by Paul Marginson, Peter Armstrong, PK Edwards and John Purcell, Warwick Papers in Industrial Relations No 45. Available from: Administrative Officer, Industrial Relations

Contact: Andrew Wareing, EMRU 2, tel 0742 594194.

Research Unit, University of Warwick,

Ref: 173/89

Coventry, CV4 7AL.

### ES RESEARCH PROGRAMME

#### 1: Long term unemployment and labour market flexibility

The fieldwork for this study was carried out for the Employment Service by RSL Ltd and the database was then analysed by the Centre for Labour Market Studies at the University of Leicester.

One thousand long term unemployed people in four distinct labour markets were interviewed to establish their job search behaviour, reservation wage, household responsibilities and motivation. They were then reinterviewed six months later to establish

#### Key findings:

- Individual flexibility: the most successful individuals in this sample were those individuals whose acquaintances acted as informal 'jobbrokers', 'vouching for' them and thus allaying the reluctance of employers to employ them.
- A moderate amount of jobsearch activity and expenditure is associated with the highest likelihood of gaining a job; however, the likelihood of success did not increase as the amount of time or money expended on jobsearch increased hevond the norm.
- Wage flexibility: earnings received from their most recent employment, particularly if it was in their normal type of work, were the best measure of the 'target wages' sought by the long term unemployed.
- Long term unemployed people do accept wages at below their 'target' levels; and others get jobs which pay at or above their 'target' levels, indicating that they appear to be realistic about their labour market value. The labour market (in this case the employer) does not function so as to offer the minimum level of wages that a jobseeker will accept.
- Very few jobs were turned down because the wage offered was inadequate; those who turned down these jobs were mostly those in couples with dependents, and those who made a lot of job applications
- The hypothesis that job-seekers should effect jobsearch by reference to known 'going rates' is

The report is available free of charge from the Centre for Labour Market Studies, 103 Princess Road East, Leicester LE1 7LA.

Contact: Len Dawes, ES Research and Evaluation Branch 1, tel 0742 596371.

#### 2: Evaluation of Work Trial pilots - main study

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

#### Key findings:

- The overall opinion of Employment Service (ES) staff and training providers was that Work Trials were a good idea. They were seen to be beneficial for employers and provided a valuable opportunity for clients to try employment.
- Half of the Work Trial participants who responded to the postal survey said that they found the experience very or fairly useful, and the majority of these participants were also offered the job they had been doing at the end of their Work Trial. Those respondents who said they did not find their Work Trial useful either related negative experiences of the employer or said that it did not provide enough work experience.
- to January 1993. This study, completed in October 1993, presents the findings of the

In line with a proposed expansion of the

Work Trial programme, a number of Work

Trial pilots operated from September 1992

- The providers survey highlighted that the key to making the Work Trials programme a success seemed to be in the marketing of the programme: staff operating the Work Trial pilots found that
- converting existing vacancies into a Work Trial or empowering clients to market Work Trials themselves were the most successful ways of marketing the programme
- The tracking exercise found that 73 per cent of Work Trial participants had ceased to claim benefits by the 13 weeks stage, compared with only 27 per cent of clients in the control group.
- Work Trial outcomes did not appear to vary

Report no 85 in the ES REB series, Evaluation of the Work Trial Pilots is available free of charge from the ES enquiry point address on page S45.

how their behaviour had changed over that period, and to provide a way of comparing those who had gained jobs with those who had not. The analysis was enhanced by in-depth interviews with a number of employers in the san e four labour markets.

- unrealistic as employers have differing stratec concerning the level of wages they offer, and large proportion of vacancies are advertised without the wage rates being made clear.
- Institutional flexibility: many individuals perceived their local labour markets to be 'gendered', i.e. reserved for one or other gend This adds weight to the proposal that gendering of the labour market leads to gendering of a significant proportion of vacancies, thus effec vely restricting the potential pool of vacancies ope to particular jobseekers.
- The administration of the benefits system is viewed negatively, particularly the speed, flexibility and reliability of payment. This experience acts as a disincentive to accepting short-term or 'risky' employment, which in its aff is viewed positively as being a possible stepping stone to a 'proper' job.

evaluation of the Work Trial pilots. T le

survey, a telephone survey of providers,

a postal survey of participants, and a

evaluation comprised an ES staff

tracking exercise.

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

#### **ED /ES RESEARCH PROGRAMME**

#### EWLY-COMMISSIONED PROJECTS

k on the following projects has recently un. Likely reporting and publication ails are given where known.

#### D Projects:

- king lives: a survey of women and men, arch Services Ltd. Preliminary results available to soring departments in 1995. Ref 150/92
- hol misuse at work, University of Strathclyde. ication arrangements not vet decided. Ref 163/92

th Cohort Study - Cohort 7 Sweep 1, Social and munity Planning Research. Publication in Youth ort Series 1995. Ref 160/93

ning effectiveness of open and flexible ing, Open University. Publication early 1995. Ref

ation of strategic fora. Institute of Manpower es. Report expected to be available in summer Ref 171/93

tion of the use made of action plans. National ation for Educational Research. Publication in 1994 Ref 197/93

Cohort Study - Cohort 6 Sweep 3. Social and inity Planning Research Publication in Youth Series 1995. Ref 201/93

our market for new graduates. Institute of wer Studies. Priced publication available in 1994 from the Institute of Manpower Studies. sity of Sussex, Mantell Building, Falmer, Brighton Ref 205/93

duals' decision making about lifetime ing, Quadrangle, Publication in the ED Research likely later in 1994. Ref 210/93

ation of the Out of School Childcare Grant. s Metropolitan University. A report will be with the artment by summer 1994. *Ref 239/93* 

ternal overview of employment policies and tices towards older workers, Ecotec Research Consulting Ltd. Publication in spring 1994. Ref

uation of EuroTECNET, PIEDA plc. Publication 1994. Ref 286/93

uation of the impact of the equal opportunities point plan for employers, NOP Market Research Publication arrangements not yet decided. Ref

ondary analysis of existing datasets on long term unemployment, (joint-funded with the

oyment Department), Policy Studies Institute. Ref:

1994 Local customer satisfaction survey, data sing contractor being selected. Ref: 200538

uplan Workshop and 12-month unemployment ow-up study, DVL Smith. Ref: 200536

uation of the Bracknell Collaborative Project, People at Work. Dissemination via a report and tation of findings. Bef. 200537

essment of the impact of employed placings on e ability of the region to meet APA targets for mployed placings, contractor being selected. Ref:

luation of the effectiveness of the Financial Control Incentive (FCI), contractor being selected. he FCI is an ED Group-wide initiative aimed at ing the group's financial performance. The

research will examine the extent to which the programme of action developed and implemented by the Employment Service in response to the FCI has been effective in improving financial knowledge awareness and communications in the ES Ref: 200539

Community Action: implementation and case studies. Tavistock Institute. Ref: 200531

Follow-up and monitoring system for Foyer pilots, University of York. Ref: RE6

Age restrictions on Employment Service vacancies Employment Service Research and Evaluation Branch. Ref RF6

#### ED Education programme

The range of Employment Department initiatives for education-business links and education from 14-19 is covered by a substantial evaluation programme. Reports of recent projects are also available, free of charge, from Cambertown Ltd, Unit 8, Commercial Road, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, South Yorkshire S63 9BI tel 0709 888688

Evaluation of the National Record of Achievement: use and experience in selection. Research International (1993)

Compact evaluation: annual overview 1992, National Foundation for Educational Research (1993)

Supporting students' needs through Compacts, National Foundation for Educational Research (1993)

Learning and progression through TVEI: 16 and beyond - 1994 update from the Cohort Study of TVEI extension students, National Foundation for Educational Research (1994). Available April 1994.

Beyond funding: sustaining TVEI in schools and colleges: institutions completing TVEI in 1992, Segal Quince Wicksteed Ltd. Available April 1994

#### **TVEI Briefings Series**

No. 3 Towards equality of opportunity, National Foundation for Educational Research (1993)

No. 4 TVEI impacts on the labour market, Institute of Manpower Studies (1993)

No.5 TVEI and Foundation Target 4, National Foundation for Educational Research (1994)

No.6 Experiencing the world of work, National Foundation for Educational Research (1994)

No.7 TVEI assimilation: the initial picture. Segal Quince Wicksteed Ltd (1993)

#### More information

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

Research Strategy Branch, Employment Department, Room W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield SI 4PQ, tel 0742 593932

OR (for ES research):

Research Management, Employment Service, Rockingham House, Sheffield S1 4ER, tel 0742 596278

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

ES projects: significantly with age, gender, ethnic origin,

qualifications or participants' duration of unemployment. This suggests that Work Trials offer a genuine opportunity for some people who may not be considered on the basis of

ES staff and providers thought that none of the clients would have got a job without participating in a Work Trial. Of the participants who got the jo after their Work Trial, 50 per cent felt they would not have got the job without participating in the programme.

conventional recruitment methods.

### **DIARY** dates

#### THE ROLE OF TECS IN LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

22 February, Leeds Tel: 0532 832600 ext 4368

#### **EMPLOYMENT '94**

23 February, London

National Council for One Parent Families conference to discuss practical measures to help lone parents into employment.

Tel: 071-267 1361

#### **KEY ISSUES IN THE CHANGING LABOUR** MARKET

4 March Bristol Seminar to look at the need for a balanced workforce Tel: 0272 741117

#### FLEXIBLE WORKING PRACTICES

7 March, London Tel: 071-267 7792

#### HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT **WEEK 1994**

8-10 March, Wembley Conference Centre Annual Institute of Training and Development conference and exhibition Tel: 081-332 0044

#### WINNING PEOPLE

10-11 March London Conference on personnel practices in financial services. Tel: 9892 526757

#### HEALTH AND SAFETY - IMPLEMENTING THE NEW BUILES

15/16 March, London IPM conference on practical implementation of new health and safety regulations. Tel: 071-267 7792

#### **IDENTIFYING THE NEEDS OF SMEs**

22 March, Leeds Tel: 0532 832600 ext 4368

#### **COMPLETE EMPLOYMENT LAW 1994**

22-24 March, London Tel: 071-267 7792

#### **EFFECTIVE PERSONNEL POLICIES AND** PROCEDURES

23 March, London 13 April, Manchester Tel: 071-824 8257

#### **EMPOWERING THE HR FUNCTION**

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

#### BMG RESEARCH

ADVERTISEMENT FEATUR

#### RTISEMENT FEATURE

#### BMG RESEARCH

# PEOPLE MATTERS

People Matters is the newsletter of bmg, a research company which specialises in the provision of information on skills, education, training, careers, employment and enterprise.

People Matters is one of a number of ways by which bmg is responding to the call for a greater exchange of ideas on research practice and issues arising from surveys where there is a common interest. The newsletter is largely based on the agency's experience of administering over 100 research assignments every year, involving more than 100,000 interviews amongst individuals and employers.

Whilst it is not always the case that what works well in one situation will naturally work well in another, there are clearly many lessons to be learned from talking to those who have had direct experience of research undertaken in an area of particular interest.

The following extracts have been taken from the first newsletter, of which copies can be obtained from bmg.



#### SKILLS & TRAINING

#### MINE WORKERS HAVE THEIR SAY

Staffordshire TEC has recently completed a survey amongst 300 mine workers who were made redundant following the closure of Trentham Colliery.

Their response to the survey has been overwhelming, a clear indication of the importance they place on informing those in positions of influence about their skills and training requirements.

As Teresa Harris, Head of Marketing at Staffordshire TEC points out, "It is only by gaining an understanding of the skills held and problems faced by groups such as mine workers that our programmes can be designed to meet specific needs within the local labour market."



### TARGETING SECTORS

Some of the most comprehensive surveys to be administered within industrial sectors of particular regional interest are being undertaken by TECs.

Within Staffordshire, for example recent studies have looked at employment trends, the existence, of skills and the uptake of training within two of the County's most important industries, ceramics and engineering.

#### CAREERS

#### IDENTIFYING NEEDS ACROSS CUSTOMER GROUPS

Whilst it can be potentially damaging for Careers Services to promote themselves as all things to all people, recent surveys have highlighted a number of opportunities for developing a wider range of services to meet the changing needs of target customers.

A recent survey amongst 510 young people who had received guidance at school in year 11 highlighted a number of ways in which the service and advice could be improved.

Adult guidance is another area in which a considerable amount of research is currently being undertaken.

### ENTERPRISE

# HER APPLICATION

tting of baselines, standards formance and targets have practical applications, not ithin education and training.

ess Link operations, for le, are recognising the value han approach in monitoring take of support by local

#### FYING THE PRENEURS

limit on the funds and tes which can be allocated we enterprise, support agenre regularly faced with that alt decision of who to A recent survey amongst past enterprise allowance clients compared the personal characteristics of successful entrepreneurs with those who no longer run their own businesses.

The results support the work of Durham University and identify those factors which indicate the greatest potential for business success. Opportunities now exist for organisations to test and develop this technique in a variety of situations.

### EMPLOYER DATABASES

#### PARTNERSHIPS BENEFIT FROM REDUCED COSTS

As a consequence of the growing number of partnerships, set up to provide or facilitate training, education links or support for

Faced with the need to regularly gather labour market

FATIGUE'

### **CAREER OPPORTUNITY**

### DIRECTOR OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

 $\pounds 30,000$  + with performance related bonus and car

research company is only as good as its people. Because of its people, bmg has grown to become one of the rgest social and economic research agencies in the U.K.

With over 20 full-time members of staff, a turnover in excess of £1 million and annual growth of 40%, bmg is poking for a talented research professional to build on its achievements to date.

This is a challenging opportunity for a team player. The successful candidate will have a major involvement in policy decisions and the rewards for business generation are substantial.

Write to Jonathan Bostock, enclosing your C.V and details of your current salary (in strictest confidence) at bmg, 7 Holt Court, Heneage Street West, Aston Science Park, Birmingham B7 4AX Tel: (021) 333 6006 Fax: (021) 333 6800

enterprise, attention is now being paid to the benefits of collective action in the promotion of such services. This is particularly sensible where the profile of the target audience is the same, eg.

local employers.

A reliable and up to date database of influencers and specifiers within companies, whilst essential, can be expensive to maintain.

bmg has shown how effective partnerships can not only maintain reliable employer information but deliver a direct marketing service at little or no cost to themselves.

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

**REDUCING 'RESEARCH** 

information from large representative samples of local employers, some organisations are reporting problems of 'research fatigue', where respondents are questioning the value of their participation.

bmg have addressed this problem in a variety of ways including the use of 'rolling' panels and two way communication.

The pros and cons of alternative research techniques and the issue of 'research fatigue' will be discussed at regional workshops to be held by bmg throughout the U.K.

For further details on bmg and a copy of People Matters, contact Dawn Hands or Jonathan Bostock at bmg, 7 Holt Court, Heneage Street West, Aston Science Park, Birmingham B7 4AX. Tel : 021-333 6006

### **STATISTICAL** update

### **Quarterly Projections of the New Earnings Survey - October 1993**

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

#### Estimated average earnings in October 1993

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in October 1993 was £319.30. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-

Occupations		Allemplo	yees on adult rat	es	
	Major group	Male	Female	All	
Managers and administrators	1	503.8	342.3	463.	
Professional occupations	2	480.2	392.0	447.3	
Associate professional and					
technical occupations	3	415.7	312.7	370.3	
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	261.4	220.1	232.	
Craft and related occupations	5	298.8	177.3	288.	
Personal and protective service					
occupations	6	295.7	190.5	248.	
Sales occupations	7	306.7	192.7	259.	
Plant and machine operatives	8	279.7	189.5	263.	
Other occupations	9	236.5	162.0	221.	
All non-manual occupations		421.4	271.2	352.	
All manual occupations		276.4	178.7	258.	
Alloccupations	1-9	356.2	254.9	319.	

Continues overleaf >>

#### Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees on adult rates, October 1993

Industry	SIC	Males	977 S.S	NOW ST	Females			Males ar	nd females	Sheet Sheet
	code	Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	212.6	316.6	235.0	158.9	213.7	184.2	208.0	292.4	228.6
Energy and water supply industries Extraction of minerals & ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals,	1	370.6	504.1	434.0	*	296.0	293.8	368.4	434.9	406.4
mineral products and chemicals	2	304.2	444.6	360.3	199.6	272.2	247.4	291.1	393.5	337.4
Mechanical engineering	32	290.7	408.6	337.6	187.0	225.4	216.2	284.8	366.9	321.3
Electrical and electronic eng.	34	278.1	415.7	348.0	182.0	237.6	207.9	251.2	371.7	311.1
Metal goods, engineering & vehicles										
industries	3	290.9	423.5	346.8	188.9	245.7	222.2	277.4	382.7	324.9
Food.drink and tobacco	41-42	290.9	463.4	350.6	203.5	260.8	229.2	268.6	393.8	315.6
Paper products, printing and publ.	47	321.3	457.6	384.5	212.4	287.1	267.6	302.7	388.8	349.7
Other manufacturing industries	4	280.1	431.1	336.0	178.8	257.7	215.4	251.2	366.7	297.4
Construction	50	275.5	404.4	322.9	*	218.7	217.9	275.0	362.9	312.6
Distribution and repairs	61, 62, 64		2							
	65, 67	236.0	333.0	298.0	165.6	206.2	202.5	227.6	278.3	264.7
Hotels and catering	66	187.4	309.8	230.8	140.4	217.1	170.5	165.3	262.4	201.6
Distribution, notels and catering;		005 7	001 1	000.0	110.0	007.5	100.0	000.4	077.0	054.0
repairs	6	225.7	331.4	289.3	149.6	207.5	196.0	208.4	277.2	254.8
Transport	/1-//	294.2	426.6	340.5	288.4	249.5	258.0	293.8	362.5	324.0
Postal services & telecommunications	79	287.7	443.7	347.0	248.4	304.2	292.8	284.9	397.1	336.4
I ransport and communication	1	292.0	432.9	342.8	2/5.1	268.4	269.8	290.8	3/5.0	328.3
Banking and finance	81	337.5	521.5	513.6	1017	280.9	280.5	320.3	391.9	390.0
Business services	83	253.7	498.8	455.2	194./	283.0	281.0	248.4	398.7	381.6
Banking, finance, insurance,										
business services and leasing	8	257.9	489.5	453.3	198.6	277.7	276.3	253.0	387.6	374.7
Public administration	91	257.0	393.8	376.6	203.5	261.5	259.6	247.5	333.7	326.1
Education and health services	93,95	233.3	440.5	397.4	160.7	310.2	299.2	204.2	351.1	333.2
Other services		238.8	409.4	369.6	167.4	292.6	278.2	211.6	340.7	318.9
All industries and services	0-9	275.5	421.7	356.2	178.6	271.1	254.9	257.8	352.4	319.3

ble 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees, October 1993

jion	Males			Females			Males and	females	
	Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All
thEast	293.9	479.2	414.7	200.2	307.3	293.4	276.1	401.5	368.3
tAnglia	272.6	386.5	328.9	165.6	244.2	229.1	254.7	320.6	294.4
th West	264.1	391.5	335.7	168.2	251.8	238.7	247.9	327.5	300.7
Midlands	267.5	388.5	327.1	171.9	248.1	231.8	250.1	324.2	294.1
Midlands	268.9	375.9	319.6	165.7	243.8	223.2	248.7	318.7	287.9
shire & Humberside	269.7	370.9	319.3	169.0	246.9	231.7	253.3	314.1	289.6
h West	272.7	394.6	337.2	172.9	253.7	239.2	254.7	327.6	301.1
h	274.8	383.2	324.3	172.4	242.1	227.3	257.4	315.8	290.8
and	276.9	426.6	360.6	179.4	273.8	257.6	259.3	356.8	323.3
land	270.9	395.8	335.5	175.1	255.5	239.6	251.7	327.5	299.1
9S	259.7	367.2	310.7	173.9	249.8	233.7	244.2	311.1	283.3
at Britain	275.5	421.7	356.2	178.6	271.1	254.9	257.8	352.4	319.3

#### Multipliers used for ratio e4 projections

	Males	Females	All
als	1.0044	1.0085	1.0048
manuals	1.0084	1.0089	1.0084
	1.0076	1.0091	1.0076

ual), selected industry groups, and dard regions of Great Britain. or categories not shown in tables users can construct their own ober 1993 projections by applying appropriate multiplier from table 4 he NES estimates for April 1993. he multipliers are produced by aling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of nual increases in weekly earnings ained from the 1992 and 1993 New mings Surveys so that the overall rease (which was 4.0 per cent) uals the 0.76 per cent increase in e Average Earnings Index (AEI) tween April 1993 and October 1993. e AEI used is an unpublished series hich excludes arrears of pay.

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



a Skills Focus workshop organised for the Employment Department

April 12 1994 10 am - 4 pm Attendance free

To compete effectively in a changing labour market employers need to get the best from the skills and experience available to them. But are policies on redundancy and early retirement and inflexible working practices causing employers to lose valuable skills and experience of their workforce? This workshop will identify human resource strategies through which employers can maximise the potential of their older workers.

#### Speakers will include:

Rod Cocheran, Group Head of Personnel, Unigate Plc; Vincent Hart, Personnel Manager, Goldsborough Ltd; a representative of the London Borough of Hounslow; Alan Walker, Professor of Social Policy, University of Sheffield; Bernard Casey, Senior Research Fellow, Policy Studies Institute; and Ann McGoldrick, Senior Lecturer, Manchester Metropolitan University.

Skills Focus is an information exchange for research on workrelated education and training. It is aimed at employers, policy makers and researchers. Skills Focus is funded by the Employment Department, Membership is free. Members receive a free quarterly bulletin, have access to a database of members' interests and receive details of all Skills Focus workshops and conferences.

For further details about this workshop please contact Yvonne Orengo, Conference Officer, Policy Studies Institute, 100 Park Village East, London, NW1 3SR. Telephone: 071 387 2171.

For further information about Skills Focus, please contact Nick Evans at the above address/telephone number.

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#### **OLDER WORKERS: MAXIMISING POTENTIAL**

#### by the Policy Studies Institute, London

### LABOUR MARKET data

### STATISTICAL update

# Changes in average earnings - 3rd quarter 1993

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

M

N

Note

A second table shows the underlying rates of increase in earnings as a quarterly series for the whole economy, manufacturing and services sectors.

The derivation of the underlying rate of increase was described in the November 1989 issue of Employment Gazette pp 606-612. A longer run of the underlying index on a consistent basis was given in the December 1989 issue of Employment Gazette, page 674. The indices in this update have been rebased to 1990=100.

In the third quarter of 1993, the Average Earnings Index for the whole economy showed an increase of 3.3 per cent over the same period a year earlier. The underlying rate for the whole economy has fallen in each quarter since the beginning of 1992 and now stands at 3 1/4 per cent. This contrasts with the 1980s, when the underlying rate for the whole economy never fell below 7 1/2 per cent. It is estimated that earnings growth was lower in 1967, at around 2 per cent per annum. The underlying rate last peaked in the third quarter of 1990, when it reached 10 per cent.

In manufacturing industries, the underlying increase in earnings was 4 1/2 per cent in the third quarter of 1993, following two quarters when the growth stayed at 5 per cent. This is now the lowest quarterly growth rate since the manufacturing series began in 1980.

For service industries, the underlying rate was 2 1/2 per cent in the third quarter of 1993. The underlying rate last peaked in the third quarter of 1990, when it stood at 10 per cent. Since the beginning of 1992, the rate has fallen in each successive quarter.

Articles in this series appear quarterly.

	Seasonally adjusted	Further adju (index point	istments is)	Underlying index	Underlying increase over last
		Arrears	Timing* etc		12months (%
an 1990	95.8	-0.3	0.2	95.7	9 1/2
eb	96.4	-0.2	0.7	96.9	91/2
lar	97.3	-0.4	0.5	97.4	91/2
Dr	98.1	-0.3	0.7	98.5	9 3/4
lav	99.2	-0.7	0.1	98.6	9 3/4
un	100.1	-0.8	-0.3	99.0	10
ul	100.2	-0.4	0.5	100.3	10 1/4
ug	101.5	-0.7	0.1	100.9	10
ер	101.9	-0.3	0.2	101.8	10
oct	102.5	-0.3	0.3	102.5	93/4
OV	103.1	-0.3	0.6	103.4	93/4
ec	103.8	-0.6	1.4	104.6	93/4
an 1991	104.6	-0.2	0.5	104.9	9 1/2
eb	105.4	-0.2	0.5	105.7	9 1/4
lar	105.7	0.0	0.4	106.1	9
pr	106.5	-0.2	0.7	107.0	8 3/4
lay	107.2	-0.4	0.1	106.9	8 1/2
un	107.3	-0.4	0.0	106.9	8
ul	107.8	-0.6	0.9	108.1	7 3/4
ug	109.8	-0.6	-0.4	108.8	7 3/4
ер	110.0	-0.6	0.4	109.8	7 3/4
Oct	110.2	-0.4	0.4	110.2	7 1/2
lov	111.0	-0.3	0.4	111.1	7 1/2
ec	110.5	-0.3	2.0	112.2	7 1/4
an 1992	111.9	-0.1	0.6	112.4	7 1/4
eb	113.3	-0.2	0.6	113.7	7 1/2
lar	114.9	-0.2	-0.7	114.0	7 1/2
pr	113.1	-0.1	1.5	114.5	7
lay	114.1	-0.3	-0.1	113.7	61/4
un	113.8	-0.3	0.1	113.6	61/4
ul	113.9	-0.2	0.8	114.5	6
ug	115.3	-0.4	0.1	115.0	53/4
Sep	115.4	-0.3	0.7	115.8	5 1/2
Oct	117.0	-1.1	0.1	116.0	5 1/4
lov	116.1	-0.4	1.0	116.7	5
ec	116.0	-0.1	1.6	117.5	4 3/4
an 1993	117.0	-0.1	0.8	117.7	4 3/4
eb	118.2	-0.1	0.6	118.7	4 1/2
1ar	118.7	-0.1	0.1	118.7	4
pr	117.6	-0.1	1.5	119.0	4
lay	118.3	-0.1	-0.3	117.9	3 3/4
un	117.8	-0.2	0.2	117.8	3 3/4
ul	118.3	-0.1	0.4	118.6	3 1/2
Nug	118.9	-0.2	0.2	118.9	3 1/4
ep	118.8	-0.2	0.7	119.3	3

	Provisional.	(	on year percent	age change)	
	The timing adjustments take into account the effects of industrial action.	-Territoria	Whole economy	Manufac- turing	Services
ə:	The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest	1990 Q1	9 1/2	9	9 1/4
	tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt	Q2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
	changes in level which would be introduced by	Q3	10	9 1/2	10
	further rounding. They are not necessarily accurate to	Q4	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
	this degree of precision	1991 Q1	9 1/4	8 3/4	9
-		Q2	8 1/4	8 1/2	8
		Q3	7 3/4	8	7 1/2
		Q4	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4
		Q1	7 1/2	8	7 1/4
		1992 Q2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
		Q3	5 3/4	6	5 1/2
		Q4	5	5 3/4	4 3/4
		1993 Q1	4 1/4	5	4
		Q2	3 3/4	5	3
		Q3 (P)	3 1/4	4 1/2	2 1/2

MENTARY	S2	RET	AIL PRICES	
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GB flows by age	S37	9.4	completed their agreed training	567
Redundancies in Great Britain	S38	0.5	Destinations and qualifications of VT leavers who	007
Redundancies by region	S38	9.5	completed their agreed training	868
Redundancies by age	S38	9.6	Destinations and qualifications of ET leavers	568
Redundancies by industry	S38	5.0	Destinations and quaincations of ET leavers	000
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CANCIES		A1	Disabled isbasekors: CP	971
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and a compansions	000			

### Publication dates of main economic indicators February - April 1994

#### Labour market statistics

5.8 U

5.9 In

	Labour market statistics			Retail prices index
	Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, productivity and industrial disputes.	unit w	age costs,	
	February	16	Wednesday	February
	March	16	Wednesday	March
	April	20	Wednesday	April
R7 - 88				





# LABOUR MARKET update

#### Economic background

#### Table 0.1

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the third quarter of 1993 was 0.6 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 2.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the third quarter of 1993 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.8 per cent higher than a vear earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to November was 0.8 per cent lower than in the previous three months and 1.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes in the three months to November were 0.9 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier
- The balance of visible trade was in deficit by £2.1 billion in the three months to October. This compares to a deficit of £3.1 billion in the previous three months
- Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the three months to October were  $3^{1/2}$  per cent higher than the previous three months and 4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the three months to October were 1 per cent higher than the previous three months and 1/2per cent higher than a year earlier

#### Employment

Figure 1. Tables 1.1 to 1.12, except 1.8

In the quarter to September 1993, the workforce in employment in the UK rose by 91,000, the second successive quarterly rise.

- (N.B. The workforce in employment estimates have been slightly revised this month.) (Table 11)
- The quarterly increase was made up of a rise of 98,000 employees and small movements in the other components of the workforce. (Table 1.1)
- Manufacturing employment in Great Britain fell by 7,000 in November following a fall of 10,000 in October and small rises earlier in the year. (Table 1.2)
- The November total of 4,168,000 employees in the manufacturing industries is now at its lowest level since the series began in 1971. (Table 1.2)
- Service sector employees rose by 153,000 in the quarter to September - the biggest rise for more than five years. (Table 1.2)
- Overtime worked by operatives fell to 8.1 million hours per week in November, the lowest level since the series began in 1976. (Table 1.11)
- Hours lost through short-time working rose for the third successive month in November to 0.39 million hours per week. (Table 1.11)

#### Claimant unemployment

- Figure 2. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18
- Seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the UK in December fell by 46.800 to 2.766,200. This is the second largest fall since the January 1993 peak. (Table 2.1)
- The unemployment level is 1,172,600 (74 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 226,100 (8 per cent) lower than in January 1993

#### Figure 1:



#### Figure 2: Claimant unemployment consistent with current coverage: December 1992 - December 1993: UK



- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment was 9.8 per cent of the workforce, down 0.2 per cent from last month. (Table 2.1)
- The United Kingdom unemployment rate is 0.8 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and is also lower in all regions than a year agc (Tables 2.1 and 2.3)
- Between November and December the level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment f in all regions. The largest percentage falls occurred in the South East, East Anglia, the South West and West Midlands. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted total of claimants increase by 13,258 from last month to 2,782,696 or 9. per cent of the workforce, the same rate as for the previous month. (Table 2.1)

#### Jobcentre vacancies

- Figure 3. Tables 3.1-3.3
- The numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at iobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 4.500, to stand at 145,400, their highest level since October 1990. (Table 3.1)
- $\hfill\square$  On the seasonally adjusted basis the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres increased i 3.400 to 202.600. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of people place into jobs by the Employment Service fell slightly, by 400, to 150,000. (Table 3.1)

#### Labour disputes

- Figure 4. Tables 4.1. 4.2
- Lt is provisionally estimated that 178,000 workin days were lost due to stoppages of work in November 1993. This compares with 4,000 in

Figure 3 Unfilled Jobcentre vacancies\*: December 1992 - December 1993: UK



orking days lost and stoppages due to labour disputes: ember 1992 - November 1993: UK



ctober and 65,000 in November 1992.

the 178 thousand days lost in November, over 0 per cent (167,000) were lost in one strike alone the public administration sector.

he number of working days lost in the twelve onths to November 1993 is provisionally mated to be 0.7 million, equivalent to 32 days st per 1,000 employees. This is higher than the responding period a year ago (0.5 million) and he annual total for 1992 (0.5 million), which was the lowest for any calendar year on record.

ifty three per cent of the 0.7 million days (364,000) lost in the latest twelve month period were lost in public administration and sanitary services

A provisional total of 17 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in November 1993. The twelve months to November total (193) is the same figure as the total for the twelve months to October 1993, and is the lowest twelve month total on record. Data on stoppages in progress were first recorded in 1920.

#### verage earnings

- ure 5. Tables 5.1.5.3
- Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to November 1993 was provisionally estimated to be 3 per cent. The same as the October figure. (Table 5.1)
- This is now the lowest rate since 1967.
- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to November 1993 was 2.8 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries, the increase was 4 per cent; 1/4 percentage point below the October figure and also the lowest since 1967. (Table 5.1)
- The production industries increase was 4 1/4 per cent. The same as the revised October figure and the lowest rate since 1967. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 21/4 per cent. The same as the rate for October and the lowest rate since the series began in 1985. (Table 51

#### Productivity and unit wage costs

#### Figure 6. Tables 1.8,5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 1.8 per cent in the three months ending November 1993, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 3.8 per cent in the three months ending November 1993. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 0.2 per cent in the three months ending November 1993. (Table 5.8)
- □ Whole economy output per head was 2.9 per cent higher in the third guarter of 1993, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs rose 1.1 per cent in the third quarter of 1993, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

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



F	Prices
Fig	ure 7. Tables 6.1-6.5
	The increase over the 12 months to November in the "all-items" retail prices index was 1.4 per cent, unchanged from the 12 months to October. (Tables 6.1 and 6.5)
Ģ	Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases fell to 2.5 per cent for November from 2.8 per cent. This was the lowest 12-month rate on record for this series which began in 1975. On the nearest comparable basis, it was the lowest figure since 1967. ( <i>Table 6.2</i> )
٦	Between October and November the "all-items" index fell by 0.1 per cent, the same as in October last year although there was then a fall in mortgage interest rates. <i>(Table 6.1)</i>
	There were further price cuts for food in November, reflecting competition between supermarkets; car prices continued to fall and there were the usual pre-Christmas discounts on alcoholic drinks. There were, however, price increases for some household goods and personal articles.
	The Tax and Price Index for November showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 1.4 per cent, unchanged from October.
	The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.6 per cent for November 1993, down from 4.0 per cent for October.
	The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry decreased by 1.8 per cent over the year to November 1993, compared with an increase of 0.5 per cent (revised) to October.
	abour Force Survey
Fig	ure 8. Tables 7.1-7.3
	The summer 1993 LFS showed that the number of people in employment fell by 16,000 to 24.83 million (seasonally adjusted) compared with spring 1993. This measure differs from the figures given in the employment section, which are numbers of

### **BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS**



#### jobs. (Table 7.1)

- The number of employees fell by 16,000 to 21.25 million (seasonally adjusted) while selfemployment rose by 9,000 to 3.10 million compared to spring 1993. In addition, there were 0.33 million people on Government employment and training schemes and 0.15 million unpaid family workers. (Table 7.1)
- 2.87 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, a rise 26,000 since spring 1993. (Table 7.1)
- LO unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 6,000 for males, but rose by 32,000 for females. (Table 7.1)
- Unemployment from the LFS (seasonally adjusted), measured on the internationally agreed ILO definition, was 53,000 higher than the average level of the claimant count during the months June to August
- The number of economically inactive people rose by 12,000 (seasonally adjusted) to stand at 16.46 million. (Table 7.1)

#### Training

#### Tables 9.1-9.10

- Seasonally adjusted, 2.8 million (13.5 per cent) employees of working age had received training related to their current job during a four-week period in summer 1993. This incidence level is the same as in the previous quarter, but slightly higher than the 13.1 per cent recorded one year ago.
- Unadjusted, the total was 2.5 million (11.8 per cent) of employees of working age
- The numbers participating in Training For Work increased between September and October 1993. This increase is seasonal; the total is 5 per cent fewer than the number who were on Employment Training and Employment Action in October 1992.

- The proportion of leavers from Employment Training who were in a job six months after leaving was higher in October 1993 than a year earlier, although the upward trend appears to have levelled off.
- The proportion of Employment Training leavers gaining a qualification while on the programme continues to rise.
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants also rose between September and October, although again this rise was seasonal. The number of participants was 1 per cent lower in October 1993 than in October 1992.
- The proportions of YT leavers going into jobs and gaining qualifications were both slightly higher than a year earlier, although the current trend is fairly flat.
- □ The number of people on the Business Start-Up Scheme rose between September and October 1993, although it is still lower than October 1992.

#### International comparisons

- Between March and June 1993, civilian employment rose in the UK, the USA and France but fell in Germany and Japan. (Table 1.9)
- The internationally comparable OECD unemployment rate for the UK is lower than in Canada, Finland and Australia, and among our EC partners, in Spain, France, Ireland and Italy.(Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EC average using the latest available SOEC data (10.2 per cent for the UK in October compared to 10.7 per cent for the EC average).
- The unemployment rate is below the EC average using the latest available figures from the OECD (10.0 per cent for the UK in November compared with an October average for the EC - excluding Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg - of 10.9 per cent) (Table 2,18)

- Manufacturing average earnings increase highe than in 10 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Manufacturing productivity growing faster than seven OECD countries shown in table 5.9, (excluding Belgium and Denmark).
- □ In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.3 per cent (provisional) ov the 12 months to October 1993, compared with 1.4 per cent in the UK.
- Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.2 per cent and in West Germany by 3.9 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 2.8 per cent in the United States, 1.9 per cent in Canada and 1.3 per cent in Japa (Table 6.8)

Figure 8: Distribution of population aged 16+: Summer 1993: GB





	Output									Income				
	GDP	GDP 1990 prices		Index of output	ut UK			Index of		Real persona	l -	Gross tradin	ng	
		phoes		Production industries 1,2	Production industries <sup>1,2</sup>		Manufacturing industries 1,3		OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		income		companies <sup>4</sup>	
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1985=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	
	92.7 97.3 99.4 100.0 97.7 97.2	443.8 465.7 × 476.2 478.9 467.7 465.6	4.6 4.9 2.3 0.6 -2.3 -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	104.9 110.6 113.9 115.6 114.9 114.3	3.6 5.4 2.9 1.5 -0.6 -0.5	88.1 93.4 98.0 100.0 99.5 102.2	3.4 6.0 4.9 2.0 -0.5 2.7	52.2 62.2 67.1 67.3 71.6 71.3	14.7 19.1 7.9 0.3 6.4 -0.4	
Q3 Q4	97.4 97.7	116.6 116.9	-0.1 0.2	96.0 96.6	0.6 0.8	94.2 94.2	0.2 0.4	114.3 113.4	-0.7 -1.3	103.0 102.5	3.5 3.4	18.2 18.8	3.1 -1.1	
Q1 Q2 Q3	98.2 98.8 99.4	117.6 118.2 119.0	1.4 1.9 2.1	96.7 97.7 98.7	1.8 3.0 2.8	95.2 95.8 95.9	1.9 2.1 1.8	113.8 113.5 114.3	-1.0 -0.9 —	103.8 103.0 102.7	2.9 0.5 -0.3	19.3 19.5 20.7	16.4 9.9 13.7	
Apr May Jun	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	 	96.9 98.5 97.6 r	1.7 2.4 3.0	95.6 96.9 94.8 r	1.7 2.5 2.1	113.4 113.6 113.6	-1.0 -0.8 -0.9	  	 	  	··· ··· ··	
Jul Aug Sep	 	·· ·· ··	 	98.8 98.7 98.7	3.7 3.1 2.8	96.1 95.6 95.9	2.2 1.4 1.8	114.2 114.3 114.5	-0.7 -0.3 —	  	  	 	  	
Oct				99.4	22	96.0	1.4							

	Expenditure												Effective	
	Consumer		Retail sales		Fixed investr	ments 5			General		Stock	rates + 8	rate + 1,9	
	1990 prices		0 prices			All Manufacturing industries industries 1990 prices 6 1990 prices 3,6			consumption at 1990 price	s	1990 prices 7			
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%
	311.2 334.6 345.4 347.5 340.0 339.6	5.3 7.5 3.2 0.6 -2.2 -0.1	97.3 99.3 100.0 98.9 99.5	 2.1 0.7 -1.1 0.6	73.4 82.0 81.8 75.4 73.8	11.7 -0.2 -7.8 -2.2	13.8 15.0 14.2 12.8 11.9	 8.2 -5.1 -10.0 -7.0	107.9 108.6 110.1 112.9 115.8 116.6	1.0 0.7 1.4 2.5 2.5 0.7	0.27 0.48 1.32 3.47 0.95	8.5 13.0 15.0 14.0 10.5 7.0	90.1 95.5 92.6 91.3 91.7 88.4	-1.5 6.0 -3.0 -1.4 0.4 -3.6
3 4	85.1 85.6	0.4 1.1	99.7 100.4	 	18.1 18.8	-2.4 0.3	3.0 3.0	-6.8 -2.2	28.9 29.0	-0.4 0.4	0.27 -0.46	9.0 • 7.0	90.9 79.8	0.2 -12.2
1 2 3	86.0 86.4 87.3	2.1 2.0 2.6	102.0 102.4 103.5	3.4 3.0 3.8	18.8 18.1 18.2	1.6 -1.1 0.6	3.0 2.9 3.0	2.8 -2.7 -0.4	28.9 29.2 29.1	-1.0 -1.1 0.8	-0.77 0.24 -0.37	6.0 6.0 6.0	78.5 80.2 81.0 P	-13.4 -13.1 -10.9
lay un	 	 	101.8 103.3	3.0 3.0	 	 		 	 	 	 	6.0 6.0	80.4 79.6	-12.8 -13.1
ul ug ep	 		103.1 103.4 103.9r	3.5 4.0 3.9	 	 	  	 	 	 	 	6.0 6.0 6.0	81.3 81.0 80.8	-13.3 -12.8 -10.9
lov		 	104.2 104.6	3.5 3.6	· · · · ·	 		 		 	 	6.0 5.5	80.4 81.0	-7.2 -2.1
	Visible trade				Balance of p	payments			Prices					1999 P
	E	1	Income and some former	- 1	Visible (	Current			Tay and pric	-	Produce	r price index	+ 1,3,10	

						balance	balance
		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion
5))		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 -7.7 -8.5
	Q3 Q4	103.4 105.4	 	101.7 103.3	 	-3.2 -4.3	-1.6 -2.3
3	Q1 Q2 Q3	106.9 105.8 107.9 r	5.4 2.2 4.4	103.7 101.9 103.0 r	6.4 0.8 1.3	-3.1 -3.1 -2.6 r	-2.7 -2.3 -1.9
3	May Jun	104.9 108.7	 	100.7 103.4	 	-1.0 -0.9	::
	Jul Aug Sep	105.8r 111.1 106.8	  	102.6r 101.2 105.3	(18) 	-1.1 r -0.4 -1.1	 
and a start of the	Oct Nov	111.2		103.9		-0.6 	 

Provisional Revised

Hervised
 Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
 a 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.

- 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. Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

3

5

x and price dex + <sup>1,10</sup>		Producer price	e index	+ 1,3,10	
1ex + 1,10		Materials and	fuels	Home sales	
n 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
100.4 103.3 110.6 119.7 126.2	2.6 2.9 7.1 8.2 5.4	100.0 97.8	··· ·· -2.2	99.9 105.4	··· ·· 5.5
129.8 129.9 130.5	2.8 2.6 2.0	97.4 94.8 94.7	-0.4 -2.7 -3.7	108.9 108.9	3.1 3.1 3.1
129.5 131.6 132.1	0.6 1.2 1.7	95.7 98.1 100.1	-1.5 -2.0 2.5	109.0 109.3 109.7	2.8 2.4 0.4
131.8 131.7	1.1 1.2	102.7 102.1	6.7 6.4	113.2 113.3	3.9 4.0
131.4 132.1 132.7	1.2 1.5 1.7	101.1 100.3 99.0 r	6.6 6.8 5.7	113.5 113.5 113.6r	4.0 4.1 4.2
132.6 132.4	1.7 1.5	98.3 P 99.5 P	3.7 0.8	113.7P 113.7P	4.2 4.0

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.

adjustment. Including leased assets. Value 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 \*

1		Employees	in employment	A second	and the second second		Self-employed	HM Forces #	Work-related government	workforce i employment	##
		Male		Female		All	(with or without employees) **	t	training programme ++		
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +		cinpicy coo,				<u> and and and and and and and and and and</u>
UNITE Unadj 1991	D KINGDOM usted for seasonal Sep Dec	variation 11,447 11,345	1,015	10,664 10,693	4,738	22,112 22,038	3,104 3,066	297 295	338 355	25,851 25,753	28,302 \$ 28,305 \$
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,227 11,207 11,035 10,935	1,184	10,642 10,646 10,442 10,498	4,823	21,868 21,853 21,477 21,433	3,028 2,990 2,977 2,936	293 290 284 280	363 338 323 370	25,553 25,470 25,061 25,019	28,260 \$ 28,149 \$ 27,909 \$ 28,002 \$
1993	Mar R Jun R Sep R	10,852 10,864 10,915	1,156 1,178 1,205	10,413 10,485 10,513	4,775 4,834 4,841	21,264 21,350 21,428	2,914 2,989 2,993	275 271 267	357 319 312	24,810 24,929 25,000	27,806 \$ 27,794 \$ 27,912 \$
UNITE Adjus 1991	ED KINGDOM ted for seasonal va Sep Dec	ariation 11,409 11,327	1,049	10,696 10,642	4,803	22,105 21,969	3,104 3,066	297 295	338 355	25,845 25,684	28,296 28,234
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,267 11,212 11,001 10,916	1,165	10,676 10,628 10,478 10,449	4,778	21,943 21,839 21,479 21,365	3,028 2,990 2,977 2,936	293 290 284 280	363 338 323 370	25,628 25,457 25,063 24,951	28,276 28,180 27,904 27,924
1993	Mar R Jun R Sep R	10,891 10,869 10,882	1,149 1,158 1,241	10,445 10,466 10,552	4,787 4,800 4,909	21,336 21,335 21,434	2,914 2,989 2,993	275 271 267	357 319 312	24,881 24,914 25,005	27,822 27,826 27,931
GREA	TBRITAIN										
Unadj 1991	Sep Dec	11,170 11,068	981 1,056	10,399 10,423	4,632 4,730	21,569 21,491	3,028 2,989	297 295	318 336	25,212 25,112	27,559 \$ 27,562 \$
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,952 10,932 10,760 10,661	1,054 1,098 1,071 1,148	10,374 10,378 10,174 10,227	4,696 4,722 4,598 4,710	21,326 21,310 20,934 20,888	2,951 2,914 2,901 2,861	293 290 284 280	345 320 304 353	24,916 24,834 24,424 24,382	27,519 \$ 27,408 \$ 27,161 \$ 27,260 \$
1993	Mar R Jun R Sep R	10,579 10,591 10,641	1,121 1,141 1,168	10,142 10,216 10,242	4,663 4,721 4,727	20,721 20,806 20,882	2,838 2,913 2,917	275 271 267	340 305 296	24,174 24,295 24,362	27,064 \$ 27,057 \$ 27,166 \$
GREA Adjus 1991	T BRITAIN ted for seasonal va Sep Dec	ariation 11,132 11.051	1,015 1,037	10,431 10,374	4,696 4,685	21,563 21,425	3,028 2,989	297 295	318 336	25,206 25,045	27,556 27,492
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,992 10,937 10,726 10,643	1,048 1,078 1,106 1,130	10,408 10,359 10,210 10,180	4,708 4,689 4,664 4,665	21,399 21,296 20,936 20,823	2,951 2,914 2,901 2,861	293 290 284 280	345 320 304 353	24,989 24,819 24,426 24,317	27,532 27,436 27,159 27,182
1993	Mar R Jun R Sen B	10,617 10,595 10,608	1,114 1,121 1,204	10,174 10,196 10,280	4,674 4,687 4,794	20,791 20,790 20,888	2,838 2,913 2,917	275 271 267	340 305 296	24,244 24,279 24,368	27,078 27,086 27,189

 Sep R
 10,608
 1.204
 10,280
 4,794
 20,888
 2,917
 267
 296
 24,368
 27,189

 Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
 \*
 Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.

 # HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release the numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 \*\*

 \*\* Estimates of the self-employed are based on the 1981 Census of Population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys. The estimates are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 \*\*

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

 ## Employees unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes to the unemployment startists. The seasonal adjustment series shows the best estimate of trenc in the workforce and does allow for most of these changes. No adjustment has been made for the change to the unemployment series resulting from the new benefit regulations, introduced included in the workforce in employment. For the unemployment series subject 1988, 60

 % The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes to the unemployment series. The seasonal adjustment series shows the beset estimate of trenc in the workforce in employment. Fo

GR	TBRITAIN	All industries an (0-9)	d services	Manufacturing in (2-4)	dustries	Production indus (1-4)	stries	Production and o industries (1-5)*	construction
SIC	80 Ins of classes	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted
1977 1977 1977 197 197 197 197 197 197 1	June June June June June June June June	22.213 22.048 22.126 22.273 22.638 22.458 21.386 20.572 20.572 20.741 20.920 20.886 21.980 21.740 22.380 21.740 22.380 21.719	22,209 22,039 22,124 22,246 22,241 22,432 21,362 20,557 20,731 20,896 20,876 20,876 20,876 20,811 21,748 22,373 21,707	7,351 7,118 7,172 7,138 7,107 6,801 6,099 5,751 5,418 5,302 5,254 5,302 5,254 5,254 5,122 5,049 5,089 5,080 4,994 4,599	7,351 7,118 7,172 7,143 7,113 6,808 6,808 6,761 5,431 5,431 5,431 5,431 5,269 5,138 5,068 5,109 5,109 5,018 4,623	8,069 7,830 7,845 7,845 7,849 7,517 6,798 6,422 6,057 5,909 5,836 5,505 5,548 5,548 5,548 5,548 5,548 5,548 5,548 5,548 5,548 5,548 5,548	8,069 7,830 7,880 7,850 7,524 6,807 6,432 6,070 5,923 5,851 5,567 5,567 5,558 5,567 5,558 5,461 5,054	9,276 9,033 9,048 9,006 9,020 8,723 7,900 7,460 7,460 7,460 6,919 6,830 6,622 6,531 6,587 6,584 6,494 5,994	9,276 9,033 9,048 9,007 9,022 8,727 7,907 7,470 7,087 6,936 6,848 6,639 6,550 6,606 6,613 6,519 6,017
199	lan Peb Mar	21,326	21,399	4,447 4,429 4,417	4,455 4,452 4,444	4,859 4,836 4,824	4,866 4,858 4,851	5,727	5,760
	Apr May June	21,310	21,296	4,389 4,380 4,396	4,428 4,418 4,419	4,792 4,779 4,791	4,832 4,817 4,815	5,677	5,699
	luly Aug Sep	20,934	20,936	4,376 4,353 4,342	4,374 4,330 4,309	4,771 4,747 4,735	4,769 4,723 4,701	5,605	5,567
	Oct Nov Dec	20,888	20,823	4,298 4,262 4,217	4,266 4,225 4,190	4,689 4,648 4,597	4,656 4,610 4,571	5,446	5,421
1993	Jan · Feb Mar	20,721 R	20,791 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	5,376	5,408
	pr lay une	20,806 R	20,790 R	4,163 4,158 4,190	4,202 4,196 4,212	4,526 4,513 4,540	4,566 4,552 4,564	5,354	5,376
	uly ug Sep	20,882 R	20,888 R	4,203 4,200 4,218	4,201 4,177 4,185	4,553 4,548 4,562	4,551 4,523 4,530	5,359 R	5,323 R
	Oct P lov P			4,207 4,206	4,175 4,168	4,550 4,546	4,518 4,508		

RE	BRITAIN	Service Industr (6-9)*	ies	Agriculture forestry	Coal, oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy	Metal manufact- uring, ore and	Chemicals and man-made	Mechanical engineering	Office machin- ery, electrical
SIC Div	80 Ins or classes	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	(01-03)	processing (11-14)	supply (15-17)	extraction (21-24)	(25-26)	(32)	and instruments (33-34,37)
999999999999999999999999999999999999999	June June June June June June June June	12.545 12.624 12.698 12.895 13.260 13.384 13.142 13.117 13.169 13.503 13.769 13.954 14.247 14.860 15.261 15.261 15.609	12,545 12,624 12,698 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,078 13,102 13,465 13,731 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,573 15,417	388 382 378 373 359 352 343 338 330 320 321 310 302 293 280 277 268	356 350 352 357 354 355 344 328 311 289 273 273 273 203 182 167 157 150	361 361 356 349 357 361 356 343 328 319 309 309 302 297 296 290 284 280	753 716 729 707 694 642 544 507 462 445 445 430 392 365 356 356 372 385 337	432 424 431 436 420 383 367 345 343 339 328 320 328 320 324 329 325 307	$\begin{array}{c} 1,050\\ 1,020\\ 1,019\\ 1,032\\ 1,033\\ 1,005\\ 901\\ 8444\\ 768\\ 750\\ 756\\ 7550\\ 756\\ 757\\ 757\\ 757\\ 763\\ 741\\ 679\\ \end{array}$	972 925 939 941 954 958 862 815 788 786 786 786 786 786 786 780 785 786 780 740 737 733 733 718 664
99,	Jan Feb Mar	15,343	15,373	- 256	139 137 135	274 271 272	320 319 321	309 311 307	659 657 652	640 636 632
	Apr May June	15,374	15,333	259	131 131 131	271 267 264	317 312 319	305 303 305	652 651 649	630 633 627
	July Aug Sep	15,053	15,112	276	130 130 130	265 264 262	315 314 310	305 303 302	648 644 638	621 618 618
	Oct Nov Dec	15,198	15,153	244	128 124 122	263 261 258	305 303 300	301 300 296	632 626 618	606 604 605
993	Jan Feb Mar	15,100 R	15,128 R	246	121 118 117	258 257 253	296 295 295	294 292 292	615 611 609	600 601 599
	Apr May June	15,194 R	15,152 R	258	111 105 103	252 251 247	293 293 295	292 291 293	612 612 614	598 597 605
	July Aug Sep	15,242 R	15,304 R	281	102 101 100	248 247 244	294 295 296	293 294 289	618 623 622	603 603 609
	Oct P Nov P				100 99	243 241	287 286	289 289	616 614	612 613

#### **EMPLOYMENT** Employees in employment in Great Britain



### EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain 1.2

Great Britain	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather footwear and	, Timber, wooden furniture, rubber	Paper products printing and	Construction	Wholesale distribution
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	clothing (43-45)	plastics etc (46,48-49)	(47)	(50)*	(61-63,67)
1975 June 1976 June 1977 June 1978 June 1978 June 1980 June 1982 June 1982 June 1983 June 1984 June 1986 June 1986 June 1986 June 1987 June 1989 June 1990 June	458 449 465 472 464 361 315 296 278 277 263 257 268 262 246 246 222	400 394 381 379 365 349 337 318 290 276 263 244 232 244 232 243 243 220	526 500 511 505 483 410 385 344 327 318 321 333 333 313 282	731 720 719 719 713 705 664 638 599 582 575 551 551 551 551 530 524 528	875 841 849 800 716 614 577 548 547 550 555 543 544 544 544 544 544 544 544 544	602 601 597 591 5591 5500 473 469 472 473 485 473 485 517 517 5131 5483	553 527 531 542 5342 530 491 481 477 467 477 467 477 467 481 481 481 461	1.207 1.203 1.167 1.167 1.201 1.206 1.206 1.028 1.015 1.015 994 984 984 984 984 984 1.022 1.056 1.056 1.056 1.056	1.032 1.042 1.042 1.042 1.042 1.042 1.042 1.111 1.146 1.112 1.124 1.125 1.148 1.155 1.148 1.138 1.168 1.138 1.206 1.198
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	886	1,087
July Aug Sep	235 234 232	190 188 187	267 262 259	492 492 494	394 393 399	453 451 449	456 455 455	870	1,056
Oct Nov Dec	225 222 217	184 181 179	258 256 253	492 489 480	392 390 389	449 445 436	454 447 445	849	1,058
1993 Jan Feb Mar	212 213 217	179 179 179	251 251 250	475 467 465	387 389 393	433 430 428	443 447 447	832	1,054
Apr May June	216 212 215	176 176 174	251 252 253	459 456 459	390 390 401	432 436 438	444 443 443	815	1,062
July Aug Sep	213 209 210	172 171 169	253 252 256	465 462 466	399 399 411	451 451 440	441 442 449	797	1,079
Oct P	212	175	251	474	414	433	444		

GREA	T BRITAIN	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecomm- unications	Banking, finance, insurance, business	Public administration etc +	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary	Other services **
SIC 1	980					services and leasing			services	
Divisi	ons or classes	(64/65)	(66)*	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)*	(91-92)*	(93)*	(95)	(94,96-98)*
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	June June June June June June June June	2.050 2.052 2.052 2.052 2.053 2.135 2.135 2.135 2.135 2.135 2.051 1.964 2.038 2.038 2.0354 2.0354 2.0354 2.0354 2.0354 2.0354 2.0354 2.0354 2.0354 2.0354 2.0354 2.0355 2.0355 2.0355 2.0552 2.0354 2.0552 2.0354 2.0356 2.0354 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.03566 2.035666 2.03566 2.035666 2.03566 2.0356666 2.036	824 849 862 931 959 949 949 949 949 949 1,027 1,026 1,1028 1,105 1,198 1,257 1,232	- 1,041 1,015 1,020 1,038 1,038 1,036 975 932 902 807 807 807 807 807 807 807 807	439           422           411           407           414           428           428           424           412           413           430           438           439	1.468 1.472 1.495 1.546 1.622 1.669 1.712 1.848 1.941 2.039 2.136 2.250 2.428 2.594 2.594 2.633	1,937 1,935 1,934 1,943 1,943 1,947 1,925 1,844 1,825 1,861 1,879 1,868 1,910 1,974 1,870 1,870 1,974 1,960	1,534 1,581 1,562 1,568 1,568 1,559 1,541 1,535 1,544 1,557 1,592 1,544 1,592 1,691 1,721 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 1,337 1,388 1,450 1,491	1,108 1,161 1,262 1,262 1,286 1,282 1,305 1,403 1,489 1,553 1,620 1,723 1,680 1,664 1,677
1992	Jan Feb Mar	2,303	1,125	899	415	2,579	1,816	1,872	1,537	1,686
	Apr May June	2,287	1,205	892	411	2,583	1,809	1,840	1,552	1,710
	July Aug Sep	2,232	1,183	884	383	2,553	1,806	1,733	1,549	1,673
	Oct Nov Dec	2,298	1,150	886	380	2,550	1,809	1,841	1,557	1,669
1993	Jan Feb Mar	2,219	1,126	881	378	2,566	1,803	1,852 R	1,548	1,674
	Apr May June	2,221	1,177	883	373	2,577	1,810 R	1,839 R	1,538	1,713
	July Aug Sep	2,250	1,223	887	. 370	2,612	1,807 R	1,740 R	1,547	1,727
	Oct P Nov 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 September 1991; the first figure is consistent with all figures prior to September 1991, the second is consistent with all figures after that date. Please see the article on pages 117-126 of the April 1993 *Employment Gazette* for further details. \*\* Excludes private domestic service.

USAND	and the second	a start		A State	and the second				- The real of				•
AT BRITAIN	Division, class or	Nov 1992	R		Sept 1993			Oct1993P Males Females All			Nov 1993	Р	
1980	group	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
uction industries	1-4	3,302.5	1,345.1	4,647.6	3,236.0	1,325.8	4,561.8	3,230.7	1,319.8	4,550.5	3,224.6	1,321.4	4,545.9
facturing industries	2-4	2,997.3	1,264.9	4,262.2	2,966.9	1,250.7	4,217.7	2,962.1	1,245.0	4,207.1	2,958.8	1,247.0	4,205.8
y and water supply	1	305.1	80.2	385.3	269.1	75.1	344.2	268.6	74.8	343.4	265.8	74.4	340.2
oeral oil processing	14	14.1	3.6	17.8	13.2	2.9	16.1	13.6	3.1	32.5	29.4	2.1	31.5
ectricity	161	90.7	27.8	118.5	84.2	26.2	110.4	84.6	25.8	110.3	83.5	25.7	109.1
as ater supply industry	162 17	54.2 38.3	22.3 12.2	76.5 50.5	49.0 37.3	20.7 12.0	69.7 49.3	49.5 36.4	20.8 12.0	70.3 48.4	49.4 36.0	20.8 11.8	70.1 47.8
manufacturing and chemicals	2	449.9	152.4	602.3	435.5	149.6	585.2	427.5	148.3	575.8	425.4	149.0	574.4
raction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	20.9	3.7	24.6	19.8	2.9	22.7	19.5	2.8	22.3	19.1	2.8	21.9
	22	117.0	27.4	120.0	110.0	10.0	124.0	103.6	14.7	118.3	101.8	14.9	116.8
netallic mineral products	24	117.3	37.4	154.7	112.5	30.5	149.0	110.1	36.4	146.5	110.5	36.8	147.2
cal industry/man-made fibres	25/26	204.0	95.7	299.7	195.3	94.2	289.5	194.3	94.4	288.7	194.0	94.5	288.5
goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,496.8	392.9	1,889.7	1,483.6	383.0	1,866.6	1,483.7	382.3	1,866.0	1,480.2	381.6	1,861.8
goods nes	31	200.8	55.6	256.4	203.7	52.0	255.8	199.2	51.7	250.9	199.6	52.0	251.6
inical engineering	32	521.1	104.5	625.6	523.3	98.7	622.0	518.3	97.5	615.8	516.3	97.4	613.8
machinery and data cessing equipment	33	46.0	17.6	63.6	48.7	18.0	66.7	49.4	17.9	67.4	49.6	17.9	67.5
cal and electronic engineering	34	314.9	140.1	455.0	318.2	140.9	459.1	321.2	141.4	462.7	322.0	141.0	463.0
electrical equipment	341/342	91.8	29.7	121.5	89.9	30.5	120.4	92.7	33.0	125.7	92.2	33.0	125.1
and batteries and accumulators	343	44.4	18.0	62.4	49.0	17.9	66.9	49.6	17.5	67.2	50.1	17.4	67.6
communications equipment	344	82.5	37.0	119.6	82.7	37.2	120.0	82.5	36.0	118.6	82.9	36.2	119.1
er electronic equipment	345	56.4	34.9	91.3	57.7	35.9	93.6	56.8	35.4	92.3	57.3	35.0	92.4
ting/appliances/installation	346-348	39.8	20.5	60.3	38.9	19.3	58.2	39.5	19.4	59.0	39.4	19.4	58.9
ehicles and parts	35	197.1	25.1	222.2	185.0	25.5	210.5	186.2	25.8	212.1	185.8	25.2	211.0
ransportequipment	36	160.4	20.7	181.1	149.6	19.5	169.1	154.5	20.4	174.8	151.9	20.0	171.9
ment engineering	37	56.5	29.5	86.0	55.0	28.4	83.4	54.8	27.5	82.3	55.0	27.9	82.9
nanufacturing industries	4	1,050.6	719.6	1,770.2	1,047.8	718.1	1,765.9	1,050.9	714.3	1,765.3	1,053.1	716.4	1,769.5
drink and tobacco	41/42	288.8	199.9	488.8	275.6	189.9	465.5	281.6	192.5	474.1	282.3	192.7	475.0
bolic, soft drink and tobacco	411-423	230.9	177.0	408.0	221.8	107.0	389.4	231.5	170.1	401.6	232.4	170.3	402.7
manufacture	424-429	57.9	22.9	80.8	53.8	22.3	76.1	50.1	22.4	72.5	49.9	22.4	72.3
es	43	89.5	76.3	165.8	90.3	76.9	167.2	92.7	77.5	170.2	92.5	78.0	170.5
erand leather goods	44	8.7	6.2	14.9	9.4	6.5	15.9	9.9	6.8	16.7	9.9	6.8	16.6
wearand clothing	45	60.4	148.4	208.8	70.5	157.5	228.0	69.7	157.7	227.4	69.8	159.6	229.3
otwear	451	15.4	15.3	30.8	15.9	16.6	32.6	16.0	16.4	32.3	16.0	16.4	32.4
ousehold textiles	455/456	14.2	22.3	36.5	14.3	21.7	36.1	39.5 14.3	21.8	36.1	39.5 14.2	22.8	37.0
berand wooden furniture	46	147.7	38.9	186.6	143.5	38.6	182.1	142.6	37.8	180.3	144.5	37.5	182.0
er, printing and publishing	47	279.5	167.4	446.9	282.1	167.4	449.5	280.8	163.4	444.2	281.5	164.3	445.8
products	471-472	84.6	35.5	120.1	82.7	34.4	117.1	81.8	33.9	115.7	81.6	33.6	115.2
hor and plastice	475	100.0	F4 7	101 5	199.4	155.0	101.0	199.0	129.5	107.0	200.0	130.7	330.7
per and plastics	48	139.9	51.7	191.5	141.1	50.9	191.9	139.3	48.4	187.8	138.7	47.3	186.0
er manufacturing industries	49	36.1	30.7	66.8	35.3	30.5	65.8	34.3	30.2	64.5	34.0	30.3	64.3

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THOUSAND

## EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries

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### EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: September 1993 1.4

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Sep 1992	2			in the set	June 199	3	an Sheet	Sep 1993	1			
	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female	The second	All
SIC 1980		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
All industries and services #	0-9	10,760.1	1,071.2	10,173.7	4,597.7	20,933.8	10,590.6R	10,215.6R	20,806.2R	10,640.5R	1,168.3R	10,241.5R	4,726.6R	20,882.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	202.9	29.8	73.4	27.4	276.3	187.9	69.9	257.8	207.0P	31.8P	74.3P	27.5P	281.3
Production and construction industries	1-5	4,103.7	85.8	1,501.0	336.1	5,604.7	3,905.5	1,448.9	5,354.5	3,896.0R	92.3	1,463.2	337.3	5,359.2 3
Production industries	1-4 2-4	<b>3,371.0</b> 3,058.0	<b>71.6</b> 69.9	<b>1,363.6</b> 1,284.3	<b>279.0</b> 264.0	<b>4,734.6</b> 4,342.3	<b>3,228.3</b> 2,954.3	<b>1,311.5</b> 1,235.4	<b>4,539.9</b> 4,189.7	<b>3,236.0</b> 2,966.9	<b>78.1</b> 76.6	<b>1,325.8</b> 1,250.7	<b>280.2</b> 265.6	<b>4,561</b> .8 4,217.1
Service industries #	6-9	6.453.5	955.7	8.599.3	4,234.2	15.052.9	6,497.1R	8,696.8R	15,193.9R	6,537.5R	1,044.1R	8,704.0R	4,361.8R	15,241.63
Agriculture and horticulture	01	191.2	29.3	70.8	26.4	262.0	176.2	67.3	243.5	195.3P	31.4P	71.7P	26.5P	267.( >
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Mineral oil processing Electricity Gas	<b>1</b> 111 14 161 162	<b>313.0</b> 58.8 13.8 93.5 53.7	<b>1.7</b> 0.2 0.1 0.6 0.4	<b>79.3</b> 3.2 3.3 27.1 22.3	<b>15.0</b> 0.5 0.5 5.9 5.5	<b>392.3</b> 62.0 17.1 120.6 76.0	<b>274.1</b> 33.4 13.4 86.1 50.0	<b>76.1</b> 2.5 2.9 26.6 21.1	<b>350.2</b> 35.9 16.4 112.8 71.1	<b>269.1</b> 31.2 13.2 84.2 49.0	<b>1.5</b> 0.2 0.1 0.6 0.4	<b>75.1</b> 2.3 2.9 26.2 20.7	<b>14.5</b> 0.4 0.3 5.7 5.3	<b>344.</b> 33. 16. 110. 69.
Water supply industry	17	38.2	0.3	12.2	1.8	50.4	36.9	11.9	48.7	37.3	0.2	12.0	2.0	49.
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	457.9	4.0	153.6	23.9	611.5	442.2	145.5	587.7	435.5	5.4	149.6	24.5	585.
Extraction of metal ores and minerals Metal manufacture	<b>21/23</b> 22	<b>22.2</b> 109.6	<b>0.3</b> 0.5	<b>3.6</b> 15.8	<b>1.0</b> 2.3	<b>25.9</b> 125.4	<b>20.0</b> 107.8	<b>3.1</b> 15.5	<b>23.1</b> 123.2	<b>19.8</b> 108.0	<b>0.2</b> 0.9	<b>2.9</b> 16.0	<b>0.6</b> 2.5	<b>22</b> . 124
Non-metallic mineral products	24	120.9	1.5	37.6	6.8	158.5	113.2	35.6	148.8	112.5	1.9	36.5	6.9	149.)
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	205.2	1.7	96.6	13.8	301.8	201.2	91.4	292.6	195.3	2.3	94.2	14.5	<b>289</b> .5
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,532.5	21.2	401.6	69.2	1,934.1	1,473.3	387.5	1,860.8	1,483.6	22.6	383.0	74.0	1,866.
Metal goods nes	31	202.9	3.5	55.7	11.9	258.5	200.1	53.2	253.2	203.7	3.2	52.0	11.8	255.
Mechanical engineering	32	534.3	7.4	104.2	24.4	638.5	513.7	100.1	613.8	523.3	7.2	98.7	24.1	622.)
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	47.1	0.4	19.6	2.2	66.7	45.8	18.4	64.2	48.7	0.1	18.0	2.3	66.
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	320.7	5.2	145.2	20.6	465.8	316.7	141.9	458.6	318.2	9.3	140.9	20.6	459.
electrical equipment	341/342	92.9	2.1	31.8	4.9	124.7	89.0	30.4	119.4	89.9	2.7	30.5	4.3	120
Telecommunications equipment	343 344	44.2 86.0	1.0	38.8	4.6	124.8	48.2 82.9	37.3	120.2	49.0 82.7	2.9	17.9 37.2	2.3 4.4	120.
Other electronic equipment Lighting/appliances/installation	345 346-348	57.4 40.1	0.9 0.8	35.3 21.0	4.5 3.8	92.8 61.1	58.0 38.6	35.3 20.4	93.3 59.0	57.7 38.9	1.5 0.9	35.9 19.3	6.2 3.5	93. 58.
Motor vehicles and parts	35	205.6	2.2	26.2	3.2	231.8	188.6	26.3	214.9	185.0	0.6	25.5	4.9	210 3
Other transport equipment	36	165.3	0.6	21.7	2.1	187.0	154.0	19.9	173.9	149.6	0.7	19.5	1.9	169
Instrument engineering	37	56.7	1.9	29.0	4.8	85.7	54.6	27.6	82.2	55.0	1.4	28.4	8.3	83.
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,067.5	44.7	729.1	171.0	1,796.7	1.038.8	702.5	1.741.2	1.047.8	48.6	718.1	167.2	1.765
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	292.4	11.8	201.6	67.6	494.0	274.5	184.8	459.2	275.6	13.6	189.9	63.2	465
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco	411-423	233.4	10.8	177.0	04.1	411.0	219.7	163.4	383.1	221.8	12.0	167.6	59.1	389
	424-429	59.0	1.1	23.9	3.5	83.0	54.8	21.3	/6.1	53.8	1.6	22.3	4.1	76.
Textiles	43	91.7	4.0	77.4	15.0	169.1	89.9	77.2	167.1	90.3	2.2	76.9	13.5	167.
Leather and leather goods	44	8.9	0.5	6.5	1.3	15.5	9.2	5.8	15.0	9.4	0.3	6.5	1.4	15.
Footwear and clothing Footwear Clothing.hats.gloves and fur goods	<b>45</b> 451 453/456	64.6 15.2 33.4	5.9 0.3 4.3	150.0 15.5 113.4	<b>19.8</b> 1.7 14.5	<b>214.6</b> 30.7 146.7	64.5 15.8 34.1	<b>154.2</b> 16.1 117.1	218.7 31.9 151.2	<b>70.5</b> 15.9 40.2	8.2 0.4 7.2	<b>157.5</b> 16.6 119 1	20.9 1.8 14.6	<b>228</b> 32 159
Household textiles	455	16.0	1.3	21.2	3.5	37.2	14.6	21.0	35.6	14.3	0.6	21.7	4.5	36.
Timber and wooden furniture	46	148.0	3.4	38.6	10.0	186.7	145.9	37.3	183.2	143.5	3.1	38.6	11.0	182.
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products Printing and publishing	<b>47</b> 471-472 475	<b>284.3</b> 86.2 198.0	<b>12.6</b> 3.5 9.1	170.4 36.6 133.8	<b>37.6</b> 5.8 31.8	<b>454.6</b> 122.8 331.8	<b>278.5</b> 81.2 197.3	<b>164.3</b> 33.5 130.8	<b>442.9</b> 114.7 328.2	<b>282.1</b> 82.7	<b>13.1</b> 3.2	<b>167.4</b> 34.4	<b>36.6</b> 6.2	<b>449</b> . 117. 222
Rubber and plastics	48	140.7	3.5	52.9	11.7	193.6	140 7	50.2	191.0	141 1	4.6	50.0	12.3	191
Other manufacturing industries	49	36.9	3.0	31.7	80	68.6	35.6	28.5	64.1	35.2	4.0	20.5	13.3	65
Construction	5	732 7	14.2	137.4	57 1	870.1	677.2	137.4	814.6	650.00	14.20	127 40	7.3	707
Distribution botels catering repairs	6	2 036 1	128.2	2 425 4	1 476 1	4 471 5	2 022 0	0 406 7	4 460 4	009.9P	14.2P	137.4P	57.1P	191
Wholesale distribution	61	562.0	21.1	2,430.4	76.0	4,4/1.5	2,033.0	2,420.7	4,460.4	2,074.4	4/1.2	2,476.9	1,529.5	4,551.
Agriculture and textile raw materials,	611/610	302.9	31.1	205.9	76.2	828.8	568.9	264.9	833.7	575.7	39.3	267.5	80.6	843.
Timber and building materials Machinery, industrial equipment,	613	75.5 85.3	3.1 2.1	29.6 23.3	8.1 7.1	105.2	76.4 86.4	29.9 23.1	106.4 109.4	76.9 86.8	2.8 3.2	29.7 23.9	8.4 7.5	106. 110.
vehicles and parts Household goods/clothing Food, drink and tobacco Pharmaceutical and other goods	614 615/616 617 618/619	128.1 56.6 146.9 70.4	3.8 2.9 11.2 8.1	49.1 37.6 71.8 54.4	12.4 9.4 25.9 13.3	177.2 94.2 218.7 124.8	131.8 60.4 142.7 71.1	51.4 38.2 67.8 54.5	183.3 98.5 210.5 125.6	132.6 60.9 145.6 72.9	5.7 5.4 13.1 9.1	51.9 38.1 68.8 55.2	14.6 9.9 25.6 14.6	184. 99.0 214. 128.

THOUSAND

# EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: September 1993

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EAT BRITAIN	Division	Sep 199	2				June 199	3		Sep 1993	3		11	HOUSAND
	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female	<u> </u>	All
0 1980		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
aling in scrap and waste materials	62	15.3	2.1	3.0	1.3	18.3	12.9	2.8	15.8	13.7	0.8	3.0	1.3	16.7
mmission agents	63	17.3	1.3	13.8	3.6	31.1	19.2	15.5	34.7	19.7	2.8	17.1	5.0	36.9
tail distribution	64/65	848.6	188.8	1,383.8	864.2	2,232.4	843.7	1,377.4	2,221.2	855.3	205.5	1,394.4	886.7	2,249.7
Confectionery, tobacco, etc	642	36.4	19.0	457.3	334.9 61.0	116.1	230.0	455.2	685.2 114.6	231.0 32.9	90.3 17.2	459.6 82.3	341.0 63.0	690.6 115.1
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	53.8	12.0	185.0	117.8	238.8	49.6	188.5	238.1	20.1 51.4	13.6	103.7	64.8 125.9	123.8 242.5
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	184.8	17.0	79.6	30.9	264.3	183.2	79.1	262.3	132.8	19.1	131.6	70.2	264.4
Other retail distribution	653-656	191.7	32.2	348.9	186.4	540.6	196.1	342.0	538.0	202.5	38.3	345.5	189.2	548.0
els and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	<b>66</b> 661	<b>448.6</b> 121.9	<b>206.8</b> 51.0	<b>734.8</b> 176.2	<b>515.5</b> 125.3	<b>1,183.4</b> 298.1	<b>445.1</b> 124.4	<b>732.0</b> 174.0	1,177.1	<b>462.9</b> 128.3	<b>214.8</b> 52.2	<b>759.8</b> 179.3	<b>541.6</b> 129.3	1,222.6
Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs	662 663	111.9 53.4	73.4 35.8	217.2 84.5	183.6 73.0	329.1 137.9	107.8 52.4	214.9 84.4	322.7 136.8	117.9 52.7	76.4	229.3 84.4	192.7 73.5	347.3
Canteens and messes Hotel trade	664 665	38.1 107.2	10.3 33.0	75.3 157.4	35.9 83.9	113.4 264.6	38.8 104.0	74.3 158.5	113.1 262.5	41.3 104.9	11.3 35.7	80.6	42.8	121.9
Other short stay accommodation	667	16.0	3.4	24.3	13.9	40.3	17.6	25.9	43.5	17.7	4.3	25.8	14.2	43.5
pair of consumer goods and Vehicles	67	143.5	8.2	34.1	15.2	177.6	143.9	34.1	178.0	147.0	8.0	35.0	14.1	182.1
nsport and communication	7	965.8	37.5	301.2	77.9	1,267.0	962.0	294.2	1,256.3	961.4	43.0	295.7	79.0	1,257.1
liways	71	121.0	0.7	13.4	1.7	134.4	111.4	13.2	124.7	111.4	0.7	13.2	1.3	124.6
er inland transport	72	331.8	19.3	56.9	23.4	388.7	335.1	58.0	393.1	337.7	22.3	56.8	23.9	394.5
transport	74	23.7	0.4	6.5	0.6	30.2	24.3	6.7	31.0	24.3	0.4	6.7	0.6	31.0
ransport	75	42.9	0.5	25.1	3.1	68.0	42.3	24.7	66.9	42.4	1.0	24.7	3.2	67.1
cellaneous transport and storage	77	101.2	4.8	88.2	20.0	189.4	109.7	84.8	194.5	109.2	5.4	87.3	20.5	196.5
tal services and Telecommunications	79	285.7	9.3	97.6	26.6	383.3	279.6	93.4	373.0	276.9	10.4	03.6	26.0	270 4
Postal services relecommunications	7901 7902	152.4	8.7 0.6	45.9 51.6	20.1 6.5	198.3 184.9	149.9 129.7	44.6	194.5 178.5	147.8	9.5	43.6	19.7	191.4
king, finance and insurance, etc	8	1,235.8	104.8	1,316.9	356.6	2,552.8	1,259.0	1,318.2	2,577.2	1,279.1	122.7	1,333.0	383.2	2,612.1
king and finance	81	225.4	6.2	356.6	84.1	582.0	221.1	347.8	568.9	218.6	6.1	343.3	83.6	562.0
Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	814 815	167.0 58.4	1.9 4.3	242.6 114.0	52.9 31.3	409.6 172.3	162.7 58.4	233.8 114.0	396.5 172.4	161.4 57.2	2.0 4.1	232.0 111.3	52.7 30.9	393.4 168.5
arance, except social security	82	128.3	7.7	124.2	18.0	252.5	128.8	121.0	249.8	132.2	11.7	120.8	17.8	253.0
siness services	83	727.3	71.4	711.9	211.6	1,439.3	760.1	726.4	1,486.5	775.7	86.8	746.9	237.7	1,522.6
and finance Activities auxiliary to insurance	831 832	22.0 47.5	0.6	15.8 54 1	2.2	37.8	24.1	16.3	40.3	22.2	1.4	17.3	2.4	39.5
House and estate agents	834 835	36.9	4.4	55.6	23.3	92.5	35.7	55.9	91.6	35.9	4.5	56.9	24.0	92.8
Accountants, auditors, tax experts Professional and technical	836	71.4	3.8	92.3	23.5	163.7	71.3	92.4	163.8	70.7	4.2	94.9	25.8	165.6
services nes Advertising	837 838	142.1 19.0	4.9 0.6	71.2 18.6	24.6 5.1	213.2 37.5	140.0 21.7	71.1 20.2	211.1 41.9	143.9	6.9 1.7	72.6	25.9	216.4
Computer services Business services nes	8394 8395	103.0 231.0	5.1 43.6	52.4 204.2	12.9 72.2	155.4 435.2	109.4 258.8	52.9 217.2	162.3 476.0	111.7	5.2 56.0	54.2	17.0 87.9	166.0
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	8396	16.4	0.7	11.4	2.3	27.8	15.7	11.4	27.1	14.8	0.5	10.8	2.5	25.6
enting of movables	84	75.7	10.2	41.2	16.6	116.9	68.1	36.0	104.2	71.4	7.4	35.0	12.8	106.5
Whing and dealing in real estate	85	79.1	9.3	83.1	26.4	162.1	80.8	86.9	167.7	81.1	10.6	87.1	31.2	168.2
Public administration and defenses	9	2,215.8	375.1	4,545.8	2,323.6	6,761.6	2,242.3R	4,657.8R	6,900.0R	2,222.7R	407.2R	4,598.5R	2,370.1R	6,821.2F
National government nes/social	91	222.1	39.3	034.8	71.4	1,362.1	719.4R	627.7R	1,347.1R	716.6H	40.5R	625.8R	175.1R	1,342.4F
Local government services nes	9112	188.5	14.7	211.3	74.0	399.9	182.1	204.1	386.3	181.5R	14.8R	203.4R	76.1R 74.3R	525.5F 384.9F
Justice, police, fire services National defence	912-914 915	233.7	16.5 0.7	80.5	19.5	314.3	234.7	81.4 37.4	315.9R	234.8	16.6	81.3R	19.7	316.1F
Sanitary services	92	171.9	54.6	272.5	230.2	444.4	170.4	292.6	463.1	170.8	54.7	294.1	248.0	464.9
Refuse disposal, sanitation and similarservices	9211/9212	76.8	2.4	18.7	7.4	95.6	74.1	18.1	92.3	73.8	2.4	18.0	7.6	91.8
Cleaning services	9230	95.1	52.2	253.7	222.9	348.8	96.3	274.5	370.8	97.0	52.3	276.1	240.4	373.1
tucation	93	523.2	110.1	1,210.1	641.5	1,733.3	543.4R	1,295.4R	1,838.8R	517.3R	122.7R	1,222.6R	645.1R	1,740.08
Research and development	94	53.5	0.9	32.4	7.4	85.9	52.1	32.3	84.4	51.4	0.7	32.1	7.0	83.5
Other services	95	282.5	56.1	1,266.6	651.2	1,549.1	280.8	1,257.4	1,538.2	282.8	58.7	1,264.0	654.8	1,546.8
Social welfare, etc	9611	117.2	<b>41.0</b> 27.4	655.3	<b>426.4</b> 392.2	772.5	181.5 122.3	7 <b>40.7</b> 664.2	<b>922.1</b> 786.5	<b>182.0</b> 123.9	<b>47.3</b> 29.9	<b>743.8</b> 666.7	<b>435.8</b> 400.4	<b>925.8</b> 790.6
Recreational and cultural services	97 977	241.6	63.3	256.8	138.2	498.3	250.1	261.2	511.3	253.7	69.4	263.5	144.2	517.1
Sport and other recreational services	979	165.5	51.7	163.3	99.1	328.8	167.7	168.2	335.9	170.9	55.4	47.3	107.4	341.1
Personal services # Hairdressing and beauty parlours	<b>98</b> 9820	44.7	<b>9.8</b> 3.7	144.1	58.6 37.3	<b>188.8</b> 114.0	<b>44.5</b> 14.4	150.4	<b>195.0</b> 119.9	<b>48.0</b> 15.4	13.2	152.6	60.2 38.0	200.6

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-tion

Wholesale distribution, hotels and catering

1,545 1,486 1,499 1,465 1,475 1,491

4,579 4,471 4,505 4,399 4,460 4,551

4,679 4,572 4,609 4,501 4,563 4,655

Metal goods, engineer-ing and vehicles

1,968 1,934 1,871 1,855 1,861 1,867

2,000 1,965 1,902 1,884 1,890 1,896

Other manufac-turing

1,804 1,797 1,750 1,733 1,741 1,766

1,865 1,857 1,810 1,793 1,801 1,827

Metal manufac-turing and chemicals

Agricul-ture, forestry and fishing 0

1 P

\* See footnotes to table 1.1.

Energy and water supply

Standard	Male		Female		Total	Index June	Produc- tion and	Index June	Produc- tion in-	Index June	Manu- facturing	Index June	Service industries	dex
·	All	Part- time	All	Part- time		1990 =100	construc- tion in- dustries	1990 =100	dustries	1990 =100	industries	1990 =100		90=100
SIC 1980 South East							- 1-5		- <u>1-4</u>		<u>2-4</u>	96.1	- <u>6-9</u> -	
1992 Jun Sept Dec	3,670 3,597 3,582	392 375 397	3,468 3,364 3,372	1,444 1,378 1,406	7,138 6,961 6,954	93.1 90.8 90.7	1,425 1,411 1,368	84.6 82.0	1,160	86.1 83.4	1,065	85.3 82.5	5,658 5,492 5,538	95.3 92.5 93.3
1993 Mar Jun Sep	3,553 3,551 R 3,559 R	390 400 406 R	3,337 R 3,360 R 3,354 R	1,387 1,409 1,400 R	6,891 H 6,911 R 6,912 R	89.9 90.2 90.2	1,349 1,349 1,349	80.9 80.9 80.9	1,109 1,114 1,119	82.4 82.7 83.1	1,017 1,024 1,030	81.4 82.0 82.5	5,494 5,511 5,507	92.5 92.8 92.8
Greater London (Included in South Ea	ast)													52.0
1992 Jun Sept Dec	1,714 1,691 1,681	160 163 169	1,486 1,447 1,441	487 470 474	3,200 3,139 3,123	91.4 89.6 89.2	506 512 491	85.4 86.6 83.0	397 405 387	86.3 88.1 84.0	356 364 346	85.0 87.1 82.7	2,693 2,625 2,631	92.6
1993 Mar Jun Sep	1,664 1,650 1,647 B	164 167 165 R	1,432 R 1,429 R 1,432 R	469 468 470 R	3,095 3,079 3,079 R	88.4 87.9 87.9	480 478 474	81.2 80.8 80.2	378 378 376	82.2 82.2 81.8	338 339 338	80.8 80.9 80.7	2,614 2,600 2,603	0.4 9.9
East Anglia	406	46	364	177	771	95.2	208	90.3	178	92.0	165	90.7	537	9.4 9.5
Sept Dec 1993 Mar	404 397 397	43 44 44	358 366 363	170 178 177	762 763 759	94.1 94.2 93.7	205 202 198	88.9 87.6 85.8	175 173 170	90.6 89.5 87.6	162 160 157	89.3 88.3 86.3	529 536 537 3	2 97.7 96.3
Jun Sep	395 397 R	43 46 R	366 360 R	181 175 R	761 R 757 R	93.9 93.5	198 197	85.7 85.6	170 170	87.8 87.9	157 158	86.7 87.1	537 531 3	97.5 97.6 97.7
South West 1992 Jun Sept	848 838	104 101	846 827	423 408	1,693 1,665	95.7 94.1	395 388	83.9 82.5	335 330	85.0 83.6	307 303	84.0 82.7	1,261 1,237	0.0
Dec 1993 Mar Jun	824 830 838	106 106 105	831 828 843	421 420 430	1,655 1,659 R 1,681 R	93.6 93.8 95.0	379 377 382	80.4 80.2 81.1	321 321 326	81.4 81.4 82.8	295 295 301	80.6 80.6 82.2	1,242 1,246 1,262	8.3 8.7
Sep West Midlands	852	112 R	849 R	432 R	1,701 R	96.2	384	81.6	330	83.7	305	83.4	1,276 3	0.3
1992 Jun Sept Dec	1,058 1,024 1,012	94 90 101	934 917 919	433 421 428	1,992 1,942 1,930	94.1 91.7 91.2	698 683 656	86.6 84.7 81.3	616 602 577	86.1 84.2 80.7	588 574 550	86.4 84.4 80.9	1,270 1,233 1,252	18.7
1993 Mar Jun Sep	1,001 1,001 999 R	96 98 94	912 912 918 R	426 426 429 R	1,913 1,913 R 1,917	90.3 90.4 90.5	649 644 646	80.5 79.9 80.1	572 569 572	80.0 79.5 80.0	547 544 548	80.4 80.0 80.6	1,241 1,245 1,244 3	7.3 6.5
East Midlands 1992 Jun	780	75	730	344	1,511	96.2	536	89.4	479	90.2	439	91.1	950	6.8
Sept Dec 1993 Mar	776 772 764	75 82 80	721 737 728	336 353 346	1,497 1,509 1,492	95.3 96.1 95.0	533 520 510	88.8 86.7 85.0	477 465 457	89.8 87.6 86.0	437 428 422	90.6 88.7 87.4	937 965 957	0.5
Jun Sep	760 762	80 82	740 751	351 358 R	1,500 1,512 R	95.5 96.3	507 507	84.6 84.6	455 456	85.6 85.8	425 426	88.1 88.4	967 977	01.3 02.3 03.4
Yorkshire and Humb 1992 Jun Sept	erside 939 923	87 85	906 894	455 451	1,844 1,817	96.0 94.5	573 568	88.5 87.8	487 484	88.9 88.4	443 440	89.8 89.2	1,250 1,226	00.4
1993 Mar Jun	917 909 911	93 89 89	894 889 891	457 451 455	1,812 1,798 1,802	94.3 93.5 93.8	557 552 550	86.0 85.2 84.9	475 471 471	86.6 86.0 85.9	434 432 435	88.0 87.6 88.3	1,235 1,226 R 1,231	99.9 97.9 98.6
Sep North West	920 R	99 R	891 R	459	1,811 R	94.2	549	84.8	472	86.1	438	88.7	1,238 3	97.9 98.4 98.0
1992 Jun Sept Dec	1,169 1,153 1,147	103 106 116	1,159 1,147 1,157	537 532 547	2,328 2,301 2,304	95.7 94.5 94.7	677 664 651	85.4 83.8 82.0	582 571 560	85.9 84.3 82.6	547 536 525	86.0 84.4 82.6	1,636 1,620 1,638	100.6
1993 Mar Jun Sep	1,133 1,138 R 1,149 R	110 116 120	1,148 1,151 1,160	545 551 558	2,281 2,289 R 2,309 R	93.8 94.1 94.9	640 626 629	80.7 78.9 79.3	551 539 544	81.3 79.5 80.2	518 507 513	81.5 79.8 80.6	1,626 1,646 3 1,662 3	99.7 100.8
North 1992 Jun	562	55	526	258	1,088	97.4	348	91.2	287	92.3	256	93.4	729	101.3 102.3
Sept Dec 1993 Mar	554 542 538	53 54 55	519 519 512	257 260 255	1,073 1,061 1,050	96.0 95.0 94.0	346 333 327	90.7 87.4 85.7	286 275 270	92.1 88.4 86.9	255 245 241	93.1 89.3 88.0	716 718 713 3	100.6
Jun Sep	536 542 R	56 56 R	512 R 515 R	255 255	1,047 1,057 R	93.7 94.6	325 327	85.2 85.7	269 272	86.6 87.6	244 247	88.9 90.3	711 719 3	99.0 98.3 98.1
Wales 1992 Jun Sept	477 476	51 52	464 455	219 217	941 931	95.1 94.0	273 273	88.9 88.6	231 231	88.7 88.8	209 210	89.1 89.3	650 638	99.1
1993 Mar Jun	474 473 472	59 59 58	459 460 464 R	222 224 224	933 933 935	94.2 94.2 94.4	263 262 262	85.4 85.2 85.1	222 222 223	85.4 85.4 85.6	201 202 203	85.7 86.0 86.6	653 653 656 3	97.9 96.2 98.4
Sep Scotland	473	59 R	465 R	227 R	938 R	94.7	261	85.0	223	85.8	204	87.0	657 3	98.4 98.8 99.0
1992 Jun Sept Dec	1,023 1,014 993	92 - 93 96	981 971 973	431 428 437	2,004 1,985 1,966	100.9 100.0 99.0	544 534 518	92.2 90.5 87.9	425 418 405	93.4 91.6 88.9	368 360 348	92.7 90.7 87.8	1,434 1,424 1,422	104.9
1993 Mar Jun Sep	979 989 R 988 R	91 97 94 R	966 R 977 979 R	431 438 435 R	1,945 R 1,966 R 1,966 R	97.9 99.0 99.0	511 512 509	86.8 86.9 86.4	401 404 403	88.0 88.7 88.5	345 348 348	86.8 87.7 87.7	1,407 1,427 R 1,430 R	104.2 104.0 103.0
Great Britain 1992 Jun	10,932	1,098	10,378	4,722	21,310	95.2	5,677	87.4	4,791	88.2	4,396	88.0	15,374	104.4 104.6
Dec 1993 Mar	10,760 10,661 10,579 R	1,071 1,148 1,121 R	10,174 10,227 10,142 R	4,598 4,710 4,663 R	20,934 20,888 20,721 R	93.5 93.3 92.6	5,605 5,446 5,376	86.3 83.9 82.8	4,735 4,597 4,544	87.1 84.6 83.6	4,342 4,217 4,175	87.0 84.4 83.6	15,053 15,198 15,100 R	98.5 96.4
Jun Sep	10,591 R 10,641 R	1,141 1,168 R	10,216 R 10,242 R	4,721 R 4,727 R	20,806 R 20,882 R	93.0 93.3	5,354 5,359 R	82.4 82.5	4,540 4,562	83.5 83.9	4,190 4,218	83.9 84.5	15,194 R 15,242 R	97.4 96.7 97.3
1992 Jun Sept	275 275		268 268		542 544	100.8 101.0	133 133	94.1 94.0	109 109	95.5 95.5	102 102	95.8 95.9	391 392	97.6
1993 Mar Jun	274 273 274	35 35 37	271 271 270	113 113 113	544 543 544	101.2 101.0 101.0	130 129 128	92.5 91.7 90.7	108 106 106	94.3 93.3 92.7	101 99 99	94.6 93.6 93.1	395 395 397	103.6 103.9 104.7
United Kingdom	275	37	271	114	546	101.4	128	91.0	106	93.2	100	93.9	399	104.7 105.2 105.6
Sept Dec	11,207 11,035 10,935	1,184	10,646 10,442 10,498	 4,823	21,853 21,477 21,433	95.4 93.7 93.5	5,810 5,737 5,577	87.6 86.5 84.0	4,900 4,844 4,705	88.3 87.3 84.8	4,498 4,444 4,317	88.2 87.1 84.7	15,765 15,445 15,594	98.6
Jun Sep	10,852 R 10,864 10,915 R	1,156 R 1,178 1,205 R	10,413 R 10,485 R 10,513 R	4,775 4,834 R 4,841 R	21,264 R 21,350 R 21,428 R	92.8 93.2 93.5	5,505 5,482 5,487	83.0 82.6 82.7	4,651 4,646 4,668	83.8 83.7 84.1	4,274 4,289 4,317	83.8 84.1 84.7	15,495 R 15,591 R 15,640 R	96.6 97.5 96.9
* See footnotes to tak	ble 11										, c.a			97.5

S12 FEBRUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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



ansport d ommuni- ition	Banking insurance and finance	Education, health and other services	Standard region	moosai
	8	9	SIC 1980	
545 526 525 522 518 516	1,228 1,213 1,213 1,213 1,213 1,218 1,234	2,340 2,266 2,301 2,294 R 2,300 R 2,266 R	South East 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Greater Lond	on
			(included in S	South East)
302 289 282 281 276 275	706 698 699 702 699 707	1,043 1,019 1,019 1,014 R 1,011 R 1,004 R	1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep	
54 55 55 54 54 54	79 79 80 82 81 83	241 238 245 248 244 R 234 R	East Anglia 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep	
85 85 83 82 83 83	195 189 187 199 200 208	569 556 572 572 R 574 R 568 R	South West 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep	
96 93 93 93 91	183 183 186 186 184	581 563 576 577 R 580 R	West Midland 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun	ls
90	185	571 R	Sep Fast Midland	5
72 73 72 73 73 73 74	126 122 126 124 128 129	440 439 453 453 453 R 453 R 450 R	1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep	
			Yorkshire &	Humberside
98 93 94 93 93 94	166 167 162 166 164 163	588 574 583 580 581 R 575 R	1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep	
138 134 135 135 134	237 231 229 227 232	744 738 750 751 764 R	North West 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun	
136	231	764 H	North	
55 55 54 54 54 54 56	86 84 83 82 83 87	371 364 368 368 364 363 R	1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep	
44 43 43 44 44	71 72 77 79 75	342 335 343 343 346 R	Wales 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun	
45	78	343 R	Sep	
113 111 111 109 111	211 213 208 208 212	694 687 687 689 693 R	1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun	
110	214	667 H	Great Britain	
1,302 1,267 1,266 1,259 1,256 1,257	2,583 2,553 2,550 2,566 2,577 2,612	6,909 6,762 6,877 6,876 R 6,900 R 6,821 R	1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep	
21	39	230	Northern Irela 1992 June	and
21 21 21 21 21 21	39 39 39 40 40	231 232 234 234 234 234	Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep	
1,324 1,288 1,287 1,279 1,277 1,278	2,622 2,592 2,590 2,605 2,617 2,652	7,140 6,993 7,108 7,111 R 7,134 R 7,056 B	United Kingd 1992 June Sept Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sen	om

FEBRUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$13

#### EMPLOYMENT Indices of output #, employment and output per person employed .8

	.O Inc	dices of	f output	#, emp	loymen	t and o	utput p	er pers	on emp	loyed		1990=100 Construc-
		economy	production industries	Total manu- facturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Solid fuels and nuclear fuels; oil refining	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and related industries	Other manu- facturing	tion
Sectio	on		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DF	DG	DJ	DK,DL,DM	DD,DE DH,DI,DM	F
Outpu 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	ut *	85.2 88.6 92.7 97.3 99.4 100.0 97.7 97.3	88.0 90.1 93.7 98.2 100.3 100.0 96.0 95.6	84.5 85.6 95.9 100.2 100.0 94.7 93.9	92.9 93.6 96.5 98.3 98.7 100.0 99.6 101.0	103.7 104.4 107.7 106.1 102.5 100.0 89.8 89.4	103.4 105.2 96.5 99.3 103.0 100.0 106.8 110.6	82.7 84.1 90.9 95.6 100.3 100.0 102.5 104.5	86.5 86.4 91.7 100.8 102.8 100.0 90.1 86.3	81.9 82.2 84.5 92.0 99.8 100.0 92.9 90.6	77.3 80.3 95.9 99.6 100.0 92.7 92.3	73.0 76.0 84.9 92.3 97.7 100.0 92.1 87.1
1989	Q1	99.1	99.9	100.2	97.6	104.6	96.9	100.2	106.1	99.1	100.5	96.4
	Q2	99.3	99.9	99.9	98.5	103.1	106.8	99.4	102.3	99.1	99.8	98.0
	Q3	99.5	100.5	100.2	99.0	101.2	103.7	100.5	100.8	101.0	98.6	97.6
	Q4	99.8	100.8	100.4	99.9	101.3	104.5	101.2	101.9	100.0	99.7	98.6
1990	Q1	100.4	100.3	100.6	100.1	102.8	100.4	101.4	101.1	99.7	101.0	100.7
	Q2	100.7	101.6	101.1	99.4	101.3	97.4	101.0	103.0	101.3	101.3	101.0
	Q3	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.3	98.6	101.3	99.7	99.8	100.5	100.0	100.4
	Q4	99.1	98.3	98.3	100.1	97.3	100.9	97.9	96.0	98.5	97.7	97.9
1991	Q1	98.1	97.1	96.2	100.0	92.0	106.9	100.4	91.8	96.1	93.9	94.5
	Q2	97.6	95.9	94.6	99.9	90.4	101.9	101.2	90.0	93.3	92.8	92.7
	Q3	97.5	95.4	94.0	99.1	88.7	107.3	103.8	89.6	91.6	92.1	91.4
	Q4	97.5	95.8	93.8	99.5	88.2	111.0	104.7	88.9	90.7	91.8	89.8
1992	Q1	96.9	95.0	93.4	100.4	88.2	106.3	103.9	87.1	90.1	92.1	88.4
	Q2	97.0	94.9	93.8	101.6	88.6	114.4	103.6	87.4	90.0	92.3	87.2
	Q3	97.4	96.0	94.2	101.4	90.1	112.2	104.2	86.9	90.8	92.8	86.4
	Q4	97.7	96.6	94.2	100.6	90.8	109.6	106.5	84.0	91.5	92.2	85.5
1993	Q1	98.2	96.7	95.2	101.8	89.4	108.2	107.5	86.6	92.1	94.2	85.3
	Q2	98.8	97.7	95.8	100.5	90.3	110.3	106.7	86.9	93.3	95.2	85.1
	Q3	99.4	98.7	95.9	100.2	90.6	111.7	108.2	85.4	93.2	95.4	85.3
Empl	loyed labour force	+ 92.1	105.8	103.8	106.5	113.8	112.9	102.6	106.5	105.5	94.8	83.4
1985		92.3	103.0	101.6	103.7	113.9	113.8	99.8	101.1	102.7	94.2	82.9
1986		93.9	101.6	100.7	103.2	113.1	115.5	97.8	98.6	101.0	95.4	86.9
1987		96.9	102.4	102.0	102.6	113.8	116.0	99.4	99.0	102.1	97.8	92.2
1988		99.3	102.2	102.1	100.9	108.5	109.6	101.1	101.1	102.0	100.8	99.7
1989		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990		97.2	93.6	93.4	100.3	90.2	97.1	95.6	90.2	92.5	93.8	91.4
1991		94.6	88.4	88.4	94.3	86.6	96.7	93.7	83.7	87.0	89.3	82.1
1989	Q1	98.7	102.6	102.4	101.9	111.8	116.4	100.8	98.5	102.7	99.6	97.1
	Q2	99.2	102.3	102.3	101.2	109.5	112.5	101.1	100.3	102.2	100.4	99.8
	Q3	99.5	102.1	102.1	100.6	107.4	106.1	101.2	102.5	101.6	101.5	100.9
	Q4	99.9	101.7	101.8	100.0	105.2	103.5	101.4	103.0	101.4	101.7	100.8
1990	Q1	100.1	101.2	101.2	99.4	103.0	101.4	101.0	102.3	101.1	101.3	101.0
	Q2	100.3	100.5	100.4	99.3	101.1	99.9	100.5	101.0	100.6	100.7	101.0
	Q3	100.1	99.8	99.9	100.1	99.3	99.6	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.7	99.8
	Q4	99.5	98.5	98.5	101.1	96.6	99.1	98.5	97.3	98.3	98.3	98.1
1991	Q1	98.5	96.5	96.3	101.9	93.2	98.3	96.5	94.2	95.8	96.4	95.6
	Q2	97.5	94.4	94.2	101.9	90.2	97.4	95.3	91.1	93.2	94.3	92.7
	Q3	96.8	92.4	92.2	100.0	88.8	96.7	95.1	88.5	91.1	92.8	89.8
	Q4	96.1	91.2	91.0	97.3	88.5	96.2	95.4	86.9	90.1	91.7	87.3
1992	2 Q1	95.7	90.2	90.1	95.8	88.5	96.9	95.4	85.8	89.1	91.0	85.1
	Q2	95.3	89.5	89.5	94.9	87.9	97.2	94.6	85.5	88.1	90.2	82.9
	Q3	94.1	87.9	88.0	94.0	86.2	96.8	93.2	82.8	86.6	88.8	81.2
	Q4	93.2	85.9	86.0	92.6	84.0	95.9	91.7	80.7	84.3	87.1	79.3
1993	Q1	92.9	85.1	85.3	91.6	84.2	93.7	91.1	80.5	83.3	86.8	78.2
	Q2	93.0	84.9	85.4	90.0	85.9	92.2	91.0	80.9	83.3	86.8	77.7
	Q3	93.3	84.5	85.2	89.0	87.8	91.0	89.5	80.7	82.8	86.7	77.3
Outp 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	ut per person emp	loyed # 92.5 96.0 98.7 100.3 100.1 100.0 100.5 102.8	83.1 87.5 92.2 95.9 98.2 100.0 102.6 108.3	81.4 84.3 89.0 94.0 98.1 100.0 101.4 106.3	87.2 90.3 93.5 95.8 97.8 100.0 99.4 107.1	91.1 91.6 95.2 93.2 94.6 100.0 99.6 103.3	91.6 92.5 83.5 85.6 94.2 100.0 110.0 114.4	80.6 84.3 93.0 96.2 99.2 100.0 107.3 111.6	81.2 85.4 93.0 101.9 101.7 100.0 99.9 103.2	77.7 80.0 83.6 90.1 97.9 100.0 100.4 104.2	81.5 85.2 91.5 98.0 98.8 100.0 98.8 103.5	87.5 91.6 97.6 100.0 98.0 100.0 100.9 105.8
1989	Q1	100.4	97.4	97.9	95.8	93.5	83.2	99.4	107.7	96.5	100.9	99.3
	Q2	100.1	97.6	97.7	97.3	94.1	95.0	98.3	102.0	97.0	99.4	98.1
	Q3	100.0	98.5	98.1	98.3	94.3	97.7	99.3	98.4	99.4	97.1	96.7
	Q4	99.9	99.1	98.6	99.9	96.3	101.0	99.8	98.8	98.6	98.0	97.8
1990	Q1	100.3	99.1	99.4	100.6	99.8	99.0	100.4	98.8	98.6	99.7	99.7
	Q2	100.4	101.1	100.6	100.1	100.2	97.4	100.5	102.0	100.7	100.7	100.0
	Q3	99.7	100.0	100.3	100.3	99.3	101.7	99.7	100.4	100.6	100.2	100.6
	Q4	99.6	99.8	99.7	99.0	100.7	101.8	99.4	98.7	100.2	99.4	99.8
1991	Q1	99.6	100.6	99.9	- 98.1	98.7	108.8	104.1	97.4	100.2	97.5	98.8
	Q2	100.1	101.6	100.5	98.0	100.2	104.7	106.2	98.8	100.2	98.4	100.0
	Q3	100.7	103.2	102.0	99.0	99.9	111.0	109.1	101.2	100.6	99.3	101.8
	Q4	101.5	105.0	103.1	102.3	99.7	115.3	109.7	102.3	100.7	100.2	102.8
1992	2 Q1	101.2	105.3	103.7	104.7	99.7	109.7	108.9	101.5	101.2	101.2	103.8
	Q2	101.8	106.1	104.8	107.1	100.9	117.7	109.5	102.1	102.1	102.3	105.2
	Q3	103.5	109.2	107.1	107.9	104.5	115.9	111.8	104.9	104.8	104.4	106.4
	Q4	104.8	112.5	109.5	108.7	108.1	114.3	116.1	104.1	108.5	105.9	107.8
1993	3 Q1	105.7	113.6	111.6	111.2	106.1	115.5	118.0	107.5	110.5	108.5	109.1
	Q2	106.2	115.0	112.2	111.6	105.2	119.7	117.3	107.4	112.1	109.7	109.6
	Q3	106.5	116.8	112.5	112.5	103.3	122.7	120.9	105.8	112.6	110.0	110.4





	04	90.4	92.0	97.7	92.0	101.0	
1907	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	90.7 92.0 93.6 94.5	92.8 93.5 94.2 95.1	97.7 98.4 99.3 99.4	92.0 92.9 94.5 95.4	101.2 101.5 101.7 101.9	
1938	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	96.0 96.5 97.9 98.6	95.9 96.6 97.3 98.0	100.1 99.9 100.6 100.6	96.5 97.2 99.4 99.6	102.2 102.4 102.4 102.5	
1989	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	99.1 99.3 99.5 99.8	98.7 99.2 99.5 99.9	100.4 100.1 100.0 99.9	99.9 99.9 100.5 100.8	102.6 102.3 102.1 101.7	
1990	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	100.4 100.7 99.8 99.1	100.1 100.3 100.1 99.5	100.3 100.4 99.7 99.6	100.3 101.6 99.8 98.3	101.2 100.5 99.8 98.5	
1991	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	98.1 97.6 97.5 97.5	98.5 97.5 96.8 96.1	99.6 100.1 100.7 101.5	97.1 95.9 95.4 95.8	96.5 94.4 92.4 91.2	
1992	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	96.9 96.9 97.4 97.7	95.7 95.3 94.1 93.2	101.2 101.8 103.5 104.8	95.0 94.9 96.0 96.6	90.2 89.5 87.9 85.9	
1993	Q1 Q2 Q3	98.2 98.8 99.4	92.9 93.0 93.3	105.7 106.2 106.5	96.7 97.7 98.7	85.1 84.9 84.5	

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

Ass domestic product for whole economy. e 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 age S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

# EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

All and an	the with shirts	Seasonally a	djusted (1990=100)	)
	Manufacturin Section D	ig industries		N UNIVERSITY OF
ut per on oyed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	and a state of the
3.1 7.5 2.2 5.9 8.2 0.0 2.6 8.3	84.5 85.6 95.9 100.2 100.0 94.7 93.9	103.8 101.6 100.7 102.0 102.1 100.0 93.4 88.4	81.4 84.3 89.0 94.0 98.1 100.0 101.4 106.3	
4.8	83.8	102.8	81.6	
6.8	85.2	102.1	83.4	
8.1	85.4	101.1	84.5	
0.3	88.2	100.6	87.6	
0.9	87.2	100.2	87.0	
1.6	88.8	100.6	88.2	
2.9	90.7	100.9	89.9	
3.6	91.8	101.2	90.7	
4.4	93.7	101.6	92.2	
4.9	94.3	102.0	92.5	
7.0	97.3	102.1	95.3	
7.2	98.3	102.2	96.1	
7.4	100.2	102.4	97.9	
7.6	99.9	102.3	97.7	
8.5	100.2	102.1	98.1	
9.1	100.4	101.8	98.6	
9.1	100.6	101.2	99.4	
1.2	101.1	100.4	100.6	
0.0	100.1	99.9	100.3	
9.8	98.3	98.5	99.7	
0.6	96.2	96.3	99.9	
1.6	94.6	94.2	100.5	
3.2	94.0	92.2	102.0	
5.0	93.8	91.0	103.1	
5.3	93.4	90.1	103.7	
6.1	93.8	89.5	104.8	
9.2	94.2	88.0	107.1	
2.5	94.2	86.0	109.5	
3.6	95.2	85.3	111.6	
5.0	95.8	85.4	112.2	
6.8	95.9	85.2	112.5	



# EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

			United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic
			(1,2,3)	(4)	(2,5)	(3)				(7,11)		(6)	(8)
QUART	ERLY FIGURE	S: seasonall	y adjusted un	less stated					and the		all and a		Thousand
Civilian 1990	labour force Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		28,176 28,246 28,203 28,195	8,361 8,425 8,472 8,513	3,492 3,509 3,537 3,567	  	13,627 13,638 13,721 13,744	  	2,546 2,551 2,545 2,539	  	29,733 29,844 29,919 30,019	···	··· ··· ··
1991	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		28,128 28,040 27,999 27,938	8,509 8,508 8,526 8,526	3,579 3,586 3,595 3,625	  	13,717 13,767 13,781 13,761	··· ·· ··	2,533 2,527 2,517 2,515	··· ··· ··	30,075 30,166 30,274 30,388	··· ··· ···	   
1992	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		27,980 27,881 27,608 27,635	8,606 8,565 8,638 8,586	3,641 3,679 3,692 3,688	  	13,741 13,758 13,814 13,872	  	2,507 2,487 2,487 2,489	· · · · · · ·	30,435 30,448 30,575 30,578	··· ··· ··	··· ···
1993	Q1 Q2		27,540 27,537	8,616 8,606	3,676	 	13,863 13,951		2,480 2,461	··· ··	30,535 30,450	 	::
Civilian 1990	employment Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		26,578 26,634 26,528 26,341	7,832 7,884 7,856 7,827	3,391 3,394 3,415 3,448	  	12,597 12,623 12,601 12,493	··· ·· ··	2,473 2,467 2,452 2,435	21,992 22,215 22,212 22,076	27,744 27,901 28,048 28,228	  	
1991	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		26,038 25,746 25,548 25,388	7,762 7,708 7,692 7,651	3,463 3,462 3,468 3,491	  	12,321 12,348 12,350 12,340	  	2,398 2,352 2,308 2,262	22,094 22,244 22,247 22,085	28,412 28,467 28,589 28,705	··· ··· ··	-
1992	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		25,333 25,162 24,767 24,663	7,674 7,657 7,702 7,642	3,524 3,540 3,561 3,547	· · · · · · ·	12,274 12,207 12,218 12,272	  	2,218 2,180 2,148 2,111	22,066 22,150 22,138 21,874	28,750 28,685 28,746 28,651	··· ··· ··	
1993	Q1 Q2		24,599 24,625	7,637 7,685	3,534		12,341 12,365	 	2,060 2,029	21,818 21,894	28,454 28,240	::	
LATEST	ANNUAL FIG	URES: 1991	unless stated										Thousand
Civilian I	abour force:	Male Female All	15,888 12,153 28,040	4,939 3,551 8,490	2,126 1,481 3,607	2,366 1,760 4,127	7,569 6,188 13,757	1,531 1,346 2,878	1,320 1,203 2,523	13,432 10,647 24,079	17,614 12,608 30,222	::	893 429 1,321
Civilian (	employment:	Male Female All	14,148 11,598 25,746	4,444 3,225 7,669	2,055 1,427 3,482	2,207 1,528 3,735	6,751 5,589 12,340	1,402 1,210 2,612	1,196 1,134 2,330	12,429 9,353 21,782	16,716 11,817 28,533	  	736 377 1,113
Civilian	employment:	proportions	by sector										Per c nt
Male:	Agriculture Industry Services		3.2 38.2 58.6	6.5 32.1 61.5	··· ··· ··	3.3 38.5 58.3	5.9 32.4 61.7	:: ::	10.5 41.6 47.8	 	3.2 50.0 46.8	··· ···	
Female:	Agriculture Industry Services		1.0 14.7 84.3	3.7 12.2 84.2	 	1.8 13.1 85.2	2.8 11.9 85.3	··· ···	6.3 16.2 77.4	::	3.5 24.0 72.5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· -
All:	Agriculture Industry Services		2.2 27.6 70.2	5.3 23.7 71.0	7.4 36.9 55.8	2.6 28.1 69.3	4.5 23.1 72.4	5.7 27.7 66.7	8.5 29.3 62.2	5.8 29.5 64.8	3.4 39.2 57.4	  	13.8 28.9 57.3

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

Notes: 1 Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces. Civilian employment refers to workforce in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to *table 1.1*.
2 Quarterly figures relate to June.
4 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
5 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
6 Annual figures relate to Janer.
9 Quarterly figures relate to Janer.
9 Quarterly figures relate to Janer.
10 Civilian employment figures include armed forces.
11 Unadjusted figures.

Itali	/	Japan	Luxembourg	Nether- lands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States			
		(5)	12.201	(10)	(5)			(5)	(2)(5)				
T	usand								All and and	QUARTERLY FIG	URES: sea	sonally adjus	ted unless stated
												Civ	vilian labour force
	89 11 22 41	63,436 63,670 63,913 64,254	··· ··· ···	··· ·· ··	2,107 2,114 2,103 2,093	4,648 4,663 4,650 4,804	15,006 15,023 15,006 15,034	4,571 4,562 4,582 4,586	3,571 3,572 3,590 3,600	124,644 124,771 124,787 125,038	1990	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
	08 18 22 80	64,693 64,927 65,184 65,403	  		2,086 2,074 2,101 2,097	4,777 4,848 4,779 4,808	15,031 15,042 15,112 15,111	4,588 4,569 4,543 4,511	3,603 3,597 3,601 3,608	124,992 125,390 125,219 125,671	1991	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
	87 07 03 30	65,767 65,532 65,643 66,200	  	··· ··· ···	2,088 2,089 2,107 2,100	4,529 4,494 4,502 4,459	15,112 15,170 15,149 15,168	4,492 4,497 4,456 4,415	3,599 3,591 3,553 3,572	126,254 127,027 127,343 127,341	1992	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
	10	65,967 65,970	::	 	2,084 2,095	4,514 4,481	15,201 15,285	4,296 4,338	3,536 3,569	127,280 127,866	1993	Q1 Q2	
												Civ	ilian employment
	91 39 78 21	62,079 62,303 62,573 62,934	· · · · · · ·	· · · · · · ·	1,991 2,003 1,989 1,986	4,418 4,452 4,433 4,583	12,529 12,567 12,582 12,635	4,514 4,499 4,511 4,504	3,557 3,554 3,567 3,574	118,087 118,206 117,838 117,543	1990	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
	64 13 41 21	63,382 63,549 63,797 64,016	· · · · · · ·	  	1,974 1,964 1,979 1,972	4,586 4,654 4,579 4,602	12,630 12,622 12,598 12,570	4,491 4,458 4,408 4,364	3,571 3,559 3,559 3,552	116,862 116,957 116,780 116,888	1991	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
21	19 4 5 7	64,437 64,137 64,217 64,705	  	··· ··· ··	1,965 1,964 1,977 1,972	4,358 4,301 4,317 4,262	12,498 12,452 12,329 12,146	4,316 4,287 4,221 4,179	3,523 3,503 3,453 3,444	117,087 117,536 117,742 118,021	1992	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
2	4	64,456 64,369		 	1,958 1,969	4,297 4,227	11,917 11,856	3,983 3,987	3,388 3,407	118,362 118,969	1993	Q1 Q2	
Th	3and									LATES	ST ANNUA	L FIGURES: 1	991 unless stated
	18 75 53	 	105.3 59.0 164.3	4,153 2,780 6,934	1,127 962 2,089	2,678 2,127 4,805	9,666 5,408 15,074	··· ··· ···	2,222 1,380 3,602	68,411 56,893 125,303	Civilian	labour force	Male Female All
	46 64 10	37,760 25,920 63,690	104.1 57.8 161.9	3,928 2,516 6,444	1,059 913 1,973	2,603 2,004 4,607	8,473 4,135 12,608	2,299 2,132 4,430	2,198 1,363 3,560	63,593 53,284 116,877	Civilian	employment:	Male Female All
	cent									Ci	ivilian emp	loyment: prop	portions by sector
	8.4 38.0 53.6	6.0 39.1 54.9		··· ··· ··	8.1 35.2 56.7	  	11.6 41.1 47.2	4.6 42.2 53.2	6.3 43.5 50.2	4.2 34.4 61.4	Male:	Agriculture Industry Services	
	8.7 21.9 69.4	7.8 27.6 64.6	  	··· ·· ··	3.3 10.3 86.3	  	8.8 16.4 74.8	1.8 13.1 85.0	4.3 19.8 75.9	1.3 14.5 84.2	Female:	Agriculture Industry Services	
	8.5 32.3 59.2	6.7 34.4 58.8	···	4.5 25.5 69.9	5.9 23.6 70.4	17.3 34.7 47.9	10.7 33.1 56.3	3.2 28.2 68.5	5.5 34.4 60.0	2.9 25.3 71.8	All:	Agriculture Industry Services	

#### EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

1.9

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

GRE	AT BRITAIN	OVERTI	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
		Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime	worked	Stood of whole w	f for eek	Working	part of we	ek		Stood off	for whole	or part of	week	
		(000)	tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	st	tivee	Opera-	Percent-	Hours los	st	
				operative working over- time	(minion)	adjusted	(000)	(000)	(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	
<b>week</b> 1991	ended Dec 13	1,074	36.4	9.5	10.22	9.41	7	275	34	346	10.3	41	1.4	621	693	15.2	
1992	Jan 10	957	32.9	8.9	8.55	9.63	14	553	47	423	9.0	61	2.1	977	927	16.0	
	Feb 14	1,065	36.7	8.9	9.51	9.86	2	70	60	593	9.9	62	2.1	664	552	10.7	
	Mar 13	998	34.5	9.1	9.12	9.65	7	275	59	541	9.2	66	2.3	816	550	12.4	
	Apr 10	1,066	37.1	9.2	9.80	10.19	5	196	48	481	10.0	53	1.9	677	521	12.7	
	May 15	1,111	38.7	9.6	10.71	11.01	3	101	30	268	8.8	33	1.1	369	346	11.2	
	June 12	1,016	35.3	9.3	9.48	9.73	5	181	33	305	9.2	38	1.3	485	622	12.9	
	July 10	1,053	36.7	9.5	10.01	9.97	2	78	24	250	10.6	26	0.9	328	423	12.8	
	Aug 14	973	34.1	9.3	9.09	9.36	3	123	27	265	10.0	30	1.0	388	427	13.1	
	Sep 11	977	34.3	9.7	9.46	9.09	5	194	34	294	8.8	39	1.4	487	530	12.6	
	Oct 9	1,028	36.3	9.4	9.69	8.67	4	137	35	311	9.0	38	1.3	448	610	11.7	
	Nov 13	1,045	35.2	9.2	9.66	8.73	5	178	38	370	9.7	43	1.4	647	747	12.8	
	Dec 18	943	33.8	9.6	9.03	8.25	12	444	52	526	10.1	64	2.3	970	1,075	15.3	
1993	Jan 15	905	32.9	9.2	8.37	9.45	6	241	55	483	8.9	61	2.2	724	690	11.9	
	Feb 12	928	33.8	9.5	8.83	9.18	10	375	55	537	9.9	64	2.3	912	763	14.2	
	Mar 12	923	33.6	9.3	8.56	9.11	4	156	46	421	9.2	50	1.8	586	390	11.8	
	Apr 16	878	32.0	9.0	7.94	8.32	3	105	26	198	7.7	28	1.0	303	231	10.6	
	May 14	1,002	36.7	9.4	9.47	9.79	3	115	23	160	7.0	26	1.0	276	259	10.6	
	Jun 11	955	34.7	9.3	8.89	9.13	3	133	26	284	11.0	29	1.1	417	535	14.2	
	Jul 9	1,075	36.6	9.7	10.39	10.34	1	26	25	159	6.4	25	0.9	184	241	7.3	
	Aug 13	927	33.7	9.8	9.04	9.29	1	36	16	137	8.4	17	0.6	173	190	10.1	
	Sep 10	1,000	36.3	9.5	9.45	9.08	4	138	12	69	5.9	15	0.5	208	226	13.5	
	Oct 15 P	1,033	37.4	9.4	9.66	8.64	3	119	18	119	6.8	21	0.6	238	327	11.5	
	Nov 12 P	983	26.9	9.2	9.03	8.11	4	140	26	195	7.6	29	0.6	334	387	11.4	

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF T	OTAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OPE	RATIVES	INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
SIC 1980 Slasses	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	
Week ended 1991 Nov 15 Dec 13	75.3 75.2	73.9	74.4	67.7	84.2	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	
993 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	70.3 70.2 70.1	67.5	66.5	63.9	79.7	99.3 99.2 98.5	98.6	98.8	99.1	102.1	
Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11	69.6 70.3 70.0	68.0	65.7	64.8	78.4	97.8 99.2 98.2	98.6	99.5	99.1	103.5	
Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	70.8 69.9 69.7	68.8	63.8	66.7	77.4	99.5 98.3 98.1	99.2	98.9	100.3	103.2	
Oct 15 P Nov 12 P	69.1 68.5					97.5 96.7		00.0	100.0	103.2	

1 1 ) EMPLOYMENT

# **Employment Department**

he following is a list of leaflets published by the Employment epartment. Though some of the more specialised titles are not ocked by local offices, most are available in small quantities, free of arge, from jobcentres, employment offices and unemployment nefit offices.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

### t the job

ails of the extensive range of ED ployment and training programmes and EMPL45 iness help.

#### MPLOYMENT LEGISLATION

tten statement of main terms and	
conditions of employment PL700	F
mple form of a written statement of	I
ployment particulars PL700	-
lundancy consultation and	
PL833	-
ployee's rights on insolvency of	
ployer PL/18	1
ployment rights for the expectant	A
	0
alth and safety regulations PI 705	p
being redundancy? Time off for job	A
inting or to arrange training PI 703	C
nion membershin and non-membershin	C
ghts PL871	i
emized pay statement PL704	
uarantee payments PI 724	
mployment rights on the transfer of an	
ndertaking PL699	A
ules governing continuous employment	A
and a week's pay PL711	A
Time off for public duties PL702	A
Unfairly dismissed? PL712	A
Rights of notice and reasons for	A
dismissal PL707	D
Redundancy payments PL808	A
Limits on payments PL827	
Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union	
PL865	Ľ
Irade union executive elections	h
PL866	t
records PI 867	p
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The navment of trade union	h
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### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

		MALE AND F	EMALE							
		UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONALI	LY ADJUSTED #		the second second	UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION	L.
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1989 1990 1991 1992	) 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	Dec 12	2,551.7	9.0	2,550.1	9.0	23.8	32.9	296	2,211	44
1992	Jan 9	2,673.9	9.5	2,611.3	9.3	61.2	42.2	297	2,330	47
	Feb 13	2,710.5	9.6	2,645.8	9.4	34.5	39.8	310	2,354	47
	Mar 12	2,707.5	9.6	2,647.9	9.4	2.1	32.6	282	2,379	47
	Apr 9	2,736.5	9.7	2,689.8	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	2,929.3	10.4	2,916.3	10.4	4.3	-7.9	360	2,526	44
	Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,921.9	10.4	5.6	1.7	309	2,609	42
	Sept 9	2,912.1	10.4	2,904.1	10.3	-17.8	-2.6	290	2,581	41
	Oct 11	2,793.6	9.9	2,852.0	10.1	-52.1	-21.4	305	2,450	39
	Nov 11 R	2,769.4	9.9	2,813.0	10.0	-39.0	-36.3	284	2,447	38
	Dec 9 P	2,782.7	9.9	2,766.2	9.8	-46.8	-46.0	272	2,473	38

# 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1990 ) Annual 1991 ) averages 1992 )	1,567.3 2,191.5 2.672.4	5.6 8.0 9.8	1,565.5 2,187.0 2,660.4	5.6 7.9 9.7					1
1991 Dec 12	2,450.5	8.9	2,447.1	8.9	23.7	32.5	290	2,117	43
1992 Jan 9	2,569.1	9.4	2,507.5	9.2	60.4	41.7	290	2,234	46
Feb 13	2,606.6	9.5	2,541.8	9.3	34.3	39.5	303	2,258	46
Mar 12	2,603.4	9.5	2,543.2	9.3	1.4	32.0	275	2,283	46
Apr 9	2,632.1	9.6	2,585.3	9.5	42.1	25.9	295	2,291	46
May 14	2,604.1	9.5	2,606.8	9.5	21.5	21.7	247	2,310	46
June 11	2,573.9	9.4	2,616.5	9.6	9.7	24.4	250	2,278	46
July 9	2,663.8	9.7	2,651.2	9.7	34.7	22.0	357	2,262	45
Aug 13	2,734.1	10.0	2,707.3	9.9	56.1	33.5	316	2,374	44
Sept 10	2,737.0	10.0	2,733.2	10.0	25.9	38.9	305	2,388	44
Oct 8	2,708.0	9.9	2,760.6	10.1	27.4	36.5	337	2,328	43
Nov 12	2,759.4	10.1	2,805.8	10.3	45.2	32.8	325	2,391	44
Dec 17	2,877.9	10.5	2,865.3	10.5	59.5	44.0	303	2,529	46
1993 Jan 14	2,954.1	10.8	2,885.1	10.5	19.8	41.5	307	2,601	47
Feb 11	2,935.4	10.7	2,859.4	10.5	-25.7	17.8	289	2,600	46
Mar 11	2,890.7	10.6	2,834.5	10.4	-24.9	-10.3	263	2,583	45
Apr 8	2,895.2	10.6	2,834.3	10.4	-0.2	-16.9	295	2,555	45
May 13	2,813.7	10.3	2,812.3	10:3	-22.0	-15.7	251	2,517	45
June 10	2,762.2	10.1	2,807.3	10.3	-5.0	-9.1	241	2,477	44
July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,811.2	10.3	3.9	-7.7	349	2,430	42
Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,815.9	10.3	4.7	1.2	302	2,508	41
Sept 9	2,804.1	10.3	2,798.8	10.2	-17.1	-2.8	282	2,482	40
Oct 11 Nov 11 R Dec 9 P	2,690.8 2,668.7 2,682.7	9.8 9.8 9.8	2,748.1 2,710.1 2,664.6	10.0 9.9 9.7	-50.7 -38.0 -45.5	-21.0 -35.3	297 277 266	2,356 2,354 2,380	38 37

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

Image         Part coll         Number         Part coll         Number         Part coll         Number         Part coll         Number           1         7.9         1.271.4         1.98.6         1.97.9         1.98.6         4.4         4.27.2         4.3         1.99.6	UN	PLOYED		SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED #	UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONALI	LY ADJUSTED #	MARRIED		
1         1	Nu	ber	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	_	
1       1       1466       121       9943       4.9       0035       5.0       1973       1991       Des 12         1       130       2.0263       12.6       6935       5.2       8236       5.1       2003       1992       He 1         1       131       2.0051       12.8       6935       5.2       8237       5.2       2142       Am 1         1       131       2.0051       132.8       6955       5.1       8032       2.2       2073       Am 1       Am 9         1       133.5       2.1752       133.6       6955       5.7       6953       5.5       2033       22033       Am 9       <	1.1	8 3 1 0	7.9 7.6 10.7 13.3	1,277.4 1,231.3 1,734.6 2,119.3	7.8 7.6 10.8 13.3	507.9 394.9 554.9 652.6	4.2 3.2 4.6 5.4	507.0 431.4 552.8 647.2	4.2 3.5 4.6 5.3		1989 ) Annual 1990 ) averages 1991 ) 1992 )	
10.0       10.0	1.8	4	12.1	1,946.6	12.1	594.3	4.9	603.5	5.0	197.1	1991 Dec 12	
1       13.0       2.001.1       13.0       2.001.1       13.0       6.00.5       5.1       6.01.2       5.2       2.1.0       June 11         10.1       13.0       2.000.3       13.1       6.00.5       5.1       6.01.2       5.2       2.1.0       June 11         11.0       13.0       6.00.3       5.7       6.00.5       5.0       2.00.7       June 11         11.0       5.0       2.000.7       13.0       6.00.4       5.0       6.00.5       5.0       2.00.7       June 11         11.0       5.0       2.000.7       13.0       6.00.4       5.0       6.00.5       5.0       2.00.6       June 11         11.0       6.00.4       7.7       13.0       2.000.7       June 11	2 2 2	4 5 1	12.8 13.0 13.0	1,994.6 2,022.0 2,026.3	12.5 12.6 12.7	628.5 636.0 632.4	5.2 5.2 .5.2	616.7 623.8 621.6	5.1 5.1 5.1	208.9 210.5 210.5	1992 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12	
13.4       2.112.5       13.2       13.2       0.65.5       665.8       5.3       215.0       April 9         13.4       2.115.2       13.6       0.65.5       15.7       665.8       5.3       215.0       April 9         13.4       2.115.2       13.6       0.65.7       0.65.8       5.5       216.4       Nov 12         13.4       2.238.0       14.4       0.66.7       5.6       0.67.8       5.7       226.7       Nov 12         14.4       2.238.0       14.4       0.66.7       5.6       0.67.4       5.6       231.0       Nov 12         14.4       2.238.0       14.4       0.66.3       5.7       0.67.4       5.6       231.0       Nov 12         14.4       2.238.1       14.0       0.665.3       5.7       665.6       5.6       231.0       Nov 10       Nov 10         13.4       2.238.1       14.0       0.655.3       5.4       0.67.0       5.6       231.0       Nov 10       Nov 10         13.4       2.238.1       13.0       0.228.1       13.0       0.228.1       Nov 10       Nov	2 2 2	1 1 2	13.1 13.0 12.9	2,061.1 2,080.7 2,088.3	12.9 13.0 13.1	636.5 622.8 617.0	5.3 5.1 5.1	628.7 631.3 634.2	5.2 5.2 5.2	214.2 210.4 207.7	Apr 9 May 14 June 11	
a       13.6       2.1986       13.8       662.5       5.5       668.5       5.5       21.6.4       Det 17         a       14.4       2.280.0       14.4       706.7       5.6       668.4       5.7       228.7       193       Jat.1         a       14.4       2.280.0       14.4       706.7       5.7       688.9       5.7       230.6       193       Jat.1         a       14.4       2.280.0       14.4       706.7       5.7       688.9       5.6       231.0       Am.4       Am.9       0         a       14.4       2.280.0       14.0       695.3       5.7       688.9       5.6       231.0       Am.9       0         a       14.4       2.280.1       14.0       695.3       5.6       273.0       5.7       288.8       5.6       231.0       Am.9       0       Am.9 </th <th>2. 2. 2,</th> <th>7 4 9</th> <th>13.2 13.4 13.5</th> <th>2,112.5 2,151.2 2,175.2</th> <th>13.2 13.5 13.6</th> <th>665.3 696.1 686.5</th> <th>5.5 5.7 5.7</th> <th>645.8 664.5 665.8</th> <th>5.3 5.5 5.5</th> <th>215.0 224.9 218.8</th> <th>July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10</th> <th></th>	2. 2. 2,	7 4 9	13.2 13.4 13.5	2,112.5 2,151.2 2,175.2	13.2 13.5 13.6	665.3 696.1 686.5	5.5 5.7 5.7	645.8 664.5 665.8	5.3 5.5 5.5	215.0 224.9 218.8	July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	
1       14.4       2.292.0       14.4       708.2       5.8       693.3       5.7       226.7       193.8       11         1       14.4       2.297.3       14.4       708.2       5.7       693.4       5.6       230.9       193.8       11         1       14.4       2.287.3       14.0       665.1       5.5       675.4       675.4       5.6       231.9       May 18         1       14.0       2.287.3       14.0       665.1       5.5       675.4       5.6       213.7       May 18         1       14.0       2.287.3       14.0       665.1       5.4       675.4       215.7       Culture       May 18         1       13.8       2.287.3       14.0       665.5       5.8       679.0       5.6       216.7       Culture       Culture <t< th=""><th>2, 2, 2,</th><th>9 7 7</th><th>13.5 13.8 14.4</th><th>2,199.6 2,236.5 2,283.0</th><th>13.8 14.0 14.3</th><th>662.5 664.4 683.7</th><th>5.5 5.5 5.6</th><th>668.5 676.3 689.4</th><th>5.5 5.6 5.7</th><th>215.4 216.9 224.7</th><th>Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 17</th><th></th></t<>	2, 2, 2,	9 7 7	13.5 13.8 14.4	2,199.6 2,236.5 2,283.0	13.8 14.0 14.3	662.5 664.4 683.7	5.5 5.5 5.6	668.5 676.3 689.4	5.5 5.6 5.7	215.4 216.9 224.7	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 17	
1       144       2281       144       2284       144       685.1       5.5       675.4       5.6       210.3       Apr.8         22.5       13.8       2233.3       14.0       685.8       5.5       674.0       5.6       210.3       Apr.8         22.5       13.8       2233.3       14.0       685.8       5.4       674.0       5.6       216.3       Apr.8         2.5       13.8       2233.3       13.9       774.9       5.8       665.0       5.7       224.4       Aug.12         13.4       2185.5       13.7       685.1       5.3       665.5       5.5       201.5       Dritt       Drit       Dritt       Dritt	2.2.2	8 9 2	14.7 14.6 14.4	2,299.0 2,277.0 2,259.3	14.4 14.2 14.1	708.2 706.7 693.5	5.8 5.8 5.7	693.3 689.8 681.7	5.7 5.7 5.6	232.6 230.8 226.7	1993 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	
22       1       4.0       2.234.9       14.0       785.6       5.8       679.0       5.6       218.4       Aug 12         21       13.8       2.2231.9       13.9       704.9       5.8       682.8       5.6       218.4       Aug 12         21       13.4       2.187.0       13.5       685.3       5.3       686.9       5.5       214.1       Aug 12         CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Q.2.2         CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Q.2.2         Aug 12         1.1.68.1       7.3       408.2       5.3       696.9       5.4       201.5       021.1       02.9	2,2 2,2 2,2	2 4 2	14.4 14.1 13.8	2,256.1 2,241.4 2,238.0	14.1 14.0 14.0	696.3 668.1 655.8	5.7 5.5 5.4	683.8 675.4 674.0	5.6 5.6 5.6	231.0 219.3 213.7	Apr 8 May 13 June 10	
1       1       3.4       2.165       13.5       658.1       5.4       665.5       5.5       201.5       Dot 11       Des 9 P         CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT CB Summary       2.2         1       7.3       1.158.1       7.3       686.7       5.3       696.9       5.3       194.0       Des 9 P         CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT CB Summary       2.2         1       7.3       1.158.1       7.3       408.2       3.4       407.4       3.4       1990       Iverages         1       7.3       1.168.1       7.3       408.2       3.4       407.4       4.5       1990       Iverages         1       7.0       12.0       1.867.6       11.9       571.4       4.8       579.5       4.9       188.8       1991       Dec 12         4.4       12.8       1.946.0       12.5       609.0       5.2       597.2       5.1       202.1       Mar 12         4.4       12.8       1.946.0       12.5       609.0       5.2       597.2       5.1       202.1       Mar 12         4.5       1.998.6       5.1       607.0       5.1       201.9       Mar 12         1.1       13.0 </th <th>2,29 2,2 2,2</th> <th></th> <th>14.0 14.0 13.8</th> <th>2,237.3 2,234.9 2,221.3</th> <th>14.0 14.0 13.9</th> <th>698.2 725.6 704.9</th> <th>5.8 6.0 5.8</th> <th>679.0 687.0 682.8</th> <th>5.6 5.7 5.6</th> <th>218.4 225.4 214.1</th> <th>July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9</th> <th></th>	2,29 2,2 2,2		14.0 14.0 13.8	2,237.3 2,234.9 2,221.3	14.0 14.0 13.9	698.2 725.6 704.9	5.8 6.0 5.8	679.0 687.0 682.8	5.6 5.7 5.6	218.4 225.4 214.1	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	2,1 2,1 2,1	5 1 0	13.4 13.3 13.4	2,186.5 2,157.0 2,125.3	13.7 13.5 13.3	658.1 645.3 636.7	5.4 5.3 5.3	665.5 656.0 640.9	5.5 5.4 5.3	201.5 196.7 194.0	Oct 11 Nov 11 R Dec 9 P	
CB Summary         CL · L           1         1         7.3         1.158.1         7.3         408.2         3.4         407.4         3.4         1990         ) averages           1         0         1.3.2         2,037.9         13.1         627.8         5.3         622.5         5.3         1990         ) averages           1         0         1.2.0         1.867.6         11.9         571.4         4.8         579.5         4.9         188.8         1991         Dec 12           4.6         12.6         1.995.2         12.3         604.4         5.1         502.3         5.0         200.3         1992         Jan 9           4.1         12.8         1.946.0         12.5         609.0         5.2         597.5         5.1         202.1         Mar 12           4.5         12.9         1.999.6         12.9         598.6         5.1         607.0         5.1         201.9         Mar 12           4.5         12.9         1.999.8         12.9         598.6         5.1         607.5         5.3         205.3         July 9         Aug 13           4.5         13.3         2.088.6         13.3         668.9         5.6 <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>CLA</th> <th></th> <th>NEMPLO</th> <th></th> <th>&gt; &gt;</th>								CLA		NEMPLO		> >
1       7.3       1.158.1       7.3       4.08.2       3.4       407.4       3.4       1990       averages         1       1.2.0       1.867.6       11.9       571.4       4.8       579.5       4.9       188.8       1991       Dec 12         1       1.2.0       1.867.6       11.9       571.4       4.8       579.5       4.9       188.8       1991       Dec 12         1.6.0       1.2.0       1.867.6       11.9       571.4       4.8       579.5       5.1       202.2       Peb 13         1.2.1       1.946.0       12.5       6012.4       5.2       597.2       5.1       202.1       Mar 12         1.5.1       1.2.0       1.990.7       12.7       613.0       5.2       607.6       5.1       202.1       Mar 12         1.5.1       1.2.0       1.990.7       12.9       593.0       5.0       607.0       5.2       201.9       Mar 12         1.5.1       1.2.0       1.990.7       12.9       593.0       5.0       602.5       5.3       205.3       June 11         1.5.2       1.990.8       12.9       599.0       5.4       620.5       5.6       206.7       Aug 13		100.000								GB S	ummary Z	
12.0       1,667.6       11.9       571.4       4.8       579.5       4.9       188.8       1991       Dec 12         4.6       12.6       1,915.2       12.3       604.4       5.1       592.3       5.0       200.3       1992       Jan 9         4.4       12.8       1,946.0       12.5       609.0       5.2       597.2       5.1       202.1       Mar 12         1.1       13.0       1,980.7       12.7       613.0       5.2       597.2       5.1       205.6       Apr 9         1.5       12.9       1.999.8       12.9       599.0       5.0       609.5       5.2       199.1       June 11         1.3.1       2.007.0       12.9       599.0       5.6       638.7       5.4       209.7       Sept 10         1.1.1       13.3       2.008.6       13.3       668.0       5.7       638.7       5.4       209.7       Sept 10         1.6.1       13.3       2.117.0       13.6       637.4       5.4       645.4       5.5       206.7       Oct 8       Nov 12         1.6.1       13.4       2.200.8       14.2       659.9       5.6       664.5       5.6       216.3       Dec 17 <th>112</th> <td>1 .4 .6</td> <td>7.3 10.5 13.2</td> <td>1,158.1 1,658.9 2,037.9</td> <td>7.3 10.6 13.1</td> <td>408.2 531.1 627.8</td> <td>3.4 4.5 5.3</td> <td>407.4 529.1 622.5</td> <td>3.4 4.5 5.3</td> <td></td> <td>1990 ) averages 1991 ) 1992 )</td> <td></td>	112	1 .4 .6	7.3 10.5 13.2	1,158.1 1,658.9 2,037.9	7.3 10.6 13.1	408.2 531.1 627.8	3.4 4.5 5.3	407.4 529.1 622.5	3.4 4.5 5.3		1990 ) averages 1991 ) 1992 )	
4.2       12.6       1.913.2       12.3       004.4       5.1       592.3       5.0       200.3       1932       parage         4.4       12.8       1.946.0       12.5       609.0       5.2       597.2       5.1       202.1       Mar 12         9.1       13.0       1.980.7       12.7       613.0       5.2       597.2       5.1       202.1       Mar 12         9.1       13.0       2.030.7       12.9       598.0       5.0       607.0       5.1       201.0       Aug 13         9.1       13.3       2.086.6       13.3       668.0       5.7       638.7       5.4       205.3       Aug 13         9.1       13.6       2.154.4       13.9       640.2       5.4       640.7       5.4       206.7       Sept 10         0.6       13.3       2.117.0       13.6       683.5       5.8       664.5       5.6       216.3       Dec 17         13.4       2.200.8       14.2       659.9       5.6       664.5       5.6       216.3       Dec 17         13.3       2.168.4       13.9       640.2       5.7       656.7       5.6       216.3       Dec 17         13.6	1	9.0	12.0	1,867.6	11.9	571.4	4.8	579.5	4.9	188.8	1991 Dec 12	
9.1       13.0       1,980.7       12.7       613.0       5.2       604.6       5.1       205.6       Apr 9         9.5       12.9       1,999.8       12.9       599.6       5.1       607.0       5.1       201.9       May 14         9.1       12.7       2,007.0       12.9       593.0       5.0       609.5       5.2       199.1       June 11         9.1       13.3       2,068.6       13.3       668.0       5.7       638.7       5.4       215.0       Aug 13         9.1       13.3       2,002.5       13.5       659.4       5.6       640.7       5.4       209.7       Sept 10         9.1       13.6       637.4       5.4       643.6       5.5       206.7       Oct 8       Nov 12         9.1       13.6       2,154.4       13.9       640.2       5.4       651.4       5.5       206.7       Oct 8       Nov 12         9.1       14.3       2,200.8       14.1       683.5       5.8       666.2       5.7       224.0       1993       Jan 14         14.3       2,177.8       14.0       669.5       5.7       656.7       5.6       211.3       Mar 11 <t< td=""><th></th><td>4.0 4.2 4.4</td><td>12.6 12.8 12.8</td><td>1,915.2 1,942.3 1,946.0</td><td>12.3 12.5 12.5</td><td>604.4 612.4 609.0</td><td>5.1 5.2 5.2</td><td>592.3 599.5 597.2</td><td>5.0 5.1 5.1</td><td>200.3 202.2 202.1</td><td>1992 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12</td><td></td></t<>		4.0 4.2 4.4	12.6 12.8 12.8	1,915.2 1,942.3 1,946.0	12.3 12.5 12.5	604.4 612.4 609.0	5.1 5.2 5.2	592.3 599.5 597.2	5.0 5.1 5.1	200.3 202.2 202.1	1992 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 12	
6.1       13.0       2.030.7       13.1       637.7       5.4       620.5       5.3       205.3       July 9         6.1       13.3       2.068.6       13.3       668.0       5.7       638.7       5.4       209.7       Aug 13         7.6       13.4       2.092.5       13.5       659.4       5.6       640.7       5.4       209.7       Sept 10         0.6       13.3       2.154.4       13.9       640.2       5.4       651.4       5.5       206.7       Oct 8         9.1       13.6       2.200.8       14.2       659.9       5.6       664.5       5.6       216.3       Dec 17         70.5       14.6       2.216.9       14.3       683.5       5.8       668.2       5.7       224.0       1993       Jan 14         70.5       14.6       2.177.3       14.0       669.5       5.7       656.7       5.6       218.3       Mar 11         23.0       14.3       2.175.3       14.0       672.2       5.7       659.0       5.6       218.3       Mar 11         23.0       14.3       2.161.2       13.9       645.0       5.5       651.1       5.5       205.8       July 8		9.1 4.5 0.9	13.0 12.9 12.7	1,980.7 1,999.8 2,007.0	12.7 12.9 12.9	613.0 599.6 593.0	5.2 5.1 5.0	604.6 607.0 609.5	5.1 5.1 5.2	205.6 201.9 199.1	Apr 9 May 14 June 11	
0.6       13.3       2,117.0       13.6       637.4       5.4       643.6       5.5       206.7       Oct 8         9.1       13.6       2,154.4       13.9       640.2       5.4       651.4       5.5       208.4       Nov 12         70.5       14.6       2,200.8       14.3       663.5       5.8       664.5       5.6       216.3       Dec 17         70.5       14.6       2,216.9       14.1       683.5       5.8       668.2       5.7       224.0       1993       Jan 14         70.5       14.3       2,177.8       14.0       669.5       5.7       656.7       5.6       218.3       Mar 11         23.0       14.3       2,175.3       14.0       672.2       5.7       659.0       5.6       222.4       Apr 8         8.18.7       14.0       2,161.2       13.9       645.0       5.5       651.1       5.5       205.8       June 10         2.19.8       13.7       2,156.6       13.9       671.4       5.7       654.6       5.5       205.8       June 10         2.149.6       13.8       2,156.6       13.9       678.5       5.7       658.3       5.6       205.9       Sept 9		6.1 6.1 7.6	13.0 13.3 13.4	2,030.7 2,068.6 2,092.5	13.1 13.3 13.5	637.7 668.0 659.4	5.4 5.7 5.6	620.5 638.7 640.7	5.3 5.4 5.4	205.3 215.0 209.7	July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	
2705       14.6       2.216.9       14.3       683.5       5.8       668.2       5.7       224.0       1993       Jan 14         21.2       14.3       2.175.3       14.0       669.5       5.7       656.7       5.6       222.3       War 11         223.0       14.3       2.175.3       14.0       672.2       5.7       659.0       5.6       222.4       Apr 8         41.8       2.161.2       13.9       645.0       5.5       651.1       5.5       205.8       June 10         21.42.5       13.8       2.156.6       13.9       632.3       5.4       649.7       5.5       205.8       June 10         21.42.5       13.8       2.156.6       13.9       671.4       5.7       654.6       5.5       205.8       July 8         2.152.5       13.8       2.150.9       13.9       698.1       5.9       662.0       5.6       216.2       Aug 12         2.155.6       13.7       2.140.5       13.8       678.5       5.7       658.3       5.6       205.9       Sept 9         2.056.5       13.2       2.106.4       13.6       632.5       5.4       641.7       5.4       193.7       Not 11		0.6 9.1 8.1	13.3 13.6 14.3	2,117.0 2,154.4 2,200.8	13.6 13.9 14.2	637.4 640.2 659.9	5.4 5.4 5.6	643.6 651.4 664.5	5.5 5.5 5.6	206.7 208.4 216.3	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 17	
223.0         14.3         2,175.3         14.0         672.2         5.7         659.0         5.6         222.4         Apr 8           2198.7         14.0         2,161.2         13.9         645.0         5.5         651.1         5.5         211.3         May 13           2198.8         13.7         2,167.6         13.9         632.3         5.4         649.7         5.5         205.8         June 10           2.149.6         13.8         2,156.6         13.9         671.4         5.7         654.6         5.5         209.5         July 8           2.155.6         13.8         2,150.9         13.9         698.1         5.9         662.0         5.6         216.2         Aug 12           2.155.6         13.7         2,100.5         13.8         678.5         5.7         658.3         5.6         205.9         Sept 9           2.056.5         13.2         2,007.6         13.4         622.5         5.3         632.5         5.4         193.7         Oct 11           2.066.2         13.3         2,046.9         13.2         614.6         5.2         617.7         5.2         186.7         Dec 9 P  >	7 5 2	0.5 3.3 1.2	14.6 14.5 14.3	2,216.9 2,194.9 2,177.8	14.3 14.1 14.0	683.5 682.2 669.5	5.8 5.8 5.7	668.2 664.5 656.7	5.7 5.6 5.6	224.0 222.3 218.3	1993 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	
2.149.6         13.8         2,156.6         13.9         671.4         5.7         654.6         5.5         209.5         July 8           2.152.5         13.8         2,153.9         13.9         698.1         5.9         662.0         5.6         216.2         Aug 12           2.155.6         13.7         2,140.5         13.8         678.5         5.7         658.3         5.6         205.9         Sept 9           2.056.5         13.2         2,106.4         13.6         634.2         5.4         641.7         5.4         193.7         Oct 11           2.068.2         13.3         2,046.9         13.2         614.6         5.2         617.7         5.2         186.7         Dec 9 P	2 16 2,12	3.0 8.7 9.8	14.3 14.0 13.7	2,175.3 2,161.2 2,157.6	14.0 13.9 13.9	672.2 645.0 632.3	5.7 5.5 5.4	659.0 651.1 649.7	5.6 5.5 5.5	222.4 211.3 205.8	Apr 8 May 13 June 10	
2.056.5         13.2         2,106.4         13.6         634.2         5.4         641.7         5.4         193.7         Oct 11           2.046.1         13.2         2,077.6         13.4         622.5         5.3         632.5         5.4         199.2         Nov 11 R           2.068.2         13.3         2,046.9         13.2         614.6         5.2         617.7         5.2         186.7         Dec 9 P	2,14 2,15 2,12	9.6 2.5 5.6	13.8 13.8 13.7	2,156.6 2,153.9 2,140.5	13.9 13.9 13.8	671.4 698.1 678.5	5.7 5.9 5.7	654.6 662.0 658.3	5.5 5.6 5.6	209.5 216.2 205.9	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	
	2,05 2,04 2,06	6.5 6.1 8.2	13.2 13.2 13.3	2,106.4 2,077.6 2,046.9	13.6 13.4 13.2	634.2 622.5 614.6	5.4 5.3 5.2	641.7 632.5 617.7	5.4 5.4 5.2	193.7 189.2 186.7	Oct 11 Nov 11 R Dec 9 P	

FEMALE

The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see Employment Gazette, December 1990, page 608 for the list of discontinuities taken into account). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1



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

-	1	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED PER CENT WORKFORCE * SEASONA			SONALLY ADJUSTED								
		AII	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUT	HEAST												
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			259.3 273.1 477.4 643.8	107.6 99.0 160.4 207.3
1992	Dec 17	943.3	715.3	228.0	10.3	13.9	5.8	940.5	10.3	22.5	18.4	711.8	228.7
1993	Jan 14 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 Aug 12 Sept 9	930.7 942.4 931.6	698.7 700.9 693.8	232.0 241.5 237.8	10.2 10.3 10.2	13.5 13.6 13.4	5.9 6.1 6.0	929.9 931.4 928.7	10.2 10.2 10.2	1.3 1.5 -2.7	-2.7	700.1 699.3 697.3	229.8 232.1 231.4
ODEA	Oct 11 Nov 11 R Dec 9 P	897.6 886.1 885.7	673.0 666.9 670.7	224.6 219.2 215.0	9.8 9.7 9.7	13.0 12.9 13.0	5.7 5.5 5.4	912.5 899.0 880.6	10.0 9.9 9.7	-16.2 -13.5 -18.4	-5.8 -10.8 -16.0	687.1 677.7 665.4	225.4 221.3 215.2
1989		218.2	156.5	61.8	5.1	6.4	3.4	218.0	5.1			156.4	61.7
1990 1991 1992	) Annual ) averages	211.8 332.1 430.3	154.7 244.3 320.1	57.1 87.8 110.2	5.0 8.2 10.6	6.4 10.4 13.6	3.2 5.1 6.5	211.6 331.7 429.2	5.0 8.1 10.6		7.0	154.7 244.1 319.6	57.0 87.6 109.6
1992	Dec 17	469.3	349.7	119.6	11.6	14.9 14.9	7.0	468.4	11.6	9.6	7.9 6.8	348.7	119.7
1993	Feb 11 Mar 11	471.0 473.5 473.4	352.5 352.6 355.8	121.0 120.7 122.4	11.7 11.7 11.7	15.0 15.0 15.2	7.1 7.1 7.2	471.6 470.8 472.0	11.6 11.6 11.6	0.0 -0.8 1.2	4.3 0.8 0.1	350.8 350.6 351.0	120.8 120.2 121.0
	May 13 June 10	470.2 471.5 468.4	351.5 351.5 349.1	120.0 119.3	11.6 11.6 11.6	15.0 14.9	7.0 7.0 7.0	470.6 470.4	11.6 11.6	-1.4 -0.2	-0.3 -0.1	349.9 349.4	120.7 121.0
	Aug 12 Sept 9	473.5 479.6 476.2	350.6 352.4 350.3	122.9 127.3 125.8	11.7 11.8 11.7	14.9 15.0 14.9	7.5 7.4	470.5 471.5 470.8	11.6 11.6 11.6	1.0 -0.7	0.3 0.1	349.3 349.1	122.2 121.7
	Nov 11 R Dec 9 P	454.8 454.2	337.8 338.8	117.1 115.4	11.4 11.2 11.2	14.3 14.4 14.4	6.9 6.8	460.3 453.1	11.4 11.2	-5.0 -7.2	-3.7 -5.9	342.5 338.0	117.8 115.1
EAST	ANGLIA												
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	Dec 17	86.0	65.1	20.9	8.6	11.3	5.0	85.6	8.6	2.3	1.7	64.6	21.0
1993	Jan 14 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
	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	83.2 83.4 81.6	62.3 61.8 60.6	20.9 21.6 20.9	8.4 8.4 8.2	10.8 10.7 10.5	5.0 5.1 5.0	84.2 84.1 83.2	8.5 8.4 8.4	0.0 -0.1 -0.9	-0.3 0.1 -0.3	63.4 63.1 62.4	20.8 21.0 20.8
	Oct 11 Nov 11 R Dec 9 P	78.4 78.2 79.0	58.6 58.5 59.4	19.8 19.8 19.5	7.9 7.9 7.9	10.2 10.1 10.3	4.7 4.7 4.7	81.6 80.1 78.3	8.2 8.0 7.9	-1.6 -1.5 -1.8	-0.9 -1.3 -1.6	61.3 60.0 58.7	20.3 20.1 19.6
SOUT	HWEST	. 5.0											
1989 1990 1991 1992	) ) Annual ) averages	98.1 97.3 161.2 208.9	66.1 69.8 121.1 158.7	31.9 27.5 40.1 50.2	4.5 4.4 7.1 9.4	5.3 5.6 9.4 12.7	- 3.3 2.8 4.1 5.2	98.0 97.2 160.8 207.9	4.5 4.4 7.1 9.4			66.1 69.7 120.9 158.1	31.9 27.5 39.9 49.7
1992	Dec 17	229.6	174.7	55.0	10.4	14.0	5.7	225.4	10.2	4.1	3.1	171.4	54.0
1993	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	236.6 234.1 229.0	179.5 177.0 173.3	57.1 57.1 55.7	10.7 10.6 10.3	14.4 14.2 13.9	5.9 5.9 5.7	227.0 223.9 221.8	10.2 10.1 10.0	1.6 -3.1 -2.1	3.3 0.9 -1.2	172.7 169.9 168.5	54.3 54.0 53.3
	Apr 8 May 13 June 10	226.8 216.7 210.1	172.2 165.0 160.2	54.7 51.7 49.8	10.2 9.8 9.5	13.8 13.2 12.9	5.6 5.3 5.1	221.3 218.4 217.4	10.0 9.9 9.8	-0.5 -2.9 -1.0	-1.9 -1.8 -1.5	167.8 165.6 164.9	53.5 52.8 52.5
	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	213.6 215.8 213.0	161.5 161.3 159.5	52.2 54.4 53.5	9.6 9.7 9.6	13.0 12.9 12.8	5.4 5.6 5.5	217.0 216.7 215.1	9.8 9.8 9.7	-0.4 -0.3 -1.6	-1.4 -0.6 -0.8	164.3 163.4 162.1	52.7 53.3 53.0
	Oct 11 Nov 11 R	205.5 204.9	154.5 154.1	51.0 50.9	9.3 9.2	12.4 12.4	5.3 5.2	210.9 206.6	9.5 9.3	-4.2 -4.3	-2.0 -3.4	159.1 155.8	51.8 50.8

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Female

4.7 3.9 5.1 6.0

6.2

6.4 6.4 6.3

6.0 5.9 5.8

3.8 3.2 4.2 5.1

5.2

5.3 5.4 5.3

5.3 5.1 5.0

5.3 5.5 5.4

5.0 4.9 4.9

4.8 4.0 4.7 5.2

5.4

5.6 5.5 5.4

5.5 5.2 5.1

5.4 5.7 5.5

5.1 5.0 5.0

5.4 4.5 5.1 5.5

5.5

5.8 5.7 5.5

5.6 5.3 5.2

5.6 5.8 5.7

5.2 5.1 5.0

PER CENT WORKFORCE \*

Male

8.1 7.6 11.2 13.8

14.9

15.2 15.1 15.0

15.0 14.6 14.4

14.5 14.6 14.3

13.7 13.5 13.6

6.9 6.4 9.5 12.2

13.2

13.7 13.6 13.4

13.3 13.0 12.7

12.8 12.8 12.7

12.1 12.1 12.4

9.5 8.9 11.7 13.7

14.7

15.1 15.0 14.8

14.7 14.3 14.0

14.1 14.2 14.0

13.6 13.5 13.7

10.9 10.1 12.6 15.0

15.6

15.9 15.7 15.5

15.6 15.2 14.9

15.0 15.0 14.8

14.2 14.2 14.3

All

6.7 6.0 8.6 10.6

11.3

11.6 11.5 11.4

11.4 11.1 10.9

11.1 11.3 11.1

10.5 10.3 10.3

5.5 5.1 7.2 9.1

9.8

10.1 10.1 9.9

9.9 9.6 9.4

9.6 9.7 9.6

9.1 9.0 9.2

7.5 6.8 8.7 10.0

10.7

11.0 10.9 10.7

10.7 10.3 10.1

10.3 10.5 10.3

9.9 9.8 9.9

8.6 7.7 9.4 10.8

11.2

11.5 11.3 11.1

11.2 10.9 10.6

10.9 11.0 10.8

10.3 10.2 10.2

Female

49.7 41.1 53.6 64.1

66.3

68.4 68.5 67.2

67.6 65.0 64.1

67.8 70.3 69.0

64.2 62.4 61.2

31.7 27.2 35.4 41.6

43.4

45.0 44.8 43.7

43.7 42.1 41.1

43.9 45.6 44.6

41.2 40.2 40.1

49.1 40.6 48.0 53.5

55.1

57.3 56.8 55.8

56.1 53.4 52.1

55.6 58.7 56.8

52.6 51.5 51.0

71.0 58.5 66.3 72.1

72.5

75.7 74.2 72.6

73.3 70.0 68.5

73.1 76.5 74.6

67.7 66.4 65.8

e footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

THOUSAND

NUMBER UNEMPLOYED

Male

118.8 111.7 165.1 206.3

222.1

227.1 225.7 223.3

223.1 217.8 214.4

216.4 216.9 213.8

204.6 201.3 202.3

77.2 72.2 106.7 133.2

144.8

149.3 148.6 146.1

145.8 142.1 138.8

140.0 140.2 138.5

132.8 132.2 135.2

129.7 120.6 159.4 183.1

197.2

201.9 200.4 197.5

197.4 191.5 187.5

189.0 189.6 187.9

181.9 181.1 183.7

191.6 176.4 220.9 251.6

261.7

268.0 264.1 260.6

261.7 255.0 250.0

252.6 252.9 249.5

239.4 238.3 240.7

All

168.5 152.7 218.7 270.5

288.3

295.5 294.2 290.5

290.7 282.9 278.5

284.2 287.3 282.8

268.8 263.7 263.6

188.2

194.3 193.4 189.8

189.5 184.3 179.8

183.8 185.8 183.1

174.0 172.5 175.3

252.3

259.2 257.2 253.3

253.4 244.8 239.6

244.5 248.3 244.6

234.6 232.6 234.7

334.2

343.7 338.3 333.2

334.9 325.0 318.5

325.7 329.4 324.0

307.1 304.7 306.5

262.6 Annual 234.9 averages 287.1 323.7

SHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE

) Annual 178.8 ) Averages 207.4 236.6

MIDLANDS

Annual averages

Dec 17

Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11

Apr 8 May 13 June 10

July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9

Oct 11 Nov 11 R Dec 9 P

MIDI ANDS

Dec 17

Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11

Apr 8 May 13 June 10

July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9

Oct 11 Nov 11 R Dec 9 P

Dec 17 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11

Apr 8 May 13 June 10

July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9

Oct 11 Nov 11 R Dec 9 P

TH WEST

Dec 17

Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11

Apr 8 May 13 June 10

July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9

Oct 11 Nov 11 R Dec 9 P

Annual 99.4 averages 142.1 174.9

313.9 310.3 305.6

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3



SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTE	)		- Contraction of the Contraction	
Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
167.9 152.7 218.4 269.7	6.6 5.8 8.5 10.6			118.3 111.6 164.9 205.9	49.6 41.0 53.5 63.8
290.2	11.4	6.3	4.9	222.6	67.6
291.8	11.4	1.6	4.2	224.1	67.7
289.2	11.3	-2.6	1.8	221.8	67.4
286.3	11.2	-2.9	-1.3	219.7	66.6
286.1	11.2	-0.2	-1.9	219.3	66.8
282.6	11.1	-3.5	-2.2	216.7	65.9
281.7	11.0	-0.9	-1.5	216.1	65.6
281.8	11.0	0.1	-1.4	215.9	65.9
282.4	11.1	0.6	-0.1	216.0	66.4
280.3	11.0	-2.1	-0.5	214.2	66.1
274.4	10.7	-5.9	-2.5	209.7	64.7
269.6	10.6	-4.8	-4.3	205.7	63.9
264.4	10.4	-5.2	-5.3	202.0	62.4
104.7 99.3 141.8 174.0	5.4 5.1 7.3 9.1			73.1 72.1 106.5 132.8	31.6 27.1 35.2 41.3
188.3	9.8	5.2	3.4	144.2	44.1
189.7	9.9	1.4	3.4	145.7	44.0
187.3	9.8	-2.4	1.5	143.6	43.7
184.8	9.6	-2.5	-1.2	142.1	42.7
184.4	9.6	-0.4	-1.8	141.7	42.7
183.4	9.6	-1.0	-1.3	141.1	42.3
182.8	9.5	-0.6	-0.7	140.6	42.2
182.9	9.6	0.1	-0.5	140.5	42.4
183.7	9.6	0.8	0.1	140.6	43.1
183.2	9.6	-0.5	0.1	140.3	42.9
179.4	9.4	-3.8	-1.2	137.6	41.8
176.8	9.2	-2.6	-2.3	135.5	41.3
174.3	9.1	-2.5	-3.0	133.8	40.5
175.1 161.1 206.9 235.6	7.4 6.7 8.7 10.0			126.2 120.5 159.1 182.6	49.0 40.6 47.8 53.1
250.5	10.6	5.1	3.5	194.7	55.8
252.2	10.7	1.7	3.6	196.3	55.9
250.2	10.6	-2.0	1.6	194.8	55.4
248.5	10.5	-1.7	-0.7	193.5	55.0
248.5	10.5	0.0	-1.2	193.3	55.2
245.6	10.4	-2.9	-1.5	191.5	54.1
244.4	10.3	-1.2	-1.4	190.9	53.5
243.7	10.3	-0.7	-1.6	190.0	53.7
245.2	10.4	1.5	-0.1	190.1	55.1
243.2	10.3	-2.0	-0.4	188.8	54.4
239.5	10.1	-3.7	-1.4	186.4	53.1
236.6	10.0	-2.9	-2.9	183.8	52.8
233.7	9.9	-2.9	-3.2	182.1	51.6
261.9 234.7 286.6 322.1	8.5 7.7 9.4 10.8			191.0 176.3 220.6 250.6	70.9 58.4 66.0 71.5
333.3	11.1	3.7	2.2	259.8	73.5
334.5	11.2	1.2	2.4	261.0	73.5
330.2	11.0	-4.3	0.2	257.8	72.4
326.9	10.9	-3.3	-2.1	255.6	71.3
328.0	11.0	1.1	-2.2	256.1	71.9
324.6	10.9	-3.4	-1.9	253.9	70.7
323.7	10.8	-0.9	-1.1	253.2	70.5
322.8	10.8	-0.9	-1.7	252.3	70.5
323.0	10.8	0.2	-0.5	251.6	71.4
320.3	10.7	-2.7	-1.1	249.3	71.0
313.9 310.3	10.5 10.4	-6.4 -3.6	-3.0 -4.2	245.2 242.4 239.1	68.7 67.9 66 5

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

	P	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED PER CENT WORKFORCE *				•	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTE					
	7		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORT 1989 1990 1991	H ) Annual ) averages	141.9 122.9 143.7	105.7 93.4 111.1	36.2 29.5 32.6	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
1992	) Dec 17	169.2	134.9	34.2	12.1	17.0	5.7	168.6	12.1	4.5	3.2	133.7	34.9
1993	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	174.0 173.0 169.8	138.1 137.3 135.1	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
	Apr 8 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 Aug 12 Sept 9	170.2 171.1 170.7	135.3 134.7 134.9	35.0 36.4 35.8	12.2 12.3 12.3	17.0 16.9 17.0	5.9 6.1 6.0	170.5 171.2 170.5	12.2 12.3 12.2	0.5 0.7 -0.7	0.8 1.0 0.2	136.4 136.6 136.1	34.1 34.6 34.4
	Oct 11 Nov 11 R Dec 9 P	164.8 165.1 166.0	131.6 132.2 133.7	33.2 32.9 32.3	11.8 11.9 11.9	16.5 16.6 16.8	5.6 5.5 5.4	168.3 166.6 165.0	12.1 12.0 11.8	-2.2 -1.7 -1.6	-0.7 -1.5 -1.8	134.7 133.2 132.2	33.6 33.4 32.8
WALE 1989 1990 1991 1992	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
1992	Dec 17	134.9	107.2	27.8	10.6	14.7	5.2	133.4	10.5	2.4	1.3	105.6	27.8
1993	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	139.4 136.9 133.6	110.0 107.9 105.4	29.4 29.0 28.2	11.0 10.8 10.5	15.0 14.8 14.4	5.5 5.4 5.2	134.0 132.1 130.5	10.6 10.4 10.3	-1.9 -1.6	0.4 -1.0	104.3 103.0	27.8 27.5
	Apr 8 May 13 June 10	132.6 128.6 126.0	104.7 102.1 100.2	27.8 26.5 25.8	10.4 10.1 9.9	14.3 14.0 13.7	5.2 4.9 4.8	130.2 129.8 130.3	10.3 10.2 10.3	-0.3 -0.4 0.5	-1.3 -0.8 -0.1	102.9 102.6 103.0	27.3 27.2 27.3
	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	130.9 133.1 131.6	102.1 102.9 102.0	28.8 30.3 29.5	10.3 10.5 10.4	14.0 14.1 14.0	5.3 5.6 5.5	131.4 132.4 131.4	10.4 10.4 10.4	1.1 1.0 -1.0	0.4 0.9 0.4	103.4 103.8 102.9	28.0 28.6 28.5
	Oct 11 Nov 11 R Dec 9 P	126.0 126.7 128.3	99.0 99.9 101.6	27.0 26.8 26.7	9.9 10.0 10.1	13.5 13.7 13.9	5.0 5.0 5.0	128.9 127.9 126.1	10.2 10.1 9.9	-2.5 -1.0 -1.8	-0.8 -1.5 -1.8	101.3 100.7 99.6	27.6 27.2 26.5
SCOT	LAND											100.1	05.0
1989 1990 1991 1992	) 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			148.5 165.0 182.5	53.6 54.3 56.3
1992	Dec 17	251.8	195.1	56.7	9.9	13.6	5.1	249.4	9.8	3.4	2.3	192.3	57.1
1993	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	260.8 257.1 250.7	201.3 197.5 193.0	59.5 59.6 57.7	10.3 10.1 9.9	14.0 13.8 13.5	5.4 5.4 5.2	249.5 247.6 244.5	9.8 9.8 9.6	0.1 -2.1 -3.1	1.7 0.5 -1.6	192.5 190.7 188.4	57.0 56.9 56.1
	Apr 8 May 13 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 Aug 12 Sept 9	254.2 253.9 241.2	191.8 191.2 185.2	62.4 62.7 56.0	10.0 10.0 9.5	13.4 13.3 12.9	5.7 5.7 5.1	246.7 246.1 242.9	9.7 9.7 9.6	2.2 -0.6 -3.2	0.6 0.6 -0.5	190.2 189.6 187.2	56.5 56.5 55.7
	Oct 11 Nov 11 R Dec 9 P	234.0 234.2 236.5	181.1 181.7 184.1	52.9 52.5 52.4	9.2 9.2 9.3	12.6 12.7 12.8	4.8 4.8 4.8	238.7 236.7 233.9	9.4 9.3 9.2	-4.2 -2.0 -2.8	-2.7 -3.1 -3.0	184.2 182.9 180.8	54.5 53.8 53.1
NOR	THERN IREL	AND	77 7	28.0	14.5	18.1	9.3	105.6	14.6			77.6	27.9
1990 1991 1992	) Annual ) averages	97.2 100.4 106.1	73.2 76.7 81.4	24.0 23.8 24.8	13.3 13.7 14.2	17.0 17.8 18.5	8.0 7.9 8.0	97.2 100.4 106.1	13.3 13.4 14.2			73.2 76.7 81.3	24.0 23.8 24.8
1992	Dec 17	105.4	81.6	23.8	14.1	18.5	7.7	107.1	14.3	0.1	-0.2	82.2	24.9
1993	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	108.0 107.2 106.0	83.3 82.7 82.0	24.7 24.5 24.0	14.4 14.3 14.1	18.9 18.8 18.6	8.0 7.9 7.8	107.2 107.4 106.5	14.3 14.3 14.2	0.1 0.2 -0.9	-0.1 0.2 -0.2	82.1 82.1 81.5	25.1 25.3 25.0
	Apr 8 May 13 June 10	105.3 102.8 102.9	81.3 79.7 79.3	24.1 23.1 23.5	14.1 13.7 13.7	18.4 18.1 18.0	7.8 7.5 7.6	105.6 104.5 104.7	14.1 13.9 14.0	-0.9 -1.1 0.2	-0.5 -1.0 -0.6	80.8 80.2 80.4	24.8 24.3 24.3
	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	108.3 109.4 108.0	81.5 81.8 81.6	26.8 27.6 26.4	14.4 14.6 14.4	18.5 18.6 18.5	8.7 8.9 8.5	105.1 106.0 105.3	14.0 14.1 14.0	0.4 0.9 -0.7	-0.2 0.5 0.2	80.7 81.0 80.8	24.4 25.0 24.5
	Oct 11 Nov 11 R	102.8 100.8	78.9 78.0 77.9	23.9 22.8 22.1	13.7 13.4 13.3	17.9 17.7 17.7	7.7 7.4 7.2	103.9 102.9 101.6	13.9 13.7 13.6	-1.4 -1.0 -1.3	-0.4 -1.0 -1.2	80.1 79.4 78.4	23.8 23.5 23.2

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

meloyment by travel-to-work areast as at December 9 1993

	ampioy monta y a	Male	Female	All	Rate #		
					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce	
TI	/EL-TO-WORK AREAS *						Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston
AAAAA	gton and Rossendale n and Ashfield k and Amble er rd	3,323 4,964 1,138 1,664 2,724	812 1,172 407 655 619	4,135 6,136 1,545 2,319 3,343	8.6 10.1 13.0 7.1 9.5	7.3 9.1 10.4 6.2 8.1	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster
A B B B B B	oury and Wycombe ry ey aple and Ilfracombe -in-Furness	9,702 1,997 8,240 3,076 3,736	2,995 769 1,949 990 910	12,697 2,766 10,189 4,066 4,646	7.4 9.5 14.6 14.0 11.8	6.3 8.1 12.7 11.6 10.3	Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich
	stoke and Alton s and Halesworth d k-on-Tweed	4,248 4,742 1,175 5,387 633	1,407 1,731 418 1,709 232	5,655 6,473 1,593 7,096 865	6.6 9.5 10.1 9.7 8.9	6.0 8.3 7.8 8.6 7.4	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering
00 00 00 00	er Ird gham Auckland urn	968 1,348 73,624 4,371 5,427	394 427 21,718 1,009 1,174	1,362 1,775 95,342 5,380 6,601	7.7 17.5 13.1 13.0 10.1	6.4 14.1 11.8 11.3 8.8	Kidderminster King's Lynn and Hunstar Lancaster and Morecamt Launceston
Bla Bla Bo Bo Bo	ool ord orn and Liskeard it and Bury	9,813 537 2,575 14,870 1,858	2,545 201 1,042 3,879 553	12,358 738 3,617 18,749 2,411	10.4 8.0 15.3 10.6 10.8	8.6 6.3 11.8 9.2 8.8	Leek Leicester Lincoln Liverpool
Bo Br Br Br Br	amouth rd ater gton and Driffield rt	10,723 18,694 2,923 2,148 790	3,068 4,802 931 735 275	13,791 23,496 3,854 2,883 1,065	13.3 10.9 12.6 14.3 11.8	11.1 9.7 10.5 11.5 8.9	Loughborough and Coal Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludiow
86888	on y n-on-Trent	17,883 27,266 788 2,674 4,975	5,694 8,235 317 628 1,571	23,577 35,501 1,105 3,302 6,546	14.7 10.4 16.5 8.3 10.8	12.4 9.4 11.9 7.3 9.5	Malton Malvern and Ledbury Manchester Manstield
	St Edmunds on erdale bridge erbury	1,593 1,302 6,037 6,662 4,411	589 445 1,904 2,317 1,145	2,182 1,747 7,941 8,979 5,556	6.5 8.0 9.6 6.5 11.3	5.6 6.4 8.4 5.6 9.6	Medway and Maidstone Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough Milton Keynes
	sle leford and Pontefract d imsford and Braintree itenham	2,987 4,992 584 7,494 4,680	1,025 1,236 210 2,579 1,472	4,012 6,228 794 10,073 6,152	7.7 11.7 8.4 9.4 8.3	6.6 10.5 7.0 8.0 7.3	Morpeth and Ashington Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne
	sterfield hester penham erford and Ross-on-Wye ncester	7,676 4,563 2,045 2,195 808	1,964 1,196 789 775 291	9,640 5,759 2,834 2,970 1,099	13.6 9.5 9.0 11.9 8.1	11.9 7.8 7.5 9.8 6.9	Newquay Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton
	ton heroe chester by rentry and Hinckley	3,237 342 6,206 2,376 21,350	738 117 1,985 777 6,445	3,975 459 8,191 3,153 27,795	19.4 4.3 10.0 9.9 11.9	15.4 3.6 8.6 9.1 10.7	Norwich Nottingham Okehampton Oldham
	Wey ave Omer and North Walsham rlington dimouth and Kingsbridge	9,557 3,493 1,785 4,255 821	3,053 1,226 569 1,020 316	12,610 4,719 2,354 5,275 1,137	6.3 9.7 12.2 10.1 14.7	5.5 8.6 9.5 8.8 10.1	Oxford Pendle Penrith Penzance and St Ives
De De Di Do Do	rby vizes ss proaster rchester and Weymouth	11,009 818 814 11,856 3,256	3,030 329 356 2,928 1,091	14,039 1,147 1,170 14,784 4,347	9.1 8.9 8.2 15.1 10.8	8.1 7.5 6.2 13.2 9.3	Pickering and Helmsley Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Protsmouth
	over and Deal Idley and Sandwell Irham Istbourne Yesham	4,400 25,946 5,023 4,747 1,764	1,150 7,845 1,345 1,361 655	5,550 33,791 6,368 6,108 2,419	11.8 12.9 10.5 10.5 8.3	10.4 11.6 9.4 8.7 6.4	Reading Redruth and Camborne Retford Richmondshire
E) Fa Fa Ga	teter akenham almouth olkestone ainsborough	6,290 943 1,639 4,125 1,269	1,811 329 479 967 439	8,101 1,272 2,118 5,092 1,708	8.5 11.6 19.1 15.5 13.3	7.4 8.7 15.3 13.0 11.3	Rochdale Rotherham and Mexborough Rugby and Daventry Saliebury
GGGGGG	oucester pole and Selby psport and Fareham rantham reat Yarmouth	5,061 2,765 4,411 1,384 4,910	1,485 915 1,486 487 1,698	6,546 3,680 5,897 1,871 6,608	9.5 11.4 10.3 8.1 15.7	8.6 10.0 9.1 6.9 13.2	Scarborough and Filey Scunthorpe Settle Shaftesbury Shaftesbury
GGIII	rimsby uildford and Aldershot arrogate artlepool arwich	7,550 10,849 2,008 5,806	1,857 3,601 688 1,227	9,407 14,450 2,696 7,033	12.4 7.7 6.5 18.8	11.0 6.6 5.4 16.9	Shrewsbury Sittingbourne and Shee Skegness Skipton

945

+ Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *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 225) issues. # Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Department's NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs). FEBRUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$25 FEBRUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S25

Skipton Sleaford

253 1,198 17.8 15.2

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Male Rates # Female All per cent per cent employees workforce and unem-ployed 6,481 928 46,060 886 3,397 1,718 342 15,670 355 1,181 8,199 1,270 61,730 1,241 4,578 16.1 10.6 9.0 19.3 9.8 12.9 8.8 7.8 14.1 8.0 15,820 831 4,376 1,268 934 5,509 335 1,487 410 397 21,329 1,166 5,863 1,678 1,331 9.5 8.0 9.7 9.4 11.3 8.3 6.0 8.5 7.1 8.6 2,242 5,187 1,214 1,944 1,951 9,171 24,091 4,219 8,334 7,896 10.5 12.5 8.4 8.0 16.9 9.0 11.2 7.2 7.1 13.9 6,929 18,904 3,005 6,390 5,945 2,409 921 169 11.2 5.3 7.5 800 300 81 3,209 1,221 250 9.5 4.2 5.1 6.9 ough 2,385 801 3,186 8.0 1,013 1,062 1,257 267 7,234 9.2 8.6 10.0 8.8 8.7 3,219 3,133 4,358 652 25,450 4,232 4,195 5,615 10.8 10.3 11.7 12.6 9.6 919 32,684 566 18,521 5,604 53,948 312,258 218 5,494 1,698 14,522 105,965 6.8 9.5 11.0 16.1 13.0 5.6 8.4 9.6 14.4 11.5 784 24,015 7,302 68,470 418,223 1,145 498 1,080 334 842 3,520 1,538 3,485 857 2,523 7.1 15.1 15.0 10.4 5.6 4,665 2,036 4,565 1,191 3,365 6.4 11.9 12.8 7.4 4.7 117 510 17,148 1,482 277 5.2 9.3 11.1 15.7 6.3 4.3 7.3 10.0 13.9 5.2 320 1,540 62,637 7,435 789 437 2,050 79,785 8,917 1,066 21,484 1,043 16,965 7,264 1,083 6,112 398 3,608 2,305 431 27,596 1,441 20,573 9,569 1,514 11.0 5.3 15.1 8.5 13.9 12.6 6.4 16.8 9.3 18.3 1,455 601 665 8,907 619 13.6 9.3 5.6 11.6 7.1 5,568 2,030 2,115 37,071 1,690 7,023 2,631 2,780 45,978 2,309 15.5 11.1 6.4 12.8 8.6 1,699 2,238 634 7,280 3,329 780 712 258 2,408 1,164 2,479 2,950 892 9,688 4,493 17.8 9.2 4.1 7.7 7.5 22.2 11.1 4.9 8.6 8.6 7.6 11.0 9.9 10.6 9.1 9,799 31,062 505 7,309 1,065 2,925 8,778 171 12,724 39,840 676 9,246 1,513 8.8 12.3 13.8 12.3 11.4 1,937 3,022 576 232 921 2,404 9,258 2,196 597 2,372 8,382 12,280 2,772 829 3,293 10,786 6.6 8.7 5.6 18.0 10.7 5.8 7.4 4.2 14.0 9.5 347 13,909 5,435 14,805 10,156 163 4,380 1,487 4,010 2,759 4.9 11.9 8.9 10.5 7.4 510 18,289 6,922 18,815 12,915 6.6 13.4 10.4 11.9 8.4 6.9 15.8 10.6 6.2 6.8 9,463 3,113 2,013 679 601 2,661 887 527 401 254 12,124 4,000 2,540 1,080 855 7.8 19.0 12.5 7.9 9.1 5,756 1,596 7,352 12.5 10.8 16.0 8.4 7.9 12,756 3,203 2,670 2,900 1,386 903 15,656 4,589 3,573 14.3 7.3 6.8 11.9 10.2 5.9 8.4 12.9 9.8 8.9 4.2 6.4 11.6 2,844 4,818 269 943 26,666 1,068 1,344 106 333 7,233 3,912 6,162 375 1,276 33,899 3,541 6,508 2,368 762 991 6.4 14.2 16.0 5.4 6.8 2,640 5,099 1,717 901 1,409 651 7.7 16.5 20.0 6.9 8.3 ness 562 749 200 242

### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** 2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment by travel-to-work areas+ as at December 9 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	and she
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent p employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
Slough	10,882	3,412	14,294	8.0	7.0	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	6,084	1,765	7,849	9.8	8.3
South Molton	436	156	592	12.5	8.7	South Pembrokeshire	2,135	672	2,807	21.1	15.7
South Tyneside	9,058	1,966	11,024	21.9	19.4	Swansea	9,480	2,084	11,564	11.7	10.1
Southampton	15,445	3,945	19,390	10.5	9.3	Welshpool	410	200	610	7.8	5.3
Southend	27,242	7,850	35,092	14.1	12.0	Wrexham	4,120	1,219	5,339	10.7	9.1
Spalding and Holbeach St Austell Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees	1,339 2,366 3,954 967 8,870	564 793 1,263 429 2,074	1,903 3,159 5,217 1,396 10,944	8.3 13.7 8.5 8.2 13.8	6.5 11.0 7.3 6.7 12.6	Scotland					
Stoke	13,961	3,963	17,924	9.6	8.5	Aberdeen	6,176	1,852	8,028	4.0	3.6
Stroud	2,734	1,004	3,738	9.7	8.1	Alloa	2,026	585	2,611	15.9	13.9
Sudbury	1,381	535	1,916	11.8	9.2	Annan	491	184	675	7.3	6.1
Sunderland	19,479	4,476	23,955	15.0	13.5	Arbroath	905	283	1,188	12.5	10.3
Swindon	6,453	2,094	8,547	7.6	6.9	Ayr	3,453	1,116	4,569	9.4	8.2
Taunton	2,888	839	3,727	8.0	6.8	Badenoch	396	217	613	15.6	12.0
Telford and Bridgnorth	5,890	1,804	7,694	9.7	8.6	Banff	453	162	615	6.5	5.0
Thanet	6,282	1,572	7,854	20.1	16.4	Bathgate	4,301	1,156	5,457	10.5	9.6
Thetford	1,610	572	2,182	9.7	8.2	Berwickshire	399	123	522	9.3	6.9
Thirsk	268	131	399	6.1	4.9	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	712	283	995	8.9	6.9
Tiverton	794	271	1,065	9.4	7.6	Brechin and Montrose	999	375	1,374	9.2	7.5
Torbay	5,795	1,613	7,408	16.1	12.8	Buckie	372	130	502	12.5	10.2
Torrington	579	214	793	16.6	11.7	Campbeltown	403	108	511	14.2	10.2
Totnes	769	257	1,026	12.8	9.7	Crieff	291	101	392	9.5	7.5
Trowbridge and Frome	3,060	1,008	4,068	8.2	7.2	Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,274	530	2,804	22.2	18.2
Truro	1,923	631	2,554	9.8	8.2	Dumbarton	3,066	950	4,016	12.6	11.3
Tunbridge Wells	5,245	1,527	6,772	7.1	5.8	Dumfries	1,488	455	1,943	7.5	6.5
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	893	380	1,273	9.6	8.2	Dundee	7,677	2,251	9,928	11.5	10.3
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,277	2,824	13,101	11.9	10.6	Dunfermline	4,968	1,435	6,403	12.7	11.4
Walsall	15,283	4,360	19,643	13.8	12.1	Dunoon and Bute	1,076	375	1,451	16.9	12.3
Wareham and Swanage	943	322	1,265	11.7	9.7	Edinburgh	19,669	5,460	25,129	8.2	7.4
Warminster	482	231	713	11.2	9.1	Elgin	1,008	453	1,461	8.6	7.5
Warrington	4,824	1,417	6,241	7.4	6.7	Falkirk	5,551	1,447	6,998	11.3	10.2
Warwick	4,337	1,527	5,864	7.2	6.1	Forfar	543	261	804	8.9	7.3
Watford and Luton	25,059	7,540	32,599	10.0	8.7	Forres	473	174	647	22.1	17.3
Wellingborough and Rushde	en 3,192	1,071	4,263	8.9	7.7	Fraserburgh	409	130	539	8.1	6.2
Wells	1,883	682	2,565	10.4	8.5	Galashiels	644	218	862	5.4	4.6
Weston-super-Mare	4,118	1,358	5,476	13.5	11.3	Girvan	444	167	611	16.6	13.0
Whitby	917	315	1,232	17.1	12.3	Glasgow	56,096	14,743	70,839	11.9	10.8
Whitchurch and Market Dray	ton 980	370	1,350	9.3	6.9	Greenock	3,498	814	4,312	11.1	9.9
Whitehaven	2,991	797	3,788	11.9	10.6	Haddington	899	258	1,157	9.5	7.9
Widnes and Runcorn	5,999	1,565	7,564	12.6	11.6	Hawick	430	129	559	6.7	5.8
Wigan and St Helens	16,895	4,744	21,639	13.2	11.6	Huntly	232	82	314	9.2	6.9
Winchester and Eastleigh	3,504	1,027	4,531	5.5	4.9	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,989	486	2,475	16.8	14.7
Windermere	366	159	525	6.5	4.9	Inverness	3,575	997	4,572	11.1	9.6
Wirral and Chester	21,150	5,932	27,082	13.5	12.0	Irvine	6,023	1,715	7,738	14.9	13.1
Wisbech	1,684	548	2,232	13.4	10.5	Islay/Mid Argyll	326	163	489	10.9	8.8
Wolverhampton	14,256	4,038	18,294	14.0	12.6	Keith	363	161	524	9.4	7.7
Woodbridge and Leiston	1,356	478	1,834	7.4	6.2	Kelso and Jedburgh	251	94	345	6.2	5.0
Worcester	3,963	1,255	5,218	8.3	7.2	Kilmarnock	3,258	1,020	4,278	13.5	11.8
Workington	3,200	878	4,078	15.2	12.7	Kirkcaldy	6,364	1,853	8,217	14.1	12.4
Worksop	2,481	598	3,079	12.9	11.7	Lanarkshire	16,544	3,754	20,298	14.3	12.5
Worthing	6,047	1,625	7,672	10.1	8.5	Lochaber	753	459	1,212	14.9	12.2
Yeovil	2,743	1,035	3,778	8.8	7.4	Lockerbie	247	122	369	10.2	7.5
York	5,293	1,733	7,026	7.2	6.3	Newton Stewart	383	174	557	21.0	13.7
Wales						North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	1,130 514 351 361 1,717	457 318 147 104 503	1,587 832 498 465 2,220	9.1 9.8 6.8 10.1 7.0	7.5 7.6 4.9 8.3 6.1
Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny	2,525 669 3,146 3,632	574 273 956 861	3,099 942 4,102 4,493	19.3 8.7 14.2 13.8	16.2 6.7 11.8 11.6	Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling	775 295 665 490 2,324	232 111 376 219 776	1,007 406 1,041 709 3,100	7.6 3.8 15.3 10.2 8.8	6.3 3.1 11.9 7.3 7.7
Brecon	526	193	719	9.1	6.4	Stranraer	667	258	925	12.4	10.1
Bridgend	5,257	1,414	6,671	12.4	10.6	Sutherland	530	288	818	19.8	14.9
Cardiff	18,676	4,414	23,090	11.4	10.1	Thurso	511	173	684	10.4	8.7
Cardigan	791	250	1,041	14.2	8.7	Western Isles	1,324	353	1,677	15.0	11.8
Carmathen	920	275	1,195	6.5	4.9	Wick	518	124	642	14.9	11.5
Conwy and Colwyn Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest	2,966 734 460 328 2,214	968 264 156 130 555	3,934 998 616 458 2,769	12.2 10.5 13.3 12.3 15.2	9.5 7.2 9.8 7.8 11.9	Northern Ireland			1		
Holyhead	2,357	705	3,062	18.2	14.4	Ballymena	1,912	608	2,520	10.3	8.5
Lampeter and Aberaeron	545	201	746	12.4	8.1	Belfast	38,367	11,556	49,923	13.8	12.1
Llandeilo	288	101	389	10.8	6.6	Coleraine	4,523	1,319	5,842	17.7	14.8
Llandrindod Wells	679	277	956	10.5	7.1	Cookstown	1,559	492	2,051	22.3	18.0
Llanelli	3,049	751	3,800	12.6	10.5	Craigavon	6,082	1,934	8,016	13.1	11.1
Machynlleth	346	120	466	11.6	7.9	Dungannon	2,380	705	3,085	18.6	15.3
Merthyr and Rhymney	5,849	1,216	7,065	15.3	13.2	Enniskillen	2,709	649	3,358	18.0	14.1
Monmouth	359	133	492	12.0	8.2	Londonderry	8,501	1,830	10,331	21.1	18.3
Neath and Port Talbot	3,596	727	4,323	10.9	9.8	Magherafelt	1,796	522	2,318	17.1	14.1
Newport	7,726	2,167	9,893	11.9	10.6	Newry	5,118	1,302	6,420	22.7	18.9
Newtown Pontypool and Cwmbran Pontypridd and Rhondda Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwllheli	479 3,481 6,401 708 703	138 931 1,399 282 289	617 4,412 7,800 990 992	6.3 11.3 12.5 14.8 16.9	4.6 9.9 11.0 11.4 11.9	Omagh Strabane	2,424 2,494	683 482	3,107 2,976	18.1 25.8	14.6 21.0

d local authority districts as at Docombor 0 1002

		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
Л	HEAST		Station of the		1999-195		Three Rivers Watford	2,010 2,995	586 948	2,596 3,943		
fo	ordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	18,661 8,107 2,609 4,652 3,293	5,746 2,230 939 1,475 1,102	24,407 10,337 3,548 6,127 4,395	10.8	9.6	Welwyn Hatfield Isle of Wight Medina South Wight	2,573 5,945 3,330 2,615	805 <b>1,951</b> 1,065 886	3,378 <b>7,896</b> 4,395 3,501	16.9	13.9
~	shire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	<b>20,990</b> 2,488 3,003 5,406 4,548 1 2,973 2,572	<b>6,273</b> 748 955 1,377 1,344 1,030 819	<b>27,263</b> 3,236 3,958 6,783 5,892 4,003 3,391	7.6	6.7	Kent Ashford Canterbury Darford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Meidetnon	<b>56,649</b> 2,837 4,411 2,761 4,400 3,812 4,294	<b>15,360</b> 644 1,145 818 1,150 1,147 1,163	<b>72,009</b> 3,481 5,556 3,579 5,550 4,959 5,457	12.2	10.4
	inghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Mitton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	<b>17,114</b> 3,671 1,762 6,399 1,341 3,941	<b>5,374</b> 1,220 557 2,013 452 1,132	<b>22,488</b> 4,891 2,319 8,412 1,793 5,073	8.1	7.0	Racistofe Rochester-upon-Medwi Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	4,039 6,695 2,779 4,125 5,099 6,282 2,734 2,381	1,160 1,879 800 967 1,409 1,572 828 678	3,199 8,579 3,579 5,092 6,508 7,854 3,562 3,059		
	Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	28,139 9,160 2,956 4,256 4,046 2,725 2,377 2,619	8,504 2,875 828 1,052 1,444 800 708 797	<b>36,643</b> 12,035 3,784 5,308 5,490 3,525 3,085 3,416	14.2	11.6	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	<b>13,002</b> 2,709 3,837 2,820 2,023 1,613	<b>4,353</b> 1,002 1,217 877 639 618	<b>17,355</b> 3,711 5,054 3,697 2,662 2,231	7.0	6.1
S I	X Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford	<b>52,880</b> 6,428 3,593 1,610 3,088 3,951 4,601 3,745 3,003 1,701 2,193	<b>16,179</b> 1,852 1,196 546 910 1,416 1,483 1,280 1,090 530 696	69,059 8,280 4,789 2,156 3,998 5,367 6,084 5,025 4,093 2,231 2,889	12.5	10.5	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spetthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	22,012 2,504 1,549 2,606 1,685 2,206 1,586 1,610 2,276 1,918	<b>7,109</b> 833 417 890 487 801 580 744 535 497 757 568	<b>29,121</b> 3,337 1,783 3,596 2,036 3,407 2,265 2,950 2,121 2,107 3,033 2,486	•	•
	Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford Ier London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley	7,655 4,856 5,022 1,434 <b>338,802</b> 6,867 9,970 7,359	2,156 1,184 1,303 537 <b>115,376</b> 1,816 3,962 2,346	9,811 6,040 6,325 1,971 <b>454,178</b> 8,683 13,932 9,705	12.6	11.2	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing	18,430 1,767 3,931 2,579 2,315 2,308 2,597 2,933	<b>5,271</b> 441 1,059 691 765 750 792 773	23,701 2,208 4,990 3,270 3,080 3,058 3,389 3,706	8.2	7.0
	Brent Bromley	16,426 8,676	5,706 2,753	22,132 11,429			EASTANGLIA					
	Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney	10,920 103 8,624 13,142 12,281 11,430 11,677 15,574	4,513 51 3,510 4,093 4,215 3,828 3,775 5,100	15,433 154 12,134 17,235 16,496 15,258 15,452 20,674			Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	<b>18,383</b> 2,950 1,286 2,558 3,248 6,344 1,997	<b>6,023</b> 973 466 880 1,283 1,697 724	<b>24,406</b> 3,923 1,752 3,438 4,531 8,041 2,721	8.5	7.4
	Hammersmith and Fulhar Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kinoston-upon-Thames	n 9,137 16,037 6,007 7,562 7,031 8,125 12,154 6,326 3,843	3,550 5,638 2,247 2,245 2,310 2,803 4,621 3,115 1,280	12,687 21,675 8,254 9,807 9,341 10,928 16,775 9,441 5,123			Norfolk Breckland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	23,657 2,756 2,176 4,509 2,371 5,933 2,278 3,634	<b>7,733</b> 949 763 1,541 796 1,633 832 1,219	<b>31,390</b> 3,705 2,939 6,050 3,167 7,566 3,110 4,853	10.5	8.8
	Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Wantsworth	19,452 15,418 6,573 15,340 8,615 4,218 16,793 5,233 12,721 12,063 13,105	6,648 5,107 2,179 4,255 2,842 1,687 5,451 1,520 3,440 3,872 4,898	26,100 20,525 8,752 19,595 11,457 5,905 22,244 6,753 16,161 15,935 18,003			Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Sutfolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney SOUTH WEST	<b>17,369</b> 1,889 1,139 3,987 1,451 2,261 2,494 4,148	<b>5,789</b> 683 414 1,073 548 837 900 1,334	<b>23,158</b> 2,572 1,553 5,060 1,999 3,098 3,394 5,482	8.9	7.5
Ham	Ipshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart	<b>49,240</b> 3,768 2,486 2,643 2,301 2,416 1,636	14,145 1,221 739 749 730 839 555	63,385 4,989 3,225 3,392 3,031 3,255 2,191	9.5	8.3	Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	<b>35,919</b> 3,340 19,489 2,638 3,287 1,820 5,345	<b>11,253</b> 1,178 5,695 791 1,154 684 1,751	<b>47,172</b> 4,518 25,184 3,429 4,441 2,504 7,096	10.5	9.4
Hout	Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	4,612 4,072 8,620 2,126 10,237 2,175 2,148	1,206 1,158 2,330 775 2,454 733 656	5,818 5,230 10,950 2,901 12,691 2,908 2,804			Cornwall Caradon Carick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Perwith	<b>18,976</b> 2,519 3,394 53 3,708 2,529 2,879	6,782 972 1,045 30 1,150 994 1,090	<b>25,758</b> 3,491 4,439 83 4,858 3,523 3,969 5,205	16.1	12.8
ner[	Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage	28,825 2,909 3,632 2,797 2,512 3,338 2,984 3,075	9,343 1,083 1,107 1,088 758 1,075 945 948	38,168 3,992 4,739 3,885 3,270 4,413 3,929 4,023	9.1	7.9	Hestormer Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth	3,894 36,937 2,553 3,660 1,500 3,573 11,371	11,442 805 994 515 1,180 3,516	<b>48,379</b> 3,358 4,654 2,015 4,753 14,887	12.2	10.2

<sup>•</sup> Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets. An unemployment rate is not given for Surrey or local authority districts since these do not meet the self-containment ortlena 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 only. These local area rates have been revised to take account of the results of the 1991 Census of Employment and spring 1992 Labour Force Survey, and hence are consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in *tables 2.1, 2.2* and 2.3.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

# 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

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

The second second	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge	2,125 3,260 5,591 2,042	772 996 1,556 679	2,897 4,256 7,147 2,721			North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	1,904 722 484	528 207 197	2,432 929 681		
West Devon Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck	1,262 21,875 7,892 1,257 1,689 844 4,596 1,241	429 6,539 2,211 371 537 304 1,229 425	1,691 <b>28,414</b> 10,103 1,628 2,226 1,148 5,825 1,666	11.6	9.7	Lincoinsnire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	17,746 1,725 4,222 4,108 1,766 1,392 2,399 2,134	6,054 501 1,553 1,096 647 589 885 783	23,800 2,226 5,775 5,204 2,413 1,981 3,284 2,917	11.0	9.1
Weymouth and Portland Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold	1,909 2,447 <b>15,382</b> 3,162 1,486	677 785 <b>4,945</b> 960 547	2,586 3,232 <b>20,327</b> 4,122 2,033	9.3	8.0	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton	<b>16,592</b> 2,218 1,333 1,458 2,019 6,305	<b>5,639</b> 719 595 484 658 2,042	<b>22,231</b> 2,937 1,928 1,942 2,677 8,347	8.9	7.8
Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	1,992 3,951 2,781 2,010	694 1,085 1,004 655	2,686 5,036 3,785 2,665			South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	1,307 1,952 <b>43,103</b>	489 652 11,334	1,796 2,604 <b>54,437</b>	12.5	11.2
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	<b>13,356</b> 2,825 3,164 3,393 2,751 1,223	<b>4,569</b> 1,002 1,016 1,285 787 479	<b>17,925</b> 3,827 4,180 4,678 3,538 1,702	10.2	8.4	Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	4,502 4,193 3,205 3,336 4,592 3,776 16,839 2,660	1,072 1,108 1,039 1,022 973 968 4,287 865	5,574 5,301 4,244 4,358 5,565 4,744 21,126 3,525		
Wiltshire Kennet	<b>14,254</b> 1,490	<b>4,991</b> 625	<b>19,245</b> 2,115	7.9	6.9	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSID	E		-,		
North Wilfshire Salisbury Thamesdown WestWiltshire WESTMIDLANDS	2,690 2,555 5,032 2,487	1,068 857 1,560 881	3,758 3,412 6,592 3,368			Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford	<b>34,933</b> 2,384 2,119 2,538 2,475 1,792	9,588 883 624 680 901 596	<b>44,521</b> 3,267 2,743 3,218 3,376 2,388	12.1	10.6
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster	<b>19,062</b> 2,498 1,755 988	6,409 855 612 360	<b>25,471</b> 3,353 2,367 1,348	9.7	8.1	Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	4,584 1,536 14,883 2,622	1,030 476 3,767 631	5,614 2,012 18,650 3,253		
Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	2,038 2,576 1,193 2,784 2,211 3,019	723 848 435 784 872 920	2,761 3,424 1,628 3,568 3,083 3,939			North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Rvedale	<b>16,606</b> 916 1,477 2,741 688 1,455	<b>6,063</b> 333 609 994 408 546	<b>22,669</b> 1,249 2,086 3,735 1,096 2,001	8.0	6.6
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry	<b>11,273</b> 1,176 1,139 937	<b>3,761</b> 446 433 394	15,034 1,622 1,572 1,331	9.3	7.8	Scarborough Selby York	3,724 2,163 3,442	1,360 810 1,003	5,084 2,973 4,445		
Snrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	2,351 821 4,849 31,593	782 300 1,406 9 872	3,133 1,121 6,255 41 465	10.4	91	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	9,153 13,340 11,052 24,443	14,536 2,142 3,204 2,631 6,559	72,524 11,295 16,544 13,683 31,002	14.1	12.6
Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tarmworth	3,176 3,256 2,438 3,309 3,011 2,968 1,820 8,816 2,700	1,051 1,028 786 999 1,022 988 760 2,215	4,227 4,284 3,224 4,308 4,033 3,956 2,580 11,031			West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	<b>74,186</b> 18,204 6,037 12,238 26,084 11,623	<b>20,842</b> 4,756 1,904 3,639 7,421 3,122	<b>95,028</b> 22,960 7,941 15,877 33,505 14,745	10.5	9.3
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	<b>13,563</b> 1,806 4,253 2,260 2,185 3,059	<b>4,837</b> 660 1,261 1,007 878 1,031	18,400 2,466 5,514 3,267 3,063 4,090	9.1	7.8	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nesto Halton	27,607 3,502 1,706 3,147 n 2,759 5,586	8,398 1,041 646 1,076 754 1,431	<b>36,005</b> 4,543 2,352 4,223 3,513 7,017	8.8	7.8
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry	<b>126,857</b> 55,938 14,504	<b>36,346</b> 15,682 4,213	<b>163,203</b> 71,620 18,717	13.3	12.0	Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	2,978 3,105 4,824	979 1,054 1,417	3,957 4,159 6,241		
Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsail Wolverhampton	11,188 14,857 6,491 11,567 12,312	3,576 4,262 2,113 3,103 3,397	14,764 19,119 8,604 14,670 15,709			Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Bochdale	98,364 8,906 4,669 27,397 7,984 7,569	<b>26,663</b> 2,100 1,465 7,294 2,146 2,097	125,027 11,006 6,134 34,691 10,130 9,666	11.3	10.0
EASTMIDLANDS						Salford Stockport	9,898 7,668	2,350 2,077	12,248 9,745		
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield	<b>31,830</b> 2,491 3,363 4,417	<b>8,956</b> 855 661 1,146	<b>40,786</b> 3,346 4,024 5,563	10.7	9.3	Tameside Trafford Wigan	7,453 6,726 10,094	2,172 2,127 2,835	9,625 8,853 12,929		
Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	9,141 1,610 3,533 2,189 3,400 1,686	2,428 608 1,072 728 934 524	2,218 4,605 2,917 4,334 2,210			Lancasnire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hvndhurn	<b>42,187</b> 5,160 6,514 2,653 2,485 1,131 2,191	10,988 1,097 1,713 622 790 350 537	53,175 6,257 8,227 3,275 3,275 1,481 2,729	9.5	8.1
Leicestershire Blaby Charrwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Melton	<b>25,935</b> 1,722 3,151 1,208 2,124 13,807 813	<b>8,090</b> 616 1,141 447 871 3,785 298	<b>34,025</b> 2,338 4,292 1,655 2,995 17,592 1,111	8.6	7.6	Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire	4,372 2,196 5,037 647 1,416 2,383 3,599	1,269 576 1,174 206 356 694 1,048	5,641 2,772 6,211 853 1,772 3,077 4,647		

employmenting	Male	Female	All	Rate +	15 d5 d1 D	ecember 9 1995	Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce			. emaie		Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
Wyre	2,403	556	2,959	-		Borders Region	2,085	668	2,753	6.9	5.7
se <b>yside</b> Knowsley Liverpool	<b>72,559</b> 9,095 29,316 12,016	<b>19,710</b> 2,269 7,922 3,327	<b>92,269</b> 11,364 37,238 15,343	16.3	14.6	Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	644 681 361	123 218 223 104	522 862 904 465		
St Helens Wirral	7,171 14,961	2,021 4,171	9,192 19,132			<b>Central Region</b> Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	<b>9,578</b> 1,841 5,345 2,392	<b>2,707</b> 528 1,376 803	<b>12,285</b> 2,369 6,721 3,195	11.3	10.0
eland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	<b>30,935</b> 5,457 7,573 9,035 8,870	<b>6,709</b> 1,145 1,664 1,826 2,074	<b>37,644</b> 6,602 9,237 10,861 10,944	16.1	14.7	Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	<b>4,026</b> 738 1,748 490 1,050	<b>1,490</b> 306 533 219 432	<b>5,516</b> 1,044 2,281 709 1,482	9.6	7.8
bria Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland	<b>15,073</b> 3,497 3,200 2,701 3,134	<b>4,416</b> 1,025 727 914 832	<b>19,489</b> 4,522 3,927 3,615 3,966	9.7	8.2	Fite Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	<b>12,624</b> 4,920 6,274 1,430	<b>3,828</b> 1,429 1,822 577	<b>16,452</b> 6,349 8,096 2,007	13.0	11.4
Eden South Lakeland	712 1,829 <b>21,697</b>	269 649 <b>5,175</b>	981 2,478 <b>26,872</b>	12.4	11.0	Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon	<b>10,438</b> 1,637 5,012 898	<b>3,466</b> 524 1,321 393	<b>13,904</b> 2,161 6,333 1,291	5.2	4.6
Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham	1,809 3,877 3,470 2,666	487 908 762 801	2,296 4,785 4,232 3,467			Kincardine and Deeside Moray Highlands Region	675 2,216 <b>8,937</b>	310 918 <b>3,120</b>	985 3,134 <b>12,057</b>	13.4	11.3
Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	3,664 2,951 551 2,709	762 719 159 577	4,426 3,670 710 3,286			Badenoch and Strathsper Caithness Inverness Lochaber Naim	y 396 992 2,630 753 598	217 281 729 459 170	613 1,273 3,359 1,212 768		
Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley	<b>10,014</b> 942 696 3,238	<b>3,010</b> 335 274 834	<b>13,024</b> 1,277 970 4,072	13.0	10.9	Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	2,532 469 567	720 240 304	3,252 709 871		
Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck and Wear	1,275 1,139 2,724 55,971	410 456 701 <b>13.019</b>	1,685 1,595 3,425 68,990	14.1	12.9	Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	25,075 15,593 2,615 2,360 4,507	6,945 4,407 680 631 1,227	32,020 20,000 3,295 2,991 5,734	8.5	7.7
Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	9,370 14,812 8,411 9,058 14,320	2,066 3,671 2,037 1,966 3,279	11,436 18,483 10,448 11,024 17,599			Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank	<b>96,647</b> 2,155 715 37,635 2,466	<b>25,668</b> 869 252 9,388 581	<b>122,315</b> 3,024 967 47,023 3,047	12.5	11.1
ivyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Belyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	<b>12,212</b> 2,133 1,626 1,840 1,041 1,957 3,615	<b>3,654</b> 652 528 519 384 534 1,037	<b>15,866</b> 2,785 2,154 2,359 1,425 2,491 4,652	10.4	8.6	Cynbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valle Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverciyde	2,006 y 2,218 6,064 3,066 2,478 982 3,929 3,310	627 492 1,765 950 835 374 859 756	2,300 2,633 2,710 7,829 4,016 3,313 1,356 4,788 4,066		
ied Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli Scoth Docharter Jacobia	11,084 1,278 1,557 1,168 2,233 2,713 2,713	<b>3,246</b> 392 578 332 531 741	<b>14,330</b> 1,670 2,135 1,500 2,764 3,454	12.8	9.6	Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	3,258 3,693 4,476 6,213 7,733 2,324	1,020 1,243 1,032 1,289 2,048 714	4,278 4,936 5,508 7,502 9,781 3,038	10.1	0.7
ent Blaenau Gwent	16,329 2,903	4,311 626	2,807 20,640 3,529	12.2	10.6	Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	2,543 7,272 2,875	922 2,093 926	3,465 9,365 3,801	10.1	0.7
Monmouth Newport	2,043 6,152	719 1.650	2,762			Orkney Islands	351	147	498	6.8	4.9
Torfaen	3,347	866	4,213			Shetland Islands	295	111	406	3.8	3.1
Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd	9,280 1,692 2,593 997 1,129	3,035 562 767 422 403	12,315 2,254 3,360 1,419 1,532	14.6	11.5	NORTHERN IRELAND	1,324	353	1,677	15.0	11.8
Hid Glamorgan	20 327	4 629	3,750	14.1	12.2	Antrim Ards	2,065	702	2,238		
Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	2,863 2,349 4,531 3,083 4,289 3,212	644 538 1,161 643 900 742	3,507 2,887 5,692 3,726 5,189 3,954	14.1	12.2	Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine	1,912 1,077 973 19,750 1,263 1,863 2,533	608 282 383 5,089 442 694 827	2,520 1,359 1,356 24,839 1,705 2,557 3,360		
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	<b>2,679</b> 1,078 1,021 580	<b>942</b> 323 373 246	<b>3,621</b> 1,401 1,394 826	8.8	6.2	Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down	1,559 2,877 6,716 2,336	492 892 1,358 779	2,051 3,769 8,074 3,115		
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	<b>17,140</b> 12,899 4,241	<b>4,130</b> 3,089 1,041	<b>21,270</b> 15,988 5,282	11.1	9.8	Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn	2,380 2,709 1,328 1,785 3,588	649 383 472	3,358 1,711 2,257 4,761		
West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea SCOTLAND	<b>12,588</b> 1,596 1,684 2,000 7,308	<b>2,714</b> 326 369 401 1,618	<b>15,302</b> 1,922 2,053 2,401 8,926	11.4	10.0	Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Ornagh Strabane	1,796 913 5,118 2,624 1,881 2,424 2,494	522 210 1,302 910 815 683 482	2,318 1,123 6,420 3,534 2,696 3,107 2,976		

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

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

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Une	mployment in Parliamen	tary const	ituencies as a	at December	9 1993					-	300
N. Sala		Male	Female A	.II		Male	Female	All			
SOUT	HEAST	and the start of the			Kensington Kingston-Upon-Thames	3,688	1,799	5,487	Ŵ	lest	Aruno
Bedfo	ordshire				Lewisham East	3,988	1,241	5,229			Chich
Dound	Luton South	5,273	1,336	6,609	Lewisham West	4,933	1,580	6,513 8,783			Horst
	North Bedfordshire	3,673	1,148	4,821	Leyton	5,366	1,675	7,041			Mid Shore
	North Luton	3,666	1,165	4,831 4,269	Newham North East	5,622	1,502	7,124			North
	South West Bediordshire	0,100	1,000	1,200	Newham North West	4,753	1,427	6,180		45	NGL
Berks	hire Fast Berkshire	3.056	932	3,988	Norwood	6,338	2,194	8,532	L,	ne	dana
	Newbury	2,391	765	3,156	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,610	578	2,188	Ca	am	Damb
	Reading East Reading West	3,409	778	3,840	Peckham	6,668	2,106	8,774			Junti
	Slough Middate and Maidaphaad	4,548	1,344	5,892	Putney Bayensbourne	3,110 1.822	1,226	4,336 2,380			eter
	Windsor and Maidennead Wokingham	2,405	681	2,800	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	s 2,015	880	2,895			outh
Buck	inghamshire				Romford Ruislip-Northwood	2,435	586	2,278			· · · · ·
BUCK	Aylesbury	2,562	855	3,417	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,880	1,853	7,733	N	orfo	reat
	Beaconsfield	1,808 1,489	586 518	2,394 2.007	Streatnam Surbiton	1,663	544	2,207			lid N
	Chesham and Amersham	1,756	547	2,303	Sutton and Cheam	2,161	692	2,853			orth
	Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,772	875	3,647 4,765	Tottenham	9,383	2,949	12,332			orw
	Wycombe	3,100	855	3,955	Twickenham	2,203	807 762	3,010			outh
East	Sussex				Uxbridge	2,436	814	3,250			outh
	Bexhill and Battle	2,094	618	2,712	Vauxhall Walthamstow	7,543	2,476	10,019	SI	uffo	
	Brighton Pavilion	4,502	1,556	6,058	Wanstead and Woodford	2,222	818	3,040			ury
	Eastbourne	3,163	898	4,061	Westminster North Wimbledon	5,336 2.469	2,219 926	7,555			oswi
	Hove	4,046	1,444	5,490	Woolwich	4,938	1,531	6,469			outh
	Lewes	2,795	828	3,623							ave
	wealden	2,100	020	2,702	Hampshire	0.000	1.048	4.050	9	TUO	VE
Esse	Rasildon	4 496	1 201	5.697	Aldershot Basingstoke	3,002	991	4,050		001	-
	Billericay	2,973	937	3,910	East Hampshire	2,707	839	3,546	A	von	ath
	Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	3,088	1,039	4,127 2.674	Fareham	2,510	803	3,313			risto
	Castle Point	3,088	910	3,998	Gosport	2,651	919	3,570			isto
	Chelmstord Epping Forest	2,977	1,074	3,895	New Forest	2,201	634	2,835			risto
	Harlow	3,452	1,253	4,705	North West Hampshire	2,056	714	2,770			orth
	Harwich North Colchester	3,270	997	4,267	Portsmouth South	5,539	1,543	7,082			ans
	Rochford	2,789	897	3,686	Romsey and Waterside	2,676 4 828	773	3,449 6.028			000
	South Colchester and Maldon	3,706	1,209	4,915	Southampton Test	4,651	1,090	5,741	-	ornu	
	Southend East	4,290	1,235	5,525	Winchester	2,243	685	2,928		0111	alm
	Thurrock	3,981	1,017	4,998	Hertfordshire	0.407	1.001				orth
Great	er London				Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford	3,197 2,298	1,204	3,183			t Ive
Great	Barking	3,488	898	4,386	Hertsmere	2,708	826	3,534			ruro
	Battersea Beckenham	5,008	1,822	6,830 3,978	South West Hertfordshire	2,413	750	4,205	D	)evo	
	Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,218	1,667	7,885	St Albans	2,358	719	3,077			onif
	Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar	2,211 6.503	1.773	8,276	Watford	3,544	1,129	4,673			orth
	Brent East	6,426	2,159	8,585	Welwyn Hatfield	2,617	817	3,434			ym
	Brent North Brent South	6,362	2,117	8,479	West Hertiordshire	2,000	014	0,001			ym
	Brentford and Isleworth	3,691	1,353	5,044	Isle of Wight	5 945	1 951	7 896			eigr
	Chelsea	2,638	1,316	3,954	isie of wight	3,343	1,001	1,000			ver
	Chingford Chinging Bornet	2,599	945 771	3,544	Kent	2 837	644	3,481			orrio
	Chislehurst	1,924	597	2,521	Canterbury	3,216	862	4,078	D	Dorse	
	City of London	3 391	1 342	4 733	Dartford Dover	3,295	980	4,275 5,101		or se	our
	Croydon Central	3,239	874	4,113	Faversham	4,884	1,351	6,235			our
	Croydon North East	3,924	1,253	5,177 5,237	Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham	4,125 3.888	1,172	5,092			orth
	Croydon South	2,024	684	2,708	Gravesham	4,294	1,163	5,457			outi
	Dagenham Dulwicn	3,379	918 1.492	4,297 5.737	Malastone Medway	3,801	1,140	4,000			Vest
	Ealing North	3,956	1,218	5,174	Mid Kent	3,814	1,018	4,832	G	Glouc	ester
	Ealing Acton Faling Southall	3,891	1,465	5,356	Sevenoaks	2,245	638	2,883			Chel
	Edmonton	4,535	1,532	6,067	South Thanet	3,414	871	4,285			Glou
	Enfield North	3,230	1,244	5,213	Tunbridge Wells	2,381	678	3,059			Strou
	Enfield Southgate	2,926	1,052	3,978	Oxfordshire						west
	Feltham and Heston	4,434	1,450	5,884	Banbury	2,490	939	3,429	S	Some	Bride
	Finchley	2,527	1,123	3,650	Henley Oxford East	1,590	531 953	2,121	-		Som
	Greenwich	3,509	1,309	4,818	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,931	689	2,620			Wells
	Hackney North and Stoke Newingto	n 7,698 7,876	2,662	10,360	Wantage Witney	1,822	560 681	2,382			Yeov
	Hammersmith	5,158	1,881	7,039	C	,			V	Wiltsh	nire
	Hampstead and Highgate	4,488	2,155	6,643 4,696	Chertsey and Walton	2,248	748	2.996			Devi
	Harrow West	2,562	996	3,558	East Surrey	1,610	497	2,107	1		North
	Hayes and Harlington Hendon North	2,903 2,637	910 970	3,813 3,607	Epsom and Ewell Esher	1,859	560 528	2,419			Swin
	Hendon South	2,724	1,098	3,822	Guildford Mala Malay	2,239	741	2,980			west
	Holdorn and St Pancras Hornchurch	6,432 2,530	2,358 742	8,790 3,272	North West Surrey	2,287	516 774	3,061	V	WEST	MIDL
	Hornsey and Wood Green	6,654	2,689	9,343	Reigate	2,113	658	2,771	H	Herefo	ord an
	llford South	2,493 3,900	1,141	5,041	Spelthorne	2,206	744	2,950			Bron
	Islington North	6,699	2,576	9,275	Woking	2,386	704	3,090			nere

oloyment in Parliam	entary cons	Female		er 9 1993
ssex undel ichester awley rsham d Sussex	3,346 2,579 2,770 2,308 2,142	899 691 929 750 628	4,245 3,270 3,699 3,058 2,770	Leominster Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershir Worcester Wyre Forest
oreham orthing GLIA	2,352 2,933	601 773	2,953 3,706	Shropshire Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atc The Wrokin
mbridge intingdon irth East Cambridgeshire terborough uth East Cambridgeshire uth West Cambridgeshire	2,695 2,623 3,206 5,700 1,799 2,360	881 1,017 1,084 1,459 691 891	3,576 3,640 4,290 7,159 2,490 3,251	Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntv Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyr South East Stafford
eat Yarmouth d Norfolk yth Norfolk wth West Norfolk yrwich North yrwich South uth Norfolk	4,509 2,240 2,371 2,907 2,805 3,967 2,278	1,541 787 796 928 789 1,110 832	6,050 3,027 3,167 3,835 3,594 5,077 3,110	South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorla Stoke-on-Trent Cent Stoke-on-Trent Norti Stoke-on-Trent Sout
inth West Norfolk Inthe West Norfolk Intral Suffolk Swich	2,580 2,531 2,287 3,151	950 917 750 871	3,530 3,448 3,037 4,022	North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilwor Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamin
uth Suffolk ffolk Coastal aveney VEST	2,758 2,494 4,148	1,017 900 1,334	3,775 3,394 5,482	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgba: Birmingham Erdingt Birmingham Hall Gr Birmingham Hodge
th istol East istol North West istol South gswood orthavon ansdyke seton-super-Mare podspring	3,340 4,228 3,982 5,500 4,631 3,386 2,681 2,681 2,331 3,454 2,386	1,178 1,199 1,019 1,469 1,733 965 945 806 1,125 814	4,518 5,427 5,001 6,969 6,364 4,351 3,626 3,137 4,579 3,200	Birmingham Ladyw Birmingham Northfi Birmingham Perry B Birmingham Sparkb Birmingham Sarkb Birmingham Selly Oc Coventry North Eas Coventry North Eas Coventry South Wes Coventry South Eas Coventry South Eas Coventry South Eas Coventry South East
Imouth and Camborne orth Cornwall Juth East Cornwall Ives uro	4,288 4,078 3,078 3,913 3,619	1,202 1,715 1,176 1,501 1,188	5,490 5,793 4,254 5,414 4,807	Dudleý West Halesowen and Sto Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South
eter oniton orth Devon ymouth Drake ymouth Drake ymouth Sutton uth Hams ignbridge yerton rbay	3,660 2,151 3,686 4,159 4,410 2,802 3,144 2,944 2,145 4,532	994 674 1,228 1,125 1,360 1,031 1,100 890 722 1,210	4,654 2,825 4,914 5,284 5,770 3,833 4,244 3,834 2,867 5,742	Warley East Warley West West Bromwich Eas West Bromwich Wes Wolverhampton Sou Wolverhampton Sou Wolverhampton Sou Berbyshire
wridge and West Devon urnemouth East uristchurch urth Dorset ole buth Dorset ost Dorset	3,304 4,786 4,063 2,145 1,907 3,639 3,474 3,474	1,108 1,359 1,097 654 646 984 1,148 651	4,412 6,145 5,160 2,799 2,553 4,623 4,623 4,622	Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire Wort Derbyshire
tershire eltenham rencester and Tewkesbury oucester roud est Gloucestershire	3,403 2,473 4,060 2,834 2,612	1,038 837 1,135 1,047 888	4,441 3,310 5,195 3,881 3,500	Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East Leicester West
et idgwater omerton and Frome aunton ells sovil	3,310 2,422 2,866 2,524 2,234	1,077 863 839 930 860	4,387 3,285 3,705 3,454 3,094	Loughborough North West Leiceste Rutland and Melton Lincolnshire East Lindsey Gainsborough and Crasthere
evizes orth Wiltshire alisbury windon 'estbury	2,506 2,690 2,464 4,016 2,578	986 1,068 822 1,199 916	3,492 3,758 3,286 5,215 3,494	Grannam Holland with Bostor Lincoln Stamford and Spak Northamptonshire Corby
and Worcester romsgrove ereford	2,498 2,662	855 952	3,353 3,614	Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.

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Male Female All 2,896 4,593 3,177 3,899 3,939 785 1,175 842 880 920 2,111 3,418 2,335 3,019 3,019 1,997 2,445 2,351 4,480 746 945 782 1,288 2,743 3,390 3,133 5,768 1,028 1,089 805 735 1,234 1,022 798 760 866 778 757 4,284 4,222 3,373 3,224 4,571 4,033 3,323 2,580 4,363 3,908 3,584 3,256 3,133 2,568 2,489 3,337 3,011 2,525 1,820 3,497 3,130 2,827 lood hire 3,048 3,183 2,478 2,185 2,669 1,036 980 1,051 878 892 4,084 4,163 3,529 3,063 3,561 igton  $\begin{array}{c} 2,578\\ 3,7101\\ 3,9974\\ 4,913\\ 9,8748\\ 6,3476\\ 6,3476\\ 5,1851\\ 6,38951\\ 4,9339\\ 3,38024\\ 4,9339\\ 3,8895\\ 2,42083\\ 2,112\\ 4,608\\ 3,5972\\ 4,2083\\ 3,408\\ 3,5473\\ 3,5473\\ 3,5473\\ 3,5473\\ 3,5473\\ 3,5673\\ 3,687\\ 4,7323\\ 4,7323$ 869 1,200 1,356 1,120 1,222 1,772 1,423 1,432 1,472 1,472 1,472 1,472 1,472 1,472 1,472 1,389 996 1,389 996 1,389 996 1,389 996 1,389 996 1,389 996 1,389 996 1,389 996 1,389 1,053 1,220 1,053 1,220 1,531 1,531 1,053 1,055 1,056 1,120 1,531 1,055 1,056 1,120 1,531 1,531 1,055 1,056 1,120 1,531 1,531 1,531 1,056 1,120 1,531 1,531 1,056 1,120 1,531 1,531 1,056 1,120 1,531 1,531 1,056 1,120 1,531 1,056 1,120 1,531 1,056 1,120 1,531 1,056 1,120 1,531 1,056 1,120 1,531 1,056 1,120 1,531 1,056 1,120 1,531 1,056 1,057  $\begin{array}{c} 3,447\\ 4,910\\ 6,267\\ 5,110\\ 6,996\\ 8,120\\ 6,699\\ 6,613\\ 7,823\\ 4,204\\ 4,204\\ 5,401\\ 6,322\\ 3,9804\\ 3,606\\ 5,941\\ 4,778\\ 4,804\\ 3,606\\ 5,941\\ 4,778\\ 4,804\\ 3,166\\ 5,941\\ 4,778\\ 4,804\\ 5,941\\ 4,778\\ 4,804\\ 5,942\\ 4,526\\ 5,885\\ 5,885\\ 4,923\\ 4,901\\ 4$ aston ton reen Hill ood eld larr feath rook urbridge th East uth East uth West 2,939 4,533 5,048 4,294 6,219 4,433 3,114 4,340 3,266 2,600 2,211 3,775 3,992 3,360 4,947 3,392 2,329 3,413 2,520 1,891 728 758 1,056 934 1,272 1,041 785 927 746 709 2,168 2,277 1,484 3,783 4,681 5,343 2,395 2,139 1,665 763 916 507 1,113 1,334 1,338 859 630 630 2,931 3,193 1,991 4,896 6,015 6,681 3,254 2,769 2,295 3,865 2,491 2,558 2,409 4,562 1,861 1,418 918 892 791 1,285 750 5,283 3,409 3,450 3,200 5,847 2,611 Horncastle 3,076 2,016 2,223 3,345 3,380 2,552 4,040 2,844 2,964 4,430 4,510 3,443 964 828 741 1,085 1,130 891

FEBRUARY 1994

#### 2.10 CLAIMANT UNE Area statistics **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT**

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 9 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham South Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	3,928 3,670 2,602 2,776 3,942 3,096 6,885 5,194 4,760 2,660 3,590	955 928 819 862 846 871 1,859 1,149 1,279 865 901	4,883 4,598 3,421 3,638 4,788 3,967 8,744 6,343 6,039 3,525 4,491	Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley	2,180 2,706 6,807 4,281 4,664 4,554 4,554 3,917 2,646 3,286 2,382 5,181 3,611 3,113	704 823 1,559 1,006 1,243 1,598 937 920 747 961 996 958 679 958 679 1,574 996 852	2.884 3.529 8.366 5.287 5.907 6.152 5.000 4.837 3.393 4.628 5.572 4.244 3.061 6.755 4.607 3.965
Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull Wost	2,189 2,749 3,576 3,676 4,584 4,673 5,405 4,805	796 925 1,163 1,037 870 1,030 1,115 1,348 1,304	2,985 3,674 4,739 4,713 4,146 5,614 5,614 5,788 6,753 6,109	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle	4,199 3,269 3,245 2,653 2,599 1,382 2,191 2,039 2,530 2,196	806 839 874 622 839 407 537 591 739 739	5,005 4,108 4,119 3,275 3,438 1,789 2,728 2,630 3,269 2,772
Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby Skipton and Ripon York	1,981 1,970 1,850 3,411 2,276 1,676 3,442	661 925 768 1,199 841 666 1,003	2,642 2,895 2,618 4,610 3,117 2,342 4,445	Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	4,290 1,143 2,377 2,383 3,485 2,206	953 370 647 694 999 495	5,243 1,513 3,024 3,077 4,484 2,701
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Healey Sheffield Healey Sheffield Healey Sheffield Healey Sheffield Healey Sheffield Healey Sheffield Healey	3,321 2,995 2,837 3,953 4,561 4,826 3,398 3,868 5,974 3,536 4,919 2,399 4,365 3,250 3,786	709 673 760 998 1,134 1,072 925 846 1,471 898 1,059 972 1,184 975 860	$\begin{array}{c} 4,030\\ 3,668\\ 3,597\\ 4,951\\ 5,695\\ 5,898\\ 4,323\\ 4,714\\ 7,445\\ 4,434\\ 5,978\\ 3,371\\ 5,549\\ 4,225\\ 4,646\end{array}$	Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Garston Liverpool Garston Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Walton Liverpool Walton Liverpool Watton Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South	5,724 6,009 3,039 4,306 4,789 4,992 3,856 4,124 5,514 5,514 5,967 4,863 2,968 3,334 3,837 4,545 2,159	1,405 1,376 1,054 1,049 1,220 1,393 1,085 1,278 1,520 1,475 1,171 897 981 1,040 1,316 671	7,129 7,385 4,093 5,355 6,009 6,385 4,941 5,402 7,034 7,442 6,034 3,865 4,315 4,877 5,861 2,830
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds Central Leeds North East Leeds North East Leeds West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South	3,172 4,761 3,566 5,324 2,422 2,488 3,151 3,615 3,615 3,615 3,615 3,617 4,670 2,847 2,388 3,594 2,785 3,2785	890 1,098 895 1,315 833 863 883 636 1,071 732 1,003 819 1,075 940 804 975 876	4,062 5,859 4,461 6,639 3,255 3,351 4,034 2,829 4,686 3,846 4,430 3,278 6,516 5,745 3,787 3,192 4,559 3,659 3,659	Wirral West NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington	2,533 5,457 4,818 5,906 4,967 5,201 4,586 3,1662 2,226 3,134 1,677 1,440 2,934	779 1,145 1,074 1,210 1,023 1,140 1,117 883 671 832 697 520 813	3,312 6,602 5,892 7,116 5,990 6,341 5,703 4,545 2,897 3,966 2,374 1,960 3,747
Normandon Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield NORTH WEST Cheshire	2,459 3,345 1,908 2,094 .3,229	786 800 655 629 925	3,245 4,145 2,563 2,723 4,154	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Seddefield	3,223 2,666 3,633 3,220 3,501 3,028 2,426	746 801 827 660 814 721 606	3,969 3,467 4,460 3,880 4,315 3,749 3,032
City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton	2,909 1,818 3,035 2,451 3,022 4,384 1,842	800 701 1,021 851 862 1,146 580	3,709 2,519 4,056 3,302 3,884 5,530 2,422	Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck Tyne and Wear	2,146 3,238 1,373 3,257	759 834 560 857	2,905 4,072 1,933 4,114
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	2,120 3,094 2,932 1,986 2,754 2,935 3,458 2,513 2,252 2,417 1,582 2,587 3,165 2,989 1,952	735 862 840 762 664 765 671 654 811 536 812 824 716 490	2,855 3,956 3,772 2,678 3,516 3,599 4,223 3,184 2,906 3,228 2,118 3,399 3,989 3,989 3,705 2,442	Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne Rorth South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	3,128 3,869 4,383 4,287 3,516 4,527 3,546 4,771 5,338 4,599 5,596 3,721 4,690	699 873 1,046 905 1,079 1,103 826 1,061 1,106 1,127 1,157 931 1,106	3,827 4,742 5,429 5,192 4,595 5,630 4,372 5,832 6,444 5,726 6,753 4,652 5,796
	.,002	100	2,772	Clwyd Alyn and Deeside	2,325	701	3.026

employment in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 9 1993 Male Female All Highlands Region Caithness and Inverness, Nairr Ross, Cromarty Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham 2,985 2,102 2,299 2,501 837 657 682 777 3,822 2,759 2,981 3,278 Lothian Region East Lothian Edinburgh Centri, Edinburgh Leith Edinburgh Leith Edinburgh Pentan Edinburgh South Edinburgh West Linlithgow Livingston Mid Lothian 658 749 597 1,242 2,876 2,764 3,058 5,632 Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke 2,218 2,015 2,461 4,390 nt Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen 2,780 1,884 1,917 2,948 3,666 3,134 595 450 668 860 936 802 3,375 2,334 2,585 3,808 4,602 3,936 Mid Lothian Mid Lothian Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Ayr Carrick Cumnock Clydebank and N Cumbernauld ans Monklands East Monklands West Motherwell North Paisley North Torfaen ne**dd** Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon 2,458 2,574 1,379 2,869 853 791 510 881 3,311 3,365 1,889 3,750 Blamorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd Rhondda 2,462 3,476 2,863 3,162 2,553 2,728 3,083 3,132 4,252 3,507 3,824 3,142 3,372 3,726 670 776 644 662 589 644 643 Brecon and Radnor Montgomery 1,658 2,227 1,394 569 373 Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan 3,961 1,948 3,751 4,024 3,456 1,095 520 721 920 874 5,056 2,468 4,472 4,944 4,330 Glamorgan Aberavon 2,102 1,919 2,171 2,994 3,402 2,531 2,432 2,615 3,520 4,204 429 513 444 526 802 Gower Neath Swansea East Swansea West Tayside Region Angus East Dundee East Dundee West North Tayside Perth and Kinros TLAND de**rs Region** Roxburgh and Berwickshire Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale 1,080 1,005 1,426 1,327 346 322 tral Region Clackmannan Falkirk East 2,498 2,709 2,358 2,013 3,215 3,386 2,968 2,716 717 677 610 703 Orkney and Shetland Western Isles Falkirk West Stirling NORTHERN IRELAND Belfast East Belfast North Belfast South Belfast West East Antrim East Londonder Fermanagh and Foyle Lagan Valley Mid-Ulster Newry and Arma North Down South Antrim South Down Strangford Upper Bann fries and Galloway Region Dumfries Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 697 793 2,033 1,993 2,730 2,786 Region Central Fife Dunfermline East Dunfermline West Kirkcaldy North East Fife 3,114 2,848 2,341 2,891 1,430 4,084 3,617 3,063 3,681 2,007 970 769 722 790 577 mpian Region Aberdeen North Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan 2,787 2,416 2,161 1,770 1,636 3,134 2,244 1,893 1,637 1,268 1,180 2,216 543 523 524 502 456 918 Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

a de la companya de l	No.		
	Male	Female	All
Sutherland and Lochaber and Skye	1,559 4,096 3,282	585 1,469 1,066	2,144 5,565 4,348
ral Iands h	2,615 2,900 2,463 3,795 2,093 2,364 1,581 2,412 2,492 2,360	680 1,024 595 979 563 714 404 639 716 631	3,295 3,924 3,058 4,774 2,656 3,078 1,985 3,051 3,208 2,991
k and Doon Valley Miligavie nd Kilsyth forth south adden d l ston burn Port Glasgow Loudoun t n h	$\begin{array}{c} 2.155\\ 2.684\\ 3.227\\ 2.811\\ 2.758\\ 2.006\\ 2.933\\ 3.131\\ 3.066\\ 2.478\\ 1.882\\ 2.031\\ 3.922\\ 3.139\\ 3.006\\ 3.191\\ 4.064\\ 3.537\\ 3.836\\ 3.191\\ 4.064\\ 3.537\\ 3.836\\ 3.191\\ 4.064\\ 3.537\\ 3.258\\ 2.864\\ 2.384\\ 3.097\\ 3.258\\ 2.864\\ 2.384\\ 3.178\\ 3.035\\ 2.817\\ 2.725\\ \end{array}$	869 894 841 691 743 627 907 858 950 835 594 549 987 666 736 736 736 736 736 742 984 690 1,020 683 594 594 690 1,020 683 594	3.024 3.578 4.068 3.502 3.501 2.533 3.840 3.989 4.016 3.313 2.476 2.580 3.742 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 3.742 3.742 3.742 3.767 5.220 4.367 5.220 4.367 5.220 5.220 3.742 3.742 3.767 3.525 3.787 3.547 3.805 3.805 3.805 3.805 3.418
nd Inverclyde I Bearsden	1,670 1,922	525 609	2,195 2,531
SS	2,243 3,633 3,318 1,425 2,071	750 1,019 967 603 602	2,993 4,652 4,285 2,028 2,673
Islands	646	258	904
	1,324	353	1,677
rry South Tyrone agh	3,106 5,437 3,921 7,618 3,734 5,740 5,089 7,958 3,675 5,609 5,644 3,902 2,697 3,150	<b>991</b> 1,389 1,444 1,377 1,162 1,704 1,354 1,591 1,591 1,541 1,413 1,100 1,042 1,142	4,097 6.826 5,365 8,995 4,896 7,444 9,549 4,900 7,150 7,057 5,002 3,739 4,292
	4,488 2,693 3,404	1,493 1,005 1,109	5,981 3,698 4,513

FEBRUARY 1994

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	EC average	Major 7	United	Australia ##	Austria #	Belaium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany #
		nations (G7)	Kingdom *		Carlo and		and the	and second	a Section	and the second	(FR)
OECD STANDARDISED	RATE: SEASO	NALLY ADJUS	STED (2)	6.1		8.0	7.5		3.4	9.4	5.6
1990	8.4	5.6	6.8	6.9		72	8.1		3.4	8.9	4.8
1991	8.6	6.3	8.7	9.5		7.2	10.2		7.5	9.4	4.2
1992	9.5	6.9	9.9	10.7		7.9	11.2	•••	13.0	10.3	4.6
1992 Nov	9.7	6.9	10.4	11.2		8.1	11.7		15.1	10.7	5.1
Dec	9.9	6.9	10.6	11.2		8.3	11.4		15.1	10.9	5.2
Jan	10.0	6.8	10.7	10.8		8.4	11.0		15.7	10.9	5.4
1993 Feb	10.2	6.8	10.6	10.9		8.0	10.8	••	17.0	11.0	5.3
Mar	10.4	6.9	10.4	10.7	••	8.7	11.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17.1	11.2	5.5
Apr	10.5	7.0	10.3	10.7		0.9	11.3		17.0	11.4	5.6
lune	10.0	7.0	10.3	11.0		91	11.3		18.7	11.5	5.7
July	10.7	7.0	10.4	10.7		9.2	11.5		18.3	11.7	5.9
Aug	10.8	6.9	10.4	11.1		9.4	11.3		17.9	11.7	5.9
Sep	10.9	6.9	10.4	10.7		9.5	11.1		18.6	11.8	6.1
Oct	10.9	7.0	10.2	11.1		9.6	11.1		18.4	12.0	6.2
Nov		••	10.0	11.0		9.6	10.9				
UMBERS UNEMPLOY	ED, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS	(1) SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTED	)			a maile			
1989			1,784	509	149	419	1,018	265	104	2,532	2,029
1990			1,663	590	166	403	1,109	269	106	2,505	1,8/6
1992			2,287	935	193	429 472	1,417	315	376	2,709 2,911	1,687
1992 Dec			2 972	974	210	497	1 593	326	426	2 989	1 989
Jan			2 993	954	208	508	1 528	334	432	2 993	2,066
1993 Feb			2,967	956	213	519	1.500	336	445	3.024	2,113
Mar			2,941	941	217	526	1,537	336	458	3.066	2.171
Apr			2,940	914	225	532	1,581	344	462	3,112	2,205
May			2,917	925	225	539	1,588	341	478	3,141	2,232
June			2,912	966	235	546	1,589	346	493	3,186	2,491
July			2,916	924	228	554	1,596	348	503	3,212	2,312
Aug			2,922	964	236	564	1,606	347	508	3,216	2,346
Sep			2,904	947	227	5/1	1,5/2	349	510	3,242	2,396
Nov			2,002	902		590	1,000	347	509	3,283	2,454
Dec			2,766			580					2,409 2,494
% rate:latest month			9.8	11.1	6.9	13.7	11.0	12.4	20.5	12.0	9.1
atest 3 months:change			-0.4	.0.1	.0.1	.0.3	.0.2	.0.1	.0.2	.0.2	.0.6
			-0.4	+0.1	+0.1	+0.5	-0.5	+0.1	+0.5	+0.2	+0.0
1992 Dec	D, NATIONAL I	DEFINITIONS (	2,983	989	251	515	1,540	326	446	3.076	2.026
Jan			3,062	1,018	274	521	1,618	369	452	3,113	2,258
993 Feb			3,043	1,053	268	520	1,591	361	458	3,098	2,288
Mar			2,997	989	239	512	1,696	359	455	3,078	2,223
Apr			3,001	931	223	509	1,552	357	457	3,037	2,197
May			2,917	933	201	505	1,548	334	461	2,994	2,148
June			2,865	923	185	514	1,553	329	485	3,003	2,166
Aug			2,929	901	185	5/0	1,615	325	504	3,109	2,326
Sen			2,900	924	100	592	1,390	342	491	3,200	2,315
Oct			2 794	911	211	586	1 433	340	490	3,300	2,200
Nov			2 769	902	211	586	1 482	540	490	0,000	2,009
Dec			2,783			592					2,514
6 rate:latest month			9.9	10.3	6.4	14.0	10.7	12.1	20.3	12.2	9.1
on a year ago			-0.7	-0.2	+0.6	+1.8	-0.8	+0.9	+3.6	+1.3	+1.7

 on a year ago
 -0.7
 -0.2
 +0.6
 +1.8
 -0.8
 +0.9
 +3.6
 +1.3
 +1.7

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

	Greece +	Irish	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem-	Nether-	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer-	THOUSAN
	DATE OF	Republic	+		_ bourg #	lands ++					land ++	_ States ##
D STANDARDISEL	D HATE: SE	14.7	ADJUSTED (2	2.3		8.3	4.9	5.0	16.9	1.4		5.2
0	1999	13.4		2.1		7.5	5.2	4.6	15.9	1.5		5.4
		14.9		2.1		7.0	5.5	4.1	16.0	2.7		6.6
2		16.1		2.2	•••	6.8	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	••	7.3
Nov		16.7		2.3		7.2	6.0	4.2	19.5	5.3		7.2
Dec		10.7	01	2.4		7.4				5.5		7.2
Jan	1	10.0	9.1	2.3		1.0	5.0	10	21.1	7.5	••	7.0
FeD		16.8		23	1	8.2	5.5	4.0	21.1	7.0		6.9
Anr		16.8	10.6	2.3		8.0				7.7		6.9
May		16.9		2.5		8.0	6.2	5.7	22.1	7.5		6.8
June		16.8		2.5		7.9				9.0		6.9
July		16.8	10.3	2.5		8.3				9.6		6.8
Aug		16.7		2.5		8.5	6.1	5.6	23.1	9.4		6.7
Sep	23	16.7		2.6		9.0		• •		8.7		6.6
Oct		16.8		2.1		9.0				8.5 8.4		6.3
			IONS (1) SEA		IUSTED							
BERS UNEMPLO	118	232	2,865	1,420	2.3	390	83	312	2,550		15.1	6,520
	140	225	2,751	1,340	2.1	346	93	307	2,349		16.0	6,874
	173	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101	293	2,289		35.1	8,426
	185	283	2,799	1,420	. 2.1	303	114	317	2,200	••	02.4	9,304
Dec	178	292		1,580	2.9	306	119	339	2,309		108.6	9,280
Jan	174	295	2,073	1,500	2.9	327	115	343	2,356		110.5	9,013
Feb	179	294		1,540	3.0	347	114	348	2,393		116.7	8,876
Mar	1/6	294	0 4 4 4	1,530	3.3	360	117	352	2,465	••	124.7	8,864
Apr	1/4	295	2,444	1,490	3.2	303	123	350	2,480	••	133.3	8,925
May	171	290		1,000	3.4	375	122	345	2,510		143.0	8 908
June	176	294	2 360	1,030	3.5	389	130	346	2,500		158 1	8 769
Aug	177	293	2,000	1.680	3.5	390	118	.348	2.572		165.6	8,661
Sep	174	293		1,690	3.9	407	117	349	2,587		171.4	8,517
Oct	166	294		1,770	3.9		117	354	2,620		168.3	8,786
Nov		293		1,840					2,638			8,252
Dec		296	•••	• •		••		••	•••			
te:latest month	N/A	N/A	10.4	2.8	N/A	5.7	5.4	N/A	17.1	N/A	5.1	6.4
t 3 months:change	N/A	N/A	-0.3	+0.2	N/A	+0.3	-0.4	N/A	+0.1	N/A	+0.4	-0.2
			1010 (1) 10			_						
BERS UNEMPLO	YED, NATIO	294	10N5 (1) NO	1 440	3 1	332	117	339	2 360	262	115.8	8.829
Jan	208	302	2.139	1.520	3.2	353	129	351	2,423	322	126.4	9,911
Feb	213	300		1,570	3.1	368	124	359	2,471	315	131.6	9,770
3 Mar	201	297		1,680	3.3	371	119	360	2,530	302	134.6	9,276
Apr	180	295	2,389	1,570	3.1	. 359	120	353	2,510	329	138.2	8,635
May	150	290		1,690	3.0	359	108	339	2,486	322	139.9	8,606
June	153	293	0.011	1,590	3.2	35/	124	333	2,521	402	142.4	9,252
July	15/	298	2,344	1,590	3.4	381	100	335	2,497	400	140.5	8 470
Aug	147	297		1 720	39	405	109	335	2 532	376	152.5	8,128
Oct	157	286		1.760	4.0	400	105	345	2.628	363	153.8	8,101
Nov		287		1,760					2,680	357		7,890
Dec		297				•••				••		
te:latest month	N/A	N/A	10.3	2.6	N/A	5.6	4.8	N/A	17.4	8.4	4.8	6.1
t month:change	N/A	N/A	-0.7	+0.4	N/A	+1.3	-0.1	N/A	+2.1	2.5	+1.8	-0.9
Numbers register	ered at emplo	oyment offices	. Rates are c	alculated as p	ercentages of	total employee	es.					-10
Insured unemplo	oyed. Rates	are calculated	as percentage	ges of total ins	ured labour fo	orce.						
Labour force sa	mple survey.	Rates are ca	liculated as a	percentage of	the civilian lal	bour force.						
No Change												
Not Available												

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

#### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** 2.19 Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

UNITED KINGDOM INFLC	INFLOW +			and the second second					
Month ending	Male and Female	. Kanada Karal	Male		Female	and the second			
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married		
1992 Dec 17	365.4	+12.0	266.3	+7.9	99.1	+4.1	34.7		
1993 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	390.7 370.1 338.0	+28.5 -19.5 -14.3	267.5 258.3 239.0	+18.0 -16.3 -10.3	123.2 111.9 99.0	+10.5 -3.1 -4.0	44.4 38.9 36.0		
Apr 8 May 13 June 10	364.8 313.1 313.0	-1.6 -9.7 -9.4	256.8 222.7 221.5	-4.8 -6.2 -5.3	108.0 90.4 91.4	+3.2 -3.5 -4.2	41.6 32.2 31.4		
July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	438.0 395.6 361.4	-10.0 -12.5 -26.6	289.2 261.9 244.4	-7.1 -13.4 -20.2	148.8 133.7 117.0	-3.0 +0.9 -6.4	39.3 40.6 34.6		
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	384.8 358.2 331.6	-46.8 -50.7 -33.8	268.9 253.3 243.6	-32.4 -37.7 -22.7	115.9 105.0 88.0	-14.3 -13.0 -11.1	33.4 33.8 27.7		
UNITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +		1444						
Month ending	Male and Female		Male		Female		and the second second		

		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1992	Dec 17	262.0	-4.8	179.6	-1.2	82.4	-3.6	27.9
1993	Jan 14	305.4	+75.6	208.8	+54.6	96.6	+21.0	35.8
	Feb 11	391.2	+33.3	277.7	+28.3	113.6	+5.1	40.9
	Mar 11	387.8	+32.1	274.5	+25.8	113.3	+6.3	40.5
	Apr 8	360.7	+25.7	255.7	+21.1	105.1	+4.6	36.9
	May 13	385.8	+38.2	271.0	+29.1	114.8	+9.0	42.3
	June 10	368.8	+14.2	264.1	+11.4	104.7	-2.8	37.5
	July 8	368.3	+24.1	265.4	+20.6	103.0	+3.4	34.2
	Aug 12	369.1	+23.0	259.1	+19.1	110.0	+3.9	34.5
	Sept 9	413.2	+27.2	273.8	+21.7	139.4	+5.6	46.8
	Oct 14	487.5	+20.3	331.1	+20.0	156.4	+0.3	44.3
	Nov 11	384.4	+18.5	265.6	+16.0	118.8	+2.5	39.1
	Dec 9	317.2	+55.2	219.8	+40.2	97.4	+15.0	30.6

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 is the table are converted to a standard 41/g week month.
 The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2.20*. While *table 2.20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK it is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

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

THOUSAND

IN	w.	Age group					Service States				
Mo	th ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
M 19	E Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	3.5 3.8 3.3 3.5 3.1 3.0	28.7 26.6 27.9 28.4 21.7 20.9	82.8 67.1 55.8 60.4 53.8 50.3	44.5 42.0 38.7 43.5 41.9 40.9	30.6 29.3 27.7 30.9 31.1 31.0	41.0 39.5 37.8 42.5 42.6 42.0	32.9 31.4 31.0 35.0 35.2 33.4	12.3 11.6 11.1 12.6 12.8 12.1	5.4 5.0 4.8 5.4 5.5 5.0	281.7 256.2 238.1 262.1 247.6 238.5
<b>F</b> E 15	ALE July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	2.7 2.9 2.6 2.5 2.4 2.1	21.0 18.8 21.0 20.8 14.2 12.2	52.0 40.7 30.5 30.2 26.5 21.6	19.7 18.8 16.7 17.0 16.4 13.8	11.2 11.0 9.9 9.8 9.5 8.3	17.4 17.8 15.1 14.4 14.8 12.4	14.6 15.9 13.3 13.3 14.4 12.0	4.1 4.2 3.7 3.8 4.1 3.4	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	142.7 130.0 112.8 111.9 102.1 85.8
C	ges on a year	earlier									
M. 15	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	0.7 0.8 0.5 0.5 0.2 0.2	-2.9 -1.7 -3.6 -5.7 -4.0 -2.2	-1.1 -1.2 -4.8 -7.6 -8.8 -5.2	-1.8 -2.9 -3.4 -5.7 -6.9 -4.5	-0.9 -1.3 -2.0 -3.5 -4.3 -2.0	-1.6 -2.7 -3.6 -5.4 -6.9 -4.4	1.1 -2.7 -1.0 -1.8 -3.8 -2.8	0.3 -1.1 -0.7 -1.2 -1.5 -0.9	-0.6 -0.5 -0.8 -1.7 -1.6 -1.1	-7.0 -13.3 -19.5 -32.1 -37.5 -22.7
P15	LE July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	0.4 0.5 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.1	-2.3 0.7 -2.4 -4.3 -2.3 -1.8	-0.2 1.1 -1.4 -3.3 -3.8 -3.2	-0.8 -0.7 -1.4 -2.5 -2.6 -2.4	-0.3 -0.2 -0.5 -1.4 -1.4 -1.1	-0.6 -0.8 -1.2 -2.3 -2.2 -2.0	0.7 1.2 0.3 -0.6 -0.4 -0.7	0.4 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	-2.7 0.6 -6.1 -14.2 -12.8 -11.0
BSS.											
REA O	OW	Age group									
M	ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
N 1	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.8	16.9 16.6 19.1 30.9 18.9 15.0	54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5 56.7 46.3	41.9 40.3 43.1 50.7 42.0 34.4	30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2 25.2	42.6 40.5 41.7 47.7 41.5 35.2	32.8 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5 28.1	12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9 10.9	7.9 7.5 7.0 • 7.4 7.4 6.7	242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4 203.7

0	WO	Age group									
M	ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
N 1	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	2.2 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.4 1.8	16.9 16.6 19.1 30.9 18.9 15.0	54.3 55.6 61.9 80.5 56.7 46.3	41.9 40.3 43.1 50.7 42.0 34.4	30.9 29.6 31.1 35.7 30.2 25.2	42.6 40.5 41.7 47.7 41.5 35.2	32.8 31.4 32.3 34.8 32.5 28.1	12.9 12.2 12.0 13.0 12.9 10.9	7.9 7.5 7.0 7.4 7.4 6.7	242.3 236.0 250.8 303.6 244.4 203.7
	MALE 93 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	1.8 1.9 2.3 2.4 1.9 1.5	11.4 12.4 14.1 23.9 14.3 12.0	26.1 30.9 38.4 44.7 31.0 25.7	15.8 16.0 19.7 21.2 17.3 14.6	9.5 9.6 11.9 12.5 10.4 8.8	13.6 13.5 19.6 18.6 15.8 12.3	11.7 11.8 16.3 15.6 14.3 11.6	3.6 3.7 4.7 4.5 4.4 3.5	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	93.6 99.9 127.0 143.6 109.5 90.1
	nges on a year e	earlier									
	3 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	0.6 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.7	-0.3 -0.2 0.2 -2.0 0.0 2.6	2.1 1.9 3.3 2.7 2.3 8.9	2.3 2.9 3.4 3.5 3.2 6.6	3.0 3.1 3.4 3.2 2.6 5.4	4.2 4.2 3.4 4.4 3.4 7.0	3.8 3.9 4.0 3.8 3.5 5.7	2.1 1.7 1.4 1.7 2.0 2.6	0.0 0.0 -0.3 0.0 1.0	17.7 18.2 19.9 17.6 17.6 40.3
	MALE 93 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	0.5 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.5	-0.6 -0.3 -0.5 -2.4 -0.9 1.3	0.3 0.6 0.3 -0.7 0.3 3.8	0.3 0.2 0.4 -0.1 0.0 1.9	0.3 0.5 0.5 0.1 0.2 1.5	0.5 0.2 1.0 0.2 0.7 1.7	1.1 1.0 1.7 1.5 1.9 2.7	0.5 0.5 0.7 0.6 0.9 1.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0	2.8 3.2 4.7 -0.3 3.3 14.6

lows 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 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

1.00



FEBRUARY 1994

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

	1989 Spring	1990 Spring	1991 Spring	1992 Spring	1992 Summer	1992 Autumn	1992 Winter	1993 Spring	1993 Summer
All Idancy)	48	63	98	79	66	87	62	58	55
All	94	117	290	243	212	223	283	204	183
All	142	181	388	322	278	310	344	262	237
Men	94	118	268	217	185	207	238	169	162
1	All ndancy) All All Men	All 1989 All 3pring 3pring 48 Idancy) All 94 All 142 Men 94	1989         1990           Spring         Spring           All         48           idancy)         63           All         94           All         94           Men         94           Here         94	1989         1990         1991           Spring         Spring         Spring         Spring           All         48         63         98           idancy)         All         94         117         290           All         94         117         290           All         142         181         388           Men         94         118         268           Men         94         106         269	1989         1990         1991         1992           All idancy)         Spring         Spring	1989         1990         1991         1992         1992           All idancy)         Spring         Summer           All         48         63         98         79         66         66           All         94         117         290         243         212           All         142         181         388         322         278           Men         94         118         268         217         185	1989         1990         1991         1992         1992         1992         1992           All idancy)         Spring         Spring         Spring         Spring         Spring         Spring         Spring         Spring         Summer         Autumn           All         48         63         98         79         66         87           All         94         117         290         243         212         223           All         142         181         388         322         278         310           Men         94         10         104         107         185         207	1989         1990         1991         1992 <th< td=""><td>1989         1990         1991         1992         1993           All idancy)         48         63         98         79         56         87         62         58           All         94         117         290         243         212         223         283         204           All         94         117         290         243         212         223         283         204           Men         94         118         268         217         185         207         238         169           When         94         104         164         207         185         207         238         169</td></th<>	1989         1990         1991         1992         1993           All idancy)         48         63         98         79         56         87         62         58           All         94         117         290         243         212         223         283         204           All         94         117         290         243         212         223         283         204           Men         94         118         268         217         185         207         238         169           When         94         104         164         207         185         207         238         169

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

### 2.33**REDUNDANCIES BY REGION**

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	t Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotla d
Redundancies (Thousands) All									(indian)				
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
Summer 1993	237	16	23	19	•	76	44	32	19	22	24	16	16
Redundancy rates (Redunda	ncies per 1,	000 employ	ees)										
Summer 1992	13.0	11.5	13.1	94	15.0	14.0	133	15 3	10.1	12 /	14.9	12.1	10 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
Vinter 1992	16.1	18.1	14.2	16.6	12.1	15.7	14.9	17.0	16.5	17.4	18.9	10.2	12
Spring 1993	12.4	16.5	13.0	13.9	*	11.3	11.2	11.0	12.5	13.9	12.3	11.1	11
Summer 1993	11.2	14.1	12.2	11.8	•	11.1	10.2	12.6	10.9	11.2	10.6	15.8	0

2.34 **REDUNDANCIES BY AGE** 

Years	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (Thousands)		ALCONTRACTOR OF		A CONTRACTOR OF STATES		Contraction of the
Summer 1992	69	65	52	51	41	278
Autumn 1992	71	81	55	61	43	310
Winter 1992	78	87	69	68	43	344
Spring 1993	61	64	. 51	46	39	262
Summer 1993	49	65	44	45	34	237
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1	.000 employees)					
Summer 1992	17.9	11.5	10.3	11.8	16.2	13
Autumn 1992	17.8	14.3	10.9	14.1	17.3	14
Vinter 1992	27.6	15.3	13.6	15.5	17.8	16
pring 1993	16.6	11.4	10.1	10.5	16.5	12
Summer 1993	13.5	11.3	8.8	10.3	14.3	11

#### 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
Redundancies (Thousands)		Sec. Sec.	Sector Sector	Sector States and	A TRANSPORT	State of the second	STATISTICS.			_
Summer 1992 All		*	14	43	40	33	62	15	20	31
Autumn 1992 All	11 - 12 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 -	10	12	54	39	38	65	19	39	32
Winter 1992 All	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10	15	64	48	42	70	20	41	29
Spring 1993 All	•	•		45	40	24	62	22	19	31
Summer 1993 All	•	17	10	34	25	26	50	12	28	27
Redundancy rates (Redunda	ancies per 1.000 en	plovees)								
Summer 1992 All	*	*	19.4	18.5	21.4	32.0	14.5	11.1	12.2	1
Autumn 1992 All	*	20.0	16.9	23.0	21.1	37.5	15.4	13.7	16.1	4.
Winter 1992 All	*	20.7	21.4	27.8	26.1	42.5	16.6	14.6	17.0	4
Spring 1993 All	*		*	19.8	22.1	25.3	15.1	16.1	7.8	4.
Summer 1993 All		37.0	15.7	15.1	13.7	28.1	12.2	89	11.6	4

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

#### 2.36**REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION**

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (Thousands)				and the second		Participation of the later	Sale Contractor	The second second	
Summer 1992	35	14	19	43	55	19	23	40	29
Autumn 1992	38	15	19	48	60	17	25	51	25
Winter 1992	38	16	18	53	74	19	28	60	36
Spring 1993	26	13	17	36	49	15	28	10	28
Summer 1993	30	11	16 🕠	37	49	16	17	32	28
Redundancy rates (Redundar	cies per 1,000 em	ployees)							
Summer 1992	11.8	6.4	10.0	11.6	21.9	82	12.5	19.5	14.8
Autumn 1992	12.9	6.9	9.9	13.1	24.0	72	14.1	23.8	17.1
Vinter 1992	12.9	7.4	9.5	14.7	30.7	8.0	15.6	23.0	18.3
Spring 1993	8.6	6.1	9.0	10.1	20.7	6.6	15.0	27.0	14.8
Summer 1993	10.0	5.0	. 8.1	10.4	21.3	7.0	15.5	23.2	14.0

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

# LFS Help-Line

	CONTENTS FOR	FEBRUARY 1994
• Training on and off the job • ILO and claimant count unemployment for men and	women by age • Qualifications of men and women managers	• Economic activ mothers
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's Statistical Services Division. Brief details are given of the information requested, the types of organisations requesting the data and the way they are used. Most of the requests have been	received via the LFS which gives advice or labour force informa vides some LFS data public. Other reques received by Quantim provides LFS data or This feature draw the summer (June to

### Training on and off the job

Help-line (0742-594027).

In summer 1993 2.46 1992 were 59 per cent in seasonal effect arises breaks. million employees of working age (1.27 million men and 1.19 million women) received job related training in the four weeks prior to interview (not seasonally adjusted). The LFS is able to provide information on whether the training received is on or off the job. "On the job training" means learning by example and practice while actually doing the job. Any training conducted in a classroom or training section, even if on the employer's premises is "off the job training".

Figure 1 shows the numbers of men and women who had either on-the-job training, off the job training, or both in summer 1993 and in spring 1993. The proportions of people who

Many requests for LFS received off-the-job train- spring and 53 per cent in entirely from a decline in data about training are ing only fell from 58 per summer. Overall levels of training away from the received from employers cent in spring 1993 to 52 training are known to fall job, probably because colon ED's training statistics per cent in summer 1993. sharply in the summer. leges and the trainees Equivalent proportions in The figure shows that this tend to take summer

> Figure I Job-related training, by type (Great Britain, spring and summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

Employees receiving job related training in four weeks prior to interview (000s)



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EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



vity of lone

 Men and women restricted in their work by ill-health or disability

Help-Line, n sources of tion and proto the general ts have been e Ltd which a bureau basis. s on results from August 1993)

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

100 YO	
CARE .	
	States and and the
Spring 1993	Summer 1993
h on and off the job	b training
ining away from th	e job

#### LFS HELP-LINE

#### ILO and claimant count unemployment for men and women by age

Men

Age

LFS Quarterly Bulletin for the under 20 age between the LFS and young people aged under claimant count measures 18, who are not in fullof unemployment, enquir- time education or in a 600 ers sometimes ask for job, are guaranteed a more details, for example Youth Training place and of how the measures are hence not generally relate to each other for covered by unemploydifferent age-groups.

Figure 2 provides, for men and women sepa- tionship between the two rately, a comparison of unemployment measures the figures from the sum- is seen for men and for 200 mer (June to August) 1993 women (except in the LFS for ILO unemploy- two extreme age groups). ment by age with the The number of men claimant unemployment unemployed according to figures by age for July the ILO measure is lower (age analyses of claimant than the number of male Age unemployment are only claimants. For women the available for every third position is reversed. This month).

sures are fairly close to have not paid sufficient each other in total, the National Insurance contrifigure shows that this is butions to be entitled to because larger ILO than Unemployment Benefit or claimant unemployment they are not entitled to figures for the under 20 Income Support (unemyears and 60 and over ployment-related) vears age-groups are because they are married 200 counter-balanced by high- or cohabiting and their er claimant than ILO partner is either working unemployment for all age or claiming benefits.

Although regular informa- groups 20 to 59. The parment-related benefits.

A very different relais probably mainly Although the two mea- because some women

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (ILO) MEASURE OF **UNEMPLOYMENT – USED IN THE LFS**

People without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. This definition of unemployment is in accordance with that adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, further clarified at the 14th ICLS, and promulgated by the ILO in its publications

#### CLAIMANT COUNT MEASURE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The monthly unemployment count relates to claimants of benefits at Employment Service local offices on the day of the count, normally the second Thursday of each month; it is derived almost wholly from computerised administrative records. Claimants consist of those people who claim Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits. The rules for claiming these benefits vary slightly, depending upon which benefit is being claimed, but broadly, the claimant count consists of people who have declared for each day they are claiming that they were unemployed; capable of work; available for work; and had been actively seeking employment in the week in which the day falls.

tion is published in the ticularly large difference Figure 2 ILO unemployment compared with the claimant count by age and sex (Great Britain, about. differences group arises because summer 1993 and July 1993, not seasonally adjusted)





#### The information provided by the LFS about qualifications and occupations is working age with a sometimes used to try and establish whether similarly qualified men and women have equal chances of gaining man- Similarly only 13 per cent agement positions.

numbers of men and highest qualification were women with qualifica- managers compared to 21 tions at higher education per cent of men. or degree level and all those with an A-level or equivalent by managerial status.

Only 25 per cent of all women employees of degree or another qualification above A-level were managers. This compares with 38 per cent of men. of women with an A-level Figure 3 shows the or equivalent as their

Not manager/supervisor

Men

#### HIGHER EDUCATION INCLUDING DEGREE

This group includes people with a higher, first or other degree, a diploma in higher education, an HND-HNC, BTEC etc (Higher), a teaching qualification, nursing, other higher education below a degree or a RSA Higher Diploma.

This group includes people with an A-level or equivalent, RSA Advanced diploma, OND-ONC, BTEC etc National, City & Guilds advanced craft, Scottish 6th year certificate or equivalent, SCE higher or equivalent, A-S level or equivalent, Trade apprenticeship, RSA diploma, City & Guilds craft, or a BTEC etc First or General diploma.

#### **GRADES OF EMPLOYEES**

Organisational hierarchies tend to vary a great deal and to allow maximum comparability, LFS respondents are asked to allocate themselves to one of only three broad groups. The groups are composed of "managers" (who manage employees directly or through supervisors and who have a general responsibility for policy or long-term planning); "foremen and supervisors" (who have day to day control over a group of workers whom they supervise directly and who sometimes do some of the work they supervise); and people who are not managers, foremen or supervisors.

#### Economic activity of lone mothers

Since the Labour Force families. Figure 4 shows Survey identifies family the economic activity units it is possible to look rates of lone mothers at the labour market par- compared with mothers ticipation of lone parents. in two parent families by Such information is the age of the youngest requested from time to dependent<sup>a</sup> child. For time on the LFS Help-Line mothers bringing up chiland from the Quantime dren on their own, the bureau.

were 1.3 million lone par- much more as the chilents of whom 1.2 million dren get older than it were women. This com- does for mothers in two pares with 6 million parent families. mothers in two parent

likelihood of working or In summer 1993 there seeking work increases

#### **REVISION OF LFS ESTIMATES OF** LONE PARENT FAMILIES

Recently, there was found to be an error in the information on one-parent families in the LFS from spring 1992 to spring 1993 inclusive. Reliable information will be available from summer 1993 onwards and consideration is being given to making corrections to earlier quarters' data.

Figure 4 Economic activity rate of lone and married mothers by the age of the youngest dependent child (Great Britain, summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted)





#### LFS HELP-LINE

#### **Oualifications of men and women managers**

Figure 3 Highest qualifications of employees of working age by managerial status (Great Britain, summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

#### Employees with highest qualification (millions)



#### A LEVEL OR EQUIVALENT

#### Economic activity rate (percentage)

#### LFS HELP-LINE

Figure 5 shows the per-

#### Men and women restricted in their work by ill-health or disability

employment of people does not identify disabled for those that were not Figure 5 Percentage with disabilities and health problems are respondents are asked ability with those that received by the LFS Help- whether they have health Line not only from medical institutions but also that limit the kind of paid from social and commer- work they can do. Those centage of people of cial organisations. It is that answer "yes" to this working age who were possible to study the eco- question are then asked nomic activity and ILO what the ill health probunemployment rates and lem is, but not the extent kind of paid work they regions of residence of limitation. among people with different health problems ILO unemployment rate

Enquiries about the and disabilities. The LFS and economic activity rate people as such but restricted by health or diswere limited by different problems or disabilities health problems. limited by health problems or disabilities in the can do by region.

Table 1 compares the

Table | Health problems by economic activity for men and women of working age<sup>a</sup> who said that health or disability problems limited the kind of paid work they could do. (Great Britain, summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted)

		Men		Women					
	Economically active (000s)	ILO unem- ployment rate (%)	Economic activity rate (%)	Economically active (000s)	ILO unem- ployment rate (%)	Economic activity rate (%)			
All persons of working age <sup>b</sup>	15,417	12	87	11,653	8	71			
Work not restricted by health or disability	13,658	П	93	10,464	7	76			
Work restricted by health or disability	1,099	25	48	703	18	39			
Of which main health problem was:				and the second					
Problems connected with arms, legs, back or n	eck 452	24	47	336	15	40			
Chest or breathing problems	159	28	58	114	23	51 ج			
Heart, blood pressure or blood circulation	102	17	34	43	*	32			
Difficulty in seeing	65	22	66	22	*	46			
Diabetes	61	17	72	19	*	37			
Difficulty in hearing	45	23	74	22	*	59			
Skin conditions, allergies	40	25	75	31	*	56			
Epilepsy	33	31	59	22	*	42			
Stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problems	33	*	42	20	*	31			
Depression, bad nerves	25	47	24	24	*	20			
Other health problems	85	31	40	49	*	28			

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

Includes those who did not state whether they were restricted by health or disability Based on an estimate of less than 10.000

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

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

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

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

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

of people of working age<sup>a</sup> who are limited by health problems or disabilities in the kind of paid work they can do by region (Great Britain, summer 1993, not seasonally adjusted)



# HEALTH PROBLEMS IN THE LFS

Respondents to the LFS are asked whether they have health problems or disabilities which limit the kind of paid work they can do. Such people do not conform to the usual definitions of people with disabilities because these people may be temporarily or permanently limited. Respondents are not asked about the extent of the limitation.

ED	UNFILLED V	ACANCIES (R)		INFLOW (R)		OUTFLOW (R	)	of which PL	ACINGS (R)
DOW	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
Annual Annual averages	248.6 219.5 173.6 117.9 117.1			231.2 226.1 201.2 171.3 169.0		232.8 229.2 207.4 172.5 168.8		159.0 158.3 146.8 126.6 124.2	
Dec	122.2	9.0	3.8	170.0	0.2	162.6	-1.4	118.1	-1.4
Jan	117.9	-4.3	2.7	166.7	-0.4	171.5	1.2	126.3	1.3
Feb	118.4	0.5	1.7	167.1	0.2	166.1	2.0	120.0	1.1
Mar	117.6	-0.8	-1.5	170.8	0.3	170.4	2.6	122.9	1.6
Apr	116.6	<pre>^-1.0 0.5 -1.0</pre>	-0.4	163.0	-1.2	168.0	-1.2	117.5	-2.9
May	117.1		-0.4	162.1	-1.7	168.4	0.8	117.7	-0.8
June	116.1		-0.5	176.1	1.8	176.2	1.9	129.0	2.0
July	119.0	2.9	0.8	172.7	3.2	170.3	0.8	125.6	2.7
Aug	117.1	-1.9	0.0	165.2	1.0	165.0	-1.1	121.6	1.3
Sept	111.5	-5.6	-1.5	166.0	-3.4	168.3	-2.6	125.8	-1.1
Oct	113.5	2.0	-1.8	171.1	-0.5	165.9	-1.5	126.6	0.3
Nov	117.3	3.8	0.1	168.3	1.0	161.5	-1.2	123.6	0.7
Dec	123.4	6.1	4.0	178.5	4.2	173.9	1.9	133.5	2.6
Jan	120.3	-3.1	2.3	178.8	2.6	180.9	5.0	135.9	3.1
Feb	120.5	0.2	1.1	176.6	2.8	174.6	4.4	132.5	3.0
Mar	123.2	2.7	-0.1	180.5	0.7	176.1	0.7	130.5	-1.0
Apr	123.5	0.3	1.1	174.3	-1.5	179.1	-0.6	127.8	-2.7
May	123.6	0.1	1.0	173.7	-1.0	180.0	1.8	128.5	-1.3
June	119.7	-3.9	-1.2	183.9	1.1	187.1	3.7	140.2	3.2
July	127.6	7.9	1.4	189.5	5.1	181.9	0.9	137.2	3.1
Aug	128.0	0.4	1.5	186.0	4.1	183.6	1.2	138.6	3.4
Sept	127.3	-0.7	2.5	189.8	2.0	186.7	-0.1	143.6	1.1
Oct Nov Dec	134.4 140.9 145.4	7.1 6.5 4.5	2.3 4.3 6.0	189.5 199.5 202.9	4.5 4.4	180.6 192.6 199.3	-0.4 3.0 4.2	138.7 150.4 150.0	0.5 3.9 2.1

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 nally 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 dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/<sub>3</sub> week month. Juding vacancies on Government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, October 1985, page 143. Jacancy figures for United Kingdom, Great Britain and all regions were revised in May 1993. A software fault affected unadjusted unifield vacancies, inflows and outflows between May 1992 March 1993, with consequent amendments back to January 1989 in the seasonally adjusted series.

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

		South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West
991	Dec	32.1	8.4	3.7	10.1	8.1	7.4	8.0	15.6
992	Jan	31.4	8.8	3.6	9.5	7.5	7.0	7.7	14.8
	Feb	31.5	8.5	3.7	9.4	7.7	7.2	7.9	14.4
	Mar	30.9	8.1	3.5	9.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	14.3
	Apr	29.8	8.0	3.4	8.5	7.9	7.4	7.6	14.3
	May	28.4	8.0	3.6	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.7	14.7
	June	28.2	8.0	3.3	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.8	14.8
	July	29.7	8.4	3.6	9.0	7.7	7.8	8.2	15.4
	Aug	28.7	8.4	3.6	9.1	7.7	7.5	7.7	15.1
	Sept	26.9	7.9	3.5	8.8	7.0	6.8	7.6	14.4
	Oct	27.1	8.3	3.3	8.8	6.8	6.9	8.1	15.1
	Nov	27.9	8.5	3.6	9.0	7.3	7.1	8.2	15.3
	Dec	30.4	9.3	3.8	9.4	7.9	7.5	8.6	16.1
993	Jan	30.2	9.5	3.7	8.8	7.6	7.5	8.5	14.8
	Feb	30.3	9.5	3.8	8.7	7.9	7.9	8.9	14.7
	Mar	30.4	9.7	4.0	8.5	8.6	8.4	9.3	15.1
	Apr	31.2	9.7	4.0	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.7	15.3
	May	30.6	9.4	4.0	8.4	8.9	8.7	10.0	15.6
	June	28.7	9.4	3.7	8.3	8.8	8.6	10.0	15.1
	July	30.5	10.0	4.2	9.6	9.3	9.2	10.2	15.8
	Aug	30.4	10.1	4.3	10.2	9.0	8.8	10.2	15.4
	Sept	30.1	9.8	4.3	10.3	8.7	8.5	9.9	15.4
	Oct	32.7	10.6	4.8	11.1	8.9	9.2	10.5	15.9
	Nov	34.5	10.9	5.0	11.4	9.5	9.6	11.0	17.0
	Dec	37.2	11.6	5.0	12.0	10.1	9.6	10.8	18.0

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

#### VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted



### VACANCIES

	<b>,</b>				THOUSAND
orth	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
6.7	8.7	17.6	118.0	4.2	122.2
6.4	8.1	18.0	113.9	4.0	117.9
6.2	8.2	18.2	114.4	4.0	118.4
5.9	8.4	18.0	113.3	4.3	117.6
5.6	8.7	19.3	112.5	4.1	116.6
6.0	8.9	19.8	113.0	4.1	117.1
6.0	8.6	19.5	112.1	4.0	116.1
6.2	8.7	18.8	114.9	4.1	119.0
6.1	8.6	18.7	112.8	4.3	117.1
5.7	8.3	18.3	107.2	.4.3	111.5
5.8	8.2	18.7	108.7	4.8	113.5
5.8	8.6	19.9	112.6	4.7	117.3
6.1	9.1	19.8	118.8	4.6	123.4
6.1	8.8	19.5	115.4	4.9	120.3
5.6	8.7	19.5	115.8	4.7	120.5
5.7	9.1	19.5	118.6	4.6	123.2
5.6	9.1	18.1	119.1	4.4	123.5
5.7	9.3	17.8	118.9	4.7	123.6
5.4	9.0	17.2	114.7	5.0	119.7
5.8	9.5	18.0	122.1	5.5	127.6
5.9	9.9	18.6	122.6	5.4	128.0
6.5	10.1	18.2	122.0	5.3	127.3
7.0	10.6	17.7	128.3	6.1	134.4
7.1	10.9	18.9	134.9	5.9	140.9
6.8	10.7	19.3	139.6	5.8	145.4

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

		South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacar 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	ncies at jobcentre	es: total + 95.1 71.7 47.6 28.8 29.2	32.2 23.6 14.8 8.2 8.3	9.7 8.3 5.4 3.2 3.5	20.4 18.5 13.9 9.9 9.0	24.1 20.5 14.6 8.2 7.6	13.8 12.9 10.5 7.1 7.3	15.5 13.3 11.7 7.9 7.9	23.9 24.4 21.1 15.8 14.9	11.4 10.7 10.7 6.6 6.0	12.1 13.8 12.1 8.2 8.5	20.0 21.7 21.6 18.3 18.9	245.9 215.8 169.1 113.8 112.8	2.0 2.6 3.4 2.8 3.2	247.8 218.4 172.5 116.9 116.0
1992	Dec	25.1	8.2	3.0	6.5	6.9	6.7	7.3	14.0	4.8	7.4	18.0	99.6	3.3	102.9
1993	Jan	23.3	7.8	2.8	5.9	6.4	6.2	7.1	12.5	4.8	7.2	15.9	92.1	3.3	95.4
	Feb	24.6	8.0	3.0	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.6	13.0	4.8	7.6	17.2	98.0	3.3	101.3
	Mar	27.4	9.0	3.7	8.2	7.7	7.6	8.6	14.1	5.3	8.6	18.5	109.6	3.3	112.9
	Apr	31.0	9.9	4.1	9.9	8.2	8.6	9.4	15.3	5.9	9.5	18.9	120.7	3.4	124.1
	May	32.8	10.0	4.3	10.8	8.9	8.8	10.3	16.0	6.3	10.3	19.0	127.6	3.8	131.5
	June	33.4	10.2	4.6	11.2	9.4	9.2	10.9	16.0	6.5	10.6	19.0	130.9	4.2	135.0
	July	32.4	9.9	4.5	10.4	9.3	9.2	10.3	15.4	6.4	10.3	18.2	126.4	4.2	130.6
	Aug	30.9	9.6	4.4	10.3	8.9	8.7	10.2	15.3	6.1	10.1	18.4	123.3	4.0	127.3
	Sept	34.4	10.9	4.9	11.4	10.1	9.6	11.1	17.4	6.9	10.8	19.9	136.5	4.3	140.8
	Oct	38.4	12.5	5.4	11.7	11.0	10.8	12.3	19.2	7.5	11.3	20.1	147.7	4.9	152.6
	Nov	35.8	11.7	5.0	10.4	10.5	10.2	11.6	18.1	6.8	10.4	19.7	138.4	4.7	143.0
	Dec	31.9	10.5	4.2	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.6	15.9	5.5	9.1	17.6	120.9	4.3	125.2
Vacar 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	) Annual averages	offices 16.0 14.4 9.4 3.5 2.7	8.1 7.5 5.0 2.0 1.6	0.9 1.0 0.6 0.3 0.3	1.6 1.6 1.1 0.5 0.4	1.8 2.7 2.3 1.4 1.2	1.3 1.5 1.0 0.4 0.3	1.1 1.2 1.1 0.6 0.4	1.3 1.4 1.5 0.8 0.5	0.4 0.5 0.5 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.4 0.3 0.1 0.1	0.5 0.8 1.1 0.7 0.5	25.2 25.5 18.8 8.7 6.7	1.0 1.3 0.6 0.3 0.3	26.3 26.8 17.6 9.0 7.0
1992	Dec	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.4	4.5
1993	Jan	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.4	5.0
	Feb	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.4	5.4
	Mar	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.3
	Apr	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.4
	May	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.4	0.6	7.0
	June	3.7	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	8.3	0.7	8.9
	July	5.1	3.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	9.7	0.7	10.4
	Aug	3.1	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.6	7.9
	Sept	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.7	8.0
	Oct	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.2	0.7	7.9
	Nov	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.1	0.7	6.8
	Dec	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.5	0.6	6.1

Note: About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also die to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together. \* Included in South East. + Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to table 3.1. (R) See footnote to table 3.1.

#### Steppages in progress: industry 12 months to November 1992 12 months to November 1993 Stoppages: November Kingdom Workers Working involved days lost Workers Working Stop-involved days lost pages Stop-pages United Kingdom 380 ture, forestry fishing xtraction mineral oil natural gas ity, gas, other ryogessing Stoppages in progress 100 of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier 10 2,600 8,000 5 13,500 26,000 6 6,300 26,000 1 + # All directly invo manufacture 4 500 8,000 5 400 1,000 processing manufacture 3 300 1,000 4 500 1,000 manufacture cals and man-de fibres poods nes ering rehicles ransport ipment trink and 9 28 13 3 400 13 5,200 13 14,800 1,500 6,000 48,000 8,000 2,000 33,000 15,000 10,900 6,800 6 3,400 9,000 6 3,900 40,000 10,100 100 500 5 2 1 10,000 3 1 3 800 1,000 CCO ## 1,000 ar and clothing and wooden 600 2 200 3,000 ture printing and 7 1,200 5,000 ishing 6 500 4.000 stries stries iction tion, hotels catering, repairs it services communication ing and misc. sport services finapre 600 3,900 9,000 4 12 1 3 100 700 4,000 2 400 1,000 United Kingdom 17 5,400 10,000 33 71,800 161,000 1 400 1,000 1 100 # finance, ance, business ervices and leasin 2 1,700 2,000 diministration and Pay: wage-rates and e extra-wage and f Duration and pattern of Redundancy questions Trade union matters 1 6,500 7,000 75 50,900 207,000 ary services on, research and alopment 67 240,300 364,000 3139,60087,00061,6001,000168,90052,000 16 20,800 22,000 4 500 2,000 2 200 4,000 Working conditions and Manning and work alloc Dismissal and other disc ervices ervices ervices 258 \* 157,300 509,000 193\* 382,400 693,000 services Allcauses stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services. than 50 workers involved. Inen 500 working days lost.

	Kingdom	Number of sto	oppages:	Number of wo	orkers (000)	Working days	lost in all stop	pages in progre	ess in period (0	00)		
	30	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
		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
196	Nov Dec	18 15	38 29	12 15	15 17	46 34	:	3 3	:	:	1	42 31
952	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	22 23 29 21 13 33 33 22 20 15 14 17 17	35 37 40 35 24 41 39 29 26 20 24 22	17 5 11 7 10 11 12 17 17 14 10 25 2	22 7 12 9 11 13 15 15 19 27 11 12 8 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 1	1	4	1 - - 7 - 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	41 13 25 12 17 17 18 25 48 66 43 62 50
993	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov	16 19 25 20 16 14 11 13 14 10 13	23 27 35 26 25 26 19 19 19 13 13	9 20 26 79 16 4 4 2 3 3 2 173	12 22 33 86 23 8 43 3 3 2 173	46 71 73 154 27 11 50 18 7 4 178	1	2 30 22 7 1 3 9 9 1 4 2 8		1	16 115 8 5 1 12 1 1 2	44 39 34 8 17 2 39 6 2 2 1 169

#### **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES** Stoppages of work 4.

1993		and the second	
	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
	17	173,300	178,000
nonths	13 4	172,700 * 600	177,000 1,000
alword			A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER

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

#### Stoppages in progress: cause

	12 months to I	November 1993	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
earnings levels	58	27,400	154.000
fringe benefits	9	3,200	4.000
hours worked	12	14,700	34.000
	47	319,600	407.000
	7	1,400	4.000
supervision	11	4,100	3.000
ation	29	7,800	81,000
ciplinary measures	20	4,200	6,000
	193	382 400	693.000

4.2

#### **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES** Stoppages of work:\* summary

#### EARNINGS

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

Per cent (January)



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

Per cent (January)

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NOVEMBER 1993





	GRE SIC=	BRITAIN 80	Whole ed (Division	conomy s 0-9)			Manufac (Division	turing ind is 2-4)	lustries		Producti (Division	on indust ns 1-4)	ries		Service i (Division	industries s 6-9)		
	0		Actual	Seasona	ally adjusted	14/1	Actual	Seasona	lly adjuste	d	Actual	Seasona	Ily adjusted		Actual	Seasona	lly adjusted	
					Per cent ch over previo 12 months	ange ous			Per cent over pre 12 month	change vious 1s			Per cent over prev 12 month	change rious s			Per cent of over prev 12 months	change ious s
	1990	00			U	nder- ing *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *
	198 198 199 199 199	Annual averages	83.5 91.1 100.0 108.0 114.6	100.0			84.1 91.4 100.0 108.2 115.3	100.0	3		83.8 91.4 100.0 108.6 115.8	100.0			83.8 91.2 100.0 107.7 114.1	100.0		
	1988	an eb lar	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		
		pr lay une	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		
-		uly ug ept	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		
		ov ec	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	an eb Iar	87.1 87.4 89.6	87.7 88.4 88.9	9.2 9.4 9.2	9 9¼ 9½	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 91⁄4 91⁄2
		pr lay une	89.6 89.8 91.1	89.7 89.9 90.5	9.7 9.2 9.2	9 <sup>1</sup> /4 9 8 <sup>3</sup> /4	90.7 90.8 92.0	89.9 90.5 91.0	9.1 8.8 8.7	8½ 8¾ 8½	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	91/4 9 81/2
		uiy ug ept	92.1 91.1 92.5	91.1 91.5 93.0	8.8 8.5 9.7	8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>3</sup> /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	81/4 81/2 83/4
		ot ov ec	93.3 94.6 95.8	94.0 94.3 94.3	9.7 9.1 7.3	91/4 91/4 91/4	93.0 94.4 95.7	93.7 94.2 94.8	8.7 8.3 8.0	9 8¾ 8½	93.0 94.6 95.7	93.6 94.2 94.9	8.9 8.8 8.6	9¼ 9 9	93.5 94.4 95.7	94.6 94.2 93.7	10.4 8.7 6.0	9 91⁄4 9
	1990	an eb lar	95.0 95.2 98.0	95.8 96.4 97.3	9.2 9.0 9.4	9½ 9½ 9½	94.7 95.8 98.2	95.5 96.4 98.0	8.0 8.3 10.6	83/4 91/4 91/2	94.8 95.7 98.0	95.5 96.4 98.0	8.6 8.8 10.4	91/4 91/2 93/4	95.4 95.2 98.1	96.3 96.4 97.0	9.3 8.8 8.7	9 <sup>1</sup> /4 9 <sup>1</sup> /4 9 <sup>1</sup> /4
		apr May June	98.0 99.0 100.7	98.1 99.2 100.1	9.4 10.3 10.6	934 934 10	98.5 99.1 101.0	97.7 98.8 99.9	8.7 9.2 9.8	9½ 9¼ 9½	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	9½ 9¾ 10
		July Aug Sept	101.3 101.0 101.3	100.2 101.5 101.9	10.0 10.9 9.6	10¼ 10 10	101.6 99.9 101.1	100.4 101.3 102.2	9.5 9.8 9.8	9½ 9½ 9½	101.5 100.2 101.3	100.4 101.2 102.3	9.5 9.5 10.1	10 9¾ 9¾	101.0 101.4 101.0	100.1 101.8 101.8	9.9 11.5 9.2	10 10 10
		Oct Nov Dec	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	93⁄4 93⁄4 91⁄2
	198	an Feb Mar	103.8 104.1 106.5	104.6 105.4 105.7	9.2 9.3 8.6	9½ 9¼ 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	9½ 9 9	103.7 103.7 106.9	104.7 105.0 105.6	8.7 8.9 8.9	9½ 9 8¾
		Apr May June	106.4 107.0 107.9	106.5 107.2 107.3	8.6 8.1 7.2	8¾ 8½ 8	107.6 107.4 109.0	106.7 107.0 107.8	9.2 8.3 7.9	8½ 8¾ 8¼	107.6 108.2 109.1	107.0 107.9 108.1	9.6 9.3 7.9	9 9 8¾	105.6 106.5 107.1	105.9 106.7 106.7	7.8 7.2 6.7	8½ 8 7½
		July Aug Sept	109.0 109.2 109.3	107.8 109.8 110.0	7.6 8.2 7.9	73/4 73/4 73/4	109.3 108.2 108.6	108.1 109.8 109.8	7.7 8.4 7.4	81⁄4 8 8	109.5 109.0 109.6	108.3 110.0 110.6	7.9 8.7 8.1	8½ 8¼ 8½	108.5 109.2 109.0	107.6 109.6 109.8	7.5 7.7 7.9	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
		Oct Nov Dec	109.3 111.4 112.3	110.2 111.0 110.5	7.5 7.7 6.5	7½ 7½ 7½ 7¼	110.0 111.5 112.7	110.8 111.3 111.6	8.2 7.7 7.3	8 8 7¾	110.3 112.0 112.9	111.0 111.7 111.9	8.3 8.2 7.7	8½ 8¼ 8	108.8 111.2 111.9	110.0 111.0 109.5	7.4 7.9 5.7	7¼ 7¼ 7
1	1992	Jan Feb Mar	111.1 111.9 115.8	111.9 113.3 114.9	7.0 7.5 8.7	71/4 71/2 71/2	111.6 112.6 117.0	112.5 113.4 116.7	7.6 7.8 10.3	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 7½ 7¼
		Apr May June	113.0 113.9 114.5	113.1 114.1 113.8	6.2 6.4 6.1	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	7½ 6½ 6½	112.8 113.4 113.8	113.1 113.6 113.4	6.8 6.5 6.3	7 6½ 6¼
-		July Aug Sept	115.1 114.6 114.7	113.9 115.3 115.4	5.7 5.0 4.9	6 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	116.1 115.3 114.9	114.8 116.9 116.1	6.2 6.5 5.7	6¼ 6 6	116.6 115.6 115.3	115.2 116.7 116.4	6.4 6.1 5.2	6½ 6¼ 6	114.5 114.3 114.3	113.5 114.7 115.2	5.5 4.7 4.9	6 5¾ 5½
		Oct Nov Dec	116.0 116.4 117.9	117.0 116.1 116.0	6.2 4.6 5.0	5 <sup>1</sup> /4 5 4 <sup>3</sup> /4	116.9 117.7 118.8	117.8 117.6 117.5	6.3 5.7 5.3	53/4 53/4 51/2	117.3 118.2 119.2	118.1 117.9 118.2	6.4 5.6 5.6	53/4 53/4 51/2	115.4 115.8 117.4	116.7 115.6 114.9	6.1 4.1 4.9	5½ 4¾ 4½
	1993	Jan Feb Mar	116.1 116.7 119.6	117.0 118.2 118.7	4.6 4.3 3.3	43⁄4 41⁄2 4	117.1 118.3 121.9	118.1 119.2 121.6	5.0 5.1 4.2	51⁄4 5 5	117.6 118.7 122.1	118.6 119.6 122.2	5.0 5.0 4.3	5 <sup>1</sup> /4 5 5	115.6 116.1 118.5	116.7 117.5 117.1	4.4 4.0 2.8	4½ 4¼ 3¾
		Apr May June	117.5 118.0 118.5	117.6 118.3 117.8	4.0 3.7 3.5	4 3¾ 3¾	119.0 120.3 121.0	118.0 119.9 119.6	5.3 4.8 4.7	5 5 5	119.7 120.8 121.3	118.9 120.4 120.2	5.1 4.7 4.7	5 5 5	116.5 116.9 117.0	116.8 117.0 116.5	3.3 3.0 2.7	3 <sup>1</sup> /4 3 2 <sup>3</sup> /4
		July Aug Sept	119.5 118.2 118.0	118.3 118.9 118.8	3.9 3.1 2.9	3½ 3¼ 3	121.9 119.5 120.1	120.5 121.1 121.4	5.0 3.6 4.6	43/4 41/2 41/4	122.4 119.9 120.6	121.0 121.0 121.7	5.0 3.7 4.6	43/4 41/2 41/2	118.3 117.3 116.8	117.3 117.7 117.7	3.3 2.6 2.2	23/4 23/4 21/4
	-	Oct Nov P	118.4 119.7	119.4 119.4	2.1 2.8	3 3	121.3 122.2	122.3 122.0	3.8 3.7	4¼ 4	121.7 122.9	122.6 122.5	3.8 3.9	41/4 41/4	116.9 118.4	118.2 118.3	1.3 2.3	21/4 21/4

on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, Employment Gazette, February 1994, page 50.

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

### Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5.1

FEBRUARY 1994

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

GREA	T BRITAIN 980	Agricul- ture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water	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-	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods nes	Food, drink and tobacco
1990=	100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	supply (15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	neering (33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	) Annual ) averages	83.4 90.0 100.0 110.1 113.8	80.0 90.6 100.0 113.5 123.8	79.0 87.0 100.0 110.8 116.1	82.2 90.3 100.0 110.4 117.5	86.6 92.8 100.0 106.3 112.0	84.0 91.9 100.0 105.8 110.8	81.6 88.9 100.0 109.3 116.2	83.8 92.0 100.0 109.1 116.9	83.8 91.7 100.0 108.6 115.9	83.7 92.0 100.0 108.0 117.2	79.6 89.7 100.0 108.5 114.0	85.1 91.8 100.0 106.1 114.0	82.2 89.8 100.0 110.6 118.
1988	Jan	75.1	75.4	76.8	78.4	84.2	80.3	77.1	80.3	80.9	78.3	78.5	81.9	79.
	Feb	74.3	68.8	75.1	77.9	78.9	81.3	78.1	81.6	81.4	70.0	78.7	82.4	78.
	Mar	76.5	77.7	75.8	78.0	79.3	82.2	77.7	82.4	83.4	85.1	79.9	82.5	78.
	Apr	79.6	83.5	76.6	80.9	92.7	82.5	80.1	82.7	82.4	82.5	78.7	83.9	81.
	May	79.3	78.8	79.3	83.2	81.2	83.8	80.5	83.2	83.0	84.0	78.8	84.9	82.
	June	81.6	78.2	75.9	82.5	84.6	84.5	82.3	83.2	84.0	88.0	75.6	85.3	83.
	July	84.0	82.7	79.8	84.5	96.3	84.4	80.3	84.6	84.0	87.0	77.2	86.6	82
	Aug	91.2	81.4	78.9	85.3	87.7	83.1	80.9	83.2	83.4	84.3	76.0	84.5	81
	Sept	95.2	83.0	78.1	83.6	83.5	84.8	80.8	83.7	84.2	83.8	80.1	85.8	82
	Oct	96.9	83.8	80.0	84.2	96.5	85.1	81.4	85.3	85.2	84.1	81.2	86.3	83
	Nov	82.2	83.6	86.1	84.5	84.0	86.1	88.3	87.2	86.0	88.3	82.7	89.9	85
	Dec	84.4	83.0	84.9	83.6	90.5	89.5	91.3	88.5	88.1	88.9	88.2	87.3	87
1989	Jan	80.3	85.4	84.1	82.8	93.4	88.0	83.6	87.9	88.0	88.0	86.1	89.0	85 6
	Feb	79.3	85.8	82.1	83.7	86.4	89.5	85.5	89.5	88.4	89.6	86.1	90.1	84 4
	Mar	82.1	88.8	82.1	87.7	86.2	88.6	84.6	89.8	89.9	91.5	89.3	88.4	86 2
	Apr	85.1	89.8	83.6	86.7	100.7	90.1	87.3	90.9	90.8	89.4	88.9	90.6	91
	May	86.3	87.6	87.1	88.2	88.8	92.9	88.2	91.3	90.4	91.5	88.8	91.4	90
	June	86.0	88.5	84.7	90.3	88.5	93.4	88.7	92.7	92.0	92.7	92.4	91.7	89 3
	July	92.1	90.0	90.5	94.3	105.4	92.3	87.5	92.7	92.6	93.6	91.1	93.7	90 )
	Aug	99.6	92.5	87.6	97.3	87.6	91.3	89.4	91.5	91.9	90.2	88.6	91.5	89 5
	Sept	105.3	92.1	86.8	91.2	89.2	93.3	88.5	92.4	92.8	91.0	89.9	92.9	90 3
	Oct	100.3	93.8	86.9	92.9	102.7	93.0	89.4	93.5	93.9	92.1	91.0	93.2	91
	Nov	93.0	97.8	95.1	94.5	90.2	94.5	95.8	94.9	95.1	93.9	92.0	94.7	93 2
	Dec	90.3	95.7	93.8	94.1	94.9	95.9	98.5	96.9	95.2	99.9	92.1	94.3	95 2
1990	Jan	86.9	99.8	97.2	92.6	96.5	94.5	94.4	95.9	95.2	91.5	91.8	95.9	92 5
	Feb	86.5	99.6	93.3	93.2	90.8	96.1	95.6	97.4	96.8	91.6	94.1	96.4	93 3
	Mar	90.1	99.6	95.0	94.5	93.4	97.2	96.0	99.6	99.3	102.7	98.6	98.3	94 3
	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 )
	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 3
	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 5
	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 5
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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	Nov	108.7	122.2	111.3	114.4	105.4	108.0	114.7	112.7	111.5	110.0	110.7	108.9	116
	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
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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	July	117.2	124.3	116.5	118.2	120.9	111.5	115.3	118.0	116.6	119.5	112.7	115.7	117
	Aug	124.0	121.2	115.6	116.7	108.0	112.1	115.5	116.6	115.1	115.6	116.8	114.8	117
	Sept	126.3	121.3	114.9	117.5	108.5	111.4	114.2	116.2	115.3	114.1	113.9	115.1	118
	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
	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
	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
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
	Feb	108.9	127.2	116.1	120.1	110.0	114.4	119.2	121.5	119.1	117.7	116.6	114.5	123
	Mar	113.0	127.6	125.3	121.0	111.6	114.6	130.4	124.5	122.7	119.3	121.4	117.3	129
	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
	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
	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
	July	124.1	132.7	122.4	124.1	130.5	116.6	120.2	124.0	122.8	122.2	121.9	120.3	123
	Aug	134.7	126.8	118.9	121.9	110.1	116.1	118.5	121.1	120.9	119.0	118.5	118.5	123
	Sep	126.0	130.9	118.4	121.6	113.9	116.0	118.6	122.6	120.5	118.0	119.2	119.5	123
	Oct Nov P	121.2	133.0	119.0	122.9	127.4	115.6	119.2	123.6 124.8	122.5 123.7	119.8 121.1	119.9 120.3	120.0 121.2	123. 128.

AT BRITAIN SIC 1980	GRE4	Whole economy	Other services #	Education and health services	e Public admini- stration	Banking, finance insurance and business services	Transport and comm- unication +	Hotels and catering	Distribu- tion and repairs	Construc- tion	Rubber, plastics, timber and other man-	Paper products printing and	Leather, footwear and clothing	les
1990=100		<u></u>	(92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)	(93,95)	(91-92pt)	(81-82, 83pt-84pt)	(71,72, 75-77,79)	(66)	(61,62, 64,65,67)	(50)	ufacturing (46,48,49)	publishing (47)	(44,45)	
) Annual ) averages )	1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	83.5 91.2 100.0 108.0 114.6	81.3 90.5 100.0 108.0 113.5	84.7 92.0 100.0 109.4 118.7	82.8 90.1 100.0 107.7 114.1	82.5 90.7 100.0 106.8 113.1	84.2 90.6 100.0 108.3 115.2	84.5 90.9 100.0 108.7 115.2	92.6 100.0 106.3 110.5	80.3 89.7 100.0 108.0 113.1	91.6 100.0 107.2 113.7	93.5 100.0 107.2 113.7	86.4 92.5 100.0 106.8 112.4	5.0 1.3 0.0 9.0 7.9
Jan	1988	79.7	79.6	78.8	78.9	79.0	81.9	81.1	81.5	75.0	80.9	83.6	83.8	1.8
Feb		79.8	78.0	79.2	80.5	79.9	81.3	80.3	81.9	75.4	82.1	84.1	84.2	1.9
Mar		82.1	78.4	82.3	81.4	82.5	82.3	81.9	85.3	79.2	83.8	86.3	86.4	3.9
Apr		81.7	78.8	79.7	80.0	81.4	83.6	82.4	83.7	77.6	82.3	86.1	86.9	3.8
May		82.2	80.6	80.1	81.1	81.5	83.2	83.7	84.6	77.8	84.9	87.8	86.4	4.1
June		83.4	81.9	83.9	81.7	82.8	83.1	84.3	85.7	80.6	86.4	90.0	87.7	6.5
July		84.6	83.2	87.8	84.2	83.3	84.5	84.6	85.0	81.6	87.2	89.3	87.2	7.2
Aug		83.8	81.5	87.1	83.0	82.2	84.3	84.2	85.2	79.5	85.3	89.3	86.9	4.9
Sept		84.3	82.5	85.7	83.3	81.4	86.0	84.9	86.1	81.9	86.0	90.0	85.8	5.5
Oct		85.0	82.1	85.4	85.7	81.4	86.1	86.5	86.3	83.0	86.7	90.2	86.5	5.1
Nov		86.6	82.9	86.3	87.7	87.5	86.9	87.1	87.0	85.2	87.2	90.4	87.2	3.0
Dec		89.3	86.7	100.6	86.4	87.5	86.5	92.8	90.6	86.5	88.6	90.2	87.7	5.4
Jan	1989	87.1	87.7	87.1	86.7	86.6	86.4	87.6	89.3	84.0	87.6	89.5	89.8	7.1
Feb		87.4	85.2	87.0	87.7	86.7	86.7	87.5	89.5	85.1	91.2	89.5	90.4	7.7
Mar		89.6	86.9	87.5	88.0	94.6	87.4	89.9	93.4	89.2	89.4	91.2	92.1	6.7
Apr		89.6	87.6	88.5	87.8	89.4	89.8	88.3	93.3	86.9	89.3	92.4	90.9	9.0
May		89.8	87.6	91.4	88.3	88.5	89.2	89.7	91.7	87.2	90.8	93.2	92.5	1.2
June		91.1	91.3	93.5	88.6	89.5	89.1	90.2	93.1	90.5	93.2	94.9	93.6	4.0
July		92.1	92.9	94.7	88.5	92.0	91.8	90.0	92.2	90.1	92.9	94.4	94.0	3.2
Aug		91.1	89.9	96.4	88.1	89.1	90.2	90.8	91.6	87.7	91.6	94.1	91.7	1.7
Sept		92.5	92.8	97.1	91.7	88.7	90.6	91.2	93.9	91.5	93.1	95.9	93.1	2.4
Oct		93.3	93.1	93.9	94.9	90.3	98.6	92.0	92.4	91.4	92.1	94.9	93.7	2.9
Nov		94.6	95.0	93.7	96.0	95.4	94.2	93.8	93.0	95.5	94.0	95.4	94.1	5.8
Dec		95.8	96.5	93.4	95.4	97.4	93.1	99.3	97.4	97.5	94.6	96.3	94.3	4.0
Jan	1990	95.0	95.8	94.7	95.0	95.8	96.6	94.7	95.2	94.7	95.3	95.7	97.0	5.0
Feb		95.2	96.5	93.4	96.5	95.2	94.4	94.3	96.2	94.5	98.5	95.8	97.2	5.4
Mar		98.0	96.4	94.7	96.6	102.5	96.1	96.3	100.3	98.9	99.0	98.2	98.3	7.8
Apr		98.0	100.9	96.4	95.9	98.5	97.3	97.4	99.9	98.3	97.8	98.3	97.8	7.0
May		99.0	97.1	101.8	97.9	99.3	97.9	100.7	99.7	97.6	98.5	98.8	100.3	9.9
June		100.7	99.3	99.9	100.3	100.4	101.6	100.4	100.3	101.2	100.4	100.7	100.5	2.0
July		101.3	102.0	101.6	100.1	101.3	101.8	99.8	100.3	101.7	100.7	100.9	101.0	.1
Aug		‡01.0	101.6	106.2	103.0	98.6	99.2	101.4	100.1	98.9	99.1	101.0	99.4	0.7
Sept		101.3	101.1	103.4	102.2	98.6	99.8	101.3	100.9	100.4	101.6	102.6	100.9	2.0
Oct		101.7	100.0	102.2	104.7	99.5	100.6	101.3	100.3	101.9	101.1	102.0	101.1	.8
Nov		103.4	103.6	102.8	104.1	104.4	102.7	102.9	101.2	105.3	103.1	102.8	102.4	.8
Dec		105.5	105.5	102.8	103.7	105.8	112.0	109.5	105.6	106.4	105.0	103.2	104.1	.2
Jan	1991	103.8	102.4	103.6	104.1	104.4	105.3	104.4	102.3	104.1	102.4	103.1	102.8	2.7
Feb		104.1	104.6	103.8	104.8	102.1	105.0	104.9	103.0	105.0	104.5	102.3	103.7	3.7
Mar		106.5	106.4	104.7	105.1	111.3	106.0	104.9	107.0	105.9	104.6	104.0	105.3	4.7
Apr		106.4	105.6	107.1	104.1	104.6	106.5	105.5	105.9	107.1	105.3	104.9	105.9	5.9
May		107.0	106.3	108.4	105.6	105.3	106.8	107.8	106.4	106.0	106.9	105.8	106.8	7.7
June		107.9	107.7	109.4	105.1	106.8	105.8	109.6	107.1	110.3	108.9	108.0	108.6	0.3
July		109.0	106.4	113.5	109.1	106.4	107.6	108.7	107.0	110.0	108.3	108.8	107.8	3.1
Aug		109.2	109.8	115.5	108.6	105.9	109.9	111.5	106.4	106.3	106.7	108.3	106.5	1.1
Sept		109.3	108.6	111.7	110.7	105.2	112.5	109.4	106.6	108.2	107.9	109.3	107.0	0.4
Oct		109.3	110.4	110.2	112.6	105.9	110.8	109.4	105.4	108.7	109.0	108.8	108.4	1.9
Nov		111.4	112.5	111.4	111.4	111.5	112.1	111.3	109.4	110.6	110.0	110.6	109.4	2.2
Dec		112.3	115.7	113.6	111.1	112.0	111.0	117.0	109.2	114.3	112.4	112.1	109.3	3.9
Jan	1992	111.1	112.0	112.9	111.1	110.7	111.4	112.0	107.8	109.9	109.5	109.8	109.0	3.3
Feb		111.9	113.1	112.8	111.7	112.1	112.0	112.0	109.5	111.2	113.5	110.0	110.5	4.9
Mar		115.8	113.1	114.2	113.3	121.6	113.2	113.7	114.0	115.0	117.5	113.2	112.1	8.0
Apr		113.0	113.6	117.5	111.5	111.4	112.3	115.8	110.9	110.7	110.8	112.0	108.1	13.1
May		113.9	113.3	119.4	111.4	112.2	114.3	116.4	110.1	110.5	112.5	113.1	111.4	17.4
June		114.5	112.1	119.7	113.9	111.1	116.2	113.7	110.4	114.1	113.8	113.7	112.5	19.2
July		115.1	110.7	122.6	112.2	112.1	117.6	115.1	110.8	113.7	114.3	114.3	113.3	20.0
Aug		114.6	112.3	124.1	114.3	110.8	114.6	114.8	109.8	111.2	113.2	115.6	113.8	20.1
Sept		114.7	113.0	121.3	116.8	110.4	115.6	115.1	109.7	112.7	114.3	114.6	112.3	18.1
Oct		116.0	113.4	121.0	119.6	111.6	118.1	115.4	110.0	114.6	113.9	115.7	114.0	19.9
Nov		116.4	116.5	119.5	117.5	116.0	117.5	116.3	109.6	114.3	114.4	115.7	115.7	20.2
Dec		117.9	118.4	119.4	116.2	117.5	119.7	122.6	113.5	118.7	116.9	116.6	115.9	20.1
Jan	1993	116.1	116.4	118.7	117.2	112.6	119.1	115.7	111.9	114.9	113.8	114.5	115.1	19.8
Feb		116.7	116.6	118.5	118.4	115.5	116.7	117.4	112.0	114.6	116.9	115.4	116.6	20.2
Mar		119.6	116.1	118.7	117.8	123.0	118.7	117.7	115.2	119.0	118.9	118.8	115.6	22.5
Apr		117.5	117.8	118.5	117.6	116.1	117.5	116.8	113.3	116.5	115.5	117.3.	116.3	22.8
May		118.0	117.3	119.3	119.5	115.6	119.2	118.1	112.0	115.9	117.4	118.5	116.4	25.1
June		118.5	113.3	119.7	120.1	114.2	120.6	118.1	113.4	119.0	118.3	119.5	118.5	27.0
July		119.5	113.7	122.3	119.5	116.0	120.9	117.3	115.8	116.5	119.1	119.0	119.6	25.2
Aug		118.2	113.0	124.4	120.3	114.8	118.2	117.2	112.2	115.2	116.3	119.4	117.5	24.9
Sept		118.0	114.1	121.8	119.5	114.3	118.7	119.6	112.0	114.9	118.1	120.8	119.5	24.5
Oct		118.4	115.0	120.2	120.2	115.3	119.3	116.4	112.4	115.3	118.2	120.6	119.2	25.2

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

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



		ees o	n adult	rates v	vhose p	bay was	s not a	ffected	by abse	ence to	or the su	urvey p	erioa
GREAT	BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ore other than fuels; manu- facture of metals, mine ral products	Mechanical es	Electrical/ engineering engineering	Metal goods electronic and vehicle industries	s, Food, drink engineering es	Paper and tobacco printing and publishing	Other manu- products, industries	<ul> <li>Construction facturing</li> </ul>	n Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APP	RIL 80	0	1	chemicals 2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65	67 66
	Weekly ea 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993	arnings 131.4 135.1 154.2 162.0 179.5 178.1 192.5 203.1 211.7	213.2 228.4 252.8 270.7 298.7 302.8 334.1 360.0 369.0	191.5 205.3 221.3 242.7 262.0 262.4 273.1 292.7 302.9	182.6 191.6 211.8 232.9 252.7 254.8 261.4 279.3 289.4	176.5 188.7 201.2 221.2 239.4 243.1 250.7 270.2 276.9	182.7 194.4 212.2 232.3 252.0 254.0 263.2 282.2 289.6	184.3 194.8 209.2 225.1 247.7 248.5 269.2 280.7 289.6	216.4 231.9 247.9 263.7 276.8 280.5 294.1 311.2 319.9	180.3 193.1 208.0 222.1 241.2 242.2 254.2 270.2 278.9	167.2 180.5 195.8 214.2 245.7 245.9 257.1 274.7 274.3	146.8 156.7 169.0 184.9 200.0 204.4 217.0 227.3 235.0	126.0 128.8 142.4 154.3 165.7 165.0 174.4 184.4 186.6
	Hours wor 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993	rked 45.2 44.6 46.8 46.7 47.5 47.6 47.8 47.0 46.8	42.0 42.5 42.8 43.3 43.5 43.5 43.8 43.6 43.0	44.9 45.2 45.2 45.4 45.0 45.0 44.0 44.1 44.2	45.0 44.8 46.1 46.6 46.2 46.3 44.0 44.9 44.3	44.1 44.2 44.5 45.2 45.0 44.9 43.3 43.1 43.0	44.3 44.4 45.2 45.7 45.4 45.5 43.3 43.7 43.3	45.9 45.8 46.1 46.2 46.6 46.5 46.2 46.0 45.4	43.3 43.6 44.2 43.9 43.6 43.7 42.7 42.6 42.9	44.7 44.8 45.3 45.2 45.0 45.1 44.1 44.3 44.2	44.4 45.4 46.0 46.0 46.0 45.4 45.1 44.7	43.7 44.0 43.9 44.0 44.3 43.8 43.6 43.8	42.8 43.7 42.9 42.4 42.6 42.5 41.9 41.8 41.9
1	Hourly ea 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993	rnings 2.89 3.00 3.27 3.45 3.77 3.73 4.02 4.36 4.54	5.02 5.34 5.88 6.17 6.77 6.83 7.50 8.22 8.54	4.27 4.54 4.89 5.34 5.81 6.19 6.61 6.81	$\begin{array}{c} 4.05\\ 4.28\\ 4.60\\ 4.99\\ 5.46\\ 5.50\\ 5.95\\ 6.24\\ 6.53\end{array}$	4.01 4.27 4.52 4.90 5.32 5.41 5.80 6.27 6.40	$\begin{array}{c} 4.12\\ 4.38\\ 4.70\\ 5.08\\ 5.53\\ 5.58\\ 6.08\\ 6.45\\ 6.68\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.03\\ 4.26\\ 4.51\\ 4.86\\ 5.31\\ 5.33\\ 5.84\\ 6.09\\ 6.41\end{array}$	4.97 5.24 5.54 5.97 6.32 6.41 6.82 7.28 7.40	$\begin{array}{c} 4.03\\ 4.28\\ 4.56\\ 4.90\\ 5.34\\ 5.36\\ 5.74\\ 6.08\\ 6.29\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.75 \\ 4.04 \\ 4.30 \\ 4.64 \\ 5.31 \\ 5.31 \\ 5.63 \\ 6.05 \\ 6.12 \end{array}$	3.36 3.56 3.85 4.20 4.55 4.62 4.97 5.24 5.39	2.94 3.03 3.29 3.64 3.86 3.83 4.13 4.37 4.44
WOME	N Weekly ea 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992	arnings 103.1 111.8 109.0 118.7 134.3 132.2 142.1 152.6		117.4 124.2 133.3 147.3 164.9 165.6 176.3 190.1	116.7 127.5 131.6 141.7 159.9 158.8 166.8 180.0	113.7 124.3 132.6 143.6 155.2 154.2 162.4 175.4	117.1 127.6 136.0 146.1 159.0 158.3 167.2 181.2	118.0 127.6 134.2 146.1 164.6 162.9 176.8 191.3	130.0 136.2 148.5 161.8 175.7 182.9 185.1 193.8	107.5 114.4 122.8 132.7 147.4 147.7 157.2 168.4	   	100.0 106.3 113.1 125.4 132.7 135.0 148.8 153.1	90.3 96.2 105.0 115.4 126.2 124.5 135.0 137.7
	1993 Hours wo 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993	157.6 41.3 41.7 40.8 40.9 41.1 41.2 42.3 40.9 42.2		39.9 40.0 40.3 40.3 40.7 40.9 40.3 40.3 40.3 40.4	41.0 41.1 41.4 41.1 41.5 41.6 39.8 40.7 40.3	40.0 40.6 40.9 40.9 40.7 40.8 40.0 40.3 40.4	40.4 40.8 41.1 41.0 40.9 41.0 39.9 40.3 40.4	40.5 41.0 41.1 41.5 41.6 41.6 41.5 41.7 41.6	40.0 39.6 39.9 40.2 40.3 40.2 39.8 39.7 40.5	39.8 40.0 40.2 40.2 40.3 40.3 40.0 40.2 40.3	    	39.4 39.4 39.5 39.8 39.5 39.6 40.0 39.6 40.1	38.2 38.9 38.7 39.2 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.1 39.1 38.7
	Hourly ea 1986 1987 1987 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993	rnings 2.50 2.69 2.94 3.33 3.29 3.39 3.77 3.75	    	2.94 3.11 3.31 3.65 4.06 4.06 4.38 4.71 4.90	2.87 3.10 3.18 3.45 3.85 3.85 3.82 4.19 4.44 4.60	2.85 3.06 3.24 3.51 3.78 4.06 4.36 4.48	2.90 3.12 3.30 3.57 3.89 3.86 4.18 4.50 4.64	2.92 3.12 3.26 3.53 3.96 3.91 4.27 4.59 4.84	3.23 3.44 3.72 4.02 4.36 4.55 4.65 4.65 4.88 5.20	$\begin{array}{c} 2.70\\ 2.87\\ 3.05\\ 3.30\\ 3.66\\ 3.67\\ 3.93\\ 4.19\\ 4.40\end{array}$	    	2.55 2.70 2.88 3.14 3.37 3.42 3.72 3.87 4.08	2.39 2.55 2.75 2.97 3.26 3.20 3.50 3.59 3.67
ALL	Weekly ex 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993	arnings 129.4 133.4 149.7 158.0 175.6 174.4 187.6 198.7 207.0	211.5 227.1 251.5 268.9 296.6 301.6 331.5 357.6 366.7	182.0 195.4 210.1 231.8 250.4 250.3 260.9 280.1 289.7	178.5 187.5 207.3 227.1 247.0 248.8 255.4 273.6 283.4	157.5 169.9 196.8 213.8 216.3 224.5 242.4 250.0	173.9 185.4 201.8 220.2 239.2 240.7 250.3 268.3 276.1	169.2 179.1 190.8 206.1 227.0 226.8 244.2 258.1 267.3	201.6 215.1 231.3 246.4 258.7 261.9 272.6 289.4 301.3	159.3 170.3 182.9 195.4 214.2 214.2 225.0 240.4 250.0	166.7 180.2 195.2 213.7 244.9 245.2 256.6 274.0 273.7	140.9 150.3 162.2 177.9 192.4 195.4 207.8 218.1 226.5	108.9 113.1 124.9 135.0 145.7 144.2 155.5 162.3 164.5
	Hours wo 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993	44.9 44.3 46.2 46.2 46.9 47.0 47.3 46.5 46.4	42.0 42.4 42.7 43.2 43.4 43.4 43.7 43.5 42.9	44.2 44.5 44.6 44.8 44.5 43.6 43.7 43.7	44.7 44.6 45.8 46.3 45.9 46.0 43.7 44.6 44.1	42.8 43.2 43.4 43.8 43.7 42.3 42.2 42.3	43.8 43.9 44.6 45.1 44.8 44.9 42.8 43.3 42.9	44.6 44.9 45.1 45.3 45.2 44.9 44.8 44.4	42.7 42.9 43.4 43.2 43.0 43.0 42.1 42.1 42.1	43.3 43.4 43.8 43.7 43.7 43.6 42.9 43.0 43.1	44.4 44.6 45.3 46.0 45.9 46.0 45.3 45.3 45.0 44.7	43.2 43.4 43.4 43.5 43.5 43.7 43.3 43.1 43.4	40.6 41.4 40.9 40.8 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.5 40.5 40.3
	Hourly ea 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993	arnings 2.86 2.98 3.22 3.41 3.73 3.70 3.97 4.32 4.47	4.98 5.31 5.85 6.14 6.73 6.79 7.46 8.18 8.51	4.11 4.38 4.70 5.16 5.61 5.61 5.97 6.39 6.58	3.99 4.21 4.53 4.91 5.37 5.41 5.85 6.14 6.42	3.68 3.93 4.16 4.50 4.89 4.95 5.31 5.73 5.88	3.97 4.22 4.52 4.89 5.33 5.36 5.84 6.20 6.43	3.79 4.01 4.22 4.56 4.99 4.99 5.43 5.72 6.02	4.69 4.93 5.26 5.66 5.99 6.07 6.41 6.84 7.02	3.67 3.90 4.15 4.45 4.89 5.22 5.56 5.77	3.75 4.04 4.30 4.64 5.29 5.30 5.63 6.04 6.11	3.27 3.46 3.74 4.08 4.43 4.43 4.48 5.09 5.24	2.69 2.81 3.04 3.31 3.56 3.51 3.83 4.01 4.09

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

and ng	Distoution, hote and cate hg; rep 3	Transport	Postal services telecommun cations	Transport and i- 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
66	6	71-77	79	_ 7	_ 81	83	8	91	93,95	9	_ 2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
0 8 3 7 0 4 4 4 6	14 3 15 5 18 4 19 5 20 7 21 9 22 7	190.1 202.0 215.2 229.1 247.1 249.9 269.1 280.3 292.9	192.4 206.9 212.5 233.3 248.6 248.1 261.8 284.6 286.4	190.9 203.6 214.3 230.7 247.7 249.2 266.5 281.8 290.7	230.5 233.2 260.6 278.0 312.4 312.0 335.1 344.6 336.0	163.9 167.4 176.6 207.8 233.5 231.7 248.2 254.8 252.6	169.6 175.3 188.4 208.2 234.8 235.0 250.9 259.2 256.8	148.3 156.8 174.0 182.8 200.9 202.0 219.6 231.5 255.9	144.9 153.2 163.8 177.3 189.6 190.2 207.6 222.4 232.3	148.2 154.8 168.2 181.5 197.4 197.6 216.7 228.5 237.8	183.4 195.9 212.3 230.6 250.0 251.4 261.8 279.7 287.9	162.9 172.0 184.0 200.5 216.8 219.7 236.4 248.2 254.2	£ 174.4 185.5 200.6 217.8 237.2 239.5 253.1 268.3 274.3
8 7 9 4 6 5 9 8 9 9	4 3 4 1 4 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1	48.3 48.7 49.4 49.9 49.8 50.1 48.8 48.7 49.1	45.5 45.6 44.6 43.6 44.2 44.3 42.9 44.5 42.7	47.3 47.6 47.7 47.5 47.6 47.8 46.6 47.2 46.8	41.0 40.2 39.7 40.7 41.0 41.4 41.4 41.6 40.5	45.2 45.3 46.0 47.2 48.0 48.9 48.6 47.4 48.1	44.3 44.0 45.5 46.6 47.2 47.0 46.3 46.6	42.5 42.1 42.4 42.6 43.3 43.4 42.2 42.4 41.9	43.7 43.3 43.2 43.4 42.8 43.0 43.2 43.0 42.7	43.0 42.5 42.9 43.2 43.1 43.3 43.1 42.8 42.6	44.5 44.7 45.2 45.5 45.2 45.3 43.7 44.0 43.8	44.7 44.8 45.0 45.1 45.2 45.5 44.9 44.9 44.7	44.5 44.6 45.0 45.3 45.2 45.4 44.4 44.5 44.3
94 03 29 64 86 83 13 37 44	1 3 7 3 6 1 3 0 1	$\begin{array}{c} 3.95\\ 4.16\\ 4.36\\ 4.59\\ 4.96\\ 4.98\\ 5.51\\ 5.78\\ 6.00\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.23\\ 4.54\\ 4.77\\ 5.36\\ 5.62\\ 5.60\\ 6.10\\ 6.39\\ 6.71\end{array}$	4.05 4.28 4.50 4.86 5.20 5.22 5.71 5.99 6.23	5.62 5.81 6.66 6.88 7.71 7.69 8.18 8.30 8.39	3.72 3.78 3.94 4.49 5.04 4.93 5.22 5.47 5.40	3.89 4.04 4.31 4.64 5.17 5.12 5.42 5.67 5.60	3.48 3.73 4.10 4.28 4.61 4.65 5.20 5.48 6.10	3.31 3.54 3.78 4.08 4.43 4.43 4.78 5.17 5.44	3.46 3.64 3.92 4.20 4.59 4.57 5.03 5.36 5.62	$\begin{array}{c} 4.12\\ 4.38\\ 4.68\\ 5.06\\ 5.51\\ 5.55\\ 5.98\\ 6.35\\ 6.56\end{array}$	3.66 3.86 4.11 4.46 4.82 4.85 5.28 5.56 5.72	3.93 4.17 4.46 4.81 5.25 5.28 5.70 6.05 6.21
3 2 0 4 4 2 5 0 7 3	9 10 11 12 12 14 14 14 14	141.5 159.8 170.0 175.0 191.8 199.0 222.2 244.9 286.1	146.6 155.0 166.2 193.0 204.6 205.4 223.3 243.4 246.4	143.3 158.1 168.7 181.5 196.1 201.2 222.6 244.4 272.9	    	124.3 139.4 164.2 169.1 183.7 185.5 193.1	118.9 125.7 141.8 150.9 169.7 178.1 186.9 189.4 197.0	112.4 124.0 135.5 147.0 159.2 157.1 170.5 195.0 201.8	97.7 104.6 112.4 125.7 137.1 133.9 142.6 156.1 159.4	101.5 108.7 116.8 128.4 140.5 138.7 149.7 161.6 166.0	111.6 119.6 127.9 138.2 152.8 152.8 162.1 174.4 182.4	102.8 110.4 118.8 131.4 143.3 143.6 156.3 166.0 172.3	107.5 115.3 123.6 134.9 148.0 148.4 159.2 170.1 177.1
2 99 77 22 00 .00 .1 1 .7		42.0 42.5 43.5 42.4 41.5 41.9 41.7 42.3 42.8	42.3 42.4 41.9 42.0 41.0 41.0 40.9 42.4 41.0	42.1 42.5 42.8 42.3 41.3 41.5 41.4 42.3 41.9	    	38.0 40.0 40.6 41.3 40.2 41.5 40.7	37.9 37.3 38.1 39.0 39.3 39.6 39.3 40.5 40.1	38.6 38.9 39.0 38.6 38.8 38.8 40.1 38.9	38.2 38.0 38.2 38.3 37.9 39.1 38.7 38.9 38.5	38.5 38.4 38.6 38.4 38.8 39.0 38.9 38.9 38.8	40.0 40.3 40.5 40.4 40.5 40.5 40.0 40.2 40.4	38.8 38.9 39.0 39.2 39.0 39.3 39.4 39.4 39.4 39.2	39.5 39.7 39.8 39.9 39.8 40.0 39.7 39.8 39.8 39.8
.39 .55 .75 .97 .26 .20 .50 .59 .67	7 .3 81 75 30 29 60 71 83	3.22 3.51 3.60 4.31 4.44 5.03 5.22 5.52	3.46 3.66 3.97 4.59 4.99 5.01 5.45 5.75 6.01	$\begin{array}{c} 3.32\\ 3.57\\ 3.75\\ 4.20\\ 4.58\\ 4.68\\ 5.21\\ 5.46\\ 5.74\end{array}$		3.39 3.81 4.22 4.18 4.79 4.77 4.86	3.16 3.45 3.78 3.95 4.47 4.59 4.95 5.02 5.04	2.92 3.20 3.48 3.78 4.09 4.00 4.41 4.87 5.23	2.55 2.74 2.94 3.27 3.62 3.43 3.70 4.06 4.19	2.65 2.84 3.04 3.35 3.68 3.59 3.87 4.22 4.32	2.79 2.97 3.15 3.42 3.77 3.77 4.06 4.34 4.53	2.66 2.85 3.04 3.35 3.67 3.64 3.97 4.22 4.32	2.73 2.92 3.11 3.39 3.72 3.71 4.01 4.28 4.42
.9 .1 .9 .0 .7 .2 .5 .3 .5	10,9 14,5 16,9 180,2 181,3 192,7 201,9 207,4	187.8 199.8 212.7 225.6 245.8 245.8 265.7 277.7 292.4	190.1 204.1 210.0 230.7 245.6 245.1 259.0 281.6 283.5	188.6 201.2 211.8 227.5 243.8 245.6 263.3 279.1 289.4	218.2 218.8 251.0 267.1 301.7 298.4 322.1 333.1 318.8	157.3 161.0 171.8 199.6 223.9 225.0 240.0 247.3 247.2	164.8 169.6 183.6 202.2 227.9 229.6 244.4 252.5 251.8	142.0 150.4 167.3 175.5 192.7 193.6 210.3 224.6 246.3	125.1 133.1 142.5 155.5 166.6 168.6 181.8 196.6 203.2	132.4 139.1 150.2 162.1 175.9 176.4 192.1 204.2 210.6	169.6 181.1 195.5 212.1 231.1 231.9 241.9 258.9 267.4	151.0 159.4 170.7 186.3 200.9 203.6 219.4 230.9 236.5	163.2 173.5 187.2 203.2 221.2 223.3 236.2 250.7 256.6
.6 .4 .9 .8 .7 .7 .5 .5 .3	42.6 42.9 42.8 43.0 42.8 42.9 42.6 42.4 42.5	48.0 48.5 49.1 49.5 49.2 49.6 48.4 48.3 48.8	45.3 45.4 44.4 43.5 44.0 44.0 42.7 44.4 42.5	47.0 47.4 47.5 47.2 47.2 47.2 47.4 46.3 46.9 46.5	40.3 39.5 39.3 40.2 40.6 40.9 41.0 41.3 40.3	44.4 44.2 45.3 46.2 47.1 48.1 47.5 46.8 47.4	43.7 43.3 44.0 44.9 46.5 46.5 46.2 45.8 46.1	41.8 41.5 41.8 41.9 42.4 42.5 41.6 41.9 41.4	41.4 41.1 41.2 41.3 40.8 41.6 41.5 41.5 41.1	41.5 41.2 41.5 41.6 41.4 41.7 41.6 41.4 41.2	43.7 43.8 44.3 44.5 44.3 44.3 42.9 43.2 43.1	43.6 43.7 43.8 43.9 43.9 44.2 43.8 43.8 43.8 43.6	43.6 43.8 44.2 44.4 44.3 44.4 43.6 43.7 43.5
.69 .81 .04 .56 .51 .83 .01 .09	3.16 3.33 3.59 3.93 4.24 4.25 4.57 4.82 4.93	3.93 4.13 4.34 4.56 4.92 4.96 5.49 5.75 5.98	4.20 4.49 4.73 5.31 5.58 5.57 6.06 6.35 6.66	4.02 4.25 4.46 4.83 5.17 5.19 5.68 5.96 6.21	5.43 5.55 6.47 6.68 7.49 7.42 7.96 8.19 8.07	3.62 3.73 3.91 4.41 4.95 4.87 5.18 5.40 5.36	$\begin{array}{c} 3.83\\ 3.99\\ 4.27\\ 4.58\\ 5.11\\ 5.08\\ 5.38\\ 5.62\\ 5.56\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.39\\ 3.63\\ 4.00\\ 4.19\\ 4.52\\ 4.54\\ 5.06\\ 5.37\\ 5.96\end{array}$	3.02 3.24 3.47 3.77 4.12 4.08 4.39 4.77 4.98	3.21 3.40 3.65 3.92 4.28 4.25 4.64 4.98 5.18	3.88 4.13 4.41 4.76 5.20 5.22 5.62 5.62 5.98 6.19	3.49 3.68 3.93 4.26 4.61 4.64 5.04 5.32 5.46	3.75 3.98 4.25 4.59 5.00 5.03 5.43 5.43 5.76 5.92

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*. ".." denotes information not available.

# 5.5

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

# 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

GREATI	BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water suppl industries	Extraction y minerals/ore other than fuels; manu- facture of	Mechanical es engineering	Electrical/ electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manu facturing industries	- Constructio	n Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Disto au hote Ra cate ag repairs	tion, Transport nd ;	Postal services telecommu cations	Transport and uni- communi- cation	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/	Public administra- tion	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufact- uring industries	Service industries	All industries and services
AT APRI SIC 1980	IL 0	0	1	ral products chemicals 2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65	5 <b>,67</b> 60	6	71-77	79	7	81	83	leasing 8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
MEN V 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Weekly e: 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993	arnings 195.2 243.7 250.8 290.8 273.6 302.9 308.7 314.0	288.2 314.8 338.7 370.4 410.8 404.3 451.4 486.1 499.9	266.7 289.5 312.2 338.6 364.8 353.5 387.6 416.6 440.9	246.5 256.9 292.3 321.1 351.8 340.5 366.5 387.9 405.2	245.0 261.6 282.2 315.4 343.2 336.4 368.4 392.7 412.2	251.4 269.5 296.6 331.0 361.6 350.9 379.4 400.0 420.0	260.0 279.5 300.4 333.8 371.0 352.2 380.9 417.7 459.5	275.5 287.7 328.6 350.6 394.7 379.4 404.2 433.0 453.8	257.2 272.1 300.9 328.4 368.2 349.9 374.5 401.5 427.5	229.8 243.9 274.0 312.6 346.8 343.8 368.2 390.0 401.0	204.3 223.2 247.7 273.7 300.2 284.2 302.7 319.4 330.2	<b>£</b> 189.2 200.9 223.9 246.8 272.2 256.1 274.6 300.2 307.2	20 22 24 27 29 37 29 37 31 31 32 31	252.5 273.7 295.6 334.1 359.6 342.7 373.5 401.7 423.0	261.4 281.9 309.5 331.2 345.8 344.6 381.6 424.3 440.0	256.3 277.0 301.1 353.9 353.9 343.4 376.5 410.3 429.3	289.2 316.9 364.6 388.6 439.3 439.5 460.6 496.5 517.2	270.2 305.3 344.0 380.3 422.9 428.6 453.8 476.1 494.6	271.2 302.0 340.8 374.8 415.2 415.2 442.0 467.9 485.4	228.2 244.2 265.9 287.5 315.0 313.2 345.9 367.3 390.5	241.9 260.9 291.1 315.8 340.1 338.4 379.1 421.7 436.7	234.5 251.8 276.9 299.8 326.5 323.2 361.8 387.6 406.0	255.7 273.7 300.5 331.5 364.1 351.0 379.2 403.2 403.2 425.9	239.5 261.9 291.0 319.3 349.9 342.6 371.6 396.6 413.8	£ 244.9 265.9 294.1 323.6 354.9 346.4 375.7 400.4 418.2
F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Hours wo 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993	rked 42.6 41.5  41.7 42.5 41.1	38.9 38.5 38.5 39.2 39.3 39.1 39.1 38.7	38.5 38.6 38.8 38.7 38.8 39.5 39.0 38.9 39.0	40.0 39.9 39.9 40.2 40.2 40.6 39.8 40.0 40.0	40.0 39.9 40.0 39.9 39.7 40.0 39.6 39.6 39.5	39.9 39.9 40.0 40.2 40.2 40.5 39.7 39.7 39.6	38.6 38.7 38.5 38.6 40.0 39.7 39.6 39.6	37.9 37.9 38.0 38.1 38.0 38.4 38.2 38.6 38.2	38.7 38.7 38.8 38.8 39.6 39.3 39.5 39.4	$\begin{array}{c} 39.8\\ 39.9\\ 39.8\\ 40.3\\ 40.2\\ 40.3\\ 40.0\\ 40.3\\ 40.0\\ 40.0\end{array}$	39.9 40.0 40.1 40.1 40.0 40.4 40.5 40.2 40.5	41.6 42.4 42.2 43.0 42.3 42.6 42.4 43.0 42.3		41.0 40.7 41.2 41.3 40.8 41.0 41.1 40.9 40.9	40.1 39.9 40.0 40.4 39.4 39.5 39.5 39.3 39.2	40.6 40.3 40.7 40.9 40.2 40.3 40.4 40.2 40.2	36.4 36.6 36.7 36.5 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.3 36.3	37.9 37.9 38.4 38.2 37.8 38.0 37.8 38.0 37.8 38.0	37.2 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.5 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.3	39.3 39.3 39.2 39.1 38.9 39.0 38.6 38.7 38.4	34.0 34.6 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.6 34.7 35.2	37.4 37.7 37.5 37.5 37.6 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3	39.3 39.4 39.4 39.6 39.6 40.1 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.4	38.2 38.3 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.2 38.3	38.6 38.7 38.7 38.8 38.7 38.9 38.7 38.6 38.6 38.6
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993	4.27 5.16  6.16 6.77 7.57	7.36 8.13 8.70 9.50 10.32 10.16 11.40 12.36 12.78	6.86 7.38 7.86 9.35 8.87 9.85 10.64 11.03	6.08 6.35 7.15 8.54 8.17 9.06 9.46 9.90	6.07 6.49 6.97 7.74 8.54 8.27 9.13 9.72 10.28	6.23 6.68 7.31 8.08 8.89 8.54 9.46 9.92 10.46	6.74 7.09 7.68 8.52 9.41 8.54 9.40 10.52 11.32	7.07 7.30 8.19 8.83 9.86 9.33 10.05 10.48 11.22	6.50 6.83 7.49 8.24 9.14 8.44 9.14 9.76 10.45	5.59 6.07 6.83 7.73 8.54 8.46 9.12 9.61 9.92	5.00 5.41 5.98 6.63 7.20 6.72 7.13 7.69 7.91	4.61 4.74 5.13 5.82 6.58 5.98 6.70 6.91 7.25		5.88 6.45 6.95 7.71 8.27 7.82 8.56 9.28 9.92	6.53 7.07 7.72 8.16 8.77 8.73 9.65 10.80 11.04	6.18 6.72 7.28 7.91 8.49 8.20 9.01 9.91 10.35	7.85 8.61 9.78 10.55 11.68 11.69 12.51 13.23 14.01	6.99 7.91 8.92 9.75 10.93 11.15 11.92 12.45 12.88	7.20 8.03 9.03 9.87 10.92 11.03 11.82 12.44 12.97	5.79 6.21 6.77 7.35 8.07 8.02 8.94 9.48 10.18	6.93 7.30 8.07 8.82 9.52 9.44 10.63 11.85 12.08	6.20 6.59 7.23 7.86 8.57 8.46 9.48 10.24 10.76	6.41 6.84 7.45 8.22 9.03 8.57 9.43 9.99 10.56	6.20 6.75 7.49 8.20 8.97 8.74 9.53 10.22 10.68	6.27 6.80 7.49 8.23 9.02 8.72 9.55 10.21 10.68
WOMEN V 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	N Veekly ea 986 987 988 989 990 990 990 991 992 993	151.7 176.4 173.3 195.7 220.8 211.8	161.6 171.3 187.7 205.9 228.7 228.6 258.7 278.2 293.4	139.9 154.4 170.0 290.6 210.2 209.4 231.4 251.3 269.8	126.0 132.9 142.1 164.9 178.9 179.0 197.7 211.9 223.4	134.5 145.1 162.3 172.7 192.7 191.8 216.2 226.6 235.5	134.5 144.9 159.6 181.5 197.9 197.4 219.3 233.5 243.5	138.5 150.7 170.6 176.7 197.6 197.6 215.7 232.0 258.5	153.2 169.0 185.2 203.2 230.3 227.2 247.6 263.9 284.5	137.6 151.2 164.2 180.8 204.3 201.4 220.2 236.3 255.4	122.3 134.2 152.4 167.8 180.4 179.9 196.2 206.9 216.8	112.8 122.9 136.6 150.7 163.9 163.5 182.2 193.7 204.4	117.8 127.8 148.3 156.7 178.5 174.2 184.6 202.7 215.2	110 122 137 15 165 165 185 19 20	137.7 147.3 166.4 182.7 202.1 199.8 217.3 235.8 247.3	164.4 173.4 191.8 209.1 223.2 223.1 254.7 276.9 301.5	149.8 158.2 176.4 193.6 210.9 209.4 231.8 251.5 266.0	157.4 167.7 192.9 204.5 232.0 232.0 245.8 261.2 278.4	145.0 161.4 185.1 211.0 234.5 234.1 252.9 270.0 280.5	148.5 161.6 184.4 203.6 228.9 228.7 246.0 261.5 275.2	138.4 152.8 166.8 183.6 204.2 203.9 226.3 248.3 259.2	166.1 175.6 197.4 224.5 245.6 243.2 272.8 299.6 307.4	157.5 168.6 187.4 209.6 231.0 229.1 255.4 279.6 290.0	136.7 149.1 163.3 182.8 202.8 201.2 221.8 237.7 253.4	147.1 158.5 177.4 197.1 217.8 216.6 239.2 259.4 271.2	145.7 157.2 175.5 195.0 215.5 214.3 236.8 256.5 268.7
H 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	lours wor 986 987 988 989 990 990 990 991 992 993	rked 37.4  38.7 38.4	37.7 37.6 37.6 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8	37.2 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.5 37.5	37.5 37.8 37.9 38.2 37.7 37.8 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.8	37.9 38.3 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.0 38.2 38.0 38.2	37.8 38.0 38.1 38.2 38.0 38.1 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0	37.1 37.0 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.7 37.6 37.7 37.4	36.5 36.6 36.6 36.6 36.6 36.6 36.6 36.7 36.8	36.9 37.0 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4	37.5 37.2 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.3 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.4	38.2 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.5 38.3 38.5 38.3 38.4	39.3 39.3 39.2 39.9 39.6 39.5 39.1 39.6 39.7	0.00.00.00.00	37.9 38.1 38.4 38.4 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.3	38.0 37.9 38.1 38.2 37.8 37.8 37.9 38.0 38.4	38.0 38.3 38.3 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.3	36.2 36.3 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.2 36.3	36.4 36.6 36.7 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.9	36.3 36.4 36.5 36.6 36.6 36.5 36.4 36.4	37.4 37.5 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.5 37.3	34.7 35.2 35.3 35.2 35.2 35.2 34.9 34.8 35.1	35.8 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 35.9 36.0 36.0 36.1	37.4 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.6 37.7 37.6	36.5 36.7 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.6 36.6 36.6 36.7	36.7 36.8 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8
H 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	lourly ear 986 987 988 989 990 990 990 991 992 993	rnings 3.97  5.09 5.38	4.30 4.56 4.99 5.47 6.04 6.03 6.86 7.34 7.76	3.73 4.11 4.52 5.11 5.50 5.48 6.19 6.67 7.15	3.32 3.47 3.74 4.26 4.66 4.66 5.22 5.58 5.76	3.53 3.78 4.21 4.53 4.95 4.95 5.59 5.95 6.17	3.54 3.79 4.16 4.71 5.14 5.13 5.75 6.13 6.39	3.73 4.05 4.52 4.72 5.28 5.23 5.73 6.12 6.84	4.16 4.49 4.97 5.45 6.15 6.06 6.66 7.05 7.68	3.69 3.96 4.35 4.79 5.40 5.29 5.83 6.22 6.74	3.18 3.46 3.97 4.45 4.78 4.78 5.20 5.46 5.80	2.93 3.19 3.54 3.90 4.24 4.23 4.68 5.01 5.30	3.03 3.17 3.60 3.84 4.35 4.29 4.89 5.21 5.46	4 9 55 1 5 4 4 4 70 3 3 1	$\begin{array}{c} 3.59\\ 3.84\\ 4.30\\ 5.27\\ 5.21\\ 5.66\\ 6.04\\ 6.37\end{array}$	4.32 4.57 5.04 5.48 5.90 5.90 6.73 7.28 7.75	$\begin{array}{c} 3.93 \\ 4.15 \\ 4.60 \\ 5.02 \\ 5.54 \\ 5.51 \\ 6.09 \\ 6.54 \\ 6.86 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.35\\ 4.61\\ 5.27\\ 5.60\\ 6.35\\ 6.35\\ 6.75\\ 7.16\\ 7.65\end{array}$	3.95 4.36 5.06 5.65 6.31 6.31 6.87 7.31 7.61	4.08 4.41 5.05 5.52 6.21 6.20 6.73 7.14 7.53	3.70 4.09 4.45 4.93 5.48 5.48 6.08 6.63 6.94	4.62 4.76 5.40 6.25 6.82 6.76 7.66 8.41 8.58	4.28 4.53 5.04 5.71 6.27 6.23 7.01 7.66 7.92	3.63 3.92 4.30 4.82 5.31 5.25 5.86 6.26 6.68	3.95 4.22 4.74 5.29 5.84 5.81 6.47 7.00 7.32	3.91 4.18 4.68 5.22 5.75 5.72 6.38 6.90 7.23
MLL W 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Veekly ea 986 987 988 989 990 990 991 991 992 993	rrings 175.6 195.7 218.0 228.2 261.4 249.5 277.8 287.9 290.0	251.5 272.2 293.1 321.1 356.7 352.5 392.0 420.3 431.3	230.1 250.3 270.1 292.7 314.9 310.1 340.8 369.0 390.2	219.6 227.5 255.4 284.6 312.9 306.1 329.0 347.9 363.8	217.0 232.5 252.9 279.4 305.5 299.4 328.3 350.3 368.6	223.3 239.6 263.3 294.9 321.6 314.6 341.5 360.6 379.5	219.1 235.8 258.5 275.4 307.6 298.8 324.6 353.2 390.5	228.7 243.2 272.8 290.5 326.0 319.4 341.4 368.6 385.6	214.1 227.4 250.8 271.6 305.5 296.3 318.7 342.1 363.6	208.0 222.3 246.7 278.3 309.1 307.2 329.6 350.7 359.9	160.8 175.1 195.6 215.4 235.6 231.1 249.9 264.1 276.0	160.0 168.9 191.2 203.8 226.1 216.4 229.3 250.6 260.2	1614 1755 1969 2155 23155 2304 24822 2632 2749	213.5 229.7 248.6 276.2 299.3 290.9 316.9 342.8 359.5	226.5 243.0 267.1 283.8 298.1 298.0 334.1 371.9 393.8	219.2 235.1 255.9 279.3 298.8 293.8 323.4 353.9 371.9	216.7 234.8 270.8 287.3 325.4 325.6 342.8 367.5 388.6	216.1 243.3 274.2 304.1 337.6 339.1 360.2 381.0 395.4	213.8 236.6 267.1 292.6 326.0 326.5 346.4 367.7 384.4	191.0 206.0 223.8 244.1 267.7 266.8 293.5 314.0 330.9	192.9 205.2 230.0 255.5 277.7 275.2 307.7 339.2 348.2	192.0 205.7 249.3 272.6 270.1 300.7 325.3 337.9	221.6 237.6 260.3 286.5 315.1 307.6 333.5 355.5 375.5	193.2 209.9 233.7 257.1 282.5 279.2 304.1 326.5 340.7	200.9 217.4 240.7 264.9 291.2 287.3 312.5 334.6 349.5
H 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	lours wor 986 987 988 989 990 990 990 991 992 993	ked 40.8  40.1 39.7 39.8 40.8 41.0 41.5 40.3 	38.6 38.2 38.4 38.8 38.9 38.6 38.7 38.3	38.1 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.3 38.8 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5	39.4 39.4 39.7 39.6 39.9 39.3 39.4 39.5	39.5 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.3 39.5 39.2 39.1 39.1	39.4 39.5 39.7 39.6 39.9 39.3 39.3 39.3	38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 39.1 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.8	37.3 37.3 37.4 37.5 37.3 37.7 37.5 37.8 37.7	38.0 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.8 38.6 38.7 38.6	39.3 39.3 39.2 39.6 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.4 39.6 39.4	39.0 39.1 39.2 39.2 39.1 39.4 39.6 39.3 39.5	40.5 40.9 40.6 41.4 40.8 40.9 40.5 41.0 40.8	39.1 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.5 39.6 39.6 39.4 39.6	39.9 39.7 40.1 40.1 39.8 39.9 40.1 40.0 39.9	39.3 39.2 39.3 38.8 38.8 38.9 38.8 38.9 38.8 38.9	39.6 39.5 39.8 39.9 39.3 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.5	36.3 36.4 36.5 36.5 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.3 36.3	37.2 37.3 37.3 37.7 37.5 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.5	36.8 36.9 37.0 37.1 37.0 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.9	38.5 38.5 38.4 38.2 38.3 38.0 38.2 37.9	34.5 35.0 35.1 35.1 35.1 35.1 34.8 34.8 34.8 35.1	36.5 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.6	38.7 38.8 39.0 38.9 39.4 38.9 39.4 38.9 39.0 38.9	37.3 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.4 37.4 37.4	37.7 37.8 37.9 37.9 38.0 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8
H 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	986 987 988 989 990 990 990 991 992 993	3.90 3.90 4.77 5.31 6.11 5.74 6.44 6.43 6.99	6.45 7.05 7.56 8.28 9.04 8.95 10.00 10.77 11.12	5.94 6.42 6.86 7.54 8.09 7.86 8.74 9.48 9.88	5.47 5.66 6.30 6.93 7.67 7.43 8.22 8.28 8.58 8.98	5.44 5.82 6.30 6.94 7.64 7.43 8.20 8.75 9.27	5.60 5.99 6.55 7.28 7.99 7.75 8.59 9.02 9.53	5.68 6.01 6.61 7.03 7.79 7.35 8.10 8.91 9.75	5.93 6.22 6.87 7.42 8.24 8.00 8.64 9.13 9.75	5.44 5.74 6.28 6.86 7.62 7.26 7.91 8.44 9.05	5.09 5.56 6.17 6.96 7.68 7.63 8.22 8.69 8.99	3.98 4.31 4.79 5.28 5.73 5.59 6.02 6.48 6.76	3.87 4.00 4.34 4.82 5.35 5.09 5.70 5.96 6.27	3.99 4.31 4.78 5.28 5.72 5.77 6.00 6.45 6.73	5.10 5.51 5.95 6.52 7.09 6.86 7.48 8.10 8.63	5.76 6.20 6.78 7.15 7.68 7.67 8.59 9.57 9.96	5.40 5.81 6.30 6.80 7.35 7.20 7.93 8.70 9.12	5.91 6.40 7.31 7.81 8.73 8.74 9.32 9.88 10.55	5.68 6.39 7.23 7.92 8.82 8.90 9.55 10.04 10.41	5.70 6.30 7.10 7.73 8.58 8.62 9.26 9.78 10.27	4.95 5.35 5.81 6.37 6.99 6.97 7.72 8.23 8.73	5.33 5.52 6.24 7.05 7.64 7.57 8.55 9.42 9.61	5.14 5.44 6.00 6.67 7.27 7.20 8.06 8.75 9.09	5.61 5.99 6.52 7.19 7.89 7.61 8.39 8.90 9.42	5.07 5.47 6.09 6.71 7.35 7.25 7.96 8.55 8.94	5.22 5.63 6.22 6.85 7.51 7.38 8.10 8.68 9.08

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*. ".." denotes information not available.

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FEBRUARY 1994

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$49

### 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 5.6

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

GREATBRI	AIN Agricultu forestry fishing	re Energy a water su industrie	nd Extraction pply minerals/o s other than fuels;man facture of metals, mi	Mechanical pres engineering u- ne-	Electrical/ electronic engineering	Metal goods engineering and vehicle industries	s, Food,drink and tobacco s	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construction	n Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Distri hotels cater repair	nd 3;	sont F s tu c	rostal services telecommuni cations	i- communi- cation	finance	services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administra- ion	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufact- uring industries	Service industries	All industries and servic
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	chemicals 2	3 32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,	<b>67</b> 60	6	71-77	7	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
MEN 198 198 198 198 198 199 199 199	kly earnings 138.8 145.1 167.0 174.5 195.7 214.2 225.0 233.2	240.3 261.5 286.0 312.1 345.8 385.4 416.6 430.7	216.8 233.6 251.6 273.5 295.4 316.3 340.1 357.6	203.5 213.2 238.1 262.3 287.0 302.1 320.7 335.0	209.6 223.4 240.3 265.8 289.2 311.5 332.0 345.4	207.5 222.0 243.1 268.3 292.9 311.6 331.2 344.2	206.6 219.9 237.7 256.7 284.0 308.2 327.6 347.9	240.3 254.2 279.8 299.0 324.5 344.2 367.6 381.6	203.3 216.5 236.3 254.4 280.3 298.7 318.3 333.5	183.8 198.6 218.1 242.9 277.3 294.9 315.6 320.5	176.6 191.9 210.6 232.3 253.6 271.7 285.7 295.7	£ 148.3 153.3 169.9 184.9 200.2 212.5 227.1 229.1	174 188 206 227 247 264 278 287	207.6 222.9 238.5 259.8 281.1 302.6 320.0 337.9	6 5 3 1 6 9	217.3 234.1 246.9 265.6 281.3 303.0 335.0 344.4	211.2 226.9 241.4 262.0 281.2 302.7 325.4 340.2	285.2 311.9 358.3 382.6 433.0 454.5 489.9 509.7	258.3 288.8 324.4 358.1 397.2 418.5 437.8 451.8	257.0 284.5 320.1 350.9 390.5 412.8 436.4 449.9	214.3 228.5 252.3 274.0 299.8 328.3 347.6 373.7	219.2 235.5 262.5 284.8 308.1 344.3 381.0 394.4	210.1 224.1 247.0 269.2 293.4 327.3 349.9 366.8	207.8 222.3 242.3 264.6 289.2 308.1 328.3 342.7	209.5 227.6 250.6 275.2 300.9 325.7 346.6 361.3	£ 207.5 224.0 245.8 269.5 295.6 318.9 340.1 353.5
Hou 198 198 198 198 199 199 199 199	sworked           45.0           44.3           46.3           46.2           46.7           46.3           46.3           46.3           46.3           46.3           46.3           46.3           46.3           46.3	40.9 41.0 41.2 41.4 41.7 41.8 41.6 40.9	42.8 43.0 43.2 43.3 43.1 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.1	43.4 43.3 44.2 44.6 44.2 42.4 43.1 42.7	42.2 42.2 42.4 42.7 42.5 41.4 41.3 41.3	42.8 42.8 43.3 43.8 43.6 41.8 42.1 41.8	43.9 43.8 43.9 44.2 44.5 44.1 44.0 43.5	41.3 41.4 41.9 41.7 41.5 40.8 40.9 40.8	43.0 43.2 43.4 43.4 43.3 42.5 42.7 42.5	43.3 43.4 44.0 44.5 44.4 43.7 43.5 43.1	41.8 42.0 42.1 42.0 41.8 41.5 41.7	42.5 43.3 42.7 42.6 42.5 42.1 42.1 42.0	41. 42. 42. 42. 41. 41. 41.	46.4 46.5 47.2 47.6 47.2 46.5 46.4	4	43.5 43.5 42.9 42.5 42.6 41.7 42.6 41.4	45.3 45.4 45.6 45.5 45.3 44.7 44.9 44.5	36.8 36.9 36.7 36.7 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.4	38.7 38.8 39.5 39.5 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7	38.2 38.2 38.4 38.8 38.8 38.7 38.6 38.6 38.8	39.9 39.8 39.7 39.6 39.5 39.1 39.2 38.8	36.9 37.3 37.0 37.1 36.9 36.7 36.7 37.0	39.1 39.2 39.1 39.2 39.1 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.6	42.9 43.0 43.3 43.6 43.4 42.1 42.3 42.1	40.9 40.9 41.0 40.9 40.6 40.6 40.5	41.8 41.9 42.1 42.3 42.2 41.5 41.4 41.3
Hou 198 198 198 198 199 199 199 199	Ity earnings           2.98           3.14           3.3.14           3.3.63           4.04           4.04           4.73           3.43	5.80 6.33 6.88 7.46 8.17 9.09 9.97 10.44	5.02 5.37 5.75 6.26 6.79 7.43 7.98 8.34	4.63 4.88 5.31 5.77 6.37 7.02 7.30 7.71	4.94 5.25 5.61 6.14 6.73 7.42 7.90 8.25	4.81 5.14 5.55 6.06 6.65 7.38 7.76 8.14	4.67 4.95 5.33 5.70 6.24 6.88 7.34 7.84	5.72 5.95 6.42 6.97 7.52 8.11 8.57 8.98	4.64 4.91 5.29 5.73 6.27 6.82 7.22 7.61	4.16 4.52 4.89 5.38 6.12 6.60 7.09 7.29	4.14 4.45 4.86 5.37 5.82 6.25 6.70 6.90	3.40 3.50 3.74 4.24 4.50 4.91 5.12 5.20	4. 4. 5. 5. 6. 6. 6.	4.4 4.7 5.5 5.7 6.7 7.1	40 70 97 33 77 32 74 15	4.99 5.38 5.74 6.24 6.60 7.26 7.86 8.20	4.62 4.94 5.24 5.67 6.10 6.66 7.16 7.51	7.68 8.42 9.58 10.32 11.46 12.28 12.99 13.76	6.57 7.33 8.24 8.93 9.98 10.57 11.03 11.30	6.64 7.38 8.26 9.95 10.64 11.20 11.56	5.36 5.74 6.35 6.92 7.57 8.37 8.86 9.63	5.64 5.95 6.69 7.34 7.96 8.97 9.94 10.24	5.27 5.58 6.15 6.74 7.36 8.23 8.87 9.36	4.79 5.11 5.50 5.98 6.55 7.20 7.62 7.99	5.05 5.47 6.01 6.60 7.19 7.86 8.41 8.80	4.89 5.27 5.74 6.28 6.88 7.55 8.07 8.44
WOMEN 198 198 198 198 199 199 199	kly earnings 5 106.7 7 122.3 3 124.9 9 135.5 0 150.5 1 164.3 2 184.1 3 182.5	158.5 169.6 186.2 203.5 226.0 255.4 275.3 291.1	130.4 142.3 155.0 174.2 193.3 211.7 229.5 245.2	123.0 131.3 139.2 157.7 173.2 189.3 203.9 214.2	122.5 133.1 145.0 155.2 170.7 188.0 198.8 206.0	126.5 137.0 148.7 164.9 180.3 197.8 211.6 220.2	126.6 137.2 148.8 159.3 178.4 193.4 209.6 227.1	145.5 157.6 173.3 190.7 213.5 228.5 242.8 265.2	118.8 128.3 138.4 151.5 170.5 184.6 198.3 213.4	121.7 134.8 151.0 166.7 178.5 195.5 205.7 215.9	111.2 120.9 133.7 147.8 160.5 178.7 189.8 200.7	98.4 105.7 118.2 128.4 142.4 155.0 163.9 169.0	109- 118- 131- 144- 157- 174- 184- 194-	138.5 149.8 167.1 181.1 199.6 218.4 237.5 255.7	5 3 1 5 4 9 7	161.8 170.5 187.7 206.2 219.8 248.4 270.3 290.1	148.6 158.2 175.0 191.2 207.7 229.8 249.9 267.4	157.3 167.5 192.7 204.4 232.0 245.7 261.2 278.0	144.2 160.3 184.0 209.2 232.4 250.6 267.6 278.4	147.9 160.8 183.6 202.5 227.7 244.7 260.1 273.8	136.8 150.9 165.3 181.8 202.0 223.8 245.8 257.2	158.7 168.3 189.0 214.9 235.0 262.9 289.1 296.5	149.6 160.1 177.6 198.5 218.4 242.9 266.0 275.7	123.2 133.4 144.3 159.1 177.1 192.9 207.1 220.0	141.1 152.0 169.7 188.6 207.9 229.4 248.7 260.0	137.2 148.1 164.2 182.3 201.5 222.4 241.1 252.6
Hou 198 198 198 198 199 199 199 199	rs worked 3 39.9 40.1 3 39.6 3 39.8 0 40.0 1 40.9 2 39.9 3 40.6	37.8 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8	38.4 38.6 38.5 38.7 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5	38.7 38.8 38.9 39.1 38.9 38.2 38.2 38.5 38.4	39.1 39.6 39.8 39.8 39.7 39.1 39.2 39.4	39.0 39.3 39.5 39.5 39.3 38.8 39.0 39.0	39.1 39.4 39.6 39.8 39.9 39.9 40.0 39.8	37.6 37.6 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.6 37.6 37.8	38.7 38.9 39.1 39.1 39.1 38.9 39.0 39.0 39.0	37.7 37.6 37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.5	38.3 38.3 38.5 38.5 38.4 38.6 38.4 38.6 38.4 38.6	38.5 39.0 38.8 39.4 39.2 39.1 39.3 39.0	. 38. 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	38.6 38.2 39.2 39.1 38.8 39.0 39.0 38.5		38.7 38.6 38.7 38.9 38.4 38.5 38.9 38.9 38.9	38.6 38.7 39.0 39.0 38.7 38.8 39.0 38.9	36.2 36.3 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.2 36.3	36.5 36.7 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.8 37.0	$\begin{array}{c} 36.3\\ 36.4\\ 36.6\\ 36.6\\ 36.6\\ 36.5\\ 36.5\\ 36.5\\ 36.5\\ 36.6\end{array}$	37.5 37.5 37.6 37.4 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.6 37.4	35.1 35.6 35.5 35.5 35.2 35.2 35.2 35.4	36.2 36.5 36.6 36.5 36.5 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.4	38.8 39.0 39.2 39.1 39.1 38.8 38.9 38.9 38.9	36.8 37.0 37.1 37.1 37.1 37.0 36.9 37.0	37.3 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.3 37.4
Hou 198 198 198 198 199 199 199 199	rly earnings           5         2.67           7         3.05           8         3.13           9         3.40           0         3.75           1         4.03           2         4.43           3         4.40	4.20 4.51 4.93 5.40 5.96 6.76 7.26 7.70	3.38 3.68 4.00 4.52 4.92 5.50 5.92 6.33	3.16 3.35 3.57 4.00 4.39 4.92 5.27 5.45	3.12 3.35 3.63 3.90 4.25 4.76 5.06 5.23	3.23 3.47 3.75 4.15 4.54 5.07 5.41 5.62	3.23 3.47 3.72 4.00 4.46 4.84 5.22 5.64	3.83 4.09 4.53 4.97 5.54 5.99 6.32 6.95	3.05 3.25 3.51 3.84 4.30 4.71 5.02 5.41	3.16 3.46 3.93 4.41 4.70 5.16 5.41 5.75	. 2.88 3.13 3.45 3.81 4.14 4.58 4.90 5.18	2.5) 2.7( 3.0( 3.2) 3.5( 4.0) 4.2 4.3(	W 03 03 04 44 45	3.5 3.7 4.1 4.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 6.2	52 78 18 54 56 53 39 24	4.18 4.42 4.86 5.30 5.72 6.46 6.95 7.35	3.82 4.05 4.45 4.87 5.34 5.91 6.32 6.65	4.35 4.60 5.27 5.59 6.35 6.75 7.16 7.64	3.92 4.33 5.03 5.60 6.25 6.80 7.24 7.54	4.06 4.39 5.03 5.49 6.17 6.69 7.10 7.48	3.65 4.03 4.40 4.87 5.41 6.00 6.54 6.88	4.35 4.51 5.12 5.92 6.46 7.31 8.04 8.22	4.03 4.27 4.75 5.37 5.89 6.61 7.24 7.49	3.16 3.39 3.66 4.04 4.48 4.94 5.28 5.61	$\begin{array}{c} 3.77 \\ 4.03 \\ 4.51 \\ 5.03 \\ 5.54 \\ 6.17 \\ 6.68 \\ 6.98 \end{array}$	3.63 3.88 4.31 4.80 5.30 5.91 6.40 6.70
ALL 198 198 198 198 199 199 199	kly earnings 5 135.7 7 142.7 3 161.6 9 169.7 1 90.5 1 207.9 2 220.0 3 226.9	229.1 248.1 271.1 295.0 326.8 363.2 391.4 403.3	200.4 216.6 233.1 254.8 275.2 295.3 318.6 334.8	193.6 202.6 225.4 248.8 272.8 287.3 305.5 318.9	185.3 198.9 214.4 234.2 256.1 276.9 295.4 308.7	193.3 207.0 226.2 249.7 272.6 291.1 309.5 322.4	185.6 197.7 213.6 229.0 253.6 274.1 293.6 313.2	214.5 228.2 250.8 268.0 291.6 308.9 331.5 347.1	177.0 188.7 205.2 220.8 245.1 261.6 280.1 295.1	179.5 194.1 212.6 236.3 268.5 285.7 305.5 310.2	153.7 166.5 183.9 202.5 220.9 238.5 251.7 262.7	125.5 130.9 146.3 157.2 171.2 184.4 196.4 200.1	150. 162 178 197 214 230 243 252	197.1 211.0 226.3 245.0 264.9 286.5 304.5 321.5		206.6 221.8 235.5 253.6 268.5 291.8 322.1 333.9	200.7 214.9 229.6 248.3 266.3 288.4 310.9 325.8	216.8 234.2 270.2 286.7 324.8 342.3 366.7 387.0	211.6 236.5 266.1 295.1 327.3 346.7 366.0 378.7	209.5 230.7 260.1 284.6 317.7 336.9 357.1 371.9	184.6 198.4 217.7 237.4 260.3 285.1 304.7 323.6	182.3 194.1 217.2 241.0 262.1 292.4 322.1 330.7	179.4 191.5 211.0 232.3 253.8 281.8 304.6 316.5	188.6 202.0 219.4 239.5 262.8 280.7 299.7 313.7	181.2 195.9 216.4 238.1 260.7 283.5 303.6 316.4	184.7 198.9 218.4 239.7 263.1 284.7 304.6 316.9
Hot 198 198 198 198 199 199 199	rs worked 6 44.5 7 43.9 8 45.4 9 45.4 9 45.4 0 46.0 1 46.2 2 45.5 3 45.2	40.5 40.6 40.8 41.1 41.1 40.9 40.3	42.0 42.2 42.3 42.4 42.2 41.4 41.5 41.4	42.9 42.7 43.5 43.9 43.6 41.9 42.5 42.1	41.3 41.5 41.7 41.9 41.7 40.7 40.7 40.8	42.1 42.2 42.6 43.0 42.8 41.3 41.5 41.3	42.6 42.6 42.7 42.9 43.1 42.8 42.7 42.4	40.2 40.4 40.7 40.5 40.4 39.8 39.9 39.9	41.7 41.8 42.0 41.9 41.9 41.3 41.5 41.4	42.9 43.0 43.4 43.9 43.8 43.2 43.0 42.6	40.6 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.6 40.3 40.6	40.6 41.2 40.8 40.9 40.7 40.5 40.7 40.5	40. 40 40 40 40 40 40	45.2           45.3           45.6           46.0           7           45.6           6           45.6           6           45.6           6           45.6	2 3 3 0 6 1 9 0	42.6 42.6 42.1 41.8 41.7 41.0 41.9 40.9	44.1 44.2 44.4 44.3 44.0 43.5 43.7 43.5	36.4 36.5 36.7 36.6 36.5 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.4	37.8 37.9 38.4 38.4 38.5 38.3 38.6	37.4 37.4 37.6 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.6 37.8	39.0 38.9 38.8 38.7 38.6 38.4 38.6 38.2	35.8 36.2 36.1 36.1 36.0 35.7 35.7 35.9	37.6 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4	41.9 42.0 42.3 42.5 42.4 41.3 41.5 41.3	39.2 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.0 38.9 38.9	40.4 40.6 40.7 40.5 40.0 39.9 39.8
Hot 198 198 198 198 199 199 199 199	rly earnings 6 2.96 7 3.13 8 3.41 9 3.61 0 4.01 1 4.35 2 4.65 3 4.91	5.59 6.08 6.61 7.15 7.84 8.72 9.51 9.93	4.73 5.08 5.43 5.96 6.45 7.06 7.60 7.95	4.47 4.70 5.11 5.57 6.15 6.77 7.06 7.44	4.45 4.76 5.09 5.52 6.06 6.70 7.12 7.47	4.55 4.87 5.25 5.74 6.29 6.98 7.35 7.72	4.32 4.57 4.90 5.24 5.74 6.29 6.74 7.22	5.22 5.47 5.92 6.43 6.96 7.48 7.94 8.39	4.16 4.41 4.75 5.14 5.66 6.15 6.54 6.93	4.10 4.46 4.82 5.31 6.02 6.49 6.96 7.16	3.70 3.99 4.38 4.82 5.24 5.66 6.07 6.31	3.02 3.1 3.39 3.7* 4.00 4.40 4.67 4.79	3. 3. 4. 5. 5. 5. 6.	63         4.2           90         4.5           27         4.8           71         5.2           09         5.6           51         6.1           89         6.6           10         7.0	28 57 36 20 55 19 51 50	4.85 5.21 5.59 6.06 6.43 7.10 7.69 8.05	4.50 4.81 5.53 5.96 6.53 7.01 7.37	5.89 6.37 7.28 7.77 8.70 9.28 9.83 10.49	5.50 6.13 6.93 7.56 8.42 8.98 9.44 9.73	5.51 6.07 6.82 7.40 8.23 8.84 9.33 9.73	4.73 5.11 5.60 6.13 6.73 7.42 7.91 8.48	4.84 5.04 5.70 6.44 7.00 7.90 8.70 8.91	4.66 4.93 5.45 6.05 6.60 7.38 8.01 8.35	4.44 4.74 5.09 5.55 6.09 6.69 7.09 7.45	4.54 4.90 5.40 5.95 6.51 7.15 7.67 8.02	4.51 4.85 5.29 5.81 6.37 7.00 7.50 7.84



5.6

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

JNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Energy and	Production	Construction	Whole econor	ny	and the second
SIC 1992 990=100			Per cent change from a year earlier	<ul> <li>water supply</li> </ul>	industries			Per cent change from a year earlier	
	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991	64.9 71.1 74.3 75.0 77.4 81.8 85.1 87.1 89.4 93.2 93.2 100.0 106.9 108.6	22.3 9.6 4.5 0.9 3.2 5.7 4.0 2.4 2.6 4.3 7.3 6.9 1.6	72.4 79.4 83.6 80.8 100.4 87.0 77.0 76.6 86.6 97.6 100.0 102.5 105.7	62.7 66.3 68.4 67.9 67.1 73.5 74.1 77.5 81.2 93.8 100.0 100.9 102.9	54.4 62.2 60.9 61.8 64.5 67.8 70.6 72.0 77.8 90.6 100.0 107.0 107.9	53.7 58.8 61.8 63.9 67.7 71.3 74.5 77.8 83.1 91.0 100.0 107.0 111.5	21.8 9.5 5.1 3.4 5.9 5.3 4.5 4.4 6.8 9.5 9.5 9.9 7.0 4.2	
	1987 Q2 Q3 Q4	86.8 86.9 88.2	1.8 2.0 4.6		··· ···		77.3 78.2 79.9	3.9 4.5 6.3	11
	1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	88.3 90.2 88.7 90.3	2.2 3.9 2.0 2.4	··· ··· ···	:: ::	··· ··· ··	80.8 82.3 83.5 85.7	6.3 6.5 6.8 7.3	
	1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	90.6 93.0 94.0 95.4	2.6 3.1 5.9 5.6	  	  	· · · · · · ·	87.7 89.9 92.1 94.5	8.5 9.3 10.2 10.2	
	1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	97.2 98.6 100.9 103.3	7.3 6.0 7.4 8.3	··· ·· ··	··· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ··	96.6 98.8 101.6 103.0	10.2 9.8 10.4 9.1	
	1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105.3 107.4 106.9 107.9	8.4 8.9 5.9 4.4	··· ··· ··	··· ·· ··	··· ··· ···	105.3 106.6 107.7 108.4	9.0 7.9 6.0 5.3	
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110.2 108.4 108.3 107.4	4.6 1.0 1.3 -0.5	··· ··· ··	··· ··· ··	··· ··· ···	112.0 112.1 111.1 111.5	6.4 5.1 3.1 2.8	
	1993 Q1 Q2 Q3	107.2 106.3 107.6	-2.7 -1.9 -0.7	 	  	 	112.3 112.1 112.3	0.3 0. 1.1	
	1991 No De	v 107.2 c 108.4	3.4 4.1	::			::	··· ··	
	1992 Ja Fe Ma Ap Ma Ju Jul Au Se Oc Oc No De	n 109.6 b 109.0 r 111.9 r 106.8 y 110.1 n 108.3 g 108.9 p 107.7 t 107.7 t 107.7 c 107.2	6.0 2.4 5.6 -1.2 2.2 2.0 2.4 1.2 0.4 -0.4 0.1 -1.1	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···					
	1993 Jai Fe Ma Ap Ma Jui Jui Au Se Oc No	n 106.4 b 106.3 r 108.9 r 105.4 y 105.6 n 107.9 t 107.1 g 107.8 p 107.9 t 108.1 v 107.5	-3.0 -2.5 -2.7 -1.4 -4.1 -0.3 -1.1 -1.0 0.2 0.4 0.1	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···		··· ··· ··· ··· ···		
hree months ending:	1991 No De	v 107.6 c 107.9	4.9 4.4			···	::		
	1992 Jai Fe Ma Ap Jui Jui Jui Se Oc No De	n 108.4 b 109.0 r 110.2 y 109.6 n 108.4 g 108.9 g 108.5 p 108.3 t 108.1 v 107.6 c 107.4	4.5 4.1 4.6 2.2 2.2 1.0 2.2 1.8 1.3 0.4 0. -0.5						
	1993 Ja Fe Ma Ap Ma Ju Jul Au Se Oc	n 107.0 b 106.6 r 107.2 r 106.9 y 106.6 n 106.3 g 107.6 p 107.6 t 107.9 v 107.8	-1.3 -2.2 -2.7 -2.2 -2.7 -1.9 -1.9 -0.8 -0.7 -0.2 0.2	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···		    		

Source: Central Statistical Office. Note: Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employed labour force and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data of wages and salaries, employment and output. \* Wages and salaries per unit of output. The indices have been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

### ource: OECD - Main Economic Indicators.

	mayes and	salaries on a	weekly basis	(all employees)
2	Seasonally	adjusted	States and the second	

5

3

2

Great Britain (1,2)

91.7 100.0 107.7 116.3 126.2 137.2 150.1 162.4 173.1

160.9 163.9 167.0

171.4 170.5 174.0 176.6

179.6 178.9 181.6

167.1 167.5

168.9 170.2 175.2 168.2 171.8 171.4 172.4 175.5 174.3 176.8 176.4 176.4

177.3 178.8 182.5 177.2 180.0 179.5 180.8 181.7 182.2 183.5 183.1

earlie

on a year verages

averages

e

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov

averages

(7,8)

120 121 127

128 130

127

124

128

127

131

128

130

Belgium Canada Denmark France

128 128 130

136 136 135

130 131

(6,8)

95.3 100.0 104.8 114.5 122.0 127.7 133.8 139.8 144.4

140.9 140.7 141.6

141.1 145.3 145.2 146.1

145.1 147.9 148.7

140.8 143.4

 $\begin{array}{c} 140.7\\ 140.5\\ 142.1\\ 144.7\\ 144.8\\ 146.4\\ 148.0\\ 143.4\\ 144.3\\ 145.2\\ 144.8\\ 148.4\\ \end{array}$ 

145.2 145.2 145.0 146.6 147.9 149.3 151.4 146.6 148.2

(4)

94.6 100.0 104.3 107.2 110.5 114.7 119.9 125.1 129.6

124.4 125.8 126.7

127.6 129.1 130.2 131.2

131.9 132.5 133.2

127.6

129.1

130.2

131.2

131.9

132.5

133.2

4

4

4

4

3

3

6

(8)

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

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

Germany Greece (FR) (8) (8)

241 251 261

295

132 133 134

135

136

141

141

lrish Republic (8)

135 136 138

145 146

138

139

142

142

145

145

146

4 5

43

5

5

5

4

4

4

3

16 19 17

9

Italy

(4)

5.9

	Japan	Nether-	Spain	Sweden	United
	(2,5)	(4)	(2,8,9)	(6,8)	(8,10)
90.2	97.0 100.0	95 100	90.9 100.0	93.0 100.0	96 100
11.6	101.6 103.1 107.8	102 103 104	119.3 127.0	107.4 114.3 123.4	102 104 107
25.6 34.7 47.9	114.0 120.1 124.3	106 109 113	136.3 148.2 160.3	135.7 148.5 155.4	110 114 117
55.9	125.6	118	172.6	162.6	120
46.7 50.3 52.5	125.9 123.0 124.6	113 114 114	158.7 161.2 165.6	155.1 155.8 158.2	117 118 119
55.0 55.5 56.0	124.4 128.2 123.6	116 118 119	167.3 171.4 173.7	158.3 163.5 163.6	119 120 120
59.3	123.8	120	179.5	165.6	121
62.4	129.7 124.7	122	· · · ·	168.1 167.6	123 123
53.5 53.5	124.8 128.4	114 114	::	157.3 160.9	119 119
55.0 55.0 55.1	126.7 123.9 123.9	115 116 116	··· ···	158.7 158.1 158.1	118 119 119
55.3 55.4 55.7	123.7 123.9 137.1	118 118 118	· · · · ·	162.2 164.0	120 120
55.9 55.9	123.9 121.8	119 119	··· ··· ··	165.6 162.0	120 120 120
56.2 56.8 56.8	125.0 125.4 125.7	119 119 119		163.2 163.8 164.4	121 121 121
57.2	124.4	119	•••	166.6	122
59.3 59.3	125.6 125.2	120 120	··· ···	165.2 165.2	122
59.4 62.1	126.8 135.8	122 122 122	··· ··· ···	169.4 167.0	123 123 123
62.3 62.3 62.7	122.6 124.5 126.9	122 122 122		169.4 166.0 167.6	123 123 124
62.9	126.3	123	· · · · ·	• • •	124
11	з	5	10	Q	4
560	2	2	11 8	76	22
6 7	5 6 5	1 2 3	6 7 9	8 10 9	3 3 4
10 5	3 1	4 4	8 8	5 5	3 3
10 11 11	4 4 3	3 4 5	9 8 9	4 4 5	4 4 3
9 6 4	2 2 0	5 4 4	8 8 8	4 5 5	332
3	Õ	4	7	4	2
3 4	1 1	333	··· ···	32	33
11 10	3 4	5 5	::	5 5	3 3
9 9	5 2 2	4 5	 	5 4 2	23
995	2 1	5 5 4	··· ···	5 5	33
5 4 4	3 3 -2	4 4 4		6 6 5	3 2 3
4 4 2	2 2	4 4		4 5	330
2	-3	4		5 4	2
333	-5 1 1	4 3 3	··· ··	5 4 4	3 3 3
3	2 2	3 3 2		4 3 2	3 3 3
4	-1	33		222	330
4	2 1	3 3	::	3	22

FEBRUARY 1994

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

# 6.1

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

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

Between October and November there were further price cuts for food, car prices continued to fail and there were pre-Christmas discounts on alcoholic drinks. There were, however, price increases for some household goods and personal articles.

Food: There were further price cuts for food between October and November, reflecting competition between supermarkets. Among seasonal foods there were price reductions for fresh fruit and eggs although many fresh vegetables were dearer. Among non-seasonal foods there was a variety of price cuts, especially for soft drinks, bread, shop-bought milk, pork, tinned fish and other processed foods.

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

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

Personal goods and services: The monthly rise of 0.9 per cent in this index reflected recoveries following sales on personal articles such as spectacles and jewellery. Motoring expenditure: The monthly fall in this index mainly reflected further reductions second-hand car prices. Petrol prices fell slightly.

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

Inde	X	Percentage ch	ange over	In	dex	Percentage ch	ange over
Jan	1987=100	1 month	12 months		in 1987=100	1 month	12 months
ALLITEMS	141.6	-0.1	1.4	Tobacco	159.8 160.8	0.1	8.6
Feedandectoring	125.5	-0.4	23	Tobacco	152.3		8
Alcohol and tobacco	157.2	-0.4	5.2	TODACCO	102.0		
Housing and household expenditure	141 9	0.2	-2.2	Housing	151.7	0.1	-5.4
Personal expenditure	132.4	0.4	2.5	Rent	183.2		7
Travel and leisure	142.8	-0.6	3.2	Mortgage interest payments	145.2		-18
				Rates, community charge and cou	uncil tax 124.5		-9
				Water and other payments	207.7		8
All items excluding seasonal food	142.5	-0.1	1.4	Repairs and maintenance charge	es 148.3		2
All items excluding food	144.0	-0.1	1.3	Do-it yourself materials	142.7		0
Seasonal food	105.7	-0.5	-0.6	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	199.0		0
Food excluding seasonal	133.4	-0.7	1.9	and a second second second second second			
				Fuel and Light	125.8	-0.1	-1.6
				Coal and solid fuels	118.3		0
All items excluding housing	139.3	-0.2	2.7	Electricity	140.0		-2
All items exc mortgage interest	141.4	-0.2	2.5	Gas Oil and ather fuels	113.3		-
				Oll and other lueis	112.1		-4
Consumer durables	117.4	0.4	0.5	Householdgoods	129.0	0.5	0.9
				Furniture	128.5		0
				Furnishings	124.4		0
Food	129.1	-0.7	1.4	Electrical appliances	111.4		-2
Bread	136.7		1	Other household equipment	134.1		2
Cereals	139.4		3	Household consumables	148.4		2
Biscuits and cakes	142.8		5	Pet care	127.1		4
Beef	134.8		6				
Lamb	116.3		8	Household services	143.4	0.3	3.5
of which, home-killed lamb	112.6		6	Postage	145.5		5
Pork	117.4		-4	Telephones, telemessages, etc	121.2	1	0
Bacon	137.8		0	Domestic services	159.5		4
Poultry	109.5		0	Fees and subcriptions	156.1		5
Other meat	123.5		0			Charles and the	
Fish	123.9		-4	Clothing and footwear	122.8	0.2	1.4
of which, fresh fish	131.3		-10	Men's outerwear	122.8		1
Butter	136.9		8	Women's outerwear	111.8		0
Oil and fats	125.0		0	Children's outerwear	120.4		1
Cheese	144.3		6	Other clothing	140.6		3
Eggs	126.4		13	Footwear	127.6		3
Milkfresh	139.8		Ŭ	Devenuel seads and convises	150.6	0.0	4.1
Milk products	143.5		5	Personal goods and services	150.6	0.9	4.1
lea	147.9			Chamieta goodo	119.9		4 2
Coffee and other hot drinks	90.5		-1	Chemisis goods	104.2		5
Son arinks	153.3		0 7	Fersonal services	101.9		5
Sugar and preserves	145.5		/ E	Motoring expenditure	145.2	-1.4	25
Botataos	129.2		3	Purchase of motor vehicles	127.6		0.5
of which unprocessed potatoos	1125		18	Maintenance of motor vehicles	163.8		5
Vogotables	102.7		-4	Petrol and oil	142.2		4
of which other fresh vegetables	91.6		-7	Vehicles tax and insurance	194 7		11
Eruit	110.5		-3	vernoise tax and modifarios	101.1		
of which fresh fruit	107.1		-3	Fares and other travel costs	152.4	-0.1	43
Other foods	137.0		ĭ	Bailfares	162.2	0.1	7
Other 10003	107.0			Bus and coach fares	159.0		2
Catering	158.3	0.3	5.0	Other travel costs	140.5		4
Bestaurant meals	157.2		5				
Canteen meals	164.0		6	Leisure goods	123.1	0.3	1.2
Take-aways and snacks	157.5		5	Audio-visual equipment	81.4		-1
				Tapes and discs	115.0		2
Alcoholic drink	156.1	-0.5	3.6	Toys, photographic and sport go	ods 121.9		1
Beer	162.2		5	Books and newspapers	159.8		3
on sales	165.6		5	Gardening products	140.3		2
off sales	140.3		2				
Wines and spirits	147.7		2	Leisure services	159.4	0.3	4.2
on sales	157.5		4	Television licences and rentals	119.5		1
off sales	141.0		1	Entertainment and other recreati	on 187.4		8
				Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100	)* 101.6		

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available atthough 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. S54

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

erage retail prices on November 16 for a number of ortant items derived from prices collected by the Central tistical Office for the purpose of the General Index of ail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom

given below.

Iter		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cen of quotations fell (pence)
-	FOOD ITEMS		r		Margarine Soft 500g tub	318	45	34- 85
Bee	home-killed, per lb	691	100	100 010	Low lat spread, 250g	323	48	44- 50
	st beer minde	653	290	250- 328	Cheese			
	sket (without bone)	533	221	188- 240	Crieddar type, per ib	328	189	169- 229
	mp steak *	664	385	335- 434	Eggs			
	wing steak	070	209	109- 294	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	308	136	105- 156
Lar	home-killed, per lb			100 010	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	200	115	92- 138
	n (with bone)	660 654	259	199-318	Milk			
	(with bone)	627	211	188- 249	Pasteurised, per pint	348	34	25- 31
					Skinined, per pint	342	34	25- 30
Lan	(with bone)	276	215	164 204	Tea			
	(with bone)	274	185	172- 209	Loose, per 125g	328	64	46- 79
					rea bags, per 250g	328	121	69- 156
Por	home-killed, per lb	577	120	00 100	Coffee			
	(with bone)	668	169	139- 199	Pure, instant, per 100g	655	122	67-149
	oulder (with bone)	578	131	99- 182	Ground (niter fine), per 802	319	135	89- 169
Por	por lb				Sugar			
Dac	eakv *	509	145	122- 182	Granulated, per kg	325	68	65-72
	mmon *	498	234	178-269	Fresh vegetables			
	sk, Danish	442	239	157-299	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	530	14	10- 19
	sk, nome produced	413	221	1/9- 2/5	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	553	22	12- 33
Han					Cabbage greens per lb	/16	48	38- 71
	m (not shoulder), per 4oz	z 530	74	57- 99	Cabbage, hearted, per lb	682	23	15- 39
Sau	des, per lb				Cauliflower, each	709	45	35- 55
ouc	k k	543	112	85- 149	Brussels sprouts, per lb	701	33	25- 45
0	d maste				Onions, per lb	720	18	15- 26
Can	d meats	327	85	79- 95	Mushrooms, per 4oz	718	33	25- 39
	Hed beer, HEGE barr	OLI	00	15 55	Cucumber, each	720	62	49-79
Chi	in: roasting, oven ready	y, per lb		00.04	Lettude Hebbirg, cach	/10	7.1	50- 79
	sh or chilled	665	96	66- 84 79- 125	Fresh fruit			
		000	00	10 120	Apples, cooking, per lb	704	40 •	30- 45
Fre	and smoked fish, per It	5 10	070		Pears, dessert, per lb	716	40	34- 49
	a fillets	543	270	220- 320	Oranges, each	710	21	15- 32
	pers, with bone	544	134	99- 175	Bananas, per lb	719	40	35- 49
Car	d fiab				Citapes, per ib	001	102	54- 169
Cal	salmon half size can	301	112	99- 129				
				00 120	Items other than food			
Bre	its lost aligned 800g	054	50	00 70	nome enter man rood			
	ite loaf, unwrapped, 800	a 344	53 74	29- 76 59- 84	Draught bitter, per pint	836	138	122- 160
	ite loaf, unsliced, 400g	353	49	44- 54	Whisky per nin	853	156	140- 176
	wn loaf, sliced, 400g	348	52	39- 59	Gin, per nip	853	107	95- 120
	wir ioar, unsliced, 800g	321	/9	/1- 8/	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	5,255	229	193- 241
Flot					Smokeless fuel per 50kg	456	637 876	515-790
	f raising, per 1.5kg	322	59	43- 73	4-star petrol, per litre	666	54	51- 56
Butt					Derv per litre	633	49	47- 52
ł	me produced, per 250g	315	68	63- 77	Unleaded petrol ord, per litr	e 663	49	46- 51
1	w Zealand, per 250g	315	67	65- 67	ouper unleaded petrol, per	inte 390	55	30- 33
	insh, per 250g	307	/6	/3- /9				

**General Notes - Retail Prices** 

he 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

cottish equivalent

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.

### Definitions

**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 between retail outlets.

6.3

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

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

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.

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EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

## 6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM		ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholic
Janua	iry 13, 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except food	seasonal food +	except housing	mortgage interest	mortgage industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		unnk
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	974 975 977 976 976 976 978 978	843 840 825 815 808 828 836	956 958 940 925 924 936 952	57 54 46 — — —	139 141 135 132 128 127 127	167 163 154 158 151 152 144	26 25 23 24 24 22 21	141 138 131 134 127 130 123	46 50 49 47 47 47 45	76 78 83 77 77 80 78
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Annual averages	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	Nov 12 Dec 10	135.6 135.7	137.3 137.4	135.9 136.0	131.7 131.8	133.1 133.2	Ξ	117.3 117.6	126.8 127.2	121.3 122.7	127.8 128.0	143.2 143.7	143. 142.
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. 145.
	Apr 14 May 12 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. 147. 148.
	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. 149. 150.
	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. 150. 150.
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	151 151 152
	Apr 20 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	Ξ	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	154 154 155
	Jul 20 Aug 17 Sep 14	140.7 141.3 141.9	142.6 143.2 144.1	141.5 142.1 142.8	138.5 139.1 139.8	140.6 141.2 141.8	Ξ	113.3 114.8 117.0	131.3 131.5 130.9	109.4 110.8 108.3	135.3 135.2 135.0	156.4 156.7 157.3	155. 156. 156.
	Oct 19 Nov 16	141.8 141.6	144.1 144.0	142.7 142.5	139.6 139.3	141.7 141.4	Ξ	116.9 117.4	130.0 129.1	106.2 105.7	134.3 133.4	157.9 158.3	156. 156.

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

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+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seas-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 expenditu \*\* The Nationalised Industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under *table 6.3*.

Toba	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goodsand services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
	157 160 175 185 192 172 164	61 55 54 50 46 47 46	- 73 74 71 71 70 77 79	44 41 40 45 48 47	74 72 73 69 63 59 58	38 37 37 39 38 40 39	127 132 128 131 141 143 136	22 23 23 21 20 20 21	47 50 47 48 48 47 46	30 29 29 30 30 32 62	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Weights
10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 12 0 12 0	1 103.3 4 112.5 4 135.3 6 163.7 9 160.8 2 159.6	99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8	102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5	101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0	101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8	101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2	103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 138.7	101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9	101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8	101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Annual averages
10 10 10 10 10 11	100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6	100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6	100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7	100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 125.5	100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2	100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2	100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8	100.0 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8	100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9	100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15
13	155.0	128.3	125.4	133.3	121.8	137.1	134.7	138.3	119.5	144.5	1991	Nov 12
13	155.5	128.0	126.1	133.0	121.9	136.9	134.3	138.1	119.8	144.6		Dec 10
10	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
10	156.5	127.8	125.0	135.3	117.2	139.2	135.0	141.4	119.9	145.6		Feb 11
10	155.1	127.6	126.3	135.5	118.9	139.9	136.4	141.8	120.4	145.8		Mar 10
14	161.1	127.8	126.4	136.6	120.0	141.3	139.1	142.6	120.8	149.6		Apr 14
14	161.4	128.2	126.9	136.6	120.0	141.8	140.0	142.9	121.1	150.0		May 12
14	161.1	128.3	126.8	136.6	120.3	142.0	140.3	145.0	120.9	150.2		Jun 9
14	161.5	128.4	125.1	138.1	115.5	143.1	140.3	144.9	120.7	150.2		Jul 14
14	161.8	127.8	126.0	137.9	115.4	143.2	140.0	145.0	120.9	150.4		Aug 11
14	162.1	127.5	127.1	137.7	120.0	143.9	139.3	145.2	121.0	153.7		Sep 8
14	162.3	127.7	127.3	138.0	121.6	144.2	140.3	145.7	121.2	153.4		Oct 13
14	160.4	127.8	127.9	138.5	121.1	144.6	140.3	146.1	121.6	153.0		Nov 10
14	156.3	127.4	128.8	138.1	120.5	144.3	139.7	145.7	121.6	153.1		Dec 8
15	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
15	152.0	127.1	126.7	140.5	117.0	145.5	139.2	149.2	122.4	153.9		Feb 9
15	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6	149.5	122.5	154.2		Mar 16
15	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	147.5	144.7	150.4	122.8	155.8		Apr 20
15	150.1	126.2	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8	145.3	152.3	123.2	156.1		May 18
15	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4		Jun 15
15	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7	•	Jul 20
15	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2		Aug 17
15	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8		Sep 14
15 15	151.5 151.7	125.9 125.8	128.4 129.0	143.0 143.4	122.6 122.8	149.2 150.6	147.2 145.2	152.5 152.4	122.7	158.9 159.4		Oct 19 Nov 16

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

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

10001	Jennal S	statistical Of	nce)		PARTIN ANT	2002 (1 A 1 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A 2 A	C. WW. STANDIES	EV. P. BAR	SPO GRADE	and the second		(1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.				
		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
1988	an 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	an 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	an 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	an 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
1991	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
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
	Feb 11	4.1	3.8	9.0	10.5	16.2	-8.7	5.1	5.8	7.7	1.7	8.4	9.9	7.0	3.6	11.3
	Mar 10	4.0	4.0	9.0	10.4	16.1	-9.9	6.2	5.7	7.5	1.8	8.4	10.4	6.9	4.4	11.5
	Apr 14	4.3	2.4	6.1	5.6	10.3	-0.4	5.4	3.9	6.3	0.6	7.1	8.6	6.7	3.1	8.6
	May 12	4.3	3.1	5.8	5.6	9.7	1.1	3.8	3.0	5.9	0.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	2.5	8.4
	Jun 9	3.9	1.7	5.7	5.1	9.6	1.4	2.1	2.6	5.9	0.2	6.4	7.5	6.2	2.6	8.1
	Jul 14	3.7	1.5	5.4	5.1	9.5	2.7	0.9	2.2	6.1	-0.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	2.3	7.5
	Aug 11	3.6	0.9	5.4	4.9	9.5	3.7	0.2	1.8	5.9	-0.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	2.3	7.4
	Sep 8	3.6	1.4	5.4	4.8	9.5	3.9	-0.4	1.8	5.1	-0.1	5.7	4.8	5.7	2.4	6.4
	Oct 13	3.6	1.4	5.3	5.1	9.5	4.8	-0.2	2.0	4.1	0.1	5.3	4.3	5.7	1.8	6.1
	Nov 10	3.0	0.4	5.2	5.1	8.5	3.5	-0.4	2.0	3.9	-0.6	5.5	4.2	5.6	• 1.8	5.9
	Dec 8	2.6	0.9	5.2	5.0	9.1	0.5	-0.5	2.1	3.8	-1.1	5.4	4.0	5.5	1.5	5.9
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
	Feb 9	1.8	0.9	5.1	4.9	9.1	-2.9	-0.5	1.4	3.8	-0.2	4.5	3.1	5.5	2.1	5.7
	Mar 16	1.9	1.5	5.3	5.0	9.1	-3.6	-0.2	1.3	4.2	0.3	4.6	3.1	5.4	1.7	5.8
	Apr 20	1.3	1.5	5.5	5.0	6.9	-6.9	-0.6	1.8	4.1	0.8	4.4	4.0	5.5	1.7	4.1
	May 18	1.3	2.1	5.4	4.7	7.2	-7.0	-1.6	1.6	3.8	1.1	4.2	3.8	6.6	1.7	4.1
	Jun 15	1.2	1.9	5.3	4.5	7.3	-6.6	-2.0	1.0	3.0	-0.1	3.7	4.7	5.2	1.6	4.1
	Jul 20	1.4	3.2	5.5	4.4	7.4	-6.7	-2.3	1.1	3.0	0.4	3.3	4.9	4.9	0.8	4.3
	Aug 17	1.7	3.1	5.3	4.3	8.6	-6.7	-1.9	1.6	3.4	2.0	3.8	5.3	5.0	1.2	4.5
	Sep 14	1.8	3.0	5.1	4.3	9.3	-6.7	-1.4	1.3	3.7	1.8	3.5	6.1	5.1	1.2	3.3
	Oct 19	1.4	2.0	5.1	4.0	9.5	-6.7	-1.4	0.9	3.6	0.8	3.5	4.9	4.7	1.2	3.6
	Nov 16	1.4	1.4	5.0	3.6	8.6	-5.4	-1.6	0.9	3.5	1.4	4.1	3.5	4.3	1.2	4.2
Votes	See notes u	under table (	5.3.		and showy are						1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1					-

# RETAIL PRICES 6.4

# 6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985:	=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	lrish Republic	Italy	Luxemburg	Nethe
<b>Annu</b> 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	al averages	103.4 107.7 113.0 121.8 133.3 141.1 146.4	103.5 106.9 110.7 116.3 122.9 129.0 134.6	101.3 102.9 104.1 107.3 111.0 114.6 117.3	103.6 107.8 112.7 118.1 121.2 124.1 126.7	99.9 100.1 101.4 104.2 107.0 110.7 115.1	123.0 143.2 162.6 184.9 222.6 265.9 308.1	108.8 114.5 120.0 128.2 136.8 145.0 153.5	102.7 105.9 108.7 112.7 116.5 120.0 123.0	103.8 107.1 109.4 113.9 117.6 121.3 125.1	105.8 110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 140.2 147.5	100.3 100.2 101.7 105.1 109.0 112.4 115.9	10 9 10 10 10 10 10
Monti 1992	hly 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. 117. 117.	Monti 11 11
1993	Jan Feb Mar	145.8 146.7 147.3	136.8 137.4 138.0	119.3 119.6 119.8	127.0 127.3 127.6	118.1 118.6 119.0	332.5 335.5 345.9	157.7 157.8 158.4	124.3 124.7 125.3	126.4	150.9 151.4 151.8	118. 118. 119.	11 11
	Apr May Jun	148.6 149.2 149.1	138.5 139.0 139.2	119.9 120.1 120.1	127.7 128.5 128.4	119.4 119.8 120.0	350.4 351.2 355.1	159.0 159.5 159.9	125.4 125.7 125.5	126.1	152.5 153.2 153.9	119. 119. 119.	11 11 11
	Jul Aug Sep	148.8 149.4 149.4	139.3 139.6 140.0P	120.9 121.4 121.2	128.2 128.4 128.8	120.2 120.2 120.3	348.3 349.8 358.5	160.5 161.5 162.4	125.7 125.7 126.1	127.3	154.3 154.6 154.7P	120. 120. 120.	- 11
	Oct Nov	149.9 149.7	140.4P	121.4	129.2	120.6	365.4	163.0 	126.4P	 	155.8P 	121.	11
Increa Annu	ases on a year e al averages	arlier										Per cent	Per ce
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992		3.4 4.2 4.9 7.8 9.5 5.9 3.7	3.5 3.3 3.6 5.1 5.7 5.0 4.3	1.3 1.6 1.2 3.1 3.4 3.2 2.4	3.6 4.1 4.5 4.8 2.6 2.4 2.1	-0.3 0.2 1.3 2.8 2.7 3.5 4.0	23.0 16.4 13.5 13.7 20.4 19.5 15.9	8.8 5.2 4.8 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.9	2.7 3.1 2.6 3.7 3.4 3.0 2.5	3.8 3.2 2.1 4.1 3.2 3.1 3.1	5.8 4.8 5.0 6.3 6.5 6.4 5.2	0. -0. 1. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.	
Month 1992	nly 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	
1993	Jan Feb Mar	1.7 1.8 1.9	3.6 3.5 3.5	2.8 2.8 2.9	1.5 1.3 1.1	4.4 4.2 4.2	14.5 14.5 16.4	4.7 4.1 4.1	2.1 2.1 2.2	1.9 4.5	4.4 4.5 3.7	3 3	
	Apr May Jun	1.3 1.3 1.2	3.4 3.4 3.4	2.9 2.7 2.4	1.1 1.0 0.9	4.3 4.2 4.2	16.2 16.4 15.8	4.5 4.6 4.9	2.1 2.0 1.9	1.0 	4.6 4.6 4.8	3 3 3	
	Jul Aug Sep	1.4 1.7 1.8	3.5 3.5 3.3P	2.6 3.2 2.8	1.2 1.2 1.2	4.3 4.2 4.0	15.7 14.6 12.8	4.9 4.6 4.3	2.1 2.2 2.3	1.3 	4.6 4.5 4.4P	3 3 3	
	Oct Nov	1.4 1.4	3.3P	2.7	1.5	3.9	12.3	4.6	2.2P		4.6P	3	

e Central Statis

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.

1985=100	Canada	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Austria	Switzerland	Japan	United States	Portugal	e ands	Nethe
Annual averages 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992	104.1 108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 131.4 133.4	103.6 107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.6 136.0	104.2 108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 147.8 151.1	107.2 116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0 143.3	101.7 103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.0 119.7	100.8 102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8 124.6	100.6 100.7 101.4 103.7 106.9 110.4 112.3	101.9 105.7 110.0 115.3 121.5 126.6 130.5	111.7 122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.5 206.7	10 2 9 8 10 7 10 7 10 3 10 4 11 3	10 9 10 10 10 10 10
1992 Oct Nov Dec	133.8 134.4 134.4	137.8 137.9 137.5	152.9 152.2 152.8	144.3 144.3 144.3	120.4 120.5 120.6	125.2 126.4 126.3	112.9 112.7 112.7	131.9 132.0 132.0	210.5 211.3 212.1	th  1    1 2  1 3	Month 11 11
1993 Jan Feb Mar	135.0 135.4 135.3	138.9 139.4 139.5	156.7 157.1 157.9	144.7 145.1 146.4	122.0 122.8 123.3	126.9 127.7 128.4	112.6 112.7 113.0	132.6 133.1 133.5	214.0 215.7 216.4		11 11 11
Apr May Jun	135.3 135.5 136.6	140.1 140.2 140.0	158.5 158.1 157.6	146.8 146.8 146.9	123.3 123.5 123.8	128.8 128.9 128.9	113.8 113.9 113.8	133.9 134.1 134.3	217.5 218.6 219.1	11- 11- 11-	11 11 11
Jul Aug Sep	135.9 136.0 136.1	139.7 139.4 139.7	157.3 158.2 159.0	146.8 146.4 147.1	125.2 125.6 124.7	128.7 129.3 129.2	114.1 114.4 114.5	134.3 134.6 134.9	220.6 221.5 222.2	118 11 <sup>8</sup> 116	11 11 11
Oct Nov	::	139.9	159.5	147.2	··· ··	129.3	114.4P	135.5	223.5	116	11
Increases on a year earlier Annual averages	h									CE	Per ce
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	4.1 4.4 4.0 5.0 4.8 5.6 1.5	3.6 3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.2 2.6	4.2 4.2 5.8 6.4 10.5 9.4 2.2	7.2 8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.4	1.7 1.4 1.9 2.6 3.2 3.3 4.1	0.8 1.4 2.0 3.1 5.4 5.8 4.0	0.6 0.1 0.7 2.3 3.1 3.3 1.7	1.9 3.7 4.1 4.8 5.4 4.2 3.1	11.8 9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9 9.1		
1992 Oct Nov Dec	1.6 1.7 2.1	2.7 2.8 2.1	2.2 1.2 1.8	2.2 2.2 2.2	4.0 3.9 4.2	3.5 3.3 3.4	1.1 0.7 1.2	3.2 3.0 2.9	8.9 8.7 8.5	0000	
1993 Jan Feb Mar	2.0 2.3 1.9	2.8 2.9 2.7	4.7 4.9 4.9	2.5 2.6 2.5	4.1 3.7 3.9	3.5 3.4 3.7	1.2 1.4 1.2	3.3 3.2 3.1	8.5 8.0 7.3	2222	
Apr May Jun	1.8 1.8 1.6	2.6 2.6 2.0	5.1 4.8 4.7	2.6 2.5 2.3	3.9 3.7 3.6	3.8 3.6 3.2	0.9 0.9 0.9	3.2 3.2 3.0	6.2 5.7 5.5		
Jul Aug Sep	1.6 1.7 1.9	2.1 2.1 1.7	4.6 5.2 4.2	2.2 2.2 2.2	3.5 3.4 3.4	3.4 3.6 3.4	1.9 1.9 1.5	2.8 2.8 2.7	5.7 5.6 5.9		
Oct		1.6	4.3	2.0		3.3	1.3P	2.8	6.3		

# RETAIL PRICES 62



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

GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen	t #				ILO .	Total	Economically	All aged 16 and
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++		active		
ALL Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1991 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993	22,576 21,550 20,420 20,587 20,587 20,758 20,827 20,878 21,535 22,171 22,379 22,008 21,524 21,387 21,524 21,387 21,524 21,262 21,266 21,250	1,788 2,211 2,310 2,627 2,627 2,739 3,009 3,154 3,433 3,154 3,433 3,136 3,138 3,138 3,138 3,138 3,046 3,078 3,0091 3,100	368 328 328 400 502 534 462 462 462 462 369 348 331 312 339 326		24,364 23,760 23,098 23,542 23,542 23,889 23,976 24,389 26,029 26,029 26,018 25,751 25,209 25,048 24,694 24,694 24,850 24,694 24,829	1,440 X 2,494 X 2,865 X 2,928 X 3,105 2,980 2,980 2,385 1,983 1,871 2,890 2,649 2,758 2,837 2,931 2,839 2,865	25.804 X 26.255 X 25.963 X 26.470 X 26.647 27.279 27.607 28.189 28.189 28.189 28.051 27.858 27.858 27.687 27.687 27.684 27.683	$\begin{array}{c} 15,346 \\ 15,690 \\ 16,495 \\ 16,210 \\ 16,033 \\ 16,085 \\ 16,191 \\ 16,151 \\ 15,983 \\ 15,663 \\ 15,658 \\ 15,854 \\ 16,199 \\ 16,263 \\ 16,408 \\ 16,449 \\ 16,461 \\ 16,449 \\ 16,461 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,150\\ 41,944\\ 42,388\\ 42,680\\ 42,680\\ 42,954\\ 43,148\\ 43,430\\ 43,600\\ 43,745\\ 43,847\\ 43,905\\ 44,057\\ 44,056\\ 44,086\\ 44,086\\ 44,133\\ 44,154\end{array}$
Estimated changes Spring 93 - summer 93 Per cent	-16 -0.1	:	-14 -4.1	:	-16 - <i>0.1</i>	26 0.9	10 0.0	12 0.1	22 0.0
MALE           Spring         1979           Spring         1983           Spring         1984           Spring         1984           Spring         1984           Spring         1986           Spring         1986           Spring         1987           Spring         1988           Spring         1988           Spring         1989           Spring         1989           Spring         1991           Spring         1992           Winter         1992           Winter         1992           Spring         1993           Summer         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 11,070	1,444 1,748 1,753 1,980 2,032 2,055 2,246 2,372 2,620 2,641 2,368 2,368 2,368 2,368 2,368 2,300 2,294 2,305 2,310	221 203 260 278 324 338 314 300 257 245 230 216 199 224 217	- - - - 53 55 46 41 46	14,824 14,174 13,645 13,790 13,790 13,931 13,886 14,032 14,492 14,858 14,946 14,500 13,983 13,894 13,722 13,594 13,644 13,643	774 X 1,570 X 1,825 X 1,788 X 1,788 X 1,798 1,796 1,724 1,401 1,146 1,085 1,424 1,775 1,850 1,915 1,982 1,921 1,915	$\begin{array}{c} 15,598 \\ 15,744 \\ 15,778 \\ 15,678 \\ 15,639 \\ 15,780 \\ 15,780 \\ 15,780 \\ 15,780 \\ 15,780 \\ 15,783 \\ 16,004 \\ 16,031 \\ 16,924 \\ 15,783 \\ 15,774 \\ 15,774 \\ 15,774 \\ 15,575 \\ 15,575 \\ 15,575 \\ 15,558 \\ 15,558 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,087\ X\\ 4,344\ X\\ 4,862\ X\\ 4,912\ X\\ 4,951\ 4,908\ 5,066\ 5,130\ 5,087\ 5,061\ 5,103\ 5,247\ 5,247\ 5,499\ 5,522\ 5,639\ 5,5639\ 5,747\ 5,766\ 5,766\ 5,7$	19,685 20,088 20,332 20,490 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,886 20,886 21,065 21,134 21,170 21,257 21,265 21,277 21,265 21,277 21,277 21,281 21,311 21,325
Estimated changes Spring 93 - summer 93 Per cent	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20 0.3	13 0.1
FEMALE Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993	9,197 9,123 8,749 8,980 9,119 9,273 9,416 9,416 9,752 10,247 10,291 10,201 10,201 10,127 10,111 10,128 10,193 10,180	344 463 557 647 691 684 763 782 813 836 797 770 785 778 778 778 778 778 778 778 778 778	147 125 125 148 132 178 196 181 163 163 163 124 119 115 113 115 109	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9,541 9,586 9,453 9,751 9,751 9,958 10,090 10,357 10,730 11,241 11,372 11,251 11,226 11,154 11,154 11,128	666 X 924 X 1,040 X 1,140 X 1,257 1,181 1,186 1,166 984 836 785 877 874 909 922 949 918 950	10,207 X 10,510 X 10,493 X 10,081 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 12,135	11,259 X 11,346 X 11,573 X 11,288 X 11,181 11,177 11,125 11,021 10,906 10,602 10,556 10,607 10,701 10,741 10,769 10,755 10,702 10,695	21,466 21,856 22,066 22,190 22,317 22,400 22,544 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,735 22,801 22,804 22,819 22,804 22,819 22,805 22,821 22,830
Estimated changes Spring 93 - summer 93 Per cent	-13	:	:	*	-16 -0 1	32 3.4	16 0.1	*	:

Per cent

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 dime sion to labour market statistics, *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490. People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. 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. +

§ X

definition. Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992. + Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed. \$ The seasonally adjusted estimates may be subject to revision as more quarterly data becomes available.

GRE	BRITAIN	In employment	t #				ILO
		Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++	une
ALL Sprin Sp	1979 1981 1983 1984 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1987 1989 990 991 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,454 20,629 20,706 20,762 21,422 22,055 22,255 22,255 22,255 21,4876 21,396 21,485 21,353 21,185 21,378	1,778 2,201 2,618 2,618 2,714 2,727 2,997 3,143 3,426 3,472 3,472 3,318 3,131 3,135 3,091 3,046 3,103 3,109	355 315 396 488 520 481 448 408 357 330 344 326 337 310	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	24,210 23,606 22,944 23,387 23,739 23,739 24,247 25,085 25,962 25,962 25,962 25,064 25,127 24,967 24,655 24,773 24,950	
Estim Spring Per co	od <b>changes</b> 193 - summer	1993 193 <i>0.9</i>	:	-27 -7.9	•	177 0.7	
MALE Sprine Spri	979 981 983 984 985 986 986 987 988 990 990 991 991 992 1992 1992 1992 1992	13,302 12,348 11,601 11,537 11,537 11,572 11,491 11,403 11,728 11,866 11,943 11,647 11,248 11,341 11,182 11,012 11,026 11,173	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,978 2,029 2,047 2,235 2,358 2,608 2,628 2,512 2,352 2,352 2,352 2,352 2,352 2,302 2,318	212 195 195 252 268 313 327 303 248 236 221 222 207 222 210	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	14,743 14,093 13,565 13,710 13,853 13,806 13,951 14,413 14,777 14,860 14,407 13,966 13,779 13,560 13,591 13,748	
Estim Spring Per c	d <b>changes</b> 393 - summer	1993 147 <i>1.3</i>	16 0.7	-12 -5.3	:	157 <i>1.2</i>	
FEM/ Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin Sprin	979 981 983 984 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 990 991 992 1992 1992 1992	9,130 9,057 8,687 8,918 9,057 9,215 9,358 9,694 10,189 10,189 10,311 10,229 10,148 10,144 10,177 10,158 10,205	337 455 550 639 685 680 762 785 819 845 806 778 783 770 770 751 801 790	143 120 120 124 128 175 193 178 159 160 121 109 122 119 115 100	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9,467 9,512 9,379 9,678 9,678 9,886 10,023 10,672 11,186 11,194 11,174 11,160 11,188 11,095 11,182	
Spring	993 - summer	1993 46	-11	-15	:	20	

ss than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. nce 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 nension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490. ople in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Iose on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. In Eabour 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 effortion.

npaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.

THOUSAN

#### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity+, not seasonally adjusted



State Bar	Calles San		THOUSAN
mployed ##	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
1.428 X 2.483 X 2.853 X 2.956 X 2.968 2.969 2.879 2.376 1.978 1.869 2.376 1.978 2.302 2.649 2.3797 2.801 2.920 2.804 2.894	25,638 X 26,089 X 25,797 X 26,304 X 26,481 26,708 27,126 27,461 27,941 28,044 27,903 27,713 27,923 27,768 27,575 27,577 27,844	15,507 X 15,507 X 16,596 X 16,371 X 16,194 16,244 16,337 16,138 15,804 15,804 15,804 15,804 16,342 16,156 16,558 16,558 16,324	$\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,675\\ 42,675\\ 42,952\\ 43,146\\ 43,429\\ 43,600\\ 43,745\\ 43,846\\ 43,903\\ 43,745\\ 43,903\\ 44,054\\ 44,099\\ 44,099\\ 44,099\\ 44,145\\ 44,168\\ \end{array}$
90 <i>3.2</i>	267 1.0	-244 -1.5	23 0.1
763 X 1,560 X 1,815 X 1,777 X 1,838 1,788 1,788 1,748 1,748 1,748 1,398 1,148 1,091 1,434 1,867 1,867 1,867 1,873 1,904 1,904 1,923	$\begin{array}{c} 15,507\ X\\ 15,653\ X\\ 15,379\ X\\ 15,548\\ 15,542\\ 15,592\\ 15,692\\ 15,811\\ 15,924\\ 15,950\\ 15,811\\ 15,924\\ 15,950\\ 15,841\\ 15,676\\ 15,833\\ 15,652\\ 15,541\\ 15,541\\ 15,671\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,177\ X\\ 4,434\ X\\ 4,952\ X\\ 5,002\ X\\ 4,942\\ 4,996\\ 5,155\\ 5,217\\ 5,168\\ 5,217\\ 5,168\\ 5,327\\ 5,579\\ 5,435\\ 5,627\\ 5,642\\ 5,662\end{array}$	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,880 21,065 21,168 21,255 21,258 21,268 21,268 21,282 21,282 21,2319 21,333
19 1.0	176 1.1	-162 <i>-2.8</i>	14 0.1
665 X 923 X 1,339 X 1,256 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,181 1,161 1,161 1,161 978 831 779 868 863 930 928 930 928 939 900 971	10,132 X 10,435 X 10,418 X 10,816 X 10,933 11,066 11,205 11,457 11,650 12,094 12,062 12,094 12,062 12,037 12,090 12,116 12,034 12,082 12,173	11,330 X 11,417 X 11,544 X 11,359 X 11,253 11,249 11,192 11,086 10,970 10,664 10,662 10,772 10,771 10,774 10,774 10,762	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,186 22,315 22,335 22,543 22,620 22,680 22,735 22,735 22,739 22,811 22,817 22,817 22,817 22,818 22,186 22,286 22,286 22,286 22,286 22,286 22,286 22,286 22,286 22,286 22,286 22,285 22
71 7.9	91 <i>0.8</i>	-82 -0.8	*

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All aged 16 an	nd over	See States	Age groups			and the state	and the state	
	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 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993	23,387 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,085 25,962 26,175 25,064 25,127 24,967 24,967 24,967 24,950	13,710 13,853 13,856 13,951 14,413 14,777 14,860 14,407 13,986 13,779 13,560 13,551 13,748	9,678 9,886 10,023 10,672 11,186 11,315 11,194 11,174 11,174 11,170 11,188 11,095 11,182 11,201	1,917 1,976 1,927 1,985 2,072 2,081 1,917 1,505 1,548 1,441 1,370 1,307 1,387	2,937 3,075 3,086 3,186 3,227 3,350 3,264 3,022 2,826 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,812 2,720 2,702 2,753	5,155 5,280 5,412 5,624 5,973 6,311 6,563 6,537 6,471 6,489 6,551 6,454 6,557 6,597	7.879 8.053 8.166 8.262 8.570 8.958 8.958 8.932 8.927 8.927 8.909 8.983 8.992	4,777 4,684 4,598 4,575 4,575 4,575 4,575 4,575 4,575 4,517 4,518 4,477 4,464 4,468 4,469	722 672 640 644 668 765 764 764 764 788 760 737 757 751
ILO unemployed * Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Summer 1993	3,094 2,968 2,990 2,879 2,376 1,869 2,302 2,649 2,797 2,801 2,920 2,804 2,804 2,894	1,838 1,788 1,800 1,717 1,398 1,148 1,091 1,434 1,785 1,867 1,873 1,981 1,904 1,923	1,256 1,180 1,190 1,161 978 831 779 868 863 930 928 939 900 971	541 484 495 434 326 239 250 298 296 420 351 322 310 418	632 592 607 523 437 352 325 439 494 537 523 541 528 562	726 730 754 762 621 530 501 620 729 733 758 793 754 741	691 702 682 680 551 455 444 553 684 668 684 668 692 752 709 709	447 411 406 437 401 349 314 412 414 411 447 484 471 441	58 49 46 42 52 35 40 31 28 31 28 33 23
Economically inactive Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993	$\begin{array}{c} 16,194\\ 16,244\\ 16,347\\ 16,303\\ 16,138\\ 15,804\\ 15,802\\ 16,000\\ 16,342\\ 16,156\\ 16,515\\ 16,568\\ 16,324 \end{array}$	4,942 4,996 5,155 5,217 5,168 5,141 5,183 5,327 5,579 5,435 5,630 5,741 5,824 5,662	11,253 11,249 11,192 10,970 10,664 10,620 10,673 10,762 10,721 10,774 10,774 10,744	1,090 1,018 971 881 840 859 854 1,011 809 954 1,021 1,073 858	833 841 854 832 822 717 798 899 804 827 872 872 872 872 8758	$1,600 \\ 1,560 \\ 1,552 \\ 1,510 \\ 1,477 \\ 1,425 \\ 1,417 \\ 1,470 \\ 1,534 \\ 1,545 \\ 1,524 \\ 1,553 \\ 1,520 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,550 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,550 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,550 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,550 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,550 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,550 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,550 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,550 \\ 1,514 \\ 1,51$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,666\\ 1,636\\ 1,664\\ 1,666\\ 1,584\\ 1,570\\ 1,557\\ 1,557\\ 1,555\\ 1,610\\ 1,564\\ 1,592\\ 1,606\\ 1,626\end{array}$	2,235 2,260 2,273 2,241 2,332 2,176 2,165 2,165 2,194 2,218 2,245 2,239 2,251 2,299	8,770 8,930 9,034 9,122 9,142 9,076 9,125 9,156 9,148 9,170 9,217 9,236 9,246 9,270
Economic activity rate + Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993	per cent 62.1 62.2 62.1 62.5 63.0 63.9 64.0 63.9 63.3 63.0 62.9 63.3 63.0 62.5 62.5 63.0	75.9 75.8 75.2 75.0 75.6 75.5 74.8 73.8 74.4 73.5 73.0 72.7 73.5	$\begin{array}{c} 49.3\\ 49.6\\ 50.0\\ 50.8\\ 51.5\\ 53.0\\ 53.2\\ 53.1\\ 52.8\\ 53.0\\ 53.1\\ 52.8\\ 53.0\\ 53.1\\ 52.8\\ 53.3\end{array}$	69.3 70.7 71.4 72.2 73.1 73.4 71.6 70.1 64.0 70.9 65.2 62.3 60.1 67.8	81.1 81.3 81.2 81.7 83.8 83.2 81.3 78.7 80.9 80.1 78.9 78.7 81.4	78.6 79.4 79.9 80.9 81.7 82.8 83.3 83.0 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4	83.7 84.3 84.2 85.2 85.5 86.1 85.9 86.1 85.6 85.6 85.8 85.8	70.0 69.3 68.8 69.0 69.0 69.6 69.6 69.3 69.0 68.7 68.8 68.7 68.1	8.2 7.5 7.1 7.0 7.2 8.3 8.1 8.0 8.3 8.2 7.9 7.7 7.9 7.7
ILO unemployment rate # Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993	per cent 11.7 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 10.6 7.1 8.3 9.6 10.0 10.1 10.6 10.2 10.4	11.8 11.4 11.5 11.0 8.8 7.2 6.8 9.1 11.4 11.8 12.0 12.7 12.3	11.5 10.7 10.6 10.1 8.4 6.9 6.4 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.7 7.7 7.8 7.7 7.8 7.4 8.0	22.0 19.7 20.4 17.9 13.6 10.3 11.5 14.9 16.4 21.3 19.6 19.0 19.2 23.1	17.7 16.2 16.4 14.1 11.9 9.5 9.1 12.7 14.9 15.8 15.7 16.6 16.3 17.0	12.3 12.2 12.2 11.9 9.4 7.8 7.1 8.7 10.1 10.1 10.4 10.9 10.3 10.1	8.1 8.0 7.7 6.0 4.9 4.7 5.8 7.1 7.0 7.2 7.8 7.3 7.3	8.6 8.1 8.1 8.8 8.8 7.0 6.2 7.1 8.4 8.3 9.1 9.5 9.0	7.4 6.8 6.2 5.6 6.3 4.3 5.0 3.8 3.5 3.9 3.7 4.1 3.0

See corresponding notes to *table 7.1* The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.
 # The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

## Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain 8.1

	and the states of the second				and the second		THOUSAND
-		Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational	All
		661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	
Self- 198	nployed*	48.0	51.7	1.6	36.4	18.4	156.1
Emp	rees in employm	ent					
198	Mar June Sept Dec	245.3 265.1 265.9 269.9	274.3 289.3 304.5 313.1	139.3 140.5 139.5 144.9	240.9 281.2 287.3 251.7	352.7 373.5 374.3 346.3	1252.4 1349.7 1371.6 1325.8
198	Mar June Bept Dec	268.4 290.1 295.3 297.0	316.4 326.2 329.1 338.2	139.9 140.4 143.3 143.9	259.1 301.0 310.6 280.4	343.2 373.3 378.0 342.6	1327.0 1431.0 1456.4 1402.2
1990	lar une Sept Dec	295.7 308.5 313.5 306.3	329.4 343.0 343.7 338.4	139.8 140.8 142.9 147.7	278.2 318.1 322.4 293.8	345.5 393.1 390.7 363.4	1388.7 1503.6 1513.2 1449.6
1991	lar une ept ec	291.2 300.8 287.7 287.9	322.6 331.0 338.6 320.9	142.7 141.8 141.0 140.4	286.0 313.8 313.1 271.2	358.9 398.4 402.4 380.6	1401.3 1485.8 1482.8 1401.0
1992	lar une ept ec	283.4 305.7 298.1 294.8	315.3 334.6 329.1 329.1	138.7 139.4 137.9 137.3	270.9 309.8 304.9 271.3	382.5 407.8 399.8 379.8	1390.6 1497.3 1469.8 1412.2
1993	lar une	296.3 298.4	315.1 322.8	137.2 136.8	266.4 306.0	380.0 407.3	1394.9 1471.3
CHA) Jun	ES: 3-1992 o.(thousands) ercentage	-7.3 -2.4	-11.8 -3.5	-2.6 -1.9	-3.8 -1.2	5 1	-26.0 -1.7
* Bas In add + The	on Census of F on the Labour Fo 981 163 983 159 984 187 985 190 are comparable	<sup>2</sup> opulation. rce Survey showed the 1986 1987 1988 with the estimates for a	following estimates (thousa 211 199 200 199 204 191 Il industries and services sho	nds) of self-employed in all 0 190 1 183 own in <i>table 1.4.</i>	tourism industries: (1982 not av	ailable).	•

#### Overseas travel and tourism: earning

2	~	Overseas visitors (a)	to the UK	UK residents abro (b)	oad	Balance (a) less (b)	
198- 198- 198- 198- 198- 198- 199- 199-		4,614 5,442 5,553 6,260 6,184 6,184 6,184 7,748 7,386 7,386 7,386	to the UK	4,663 4,871 6,083 7,280 8,216 9,357 9,886 9,951 11,243	IIK residente obraed	-49 571 -530 -1,020 -2,032 -2,412 -2,138 -2,565 -3,352	Polosos
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
199	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 -674 -664 -638
1992	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)R Q2 (e)R Q3 (e)R	1,555 2,105 3,300	2,302 2,188 2,281	2,165 3,175 4,870	3,074 3,235 3,193	-610 -1,070 -1,570	-772 -1,047 -912
1992	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov Dec	507 377 496 604 657 667 908 1,063 833 833 856 536 538	677 668 669 670 670 643 627 640 649 612 654 706	669 598 714 835 912 1,031 1,210 1,581 1,416 1,120 652 505	944 940 934 1,002 863 897 905 896 916 978 1,030	-162 -220 -218 -231 -256 -364 -364 -303 -518 -582 -465 -116 -83	-267 -273 -264 -261 -331 -221 -270 -265 -247' -304 -324 -324
1993	Jan (e)R Feb (e)R Mar (e)R Apr (e)R Jun (e)R Jun (e)R Jul (e) Aug (e)R Sep (e) Oct (e)	510 465 580 655 715 735 1,100 1.220 980	675 869 758 744 722 759 765 765 757	730 665 770 945 985 1,245 1,390 1,870 1,610	1030 1041 1003 1076 1087 1072 1055 1084 1054	-220 -200 -190 -290 -270 -510 -290 -650 -630 -500	-355 -172 -245 -332 -365 -350 -296 -319 -297 -297

THOUSAND

Rounded to the nearest £5 million. I further details see Business Monitors MQ6 and MA6 Overseas Travel and Tourism, available from HMSO. urce: International Passenger Survey



ngs	TO and expe	URISM nditure	8.2
1. Carton	Section States	£ MILLION AT CUR	RENT PRICE
	Balance (a) less (b)		
	-49 571 -530 -1,020 -2,032 -2,412 -2,138 -2,565 -3,352		
oad		Balance	S. Share
sted	Actual	Seasonally	adjusted

### 8.3

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

#### THOUSAN North America Western Europe Other areas All areas Actual Seasonally adjusted 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 14,449 13,897 15,566 15,799 17,338 18,013 17,125 18,535 2,082 2,105 2,135 2,836 3,330 3,797 2,843 3,394 3,394 3,394 3,394 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 10,748 11,128 11,745 2,429 2,291 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,782 2,699 2,855 2,859 3,168 3,580 3,131 3,413 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 650 766 1,264 733 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 1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 5,170 4,677 4,637 580 920 1,120 2,360 3,210 3,950 690 800 1,280 3,630 4,930 6,350 1993 Q1 (e)R Q2 (e)R Q3 (e)R 1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 715 621 726 1,221 1,004 1,252 1,560 955 869 839 979 1,200 966 1,179 1,648 1,594 1,655 2,038 2,430 1,721 1,483 1,235 1,385 $\begin{array}{c} 1,543\\ 1,568\\ 1,550\\ 1,559\\ 1,553\\ 1,574\\ 1,394\\ 1,538\\ 1,493\\ 1,464\\ 1,502\\ 1,785\\ 1,482\\ 1,960\\ 1,728\\ 1,960\\ 1,728\\ 1,502\\ 1,639\\ 1,536\\ 1,593\\ 1,494\\ 1,568\end{array}$ 229 164 240 213 335 355 403 403 352 321 176 186 256 181 213 214 255 296 382 467 414 293 220 220 1993 Jan (e)R Feb (e)R Mar (e)R May (e)R Jun (e)R Jul (e) Aug (e)R Sep (e) Oct (e) 680 810 870 1,170 1,110 930 1,320 1,650 980 980 220 150 210 220 320 380 430 370 320 300 270 200 220 230 270 300 420 460 400 320 1,170 1,160 1,300 1,620 1,700 1,610 2,170 2,480 1,700 1,600

Notes: See table 8.2.

### TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents 8.4

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		the state of the s	
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 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
1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	6,070 9,004 12,062 6,699	8,667 8,454 8,159 8,555	492 681 899 741	4,740 7,526 10,211 5,198	839 796 953 760
1993 Q1 (e)R Q2 (e)R Q3 (e)R	6,610 9,520 12,780	9,569 8,878 8,880	480 710 930	5,240 8,060 10,750	890 750 1,100
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1,879 1,801 2,391 2,912 2,993 3,646 4,479 3,937 3,146 2,076 1,477	2,789 2,884 2,995 2,985 2,501 2,781 2,733 2,686 2,733 2,866 3,002	186 131 175 162 227 292 217 316 366 406 155 179	1,388 1,408 1,944 2,427 2,535 2,564 3,180 3,790 3,240 2,452 1,667 1,079	305 261 272 323 231 242 248 373 331 288 253 219
1993 Jan (e)R Mar (e)R Apr (e)R May (e)R Jun (e)R Jun (e)R Jul (e) Aug (e)R Sep (e) Oct (e)	2,030 2,000 2,580 3,020 3,740 3,810 4,790 4,180 3,650	2,904 3,367 3,298 2,857 3,034 2,987 2,944 2,944 2,944 2,944 3,053	180 140 230 350 310 350 270 400	1,470 1,640 2,130 2,230 2,660 3,170 3,150 4,090 3,510 2,980	380 220 290 300 210 240 350 350 350 400 270

Notes: See table 8.2.

			Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including You	th Credits)		Business Start-Up Scher	ne	
			Great Britain	Great Britain			Great Britain			Great Britain
	Apr Vlay un		17.6 19.8 21.4	139.8 130.3 127.2			280.3 276.1 276.9			40.8 40.7 42.5
	ul Aug Gep		23.3 24.6 25.8	120.0 113.4 112.6			279.1 277.9 276.1			42.7 42.0 41.8
	Oct ov ec		28.1 29.7 30.6	122.2 129.1 129.4			285.0 288.6 291.3			41.2 40.3 39.3
3	an eb Iar		31.5 33.2 33.4	128.5 134.1 134.7			293.7 289.9 282.1			38.3 38.2 37.3
		Training For W	/ork		Youth Training (including You	th Credits)		Business Start-Up Scher	ne	
		England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
3	ar ay in in in in in in in in in in in in in	133.5 131.2 128.4 122.4 119.3 120.0 129.6	15.6 15.2 14.5 13.9 13.4 13.7 13.7	149.0 146.4 142.9 136.4 132.7 133.7 143.3	239.4 236.0 235.2 243.0 244.2 241.6 250.1	34.1 33.0 33.8 33.4 33.2 32.7 32.5	273.5 269.0 269.0 276.4 277.3 274.3 282.6	31.5 31.0 31.2 31.0 31.0 30.9 30.9	4.3 4.3 4.2 4.1 3.8 3.5 4.3	35.8 35.3 35.3 35.2 34.8 34.4 35.2

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

		Action	Training	(including You	th Credits)		Start-Up Scher	ne	
nding+		Great Britain	Great Britain			Great Britain		•	Great Britain
6 Apr 4 May 1 Jun		4.3 4.7 4.4	18.2 21.4 18.6			11.9 12.0 26.7			4.0 3.7 3.3
<ul> <li>Jul</li> <li>Aug</li> <li>Sep</li> </ul>		4.6 4.5 4.6	20.8 19.2 21.6			37.0 27.2 33.6			3.3 3.1 2.8
Oct Nov Dec		5.6 6.1 6.0	33.3 26.5 24.4			37.4 22.0 19.3			3.0 3.1 3.1
Jan 1 Jan 8 Feb 8 Mar		2.9 5.9 6.5 5.2	11.7 28.7 26.7 22.8			9.4 20.9 15.8 13.7			2.2 2.8 2.9 3.3
	Training For W	/ork		Youth Training (including You	th Credits)		Business Start-Up Scher	me	
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
25/30 Apr 23/28 May 20 Jun/2 Jul 18/30 Jul 15/27 Aug 12 Sep/1 Oct 10/29 Oct	19.6 21.6 20.1 22.3 21.1 22.9 35.1	2.6 2.1 3.0 1.8 2.6 3.5 2.6	22.2 23.7 22.5 24.2 23.4 25.7 37.8	11.3 10.8 17.8 35.7 24.3 27.3 33.1	1.9 1.3 4.9 2.7 4.0 4.0 2.4	13.2 12.1 21.7 38.7 27.9 30.6 35.9	3.0 2.9 2.8 2.7 2.5 2.7 2.7 2.9	4 .4 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3	3.4 3.3 3.0 3.0 2.8 3.0 3.1
	nding+ Apr May Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Sep Cot Nov Dec Jan Jan Sep Mar 25/30 Apr 25/30 Apr 23/28 May 20 Jun/2 Jul 15/27 Aug 12 Sep/1 Oct 10/29 Oct	nding+ Apr May Jun Jul Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan 1 Jan 1 Jan 2 Sep I Oct Nov Dec Jan 1 Jan 2 Sep I Oct Nov Dec 2 Jul 2 Aug 2 Sep I Oct Nov Dec 2 Jul 1 Jul 2 Aug 2 Sep 2 Jul 1 Jul 2 Jul 3 Jul 2 Jul 3 Jul 2 Jul 3 Jul 2 Jul 3 Jul 2 Jul 3 Jul	Action         Action           a Apr         4.3           4 May         4.3           4 May         4.7           Jun         4.4           Jul         4.6           Apr         4.5           Sep         4.6           Oct         5.6           Nov         6.1           Dec         6.0           Jan         2.9           Mar         5.2           B Feb         6.5           B Mar         5.2           Z328 May         1.6           2.30 Apr         19.6           2.31.6         2.1           20.1         3.0           1330 Jul         22.3         1.8           1527 Aug         21.1         2.6           12 Sep1 Oct         22.9         3.5	Apr May         Apr May         Great Britain         Great Britain           Jun         4.3         4.7         21.4           Jun         4.6         20.8           Aug         4.5         19.2           Sep         4.6         21.6           Oct         5.6         33.3           Nov         6.1         26.5           Dec         6.0         24.4           Jan         5.9         28.7           Jan         5.9         28.7           Jan         5.9         28.7           Mar         5.2         22.8           Training For Work         Training For Work         Great Britain           25/30 Apr         21.6         2.1         23.7           20.1nr/2 Jul         20.1         3.0         22.5           13.0         22.3         1.8         24.2           25/30 Apr         21.6         2.1         23.7           20.1         3.0         22.5         33.4           22.9         3.5         25.7         23.4           22.9         3.5         25.7         25.7           10.29 Oct         35.1         2.6         37.8 <td>Action         Employment Training         Four Training (including You           adapt May         4.3         18.2           May         4.7         21.4           Jun         4.6         20.8           Jul         4.6         20.8           Agg         4.5         19.2           Sep         4.6         21.6           Oct         5.6         33.3           Nov         6.1         26.5           Dec         6.0         24.4           Jan         5.9         28.7           Jan         5.9         28.7           Jan         5.2         22.8           Jan         5.2         22.8           Mar         5.2         22.8           Jan         5.2         22.8           Mar         5.2         22.8           Seb         6.5         2.6           B Feb         6.5         2.6           B Mar         19.6         2.1         23.7         10.8           2/3028 May         21.6         2.1         23.7         10.8           2/30 Jul         22.3         1.8         24.2         35.7           12</td> <td>Action         Employment Training         Pottr Training (including Youth Credits)           adapt May         4.3         18.2           May         4.7         21.4           Jun         4.6         20.8           Jun         4.6         21.6           Oct         5.6         33.3           Sep         4.6         21.6           Oct         5.6         33.3           Nov         6.1         26.5           Dec         6.0         24.4           Jan         5.9         28.7           Jan         5.9         28.7           Jan         5.2         22.8           Mar         5.2         22.8           Stape         11.7         1.3           Jan         5.2         22.8           Mar         5.2         22.8           Stape         6.1         2.6.7           3 Mar         5.2         22.8           Stape         1.6         2.1         2.3           2530 Apr         19.6         2.6         22.7         11.3           20 Jun/2 Jul         20.1         3.0         22.5         17.8         4.9      &lt;</td> <td>Action         Employment Training (including Youth Credits)           ading+         Great Britain         Great Britain         Great Britain         Great Britain           Apr May         4.3         18.2         11.9         11.9           Jun         4.6         20.8         37.0           Jul         4.6         20.8         37.0           Jul         4.6         21.6         33.6           Oct         5.6         33.3         37.4           Sep         4.6         21.6         33.6           Oct         5.6         33.3         37.4           Nov         6.1         26.5         22.0           Dec         6.0         24.4         19.3           Jan         5.9         28.7         20.9           Sep         5.2         22.8         13.7           Jan         5.9         28.7         20.9           B Feb         6.5         22.8         13.7           Z288 May         19.6         2.6         22.1         1.3         1.9           2328 May         19.6         2.6         23.7         10.8         1.3         12.1           20 Jun 2 Jul</td> <td>Action         Employment Training         Count Training (including Youth Credits)         Business Start-Up Scher           Ading- May Jun         Great Britain         Great Britain         Great Britain         Great Britain           Jul         4.3         18.2         11.9         11.9           Jun         4.4         18.2         27.2           Jul         4.6         20.8         37.0           Aug         4.5         19.2         27.2           Sep         4.6         21.6         33.6           Oct         5.6         33.3         37.4           Nov         6.1         26.5         22.0           Dec         6.0         24.4         19.3           Jan         5.9         28.7         20.9           B Feb         5.2         22.8         13.7           Start-Up Scher         20.9         13.7         20.9           B Mar         5.2         22.8         13.7         20.9           2530 Apr         19.6         2.6         22.2         11.3         1.9         13.2         3.0           2328 May         21.6         2.1         23.7         10.8         1.3         12.1         &lt;</td> <td>Inding+         Great Britain         Great Britain&lt;</td>	Action         Employment Training         Four Training (including You           adapt May         4.3         18.2           May         4.7         21.4           Jun         4.6         20.8           Jul         4.6         20.8           Agg         4.5         19.2           Sep         4.6         21.6           Oct         5.6         33.3           Nov         6.1         26.5           Dec         6.0         24.4           Jan         5.9         28.7           Jan         5.9         28.7           Jan         5.2         22.8           Jan         5.2         22.8           Mar         5.2         22.8           Jan         5.2         22.8           Mar         5.2         22.8           Seb         6.5         2.6           B Feb         6.5         2.6           B Mar         19.6         2.1         23.7         10.8           2/3028 May         21.6         2.1         23.7         10.8           2/30 Jul         22.3         1.8         24.2         35.7           12	Action         Employment Training         Pottr Training (including Youth Credits)           adapt May         4.3         18.2           May         4.7         21.4           Jun         4.6         20.8           Jun         4.6         21.6           Oct         5.6         33.3           Sep         4.6         21.6           Oct         5.6         33.3           Nov         6.1         26.5           Dec         6.0         24.4           Jan         5.9         28.7           Jan         5.9         28.7           Jan         5.2         22.8           Mar         5.2         22.8           Stape         11.7         1.3           Jan         5.2         22.8           Mar         5.2         22.8           Stape         6.1         2.6.7           3 Mar         5.2         22.8           Stape         1.6         2.1         2.3           2530 Apr         19.6         2.6         22.7         11.3           20 Jun/2 Jul         20.1         3.0         22.5         17.8         4.9      <	Action         Employment Training (including Youth Credits)           ading+         Great Britain         Great Britain         Great Britain         Great Britain           Apr May         4.3         18.2         11.9         11.9           Jun         4.6         20.8         37.0           Jul         4.6         20.8         37.0           Jul         4.6         21.6         33.6           Oct         5.6         33.3         37.4           Sep         4.6         21.6         33.6           Oct         5.6         33.3         37.4           Nov         6.1         26.5         22.0           Dec         6.0         24.4         19.3           Jan         5.9         28.7         20.9           Sep         5.2         22.8         13.7           Jan         5.9         28.7         20.9           B Feb         6.5         22.8         13.7           Z288 May         19.6         2.6         22.1         1.3         1.9           2328 May         19.6         2.6         23.7         10.8         1.3         12.1           20 Jun 2 Jul	Action         Employment Training         Count Training (including Youth Credits)         Business Start-Up Scher           Ading- May Jun         Great Britain         Great Britain         Great Britain         Great Britain           Jul         4.3         18.2         11.9         11.9           Jun         4.4         18.2         27.2           Jul         4.6         20.8         37.0           Aug         4.5         19.2         27.2           Sep         4.6         21.6         33.6           Oct         5.6         33.3         37.4           Nov         6.1         26.5         22.0           Dec         6.0         24.4         19.3           Jan         5.9         28.7         20.9           B Feb         5.2         22.8         13.7           Start-Up Scher         20.9         13.7         20.9           B Mar         5.2         22.8         13.7         20.9           2530 Apr         19.6         2.6         22.2         11.3         1.9         13.2         3.0           2328 May         21.6         2.1         23.7         10.8         1.3         12.1         <	Inding+         Great Britain         Great Britain<

se of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are provided by the Scotlish Office are shown separately. If the shown is for England, Wales and GB, but the second date shown is for Scotland. Because of this, the sum of the separate England and Wales and Scotland figures will not necessarily be published GB figure. See pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette* for more detail.





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

ENGLAND and WALE	S	Percentage of s	survey respondents who	were:	We conservation	Percentage of su	rvey respondents who:
Month of survey	Month of leaving ET	In a Job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualifica- tion or credit towards one
Oct 90 lup 00	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	44	39	21 -
UL 00 Sop 01	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	56	48	47	29
Oct 01 Sop 02	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	56	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
1991Oct	(Apr 91)	32	36	57	48	49	31
Nov	(May 91)	32	36	57	52	51	34
Dec	(Jun 91)	31	37	55	56	53	39
1992.lan	(Jul 91)	29	37	55	58	53	38
Feb	(Aug 91)	30	37	54	59	51	37
Mar	(Sep 91)	29	39	53	58	54	38
Anr	(Oct 91)	30	34	58	53	47	31
May	(Nov 91)	32	36	57	53	49	31
Jun	(Dec 91)	34	37	55	60	49	33
Jul	(Jan 92)	32	35	57	55	51	34
Aug	(Feb 92)	33	37	55	54	48	32
Sen	(Mar 92)	33	38	54	56	50	34
Oct	(Apr 92)	35	41	52	59	49	33
Nov	(May 92)	36	42	51	57	53	37
Dec	(Jun 92)	38	46	47	61	57	42
1993.lan	(Jul 92)	35	43	49	63	57	42
Feb	(Aug. 92)	33	39	53	59	54	38
Mar	(Sep 92)	32	42	50	60	58	41
Apr	(Oct 92)	34	39	54	58	52	36
May	(Nov 92)	35	38	55	57	54	36
lun	(Dec 92)	36	39	53	66	54	39
lul	(Jan 93)	35	38	54	58	55	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	60	54	38
Sen	(Mar 93)	34	39	53	66	59	45
Oct	(Apr 93)	33	39	60	61	54	38

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pages S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*. According to respondents' own classification. In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed". Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?"

ET leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications - smoothed



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

D and WALE	ES	Percentage of s	survey respondents who		Percentage of survey respondents who:		
survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
88 89 90 91 92 93	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	61 69 68 58 58 52 52 50	77 84 82 74 67 67	20 13 14 25 28	28 52 58 54 70 56	41 52 56 55 59 62	29 42 45 51 51 48
	(Apr 91) (May 91) (Jun 91)	42 48 62	59 63 74	33 29 20	23 34 63	48 54 68	40 49 68
	(Jul 91) (Aug 91) (Sep 91) (Oct 91) (Dec 91) (Jan 92) (Fab 92) (Mar 92) (Apr 92)	55 55 54 44 44 47 44 47 44 49 45	71 73 75 61 80 57 56 64 59	22 19 18 30 32 31 36 37 30 33 34	54 50 50 28 23 29 22 21 36 32	64 66 61 52 54 54 55 57	82 56 53 36 36 38 37 37 37 37 41 41
	(May 92) (Jun 92) (Jul 92)	48 59 56	62 71 72	33 24 23	38 61 56	62 70	47 61
	(Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Nov 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Apr 93)	51 47 444 46 45 55 7	71 73 83 80 59 59 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 82	22 22 31 34 35 35 35 34 27 32	47 44 30 28 36 32 30 44 33	84 61 55 57 57 57 83 80	52 48 37 36 40 38 38 49 43
	per c	ent of c	all leavers	, 4		SITT	
		****	*****	••• In a — Gain	job ed qual		
	50-			*****			
	40-		/				
	30-	6					
	20						
	1988	1989	1990	1991 1992	1993		
		n	nonth of le	aving			

S66 FEBRUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

9.4



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	urvey respondents who we	Percentage of survey respondents who:		
	Harth Albertine FT	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Month of survey	Month of leaving E1					
Oct 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93	(Jul 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	43 38 35 38	45 41 41 44	48 52 51 49	46 54 56 60	34 44 48 53
1991 Oct	(Apr 91)	36	41 -	52	54	45
Nov	(May 91)	36	40	53	56	47
Dec	(Jun 91)	34	42	50	59	52
1002 100	( [u] 91)	33	42	50	58	51
Feb	(Aug 91)	34	42	50	57	49
Mar	(Sep 91)	32	42	50	61	52
Apr	(Oct 91)	35	38	53	53	45
May	(Nov 91)	38	41	52	54	40
Jun	(Dec 91)	38	41	51	03 57	45
Jul	(Jan 92)	35	38	04 51	54	40
Aug	(Feb 92)	30	42	50	55	48
Sep	(Nat 92)	39	45	47	52	45
Nov	(May 92)	40	46	46	58	51
Dec	(Jun 92)	37	46	47	63	56
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	35	44	48	63	56
Feb	(Aug 92)	37	43	49	59	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	36	46	46	64	57
Apr	(Oct 92)	39	44	49	50	53
May	(Nov 92)	40	43	50	58	51
Jun	(Dec 92)	39	42	51	60	53
JUI	(Jan 93) (Ech 93)	30	43	49	60	54
Aug	(Mar 93)	37	41	51	64	58
Oct	(Apr 93)	35	41	58	60	52
001	(					

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. According to respondents' own classification. In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed". Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training."

#### GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES 9 .6 Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	survey respondents who we	Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job	In a positive outcome+	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards or #
Jul 87-Jun 88 Jul 88-Jun 89 Jul 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	73 83 84 75 69 67	80 88 89 83 77 76	18 10 9 14 17 20	63 73 75 71 74 76	53 66 68 72 73 73 72
1991 Oct Nov Dec	(Apr 91) (May 91) (Jun 91)	55 62 73	66 71 80	28 23 15	54 63 77	54 65 80
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 91) (Aug 91) (Sep 91) (Oct 91) (Dec 91) (Jan 92) (Feb 92) (Mar 92) (Mar 92) (May 92) (Jun 92)	70 72 62 64 63 59 66 58 66 58 64 70	78 80 83 69 72 74 69 68 75 67 75 67 71 77	16 14 22 24 20 26 27 19 27 19 25 19	76 79 69 68 71 68 69 66 66 65 72 80	78 77 64 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 76
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Nov 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Apr 93)	69 69 64 63 63 63 63 63 71 56	79 79 80 74 72 69 72 72 72 79 69	18 17 16 23 24 26 24 23 18 26	81 81 78 71 69 68 68 68 74 67	76 75 65 63 63 62 71 63

Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six montafter leaving. According to respondents' own classification. In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. Those whose responded positively to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed". Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training."



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# TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

SSENTIAL INFORMATION on basic rates of pay, hours and holiday entitlement contained in around 160 national collective agreements and statutory wages orders affecting manual employees. (For more details ring 071-273 5571).

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## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 6 November 1993 - 3 December 1993 + Registered as disabled on 19 April 1993 #

ding placings through displayed vacancies. on 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 congenita re substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

#### OTHER F **Regional Development Grants:**

		East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original S	eme	0	0	0	0	0	0	946,195	132,000	1,078,195
Revised S	eme	197,547	300,622	0	0	0	498,169	312,252	2,663,000	3,473,421



4,786 371,734

	S AND FIG	URES	A.4
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naland	Contland	Walas	Croat



OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): July-September 1993\*

Begion and company	Area+	Value (£)	Region and company	Area+	Value (£)
ORIGINAL SCHEME			REVISED SCHEME		
SCOTLAND			EAST MIDLANDS		
National Semiconductor (UK) Ltd	Greenock	946,195 <b>946,195</b>	Willett Systems Ltd Total	Corby	188,361 188,361
WALES			NORTH EAST		
Pyrok Ltd Total	Ystrad Mynach	132,000 <b>132,000</b>	Ikeda Hoover Ltd Sommer Allibert Industrie (UK) Ltd Total	Sunderland Sunderland	94 386 178 94 <b>27</b> 2 80
			SCOTLAND		
			JVC Manufacturing Ltd Total	Glasgow	274, 09 274, 09
			WALES		
			British Aerospace Airbus Ltd Kimberley-Clark Ltd Remsdaq Ltd Tetra Pak Ltd <b>Total</b>	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl Shotton, Flint & Rhyl Shotton, Flint & Rhyl Wrexham	1,030 00 585 00 314 00 495 00 <b>2,42</b> 4 00

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

Note: Enquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to: English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, Bay 417/9, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 071-215 2597). Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, IE/1A Branch 3, Room 313, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (041-242 5678). Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167).





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nrough it, you can access official government atistics down to the smallest available eographical area, which may be unpublished sewhere, including:

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

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

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#### Key Facilities:

- Immediate access to the latest data Access 24 hours a day, 365 days a year All major administrative geographies automatically available
- Full documentation and user support services
- Efficient computer mapping In-built analytical facilities, eg:
  - percentages change sort rank median average
  - benchmarking

#### Future developments:

- New Earnings Survey Training Programme statistics Education data

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

### DEFINITIONS

#### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED**

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

#### EARNINGS

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

#### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

#### **ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE**

In tables 71 72 and 73 (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

S74

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

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

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

### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

#### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

#### OVERTIME

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

### CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the 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.

#### FEBRUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

#### **PART-TIME WORKERS**

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

#### **PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES** SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

#### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

#### SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIG The classification system used to provide a consiste industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It we revised in 1968 and 1980.

#### TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

#### **TEMPORARILY STOPPED**

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

#### VACANCY

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

#### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the reference week an hours not worked but paid for under guarante agreements

#### WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemploy ed as defined above.

#### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

#### WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

### **REGULARLY PUBLISHED** statistics

		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Fre	quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
kg!	und economic indicators	м	Feb 94	0.1	Labour costs			
lov	ent and workforce				Per unit of output Quadrer	nial	Dec 90 Sep 93	431
kfor	: UK and GB					ď	0ep 30	5.7
ter	series	M(Q)	Feb 94	1.1	Retail prices			
our	ce estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	General index (RPI)			
loy	s in employment industry: GB	0	Feb 94	14	Latest figures: detailed indices	м	Feb 94	6.2
All	time series, by order group	M	Feb 94	1.2	: percentage changes	М	Feb 94	6.2
Ma	facturing: by division, class or group	м	Feb 94	1.3	Recent movements and the index			
Ad	nistrative, technical and clerical in				excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series and weights	M	Feb 94	6.1
ma	facturing	A	Dec 92	1.10	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Feb 94	6.5
Loc	authorities manpower	Q	Jan 94	1.7	Pensioner household indices		100.04	0.5
Re	on: GB	0	Feb 94	15	All items excluding housing	D	Sep 93	6.6
Jeu	Employment	-			Group indices: annual averages	D	Sep 93	6.7
UK	d regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 93	117	Food prices	М	Feb 94	6.3
GB	d regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 93	117	International comparisons	м	Feb 94	6.8
nati	al comparisons	Q	Feb 94	1.9				
ister	disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 93	61	Labour Force Survey			
le ur	membership	A	May 93	189	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 94	7.1
					Economic activity, not seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 94	7.2
mar	apployment and vacancies				Loonomic douvity by age. not seasonally adjusted	IVI	Feb 54	7.5
Sur	and UK	м	Feb 94	21	Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Sui	GB	M	Feb 94	2.2	Summary: latest figures	м	Feb 94	41
Ade	nd duration: UK	M(Q)	Dec 93	2.5	: time series	M	Feb 94	4.2
Bro	category: UK	м	Feb 94	2.1	Latest year and annual series	A	May 93	197
Det	ed category: UK and GB	Q	Feb 94	2.2	Industry			
Reg	n: summary	Q	Dec 93	2.6	Monthly: broad sector time series	М	Feb 94	4.1
Age	ime series UK	M(Q)	Dec 93	2.7	Annual: detailed	А	May 93	197
-	estimated rates	M(Q)	Dec 93	2.15	: prominent stoppages	A	May 93	197
Dur	on: time series UK	M(Q)	Dec 93	2.8	Main causes of stoppage		E-1-04	
Tim	series summary: by region	м	Feb 94	2.3	Latest year for main industries	Δ	May 93	4.1
	assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Feb 94	2.4	Size of stoppages	A	May 93	197
	counties, local areas	м	Feb 94	2.9	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
	parliamentary constituencies	M	Feb 94	2.10	years by industry	A	May 93	197
Age	nd duration: summary	Q	Dec 93	2.6	International comparisons	А	Dec 93	545
Flo								
UK	ne series	M	Feb 94	2.19	Tourism			
lent	v region	Q	Nov 93	2.20	Employment in tourism: by industry			
bleo	bseekers: GB	M	Feb 94	A1	Time series GB	м	Feb 94	8.1
nati	al comparisons	M	Feb 94	2.18	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Feb 94	8.2
ic o	n		Feb 93	25	overseas residents	м	Feb 94	83
pora	y stopped				Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Feb 94	8.4
Lat	figures: by UK region	Q	Nov 93	2.14	Overseas travel and tourism			
Incie	1.0				Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Jan 94	8.5
Un	ed, inflow, outflow and		Esh 04	0.4	Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Jan 94	8.6
Un	ed seasonally adjusted by region	M	Feb 94	3.1	Visits to the UK by mode of travel and	-		
Un	ed unadjusted by region	M	Feb 94	3.3	purpose of visit	Q	Jan 94	8.7
					visits abroad by mode of travel and	0	lan 94	8.8
und	acies				Visitor nights	Q	Jan 94	8.9
rea	Britain	м	Feb 94	2.32				
by	gion	М	Feb 94	2.33	Training and enterprise programmes			
by	je	М	Feb 94	2.34	Participants in the programmes	М	Jan 94	9.1
by	Justry	М	Feb 94	2.35	New starts on the programmes	М	Jan 94	9.2
by	cupation	M	Feb 94	2.36	Destinations and qualifications			
in	and having				ET leavers	М	Feb 94	9.3
age	and nours				Y I leavers	M	Feb 94	9.4
Wha	economy (New series) index				ET leavers completing agreed training		Feb 94	9.5
Mai	h industrial sectors	м	Feb 94	51	Characteristics of ET starts for England and Wales	0	Jan 94	9.0
Indu	Istries	M	Feb 94	5.3	Characteristics of young people leaving ET for Engla	nd	Gairer	0.17
Tim	e series	M(A)	Feb 94	5.6	and Wales	Q	Jan 94	9.8
age	weekly and hourly earnings				Outcomes of ET by their characteristics for England			
and	hours worked [Manual workers]				and Wales	Q	Jan 94	9.9
mar	(Opt)				Outcomes of YT by their characteristics for England			
Det		B(A)	Feb 94	5.4	and Wales	Q	Jan 94	9.10
age	eamings: non-manual employees	A	Feb 93	23				
Mar	ufacturing	IVI	160.94	0.0	Disabled jobseekers		Eabor	41
Inte	mational comparisons	м	Feb 94	. 5.9	Registrations and placements into employment		Feb 94	AT
time	and short-time: manufacturing		10504					
Late	est figures:industry	М	Feb 94	1.11	Regional aid	0	lor 04	10
Reg	ions: summary	Q	Dec 92	1.13	Selective Assistance by region and company	0	Jan 94	A3
s of	work: manufacturing	М	Feb 94	1.12	Development Grants by region and company	0	Feb 94	A4
					Development Grants by region and company	Q	Feb 94	A5
out p	per head							
ut p	er head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Feb 94	1.8				
Ma	nd salaries per unit of output							
Que	iuracturing index, time series	М	Feb 94	5.8	* Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation	shown in	brackets (if diff	erent).
	annual indices	M	Feb 94	5.8	A Annual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B	Bi-monthl	y. D Discontinu	ed.

### **STATISTICAL ENQUIRY** points

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

#### GENERAL ENQUIRIES

The latest published Employment Department s	statistics are
available from the Public Enquiry Office	071-273 6969
Pross Enquiries	071-273 4961
Fless Eliquines	011-210 4301
FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:	
Employment	0928 792563
Employment census	0928 792690
Employment Training and Youth Training	0742 594027
Industrial disputes	0928 792825
	0010 101010
Labour Force Survey: Jabour force projections	071-272 5595
Labour Force Survey, labour force projections	011-213 3303
Marthela Assessor Francisco Index	0000 704047
wonthly Average Earnings Index	0928 /9484/

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

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

#### Tourism:

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

Trade union membership 0928 792	25			
Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of				
071-273 5	30			
Unemployment (claimant count) 071-273 5	32			
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of				
earnings and labour costs 071-273 5	35			
Vacancies notified to Jobcentres 071-273 5	32			
Vocational qualifications 0742 594	16			
Wage rates, basic hours 071-273 5	71			
Workforce training 0742 593	89			
Youth Cohort Study 0742 594	15			
Sources of labour market statistics 071-273 5	32			

#### FOR ADVICE ON:

Labour market analysis and research related to		
qualifications, skills and training	0742 594	27

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

NOMIS (the National On-line Manpower Information Syster 091-374 2468/2 90 Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access to

Labour Force Survey data)	071-625 7 11
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.

#### research **FEATURE**

#### ndings

- he in ten employers are currently ing some form of home-based ork: about half of these are using nuine teleworkers.
- leworking is most commonly ind among a wide range of ofessional occupations and rical occupations in the non-retail vice industry. However, it is prisingly widely distributed and sts across all industries and in
- st regions of the country.
- nether or not they employ eworkers, employers regard the in advantages of telework as its xibility and convenience and its lity to reduce costs and solve vel problems.
- e main disadvantages are seen as cial isolation and the difficulty of naging remote workers.
- ployers who have teleworkers are re enthusiastic about the benefits this form of working than those o do not currently use eworking.
- anagers of existing telework nemes express a very high level of tisfaction with teleworking. Telerkers are seen as more productive, ore reliable and more loval than eir on-site colleagues, producing tter work and having lower rates turnover and absenteeism.
- here is no evidence that teleorking is an overwhelmingly female rm of work. Although women do ominate in certain occupations, uch as secretarial and administative work, in many others they are a minority.

#### **Background note**

Ursula Huws is the director of Analytica, an independent economic and social esearch consultancy formerly trading Inder the name of Empirica UK.

The author of numerous books and articles about teleworking, she is also a senior lecturer in research methodology at the University of North London.

The views expressed in this feature are not necessarily those of the Employment Department.



WORKING FROM home using new technology is already an established feature of the British labour market, concludes this random survey of 1,000 employers. It was found that one in ten is employing at least one home-based worker, while one in twenty employs staff who are dependent on information technology to be able to work remotely from home, and can therefore be termed teleworkers

Teleworking is found in virtually all industries and parts of Britain, with particular concentrations in the South East, in the financial and business services sector and the public sector, and in the very largest and smallest size categories. A breakdown of the industrial and regional distribution of teleworking is shown in tables 1 and 2.

Teleworking may involve permanent or temporary employees, sub-contractors, freelances, pensioners on a retainer, agency staff or other contractual forms. It involve full-time or part-time workers who may be totally home-based, partially office-based or peripatetic. So far, no single type has emerged as a norm. Teleworking remains very much made-to-

### **Teleworking in Britain**

How widespread is teleworking in Britain today, and what are the benefits and disadvantages? These and other issues were the subject of a survey of 1,000 employers conducted for the Employment Department in 1992-93.

By Ursula Huws, Analytica.

measure, with each scheme tailored to the particular requirements of the employer and the workers involved. While some schemes are long-lived, others are temporary, representing short-term solutions to transient problems.

#### The Teleworking in Britain project

The study was commissioned in order to produce an overview of current telework practice in Great Britain, a series of case studies, and guidance for employers on the use of teleworking It consisted of four stages:

 $\lambda$  a random telephone survey of 1,000 employers, stratified by industry size (number of employees) and regions, carried out by the market research

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organisation NOP Social and Political using computer-aided telephone interviews to determine the prevalence of teleworking and employers' attitudes towards this form of work;

- in-depth telephone interviews with managers of 115 different groups of teleworkers in 74 organisations;
- twenty detailed case-studies of teleworking schemes, involving faceto-face and telephone interviews with individual teleworkers and their managers and colleagues;
- the production of a handbook for employers on the use and management of teleworking.

#### Attitudes to teleworking

In addition to the 11 per cent of employers already practising some form of home-based employment, a further 8 per cent expect to introduce teleworking at some point in the future. A different, but overlapping, group, comprising 9 per cent of all employers, has already given active consideration to its introduction. These potential telework employers are to be found in all industries, with a particularly high proportion in the financial services sector, where 26 per cent of employers have considered teleworking and 20 per cent expect it to be introduced in the future.

#### Benefits of teleworking

As can be seen from *figure 1*, employers' perceptions of the benefits of teleworking demonstrate some unanimity. Regardless of whether they currently employed home-based workers, most employers in the survey, unprompted, said that the main advantages of teleworking are flexibility, convenience, reduced cost and the solution of travel problems.

If those who employ home-based workers are compared with those who do not, a fairly consistent pattern emerges whereby employers of homeworkers are more enthusiastic about the practice, being more likely to cite more benefits than nonhomework employers. For instance 29 per cent of homework employers regard 'reduced costs' as a benefit, compared with 20 per cent of non-homework employers; 24 per cent see the solution of travelling problems as an advantage compared with 15 per cent of nonhomework employers; and 27 per cent mention 'convenience', compared with 10 per cent of non-homework employers.

The only exceptions to this rule are advantages which, arguably, bring no direct benefit to the organisation, although they are beneficial for society as a whele. Such advantages include 'better for he environment', 'can employ staff with childcare responsibilities' and 'can employ staff with disabilities', all of which ware more likely to be cited by employers ho did not themselves make use of honebased staff.

Some benefits were as likely to be cited by non-practitioners as by telev ork employers. However, there was a maked difference between the two group in relation to other advantages. The gap between the two groups was particularly marked in relation to 'Greater production' or efficiency', 'Better customer server' 'Less stress' and 'Can recruit skilled stoff', suggesting that the employers of hor a-

#### Table 1 Distribution of telework and homework employers by industry

Industrial group	All employers		Telewor	Telework employers		Homework employers	
	No	Per cent	No	Per cent	No	Per cent	
Extraction and energy	16	1.6	4	6.9	0	0	
Chemicals and metals	29	2.9	0	0	0	0	
Metal-based manufacturing	125	12.5	5	8.6	7	12.7	
Other manufacturing							
(except publishing)	85	8.5	3	5.2	7	12.7	
Construction	56	5.6	4	6.9	4	7.3	
Distribution and catering	253	25.3	11	19.0	15	27.3	
Transport	51	5.1	3	5.2	4	7.3	
Financial and business							
services	139	13.9	11	19.0	3	5.3	
Government and Defence	42	4.2	4	6.9	4	7.3	
Education	57	5.7	5	8.6	2	3.6	
Health	41	4.1	2	3.4	2	3.6	
Media industries	38	3.8	4	6.9	2	3.6	
Other services	71	7.1	2	3.4	5	9.1	

Source: Telework Prevalence Survey, Analytica, 992

#### Table 2 Distribution of telework and homework employers by region

Region	All employ	vers	Telework employers		Homework employers	
Sussession generation of	No	Per cent	No	Per cent	No	Per cent
North/Yorkshire and	And and a				man Art other	nie alter anter alter
Humberside	122	12.2	4	6.9	6	10.9
North West	107	10.7	6	10.3	8	14.5
East Midlands	78	7.8	5	8.6	5	9.1
WestMidlands	98	9.8	3	5.2	2	3.6
East Anglia	39	3.9	6	10.3	3	5.5
London	157	15.7	14	24.1	7	12.7
Rest of South East	185	18.5	13	22.4	12	21.8
South West	83	8.3	4	6.9	7	12.7
Scotland	79	7.9	1	1.7	5	9.1
Wales	31	3.1	2	3.4	0	0
Northern Ireland	24	2.4	0	0	0	0

Source: Telework Prevalence Survey, Analytica, 1992

![](_page_48_Figure_19.jpeg)

![](_page_48_Figure_20.jpeg)

based staff may have been drawing directly on their own experience when citing these advantages.

Evon greater than the difference between e responses of practitioners and nonractioners is that between potential elework employers (i.e. those who said that they expected telework to be introduced into their organisation in the future) and the rest of the sample. Potential telework employers are more likely than werage to mention virtually every benefit. This difference is particularly marked relation to 'reduced cost' (cited by 45 er cent of potential telework employers), lexibility' (where the equivalent figure 43 per cent) and 'save space/avoid relocation' (where it is 31 per cent). This group also contains a much smaller roportion of 'don't knows' than the rest of the sample. This suggests a picture of ganisations in which awareness of leworking is high, and some thought has lready gone into assessing its feasibility. pace problems, some perceived flexibility in current practices and a need ocut costs could have all played a role in couraging this awareness.

These management views were echoed by many of the teleworkers interviewed

by the project team.

The way in which teleworking can minimise travelling problems was graphically illustrated by one teleworker who said: 'It would be horrendous to be based in the regional office and try to get to meetings in the far-flung corners of my patch. This way clients feel I am more available, closer to them.''

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In other organisations, the simple avoidance of commuting is a major incentive. Another teleworker stated that as far as he was concerned, one of the main advantages of teleworking was, "not having to travel long distances to work each day, reducing the wear and tear on ourselves and our cars."

In rural areas, travel problems can be particularly acute. In one case a teleworker said: 'It's a 45 minute drive to the nearest centre of employment. As a woman, if you go to work, you have to make a commitment to a second family car, and childcare arrangements two hours longer than the working day.''

The words 'flexibility' and 'convenience' were also mentioned regularly in the interviews with teleworkers. In the words of one home-based secretary: 'The greatest advantage of working from home potential telework employers homework emloyers non-homework employers

![](_page_48_Figure_33.jpeg)

Source: Telework Prevalence Survey, Analytica, 1992

is its flexibility. My husband works shifts so if I worked in an office from nine to five there'd be some weeks when I wouldn't see him at all. And I can fit work round childcare. It's nice to be able to take them to school, and chat to the other mums or the teachers if I need to. I'd feel I was missing out if I couldn't do that.''

A home-based editor explained that, "It gives my wife greater flexibility. I am the principal breadwinner, as my wife, who is also self employed, chooses to limit how much she does in order to accommodate the needs of the family. But because I work at home, and can go and fetch the kids from school, she is able to do more things."

It cannot always be assumed, however, that flexibility for the employer and flexibility for the teleworker are necessarily the same thing. An analysis of the interviews suggested that often a complex trade-off takes place, whereby teleworkers are prepared to accept some unwelcome intrusions into their domestic life, such as telephone calls during family mealtimes, or the need to work in the evenings or at weekends to meet urgent deadlines, in exchange for the freedom to rearrange their working hours at other

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#### times.

One teleworker who administers a medical practice from her home stated: "If I want to do something, I do it. I have that flexibility. So when there's a crisis on a Saturday evening I don't mind because I can take the time off during the week. Patients know that they can phone me if there's an emergency, but they are very thoughtful and only phone if there's a real crisis." Another was less tolerant: "People phoning up at all hours is the worst problem of all.

In one case study, the ability to use teleworkers to help cope with peaks in the workload, and the flexibility which this arrangement provided were said by the manager to be the main advantage of teleworking. However one of the teleworkers clearly experienced this as a disadvantage, complaining that: "The work is not nicely spaced. Some weeks I may work 30 hours but then the next week it may be double that." Conversely, flexibility for the homeworker may create inconvenience for the employer. One manager confessed that, although he was generally satisfied with the way in which the teleworking scheme in his organisation functioned. "It can be terribly irritating not being able to get hold of someone right in the middle of a working day."

#### Disadvantages of teleworking

The disadvantages of teleworking are in many ways a mirror image of employers' perceptions of its advantages, as can be seen from figure 2. By far the most frequently cited disadvantages are social isolation and the difficulty of managing remotely based workers.

In general, employers with actual experience of employing home-based workers are likely to downplay the disadvantages when compared with nonhomework employers. Five per cent of non-homework employers, for instance, expect telework to entail technical problems, whereas less than 1 per cent of practitioners actually appear to have experienced such problems.

A number of other problems expected by a minority of non-practitioners - such as security problems, insurance problems, training difficulties and creating a poor impression of the organisation - were not mentioned at all by employers with actual experience of employing homebased workers.

There were, however, some other disadvantages which would appear to have some real basis in fact, being cited by significant numbers in both groups. These include the belief that teleworking is 'hard to manage', regarded as a problem by per cent of practitioners and 23 per cent of non-practitioners; and 'social isolation' cited by 21 per cent of homework employers and 20 per cent of nonhomework employers. Unavailability for face-to-face meetings was also seen as a drawback by 13 per cent of the former and 15 per cent of the latter.

Again, the strongest contrast is between potential telework employers and the rest of the sample. Just as this group was most likely to be aware of the benefits of teleworking, it was also most likely to cite the disadvantages of this form of work and least likely to respond 'don't know'. This supports the impression created earlier of a group of organisations in which teleworking is being actively considered. with some form of conscious apprais of its likely costs and benefits.

Here too managers' impressions were, on the whole, supported by the evidence

![](_page_49_Figure_12.jpeg)

Source: Telework Prevalence Survey, Analytica, 1992

eleworkers themselves, a number of did indeed complain of loneliness boredom. In one extreme case, a leworker who had been away from onork for nine years had lost a great confidence as a result, she believed, solation. Although suffering deeply solation, she nevertheless lacked ertiveness to change her situation: going to leave after the kids left but it's difficult going back to work aving children. You get nervous o interviews. I'd be nervous just typing test. I think I'll stick with king 'til I decide to give up work her ever, isolation from the Ho

rgan ation was by no means always seen an gative light. Another teleworker. ery similar word processing work ifferent company, was clearly to be isolated from the everyday on of the office. "I don't feel in a part of the company, but that I have other interests and s, so I don't feel isolated. And it don't have to become involved in politics and put up with the nd the hierarchy that usually goes rking in an office environment.' ivacy is clearly an advantage. In a vein, a home-based editor, said, ve a big problem I can take a break lk away from it without anyone ng at me." Another teleworker for her a major benefit of king was that, "It doesn't rely on sonality in that you don't have to

te yourself with your superiors to For most teleworkers, the ideal ation would appear to be a flexible home-based and office-based

#### Management of teleworkers

The difficulty of managing teleworking harder to substantiate from the interview general, what managers appear to y the phrase 'hard to manage' is that teleworking is actually nanageable but that it requires a fferent managerial approach to the aditional face-to-face style still practised many offices. This new style may, at ast in the initial stages, require more inscious effort from the manager. evertheless, it is worthy of note that arly three-quarters of practising anagers do not report any major ficulties in the management of their eworking schemes.

A number of different management vles were encountered, with wide ations depending on the industry and upations concerned, the corporate Ire and the seniority and maturity of e staff involved. In general, however, en compared with the management of fice-based staff, the management of

![](_page_49_Figure_20.jpeg)

remote workers requires a more structured and formal approach, with a greater emphasis on the attainment of specific targets and advance planning of meetings or telephone communications.

This difference should not be exaggerated, however. In recent years there has been a marked trend away from traditional 'over-the-shoulder' techniques of managing office-based staff towards more sophisticated approaches. Many of these are based on the establishment of performance measures or targets which are mutually agreed between managers and staff. Progress towards these targets can then be monitored as an essential part of the management process. An advantage of this approach is that staff who have been through the process of discussion and agreement of targets then feel some 'ownership' of them and are more likely to be motivated to meet them. In organisations which have already adopted this style of management, the shift to managing teleworkers involves minimal change, since the central principle involved — management by results rather than management of the process of achieving these results - is essentially already in place.

#### Occupations involved in teleworking

Teleworkers are to be found at all organisational levels from senior management to the lowest grade of clerical work, and encompass an extraordinarily broad range of occupations. Figure 3

shows the distribution of occupations identified in the telework prevalence survey.

As can be seen, the two groups most commonly found teleworking are consultants and secretarial or administrative staff, each group accounting for 17 per cent of all the teleworking occupational groups in the survey. These are followed in importance by data entry staff, computer professionals and training or education specialists, each of which accounts for 10 per cent. Next in importance, at 9 per cent each, are researchers and sales or marketing staff, followed by managers and accountants or other finance workers, at 7 per cent each. Writers, journalists and designers between them account for the remaining 9 per cent.

It is worth noting that there is a considerable overlap between this group of occupations and those home-based occupations which were not considered dependent on the use of information technology and were not therefore classified as teleworkers. Only three occupational groups - designers, writers or journalists and computer professionals - fell exclusively within the teleworking category. This suggests that there is a continuum between traditional homeworking and teleworking and that in some cases teleworking may have developed organically from earlier forms of homebased working. It is likely that many of the respondents did not regard the arrangements they described as 'teleworking' prior to the survey.

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EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

When in-depth investigations were carried out in the second phase of the project still more teleworking occupations were discovered, including translators, inspectors, social workers, legal officers and health and safety officers.

#### Numbers

Although the average number of teleworkers in any given scheme is 21, there are marked variations in size between different occupational groups. Table 3 shows the average number of workers in each scheme, by occupation, in the indepth survey of telework managers.

The largest groups are in translation. This sector is characterised by employers with a large number of essentially casual self-employed workers on their books, who can be called on as and when their particular specialist skills are required. Although some home-based translators are regularly employed for over 40 hours a week, others may be given work on a more occasional basis. The other occupations in the survey with a large average group size were research and maintenance. In each of these cases, the results were somewhat skewed by the presence of very large, and possibly atypical employers in the sample.

Leaving these occupations aside, it can be seen that the largest groups of teleworkers are in financial services, writing and journalism, data entry and secretarial and administrative work. The

Table 3	Average size of teleworking
	group, by occupation

	Average group size
Data entry/typing	15.7
Secretarial/administration	22.6
Design/architecture/planning	3.0
Writing/editing/journalism	25.4
Sales/marketing	2.4
Computer professional	7.7
Management	7.5
Maintenance	77.0
Engineering	1.6
Inspection	12.0
Training/education	7.4
Financial services/accountancy	27
Consultancy	8.3
Research	139.0
Counselling/social work	2.0
Translation	200.6
Legalwork	2.0
Health and safety officer	4.0
Total	20.6

smallest are in specialist professional or

Base: 115 occupational groups

engineering, counselling and social work. design, architecture and planning, and sales and marketing. These are followed by managers, trainers, IT professionals and consultants, with average group sizes of seven or eight.

In general, it appears that the more routine white-collar functions, such as data entry, typing and secretarial services, are carried out on a larger scale than the more highly-skilled occupations. This is partly a function of the fact that, by their very nature, lower-skilled, labour-intens ve tasks are more likely to be found in large numbers. It also reflects the fact that such functions are relatively easy to manage and monitor by results. The higher-skilled professional and executive functions generally seem to be considered more difficult to manage, and often only the most experienced and committed members of staff are trusted sufficiently by their managers to be permitted to telework. This tends to limit the numbers involved in such schemes.

#### Gender

A breakdown of the telework ng workforce by gender reveals some surprises. As figure 4 shows, women make up nearly nine out of ten teleworking secretarial and administrative workers. three-quarters of writers and journalists and nearly two-thirds of training and education staff. Women also make up semi-professional areas: legal work, | over half the home-based managers and

![](_page_50_Figure_12.jpeg)

Source: Telework Prevalence Survey, Analytica, 1992

#### Fig Ire 5 Teleworkers' average weekly working hours

![](_page_50_Figure_15.jpeg)

#### Base 115 occupational groups

sale and marketing staff, and half the rese chers, but otherwise they are in a nin ity. In the case of engineers this is a large minority — at 48 per cent other cases it is very small. Only 16 ent of home-based consultants are, erage, female, while women make mere 14 per cent of home-based conduter professionals. Among accountants and financial services workers the male majority is even more ove whelming, at 96 per cent.

While the exact proportions would probably be different in a larger sample, hese results are enough to reveal that the preconception of teleworking as an overwhelmingly female form of work is not well founded. There are clearly significant numbers of men engaged in eleworking, including some in occupational groups such as secretarial and administrative work which are opularly regarded as almost exclusively emale domains

Nevertheless, it must be pointed out hat the occupations where women predominate also tend to be those where eleworkers are found in the largest numbers. They therefore still represent a najority of all teleworkers.

#### Hours of work

Occupational groups do not just differ in their size and gender make-up: they lso differ significantly in the average number of hours worked.

As can be seen from figure 5, in some occupations, such as data entry, secretarial and administrative work, design and translation, the average number of hours worked each week is less than 30, suggesting that part-time working is the norm. The trainers, researchers, and social workers surveyed average just over 30 hours, suggesting that this group too contains at least some members who work less than a full week. Engineers, inspectors and legal workers average 35 hours a week and maintenance and financial services staff around 40 hours, which could be regarded as a full working week in some industries. By contrast, the other occupational groups in the survey work long hours: 53 hours a week in the case of managers, and over 60 in the case of sales and marketing staff, writers or journalists and consultants. Although some of these groups contain relatively small numbers of teleworkers, their presence in the sample serves to boost the average working week to 44 hours across all occupational groups.

These results suggest that any assumption that teleworking is typified by part-time working is unwarranted. While this may be the case in some occupational groupings (in general, those typified by a large group size and a relatively lowskilled female workforce, more likely than average to be self-employed and paid by results), it is by no means a universal pattern.

Looking at where these working hours

![](_page_50_Figure_27.jpeg)

Source: Telework Prevalence Survey, Analytica, 1992

are spent reinforces the picture of considerable variation between occupations, as can be seen from table 4.

Some groups — consultants, writers, managers, IT specialists and sales and marketing staff — spend relatively large amounts of time on their employers' premises. Others, secretarial and administrative staff, designers, inspectors, trainers, social workers, legal workers and safety officers, spend on average roughly the equivalent of one working day per week in the office. The remainder, however, spend virtually no time on the employer's premises.

When it comes to time spent on clients' premises or elsewhere, the polarisation is even sharper. There are several occupations where workers spend no time, or very little, away from their homes or the employer's offices - data entry and typing staff, secretarial and administrative staff. designers and translators. On the other hand are a group of peripatetic occupations in which client contact is clearly an important part of the job, accounting, on average for between 9 and 21 hours a week. This category includes managers, inspectors, sales staff and all the professional occupations in the sample.

These variations produce an overall average breakdown of 52 per cent of working time based at home, 21 per cent on the employer's premises and 27 per cent elsewhere. In a typical week this would mean that the 'average teleworker'

FEBRUARY 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

#### Table 4 Spatial distribution of working hours, by occupation

	Average perce	entage of working hou	irs spent
	At home	On employer's premises	Else- where
Data entry/typing	93	7	0
Secretarial/administration	70	22	7
Design/architecture/planning	71	29	0
Writing/editing/journalism	48	25	26
Sales/marketing	56	18	25
Computer professional	53	27	20
Management	43	30	28
Maintenance	20	0	80
Engineering	46	1	51
Inspection	29	20	51
Training/education	58	16	29
Financial services/accountancy	49	15	39
Consultancy	62	17	21
Research	50	6	44
Counselling/social work	50	22	28
Translation	96	1	1
Legalwork	20	20	60
Health and safety officer	33	33	33
Total	52	21	27

Base: 115 occupational groups

further 19 per cent said they were 'fairly

satisfied'. Only one respondent each was

'very dissatisfied', 'fairly dissatisfied' or

'neither satisfied nor dissatisfied', with a

further single respondent who could not

answer this question. Taking into account

the fact that the sample included three

cases where teleworking had actually been

discontinued, this was a remarkably high

A satisfied telework manager does not,

of course, necessarily imply that all

managers in the organisation are pleased

with the scheme. Nevertheless, it would

seem safe to assume that in most cases

employers were not seriously unhappy

with it: had they been so it seems unlikely,

given the contingent nature of so many

teleworking arrangements, that it would

level of satisfaction.

(if such a person can be said to exist) spends two to three days working at home, a day at the employer's office, and a day or two on the premises of a client or other party. In practice, however, this pattern varies greatly from occupation to occupation.

A variety of different means is used to accommodate the needs of teleworkers when they are on the employer's premises. In some cases, visits are limited to prearranged meetings, in which case teleworkers spend their time in meeting rooms or the offices of colleagues. In one organisation a system known as 'hot desking' has been set up — the provision of special workstations to be used by teleworkers when they are in the office. Some teleworkers have retained the desks they formerly occupied before becoming teleworkers, while others make extensive use of mobile phones and lap-top computers when away from their home base. The lack of a designated working space, and the consequent need to 'camp out' when on the employer's premises is regarded as a problem by a minority of teleworkers, contributing to a sense of 'not really belonging' in the office.

#### Satisfaction with teleworking

The overall level of satisfaction with current teleworking arrangements was very high indeed among the managers interviewed. When asked how satisfied they were with these arrangements, threequarters of the respondents professed themselves to be 'very satisfied', while a have continued to exist.

In interpreting this information however, it is worth noting that one i studying what is, in effect, a survivo population of successful schemes. There may well be a hidden sample o unsuccessful schemes, subsequent abandoned, in which greater dissati faction might have been expressed.

#### How teleworkers compare with on-site staff

Managers high level of satisfaction w teleworking was reflected in most cases in a very favourable comparison between teleworkers and colleagues doing similar work on-site, as summarised in table

The consensus is that teleworkers more productive, more reliable and more loyal than their on-site colleagu s, producing better work and with lower rates of turnover and absenteeism. T is judgement must, however, be viewed in a context of employers' recruitment policies for teleworkers. If only the m si productive, loyal and conscientious st ff are chosen for teleworking, then such a result is to be expected.

#### Personal qualities necessary

The survey found that only the most trusted, experienced, and highly-motiva ed staff are selected for telework. Staff who are regarded by their managers as requiring training or close supervision are screet ed out. More than four out of five of he telework managers surveyed looked or personal qualities other than the abilit to do the job when selecting teleworkers. By far the most important criterion was 's lfsufficiency' (mentioned, unprompted in 45 per cent of cases). This was follov ed in importance by maturity and ne requirement that teleworkers should already be fully trained.

When asked whether they thought t at teleworking was suitable for all types of people, 90 per cent of the telework managers surveyed thought that it was not. When asked which qualities mi ht render somebody unsuitable for te e-

Table 5 The benefits of teleworking: comparison between teleworkers and cnsite staff

	Teleworke	Teleworkers are:						
Attribute	Better	Worse	Same	Don't know	Not applicable			
Productivity	47.3	5.4	20.3	16.2	4.1			
Reliability	25.7	4.1	41.9	16.2	2.7			
Loyalty	21.6	6.8	33.8	17.6	4.1			
Work quality	29.7	4.1	36.5	16.2	6.8			
Staff turnover	25.7	9.5	23.0	16.2	5.4			
Absenteeism	31.1	1.4	24.3	20.3	5.4			
	The state of the second	and the second second	Courses Tol	owork Management Sun	Applytics 19			

Base: 74 organisations employing teleworker

able 6 Qualities which render a person unsuitable for teleworking

Quality	Percentage of cases
Certanoccupations	9.0
Lack self-confidence	25.0
Need supervision	28.6
Lack self-discipline	35.7
Unsu portive family	16.1
Need company	17.9
Easily listracted	7.1
Poorn anagement skills	7.1
Inexperienced	3.6
Wants more than pin money	3.6
Poor communication skills	8.9
Fear of solation	7.1
Other	12.6

, they gave replies which mirrored ecruitment criteria in a negative s can be seen from table 6.

#### Conc usions

ough teleworking clearly works many people in a wide variety of ent industrial and occupational ts, it is unlikely to become the int mode of employment in the able future. Much more likely is a o where teleworking is regarded as a number of different options for tible reorganisation of work to suit ng circumstances. On the evidence of these surveys, nangers will continue to use it electively, choosing for telework only staff whom they trust, and tailoring ucture of each scheme to suit the fic requirements of their own organisation. Although it may remain a nority form of employment, however, ere will undoubtedly be a steady increase teleworking as the technology becomes er more widely disseminated, cheap, rtable and reliable, and as the experience carrying out and managing this form of ork accumulates and spreads across

### ootnote

ndustries.

A full report of this project has been published by he Employment Department as Research Series No 18: Teleworking in Britain, by Ursula Huws, Analytica, and is available from: Research Strategy Branch, Room W441, Employment Department, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. elephone 0742 593932.

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![](_page_52_Picture_16.jpeg)

# PARLIAMENTARY questions

sciection of Parliamentary Que tions put to Employment Dep rtment Ministers. ey are arranged by ct matter. The date on cub they were answered is at the end of each PQ. Emp yment Department Ministers

![](_page_52_Picture_19.jpeg)

![](_page_52_Picture_20.jpeg)

**David Hunt** Secretary of State

**Michael Forsyth** Minister of State

### DIT CLOSURES

Daw N

Silverdale\*

ittleton\*

Rufford\*

Frickley\*

Bentlev\*

Hatfield/Thorne\*

Wearmouth\*

ipping (Sherwood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what financial addv ce has been made available through Training and Enterprise Councils to help which have been closed since the publication of Prospects for Coal to reopen der n ivate ownershin

Anne Widdecombe: The Department has made available £75m to TECs and the ent Service to implement business plans to help communities affected by pit Plans include provision for job search activities and training and business start ammes

#### (January 14)

addv Tipping (Sherwood) to asked the Secretary of State for Employment what of finance has been made available for each closed colliery through TECs to aid ation and redeployment activities.

Ann Widdecombe: The amount of finance being made available through TECs to the fected by each colliery closure is given in the following table:

Co ieries	Business plan	value (£ Million)
Tre tham		3.695
Corrave		1.30
Silverhill	joint plan	6.81
Be ercotes	"	
Cliustone	· "	
Bosover	joint plan	3.449
Shiebrook	"	
Ma kham		3.458
Sharlston		1.836
Ma kham Main	joint plan	8.015
Houghton Main	"	
Grinethorpe	31	
Rossington	**	
Kellingley		1.058
Maltby		3.251
Parkside		1.740
Vane Tempest	joint plan	5.584
Easington	**	
Westoe		1.902
Galverton		1.686
Dow Maint		

\* These pits have either only recently closed or reached two-thirds redundancy, and contract negotiations with the relevant TECs are continuing. The total combined budget is £16.023m, subject to final contract agreement.

• £5m has been made available to the Employment Service for assessment, guidance and job search activities.

![](_page_52_Picture_34.jpeg)

![](_page_52_Picture_35.jpeg)

Ann Widdecombe Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

![](_page_52_Picture_37.jpeg)

I ord Henley Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

#### **OLDER PEOPLE**

Andrew Bowden (Brighton Kemptown) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what contribution his Department made to the European Year of Older People and Solidarity between Generations in terms of financial support. practical support for particular events, and the provision of information.

Andrew Bowden (Brighton Kemptown) asked the Secretary of State for Employment in which programmes and events for the European Year of Older People and Solidarity between Generations he has been directly involved.

Ann Widdecombe: To mark the end of the Year the Secretary of State the Minister of State joined colleagues at a meeting of the EC Social Affairs Council in November, in issuing a Declaration of Principles confirming the commitment of member states to integrating older people into all areas of the life of the Community.

Throughout the Year ministers and officials from the Employment Department supported appropriate events, including that on 'Investing in Older People at Work' staged by the Health Education Authority in October. In December I spoke at an international symposium in Dublin on the implications of our ageing population for the workforce. I told delegates of the work of my Advisory Group on Older Workers to persuade employers of the benefits to avoid ageism. I also took the opportunity to challenge the European Commission to end its practice of excluding anyone over the age of 35 from applying to work with it or its institutions

#### (January 17)

#### **SAFETY REGULATIONS**

Kevin Baron (Rother Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment to what extent the Health and Safety Commission has been able under the auspices of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 to rationalise or modernise substantial areas of health and safety law.

Michael Forsyth: Since 1975 the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) using the powers given to it under the 1974 Act has

proposed changes endorsed by Ministers which have led to the replacement of around 350 sets of old-style prescriptive sets of regulations with some 100 sets of modern goal-setting ones. This is a substantial programme of achievement, though the Government shares the Commission's view that there is scope for simplifying legislation and reducing red tape.

However, the powers in the 1974 Act are technically deficient and do not allow for regulations to make revocations or repeals of pre-1974 provisions unless they are directly replaced by new requirements in the same set of regulations.

The HSC has requested an amendment to the 1974 Act to permit repeals and revocations without direct replacement where it is satisfied that the overall system of regulations and approved codes of practice in modern legislation properly safeguards standards of health and safety. (January 17)

#### **APPRENTICESHIPS**

Barry Jones (Alyn and Deeside) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is his estimate of the current number of apprenticeships in England and Wales; and if he will make a statement.

Ann Widdecombe: Estimates from the Labour Force Survey suggest that in summer 1993, nearly 190,000 people were undertaking some form of trade apprenticeship in England and Wales.

#### (January 18)

Andrew Bennett (Denton and Reddish) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many accidents occurred on building sites in each of the last five years for which figures are available.

#### **BUILDING SITE SAFETY**

Michael Forsyth: Provisional figures for the most recent year available, 1992-93, show that 15,885 injuries, including those to members of the public, arose from accidents in the construction industry reported to the relevant enforcing authorities. This is lower than for the previous four years 1988-89 to 1991-92 at 21,509, 22,872, 22,337, and 19,772 respectively.

#### (January 18)

**PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES** 

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps he is taking to prevent employers from attempting to recover the costs of employer contributions for disabled employees under Access to Work through reducing salaries and pay rises of the particular employees.

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will indicate what provisions are in place to assist a disabled person to keep his/her job in the event of an employer refusing to make a financial contribution towards equipment and services under the new

#### Access to Work scheme.

Michael Forsyth: Placing, Assessment and Counselling Teams (PACTS) will work closely with employers who have employees being helped under Access to Work to ensure that they are fully aware of the benefits of retaining those employees. The PACTs will help the employer identify cost-effective help to ensure that any necessary contribution is minimised. In addition, the maximum contribution will be capped at a modest level. We believe that employers will be willing to pay a reasonable contribution to retain the services of valued existing employees but employers who do deduct pay in these circumstances may face claims under the Wages Act 1986.

#### (December 17)

#### **'TWO-TICKS' SYMBOL**

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list those employers currently utilising his Department's two-tick logo denoting good practice in the employment of disabled people.

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

Unfortunately I am unable to enclose a full national list with this reply. The disability symbol was first introduced in 1990. It was reviewed towards the end of 1992 and, in order to clarify its meaning and improve its impact, we have introduced changes to the initiative which came into effect on 1 June this year. We now require employers using the symbol to make five specific commitments to good practice in the areas of recruiting, consulting and retaining disabled people, developing disability awareness and reviewing the effectiveness of the commitments in the organisation.

These changes have meant that the earlier symbol users needed to re-examine their practices and, in some cases, to introduce changes before confirming whether or not they would continue to use the symbol. My field disability service has been working to contact all symbol users, discuss the new commitments and confirm which employers would continue under the new arrangements. Former symbol users not able to make the commitments have been asked to cease using the symbol.

Although we have recently compiled a draft list of symbol users throughout the country, we are not yet satisfied that old users of the symbol who are not continuing as symbol users have been fully weeded out. It is, of course, very important that we are able to provide a full and accurate list of organisations using the symbol and we are reluctant to publish it until we have had a further opportunity to check its accuracy.

The checking process is now in hand; in the meantime, there follows a list of large company symbol users with whom our Major Organisations Development Unit has been working closely.

(December 16)

Companies using the symbol **Anglia Television** B&Q Bank of England Bank of Scotland **Barclays Bank** The Body Shop Boots (dealt with by Nottinghamshire PACT) **British Nuclear Fuels** Central TV Channel 4 Ford Motor Company Forte plc George Wimpey Granada Television Halifax Building Society IBM Iceland John Menzies Lloyds Bank London Weekend Television **Midland Bank** National Westminster Bank Nationwide Building Society **Pearl Assurance** Pizza Hut **Post Office Corporation Rank Organisation** Royal Bank of Scotland Safeways Sainsburvs Tesco Woolwich Building Society Note: The above list includes symbol users amor

major companies dealt with by the Employment S Major Organisations Development Unit. It doe constitute a full national list of symbol users. (Correc ember 1993.)

#### **QUOTA EXEMPTIONS**

Secretary of State for Employment what has been the total number of certifi ates issued to companies in each year ince 1979 allowing exemptions from cuota obligations for the employment of dis bled people.

of the Employment Service – extract only give 1):

duties and obligations under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employmer ) Act 1944

have 20 or more workers to employ a juota of registered disabled people. It is not an engage anyone other than a registered disabled person without first obtaining a registered disabled person without

permits do not grant exemption from

mployers' duties and obligations under

Ve do not collect figures centrally on the bers of permits issued overall; how-I am able to provide figures on the bers of employers that were below a on 1 June each year from 1979 ards, who had been issued with permits me stage in the previous 12 months. information is in the table that follows.

#### ber of employers below quota June issued with permits in the ious 12 months

1946	
y ar	
1 79	
1 30	
1 31	
1032	19,796
1 3	18 536
11 4	18 769
40 5	18 681
10 3	18 8/0
19	19,577
190	
198	
1989	
1990	
199	
199	
199	

#### (December 16)

#### **BUSINESS START-UP** SC EME

- Dafis (Ceredigion and Pembroke asked the Secretary of State for
- ment what percentage of entrants
- usiness Start-Up Scheme who were
- ng Income Support immediately rece is to entry remained in business for Drei
- t 18 months.

Cyn

- Widdecombe: Information on the
- of Business Start-Up Scheme
- participants receiving Income
- ort prior to entry is not routinely
- colle ed, nor has information in this form
- collected through recent surveys. A
- it follow-up survey of BSUS ipants identified those who were une ployed and claiming any state benefit
- prior to entry on BSUS. Sixty-nine per cent of these survived in business for at least 18 months.

#### (December 16)

#### HEALTH AND SAFETY

Graham Allen (Nottingham North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what areas the Health and Safety Executive is considering for the introduction of creased, or new, charges to industry.

Michael Forsyth: The Health and Safety Commission has under review the scope or introducing new charges for performance by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) of statutory functions and the provision of acilities and services. Existing charges are reviewed annually to ensure HSE's costs in discharging the functions or

providing the facilities or services are fully recovered.

#### (December 16)

Lynne Jones (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proportion of accidents reported at work are investigated by the Health and Safety Executive; and what are the criteria for deciding which accidents to investigate.

Michael Forsyth: Provisional figures for the financial year 1992-93 show that 6.4 per cent of the total number of workplace injuries reported under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985 and associated legislation were investigated.

All fatalities are investigated and the proportion of other injuries investigated varies according to the severity of the injury incurred, the magnitude of the hazard and the potential risk to workers or the public. Other criteria taken into account include the likelihood that a serious breach of the law has occurred, whether the accident appears to be one of a series of recurring events and whether investigation will provide better information about a new process.

(December 17)

### WORKS COUNCILS

William Cash (Stafford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is his policy on works councils in British companies in the United Kingdom.

Michael Forsyth: The Government as this are best dealt with by agreement wholeheartedly supports voluntary between the parties concerned, taking employee involvement. If a company in the account of their particular circumstances. UK wishes to introduce a works council or (January 18) any other form of employee involvement, it is free to do so in whatever way best suits ........ its circumstances. The Government is resolutely opposed to any measure which would force UK companies to adopt prescribed structures or forms of employee involvement.

#### **YOUTH TRAINING**

John Austin-Walker (Woolwich) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will provide an up-to-date table showing for Greater London and for England as a whole, and for each year from 1989, the number of places on Youth Training schemes and the number of people who have been waiting for over eight weeks for a place.

Ann Widdecombe: The number of young people on Youth Training (YT) or Youth Credits for each year since 1989 was as follows:

	London	England	
1989			
1990		279,200	
1991			
1992			
1993			

Information on the number of young people covered by the Youth Training Guarantee has only been collected since autumn 1992. On 9 December 1993, the most recent date for which information is available, the number of young people registered with the Careers Service and waiting for a Youth Training place for eight or more weeks was 264 in London and 1,111 in England.

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the

(Answered in a letter from Mike Fooden, chief exe sutive

It may help if I briefly explain employers'

The Act places a duty on employers who offence to be below quota. However, when in this situation, an employer has a further duty under the Act to engage suitable registered disabled people if any are available when vacancies arise. Ar employer who is below quota must not permit to do so, and must not discharge a reasonable cause.

Permits may be issued to authorise the engagement of one or more people for specific vacancies. However, the majority of employers who are granted permits receive bulk permits. These authorise the engagement of a specified number of people who are not registered as disabled, during a period of up to six months. Bulk

#### **EMPLOYMENT**

Sir Michael Neubert (Romford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people in the United Kingdom are in work, as a percentage of the total population of working age; and what information he has as to the figure in each other EC country

Ann Widdecombe: The available information is as follows:

#### Total employment as a percentage of the population aged 15 to 64; 1991\*

	Per ce
Denmark	76
Portugal	71
United Kingdom	69
Germany	65
Netherlands	63
Luxembourg	61
France	60
Belgium	57
Italy	56
Greece	55
Ireland	52
Spain	49

\*Source: OECD, except United Kingdom (Employment Department). 1991 is the latest year for which comparable data are available

#### (January 18)

Harry Greenaway (Ealing North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what plans he has to arrange paternity leave for fathers upon the birth of a baby to their wife; and if he will make a statement.

Michael Forsyth: None. Matters such

#### (January 11)

#### (January 14)

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

# On **Review**

### Which MBA?

MASTER'S DEGREES in Business Administration are now an established feature of the business and educational world. Due to the number of institutions worldwide offering MBAs, and the numerous options for study, some guidance in selecting the most appropriate course can be useful.

![](_page_54_Picture_3.jpeg)

Based on the results of surveys undertaken by the Economist Intelligence Unit, this guide gives feedback on the types of MBA available, the use that employers make of their MBA graduates, what students can expect on an MBA course, the criteria to use in the selection of a school, and dealing with the application procedure.

Details of the programmes acknowledged to be the best in the world are given, including data on student ratios and origin, teaching methods, structure and content.

• Which MBA? A critical guide to the world's best programmes (fifth edition) by George Bickerstaffe. Published by Addison-Wesley for the Economist Intelligence Unit, 40 Duke Street, London W1A 1DW, tel 071 830 1000. Price £19.95 pbk plus p+p. ISBN 0 201 59378 5.

### **Modern managers**

"MOST ENTERPRISES pay insufficient attention to recruiting and selecting managers, and appraising and motivating them satisfactorily."

Does that sound familiar? It is one of the findings of a major long-term international research project which surveyed the issues facing British managers. Based on that research, *Managing Managers* demonstates how, through learning from case studies of best practice in the UK and overseas, British enterprises can meet the human resource management challenges facing them today.

As managers' jobs are changing, the authors argue, new and more flexible approaches to careers, training and rewards are called for. Issues covered in the book include training and career management of managers, coping with the effects of delayering and increasing computerisation, the constant pressure to satisfy ever more discerning customers, and giving value for money.

• Managing Managers: strategies and techniques for human resource management by Ed Snape, Tom Redman and Greg Bamber. Published by Blackwell Publishers, 108 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1JF, tel 0865 791100. Price £19.99 pbk. ISBN 0 631 18675 1.

### **BTEC** – the business

"BTEC NVQs are like a Chinese meal — you can choose a bit of everything." So says the presenter of this video, which outlines the vocational qualifications open to students as an alternative or complement to GCSEs and A levels.

Using a fast-moving style, the 10-minute video explains the principles of the BTEC NVQ. It answers the questions that students deciding on their options need to know – questions such as 'What are BTEC NVQs?', 'How do they work?', and 'How do they fit into higher education?'

There are case studies of students studying various related subjects – pottery, textiles, graphics – as part of the continuous assessment programme which helps towards their final mark. This allows students to keep their options open before deciding what to specialise in. At BTEC advanced GNVQ level, a placement with an employer is a key part of the course in order to give students a flavour of the needs of business and industry: working as a team, presentation and IT skills.

• *The Business*, published by the Business and Technology Education Council, (Publications Despatch Unit), Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0HH, tel 071 413 8400. Video available free. Order code Z-191-3.

### Defend yourself

VIOLENCE IS a constant threat if your work brings you into daily contact with the public. If you're employed as a social worker, nurse or in another area of health care, in the police or transport services, you are especially at risk.

This book helps you to take a more objective view of violence against you in order to avoid a debilitating effect on your morale, and to understand and deal with your reactions to violence. It provides guidance on defending yourself without causing harm – physically or verbally – to the person who is attacking you. By taking action to anticipate and defuse the situation, you can remain in control of a potentially dangerous situation.

The author combines martial arts expertise with psychological insights to provide a practical guide to dealing with an unwanted and unpleasant aspect of the job.

• Violence in your workplace: how to cope by Dirk Robertson. Published by Souvenir Press, 43 Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3PA, tel 071-580 9307. Price £9.99 pbk. ISBN 0 285 631 153 5.

### **Equality counts**

THE NUMBER of organisations introducing equal opportunities policies has gradually increased since the 1980s. A survey of local authorities, however, suggests that while 80 per cent carried out some form of workforce monitoring, only 9 tol1 per cent had set some form of gender or race equality target. A comprehensive monitoring scheme is essential for ensuring that equality is a reality in the workplace.

This publication provides advice on the introduction and improvement of effective monitoring of equal opportunities policies in a wide range of organisations. Employment practices such as undertaking a workplace au it, anti-discrimination laws and the implications for monitoring recruitment and selection, toms and conditions, and harassn ent policies and procedures are covered. Issues to consider when monitoring discrimination relating to sexuality HIV/AIDS and age discrin ination are also included.

The factual and legal information provided in the book helps fill the information gap on improving monitoring procedures, enabling equal opportunities employees, trade unions and employees to work towards greater equality in heir workplaces.

• We're counting on equality. Published by City Centre, 32/35 Featherstone Street, London EC1Y 8QX, tel 071 608 1338 Price £12.99 pbk.

### **Business classic**

A BUSINESS aide for anyone with general staff responsibility, the *Reference book of employers* is a well-established reference point for keeping managers up to date on a wide range of personnel issues – including EC regulations.

Continuously developed over the last 20 years, the core of the publication is a loose-leaf binder containing 600 pages of management information on, among other things, health and safety, manpower, pay, employment protection, soc al security and pensions. There are monthly updates, and a fortnightly newsletter to keep subscribers in touch. The service also includes a series of compact handbooks providing highly detailed analysis and interpretation of a range of key management issues.

• Reference book for employers. Published by Croner Publications Ltd, Croner House, London Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey KT2 6SR, tel 081 547 3333. Price £168.85 plus p+p. ISBN 1 855 24132 3.

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