

REGIONAL REVIEW

Introduction

In February 1995, Scottish unemployment fell by 5,532 to stand at 219,200. This represents a monthly fall of 2.5% and leaves 8.7% of the Scottish workforce unemployed. The bulk of the decline is due to males. Male jobless fell by 5,040 or by 2.9% whilst the female count declined by 492 or by 1%. Male unemployment presently stands at 168,300 or 12¼% of the workforce and the female at 49,900 or 4½% of the female workforce. The unadjusted series for both Scotland and GB is set out in Table 1.

Examination of Table 1 indicates that falls in British unemployment in February were less sharp than in Scotland. Total unemployment in the British Isles fell by 1.8% to stand at 2,368,266 which constitutes 8.6% of the GB workforce. Thus, the Scottish unemployment rate is currently above the GB level and has been since June 1994. In Britain, male unemployment fell by 1.9% to stand at 1,810,840 or 11¼% of the workforce. In the case of females, the monthly drop in February was 8,147 or 1½% which compares favourably with the 1% fall posted in Scotland. The female count stood at 557,426 and the rate at 4¾%. Unlike the male rate, the Scottish female rate is lower than the national average.

The jobless count tends to rise in February due to seasonal factors. These tend to affect peripheral regions such as Scotland to a more significant extent. The seasonally adjusted series for Scotland and GB are set out in Table 2. This indicates that, in February, total unemployment fell by 2,200 or 1.05% which compares unfavourably with the 1.16% fall evident in GB. The Scottish male count fell by 1,600 or circa 1% and the female by 600 or by 1.26%. The male fall is less sharp than the 1.14% posted in GB whilst the fall in women unemployed is similar in Scotland and GB.

In February, the seasonally adjusted count stood at 207,900 or 8.3% of the Scottish workforce. This is exactly the same rate as is evident in Britain. Indeed, inspection of Table 2 suggests that the Scottish and British rate have been at the same level since June 1994. The Scottish male rate has been consistently above the national position since

Feb 1994 whilst the Scottish female rate remains below the British level. In February 1995, Scottish unemployment stood at 160,800 (11¾%) and the GB count at 1,736,600 (11¼%). Female jobless in Scotland totalled 47,100 or 4¼% of the workforce whilst the GB count was 537,500 or 4½%.

In the quarter to February 1995, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Scotland fell by 8,700 or by 4% whilst jobless in Britain fell by 100,300 or by 4¼%. These are substantial quarterly falls. In the case of men, the count dropped by 6,500 or 3.9% which compares unfavourably with the 4.1% fall recorded nationally. The quarterly fall in Scottish female unemployed was 2,200 or 4.46% which is slower than the 4.7% fall evident in GB.

In the year to February 1995, Scottish jobless fell by 28,900 or by 12.2% whilst the GB count fell by 14.3%. For both males and females the annual fall is sharper in GB than in Scotland. The Scottish male count fell by 22,500 or by 12¼% which is a weaker performance than in GB where male jobless decreased by 300,800 or by 14¾%. In the case of females, the Scottish count fell by 6,400 (12%) and by 76,600 (12¾%) nationally.

As we have argued in previous Commentaries, there have been large cyclical rises in unemployment in the more southern parts of the country. We have consistently argued that these would abate in recovery and that Scotland would begin to underperform relative to the rest of the country. Since unemployment peaked in Dec 1992 the falls in Scottish unemployment have tended to be less pronounced than in GB as a whole. However, unemployment in Scotland is currently marginally below the 208,100 posted in Feb 1990 before the onset of recession. The male count is 9,300 higher but the female count 9,500 lower. In the GB and other parts thereof, the count remains substantially above 1990 levels.

In this review, we will examine the trend in employment and unemployment in the GB regions in order to shed some light on why unemployment is falling. We will then consider the position of the LA regions, LECs and TTWAs within Scotland with respect to unemployment. The final section will set out our impressions and conclusions.

Employment in the British Regions

Whilst the fall in unemployment described above are readily observed, an explanation for them has been less forthcoming. In particular, the Department of Employment's Civilian Workforce estimates presented a picture of falling employment at a time when unemployment was likewise tumbling. In the 1992-92 period, this created the impression that unemployment in Scotland was falling due to falls in population and a pronounced 'discouraged worker' effect. In this period the Labour Force Survey likewise supported this contention. In 1993, the trends diverged providing radically different views of the underlying strength of labour demand. In this section, we will examine employment trends in Scotland, GB and in 3 constructed GB regions. We will present labour market accounts for the 1993-94 period.

Criticism of the DoE employer based jobs estimates has provoked a major revision to the underlying series. Table 3 sets out the differences between the former and revised position for both Scotland and GB. The revision relates to the employees in employment series and dates back to Autumn 1991 when the last published Census of Employment was undertaken. The revisions apply to construction and service activities.

At September 1993, the revised estimates result in an increase of 29,771 jobs compared with the previous figures. This comprises a rise of 28,812 construction jobs, 373 in Transport and Communication and 586 in Other Services. The revision favours male jobs with a rise of 29,829 alongside a fall of 58 female posts and Full Time posts which increased by 29,975 at a time when there was a 204 fall in Part Time work. As a result, females no longer constitute a majority of Scottish employees.

In GB, the rewrite engenders a rise of 112,239 jobs suggesting that Scotland accounts for 26½% of the net revision. Nationally, Construction has been underestimated by 124,791 but Transport and Communication and Other Services overestimated by 2,962 and 9,860 respectively. Male jobs are up by 114,417 and womens employment down 2,178 whilst both full time and part time jobs are up by 88,037 and 24,202 respectively. There is a major write down of full time posts in Other Services and smaller corresponding rise in part time workers.

The revision has altered the trends in employment, particularly in Construction. The original data

suggested that, in the year to Sept 94, Scottish employees decreased by 21,083 or by 1.1%. The revision moderates this fall suggesting a decrease of 8,653 or 0.4%. In Construction, the trend is reversed. Prior to the rewrite, Construction employment was thought to have declined by 3,875 or 3¼%. Construction jobs are now estimated to have increased by 7,978 or 6½%. In GB, the fall in total employment in the year to Sept 94 has been written down from 27,873(-0.1%) to 6476 (-0.0%). In Construction, the former estimates provided for a fall of 27,512 (-3½%) jobs whilst the new figures suggest a rise of 20,421 (+2¾%).

In the 2 years to Sept 1994, Scottish employment is now estimated to have fallen by 13,571 (¾%) compared with 27,730 (1.4%), pre revision. In GB, the former data suggested that employment had been flat in this period with a fall of 1,434. The present estimates suggest an increase of 72,612 British jobs which constitutes a rise of 0.3%. In both Scotland and GB, the revision bears particularly heavily on the 1993 data.

The Financial Times welcomed this revision under the headline 'Rewrite of History creates jobs'(FT: 16/03/95). The report argued that 'as if by magic, the Department of Employment yesterday conjured 120,000 extra jobs dispelling the idea that Britain has had a "jobless recovery"'. The revision certainly helps but still suggests modest growth in employees.

The new estimates to Dec 1994 for the Civilian Workforce are set out in Table 4. The Civilian Workforce in Employment(CWE) comprises Employees in Employment, Self Employed and Government Trainees. In the quarter to Dec 94, the British CWE increased by 184,000 (0.7%) with employees rising by 100,000 (0.5%), self employed by 68,000 (2.1%) and trainees by 16,000 (5.9%). The male CWE increased by 50,000 (0.4%) and the female by 135,000 (1¼%). The male position reflects a 16,000 (1¼%) fall in employees offset by a 55,000 (2.3%) rise in self employed and 10,000 (5.8%) increase in Government Trainees. A 116,000 (1¼%) rise in female employees provides the bulk of the female increase.

In the 2 years to Dec 1994, the CWE rose by 303,000 (1¼%), employees by 162,000 (0.8%) and self employed by 193,000 whilst the number of government trainees fell by 52,000 (15.4%). In the case of males, the CWE rose by 81,000 (0.6%) which comprises a fall of 24,000 (-0.2%) employees, 37,000 trainees offset by a rise of

142,000 (6.1%) self employed. In the female market, the CWE is projected to have risen by 222,000 (2%). This consists of a rise of 186,000 (1¾%) employees, 50,000 self employed (6½%) abated by a 14,000 fall in trainees. These rises in self employment and female employment are nothing short of remarkable especially given that the bulk of the increases are due to the current quarter. It is very hard to believe!

December 1992 constitutes the peak in UK unemployment following the early 1990s recession. In the 2 year period to Dec 1994, British unemployment fell by 540,800, male unemployment by 426,600 and female by 114,200. The revised employment estimates may provide a more plausible account of labour demand growth in a fast recovering economy. However, they do not accord well with the scale and gender balance of the jobless fall. This reinforces the conclusion in the FT that 'a wide ranging employment department study is due in the coming months and is almost certain to trigger another rewriting of the history books'.

This sentiment is reinforced by consideration of the regional changes in employment. The situation in Scotland remains problematic. In the recent quarter, the Scottish CWE declined by 14,000 or by 0.6%. This comprised a fall in employees of 25,000 (-1.3%) offset by rises in self employment of 12,000 (5.6%) and government trainees of 1,000 (3.6%). Both male and female employment declines with male employees decreasing by 18,000 or 1.8%

In the 2 years to Dec 1994, Scottish employment declined by 20,000 (0.9%). This is due to a 23,000 (1¼%) fall in employees, a 10,000 (25.6%) decline in government trainees moderated by a 14,000 (6½%) rise in self employed. Male employment fell by 17,000 (-1.4%) comprising a fall of 21,000 (2.1%) employees and 6,000 (24%) trainees offset by a rise on self employed of 9,000 (5½%). Female employment fell by 3000 (¼%) with employees down by 4,000 (0.4%) and trainees by 4,000 (30.8%). Female self employed rose by 5000 or by 10%. Across this period, Scottish unemployment fell by 37,400 with the male count down by 42,600 and the female count by 8,900. On these estimates, Scotland is clearly experiencing jobless growth which cannot explain the scale and pattern of the sharp reductions in the claimant count.

The situation in 3 constructed regions is also set out in Table 4. The South of England comprises London, East Anglia, the South West and the rest of the South East. Midlands & Wales comprises

East and West Midlands and Wales whilst the North of England encompasses Yorkshire and Humberside, the North West and the Northern region. This data suggests that the recovery in labour demand is strongest in the South due to sharp increases in self employment and female employees. A strong trend in self employment is evident in Midlands & Wales where employee growth is stronger whilst the picture in the North is poorer in all respects.

Again, it is hard to reconcile the changes in employment with the sharp fall in unemployment. In all areas, the fall in unemployment is much sharper than the fall in employment. Indeed, in the North, employment fell by 33,000 whilst unemployment fell by circa 125,000. In all regions, the falls in male unemployment are significantly sharper than the estimated changes in jobs whilst the increases in female employment are less than the falls in female jobless. The female case is plausible and in a fast growing female market. However, the male situation is less easy to square.

The Labour Force Survey provides an alternative picture of regional labour demand. The LFS is a survey of residents whilst the DoE series is a survey of businesses. Abstracting from the small number of people who hold 2 or more jobs and cross border commuting, the series should yield a similar account of labour demand. As noted previously, this is not the case. The trends for Scotland GB and our 3 constructed regions are set out in Table 5. The self employment estimates in the DoE data are now due to the LFS and the differences in the figures are due to differences in measurements of employees and trainees.

The LFS suggests that British employment rose by 25,000 in the last quarter compared with a rise of 184,000 in the DoE data. The male rise is greater than the female unlike in the DoE data. The LFS estimate that the number of employees fell by 59,000 compared with a rise of 100,000 posted by the DoE. In 2 years to end 94, the LFS indicates that male employment increased by 145,000 and female by 104,000. In a similar period, the DoE records a rise of 81,000 male jobs and 222,000 females. The LFS indicates that GB employees increased by 143,000 compared with 162,000 recorded in the DoE. Given the divergent disposition of male and female employment any similarity between the employee trends is probably co-incidental.

The LFS data confirms that Scottish jobs fell by

14,000 in the quarter to Dec 95 but suggests a rise in female employment of 2000 and a fall of 16,000 in males. The DoE data indicates a fall in male employment half that suggested by the LFS and a fall of 6000 female jobs. The LFS suggests that the number of Scottish employees fell by 27,000 which is similar to the estimate provided by the DoE series. Again this conformity appears to be a bit of a fluke. In the 2 years to end 94, the LFS suggests a rise in employment of 15,000 comprising a fall of 5000 males offset by a rise of 20,000 females. The DoE data sets out a fall 20,000 with fall in jobs for both sexes. The LFS suggests a rise of 15,000 employees whilst the DoE implies a fall of 23,000.

The position in our 3 constructed regions is set out in Table 5. Whilst the LFS also suggests that the recovery is strongest in the South, the LFS paints a bleaker picture of the jobs market in Midlands & Wales and North. In addition, detailed examination reveals the same basic inconsistencies in the male and female trends evident above.

The revisions made to the DoE series and the large increases in the recent quarter have gone some way to reconciling the 2 series. However differences in the male, female and regional trends suggest that the 2 surveys are presenting an irreconcilable view of the British and Scottish labour markets. Despite the revisions it remains a tale of 2 surveys as is shown in the next section where we present labour market accounts based on the 2 employment measures.

The Labour Market in the British Regions

Table 6 presents labour market accounts for Scotland, GB and our 3 constructed regions. One version is based on the DoE employment estimates whilst the other utilises the LFS. Normally the LFS records unemployment based on the ILO definition. This is based on asking people who are not in work whether they looked for a job in the period in question. It differs from the claimant count which is a measure of eligibility for benefit. This the ILO measure overstates female jobless and understates male jobless compared with the conventional unemployment measures.

In this exercise we use the claimant count and copies of the accounts based on ILO unemployment are available from the Institute on request. The DoE employment series is based on different months to the LFS. The DoE data has been adjusted for this in order to maximise comparability. Both sets of measures are the averaged over the Feb-Nov

periods to provide proxies for 1993 and 1994.

In GB, unemployment fell by 261,513 or by 9¼%. This comprises a fall in male jobless of 205,099 (9½%) and female jobless of 56,413 (8½%). GB 16+ population increased by 75,250 which is not favourable for unemployment because it implies an increase in working age labour supply chasing available opportunities. The two surveys tell radically different stories of why unemployment is falling.

The DoE account sees employment rising by 87,083 which is 30.0% of the fall in unemployment. The bulk of the jobless fall is due to 174,429 fall in labour market participation. As a result, the economic activity rate falls from 61.8% to 61.3%. Male employment rose by 26,000 or 0.2% which is weaker than the growth in female labour demand. The majority of the 205,099 fall in male unemployment is due to a 179,099 fall in economic activity. As a result, the male Economic Activity (EA) rate fell from 72.2% to 72.1%. In the case of females, employment grew by 61,083 or by ½%. Unemployment fell by less and labour force participation rose by 4,670. The female participation rate stayed constant at 52.2% in both years.

The LFS version has GB employment growing by 202,000 which constitutes 77¼% of the fall in unemployment. Thus, there is still a decline in participation of 59,513 which is less sharp than that implied by the DoE. The EA rate dropped to 62.4% from 62.7% in 1994. In the case of males, a 138,000 rise in employment engenders a 205,099 drop in claimants due to a fall in activity of 67,099. As a consequence, the EA rate fell from 74.2% in 1993 to 73.7% last year. Female employment rose by 64,500 which is similar to the 61,083 suggested by the DoE analysis. The implications are similar with the LFS indicating a small rise in activity and static EA rate.

Labour market accounts for our 3 constructed regions are set out in Table 6. These indicate that unemployment is falling faster in the South and slowest in the North. For both accounts, the falls in joblessness are in some part due to falling labour market participation in all 3 areas. Indeed, female participation rates fell in the South and the North and remained static in Midlands & Wales. The differences are in the strength of the effect. The DoE series in all cases implies a sharper fall in activity than the LFS. However the message is a broadly similar one of falling unemployment being due in some part to falling labour market

participation.

Not so in Scotland where we are dealing with a veritable tale of two surveys. In this period, Scottish unemployment fell by 14,132 or 5.7%. This comprises a fall in male unemployed of 10,204 (5.4%) and in female jobless of 4,030 (7%). These are less sharp falls than in GB or any of the 3 constructed regions. Scottish population fell by 9,750 or by 0.2%. In principle, this should facilitate falls in unemployment.

According to the DoE estimates, employment likewise fell by 6,917. Thus, the drop in unemployed was entirely due to a sharp fall in labour market participation. In consequence, the economic activity rate fell from 62.7% to 62.3%. This is evident for both males and females. Male employment decreased by 3,083 at a time when male jobless fell by 10,104. This implies a 21,150 decline in activity with the rate falling from 72½% to 71.9%. In the case of females, a decline in employment of 3,833 is attended by a 4,030 fall in unemployed and a 7,863 fall in activity.

The LFS indicates that employment increased by 31,250 or by 1.4%. This is sharper than in GB or in any of the 3 large GB regions. Unemployment fell by 14,237 whilst activity rose by 17,016 suggesting that the sharp rise in employment did not favour the unemployed who were beaten to the new opportunities by those not in activity. The EA rate increased from 61.6% to 62.2%. In the case of males, employment rose by 6,750 at a time when unemployment fell by 10,204. Economic activity fell by 3,454 but the rate stayed stable at 73.9%. Female employment rose by 24,250 or by 2½% whilst female jobless fell by 4030. Thus, female jobless fell by less than it might have due to a 20,221 rise in labour market participation. The EA rate rose from 50.4 to 51½%.

In Scotland, the DoE series suggest that, for both men and women, both employment and unemployment are falling because of sharp falls in activity for both men and women. The stronger employment growth in the LFS moderates this effect in the case of men. However, the fall in Scottish male unemployment is in part due to falling participation. In terms of women, the LFS suggests that unemployment fall has been checked by a rise in participation. The LFS tells a different story and casts doubt on the competitiveness of the female jobless pool. The rise in the overall activity rate in Scotland is entirely due to developments in the female labour market.

Given that the Scottish economy grew by 3.3% and the UK economy by 4% in this period, the LFS provides a more plausible explanation of developments in national and regional labour markets. This is not an endorsement!. Economists are critical of the DoE series because it does not accord with expectations of labour demand at this stage of a strong recovery. This is not to suggest that the LFS is accurate, it is simply more plausible to the vast majority of the economics profession.

There are problems with the LFS relating to the sample size. Even at the level of the GB regions, there appear to be difficulties. The NOMIS database deliberately omits the facility to make direct comparison between LFS at different points in time. It is for this reason that we average a number of surveys in attempting any assessments across time. Even this should have a health warning and needs careful interpretation. In addition, except for Scotland, we report GB and large constructed regions.

The Scottish series is noisy. The August measure of employment seems extremely high due to an estimate for employees of 1,998,000. This is completely out of line with neighbouring periods and could be an outlier. However, a similar trend is evident in the DoE series. Alternatively, the fall at the end of the year could likewise be suspect. In addition, the self employment series is extremely volatile with an unexplained surge in female self employment in 1993 and subsequent decline. The male series has similar characteristics with a questionably high estimates of 172,000 posted in Dec 1993 and 169,000 in Mar 94.

It is our view that the Scottish Economy is performing a little less well than suggested by our analysis of the LFS. Our view is set out in the Outlook and Appraisal. However, we believe that labour demand is growing and growing fast at present. The labour market accounts present an estimate of the change across annual averages. At the end of 1994 and at present, it remains our view that labour demand growth is strong and that unemployment is falling largely for this reason. At present, we expect that employment is growing faster than unemployment is falling. This suggests that the published claimant counts may be a better approximation to underlying demand conditions than is normally the case.

The composition of employment growth is another matter. The male labour market appears slacker than that of females. In the next section we

examine the detailed pattern of change as set out by the DoE.

Sectoral Employment Change: 1993-1994

Table 7 presents the annual estimates of sectoral change in employees in Scotland and GB for 1993 and 1994. The estimates are due to the DoE and are subject to the caveats set out above. The data sets out employees by SIC 1980 industrial division and by gender and by full time and part time work. The annual estimates are derived by averaging the 4 observations from March to December in each year. These figures are not comparable with those presented above in the labour market accounts.

In Scotland, the number of employees fell by 10,253 in the 1993 to 1994 period. This constitutes a ½% fall and compares unfavourably with the static position in the British Isles where there was a marginal rise of 2,639. North of the Border, the 10,253 fall was due to drop of 5,416 male jobs and 4,837 female jobs and a fall of 19,282 full time jobs offset by a rise of 9,029 part time jobs. The Scottish fall in full time employees of 1.3% is sharper than the GB decrease of 0.8% whilst the rise in part time work of 1.7% is slower than the national rise of 2%.

In Scotland, construction employment increased by 4,664 or 3.9% which compares favourably with the 0.4% rise evident in GB. As explained above this is due to part 1 of the revision to the DoE series. Employment in the primary sector is down by 4,665 or 5.9% which is less sharp than the 8.3% fall nationally. This contraction is largely due to Energy & Water supply where GB experienced a 12.9% fall compared with 8½% evident in Scotland. In Britain, the sharper fall reflects the massacre of the deep mined coal sector. In Scotland, the fall is more due to losses in energy utilities and demanning in the oil sector.

Scottish manufacturing employment is down by a further 8,403 or by 2.3%. In Britain, manufacturing employment was down by 21,159 or by ½%. The sharper Scottish fall was due to sharper declines in Engineering and in Other Manufacturing but a better Scottish performance in Chemicals, Metals & Minerals. This accords with the story emerging from the Scottish Index of Production which suggests that outside electronics and chemicals the Scottish economy is recovering slowly from recession, if any recovery is evident.

In services, Scottish employment is down by 1,849

or by 0.1%. This compares poorly with a ½% rise in Britain. Scottish performance is inferior in all divisions except Transport & Communications. In Britain, employees in Other Services, Banking, Insurance and Finance and Distribution, Hotels and Catering increased whilst this was only the case in Scotland for Other Services. Both male and female service employment fell in Scotland whilst rising modestly in GB.

In Scotland, the fall in service FTEs is 0.9% which suggests that there is a shift in favour of part time working. Indeed, full time service employees fell by 13,140 or by 1.3% whilst part time workers rose by 11,291 or 1.7%. In GB, the fall in full time service jobs was 55,710 or 0.6%, which is less sharp than north of the border. The growth in part time work was 125,000 or 2.3% which is similar to the increase posted in Scotland. Thus Scotland's poorer performance in service job creation is due to a comparative inability to retain full time posts.

The shift to part time work is evident in the 4 major service divisions but most marked in Transport and Communications where full time employment fell by 3,177 (3.3%) and part time work increased by 1,110 (8½%). In Distribution, Hotels & Catering, the fall in full time employment of 4,837 is almost offset by a rise of 4,344 part timers. In the large Other (Mainly Public) Services division, FT jobs fell by 4,619 whilst part time jobs increased by 5,486.

A sharp growth of 2,824 male jobs is evident in Distribution, Hotels and Catering but this fails to offset a decline of 3,317 females. In Banking, Insurance and Finance, male jobs fell by 1,332 whilst female workers grew by 1,177. Within this there is evidence of a shift to PT employment. In Other Services, male jobs fell marginally whilst female employment grew by 1,027.

Thus, the pattern of employment change continues to be from production to services, from male to female and from full time to part time working. There is nothing wrong with part time work per se. In GB, 85% of part time workers do not wish full time employment. What is problematic is the distribution of work. Often part time workers are women who are supplementing a full time wage in their household. There is an increasing tendency for households to have either 2 or more or none in employment.

The weakness in male demand and in full time employment is at the root of concern. Many

households cannot secure one full time wage and the trends in this respect continue to be worrying. In addition, the ongoing shifts conceal a move from blue collar to white collar work. This implies that, unless there are adequate routes to re-skilling, people and communities can be left behind in the process of structural change resulting in long term unemployment and attendant social problems. The evidence is that we failed to get this right in the 1980's and that the new Scottish Enterprise goal of tackling social exclusion must be given due priority.

Unemployment in GB Regions

Tables 8 and 9 set out the details of seasonally adjusted unemployment for Scotland, GB and the standard planning regions. Table 8 presents details of the trends in the past year whilst Table 9 covers the period from April 1990. Corresponding tables for males and females are available on request. Table 10 sets out details of regional vacancies and U/V ratios for the Feb 1990 to Feb 1995. The U/V ratio measures the number of unemployed chasing each vacancy and is a standard indicator of the tightness of labour markets.

Table 8 indicates that Scottish unemployment stood at 8.3% in February 1995. This corresponds to the rate posted in GB but lies below the UK average. Table 9 indicates that, in February 1995, Scotland was one of 5 regions with unemployment below the UK average. The Scottish unemployment rate is 98.8% of the UK rate and the other regions exhibiting a lower relative rate are the South East (79.8%), East Anglia (76.2%), the South West (88.1%) and East Midlands (94%).

The British and Scottish unemployment rate for the 1975-95 period is set out in Figure 1 and the relative rates in Figure 2. Figure 3 presents unemployment change in Scotland, and the 3 large regions since January 1990, whilst Figure 4 presents relative unemployment rates for these areas. These suggest that the process of regional convergence in unemployment rates evident across the recession is unwinding and that recovery is stronger in the South.

In the case of Scotland, the Scottish rate has been falling in line with the British rate since June 1994. The SAR unemployment rates are based on denominators which are estimates of the workforce in 1993. Our labour market accounts provide alternative unemployment rates based on quarterly updates of workforce. These suggest that, because the Scottish workforce in employment is growing

more slowly than in the UK, the denominator is relatively lower than in 1993 and that the SAR series understates the Scottish jobless rate. Analysis of the quarterly trend suggests that the Scottish unemployment rate has actually been above the GB rate since the middle of last year.

Table 8 highlights that Scottish unemployment decreased by 28,900 or by 12.2% in the year to Feb 95. This is slower than the 14.2% fall evident in GB and the 14.1% posted in the UK. Only London (-11½%), Yorkshire & Humberside (-9.9%) and the Northern region (-8.9%) experienced a weaker decline in jobless claimants. The sharpest falls were experienced in the Rest of the South East (-20.2%), West Midlands (-17.4%) and the South West (-15.9%).

In the most recent quarter, Scottish unemployment fell by 8,700 or by 4% which compares unfavourably with falls of 4.2% recorded in both Britain and the UK. This is a sharper fall than in London (-3.5%), East Anglia (-3.6%), Wales (-3½%) and in all of the 3 regions comprising the North of England (-3.2%). The sharpest quarterly falls are in Rest of South East (ROSE) (-6%), West Midlands (-5¾%) and the South West (-5%). However, in the most recent month, Scottish unemployment fell by 2,200 or by 1%. This was weaker than in either Britain (-1.2%), the UK (-1.1%) or in all regions except the South West (-0.9%), North West (-0.9%) and Wales (-0.6%).

The trends in UK regional unemployment in recession and recovery are set out in Table 9 and Figures 3 & 4. The recession began in the 1st quarter of 1990 and unemployment started to increase in the UK in April 1990. The recession ended in the 2nd quarter of 1992 and unemployment peaked in December of that year. Table 9 sets out the changes in jobless and trends in relative unemployment for these periods.

In the recession, unemployment increased faster the further south one looks. Between April 1990 and December 1994, Scottish unemployment increased by 45,700 or by 22.4%. This is significantly slower than in the UK (86.6%), GB (91½%) or in any of the GB regions. The Scottish relative unemployment rate fell from 1.5 times the GB rate to 94.3% in Dec 92. UK relative rates converged as the South experienced sharper rises in unemployment compared to the Midlands and the North.

In the period since Dec 92, Scotland has experienced a much weaker decline in

unemployment than nationally. In recovery, Scottish unemployment fell by 41,700 or by 16.7%. This is slower than in Britain (-20.6%), the UK (-20.4%) and in all of the regions except London (-14.8%), the Northern region (-11.1%) and Yorkshire and Humberside (-16½%).

The Scottish relative unemployment rate increased from 94.3% to 98.8% and the process of regional convergence in jobless rates starts to unwind. Relative rates in the South have started to decrease except in London where the overall picture is concerning. Relatives in the North have started to increase except in the North West. The recession altered the geography of British regional unemployment and the recovery is slowly unwinding the process of convergence.

Table 10 sets out the trend in vacancies and the U/V ratio in the UK regions for the Feb 90 to Feb 95 period. The recession can be proxied by Feb 90 to Feb 93 and the recovery the period thereafter. The present level of vacancies in Scotland is similar to the pre recession level whilst the U/V ratio is broadly similar. The present U/V ratio of 9.7 jobless per vacancy is lower than any region except Wales (8.4). In April 1990, the number of Scots chasing each vacancy was 1.14 times the number in the UK. In Feb 1995 this relative stood at 70.6%. Thus, Scots jobless continue to face a relatively buoyant labour market.

Unemployment in the Scottish Regions

In the previous section, we analysed Scottish, UK and British regional jobless with respect to the DoE seasonally adjusted series. This series also adjusts for the numerous revisions to the counts which took place in the 1980s. No such adjustments are undertaken for areas below the UK standard regions. However, there have been no changes in counting procedures since 1989 and, abstracting from the effects of the Restart programme, the series are consistent from that point.

Table 11 presents details of the unemployment trend in the Scottish regions in the last year. Tables 12 and 13 set out the same analysis for males and females respectively. Table 14 contains details of unemployment in the British counties for the Feb 90 to Feb 95 period. Table 15 sets out the trend in unfilled vacancies in the last year whilst Table 16 presents the U/V ratio for the Feb 90 to Feb 95 period.

Table 11 indicates that unadjusted Scottish

unemployment fell from 246,507 in Feb 94 to 218,200 in Feb 95. This implies a fall of 28,307 and constitutes an 11½% decline. Only Shetlands (-18.8%), Highland (-15.1%) and Strathclyde (-14.2%) experienced sharper fall than nationally. The decrease in Lothian was equivalent to the decrease in Scotland. Unemployment increased in Orkney (9.4%) and in Dumfries and Galloway (2.2%).

In February 1995, the Scottish unemployment rate stood at 8.7% of the workforce and at 9.8% on the basis of the narrow workforce count. The workforce rate is the same as the UK average. The highest unemployment rates are evident in the Western Isles (11.3%), Fife (10.8%), Strathclyde (10%) and Highlands (9.7%). In addition, Central (9.2%) and Dumfries and Galloway (9.3%) above the national average. The lowest unemployment rates are to be found in Shetlands (3.2%), Grampian (5.1%), Borders (5.6%) and Orkney (5.7%).

Table 14 sets out the unemployment position in the GB counties and presents the relative rates and ranks for these areas. There are 66 British counties although an unemployment rate is not defined for Surrey. In Feb 1995, Scotland accounted for 2 of the 10 top county jobless black spots. These were Western Isles (6th) and Fife (8th). In addition, only 4 Scottish regions ranked outside the worst third of British counties. These were Shetlands (65th), Grampian (63rd), Borders (60th) and Orkney (58th) and Lothian (41st). Thus Scotland continues to present some of the best and worst LA counties/regions.

In Feb 90, Scotland had 3 regions in the worst 10 British counties. These were, Western Isles (2nd rank), Strathclyde (4th rank) and Fife (7th rank). In addition, only Shetlands, Orkney, Grampian and Borders ranked outside the worst third of the 66 counties. February 93 is close to the peak in British unemployment. By this time, Scottish regions accounted for only 1 of the top 10 county blackspots with the Western Isles ranking 9th. Scotland provided 5 of the worst third areas. In Feb 1995, the trends which emerged across the recession have gone into reverse.

Table 12 sets out details of the trend in male unemployment in the year to Feb 95. This indicates that Scottish male unemployment fell from 190,499 in Feb 94 to 160,300 in Feb 95. This represents a fall of 22,199 or 11.7%. This was less sharp than in GB (-14%), the UK (-13.8%) or in any of the 3 constructed GB regions. The Scottish male unemployment rate was 12.2% on the workforce

basis. This is higher than in the UK (11.8%), GB (11.7%) and in the 3 large regions, excepting the North of England (13.2%).

In terms of male jobless change only 5 regions bettered the Scottish performance. These were Highland (-16½%), Strathclyde and Shetlands (-14.1%), Central (-12.4%) and Lothian (-11.9%). Male unemployment increased by 11.2% in Orkney and by 3.4% in Dumfries and Galloway. In Feb 95, only Central (12.8%), Fife (14.5%), Highland (12.7%), Strathclyde (14.4%) and the Western Isles (15.7%) had male jobless rates above the Scottish average. In addition, Tayside (12%) and Dumfries and Galloway (11.8%) lay above the British average of 11.7%.

Table 14 presents details of male jobless in the GB counties at February 1995. Half of the Scottish regions have rates above the British average unemployment rate and only Western Isles (5th) and Fife (10th) lie within the top 10. However, Strathclyde occupies 11th rank and half of the Scottish regions lie within the top third. Scotland presents 4 of the best 10 British counties. These are Shetlands (65th), Grampian (64th), Orkney (61st) and Borders (59th).

Table 13 presents the trends in female unemployment in the Scottish regions in the year to February. Female claimants fell from 56,008 in Feb 94 to 49,900 one year later. This constitutes a fall of 6,108 or 10.9%. This is weaker than in Britain and the UK (-12.3%) or the South of England (-13.4%) or Midlands and Wales (-12.7%). The Scottish Female unemployment rate stood at 4½% of the workforce which is lower than in all other areas.

Only 4 regions experienced a sharper fall in female unemployment than in Scotland. These are Shetlands (-24.2%), Strathclyde (-14.6%), Western Isles (-13.9%) and Highland (-11.1%). Female claimants increased in Orkney by 5.3%. The female rate is higher in 7 of the 12 Scottish regions with Highlands (6%), Fife and Dumfries and Galloway (5.8%) and Western Isles experiencing the highest incidence of female joblessness. In contrast, the female rate in Shetlands is 1.8% and under 4% in Orkney (3.8%), Lothian (3½%), Grampian and Borders (3.2%).

Table 14 sets out the female unemployment position in the British counties. Scotland has 3 of the 10 worst areas for female joblessness. These are Highlands (7th), Fife (9th) and Dumfries &

Galloway (10th). Scotland also provides 4 of the best areas. These are Shetlands (65th), Borders (60th), Grampian (59th) and Lothian (56th). These areas along with Orkney are the only areas with female unemployment rates above the Scottish average.

Vacancies and U/V Ratios in the Scottish Regions

Table 15 sets out the trends in unfilled vacancies in the year to Feb 1995. The volume of vacancies rose from 16,271 in Feb 94 to 19,373 in Feb 95. This represents a rise of 3,102 or 19.1% which is weaker than in GB (24.9%) or in the South of England (30.1%) and Midlands and Wales (29.9%). In the quarter to February, Scottish vacancies fell by 10.8% and by less than in Britain (-16.4%) or in the 3 large regions.

Only 4 regions experienced a faster growth than that experienced nationally. These were Borders (40.6%), Lothians (58.6%), Tayside (52.8%), Strathclyde (20.6%) and the Western Isles (20.6%). Vacancy levels fell in Central (-4.4%), Dumfries & Galloway (-11.3%), Fife (-2.2%), Orkney (-76.1%) and Shetland (-97%). In Orkney, the level of unfilled vacancies presently stands at 11 and at 3 in Shetland. Unemployment is rising in the former but falling sharply in the latter.

Table 16 sets out details of the U/V ratio for the Feb 90 to Feb 95 period. At present the 3 Scottish Islands constitute the GB regions with the highest number of jobless per vacancy. The Western Isles typically rank highly but Orkney and Shetland tend to be areas with the lowest U/V ratios. In both Orkney and Shetland vacancy levels have slumped in the past year. In Orkney, unemployment has been rising indicating a weak market whilst in Shetland unemployment has been falling sharply. The U/V ratio in Shetland is not a sign of a distressed labour market.

Outside the Islands, only Fife figures in the third of GB counties with the highest U/V ratio and has a ratio worse than the GB average. Dumfries & Galloway constitutes the only mainland region whose U/V ratio has declined in the year to Feb 1995. In all mainland regions, the U/V ratios are down with particularly sharp falls in evident in Lothians and Tayside.

This situation in 1995 contrasts markedly with the position at the top of the 1980s cycle. In Feb 1990, the U/V ratio stood at 11.2 which was 1.2 times the

British level. Scotland contributed 4 of the 10 areas with the most adverse U/V ratios whilst only 3 Scottish regions had ratios outside the worst third of the 66 British LA regions and counties.

Unemployment in the Scottish Travel To Work Areas

Table 17 sets out unemployment change in the Scottish TTWAs between Feb 90 to Feb 95 whilst Table 18 presents the rates, relative rates and ranks for this period. A travel to work area corresponds to a local labour market allowing jobless rates to be calculated. There are 322 TTWAs in Britain and 60 in Scotland. As is traditional, Cumnock and Sanquhar with an unemployment rate of 20.2% constitutes the worst GB TTA whilst Shetlands (3.8%) is the best places area. Aberdeen (4%) ranks 3rd best in Britain.

In Feb 95, Scotland provided 4 of the 10 worst British TTWAs in terms of the unemployment rate. These were Cumnock & Sanquhar (1st), Forres (3rd), Girvan (7th) and Newton Stewart (9th). Scotland contributes a further 5 to the worst 10% of the 322 GB TTWAs. These are Sutherland (18th), Alloa (20th), Dunoon and Bute (25th), Arbroath (27th) and Skye and Wester Ross. It is interesting to note that these are mainly rural areas. Scotland contribute 3 of the best 20 British TTWAs. These are Shetland (321st), Aberdeen (311th), and Galashiels (396th). In addition, 33 of the 60 Scottish TTWAs are amongst the best third of GB labour markets.

Table 18 sets out the story of the relative improvement in Scottish TTWAs across the recession and the in the recovery. The reader is left to examine the changing fortunes of these areas in this period. As with the counties, the general picture is one of Scottish areas slipping down the rankings between 1990 and 1993 and shifting back up thereafter.

Concluding Remarks

This review has focused heavily on the vexed question of the trends in Scottish and British employment and the differences between the DoE employer survey and the LFS. We presented labour market accounts based upon the employment trend in the 2 series in 1993 and 1994. Whilst both show some similarity at the British level, the weaker jobs growth in the DoE series means that a greater share of the fall in British jobless can be attributed to a drop in participation. However, both series point to

some reduction in Economic Activity in Britain and in our 3 large regions.

In Scotland, it is a veritable tale of 2 surveys. The DoE series suggests that, for men and women both employment and unemployment fell between 1993 and 1994. The LFS has stronger male employment growth but male unemployment is still falling due to falling participation. In the case of women, the LFS suggests that the fall in unemployment has been moderated by a strong rise in economic activity. The rise in the overall Scottish EA rate is entirely due to developments in the female labour market.

The DoE series has been criticised for understating employment growth in the period since 1991. It has been revised to increase male employment, particularly in the Construction sector. Even after this revision, the labour market accounts based on the LFS appear more plausible than those derived using the DoE data. For this reason, we expect further significant change to the DoE data to bring in more into line with the LFS.

This is not an endorsement of the conclusions derived from the LFS. The LFS data is noisy and does not invite comparisons across time. Even at the regional level certain of the estimates look problematic. In the case of Scotland, we view that the LFS is overstating (female) employment expansion. Between 1993 and 1994, the LFS suggests total Scottish employment rose by 31,250. Our current medium term forecast suggests that Scottish employment increased by 5,300 in 1993/94.

At the end of 1994 and at present we suspect that Scottish and GB employment is rising fast and that the falls in unemployment are more directly due to this rather than falling participation. We expect jobs growth to be strong in 1995 with a net creation of 21,900. Employment will continue to rise modestly until 2001. However, despite fast export and investment led growth, Scottish employment is expected to be only marginally above the pre recession figure of 2,301,900. Unemployment will fall due to falling population and the falls will be moderated by increasing participation.

Our assessment of the 2 employment series and the construction of labour market accounts is a better way to assess changes in regional labour markets than simply examining employment and unemployment in isolation. In principle, we can carry out this exercise at the level of the Scottish LA region and LEC. Indeed, accounts have been

prepared for the 1993/94 period. Due to the limitations of the LFS these are not robust enough to publish.

However, we believe that extending and expanding the LFS to obtain better quarterly estimates at the national, regional and sub regional level. Analysis of unemployment trends in small areas can be a poor guide to the underlying strength of labour demand. If the LFS were more consistent across time then local labour market performance could be properly assessed on a regular basis. Indeed, such developments would take the emphasis of policymakers away from the monthly count and its questionable trends and towards a more appropriate perspective. For this reason, we believe that the LFS should be expanded in size.

Policy makers require reliable estimates of key variables at both the Scottish and sub Scottish level. This is more important given the advent of LECs. Despite the arrival of the LFS, the information set on the Scottish economy, remains deficient and confounds analysis and prediction at the Scottish or local level. Until this is remedied, assessing the state of the Scottish economy will be like peering through a glass darkly. It doesn't have to be this way!

Table 1.
Scottish & British Unemployment: Feb 1990-95
 Unadjusted Time series
 Scotland

	persons			male			female		
	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch
Feb 1990	8.7	215701	-1.59	11.3	157314	-1.60	5.4	58387	-1.53
Feb 1991	8.5	213729	0.50	11.3	159691	0.54	5	54038	0.40
Feb 1992	9.5	239822	-0.63	12.9	182280	-0.99	5.2	57542	0.52
Feb 1993	10.3	257092	-1.41	14.3	197517	-1.86	5.3	59575	0.13
Feb 1994	9.9	246507	-1.79	13.8	190499	-2.11	5	56008	-0.70
Mar 1994	9.6	240106	-2.60	13.5	185904	-2.41	4.9	54202	-3.22
Apr 1994	9.5	237575	-1.05	13.3	184199	-0.92	4.8	53376	-1.52
May 1994	9.3	231141	-2.71	13	180045	-2.26	4.6	51096	-4.27
Jun 1994	9.1	226346	-2.07	12.8	176437	-2.00	4.5	49909	-2.32
Jul 1994	9.7	241194	6.56	13.2	181923	3.11	5.3	59271	18.76
Aug 1994	9.6	238816	-0.99	13	179778	-1.18	5.3	59038	-0.39
Sep 1994	9	223741	-6.31	12.5	172590	-4.00	4.6	51151	-13.36
Oct 1994	8.6	215265	-3.79	12.1	167162	-3.15	4.3	48103	-5.96
Nov 1994	8.5	213288	-0.92	12	165367	-1.07	4.3	47921	-0.38
Dec 1994	8.5	212603	-0.32	12	165253	-0.07	4.2	47350	-1.19
Jan 1995	9	223732	5.23	12.6	173340	4.89	4.5	50392	6.42
Feb 1995	8.7	218200	-2.47	12.2	168300	-2.91	4.5	49908	-0.98
Change across previous									
Month		-5532	-2.47		-5040	-2.91		-492	-0.98
Quarter		4912	2.30		2933	1.77		1979	4.13
Year		-28307	-11.48		-22199	-11.65		-6108	-10.91

Great Britain

	persons			male			female		
	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch
Feb 1990	5.6	1576782	-0.62	7.2	1157507	-0.54	3.5	419275	-0.86
Feb 1991	7	1947558	4.62	9.3	1472605	4.78	4	474953	4.16
Feb 1992	9.4	2606602	1.46	12.7	1994171	1.50	5.1	612431	1.32
Feb 1993	10.7	2935427	-0.63	14.5	2253252	-0.76	5.7	682175	-0.20
Feb 1994	10	2741848	-1.62	13.6	2106144	-1.78	5.3	635704	-1.05
Mar 1994	9.8	2678924	-2.29	13.3	2059117	-2.23	5.2	619807	-2.50
Apr 1994	9.6	2636051	-1.60	13	2024328	-1.69	5.1	611723	-1.30
May 1994	9.3	2556853	-3.00	12.7	1967046	-2.83	4.9	589807	-3.58
Jun 1994	9.1	2489410	-2.64	12.3	1914140	-2.69	4.8	575270	-2.46
Jul 1994	9.3	2541786	2.10	12.4	1921795	0.40	5.2	619991	7.77
Aug 1994	9.2	2537178	-0.18	12.3	1903281	-0.96	5.3	633897	2.24
Sep 1994	9	2481442	-2.20	12.1	1872042	-1.64	5.1	609400	-3.86
Oct 1994	8.6	2361573	-4.83	11.6	1795814	-4.07	4.7	565759	-7.16
Nov 1994	8.5	2331552	-1.27	11.5	1777524	-1.02	4.6	554028	-2.07
Dec 1994	8.5	2326972	-0.20	11.5	1783441	0.33	4.6	543531	-1.89
Jan 1995	8.8	2411470	3.63	11.9	1845897	3.50	4.7	565573	4.06
Feb 1995	8.6	2368266	-1.79	11.7	1810840	-1.90	4.7	557426	-1.44
Change across previous									
Month		-43204	-1.79		-35057	-1.90		-8147	-1.44
Quarter		36714	1.57		33316	1.87		3398	0.61
Year		-373582	-13.63		-295304	-14.02		-78278	-12.31

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 2.
Scottish & British Unemployment: Feb 1990-95
Seasonally Adjusted Time series
Scotland

	Scotland								
	persons			male			female		
	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch
Feb 1990	8.4	208100	-0.10	10.8	151500	0.26	5.3	56600	-1.05
Feb 1991	8.2	206300	2.18	10.9	154000	2.60	4.8	52300	0.97
Feb 1992	9.2	231700	0.74	12.4	176200	0.74	5	55500	0.73
Feb 1993	9.9	247500	-0.16	13.8	190600	-0.21	5.1	56900	0.00
Feb 1994	9.5	236800	-0.67	13.3	183300	-0.70	4.8	53500	-0.56
Mar 1994	9.4	234700	-0.89	13.2	182000	-0.71	4.7	52700	-1.50
Apr 1994	9.3	233400	-0.55	13.1	181300	-0.38	4.7	52100	-1.14
May 1994	9.3	232300	-0.47	13.1	180400	-0.50	4.6	51900	-0.38
Jun 1994	9.2	230800	-0.65	13	179400	-0.55	4.6	51400	-0.96
Jul 1994	9.3	232200	0.61	13	179400	0.00	4.7	52800	2.72
Aug 1994	9.2	229400	-1.21	12.8	177200	-1.23	4.7	52200	-1.14
Sep 1994	9	225200	-1.83	12.6	174400	-1.58	4.5	50800	-2.68
Oct 1994	8.8	220700	-2.00	12.4	170800	-2.06	4.5	49900	-1.77
Nov 1994	8.7	216600	-1.86	12.1	167300	-2.05	4.4	49300	-1.20
Dec 1994	8.5	212200	-2.03	11.9	164000	-1.97	4.3	48200	-2.23
Jan 1995	8.4	210100	-0.99	11.8	162400	-0.98	4.3	47700	-1.04
Feb 1995	8.3	207900	-1.05	11.7	160800	-0.99	4.2	47100	-1.26
Change across previous									
Month		-2200	-1.05		-1600	-0.99		-600	-1.26
Quarter		-8700	-4.02		-6500	-3.89		-2200	-4.46
Year		-28900	-12.20		-22500	-12.27		-6400	-11.96

Great Britain

	persons			male			female		
	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch	Rate	Total	Monthly % ch
Feb 1990	5.4	1513100	-0.11	6.9	1106000	0.15	3.4	407100	-0.83
Feb 1991	6.8	1880800	5.29	8.9	1418800	5.62	3.9	462000	4.29
Feb 1992	9.2	2532900	1.95	12.3	1936000	2.12	5	596900	1.39
Feb 1993	10.4	2853300	-0.13	14.1	2190000	-0.18	5.6	663300	0.03
Feb 1994	9.7	2653500	-1.39	13.1	2037400	-1.52	5.2	616100	-0.98
Mar 1994	9.6	2620300	-1.25	13	2011700	-1.26	5.1	608600	-1.22
Apr 1994	9.4	2582500	-1.44	12.8	1981100	-1.52	5	601400	-1.18
May 1994	9.3	2563100	-0.75	12.7	1963800	-0.87	5	599300	-0.35
Jun 1994	9.3	2545100	-0.70	12.6	1947600	-0.82	5	597500	-0.30
Jul 1994	9.2	2532100	-0.51	12.4	1930300	-0.89	5.1	601800	0.72
Aug 1994	9.1	2497100	-1.38	12.3	1903700	-1.38	5	593400	-1.40
Sep 1994	9	2466800	-1.21	12.1	1882800	-1.10	4.9	584000	-1.58
Oct 1994	8.8	2419600	-1.91	11.9	1847100	-1.90	4.8	572500	-1.97
Nov 1994	8.7	2374400	-1.87	11.7	1810600	-1.98	4.7	563800	-1.52
Dec 1994	8.5	2325000	-2.08	11.4	1775100	-1.96	4.6	549900	-2.47
Jan 1995	8.4	2300900	-1.04	11.3	1756600	-1.04	4.6	544300	-1.02
Feb 1995	8.3	2274100	-1.16	11.2	1736600	-1.14	4.5	537500	-1.25
Change across previous									
Month		-26800	-1.16		-20000	-1.14		-6800	-1.25
Quarter		-100300	-4.22		-74000	-4.09		-26300	-4.66
Year		-379400	-14.30		-300800	-14.76		-78600	-12.76

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 3
Difference between Original and Revised Estimates of Employment
September 1994
Scotland

	male	malept	female	femalept	persons	maleft	femaleft	FTW	PTW	FTEs
0 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Energy & Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Chemicals, Metals & Minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Other Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Construction	28811	0	1	1	28812	28811	0	28811	1	28811
6 Distribution, Hotels & Catering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Transport & Communication	589	21	-216	-66	373	568	-150	418	-45	403
8 Banking, Insurance & Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Other services	429	-205	157	45	586	634	112	746	-160	693
Total	29829	-184	-58	-20	29771	30013	-38	29975	-204	29907

GB

	male	malept	female	femalept	persons	maleft	femaleft	FTW	PTW	FTEs
0 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Energy & Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Chemicals, Metals & Minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Other Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Construction	124790	1	1	2	124791	124789	-1	124788	3	124789
6 Distribution, Hotels & Catering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Transport & Communication	-2244	-183	-448	-446	-2692	-2061	-2	-2063	-629	-2273
8 Banking, Insurance & Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Other services	-8129	3849	-1731	20979	-9860	-11978	-22710	-34688	24828	-26412
Total	114417	3667	-2178	20535	112239	110750	-22713	88037	24202	96104

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 4
Employment in British Regions
Dec 1990 - Dec 1994
GB

		Civilian Workforce in Employment			Employees in Employment			Self Employed			Government Trainees		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Dec	1990	14416000	11605000	26022000	11599000	10627000	22226000	2569000	825000	3394000	248000	154000	402000
Dec	1991	13726000	11359000	25084000	11085000	10440000	21524000	2432000	792000	3224000	209000	127000	336000
Dec	1992	13280000	11283000	24483000	10740000	10315000	21055000	2321000	770000	3091000	219000	118000	337000
Mar	1993	13176000	11142000	24319000	10667000	10270000	20937000	2295000	751000	3046000	215000	121000	336000
Jun	1993	13191000	11290000	24480000	10704000	10378000	21082000	2302000	801000	3103000	184000	111000	295000
Sep	1993	13248000	11272000	24520000	10747000	10377000	21124000	2319000	790000	3109000	182000	105000	288000
Dec	1993	13241000	11357000	24599000	10691000	10440000	21130000	2352000	885000	3157000	198000	113000	311000
Mar	1994	13137000	11263000	24400000	10596000	10340000	20936000	2347000	809000	3156000	193000	114000	306000
Jun	1994	13202000	11299000	24501000	10634000	10377000	21011000	2389000	819000	3208000	179000	103000	282000
Sep	1994	13311000	11290000	24602000	10732000	10385000	21117000	2400000	808000	3216000	172000	97000	269000
Dec	1994	13361000	11425000	24786000	10716000	10501000	21217000	2463000	820000	3283000	182000	104000	285000

Changes in previous

		Civilian Workforce in Employment			Employees in Employment			Self Employed			Government Trainees		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
quarter	abs	50000	135000	184000	-16000	116000	100000	55000	12000	68000	10000	7000	16000
	%	0.4	1.2	0.7	-0.1	1.1	0.5	2.3	1.5	2.1	5.8	7.2	5.9
year	abs	120000	68000	187000	25000	61000	87000	111000	15000	127000	-16000	-9000	-26000
	%	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	4.7	1.9	4.0	-8.1	-8.0	-8.4
2 years	abs	81000	222000	303000	-24000	186000	162000	142000	50000	193000	-37000	-14000	-52000
	%	0.6	2.0	1.2	-0.2	1.8	0.8	6.1	6.5	6.2	-16.9	-11.9	-15.4

Scotland

		Civilian Workforce in Employment			Employees in Employment			Self Employed			Government Trainees		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Dec	1990	1245000	1031000	2276000	1044000	961000	2004000	166000	50000	216000	35000	20000	56000
Dec	1991	1239000	1044000	2283000	1039000	979000	2018000	171000	48000	219000	29000	17000	46000
Dec	1992	1198000	1047000	2245000	1009000	984000	1992000	164000	50000	214000	25000	13000	39000
Mar	1993	1179000	1042000	2220000	988000	979000	1967000	166000	49000	215000	25000	14000	39000
Jun	1993	1179000	1061000	2240000	1000000	992000	1991000	158000	57000	215000	21000	12000	33000
Sep	1993	1189000	1065000	2254000	1009000	994000	2003000	159000	60000	219000	21000	11000	32000
Dec	1993	1193000	1069000	2262000	1001000	996000	1996000	172000	62000	234000	20000	11000	31000
Mar	1994	1176000	1051000	2227000	985000	981000	1966000	169000	59000	228000	22000	11000	33000
Jun	1994	1179000	1061000	2241000	996000	990000	1987000	163000	59000	222000	20000	12000	32000
Sep	1994	1189000	1050000	2239000	1006000	989000	1994000	164000	52000	216000	20000	9000	28000
Dec	1994	1181000	1044000	2225000	988000	980000	1968000	173000	55000	228000	19000	9000	29000

Changes in previous

		Civilian Workforce in Employment			Employees in Employment			Self Employed			Government Trainees		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
quarter	abs	-8000	-6000	-14000	-18000	-9000	-25000	9000	3000	12000	-1000	0	1000
	%	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-1.8	-0.9	-1.3	5.5	5.8	5.6	-5.0	0.0	3.6
year	abs	-12000	-25000	-37000	-13000	-16000	-27000	1000	-7000	-6000	-1000	-2000	-2000
	%	-1.0	-2.3	-1.6	-1.3	-1.6	-1.4	0.6	-11.3	-2.6	-5.0	-18.2	-6.5
2 years	abs	-17000	-3000	-20000	-21000	-4000	-23000	9000	5000	14000	-6000	-4000	-10000
	%	-1.4	-0.3	-0.9	-2.1	-0.4	-1.2	5.5	10.0	6.5	-24.0	-30.8	-25.6

Source: Department of Employment, Labour Force Survey

Table 4 cont/...

Employment in British Regions

Dec 1990 - Dec 1994

South of England

		Civ. Workforce in Employment			Employees in Employment			Self Employed		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Dec	1990	6659000	5313000	11973000	5261000	4847000	10106000	1340000	426000	1765000
Dec	1991	6280000	5157000	11438000	4989000	4710000	9699000	1236000	412000	1648000
Dec	1992	6012000	5033000	11046000	4797000	4584000	9382000	1150000	411000	1561000
Mar	1993	5974000	4985000	10961000	4771000	4560000	9329000	1137000	386000	1522000
Jun	1993	6016000	5074000	11083000	4787000	4617000	9404000	1171800	421000	1593000
Sep	1993	6029000	5057000	11083000	4786000	4597000	9383000	1187000	427000	1614000
Dec	1993	6015000	5112000	11127000	4757000	4646000	9402000	1194000	428000	1623000
Mar	1994	5995000	5085000	11081000	4738000	4607000	9345000	1194000	439000	1633000
Jun	1994	6035000	5117000	11151000	4747000	4632000	9378000	1229000	450000	1679000
Sep	1994	6068000	5098000	11169000	4784000	4623000	9407000	1231800	445000	1676000
Dec	1994	6108000	5174000	11282000	4785000	4685000	9468000	1264000	453000	1717000

Changes in previous

		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
		abs	%	%	abs	%	%	abs	%	%
quarter	abs	40000	0.7	1.0	1000	0.0	0.6	33000	8000	41000
	%									
year	abs	93000	1.5	1.4	28000	0.6	0.7	70000	25000	94000
	%									
2 years	abs	96000	1.6	2.1	-12000	-0.3	0.9	114000	42000	156000
	%									

Midlands & Wales

		Civ. Workforce in Employment			Employees in Employment			Self Employed		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Dec	1990	3053000	2410000	5463000	2460000	2201000	4662000	530000	170000	700000
Dec	1991	2894000	2337000	5232000	2337000	2151000	4487000	508000	159000	666000
Dec	1992	2824000	2322000	5146000	2287000	2150000	4437000	483000	147000	630000
Mar	1993	2799000	2322000	5120000	2275000	2146000	4422000	476000	149000	623000
Jun	1993	2785000	2353000	5138000	2276000	2171000	4446000	468000	158000	625000
Sep	1993	2800000	2360000	5159000	2283000	2178000	4460000	476000	159000	635000
Dec	1993	2819000	2372000	5191000	2286000	2186000	4472000	490000	159000	649000
Mar	1994	2792000	2341000	5134000	2252000	2164000	4416000	501000	151000	652000
Jun	1994	2819000	2347000	5165000	2270000	2169000	4439000	509000	157000	665000
Sep	1994	2846000	2362000	5208000	2300000	2182000	4484000	507000	158000	664000
Dec	1994	2865000	2399000	5264000	2315000	2219000	4533000	510000	158000	669000

Changes in previous

		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
		abs	%	%	abs	%	%	abs	%	%
quarter	abs	19000	0.7	1.1	15000	0.7	1.1	3000	0	5000
	%									
year	abs	46000	1.6	1.4	29000	1.3	1.4	20000	-1000	20000
	%									
2 years	abs	41000	1.5	2.3	28000	1.2	2.2	22000	11000	35000
	%									

North of England

		Civ. Workforce in Employment			Employees in Employment			Self Employed		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Dec	1990	3459000	2852000	6312000	2836000	2619000	5453000	533000	180000	713000
Dec	1991	3312000	2819000	6132000	2719000	2603000	5321000	518000	173000	690000
Dec	1992	3245000	2801000	6046000	2648000	2597000	5244000	519000	163000	682000
Mar	1993	3224000	2794000	6018000	2633000	2586000	5219000	519000	168000	687000
Jun	1993	3211000	2802000	6014000	2642000	2599000	5242000	504000	166000	669000
Sep	1993	3231800	2791000	6022000	2669000	2608000	5277000	496000	146000	642000
Dec	1993	3213000	2805000	6019000	2648000	2612000	5259000	496000	155000	651000
Mar	1994	3173000	2786000	5958000	2623000	2587000	5210000	483000	159000	643000
Jun	1994	3169000	2775000	5944000	2620000	2586000	5206000	487000	154000	642000
Sep	1994	3207000	2780000	5987000	2642000	2592000	5232000	505000	155000	659000
Dec	1994	3207000	2806000	6013000	2629000	2618000	5246000	516000	154000	670000

Changes in previous

		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
		abs	%	%	abs	%	%	abs	%	%
quarter	abs	0	0.0	0.4	-13000	-0.5	0.3	11000	-1000	11000
	%									
year	abs	-6000	-0.2	-0.1	-19000	-0.7	-0.2	20000	-1000	19000
	%									
2 years	abs	-38000	-1.2	-0.5	-19000	-0.7	0.0	-3000	-9000	-12000
	%									

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 5
Labour Force Survey
Employment in British Regions
Scotland

		In Employment			Persons	
		Persons	Males	Females	Employees	Self-emp.
May	92	2274000	1255000	1019000	1997000	215000
Aug	92	2266000	1253000	1013000	1996000	215000
Nov	92	2225000	1220000	1005000	1956000	214000
Feb	93	2177000	1201000	975000	1909000	215000
May	93	2195000	1204000	992000	1927000	216000
Aug	93	2213000	1217000	996000	1948000	219000
Nov	93	2222000	1230000	992000	1944000	234000
Feb	94	2212000	1215000	996000	1941000	228000
May	94	2226000	1218000	1008000	1955000	222000
Aug	94	2254000	1231000	1023000	1998000	216000
Nov	94	2240000	1215000	1025000	1971000	228000
changes						
quarter	abs	-14000	-16000	2000	-27000	12000
	%	-0.6	-1.3	0.2	-1.4	5.6
year	abs	18000	-15000	33000	27000	-6000
	%	0.8	-1.2	3.3	1.4	-2.6
2 years	abs	15000	-5000	20000	15000	14000
	%	0.7	-0.4	2.0	0.8	6.5

Britain

		In Employment			Persons	
		Persons	Males	Females	Employees	Self-emp.
May	92	25064000	13890000	11174000	21396000	3131000
Aug	92	25127000	13966000	11160000	21485000	3135000
Nov	92	24967000	13779000	11188000	21353000	3091000
Feb	93	24655000	13560000	11095000	21129000	3046000
May	93	24773000	13591000	11182000	21185000	3103000
Aug	93	24950000	13748000	11201000	21378000	3109000
Nov	93	24956000	13712000	11243000	21329000	3157000
Feb	94	24793000	13619000	11174000	21174000	3155000
May	94	24942000	13716000	11226000	21273000	3208000
Aug	94	25191000	13904000	11287000	21555000	3216000
Nov	94	25216000	13924000	11292000	21496000	3284000
changes						
quarter	abs	25000	20000	5000	-59000	68000
	%	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3	2.1
year	abs	260000	212000	49000	167000	127000
	%	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.8	4.0
2 years	abs	249000	145000	104000	143000	193000
	%	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	6.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 5 cont/....
Labour Force Survey
Employment in British Regions
South of England

		In Employment			Persons	
		Persons	Males	Females	Employees	Self-emp.
May	92	11189000	6210000	4979000	9408000	1585000
Aug	92	11203000	6227000	4975000	9439000	1582000
Nov	92	11155000	6151000	5005000	9410000	1561000
Feb	93	11071000	6093000	4980000	9379000	1521000
May	93	11182000	6155000	5027000	9408000	1593000
Aug	93	11238000	6201000	5037000	9452000	1614000
Nov	93	11200000	6176000	5023000	9406000	1623000
Feb	94	11177000	6167000	5010000	9363000	1632000
May	94	11280000	6222000	5058000	9420000	1679000
Aug	94	11381000	6307000	5075000	9542000	1676000
Nov	94	11410000	6333000	5077000	9530000	1717000
changes						
quarter	abs	29000	26000	2000	-12000	41000
	%	0.3	0.4	0.0	-0.1	2.4
year	abs	210000	157000	54000	124000	94000
	%	1.9	2.5	1.1	1.3	5.8
2 years	abs	255000	182000	72000	120000	156000
	%	2.3	3.0	1.4	1.3	10.0

Midlands & Wales

		In Employment			Persons	
		Persons	Males	Females	Employees	Self-emp.
May	92	5398000	3012000	2384000	4608000	655000
Aug	92	5404000	3036000	2368000	4631000	648000
Nov	92	5355000	2978000	2377000	4596000	634000
Feb	93	5286000	2922000	2363000	4553000	623000
May	93	5280000	2910000	2369000	4552000	625000
Aug	93	5343000	2977000	2366000	4604000	634000
Nov	93	5370000	2965000	2404000	4610000	649000
Feb	94	5308000	2934000	2375000	4543000	652000
May	94	5357000	2976000	2381000	4582000	665000
Aug	94	5417000	3019000	2399000	4659000	664000
Nov	94	5406000	2998000	2408000	4633000	669000
changes						
quarter	abs	-11000	-21000	9000	-26000	5000
	%	-0.2	-0.7	0.4	-0.6	0.8
year	abs	36000	33000	4000	23000	20000
	%	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.5	3.1
2 years	abs	51000	20000	31000	37000	35000
	%	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.8	5.5

North of England

		In Employment			Persons	
		Persons	Males	Females	Employees	Self-emp.
May	92	6204000	3414000	2790000	5385000	675000
Aug	92	6255000	3451000	2803000	5419000	691000
Nov	92	6233000	3432000	2802000	5391000	682000
Feb	93	6122000	3344000	2777000	5288000	687000
May	93	6116000	3323000	2793000	5298000	669000
Aug	93	6156000	3354000	2802000	5373000	642000
Nov	93	6165000	3341000	2824000	5369000	651000
Feb	94	6096000	3304000	2793000	5327000	643000
May	94	6079000	3299000	2780000	5316000	642000
Aug	94	6139000	3347000	2792000	5355000	659000
Nov	94	6159000	3378000	2781000	5361000	670000
changes						
quarter	abs	20000	31000	-11000	6000	11000
	%	0.325786	0.926203	-0.39398	0.112045	1.669196
year	abs	-6000	37000	-43000	-8000	19000
	%	-0.09732	1.107453	-1.52266	-0.149	2.918587
2 years	abs	-74000	-54000	-21000	-30000	-12000
	%	-1.18723	-1.57343	-0.74946	-0.55648	-1.75953

Table 6
Labour Market Accounts
Feb 93 to Nov 94
Scotland

	Department of Employment				Labour Force Survey			
	Feb 93 to Nov 93	Feb 94 to Nov 94	Changes		Feb 93 to Nov 93	Feb 94 to Nov 94	Changes	
			abs	%			abs	%
Persons (16+)								
Population	3975250	3965500	-9750	-0.2	3975250	3965500	-9750	-0.2
Economic Activity rate(%)	2490525	2469374	-21150	-0.8	2449441	2466458	17016.4	0.7
	62.7	62.3	-0.4		61.6	62.2	0.6	
In Employment of which	2242833	2235917	-6917	-0.3	2201750	2233000	31250	1.4
Employees	1989417	1981167	-8250	-0.4	1932000	1966250	34250	1.8
Self-employed	219083	224000	4917	2.2	221000	223500	2500	1.1
DoE unemployment rate(%)	247691	233458	-14234	-5.7	247691	233458	-14234	-5.7
	9.9	9.5	-0.5		10.1	9.5	-0.6	
Males (16+)								
Population	1898500	1895250	-3250	-0.2	1898500	1895250	-3250	-0.2
Economic Activity rate(%)	1375835	1362548	-13287	-1.0	1403418	1399964	-3454	-0.2
	72.5	71.9	-0.6		73.9	73.9	-0.1	
In Employment	1185417	1182333	-3083	-0.3	1213000	1219750	6750	0.6
DoE unemployment rate(%)	190418	180214	-10204	-5.4	190418	180214	-10204	-5.4
	13.8	13.2	-0.6		13.6	12.9	-0.7	
Females (16+)								
Population	2076750	2070250	-6500	-0.3	2076750	2070250	-6500	-0.3
Economic Activity rate(%)	1114690	1106827	-7863	-0.7	1046023	1066243	20221	1.9
	53.7	53.5	-0.2		50.4	51.5	1.1	
In Employment	1057417	1053583	-3833	-0.4	988750	1013000	24250	2.5
DoE unemployment rate(%)	57273	53243	-4030	-7.0	57273	53243	-4030	-7.0
	5.1	4.8	-0.3		5.5	5.0	-0.5	

Britain

	Department of Employment				Labour Force Survey			
	Feb 93 to Nov 93	Feb 94 to Nov 94	Changes		Feb 93 to Nov 93	Feb 94 to Nov 94	Changes	
			abs	%			abs	%
Persons (16+)								
Population	44153250	44228500	75250	0.2	44153250	44228500	75250	0.2
Economic Activity rate(%)	27300198	27125769	-174429	-0.6	27663865	27604352	-59513	-0.2
	61.8	61.3	-0.5		62.7	62.4	-0.2	
In Employment of which	24469833	24556917	87083	0.4	24833500	25035500	202000	0.8
Employees	21062167	21063583	1417	0.0	21255250	21374500	119250	0.6
Self-employed	3098250	3205250	107000	3.5	3103750	3215750	112000	3.6
DoE unemployment rate(%)	2830365	2568852	-261513	-9.2	2830365	2568852	-261513	-9.2
	10.4	9.5	-0.9		10.2	9.3	-0.9	
Males (16+)								
Population	21322750	21378750	56000	0.3	21322750	21378750	56000	0.3
Economic Activity rate(%)	15385168	15206069	-179099	-1.2	15820668	15753569	-67099	-0.4
	72.2	71.1	-1.0		74.2	73.7	-0.5	
In Employment	13217250	13243250	26000	0.2	13652750	13790750	138000	1.0
DoE unemployment rate(%)	2167918	1962819	-205099	-9.5	2167918	1962819	-205099	-9.5
	14.1	12.9	-1.2		13.7	12.5	-1.2	
Females (16+)								
Population	22830500	22850000	19500	0.1	22830500	22850000	19500	0.1
Economic Activity rate(%)	11915030	11919700	4670	0.0	11842697	11850783	8087	0.1
	52.2	52.2	-0.0		51.9	51.9	-0.0	
In Employment	11252583	11313667	61083	0.5	11180250	11244750	64500	0.6
DoE unemployment rate(%)	662447	606033	-56413	-8.5	662447	606033	-56413	-8.5
	5.6	5.1	-0.5		5.6	5.1	-0.5	

Source: Department of Employment, Labour Force Survey, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 6 cont/.....
Labour Market Accounts
Feb 93 to Nov 94
South of England

	Department of Employment				Labour Force Survey			
	Feb 93 to Nov 93	Feb 94 to Nov 94	Changes		Feb 93 to Nov 93	Feb 94 to Nov 94	Changes	
			abs	%			abs	%
Persons (16+)								
Population	19300500	19381250	80750	0.4	19300500	19381250	80750	0.4
Economic Activity	12297985	12266358	-31627	-0.3	12411735	12420608	8872.5	0.1
rate(%)	63.7	63.3	-0.4		64.3	64.1	-0.2	
In Employment	11059000	11157750	98750	0.9	11172750	11312000	139250	1.2
of which								
Employees	9378417	9394667	16250	0.2	9411250	9463750	52500	0.6
Self-employed	1582667	1668333	85667	5.4	1587750	1676000	88250	5.6
DoE unemployment	1238985	1108608	-130378	-10.5	1238985	1108608	-130378	-10.5
rate(%)	10.1	9.0	-1.0		10.0	8.9	-1.1	
Males (16+)								
Population	9324750	9381000	56250	0.6	9324750	9381000	56250	0.6
Economic Activity	6941763	6876443	-65320	-0.9	7089930	7090026	96	0.0
rate(%)	74.4	73.3	-1.1		76.0	75.6	-0.5	
In Employment	6008083	6043667	35583	0.6	6156250	6257250	101000	1.6
DoE unemployment	933680	832776	-100904	-10.8	933680	832776	-100904	-10.8
rate(%)	13.4	12.1	-1.3		13.2	11.7	-1.4	
Females (16+)								
Population	9975000	9999750	24750	0.2	9975000	9999750	24750	0.2
Economic Activity	5356222	5389915	33693	0.6	5322055	5330831	8776	0.2
rate(%)	53.7	53.9	0.2		53.4	53.3	-0.0	
In Employment	5050917	5114083	63167	1.3	5016750	5055000	38250	0.8
DoE unemployment	305305	275831	-29474	-9.7	305305	275831	-29474	-9.7
rate(%)	5.7	5.1	-0.6		5.7	5.2	-0.6	

Midlands & Wales

	Department of Employment				Labour Force Survey			
	Feb 93 to Nov 93	Feb 94 to Nov 94	Changes		Feb 93 to Nov 93	Feb 94 to Nov 94	Changes	
			abs	%			abs	%
Persons (16+)								
Population	9602250	9615250	13000	0.1	9602250	9615250	13000	0.1
Economic Activity	5749916	5729017	-20900	-0.4	5920250	5914517	-5733	-0.1
rate(%)	59.9	59.6	-0.3		61.7	61.5	-0.1	
In Employment	5149417	5186500	37083	0.7	5319750	5372000	52250	1.0
of which								
Employees	4447333	4462583	15250	0.3	4579750	4604250	24500	0.5
Self-employed	632583	661167	28583	4.5	632750	662500	29750	4.7
DoE unemployment	600500	542517	-57983	-9.7	600500	542517	-57983	-9.7
rate(%)	10.4	9.5	-1.0		10.1	9.2	-1.0	
Males (16+)								
Population	4666750	4671000	4250	0.1	4666750	4671000	4250	0.1
Economic Activity	3264090	3242109	-21982	-0.7	3405924	3396859	-9065	-0.3
rate(%)	69.9	69.4	-0.5		73.0	72.7	-0.3	
In Employment	2801667	2827000	25333	0.9	2943500	2981750	38250	1.3
DoE unemployment	462424	415109	-47315	-10.2	462424	415109	-47315	-10.2
rate(%)	14.2	12.8	-1.4		13.6	12.2	-1.4	
Females (16+)								
Population	4934750	4944250	9500	0.2	4934750	4944250	9500	0.2
Economic Activity	2485826	2486908	1082	0.0	2513576	2518158	4582	0.2
rate(%)	50.4	50.3	-0.1		50.9	50.9	-0.0	
In Employment	2347750	2359500	11750	0.5	2375500	2390750	15250	0.6
DoE unemployment	138076	127408	-10668	-7.7	138076	127408	-10668	-7.7
rate(%)	5.6	5.1	-0.4		5.5	5.1	-0.4	

Source: Department of Employment, Labour Force Survey, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 6 cont/-----
Labour Market Accounts
Feb 93 to Nov 94
North of England

	Department of Employment				Labour Force Survey			
	Feb 93 to Nov 93	Feb 94 to Nov 94	Changes		Feb 93 to Nov 93	Feb 94 to Nov 94	Changes	
			abs	%			abs	%
Persons (16+)								
Population	11276250	11267250	-9000	-0.1	11276250	11267250	-9000	-0.1
Economic Activity	6764022	6660770	-103252	-1.5	6882939	6802520	-80419	-1.2
rate(%)	60.0	59.1	-0.9		61.0	60.4	-0.7	
In Employment	6020833	5976500	-44333	-0.7	6139750	6118250	-21500	-0.4
of which								
Employees	5248000	5225333	-22667	-0.4	5332000	5339750	7750	0.1
Self-employed	665083	651667	-13417	-2.0	662250	653500	-8750	-1.3
DoE unemployment	743189	684270	-58919	-7.9	743189	684270	-58919	-7.9
rate(%)	11.0	10.3	-0.7		10.8	10.1	-0.7	
Males (16+)								
Population	5432750	5431000	-1750	-0.0	5432750	5431000	-1750	-0.0
Economic Activity	3804146	3724720	-79427	-2.1	3921896	3866720	-55177	-1.4
rate(%)	70.0	68.6	-1.4		72.2	71.2	-1.0	
In Employment	3222750	3190000	-32750	-1.0	3340500	3332000	-8500	-0.3
DoE unemployment	581396	534720	-46677	-8.0	581396	534720	-46677	-8.0
rate(%)	15.3	14.4	-0.9		14.8	13.8	-1.0	
Females (16+)								
Population	5844250	5835500	-8750	-0.1	5844250	5835500	-8750	-0.1
Economic Activity	2959876	2936051	-23825	-0.8	2960793	2936051	-24742	-0.8
rate(%)	50.6	50.3	-0.3		50.7	50.3	-0.3	
In Employment	2798083	2786500	-11583	-0.4	2799000	2786500	-12500	-0.4
DoE unemployment	161793	149551	-12242	-7.6	161793	149551	-12242	-7.6
rate(%)	5.5	5.1	-0.4		5.5	5.1	-0.4	

Source: Department of Employment, Labour Force Survey, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 7
Scotland & Great Britain
Employees in Employment
1993, 1994

persons	Scotland					Great Britain				
	1993	1994	Change 1993/94			1993	1994	Change 1993/94		
			abs	%				abs	%	
0-1 Primary	79,109	74,444	-4665	-5.9		597,525	548,112	-49413	-8.3	
2-4 Manufacturing	360,791	352,388	-8403	-2.3		4,265,435	4,244,276	-21159	-0.5	
5 Construction	119,080	123,744	4664	3.9		868,421	871,731	3310	0.4	
6-9 Services	1,430,256	1,428,408	-1849	-0.1		15,336,911	15,406,811	69901	0.5	
1-4 Production	413,744	401,077	-12667	-3.1		4,609,732	4,547,533	-62199	-1.3	
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26,156	25,756	-401	-1.5		253,228	244,855	-8373	-3.3	
1 Energy & Water Supply	52,953	48,689	-4264	-8.1		344,297	303,257	-41040	-11.9	
2 Chemicals Metals & Minerals	35,626	34,892	-734	-2.1		594,816	568,913	-25904	-4.4	
3 Engineering	151,722	150,557	-1165	-0.8		1,840,186	1,831,079	-9107	-0.5	
4 Other Manufacturing	173,444	166,939	-6505	-3.8		1,830,433	1,844,285	13852	0.8	
5 Construction	119,080	123,744	4664	3.9		868,421	871,731	3310	0.4	
6 Distribution, Hotels & Catering	413,166	412,673	-493	-0.1		4,525,028	4,571,556	46528	1.0	
7 Transport & Communication	109,146	107,079	-2067	-1.9		1,234,033	1,202,143	-31890	-2.6	
8 Banking, Insurance & Finance	204,727	204,571	-155	-0.1		2,670,578	2,704,043	33465	1.3	
9 Other (mainly Public) Services	703,218	704,084	867	0.1		6,907,272	6,929,071	21798	0.3	
0-9 All Employees	1,989,236	1,978,983	-10253	-0.5		21,068,292	21,070,931	2639	0.0	
males	1993	1994	Change 1993/94			1993	1994	Change 1993/94		
			abs	%				abs	%	
0-1 Primary	66,314	62,395	-3919	-5.9		457,799	418,458	-39341	-8.6	
2-4 Manufacturing	241,561	235,511	-6050	-2.5		2,978,984	2,972,226	-6758	-0.2	
5 Construction	105,523	110,187	4664	4.4		731,044	734,354	3310	0.5	
6-9 Services	585,881	585,770	-111	-0.0		6,534,330	6,545,000	10669	0.2	
1-4 Production	286,208	276,376	-9832	-3.4		3,248,279	3,206,825	-41454	-1.3	
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,667	21,530	-137	-0.6		188,504	183,859	-4645	-2.5	
1 Energy & Water Supply	44,647	40,865	-3782	-8.5		269,295	234,599	-34696	-12.9	
2 Chemicals Metals & Minerals	25,906	24,434	-1472	-5.7		444,309	425,078	-19231	-4.3	
3 Engineering	119,074	118,780	-293	-0.2		1,451,328	1,448,113	-3215	-0.2	
4 Other Manufacturing	96,581	92,297	-4284	-4.4		1,083,347	1,099,035	15688	1.4	
5 Construction	105,523	110,187	4664	4.4		731,044	734,354	3310	0.5	
6 Distribution, Hotels & Catering	176,077	178,901	2824	1.6		2,051,573	2,075,227	23654	1.2	
7 Transport & Communication	84,831	83,389	-1443	-1.7		937,594	911,402	-26192	-2.8	
8 Banking, Insurance & Finance	96,210	94,878	-1332	-1.4		1,313,274	1,345,515	32241	2.5	
9 Other (mainly Public) Services	228,763	228,603	-160	-0.1		2,231,890	2,212,855	-19035	-0.9	
0-9 All Employees	999,278	993,862	-5416	-0.5		10,702,157	10,670,037	-32120	-0.3	
females	1993	1994	Change 1993/94			1993	1994	Change 1993/94		
			abs	%				abs	%	
0-1 Primary	12,796	12,049	-746	-5.8		139,727	129,655	-10072	-7.2	
2-4 Manufacturing	119,230	116,877	-2354	-2.0		1,286,452	1,272,050	-14401	-1.1	
5 Construction	13,557	13,557	0	0.0		137,377	137,377	0	0.0	
6-9 Services	844,375	842,638	-1738	-0.2		8,802,580	8,861,812	59232	0.7	
1-4 Production	127,536	124,700	-2836	-2.2		1,361,454	1,340,709	-20745	-1.5	
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,490	4,226	-264	-5.9		64,725	60,997	-3728	-5.8	
1 Energy & Water Supply	8,306	7,824	-482	-5.8		75,002	68,658	-6344	-8.5	
2 Chemicals Metals & Minerals	9,720	10,458	739	7.6		150,508	143,835	-6673	-4.4	
3 Engineering	32,648	31,777	-872	-2.7		388,858	382,966	-5893	-1.5	
4 Other Manufacturing	76,863	74,642	-2220	-2.9		747,086	745,250	-1836	-0.2	
5 Construction	13,557	13,557	0	0.0		137,377	137,377	0	0.0	
6 Distribution, Hotels & Catering	237,089	233,772	-3317	-1.4		2,473,455	2,496,328	22873	0.9	
7 Transport & Communication	24,315	23,691	-624	-2.6		296,439	290,741	-5699	-1.9	
8 Banking, Insurance & Finance	108,516	109,693	1177	1.1		1,357,304	1,358,528	1224	0.1	
9 Other (mainly Public) Services	474,455	475,482	1027	0.2		4,675,382	4,716,215	40833	0.9	
0-9 All Employees	989,958	985,121	-4837	-0.5		10,366,136	10,400,894	34758	0.3	

Table 7 cont/.....
Scotland & Great Britain
Employees in Employment
1993, 1994

		Scotland				Great Britain			
full time workers		1993	1994	Change 1993/94		1993	1994	Change 1993/94	
				abs	%			abs	%
0-1	Primary	72,961	68,398	-4563	-6.3	526,390	478,973	-47417	-9.0
2-4	Manufacturing	333,345	327,102	-6243	-1.9	3,942,041	3,924,518	-17524	-0.4
5	Construction	113,823	118,487	4664	4.1	797,148	800,458	3310	0.4
6-9	Services	934,126	920,986	-13140	-1.4	9,934,266	9,878,557	-55710	-0.6
1-4	Production	385,060	374,397	-10663	-2.8	4,270,321	4,212,845	-57476	-1.3
0	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,245	21,103	-143	-0.7	198,110	190,645	-7465	-3.8
1	Energy & Water Supply	51,716	47,296	-4420	-8.5	328,280	288,328	-39952	-12.2
2	Chemicals Metals & Minerals	33,215	32,868	-347	-1.0	570,296	545,917	-24379	-4.3
3	Engineering	144,876	144,697	-179	-0.1	1,751,772	1,743,441	-8331	-0.5
4	Other Manufacturing	155,254	149,537	-5717	-3.7	1,619,973	1,635,160	15187	0.9
5	Construction	113,823	118,487	4664	4.1	797,148	800,458	3310	0.4
6	Distribution, Hotels & Catering	227,230	222,393	-4837	-2.1	2,562,346	2,539,249	-23098	-0.9
7	Transport & Communication	96,065	92,889	-3177	-3.3	1,115,417	1,077,900	-37517	-3.4
8	Banking, Insurance & Finance	171,869	171,361	-508	-0.3	2,197,354	2,232,534	35180	1.6
9	Other (mainly Public) Services	438,962	434,344	-4619	-1.1	4,059,149	4,028,874	-30275	-0.7
0-9	All Employees	1,454,255	1,434,973	-19282	-1.3	15,199,846	15,082,506	-117340	-0.8
part time		1993	1994	Change 1993/94		1993	1994	Change 1993/94	
				abs	%			abs	%
0-1	Primary	6,148	6,046	-103	-1.7	71,136	69,140	-1996	-2.8
2-4	Manufacturing	27,446	25,286	-2160	-7.9	323,394	319,758	-3636	-1.1
5	Construction	5,257	5,257	0	0.0	71,273	71,273	0	0.0
6-9	Services	496,130	507,421	11291	2.3	5,402,644	5,528,255	125610	2.3
1-4	Production	28,684	26,679	-2004	-7.0	339,412	334,688	-4724	-1.4
0	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,911	4,653	-258	-5.3	55,118	54,210	-908	-1.6
1	Energy & Water Supply	1,237	1,393	156	12.6	16,018	14,930	-1088	-6.8
2	Chemicals Metals & Minerals	2,411	2,025	-386	-16.0	24,520	22,996	-1524	-6.2
3	Engineering	6,846	5,860	-987	-14.4	88,414	87,638	-776	-0.9
4	Other Manufacturing	18,190	17,402	-787	-4.3	210,460	209,124	-1336	-0.6
5	Construction	5,257	5,257	0	0.0	71,273	71,273	0	0.0
6	Distribution, Hotels & Catering	185,936	190,280	4344	2.3	1,962,682	2,032,307	69625	3.5
7	Transport & Communication	13,081	14,191	1110	8.5	118,616	124,243	5627	4.7
8	Banking, Insurance & Finance	32,858	33,211	353	1.1	473,224	471,509	-1715	-0.4
9	Other (mainly Public) Services	264,255	269,741	5486	2.1	2,848,123	2,900,197	52074	1.8
0-9	All Employees	534,982	544,010	9029	1.7	5,868,447	5,988,425	119979	2.0
FTEs		1993	1994	Change 1993/94		1993	1994	Change 1993/94	
				abs	%			abs	%
0-1	Primary	75,010	70,414	-4597	-6.1	550,102	502,019	-48082	-8.7
2-4	Manufacturing	342,494	335,531	-6963	-2.0	4,049,839	4,031,104	-18735	-0.5
5	Construction	115,575	120,239	4664	4.0	820,906	824,216	3310	0.4
6-9	Services	1,099,503	1,090,127	-9376	-0.9	11,735,148	11,721,308	-13839	-0.1
1-4	Production	394,621	383,290	-11331	-2.9	4,383,458	4,324,408	-59050	-1.3
0	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22,882	22,654	-229	-1.0	216,483	208,715	-7768	-3.6
1	Energy & Water Supply	52,128	47,760	-4368	-8.4	333,619	293,304	-40315	-12.1
2	Chemicals Metals & Minerals	34,018	33,542	-476	-1.4	578,470	553,582	-24887	-4.3
3	Engineering	147,158	146,650	-507	-0.3	1,781,243	1,772,653	-8590	-0.5
4	Other Manufacturing	161,317	155,338	-5980	-3.7	1,690,127	1,704,868	14742	0.9
5	Construction	115,575	120,239	4664	4.0	820,906	824,216	3310	0.4
6	Distribution, Hotels & Catering	289,209	285,820	-3389	-1.2	3,216,574	3,216,684	111	0.0
7	Transport & Communication	100,426	97,619	-2807	-2.8	1,154,956	1,119,314	-35641	-3.1
8	Banking, Insurance & Finance	182,821	182,431	-390	-0.2	2,355,095	2,389,704	34609	1.5
9	Other (mainly Public) Services	527,047	524,257	-2790	-0.5	5,008,524	4,995,606	-12917	-0.3
0-9	All Employees	1,632,582	1,616,310	-16272	-1.0	17,155,994	17,078,647	-77347	-0.5

Table 8
Unemployment in the UK Regions
Seasonally Adjusted
Persons

	Feb 95	rate	Feb 94	Annual change		Nov 94	Quarterly change		Jan 95	Monthly Change	
	total			abs	%		abs	%		abs	%
Rest of South East	336200	6.7	421400	-85200	-20.2	357700	-21500	-6.0	340900	-4700	-1.4
East Anglia	66300	6.4	78200	-11900	-15.2	68800	-2500	-3.6	67200	-900	-1.3
London	399500	9.9	451300	-51800	-11.5	414200	-14700	-3.5	403800	-4300	-1.1
South West	169400	7.4	201500	-32100	-15.9	178300	-8900	-5.0	171000	-1600	-0.9
West Midlands	215100	8.4	260500	-45400	-17.4	228000	-12900	-5.7	218900	-3800	-1.7
East Midlands	152000	7.9	175100	-23100	-13.2	158600	-6600	-4.2	153800	-1800	-1.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	210000	8.9	233200	-23200	-9.9	215400	-5400	-2.5	212100	-2100	-1.0
North West	260700	8.7	304800	-44100	-14.5	270700	-10000	-3.7	262800	-2100	-0.8
North	149600	10.6	164300	-14700	-8.9	154700	-5100	-3.3	152000	-2400	-1.6
Wales	107600	8.5	126400	-18800	-14.9	111500	-3900	-3.5	108200	-600	-0.6
Scotland	207900	8.3	236800	-28900	-12.2	216600	-8700	-4.0	210100	-2200	-1.0
South of England	971400	7.8	1152400	-181000	-15.7	1019000	-47600	-4.7	982900	-11500	-1.2
Midlands & Wales	474700	8.2	562000	-87300	-15.5	498100	-23400	-4.7	480900	-6200	-1.3
North of England	620300	9.1	702300	-82000	-11.7	640800	-20500	-3.2	626900	-6600	-1.1
Great Britain	2274100	8.3	2653500	-379400	-14.3	2374400	-100300	-4.2	2300900	-26800	-1.2
United Kingdom	2364700	8.4	2752900	-388200	-14.1	2468100	-103400	-4.2	2392100	-27400	-1.1

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 9

Unemployment in UK regions
April 1990 to February 1995

	<u>Apr 90</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>relative</u> <u>UK (%)</u>	<u>Dec 92</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>relative</u> <u>UK (%)</u>	<u>Feb 95</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>relative</u> <u>UK (%)</u>
Rest of South East	140900	2.7	49.1	471000	9.2	87.6	336200	6.7	79.8
East Anglia	34400	3.4	61.8	85300	8.4	80.0	66300	6.4	76.2
London	198300	4.7	85.5	468900	11.5	109.5	399500	9.9	117.9
South West	88500	3.9	70.9	224800	9.9	94.3	169400	7.4	88.1
West Midlands	146800	5.5	100.0	289700	11.1	105.7	215100	8.4	100.0
East Midlands	94000	4.8	87.3	187900	9.7	92.4	152000	7.9	94.0
Yorks & Humb	155800	6.4	116.4	251400	10.6	101.0	210000	8.9	106.0
North West	230400	7.5	136.4	334400	11	104.8	260700	8.7	103.6
North	119600	8.5	154.5	168300	11.9	113.3	149600	10.6	126.2
Wales	83100	6.5	118.2	133200	10.5	100.0	107600	8.5	101.2
Scotland	203900	8.3	150.9	249600	9.9	94.3	207900	8.3	98.8
South of England	462100	3.6	65.5	1250000	10	95.2	971400	7.8	92.9
Midland & Wales	323900	5.5	100.0	610800	10.5	100.0	474700	8.2	97.6
North of England	505800	7.3	132.7	754100	11	104.8	620300	9.1	108.3
Great Britain	1496200	5.3	96.4	2865800	10.4	99.0	2274100	8.3	98.8
United Kingdom	1592400	5.5	100.0	2971700	10.5	100.0	2364700	8.4	100.0

	<u>Apr 90</u>	<u>Dec 92</u>	<u>Change 0490-1292</u>		<u>Feb 95</u>	<u>Change 1292-0295</u>		<u>Change 0490-0295</u>	
			<u>abs</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>abs</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>abs</u>	<u>%</u>
Rest of South East	140900	471000	330100	234.3	336200	-134800	-28.6	195300	138.6
East Anglia	34400	85300	50900	148.0	66300	-19000	-22.3	31900	92.7
London	198300	468900	270600	136.5	399500	-69400	-14.8	201200	101.5
South West	88500	224800	136300	154.0	169400	-55400	-24.6	80900	91.4
West Midlands	146800	289700	142900	97.3	215100	-74600	-25.8	68300	46.5
East Midlands	94000	187900	93900	99.9	152000	-35900	-19.1	58000	61.7
Yorks & Humb	155800	251400	95600	61.4	210000	-41400	-16.5	54200	34.8
North West	230400	334400	104000	45.1	260700	-73700	-22.0	30300	13.2
North	119600	168300	48700	40.7	149600	-18700	-11.1	30000	25.1
Wales	83100	133200	50100	60.3	107600	-25600	-19.2	24500	29.5
Scotland	203900	249600	45700	22.4	207900	-41700	-16.7	4000	2.0
South of England	462100	1250000	787900	170.5	971400	-278600	-22.3	509300	110.2
Midland & Wales	323900	610800	286900	88.6	474700	-136100	-22.3	150800	46.6
North of England	505800	754100	248300	49.1	620300	-133800	-17.7	114500	22.6
Great Britain	1496200	2865800	1369600	91.5	2274100	-591700	-20.6	777900	52.0
United Kingdom	1592400	2971700	1379300	86.6	2364700	-607000	-20.4	772300	48.5

Table 10
Vacancies & U/V Ratios in GB Regions
Feb 90 to Feb 95
Seasonally adjusted

	Vacancies														
	Feb 95			Nov 94			Feb 94			Feb 93			Feb 90		
	total	U/V		total	U/V		total	U/V		total	U/V		total	U/V	
		ratio	%GB		ratio	%GB		ratio	%GB		ratio	%GB		ratio	%GB
R of SE	30700	11.0	80.3	34700	10.3	75.2	24100	17.5	89.6	20500	23.0	93.3	39700	3.5	42.2
East Anglia	5700	11.6	85.2	5900	11.7	85.0	4900	16.0	81.8	3700	23.1	93.7	6800	4.9	59.2
London	15600	25.6	187.7	16100	25.7	187.6	11400	39.6	202.9	9400	50.1	203.0	19500	10.2	122.5
South West	13200	12.8	94.1	13900	12.8	93.6	11400	17.7	90.6	8700	25.7	104.1	14900	5.9	71.2
West Midlands	13900	15.5	113.4	14300	15.9	116.3	10700	24.3	124.8	7900	36.5	148.0	16800	9.0	108.2
East Midlands	12000	12.7	92.8	13200	12.0	87.6	9400	18.6	95.5	7900	23.6	95.8	11800	8.1	97.3
Yorks & Humbr	12800	16.4	120.2	13000	16.6	120.8	10600	22.0	112.8	8900	28.0	113.7	12000	13.3	160.1
North West	20200	12.9	94.6	20600	13.1	95.8	17900	17.0	87.3	14800	22.3	90.4	22900	10.2	123.1
North	7600	19.7	144.3	7500	20.6	150.4	6400	25.7	131.6	5600	30.0	121.7	11500	10.7	128.4
Wales	12800	8.4	61.6	12600	8.8	64.5	10300	12.3	62.9	8700	15.2	61.5	12200	6.9	83.5
Scotland	21500	9.7	70.9	20600	10.5	76.7	18400	12.9	66.0	19400	12.8	51.7	21900	9.5	114.6
South of England	65200	14.9	109.2	70600	14.4	105.3	51800	22.2	114.0	42300	29.6	119.9	80900	5.7	68.3
Midlands & Wales	38700	12.3	89.9	40100	12.4	90.6	30400	18.5	94.8	24500	24.8	100.5	40800	8.1	97.7
North of England	40600	15.3	112.0	41100	15.6	113.7	34900	20.1	103.1	29300	25.5	103.4	46400	11.1	134.0
Great Britain	165900	13.7	100.5	172400	13.8	100.4	135500	19.6	100.4	115400	24.7	100.3	190000	8.0	96.0
United Kingdom	173300	13.6	100.0	180000	13.7	100.0	141100	19.5	100.0	120000	24.7	100.0	194100	8.3	100.0

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 11

Total Unemployment in the Scottish Regions

unadjusted series

	rate (%)		Feb 95	Feb 94	Annual Change		Nov 94	Quarterly Change		Jan 95	Monthly Change	
	narrow	wide			abs	%		abs	%		abs	%
Borders	6.8	5.6	2704	2946	-242	-8.2	2377	327	13.8	2707	-3	-0.1
Central	10.4	9.2	11272	12729	-1457	-11.4	11094	178	1.6	11636	-364	-3.1
Dumfries & Galloway	11.3	9.3	6419	6278	141	2.2	5610	809	14.4	6388	31	0.5
Fife	12.2	10.8	15581	16874	-1293	-7.7	15563	18	0.1	16204	-623	-3.8
Grampian	5.7	5.1	15092	15644	-552	-3.5	14321	771	5.4	15319	-227	-1.5
Highland	11.5	9.7	10633	12526	-1893	-15.1	10537	96	0.9	11112	-479	-4.3
Lothian	8.0	7.2	29680	33540	-3860	-11.5	28789	891	3.1	30415	-735	-2.4
Strathclyde	11.1	10.0	108080	125981	-17901	-14.2	107204	876	0.8	110842	-2762	-2.5
Tayside	9.9	8.7	16240	17274	-1034	-6.0	15385	855	5.6	16466	-226	-1.4
Orkney Is.	7.7	5.7	558	510	48	9.4	507	51	10.1	544	14	2.6
Shetland Is.	3.7	3.2	401	482	-81	-16.8	311	90	28.9	408	-7	-1.7
Western Isles	13.6	11.3	1540	1723	-183	-10.6	1590	-50	-3.1	1691	-151	-8.9
Scotland	9.8	8.7	218200	246507	-28307	-11.5	213288	4912	2.3	223732	-5532	-2.5
South of England	9.6	8.2	1011255	1189459	-178204	-15.0	1002821	8434	0.8	1024527	-13272	-1.3
Midlands & Wales	9.9	8.6	495094	581046	-85952	-14.8	486483	8611	1.8	505022	-9928	-2.0
North of England	10.8	9.5	643717	724836	-81119	-11.2	628960	14757	2.3	658189	-14472	-2.2
GB	10.0	8.6	2368266	2741848	-373582	-13.6	2331552	36714	1.6	2411470	-43204	-1.8
UK	10.1	8.7	2458840	2841413	-382573	-13.5	2423013	35827	1.5	2503353	-44513	-1.8

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 12

Male Unemployment in the Scottish Regions

unadjusted series

	rate (%)		Feb 95	Feb 94	Annual Change		Nov 94	Quarterly Change		Jan 95	Monthly Change	
	narrow	wide			abs	%		abs	%		abs	%
Borders	10.0	7.6	1992	2189	-197	-9.0	1736	256	14.7	1995	-3	-0.2
Central	15.1	12.8	8623	9839	-1216	-12.4	8519	104	1.2	8976	-353	-3.9
Dumfries & Galloway	15.3	11.8	4706	4552	154	3.4	4064	642	15.8	4682	24	0.5
Fife	17.1	14.5	12017	12925	-908	-7.0	11995	22	0.2	12570	-553	-4.4
Grampian	7.5	6.5	11144	11590	-446	-3.8	10611	533	5.0	11374	-230	-2.0
Highland	15.8	12.7	7716	9246	-1530	-16.5	7909	-193	-2.4	8169	-453	-5.5
Lothian	12.1	10.6	23045	26153	-3108	-11.9	22426	619	2.8	23698	-653	-2.8
Strathclyde	16.6	14.4	84920	98870	-13950	-14.1	84614	306	0.4	87337	-2417	-2.8
Tayside	14.3	12.0	12205	13060	-855	-6.5	11630	575	4.9	12446	-241	-1.9
Orkney Is.	10.4	7.1	398	358	40	11.2	355	43	12.1	394	4	1.0
Shetland Is.	5.1	4.1	304	354	-50	-14.1	227	77	33.9	317	-13	-4.1
Western Isles	20.6	15.7	1230	1363	-133	-9.8	1281	-51	-4.0	1382	-152	-11.0
Scotland	14.3	12.2	168300	190499	-22199	-11.7	165367	2933	1.8	173340	-5040	-2.9
South of England	13.3	10.8	759173	898516	-139343	-15.5	749363	9810	1.3	769363	-10190	-1.3
Midlands & Wales	14.0	11.6	379056	448116	-69060	-15.4	370963	8093	2.2	386874	-7818	-2.0
North of England	15.8	13.2	504311	569013	-64702	-11.4	491831	12480	2.5	516320	-12009	-2.3
GB	14.2	11.7	1810840	2106144	-295304	-14.0	1777524	33316	1.9	1845897	-35057	-1.9
UK	14.3	11.8	1882315	2184338	-302023	-13.8	1848887	33428	1.8	1918221	-35906	-1.9

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 13

Female Unemployment in the Scottish Regions

unadjusted series

	rate (%)		Feb 95	Feb 94	Annual Change		Nov 94	Quarterly Change		Jan 95	Monthly Change	
	narrow	wide			abs	%		abs	%		abs	%
Borders	3.6	3.2	712	757	-45	-5.9	641	71	11.1	712	0	0.0
Central	5.2	4.8	2649	2890	-241	-8.3	2575	74	2.9	2660	-11	-0.4
Dumfries & Galloway	6.6	5.8	1713	1726	-13	-0.8	1546	167	10.8	1706	7	0.4
Fife	6.3	5.8	3564	3949	-385	-9.7	3568	-4	-0.1	3634	-70	-1.9
Grampian	3.4	3.2	3948	4054	-106	-2.6	3710	238	6.4	3945	3	0.1
Highland	6.7	6.0	2917	3280	-363	-11.1	2628	289	11.0	2943	-26	-0.9
Lothian	3.6	3.5	6635	7387	-752	-10.2	6363	272	4.3	6717	-82	-1.2
Strathclyde	5.0	4.8	23160	27111	-3951	-14.6	22590	570	2.5	23505	-345	-1.5
Tayside	5.1	4.8	4035	4214	-179	-4.2	3755	280	7.5	4020	15	0.4
Orkney Is.	4.6	3.8	160	152	8	5.3	152	8	5.3	150	10	6.7
Shetland Is.	2.0	1.8	97	128	-31	-24.2	84	13	15.5	91	6	6.6
Western Isles	5.8	5.4	310	360	-50	-13.9	309	1	0.3	309	1	0.3
Scotland	4.8	4.5	49900	56008	-6108	-10.9	47921	1979	4.1	50392	-492	-1.0
South of England	5.2	4.7	252082	290943	-38861	-13.4	253458	-1376	-0.5	255164	-3082	-1.2
Midlands & Wales	5.0	4.7	116038	132930	-16892	-12.7	115520	518	0.4	118148	-2110	-1.8
North of England	5.1	4.7	139406	155823	-16417	-10.5	137129	2277	1.7	141869	-2463	-1.7
GB	5.1	4.7	557426	635704	-78278	-12.3	554028	3398	0.6	565573	-8147	-1.4
UK	5.1	4.7	576525	657075	-80550	-12.3	574126	2399	0.4	585132	-8607	-1.5

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 14
Unemployment in Scottish & GB Regions
Persons

	Feb 94			Feb 95			Feb 96		
	count	rates %	% GB	count	rates %	% GB	count	rates %	% GB
Bedfordshire	24800	9.7	95.1	27168	10.7	98.2	26	3.2	55.2
Berkshire	27476	6.8	66.7	30654	7.6	69.7	58	1.9	32.8
Blackburnshire	23042	7.2	70.6	26217	8.2	75.2	56	1.9	32.8
East Sussex	37538	11.9	116.7	39430	12.5	114.7	11	4.4	75.9
Essex	70350	10.7	104.9	78847	12.0	110.1	13	3.8	65.5
Hampshire	64149	8.4	82.4	73455	9.7	89.0	36	3.4	58.6
Hertfordshire	39043	8.1	79.4	43616	9.0	82.6	47	2.3	39.7
Isle of Wight	7983	14.0	137.3	8132	14.3	131.2	3	7.4	127.6
Kent	73356	10.7	104.9	77185	11.2	102.8	22	4.0	69.0
Oxfordshire	17590	6.2	60.8	21074	7.4	67.9	59	2.1	36.2
Surrey	29266	0.0	0.0	34239	0.0	0.0	66	7039	0.0
West Sussex	24463	7.3	71.6	27811	8.3	76.1	54	1.8	31.0
Cambridgeshire	25228	7.4	72.5	28802	8.4	77.1	53	3.0	51.7
Northfolk	33242	8.9	87.3	39356	9.6	88.1	37	4.7	81.0
Suffolk	24219	7.7	75.5	25485	8.1	74.3	57	3.2	55.2
Greater London	454865	11.3	110.8	473498	11.7	107.3	16	10003	3.2
Avon	48389	9.4	92.2	51201	10.0	91.7	33	199519	4.7
Cornwall & Scilly Is	25246	11.9	116.7	28140	13.3	122.0	6	22059	4.4
Devon	49797	10.1	99.0	54529	11.0	100.9	24	14678	7.3
Dorset	29471	9.8	96.1	32348	10.7	98.2	25	24847	5.2
Gloucestershire	20952	8.1	79.4	23775	9.2	84.4	45	10679	3.7
Somerset	18429	8.4	82.4	20467	9.4	86.2	39	8444	3.2
Wiltshire	20565	7.2	70.6	23638	8.3	76.1	55	8041	3.7
Hereford and Worcester	26330	8.2	80.4	29857	9.3	85.3	41	7983	2.9
Shropshire	15239	7.8	76.5	17122	8.8	80.7	48	50.0	50.0
Staffordshire	43222	9.3	91.2	47650	10.3	94.5	28	3.7	63.8
Warwickshire	19019	8.1	79.4	21889	9.3	85.3	43	4.5	77.6
West Midlands	163361	12.0	117.6	177696	13.1	120.2	8	8574	3.6
Derbyshire	42229	9.7	95.1	44600	10.2	93.6	31	105715	7.6
Leicestershire	35458	7.9	77.5	38885	8.6	78.9	50	24223	5.5
Lincolnshire	25111	9.5	93.1	26094	9.9	90.8	34	18334	4.1
Northamptonshire	23104	8.1	79.4	26538	9.3	85.3	42	8320	6.0
Nottinghamshire	56432	11.6	113.7	57241	11.7	107.3	17	15856	6.0
Humberside	45417	10.8	105.9	49693	11.8	108.3	15	8320	3.1
North Yorkshire	24133	7.0	68.6	24276	7.0	64.2	60	33310	6.7
South Yorkshire	74375	12.9	126.5	79092	13.7	125.7	4	32053	7.6
West Yorkshire	97635	9.6	94.1	104137	10.2	93.6	30	13394	3.8
Cheshire	36709	7.9	77.5	40400	8.7	79.8	49	5845	9.5
Greater Manchester	128607	10.3	101.0	139253	11.2	102.8	21	5845	9.5
Lancashire	55108	8.4	82.4	60388	9.2	84.4	44	64245	6.2
Merseyside	93252	14.7	144.1	98299	15.5	142.2	1	23761	5.1
Cumbria	20233	8.4	82.4	20561	8.6	78.9	52	94368	7.4
Cleveland	37932	14.5	142.2	38325	14.7	134.9	2	38849	5.9
Durham	27401	11.2	109.8	28657	11.7	107.3	18	83693	13.0
Northumberland	13527	11.1	108.8	13804	11.3	103.7	19	11393	4.6
Tyne and Wear	70507	13.0	127.5	71640	13.2	121.1	7	28704	11.1
Clwyd	16394	9.0	88.2	17090	9.4	86.2	40	21332	8.6
Gwynedd	14842	10.1	99.0	15241	10.3	94.5	29	9425	7.8
Gwent	21560	11.0	107.8	21982	11.2	102.8	23	55909	10.4
Mid Glamorgan	25574	12.6	123.5	27796	13.7	125.7	5	10520	5.6
Powys	3641	6.4	62.7	3878	6.9	63.3	61	10050	6.6
South Glamorgan	21380	9.8	96.1	21483	9.8	89.9	35	13928	7.1
West Glamorgan	15759	10.2	100.0	16212	10.5	96.3	27	8976	8.2
Borders region	2946	6.1	59.8	3230	6.7	61.5	62	18783	8.8
Central region	12729	10.4	102.0	12512	10.2	93.6	32	10706	8.6
Dumf & Galloway	6278	9.1	89.2	6397	9.2	84.4	46	4917	7.1
Fife region	16874	11.7	114.7	17211	11.9	109.2	14	13192	9.1
Grampian region	15644	5.3	52.0	14695	5.0	45.9	64	11041	3.9
Highland region	12526	11.5	112.7	12344	11.3	103.7	20	8398	8.1
Lothian region	33540	8.2	80.4	35486	8.6	78.9	51	26692	6.7
Strathclyde region	125981	11.7	114.7	134742	12.5	114.7	10	120857	11.0
Tayside region	17274	9.2	90.2	17714	9.5	87.2	38	15037	7.9
Orkney Islands	510	5.2	51.0	516	5.3	48.6	63	531	5.2
Shetland Islands	482	3.8	37.3	478	3.8	34.9	65	415	3.4
Western Isles	1723	12.7	124.5	1767	13.0	119.3	9	1486	11.2
Column Totals	2741848	10.2		2935427	10.9			1576782	5.8

Source: Dept. of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 14 cont./.....
Unemployment in Scottish & GB Regions
February 1995

	Male				Female				Persons			
	count	rates		rank	count	rates		rank	count	rates		rank
		%	% GB			%	% GB			%	% GB	
Bedfordshire	14617	10.0	84.0	40	4647	4.3	89.6	36	19264	7.6	86.4	39
Berkshire	16633	7.3	61.3	60	4949	2.8	58.3	63	21582	5.4	61.4	61
Buckinghamshire	13780	7.8	65.5	56	4336	3.0	62.5	61	18116	5.6	63.6	59
East Sussex	24957	14.6	122.7	9	7879	5.5	114.6	13	32836	10.4	118.2	12
Essex	44790	12.1	101.7	27	14680	5.2	108.3	18	59470	9.1	103.4	22
Hampshire	38786	9.2	77.3	43	11636	3.4	70.8	58	50422	6.6	75.0	49
Hertfordshire	22233	8.2	68.9	53	7347	3.5	72.9	55	29580	6.1	69.3	54
Isle of Wight	4885	15.5	130.3	6	1793	7.0	145.8	1	6678	11.7	133.0	5
Kent	48058	12.3	103.4	23	14073	4.7	97.9	26	62131	9.0	102.3	24
Oxfordshire	18637	6.9	58.0	62	3642	2.8	58.3	64	14279	5.0	56.8	64
Surrey	16482	0.0	0.0	66	5455	0.0	0.0	66	21937	0.0	0.0	66
West Sussex	14479	8.0	67.2	55	4469	2.9	60.4	62	18948	5.7	64.8	56
Cambridgeshire	14959	7.7	64.7	57	5312	3.6	75.0	52	20271	5.9	67.0	55
Norfolk	22168	10.4	87.4	37	7467	4.7	97.9	27	29635	8.0	90.9	34
Suffolk	15688	8.7	73.1	48	5509	4.1	85.4	41	21197	6.7	76.1	47
Greater London	301013	12.9	108.4	18	103096	6.1	127.1	5	404109	10.0	113.6	16
Avon	30495	10.5	88.2	36	10144	4.6	95.8	29	40639	7.9	89.8	35
Cornwall & Scilly Is	16906	14.3	120.2	12	6383	6.8	141.7	2	23289	11.0	125.0	7
Devon	32742	11.8	99.2	29	10944	5.0	104.2	20	43686	8.8	100.0	26
Dorset	18248	10.7	89.9	34	5662	4.3	89.6	35	23910	7.9	89.8	36
Gloucestershire	13060	8.7	73.1	49	4326	4.0	83.3	42	17386	6.7	76.1	48
Somerset	11514	9.1	76.5	47	3960	4.3	89.6	37	15474	7.1	80.7	42
Wiltshire	12043	7.6	63.9	58	4373	3.5	72.9	57	16416	5.7	64.8	57
Hereford and Worcester	16276	9.2	77.3	44	5773	4.1	85.4	40	22049	6.9	78.4	44
Shropshire	9550	8.6	72.3	51	3246	3.9	81.3	47	12796	6.5	73.9	51
Staffordshire	25826	9.7	81.5	42	8493	4.3	89.6	34	34319	7.4	84.1	40
Warwickshire	10900	8.1	68.1	54	3908	3.9	81.3	46	14808	6.3	71.6	52
West Midlands	106541	13.5	113.4	16	31950	5.6	116.7	11	138491	10.2	115.9	14
Derbyshire	29898	12.3	103.4	24	8504	4.4	91.7	32	38402	8.8	100.0	27
Leicestershire	22912	9.1	76.5	46	7561	3.8	79.2	48	30473	6.8	77.3	46
Lincolnshire	16504	11.1	93.3	33	5851	5.0	104.2	21	22355	8.5	96.6	32
Northamptonshire	13850	8.6	72.3	50	4892	3.9	81.3	45	18742	6.5	73.9	50
Nottinghamshire	38972	14.2	119.3	13	10751	5.1	106.3	19	49723	10.2	115.9	15
Humber	33764	14.1	118.5	14	9476	5.3	110.4	16	43240	10.3	117.0	13
North Yorkshire	15627	8.3	69.7	52	5870	3.7	77.1	51	21497	6.2	70.5	53
South Yorkshire	54274	16.3	137.0	4	14176	5.8	120.8	8	68450	11.8	134.1	3
West Yorkshire	66394	11.6	97.5	31	19036	4.2	87.5	39	85430	8.4	95.5	33
Cheshire	24039	9.1	76.5	45	7700	3.9	81.3	44	31739	6.8	77.3	45
Greater Manchester	85316	12.1	101.7	26	23863	4.4	91.7	31	109179	8.7	98.9	28
Lancashire	35799	9.8	82.4	41	10119	3.5	72.9	54	45918	7.0	79.5	43
Merseyside	64997	18.6	156.3	2	18093	6.4	133.3	3	83090	13.1	148.9	2
Cumbria	14690	10.3	86.6	38	4377	4.5	93.8	30	19067	7.9	89.8	37
Cleveland	28790	18.9	158.8	1	6551	6.0	125.0	6	35341	13.5	153.4	1
Durham	19052	13.5	113.4	17	4564	4.4	91.7	33	23616	9.6	109.1	19
Northumberland	10184	14.8	124.4	8	2977	5.6	116.7	12	13161	10.8	122.7	9
Tyne and Wear	51385	16.9	142.0	3	12604	5.3	110.4	15	63989	11.8	134.1	4
Clwyd	10628	10.1	84.9	39	3287	4.3	89.6	38	13915	7.7	87.5	38
Dyfed	9825	11.5	96.6	32	3295	5.3	110.4	17	13120	8.9	101.1	25
Gwent	13774	12.3	103.4	25	3999	4.8	100.0	24	17773	9.1	103.4	23
Gwynedd	8621	14.0	117.6	15	2891	6.4	133.3	4	11512	10.8	122.7	10
Mid Glamorgan	17109	15.1	126.9	7	4190	4.7	97.9	28	21299	10.5	119.3	11
Powys	2151	6.6	55.5	63	866	3.6	75.0	53	3017	5.3	60.2	62
South Glamorgan	14858	12.4	104.2	22	3968	4.0	83.3	43	18826	8.6	97.7	31
West Glamorgan	10861	12.6	105.9	21	2613	3.8	79.2	49	13474	8.7	98.9	30
Borders region	1992	7.6	63.9	59	712	3.2	66.7	60	2704	5.6	63.6	60
Central region	8623	12.8	107.6	19	2649	4.8	100.0	25	11272	9.2	104.5	21
Dumf & Gall	4706	11.8	99.2	30	1713	5.8	120.8	10	6419	9.3	105.7	20
Fife region	12017	14.5	121.8	10	3564	5.8	120.8	9	15581	10.8	122.7	8
Grampian region	11144	6.5	54.6	64	3948	3.2	66.7	59	15092	5.1	58.0	63
Highland region	7716	12.7	106.7	20	2917	6.0	125.0	7	10633	9.7	110.2	18
Lothian region	23045	10.6	89.1	35	6635	3.5	72.9	56	29680	7.2	81.8	41
Strathclyde region	84920	14.4	121.0	11	23160	4.8	100.0	22	108080	10.0	113.6	17
Tayside region	12205	12.0	100.8	28	4035	4.8	100.0	23	16240	8.7	98.9	29
Orkney Islands	398	7.1	59.7	61	160	3.8	79.2	50	558	5.7	64.8	58
Shetland Islands	304	4.1	34.5	65	97	1.8	37.5	65	401	3.2	36.4	65
Western Isles	1230	15.7	131.9	5	310	5.4	112.5	14	1540	11.3	128.4	6
Column Totals	1810840	11.9			557426	4.8			2368266	8.8		

Source: Dept. of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 15

Unfilled Vacancies at Job Centres

	Feb 95	%	Feb 94	%	Annual Change		Nov 94	%	Quarterly Change	
					abs	%			abs	%
Borders	418	2.2	297	1.8	121	40.7	434	2.0	-16	-3.7
Central	902	4.7	944	5.8	-42	-4.4	1260	5.8	-358	-28.4
Dum & Gall	524	2.7	591	3.6	-67	-11.3	616	2.8	-92	-14.9
Fife	941	4.9	962	5.9	-21	-2.2	1088	5.0	-147	-13.5
Grampian	1622	8.4	1578	9.7	44	2.8	1832	8.4	-210	-11.5
Highlands	944	4.9	830	5.1	114	13.7	865	4.0	79	9.1
Lothians	2424	12.5	1528	9.4	896	58.6	2728	12.6	-304	-11.1
Strathclyde	10327	53.3	8564	52.6	1763	20.6	11509	53.0	-1182	-10.3
Tayside	1216	6.3	796	4.9	420	52.8	1296	6.0	-80	-6.2
Orkney Is	11	0.1	46	0.3	-35	-76.1	11	0.1	0	0.0
Shetland Is	3	0.0	101	0.6	-98	-97.0	13	0.1	-10	-76.9
Western Is	41	0.2	34	0.2	7	20.6	76	0.3	-35	-46.1
Scotland	19373	100.0	16271	100.0	3102	19.1	21728	100.0	-2355	-10.8
Scotland	19373	13.0	16271	13.6	3102	19.1	21728	12.2	-2355	-10.8
South of England	58148	39.0	44711	37.4	13437	30.1	72153	40.4	-14005	-19.4
Midlands & Wales	35080	23.5	26998	22.6	8082	29.9	41465	23.2	-6385	-15.4
North of England	36557	24.5	31419	26.3	5138	16.4	43142	24.2	-6585	-15.3
Great Britain	149158	100.0	119399	100.0	29759	24.9	178488	100.0	-29330	-16.4

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 16
British Counties
Unemployment Vacancy Ratio (U/V)

	Feb 95			Feb 94			Feb 93			Feb 90		
	U/V	% GB	rank	U/V	% GB	rank	U/V	% GB	rank	U/V	% GB	rank
Bedfordshire	16.2	101.7	25	29.2	127.3	12	34.4	114.9	18	5.6	59.9	49
Berkshire	9.3	58.3	56	15.4	67.1	47	22.1	73.9	44	2.0	21.3	65
Buckinghamshire	15.0	94.3	29	20.1	87.4	33	24.6	82.0	37	3.5	37.3	59
East Sussex	28.5	179.4	6	37.3	162.5	6	65.1	217.2	2	13.4	143.0	13
Essex	17.1	107.7	21	25.3	110.3	19	33.4	111.6	22	5.7	60.5	47
Hampshire	10.7	67.6	47	22.0	95.9	23	33.6	112.1	21	5.4	57.9	50
Hertfordshire	10.4	65.2	50	16.5	71.9	44	27.6	92.1	29	3.2	34.4	62
Isle of Wight	25.9	163.0	10	31.8	138.5	10	68.3	228.1	1	18.6	197.8	5
Kent	21.0	132.4	16	27.8	121.1	13	33.8	112.9	20	6.6	70.2	45
Oxfordshire	8.5	53.6	62	17.6	76.7	39	23.4	78.2	40	2.3	24.8	64
Surrey	5.9	37.0	66	14.1	61.5	52	17.5	58.4	52	1.8	18.9	66
West Sussex	10.6	66.6	48	14.0	61.0	53	21.3	71.2	46	2.7	28.3	63
Cambridgeshire	9.4	59.1	55	12.5	54.3	55	23.2	77.4	41	4.0	42.7	58
Norfolk	20.9	131.5	17	31.2	136.1	11	45.0	150.2	9	13.1	139.0	14
Suffolk	14.3	90.3	32	20.4	88.9	31	26.1	87.0	36	5.0	53.5	53
Greater London	28.0	176.5	7	44.5	193.8	2	59.1	197.3	3	11.3	120.3	21
Avon	14.0	88.3	33	21.2	92.4	28	32.2	107.4	24	7.1	76.1	40
Cornwall and Isles of Sc	22.1	139.3	13	26.0	113.4	17	40.9	136.4	12	10.0	106.5	25
Devon	21.9	137.7	15	26.9	117.0	15	36.3	121.1	16	9.5	101.7	29
Dorset	20.2	127.2	19	27.2	118.5	14	50.0	166.8	5	8.5	90.2	35
Gloucestershire	12.0	75.4	40	18.4	80.2	35	29.8	99.6	26	6.7	71.1	43
Somerset	16.1	101.3	26	21.4	93.1	27	36.6	122.2	15	10.5	111.7	24
Wiltshire	9.8	61.8	53	14.9	64.8	49	27.0	90.2	32	4.4	47.4	56
Hereford and Worcester	14.4	90.9	31	20.9	91.1	30	34.2	114.2	19	4.6	48.7	55
Shropshire	12.9	81.1	37	17.0	74.1	42	26.5	88.5	33	5.4	57.1	51
Staffordshire	15.5	97.5	27	26.8	116.7	16	42.9	143.0	10	9.3	99.0	31
Warwickshire	10.0	62.8	52	17.8	77.3	38	23.6	78.8	39	4.8	50.6	54
West Midlands	20.7	130.5	18	34.8	151.6	8	56.7	189.1	4	14.0	149.5	11
Derbyshire	15.4	97.0	28	22.2	96.5	22	27.2	90.9	31	9.9	105.8	26
Leicestershire	8.6	54.2	60	15.9	69.2	46	21.0	70.0	48	7.5	79.8	38
Lincolnshire	13.9	87.5	34	18.0	78.5	36	21.3	71.0	47	8.7	92.3	34
Northamptonshire	11.9	75.1	42	17.2	75.0	41	27.6	92.1	30	4.1	43.9	57
Nottinghamshire	30.1	189.5	4	37.6	163.8	5	46.9	156.6	7	19.1	203.0	4
Humbberside	23.4	147.6	12	23.4	101.9	20	35.4	118.0	17	18.2	193.4	6
North Yorkshire	11.3	70.9	44	17.9	78.0	37	22.5	75.1	42	8.1	86.2	37
South Yorkshire	27.5	173.0	9	38.5	167.7	4	46.4	154.7	8	27.9	296.9	1
West Yorkshire	16.4	103.3	22	23.3	101.6	21	30.4	101.4	25	12.2	130.2	15
Cheshire	9.7	61.0	54	13.2	57.5	54	18.5	61.8	51	6.6	70.6	44
Greater Manchester	16.4	103.2	24	21.0	91.3	29	29.5	98.3	27	10.9	116.1	22
Lancashire	8.8	55.5	58	12.0	52.3	58	17.1	57.2	53	8.1	86.4	36
Merseyside	25.3	159.3	11	31.8	138.6	9	36.6	122.3	14	23.3	248.4	2
Cumbria	17.7	111.3	20	19.2	83.8	34	23.9	79.7	38	5.7	60.7	46
Cleveland	29.6	186.2	5	37.2	162.1	7	41.4	138.2	11	16.8	179.1	7
Durham	14.5	91.4	30	21.5	93.7	25	26.1	87.2	35	11.7	125.1	18
Northumberland	22.0	138.5	14	25.9	112.8	18	33.2	111.0	23	11.3	120.8	20
Tyne and Wear	27.9	175.9	8	38.8	169.0	3	47.6	158.8	6	13.5	144.1	12
Clwyd	8.8	55.3	59	11.2	48.7	60	14.4	48.1	56	6.9	73.0	41
Dyfed	10.3	65.1	51	12.4	53.9	56	13.8	46.2	57	5.6	60.0	48
Gwent	11.3	71.1	43	20.2	87.9	32	28.8	96.2	28	9.7	103.0	27
Gwynedd	8.6	53.9	61	11.9	52.0	59	16.4	54.6	55	10.6	112.4	23
Mid Glamorgan	11.1	70.1	46	16.4	71.5	45	26.2	87.5	34	11.5	122.5	19
Powys	6.6	41.7	64	10.0	43.5	63	11.6	38.8	60	3.4	36.4	61
South Glamorgan	12.3	77.3	38	16.6	72.4	43	22.5	75.1	43	9.1	96.7	32
West Glamorgan	7.2	45.3	63	12.4	53.8	57	12.1	40.3	58	6.8	72.1	42
Borders region	6.5	40.9	65	9.9	43.3	64	10.0	33.3	62	5.1	54.8	52
Central region	13.3	83.7	36	14.3	62.5	51	10.3	34.2	61	9.5	101.3	30
Dumfries and Galloway	11.9	75.1	41	10.6	46.0	62	9.0	30.0	63	12.0	127.5	16
Fife region	16.4	103.2	23	17.4	75.7	40	20.0	66.7	49	14.5	154.8	9
Grampian region	9.2	58.0	57	9.8	42.7	65	7.9	26.4	64	3.4	36.7	60
Highlands region	11.2	70.8	45	15.0	65.5	48	11.7	39.0	59	7.3	77.7	39
Lothians region	12.0	75.7	39	21.5	93.7	26	18.6	62.1	50	11.8	126.0	17
Strathclyde region	10.5	66.0	49	14.7	64.1	50	16.5	54.9	54	14.2	150.9	10
Tayside region	13.5	85.0	35	21.9	95.4	24	21.8	72.8	45	14.7	156.3	8
Orkney Islands	50.7	319.5	2	11.1	48.3	61	6.1	20.5	65	9.7	102.8	28
Shetland Islands	133.7	841.9	1	4.8	20.8	66	3.8	12.7	66	9.0	96.1	33
Western Isles	37.6	236.7	3	50.7	220.7	1	36.8	122.9	13	20.6	219.8	3
Scotland	11.3	70.9	33.0	15.2	66.0	46.5	14.9	49.9	54.3	11.2	119.5	25.4
South of England	17.4	109.6	32.4	26.6	115.9	27.6	37.5	125.2	24.0	6.9	73.4	42.9
Midlands & Wales	14.1	88.7	42.1	21.5	93.5	38.8	29.6	98.9	36.6	9.3	99.5	36.3
North of England	17.6	111.1	23.9	23.1	100.6	24.5	30.2	100.8	26.9	12.8	136.4	20.5
Great Britain	15.9	n/a	n/a	23.0	n/a	n/a	30.0	n/a	n/a	9.4	n/a	n/a

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 17

Unemployment Change in Scottish TTWAs

	Feb 1990	Feb 1993	Change Feb 90/93		Feb 1995	Change Feb 93/95		Change Feb 90/95		Feb 1994	Change Feb 94/95	
			abs	%		abs	%	abs	%		abs	%
Aberdeen	6104	8507	2403	39.4	8953	446	5.2	2849	46.7	8994	-41	-0.5
Alton	2280	2517	237	10.4	2471	-46	-1.8	191	8.4	2654	-183	-6.9
Annan	630	1014	384	61.0	836	-178	-17.6	206	32.7	812	24	3.0
Arbroath	1109	1359	250	22.5	1408	49	3.6	299	27.0	1428	-20	-1.4
Ayr	3943	5075	1132	28.7	4365	-710	-14.0	422	10.7	4655	-290	-6.2
Badenoch	376	616	240	63.8	539	-77	-12.5	163	43.4	572	-33	-5.8
Banff	602	660	58	9.6	698	38	5.8	96	15.9	705	-7	-1.0
Bathgate	5034	6575	1541	30.6	5195	-1380	-21.0	161	3.2	6094	-899	-14.8
Berwickshire	490	665	175	35.7	601	-64	-9.6	111	22.7	608	-7	-1.2
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	787	1204	417	53.0	1023	-181	-15.0	236	30.0	1041	-18	-1.7
Brechin and Montrose	1006	1353	347	34.5	1412	59	4.4	406	40.4	1488	-76	-5.1
Buckie	363	453	90	24.8	456	3	0.7	93	25.6	630	-174	-27.6
Campbeltown	440	560	120	27.3	533	-27	-4.8	93	21.1	592	-59	-10.0
Craigh	273	443	170	62.3	409	-34	-7.7	136	49.8	392	17	4.3
Cummock and Sanquhar	2802	3038	236	8.4	2573	-465	-15.3	-229	-8.2	2898	-325	-11.2
Dumharton	3740	4324	584	15.6	3691	-633	-14.6	-49	-1.3	4185	-494	-11.8
Dumfries	1531	2197	666	43.5	2190	-7	-0.3	659	43.0	2135	55	2.6
Dundee	9365	10305	940	10.0	9138	-1167	-11.3	-227	-2.4	9988	-850	-8.5
Dunfermline	4922	6353	1431	29.1	5905	-448	-7.1	983	20.0	6467	-562	-8.7
Dunoon and Bute	1098	1667	569	51.8	1447	-220	-13.2	349	31.8	1553	-106	-6.8
Edinburgh	20607	27314	6707	32.5	23154	-4160	-15.2	2547	12.4	25905	-2751	-10.6
Elgin	1154	1580	426	36.9	1516	-64	-4.1	362	31.4	1665	-149	-8.9
Falkirk	5887	7118	1231	20.9	6191	-927	-13.0	304	5.2	7284	-1093	-15.0
Forfar	724	927	203	28.0	799	-128	-13.8	75	10.4	896	-97	-10.8
Forres	443	599	156	35.2	610	11	1.8	167	37.7	688	-78	-11.3
Fraserburgh	494	626	132	26.7	524	-102	-16.3	30	6.1	611	-87	-14.2
Galafruels	709	963	254	35.8	817	-146	-15.2	108	15.2	900	-83	-9.2
Girvan	545	647	102	18.7	666	19	2.9	121	22.2	678	-12	-1.8
Glasgow	72115	76873	4158	5.7	61813	-15060	-19.6	-10902	-15.0	72124	-10311	-14.3
Greenock	5892	5936	44	0.7	3899	-2037	-34.3	-1993	-33.8	5074	-1175	-23.2
Haddington	838	1295	457	54.5	1055	-240	-18.5	217	25.9	1232	-177	-14.4
Hawick	553	717	164	29.7	521	-196	-27.3	-32	-5.8	602	-81	-13.5
Honaty	253	296	43	17.0	314	18	6.1	61	24.1	341	-27	-7.9
Invergordon and Dingwall	1481	2312	831	56.1	1911	-401	-17.3	430	29.0	2555	-644	-25.2
Inverness	2863	4748	1885	65.8	3959	-789	-16.6	1096	38.3	4843	-884	-18.3
Irvine	6661	8826	2165	32.5	6934	-1892	-21.4	273	4.1	7945	-1011	-12.7
Islay/Mid Argyll	428	520	92	21.5	491	-29	-5.6	63	14.7	535	-44	-8.2
Keith	405	541	136	33.6	566	25	4.6	161	39.8	621	-55	-8.9
Kelso and Jedburgh	301	367	66	21.9	375	8	2.2	74	24.6	374	1	0.3
Kilmarnock	3617	4689	1072	29.6	3851	-838	-17.9	234	6.5	4354	-503	-11.6
Kirkcaldy	6953	8844	1891	27.2	7845	-999	-11.3	892	12.8	8491	-646	-7.6
Lincolnshire	18683	22108	3425	18.3	17480	-4628	-20.9	-1203	-6.4	20968	-3488	-16.6
Lochaber	1005	1392	387	38.5	1046	-346	-24.9	41	4.1	1237	-191	-15.4
Lockerbie	315	428	113	35.9	429	1	0.2	114	36.2	400	29	7.3
Newton Stewart	550	587	37	6.7	573	-14	-2.4	23	4.2	597	-24	-4.0
North East Fife	1157	1779	622	53.8	1563	-216	-12.1	406	35.1	1666	-103	-6.2
Oban	681	940	259	38.0	861	-79	-8.4	180	26.4	895	-34	-3.8
Orkney Islands	531	516	-15	-2.8	558	42	8.1	27	5.1	510	48	9.4
Peebles	376	518	142	37.8	390	-128	-24.7	14	3.7	462	-72	-15.6
Perth	1982	2423	441	22.3	2361	-62	-2.6	379	19.1	2311	50	2.2
Peterhead	1040	1152	112	10.8	1187	35	3.0	147	14.1	1119	68	6.1
Shetland Islands	415	478	63	15.2	401	-77	-16.1	-14	-3.4	482	-81	-16.8
Skye and Wester Ross	835	1122	287	34.4	1049	-73	-6.5	214	25.6	1138	-89	-7.8
Stewartry	676	727	51	7.5	896	169	23.2	220	32.5	882	14	1.6
Stirling	2822	3289	467	16.5	3004	-285	-8.7	182	6.4	3251	-247	-7.6
Stranraer	891	1089	198	22.2	1079	-10	-0.9	188	21.1	1076	3	0.3
Sutherland	631	749	118	18.7	731	-18	-2.4	100	15.8	809	-78	-9.6
Thurso	607	746	139	22.9	735	-11	-1.5	128	21.1	694	41	5.9
Western Isles	1486	1767	281	18.9	1540	-227	-12.8	54	3.6	1723	-183	-10.6
Wick	600	659	59	9.8	663	4	0.6	63	10.5	678	-15	-2.2
Scotland	215701	257092	41391	19.2	218200	-38892	-15.1	2499	1.2	246507	-26307	-11.5

Table 18
Unemployment in Scottish TTWAs

	Feb 1995					Feb 1994				
		Rate %	%GB	Rank vs GB	Scot		Rate %	%GB	Rank vs GB	Scot
Aberdeen	8953	4.2	48.8	311	59	8994	4.2	42.0	320	59
Alloa	2471	13.2	153.5	20	6	2654	14.2	142.0	23	7
Annan	836	7.8	90.7	163	40	812	7.5	75.0	233	48
Arbroath	1408	12.4	144.2	27	8	1428	12.6	126.0	51	15
Ayr	4365	7.9	91.9	160	39	4655	8.5	85.0	196	35
Badenoch	539	10.6	123.3	69	20	572	11.3	113.0	85	24
Banff	698	5.8	67.4	262	54	705	5.9	59.0	296	55
Bathgate	5195	9.4	109.3	104	27	6094	11.0	110.0	102	26
Berwickshire	601	8.1	94.2	146	35	608	8.2	82.0	209	42
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	1023	7.2	83.7	202	49	1041	7.4	74.0	239	49
Brechin and Montrose	1412	7.9	91.9	156	38	1488	8.3	83.0	206	40
Buckie	456	9.5	110.5	99	26	630	13.1	131.0	40	12
Campbeltown	533	10.8	125.6	59	17	592	12.0	120.0	65	19
Crieff	409	8.0	93.0	150	36	392	7.7	77.0	225	46
Cumnock and Sanquhar	2573	17.1	198.8	1	1	2898	19.2	192.0	1	1
Dumbarton	3691	10.4	120.9	78	22	4185	11.8	118.0	70	21
Dumfries	2190	7.5	87.2	186	43	2135	7.3	73.0	247	51
Dundee	9138	9.6	111.6	97	24	9988	10.5	105.0	115	28
Dunfermline	5905	10.5	122.1	74	21	6467	11.5	115.0	78	23
Dunoon and Bute	1447	12.6	146.5	25	7	1553	13.5	135.0	30	9
Edinburgh	23154	6.9	80.2	218	51	25905	7.7	77.0	228	47
Elgin	1516	7.8	90.7	165	41	1665	8.6	86.0	192	34
Falkirk	6191	9.2	107.0	110	29	7284	10.9	109.0	104	27
Forfar	799	7.4	86.0	189	45	896	8.3	83.0	207	41
Forres	610	16.0	186.0	3	2	688	18.1	181.0	3	2
Fraserburgh	524	6.3	73.3	237	53	611	7.3	73.0	245	50
Galashiels	817	4.4	51.2	306	58	900	4.8	48.0	313	58
Girvan	666	14.6	169.8	7	3	678	14.9	149.0	16	4
Glasgow	61813	9.6	111.6	98	25	72124	11.2	112.0	91	25
Greenock	3899	9.1	105.8	112	30	5074	11.8	118.0	72	22
Haddington	1055	7.3	84.9	196	47	1232	8.5	85.0	198	36
Hawick	521	5.6	65.1	269	57	602	6.4	64.0	279	54
Huntly	314	7.2	83.7	200	48	341	7.8	78.0	223	45
Invergordon and Dingwall	1911	10.9	126.7	58	16	2555	14.6	146.0	21	6
Inverness	3959	8.2	95.3	145	34	4843	10.0	100.0	124	29
Irvine	6934	11.9	138.4	42	12	7945	13.7	137.0	28	8
Islay/Mid Argyll	491	9.0	104.7	116	32	535	9.8	98.0	129	30
Keith	566	8.5	98.8	136	33	621	9.3	93.0	155	32
Kelso and Jedburgh	375	5.6	65.1	268	56	374	5.6	56.0	303	56
Kilmarnock	3851	10.8	125.6	62	18	4354	12.3	123.0	54	17
Kirkcaldy	7845	11.8	137.2	45	13	8491	12.8	128.0	45	13
Lanarkshire	17480	11.0	127.9	55	15	20968	13.2	132.0	37	11
Lochaber	1046	10.7	124.4	65	19	1237	12.6	126.0	52	16
Lockerbie	429	9.0	104.7	115	31	400	8.4	84.0	202	39
Newton Stewart	573	14.4	167.4	9	4	597	15.0	150.0	14	3
North East Fife	1563	7.4	86.0	192	46	1666	7.9	79.0	218	44
Oban	861	8.0	93.0	152	37	895	8.4	84.0	201	38
Orkney Islands	558	5.7	66.3	264	55	510	5.2	52.0	306	57
Peebles	390	7.1	82.6	208	50	462	8.5	85.0	199	37
Perth	2361	6.7	77.9	226	52	2311	6.5	65.0	275	53
Peterhead	1187	7.7	89.5	170	42	1119	7.2	72.0	250	52
Shetland Islands	401	3.2	37.2	321	60	482	3.8	38.0	321	60
Skye and Wester Ross	1049	12.3	143.0	30	9	1138	13.3	133.0	35	10
Stewartry	896	9.6	111.6	94	23	882	9.5	95.0	144	31
Stirling	3004	7.5	87.2	187	44	3251	8.1	81.0	211	43
Stranraer	1079	11.9	138.4	38	11	1076	11.9	119.0	67	20
Sutherland	731	13.3	154.7	18	5	809	14.7	147.0	19	5
Thurso	735	9.2	107.0	109	28	694	8.7	87.0	185	33
Western Isles	1540	11.3	131.4	51	14	1723	12.7	127.0	47	14
Wick	663	12.0	139.5	35	10	678	12.2	122.0	58	18

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Table 18 cont/....
Unemployment in Scottish TTWAs

	Feb 1993					Feb 1990				
		Rate %	%GB	Rank vs GB	Scot		Rate %	%GB	Rank vs GB	Scot
Aberdeen	8507	4.0	37.4	320	59	6104	3.0	52.6	257	60
Alloa	2517	13.5	126.2	42	11	2280	11.6	203.5	10	5
Annan	1014	9.4	87.9	187	31	630	5.7	100.0	144	48
Arbroath	1359	12.0	112.1	85	19	1109	9.7	170.2	33	18
Ayr	5075	9.2	86.0	195	34	3943	7.2	126.3	84	29
Badenoch	616	12.1	113.1	80	18	376	7.1	124.6	91	32
Banff	660	5.5	51.4	307	55	602	5.1	89.5	165	56
Bathgate	6575	11.9	111.2	91	22	5034	9.3	163.2	43	22
Berwickshire	665	9.0	84.1	199	35	490	7.1	124.6	90	31
Blairstown and Pitlochry	1204	8.5	79.4	226	42	787	5.6	98.2	151	51
Brechin and Montrose	1353	7.6	71.0	260	49	1006	6.0	105.3	137	45
Buckie	453	9.4	87.9	190	33	363	7.1	124.6	92	33
Campbeltown	560	11.4	106.5	102	24	440	9.0	157.9	47	24
Crieff	443	8.6	80.4	220	40	273	5.5	96.5	156	52
Cumnock and Sanquhar	3038	20.2	188.8	1	1	2802	18.1	317.5	1	1
Dumbarton	4324	12.2	114.0	76	17	3740	11.1	194.7	20	12
Dumfries	2197	7.5	70.1	263	50	1531	5.4	94.7	158	53
Dundee	10305	10.9	101.9	113	26	9365	9.5	166.7	39	20
Dunfermline	6353	11.3	105.6	104	25	4922	8.9	156.1	48	25
Dunoon and Bute	1667	14.5	135.5	26	5	1098	9.7	170.2	34	19
Edinburgh	27314	8.1	75.7	240	45	20607	6.3	110.5	121	40
Elgin	1580	8.2	76.6	239	44	1154	6.1	107.0	133	43
Falkirk	7118	10.6	99.1	126	27	5887	8.6	150.9	54	26
Forfar	927	8.6	80.4	219	39	724	6.3	110.5	125	41
Forres	599	15.8	147.7	13	2	443	12.0	210.5	8	4
Fraserburgh	626	7.5	70.1	265	51	494	5.3	93.0	162	54
Galashiels	963	5.2	48.6	313	58	709	3.7	64.9	223	58
Girvan	647	14.2	132.7	30	7	545	11.5	201.8	12	7
Glasgow	76873	11.9	111.2	88	21	72715	11.1	194.7	19	11
Greenock	5936	13.9	129.9	36	9	5892	13.6	238.6	4	2
Haddington	1295	8.9	83.2	204	37	838	6.1	107.0	134	44
Hawick	717	7.7	72.0	258	48	553	5.9	103.5	140	46
Huntly	296	6.8	63.6	290	54	253	5.8	101.8	142	47
Invergordon and Dingwall	2312	13.2	123.4	49	14	1481	9.3	163.2	45	23
Inverness	4748	9.9	92.5	164	28	2863	6.4	112.3	117	39
Irvine	8826	15.2	142.1	17	3	6661	11.2	196.5	16	9
Islay/Mid Argyll	520	9.6	89.7	181	29	428	7.7	135.1	70	27
Keith	541	8.1	75.7	244	46	405	6.3	110.5	126	42
Kelso and Jedburgh	367	5.5	51.4	308	56	301	4.6	80.7	186	57
Kilmarnock	4689	13.2	123.4	47	13	3617	10.2	178.9	26	16
Kirkcaldy	8844	13.3	124.3	45	12	6953	10.3	180.7	25	15
Lanarkshire	22108	13.9	129.9	32	8	18683	11.3	198.2	15	8
Lochaber	1392	14.2	132.7	29	6	1005	10.4	182.5	24	14
Lockerbie	428	9.0	84.1	201	36	315	6.6	115.8	109	38
Newton Stewart	587	14.8	138.3	23	4	550	12.9	226.3	7	3
North East Fife	1779	8.5	79.4	224	41	1157	5.6	98.2	150	50
Oban	940	8.8	82.2	209	38	681	6.6	115.8	108	37
Orkney Islands	516	5.3	49.5	312	57	531	5.2	91.2	163	55
Peebles	518	9.5	88.8	184	30	376	7.0	122.8	97	36
Perth	2423	6.8	63.6	288	53	1982	5.6	98.2	148	49
Peterhead	1152	7.4	69.2	270	52	1040	7.0	122.8	96	35
Shetland Islands	478	3.8	35.5	322	60	415	3.4	59.6	235	59
Skye and Wester Ross	1122	13.1	122.4	50	15	835	9.4	164.9	41	21
Stewartry	727	7.8	72.9	255	47	676	7.2	126.3	85	30
Stirling	3289	8.2	76.6	236	43	2822	7.0	122.8	95	34
Stranraer	1089	12.0	112.1	86	20	891	9.8	171.9	30	17
Sutherland	749	13.6	127.1	40	10	631	11.5	201.8	11	6
Thurso	746	9.4	87.9	188	32	607	7.5	131.6	75	28
Western Isles	1767	13.0	121.5	54	16	1486	11.2	196.5	18	10
Wick	659	11.9	111.2	95	23	600	11.1	194.7	22	13

Source: Department of Employment, Fraser of Allander Institute

Fig 1

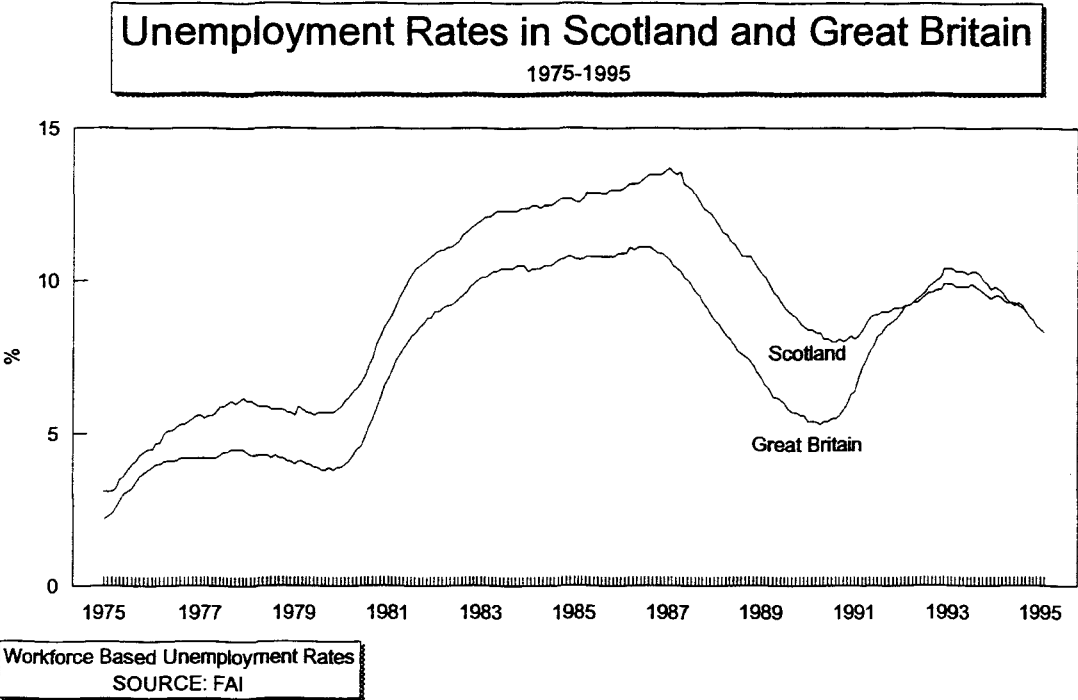


Fig 2

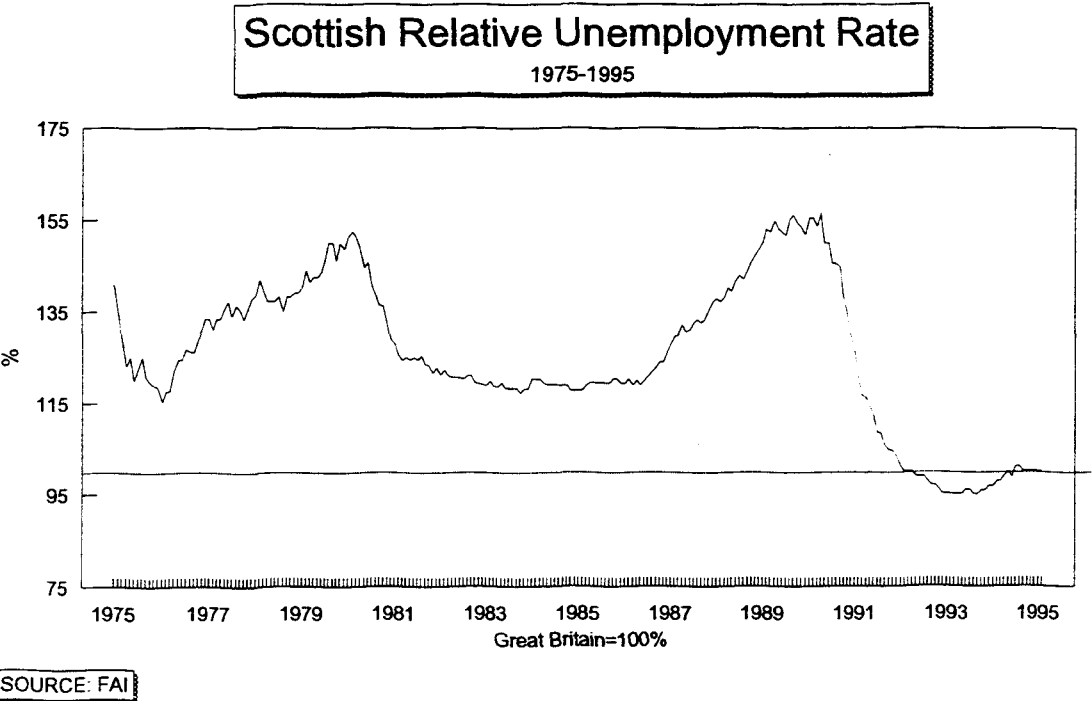


Fig 3

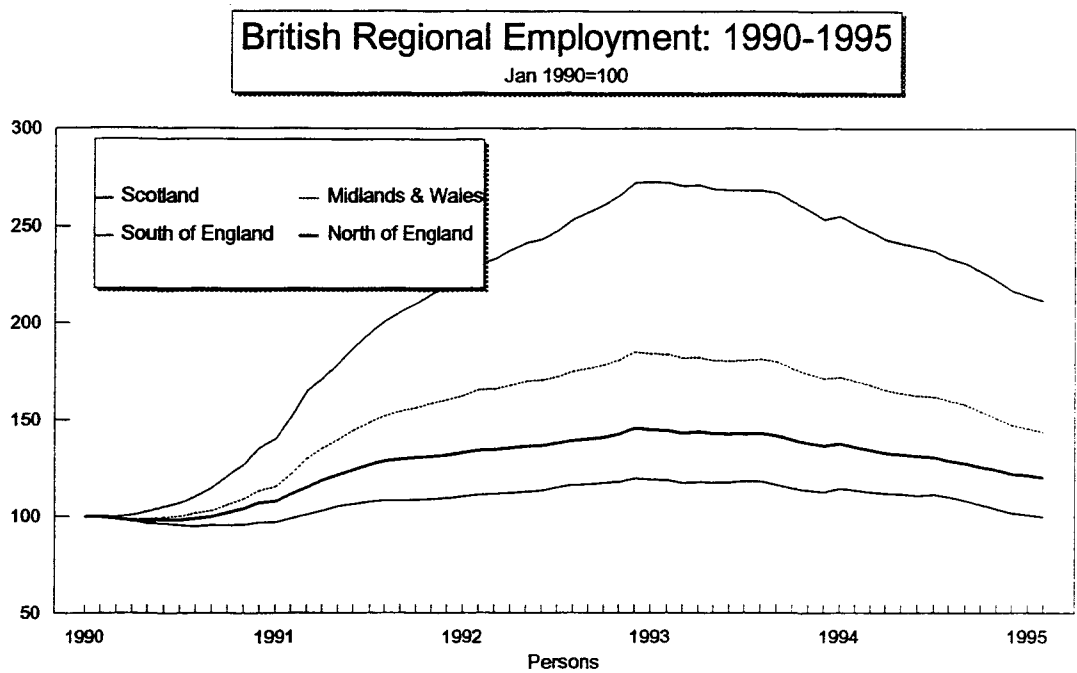


Fig 4

